

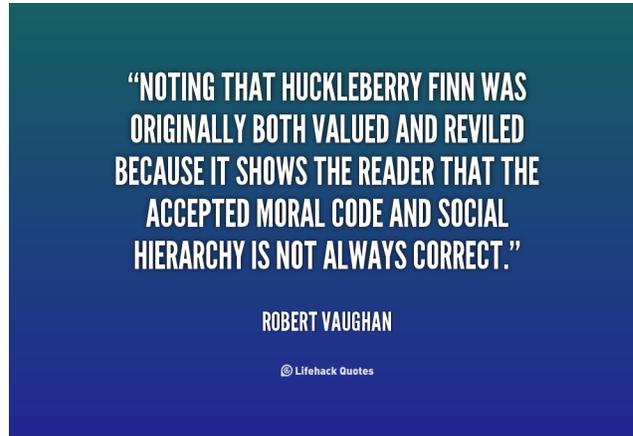
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MARK TWAIN WAS NOT RACIST

Mark Twain was not a racist. Jim in Huckleberry Finn is not a racist character. Jim in fact is the voice of wisdom throughout the novel. Twain's point was that even though everyone thought Jim was stupid because of his language, Jim was actually the smartest of them all.

The illuminati hated Mark Twain. Twain was a force for progressive ideas during his lifetime. They murdered him finally

Ever since the illuminati Jews in the KKK murdered Mark Twain, they have been trying to destroy his legacy and label him a racist. The frequent use of the word "nigger" in Huck Finn is supposed to somehow prove how Mark Twain himself was a racist.



First, the word "nigger" was used at the time exactly as Mark Twain used it and for him to not have used the word "nigger" would have been artificial and fake. He would have lost the realism of the time.

Secondly, Jim's character is the wisest character in the book. Twain was intent on showing that the "nigger" Jim was far smarter than anyone else. Even if Jim doesn't sound like a genius, if you listen to what he's saying, he's the wisest person - his analysis of things is more sophisticated than Huck or the other white people in the novel.

In Huckleberry Finn, Twain shows that racism is deeper than just in the hearts of slave-owners, but actually in the depths of society- ordinary citizens, citizens with good morals, and even the blacks themselves.

By making the word "nigger" so common in Huckleberry Finn, Twain is showing how common racist beliefs are. The first deeply racist character in this book is Huck's father. There is one instance where Huck's father is even grumbling about a mixed race man. Huck's father is not only angry that this mixed man is a professor but that he can even vote. "When they told me there was a State in this country where they'd let that nigger vote, I drew out," he says. The father also grumbles about the man not moving out of his path just because he is a mixed race man.

Huck's father represents the KKK and the Confederate Southern Tradition. Twain was writing Huck Finn after the civil war. The book was published in 1884 - roughly 20 years after the Civil War. Twain was trying to create a novel to allow Americans to see that the freed black man was part of our destiny. Huck represents the younger spirit of America who isn't as racist as his father. Huck's journey is the journey America must make to escape the legacy of slavery.

Though Mark Twain wrote The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn after the abolition of slavery in the United States, the novel itself is set before the Civil War, when slavery was still legal and the economic foundation of the American South. Many characters in Twain's novel are themselves white slaveholders, like Miss Watson, the Grangerford family, and the Phelps family, while other characters profit indirectly from slavery, as the duke and the king do in turning Miss Watson's runaway slave Jim into the Phelps in exchange for a cash reward.

While slaveholders profit from slavery, the slaves themselves are oppressed, exploited, and physically and mentally abused. Jim is inhumanely ripped away from his wife and children. However, white slaveholders rationalize the oppression, exploitation, and abuse of black slaves by ridiculously assuring themselves of a racist stereotype, that black people are mentally inferior to white people, more animal than human. Though Huck's father, Pap, is a vicious, violent man, it is the much better man, Jim, who is suspected of Huck's murder, only because Jim is black and because he ran away from slavery, in a bid for freedom, to be with his family.

In this way, slaveholders and racist whites harm blacks, but they also do moral harm to themselves, by viciously misunderstanding what it is to be human, and all for the sake of profit. At the beginning of the novel, Huck himself buys into racial stereotypes, and even reprimands himself for not turning Jim in for running away, given that he has a societal and legal obligation to do so. However, as Huck comes to know Jim and befriend him, he realizes that he and Jim alike are human beings who love and hurt, who can be wise or foolish. Jim proves himself to be a better man than most other people Huck meets in his travels. By the end of the novel, Huck would rather defy his society and his religion—he'd rather go to Hell—than let his friend Jim be returned to slavery.