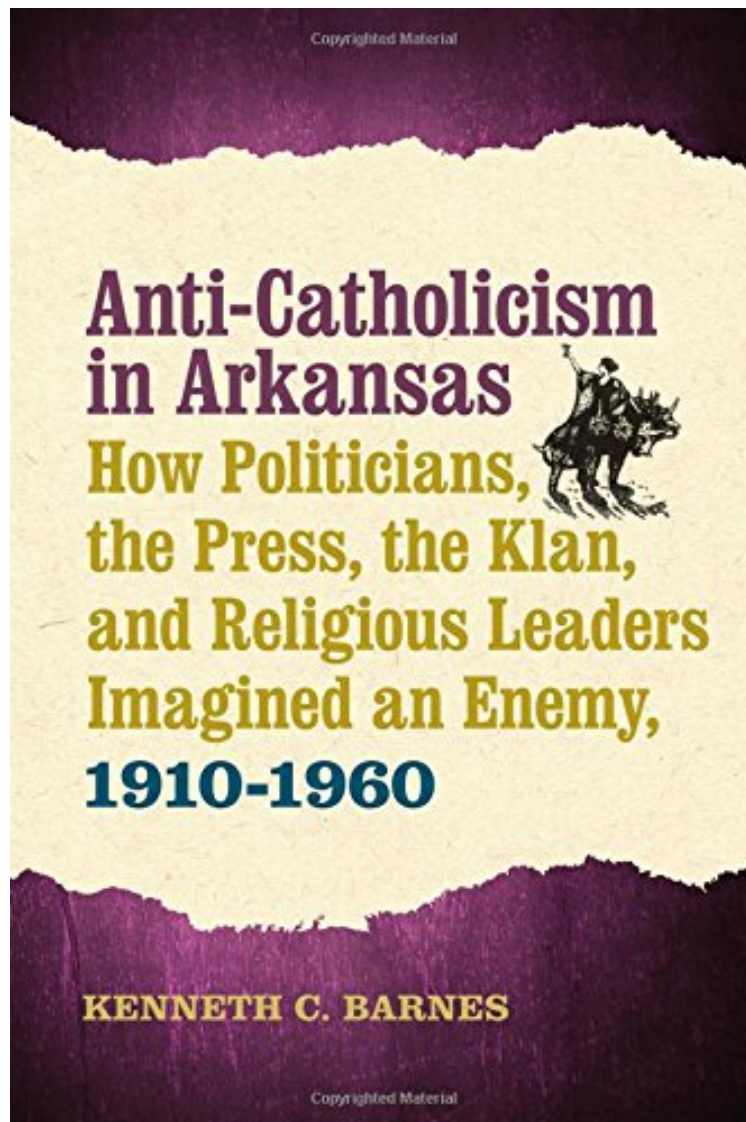


[Download] Anti-Catholicism in Arkansas: How Politicians, the Press, the Klan, and Religious Leaders Imagined an Enemy, 1910-1960

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Kenneth C. Barnes

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#1262431 in Books 2016-11-01 Original language: English 9.00 x 1.20 x 6.00l, .0 #File Name: 168226016X270 pages | File size: 67.Mb

Kenneth C. Barnes : Anti-Catholicism in Arkansas: How Politicians, the Press, the Klan, and Religious Leaders Imagined an Enemy, 1910-1960 before purchasing it in order to gauge whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised Anti-Catholicism in Arkansas: How Politicians, the Press, the Klan, and Religious Leaders Imagined an

Enemy, 1910-1960:

Winner, 2017 Ragsdale Award A timely study that puts current issues—religious intolerance, immigration, the separation of church and state, race relations, and politics—in historical context. The masthead of the *Liberator*, an anti-Catholic newspaper published in Magnolia, Arkansas, displayed from 1912 to 1915 an image of the Whore of Babylon. She was an immoral woman sitting on a seven-headed beast, holding a golden cup full of her abominations, and intended to represent the Catholic Church. Propaganda of this type was common during a nationwide surge in antipathy to Catholicism in the early twentieth century. This hostility was especially intense in largely Protestant Arkansas, where for example a 1915 law required the inspection of convents to ensure that priests could not keep nuns as sexual slaves. Later in the decade, anti-Catholic prejudice attached itself to the campaign against liquor, and when the United States went to war in 1917, suspicion arose against German speakers—most of whom, in Arkansas, were Roman Catholics. In the 1920s the Ku Klux Klan portrayed Catholics as inauthentic Americans and claimed that the Roman church was trying to take over the country's public schools, institutions, and the government itself. In 1928 a Methodist senator from Arkansas, Joe T. Robinson, was chosen as the running mate to balance the ticket in the presidential campaign of Al Smith, a Catholic, which brought further attention. Although public expressions of anti-Catholicism eventually lessened, prejudice was once again visible with the 1960 presidential campaign, won by John F. Kennedy. Anti-Catholicism in Arkansas illustrates how the dominant Protestant majority portrayed Catholics as a feared or despised other, a phenomenon that was particularly strong in Arkansas.

A book on both Arkansas and southern history that will shed new light on an often downplayed aspect of early twentieth-century religious and political history. James M. Woods, author of *Mission and Memory: A History of the Catholic Church in Arkansas*