

MY UNDERCOVER YEARS WITH THE KU KLUX KLAN

[The Ku Klux Klan](#) [The Ku Klux Klan](#) [The Ku Klux Klan in the City, 1915-1930](#) [The Fiery Cross](#) [White Terror](#) [The Ku Klux Klan in Mississippi](#) [The Rise of the Ku Klux Klan](#) [The Ku Klux Klan in the Heartland](#) [The Ku Klux Klan and Related American Racialist and Antisemitic Organizations](#) [Violence, the Ku Klux Klan, and the Struggle for Equality](#) [The Ku Klux Klan in Canada](#) [Behind the Mask of Chivalry](#) [The Ku Klux Klan and Freemasonry in 1920s America](#) [Carpetbaggers, Cavalry, and the Ku Klux Klan](#) [Backfire](#) [The Ku Klux Klan Inside](#) [The Ku Klux Klan](#) [Ku-Klux Hooded Americanism](#) [Klan-destine Relationships](#) [Reconstruction](#) [Violence and the Ku Klux Klan](#) [Hearings](#) [Kloran](#) [Superman Versus the Ku Klux Klan](#) [The Ku Klux Klan](#) [The Second Coming of the KKK](#) [The Ku Klux Klan in Kansas City, Kansas, The Klansville, U.S.A](#) [The Ku Klux Kulture](#) [Keeping Canada British](#) [The Secrets of the Ku Klux Klan](#) [Notre Dame Vs. the Klan](#) [The Great South Carolina Ku Klux Klan Trials, 1871-1872](#) [Hoods, the Story of the Ku Klux Klan](#) [Hooded Knights on the Niagara](#) [The Ku Klux Klan in 1920s Arkansas](#) [The Modern Ku Klux Klan](#) [Kloran of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan](#) [The Invisible Empire](#) [The Black Hood of the Ku Klux Klan](#) [Blood in the Face](#)

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[The Ku Klux Klan in Canada](#) [Dec 24 2021](#) [The Ku Klux Klan](#) came to Canada thanks to some energetic American promoters who saw it as a vehicle for getting rich by selling memberships to white, mostly Protestant Canadians. In Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, the Klan found fertile ground for its message of racism and discrimination targeting African Canadians, Jews and Catholics. While its organizers fought with each other to capture the funds received from enthusiastic members, the Klan was a venue for expressions of race hatred and a cover for targeted acts of harassment and violence against minorities. Historian Allan Bartley traces the role of the Klan in Canadian political life in the turbulent years of the 1920s and 1930s, after which its membership waned. But in the 1970s, as he relates, small extremist right-wing groups emerged in urban Canada, and sought to revive the Klan as a readily identifiable identity for hatred and racism. The Ku Klux Klan in Canada tells the little-known story of how Canadians adopted the image and ideology of the Klan to express the racism that has played so large a role in Canadian society for the past hundred years — right up to the present.

[The Secrets of the Ku Klux Klan](#) [May 05 2020](#) "To the old Ku-Klux Klan which rode through the south in the days following the civil war the new Ku-Klux Klan is a relative only in name. It is not tied by blood. It holds the same position to its southern aristocratic forbear as an imposter in social life does to some illustrious gentleman of the same name of whom he claims to be a descendant. The old Ku-Klux Klan was a historical development. The new is a man's contrivance. The old Ku-Klux Klan movement was an outcome of conditions that prevailed in the southern states after the war. The present Klan, apparently, is an outcome of a group of men's desire to make money."

[Klan-destine Relationships](#) [Mar 15 2021](#) A professional musician recounts his courageous, lifelong confrontations and conversations with members of the Ku Klux Klan in an attempt to unearth the roots of bigotry and foster harmony between black and white, often using music to bridge the divide. IP.

[The Ku Klux Klan in the City, 1915-1930](#) [Sep 01 2022](#) Revising conventional wisdom about the Klan, Mr. Jackson shows that its roots in the 1920s can also be found in the burgeoning cities. "Comprehensively researched, methodically organized, lucidly written...a book to be respected."--Journal of American History.

[Hooded Knights on the Niagara](#) [Jan 01 2020](#) "A notable case study of the second Ku Klux Klan in a northern industrial city. The author illuminates the origins and activities of the Buffalo Klan, the social and political context in which it operated, and the character of its membership. The book contributes to the current reevaluation of the KKK and to the scholarly literature on the 1920's." D.W. Grantham, Vanderbilt University.

[The Ku Klux Klan](#) [Nov 10 2020](#) Keen to learn but short on time? Get to grips with the operations of the Ku Klux Klan in next to no time with this concise guide. 50Minutes.com provides a clear and engaging analysis of the Ku Klux Klan's activity over the past 150 years. This notorious organisation was founded in 1865 in the wake of the American Civil War, but although its stated aim was to protect the war-torn Southern states, it soon became a vehicle for brutal violence committed against the country's black population and was disbanded as a result. However, it was revived by William J. Simmons in the early 20th century, and the second incarnation of the organisation proved more popular, more prejudiced and more bloodthirsty than ever before. Although its power waned in the following decades, and only isolated, depleted local cells can still be found today, the KKK remains a byword for prejudice, extremism and white supremacy worldwide. In just 50 minutes you will: - Learn about the circumstances that led to the KKK being founded in the wake of the American Civil War - Find out about the various attempts to revive the organisation since it was first disbanded - Understand the roles played by several key members of the KKK throughout the organisation's history ABOUT 50MINUTES.COM History & Culture 50MINUTES.COM will enable you to quickly understand the main events, people, conflicts and discoveries from world history that have shaped the world we live in today. Our publications present the key information on a wide variety of topics in a quick and accessible way that is guaranteed to save you time on your journey of discovery.

[Reconstruction Violence and the Ku Klux Klan](#) [Hearings Feb 11 2021](#) This carefully edited selection of testimony from the Ku Klux Klan hearings reveals what is often left out of the discussion of Reconstruction—the central role of violence in shaping its course. The Introduction places the hearings in historical context and draws connections between slavery and post-Emancipation violence. The documents evidence the varieties of violence leveled at freedmen and Republicans, from attacks hinging on land and the franchise to sexual violence and the targeting of black institutions. Document headnotes, a chronology, questions to consider, and a bibliography enrich students' understanding of the role of violence in the history of Reconstruction.

[Ku-Klux](#) [May 17 2021](#) The first comprehensive examination of the nineteenth-century Ku Klux Klan since the 1970s, Ku-Klux pinpoints the group's rise with startling acuity. Historians have traced the origins of the Klan to Pulaski, Tennessee, in 1866, but the details behind the group's emergence have long remained shadowy. By parsing the earliest descriptions of the Klan, Elaine Frantz Parsons reveals that it was only as reports of the Tennessee Klan's mysterious and menacing activities began circulating in northern newspapers that whites enthusiastically formed their own Klan groups throughout the South. The spread of the Klan was thus intimately connected with the politics and mass media of the North. Shedding new light on the ideas that motivated the Klan, Parsons explores Klansmen's appropriation of images and language from northern urban forms such as minstrelsy, burlesque, and business culture. While the Klan sought to retain the prewar racial order, the figure of the Ku-Klux became a joint creation of northern popular cultural entrepreneurs and southern whites seeking, perversely and violently, to modernize the South. Innovative and packed with fresh insight, Parsons' book offers the definitive account of the rise of the Ku Klux Klan during Reconstruction.

[Kloran](#) [Jan 13 2021](#) The Kloran (a portmanteau of "Klan" and "Koran") is the handbook of the Ku Klux Klan. Versions of the Kloran typically contain detailed descriptions of the role of different Klan members as well as detailing Klan ceremonies and procedures. The letters Kl were often used at the beginning of words to delineate a Klan association. Examples include: Kloran, Klonversation (conversation), Klavern (cavern or tavern; local branch or meeting place), Klavalers, etc. This differed from the practice of the Reconstruction Ku Klux Klan; very little of the Reconstruction Klan's terminology was carried over, and that mostly titles for high officials in the organization. The leader of an individual Klavern, for example, was an "Exalted Cyclops." The original Kloran was written by William J. Simmons, for his revived "Knights of the Ku Klux Klan," c. 1915. He drew heavily on his previous experiences as a "fraternalist;" he was a member of many different lodges and had sold memberships in the Woodmen of the World before deciding to revive the Klan.

[The Great South Carolina Ku Klux Klan Trials, 1871-1872](#) [Mar 03 2020](#) It is remarkable that the most serious intervention by the federal government to protect the rights of its new African American citizens during Reconstruction (and well beyond) has not, until now, received systematic scholarly study. In *The Great South Carolina Ku Klux Klan Trials*, Lou Falkner Williams presents a comprehensive account of the events following the Klan uprising in the South Carolina piedmont in the Reconstruction era. It is a gripping story—one that helps us better understand the limits of constitutional change in post-Civil War America and the failure of Reconstruction. The South Carolina Klan trials represent the culmination of the federal government's most substantial effort during Reconstruction to stop white violence and provide personal security for African Americans. Federal interventions, suspension of habeas corpus in nine counties, widespread undercover investigations, and highly publicized trials resulting in the conviction of several Klansmen are all detailed in Williams's study. When the trials began, the Supreme Court had yet to interpret the Fourteenth Amendment and the Enforcement Acts. Thus the fourth federal circuit court became a forum for constitutional experimentation as the prosecution and defense squared off to present their opposing views. The fate of the individual Klansmen was almost incidental to the larger constitutional issues in these celebrated trials. It was the federal judge's devotion to state-centered federalism—not a lack of concern for the Klan's victims—that kept them from embracing constitutional doctrine that would have fundamentally altered the nature of the Union. Placing the Klan trials in the context of postemancipation race relations, Williams shows that the Klan's campaign of terror in the upcountry reflected white determination to preserve prewar racial and social standards. Her analysis of Klan violence against women breaks new ground, revealing that white women were attacked to preserve traditional southern sexual mores, while crimes against black women were designed primarily to demonstrate white male supremacy. Well-written, cogently argued, and clearly presented, this comprehensive account of the Klan uprising in the South Carolina piedmont in the late 1860s and early 1870s makes a significant contribution to the history of Reconstruction and race relations in the United States.

[The Black Hood of the Ku Klux Klan](#) [Jul 27 2019](#) "In the summer of 1922, northeast Louisiana was not unlike any other rural agricultural area in the South. However, on August 24, events were to occur which would send a shock wave through the entire United States and rivet the attention of the nation on Morehouse Parish. On that day, two white men, Watt Daniel and Thomas Richards were kidnapped by the Ku Klux Klan. Their bodies were crushed by some unknown torture device before being bound in wire, attached to iron wheels and cast into a nearby lake." "Jim Ruiz, a Louisiana police veteran and historian, provides an account of the brutal murder of these two white men in Morehouse Parish, Louisiana. The Black Hood of the Ku Klux Klan also delves into the investigation that followed the murders and demonstrated the iron grip of the Ku Klux Klan in the South during the early twentieth century."--BOOK JACKET.Title Summary field provided by Blackwell North America, Inc. All Rights Reserved

[The Invisible Empire](#) [Aug 27 2019](#)

[The Ku Klux Klan](#) [Nov 03 2022](#) An overview of the history of the Ku Klux Klan that discusses the society's origin, philosophy, members, and actions; and includes biographical sketches of significant individuals as well as primary source documents and a time line

[Notre Dame Vs. the Klan](#) [Apr 03 2020](#) Todd tells of the weekend in May 1924 when members of the anti-Catholic organization and students at the Catholic university fought in South Bend, Indiana. To that conflict he traces the decline of the Klan in Indiana and the acceptance of the university and Catholics more generally in the US. Annotation 2004 Book News, Inc., Portland, OR (booknews)

[The Ku Klux Klan in 1920s Arkansas](#) [Nov 30 2019](#) The Ku Klux Klan established a significant foothold in Arkansas in the 1920s, boasting more than 150 state chapters and tens of thousands of members at its zenith. Propelled by the prominence of state leaders such as Grand Dragon James Comer and head of Women of the KKK Robbie Gill Comer, the Klan established Little Rock as a seat of power second only to Atlanta. In *The Ku Klux Klan in 1920s Arkansas*, Kenneth C. Barnes traces this explosion of white nationalism and its impact on the state's development. Barnes shows that the Klan seemed to wield power everywhere in 1920s Arkansas. Klansmen led businesses and held elected offices and prominent roles in legal, medical, and religious institutions, while the women of the Klan sponsored rallies and charitable activities and planned social gatherings where cross burnings were regular occurrences. Inside their organization, Klan members bonded during picnic barbecues and parades and over shared religious traditions. Outside of it, they united to direct armed threats, merciless physical brutality, and torrents of hateful rhetoric against individuals who did not conform to their exclusionary vision. By the mid-1920s, internal divisions, scandals, and an overzealous attempt to dominate local and state elections caused Arkansas's Klan to fall apart nearly as quickly as it had risen. Yet as the organization dissolved and the formal trappings of its flamboyant presence receded, the attitudes the Klan embraced never fully disappeared. In documenting this history, Barnes shows how the Klan's early success still casts a long shadow on the state to this day.

[White Terror](#) [Jun 29 2022](#) A paper edition of a scholarly history—first published in 1971 and based largely on primary sources—that treats the post-Civil War South state by state and details the close link between the Klan and the Democratic Party. *White Terror* (history, U. of North Carolina-Greensboro) also looks at other "night-riding" groups, such as the Ghouls, the White Brotherhood, and the Knights of the White Camellia. Annotation copyright by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

Ku Klux Klan in Kansas City, Kansas, The Sep 08 2020 Introduction -- Chapter 1: The contours of local history -- Chapter 2: Crashing the city -- Chapter 3: "Methods and operations" -- Chapter 4: Reform and reaction; Part I: A tendency to split; Part II: The persistence of anti-Catholicism -- Chapter 5: Kith Kin Klan; Part I: Who?; Part II: How many? -- Chapter 6: Politics -- Chapter 7: "Everything that is good" -- A glossary of Klanspeak -- Appendix A: Klan political candidates, 1921-1930 -- Appendix B: Wyandotte Klan No. 5 membership roster and occupational status comparison -- Notes -- Bibliography -- Index -- About the author.

The Ku Klux Klan Oct 02 2022 Briefly introduces the origins, history, actions, and impact of the Ku Klux Klan, a hate group that targets a wide range of ethnic, religious, and cultural groups in the United States.

Blood in the Face Jun 25 2019 Uses interviews, recruiting pamphlets, police reports, and other documents to detail the beliefs of racist groups in America and Europe

The Ku Klux Klan in the Heartland Mar 27 2022 "Who is an American?" asked the Ku Klux Klan. It is a question that echoes as loudly today as it did in the early twentieth century. But who were the Klan? Were they "hillbillies, the Great Unteachables" as one journalist put it? It would be comforting to think so, but how then did they become one of the most powerful political forces in our nation's history? In *The Ku Klux Klan in the Heartland*, renowned historian James K. Madison details the creation and reign of the infamous organization. Through the prism of their operations in Indiana and the Midwest, Madison explores the Klan's roots in respectable white protestant society. Convinced that America was heading in the wrong direction because of undesirable "un-American" elements, Klan members did not see themselves as bigoted racist extremists but as good Christian patriots joining proudly together in a righteous moral crusade. *The Ku Klux Klan in the Heartland* offers a detailed history of this notorious organization and examines how, through its use of intimidation, violence, and the ballot box, the activities of Klan in the 1920s have continued implications for America today.

The Modern Ku Klux Klan Oct 29 2019 Published in 1922, this is a treatise on the Ku Klux Klan of the early 20th century. Fry also compares the "modern" Klan to the original Klan of the 19th century.

Hooded Americanism Apr 15 2021 The nature and objectives of the Ku Klux Klan are revealed in a study of its development, activities, and members over one hundred years

Klansville, U.S.A Aug 08 2020 Looks at the rise of KKK activity during the Civil Rights Movement of the 60s, focusing especially on the disproportionately large amount of Klan members in North Carolina.

Kloran of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan Sep 28 2019 The Kloran of Knights of the Ku Klux Klan is an important historical document. This edition is taken from a direct scan of an original Klara edition Kloran. Includes all original lectures.

The Ku Klux Klan Jul 19 2021 "This monumental reference work is a comprehensive guide to the Ku Klux Klan. It begins with a brief history of the KKK, from antebellum predecessors to the present day. Appendices provide a KKK timeline and reproductions of several key Klan documents"--Provided by publisher.

The Fiery Cross Jul 31 2022 The story of the development of the Ku Klux Klan, from its origins in the Reconstruction era to its position as a terrorist group in the 1980s

Superman Versus the Ku Klux Klan Dec 12 2020 Intertwining stories about the invention of Superman as a defender of the little guy, his rise as a media force and the real fight against the Ku Klux Klan demonstrate how a mythical hero could take on the fight for civil rights. By the author of *Spies of Mississippi*.

Backfire Aug 20 2021 David Chalmers, the leading historian of the Ku Klux Klan, brings the story of America's oldest terrorist society up to date. Chalmers skillfully shows how Klan violence actually aided the civil rights movement of the 1960s and revolutionized the role of the national government in the protection of civil rights. He follows the forty-year struggle to punish Klan murderers through the courts of Alabama, Georgia, and the U.S. Supreme Court, and how Morris Dees and the Southern Poverty Law Center finally found a way to bring the Klan down.

Violence, the Ku Klux Klan, and the Struggle for Equality Jan 25 2022 This paper provides teachers with information about the Ku Klux Klan (KKK) and makes available instructional procedures and resources for teaching about the Klan. First, some ideas are presented for dealing with the unusual emotional climate that can arise when the KKK is discussed in a classroom. Next, a brief history of the KKK is provided, along with an analysis of why the KKK may be currently growing in size. Next, eleven lesson plans for classroom use are presented on these topics: (1) the Ku Klux Klan today; (2) the birth of the Ku Klux Klan; (3) the death of Reconstruction; (4) the beginnings of White supremacy; (5) the Klan in the 1920's; (6) the civil rights era; (7) the struggle for racial equality; (8) thoughts of an ex-Klansman; (9) myth vs. reality: social perceptions; (10) myth vs. reality: the process of scapegoating; and (11) countering the Klan. Primary materials such as newspaper articles and photographs are included. This booklet concludes with a glossary of key terms and a selected and annotated bibliography on the KKK. (KH)

Ku Klux Culture Jul 07 2020 In popular understanding, the Ku Klux Klan is a hateful white supremacist organization. In *Ku Klux Culture*, Felix Harcourt argues that in the 1920s the self-proclaimed Invisible Empire had an even wider significance as a cultural movement. *Ku Klux Culture* reveals the extent to which the KKK participated in and penetrated popular American culture, reaching far beyond its paying membership to become part of modern American society. The Klan owned radio stations, newspapers, and sports teams, and its members created popular films, pulp novels, music, and more. Harcourt shows how the Klan's racist and nativist ideology became subsumed in sunnier popular portrayals of heroic vigilantism. In the process he challenges prevailing depictions of the 1920s, which may be best understood not as the Jazz Age or the Age of Prohibition, but as the Age of the Klan. *Ku Klux Culture* gives us an unsettling glimpse into the past, arguing that the Klan did not die so much as melt into America's prevailing culture.

The Ku Klux Klan in Mississippi May 29 2022 Since 1866 the Ku Klux Klan has been a significant force in Mississippi, enduring repeated cycles of expansion and decline. Klansmen have rallied, marched, elected civic leaders, infiltrated law enforcement, and committed crimes ranging from petty vandalism to assassination and mass murder. This is the definitive history of the KKK in Mississippi, long recognized as one of the group's most militant and violent realms. The campaigns of terrorism by the Klan, its involvement in politics and religion, and its role as a social movement for marginalized poor whites are fully explored.

The Rise of the Ku Klux Klan Apr 27 2022 In *The Rise of the Ku Klux Klan*, Rory McVeigh provides a revealing analysis of the broad social agenda of 1920s-era KKK, showing that although the organization continued to promote white supremacy, it also addressed a surprisingly wide range of social and economic issues, targeting immigrants and, particularly, Catholics, as well as African Americans, as dangers to American society.

The Ku Klux Klan and Freemasonry in 1920s America Oct 22 2021 The Second Ku Klux Klan's success in the 1920s remains one of the order's most enduring mysteries. Emerging first as a brotherhood dedicated to paying tribute to the original Southern organization of the Reconstruction period, the Second Invisible Empire developed into a mass movement with millions of members that influenced politics and culture throughout the early 1920s. This study explores the nature of fraternities, especially the overlap between the Klan and Freemasonry. Drawing on many previously untouched archival resources, it presents a detailed and nuanced analysis of the development and later decline of the Klan and the complex nature of its relationship with the traditions of American fraternalism.

Keeping Canada British Jun 05 2020 The Ku Klux Klan had its origins in the American South in the post-Civil War period. It was suppressed but rose again in the 1920s when it enjoyed widespread support throughout the United States and spread into Canada, especially Saskatchewan, where it took root and flourished. There it won widespread support and helped bring down the Liberal government and elect the Conservative party in the 1929 provincial election. James Pitsula offers a new interpretation for the appeal of the Ku Klux Klan in 1920s Saskatchewan. He argues that the Klan should not be portrayed merely as an irrational outburst of intolerance and hatred but rather as a populist aftershock of the First World War. Fearing that the hard-won victory to keep Canada British was being undone by massive immigration from Central and Eastern Europe, many Saskatchewanians sought to reverse the trend. The Klan represented a slightly more extreme version of mainstream opinion and, although a racist organization, it eschewed violence, followed constitutional methods, and eventually rejected robes and hoods. *Keeping Canada British* tackles a controversial issue central to the history of Saskatchewan and the formation of national identity. In seeking to understand the 1920s Ku Klux Klan in all of its strange complexity, this book shines light upon a dark corner of Canada's past. James M. Pitsula is a professor of history at the University of Regina.

Inside the Ku Klux Klan Jun 17 2021 "This story tells about the events which led up to the burning of the Barren River Baptist Church in Bowling Green Kentucky in the early morning hours of December 6, 1991 ... The history of the Klan is discussed as well as the secret symbolism [sic], meetings, and ceremonies.--P. [4] of cover.

Hoods, the Story of the Ku Klux Klan Jan 31 2020 A history of the mysterious hooded organization from its beginnings during Reconstruction after the Civil War.

Carpetbaggers, Cavalry, and the Ku Klux Klan Sep 20 2021 In some places, the Ku Klux Klan (KKK) was a social fraternity whose members enjoyed sophomoric hijinks and homemade liquor. In other areas, the KKK was a paramilitary group intent on keeping former slaves away from white women and Republicans away from ballot boxes. South Carolina saw the worst Klan violence and, in 1871, President Grant sent federal troops under the command of Major Lewis Merrill to restore law and order. Merrill did not eradicate the Klan, but they arguably did more than any other person or entity to expose the identity of the Invisible Empire as a group of hooded, brutish, homegrown terrorists. In compiling evidence to prosecute the leading Klansmen and by restoring at least a semblance of order to South Carolina, Merrill and his men demonstrated that the portrayal of the KKK as a chivalric organization was at best a myth, and at worst a lie. This is the story of the rise and fall of the Reconstruction-era Klan, focusing especially on Major Merrill and the Seventh Cavalry's efforts to expose the secrets of the Ku Klux Klan to the light of day.

Behind the Mask of Chivalry Nov 22 2021 Elegantly written and meticulously researched, this book offers a major new interpretation of the Ku Klux Klan in America, placing the organization in its context of class and gender as well as race and religion.

The Second Coming of the KKK Oct 10 2020 Extraordinary national acclaim accompanied the publication of award-winning historian Linda Gordon's disturbing and markedly timely history of the reassembled Ku Klux Klan of the 1920s. Dramatically challenging our preconceptions of the hooded Klansmen responsible for establishing a Jim Crow racial hierarchy in the 1870s South, this "second Klan" spread in states principally above the Mason-Dixon line by courting xenophobic fears surrounding the flood of immigrant "hordes" landing on American shores. "Part cautionary tale, part expose" (Washington Post), *The Second Coming of the KKK* "illuminates the surprising scope of the movement" (The New Yorker); the Klan attracted four-to-six-million members through secret rituals, manufactured news stories, and mass "Klonvocations" prior to its collapse in 1926--but not before its potent ideology of intolerance became part and parcel of the American tradition. A "must-read" (Salon) for anyone looking to understand the current moment, *The Second Coming of the KKK* offers "chilling comparisons to the present day" (New York Review of Books). 8 pages of illustrations

The Ku Klux Klan and Related American Racialist and Antisemitic Organizations Feb 23 2022 Despite the fact that the Ku Klux Klan can be traced from the 1700s through the Civil War and is going strong in the present day, many people fail to realize the reach and influence of the group. Many scholars, for instance, perceive the KKK as a radical racist group composed primarily of ignorant, uneducated members, when it is actually much more. Some Klan groups are political, while others are simply social. Some meet and eat just as any other mainstream civic or church group, but others are focused toward the use of well-planned violence. Not all Klan groups advocate an overthrow of the U.S. government, though some do. The author traces the historical development of the Klan, addressing its organization, membership, ideologies and philosophies. Avoiding the bias of previous works--written by either Klan apologists or detractors--the author chronicles the directions the group has taken during its long and diverse history. The study also details the secret oaths of allegiance, the Imperial Wizards, and the concept of Knighthood. The result is an accurate account of the Ku Klux Klan, a group that has continued to grow and evolve in response to changing times.