Answer 3 Question

Jenny

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Author Note

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 Political Correctness is an idea and principle which states that the words or expressions which insult or hurt someone's feelings should be outlawed or eliminated. Political Correctness is not exactly a movement in the classic sense of ideology, rather it is part of the modern-day progressive ideology which is present in the Western World (Fairclough 2003). It is, especially in the United States of America, that certain political parties or ideologies try to silent or diminish their opposition by making their ideologies associated with negative things. Particularly in the USA, the Republican Party supporters face the risk of having their opinions silenced or be prejudiced in their life. Libertarians, as a group of people who value liberty, particularly from the State, as fundamental, they don't like the idea of eliminating people's liberty of saying whatever they want.

# Plessey v. Ferguson

The issue in Plessey v. Ferguson was related to the constitutionality of equivalent protection on a separated train of Louisiana, it was a verdict supported by the US Supreme court. The Distinct, but Identical Policy challenged civil access which ran from 1896 to 1954 when the Brown v. Board case ended the segregated schools (Katz 1989). Plessey was deprived of the equal treatment during his journey on a train. He filed the suit, when he was asked to leave the train. The judge in this case who decided Louisiana’s states’ rights was a Black man (Plessey), who faced the White judge (Ferguson). Marshal Harlan, who is also known as *Great Dissenter* was an American lawyer and the associate judge who served in the U.S Supreme Court. In Plessey v. Ferguson, he restricted civil liberties which were based on his many dissents (Brown and Harlan 1896).

Compared to Marshal Harlan, Eugene Debs was the founder of the US Socialist Party. Many of the ideas of FDR's New Deal were borrowed from the Debs Socialist party’s platform who opposed the idea of political correctness. However, Booker T Washington held a pragmatic view of African-American’s civil rights in the late 19th century while his opponents held more idealistic ones (Barnes 1969).

# References:

Barnes, Harry W. 1969. “Voices of Protest: WEB DuBois and Booker T. Washington.”

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