

Approaches to Equality: Du Bois and Washington

There were two traditions that developed in response to the nadir of Black life after Reconstruction.

Black Nationalism

Integrationism (accomodationism?) (pragmatism?)

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W.E.B.
Du Bois
(in between)

Frederick Douglas
Ida B. Wells
J.C. Price
Daniel Payne
Booker T. Washington
Martin Luther King?

Separatists

Emigrate

Bishop Henry McNeal Turner
Martin Delany
Vessey, Prosser, Turner
Marcus Garvey

In America

T. Thomas Fortune
Pap Singleton
Malcolm X
Louis Farakhan

W.E.B. Du Bois

- Born 1868 - Fisk University Graduate 1888
Harvard Ph.D. 1895
- Led Niagara movement 1905 which led to NAACP founded in 1909.
- Headed NAACP newsletter "The Crisis"
- Dubois is visionary — idealist
- "Am I an American or Am I an African?
Double consciousness— "two-ness"
- He valued the intellectual and cultural uniqueness of the Black American
- Felt the Tuskegee model emphasized work money — basic work skills at the expense of higher education and intellect-culture of African American.
- Racism is not the consequence of slavery but its cause. African American must litigate-agitate for
 - 1 right to vote
 - 2 civic equality- equality of opportunity
- Educational opportunity - The burden to achieve this struggle rests on the best and the brightest - "Talented Tenth"
- "The problem of the 20th Century will be the problem of the color line."

Booker T. Washington

- Born a slave 1856
- Attends Hampton Institute, a vo-tech which was set up by Freedmen's Bureau.
- (Centrist Coalition Politics)
 - Pragmatism-Practical-Accomodationist
 - Tuskegee Philosophy - "cast down your bucket where you are"
- Tuskegee Institute 1881 - center for ag. and industrial ed.—spirit of entrepreneurialism
- White racism is the result of slavery; change what they see—win white respect.
- Compromise with white leaders of politics and industry—Atlanta Comp. 1895
- "We can separate socially but we will unite economically."
- The reality is Jim Crow, Plessy vs. Ferguson and "Ed Coy"