

17. AMERICAN HISTORY AND THE LEGACY OF BLACK LEADERSHIP**FREDERICK DOUGLAS 1817-1895**

- Key black abolitionist
- Former slave fugitive who spoke about the conditions of slavery for the American Anti-Slave Society
- 1848 spoke at the Seneca Falls Convention (women's movement)
- 1854 publicly burned the Constitution. (Kansas-Nebraska Act)
- Verbally supported John Brown
- Recruited blacks for the Union Army and Pres. Lincoln (54th Mass.)
- U.S. minister to Haiti.
- Opposed Booker T. Washington's "Atlanta Compromise"
- Unbending on the issue of total equality.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON 1856-1915

- A self educated realist who earned a PHD and founded the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama. Provided a practical education That emphasized the trades.
- Philosophy: Doctrine of Accommodation, blacks could "earn" their equality by educating themselves. He accepted segregation on the premise that Blacks be allowed to develop through education so as to contribute to the American economy. Thus the black would win acceptance for his economic contributions. (lynchings increased dramatically) only option?
- During this most anguished era of American race relations he told his people to "cast down your bucket where you are," educate yourselves and contribute, you will earn respect accordingly.
- He asked the people of this country to look to black Americans first before The immigrants that were entering this country by the millions at this time. Blacks had walked through history with whites from the beginning.
- Major Speech: Atlanta Compromise: given at the Cotton States Exposition in 1895 received a positive reaction from the white leadership.

The Supreme Court, perhaps following Booker T. Washington's lead cemented Jim Crow/segregation with Plessy vs Ferguson 1896 making segregation a legal entity.

W.E.B. Dubois 1868-1963

- First black to receive a PHD from Harvard University.
- Attacked Washington's philosophy as a "sell out."
- Accused Washington of leading blacks "backwards."
- His book Soul of Black Folks, challenged Washington's program.
- Niagara Movement 1905: his philosophy challenged Washington and demanded equality now, condemned discrimination everywhere based on race or color. This movement was the forerunner of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, NCAAP this organization took the legal approach to combating discrimination, and to win full citizenship for black Americans. A full out attack upon Jim Crow Laws wherever they might be found.
- Later embraced a socialist philosophy.
- Left the country and renounced his citizenship in 1961.
- Died in Ghana, Africa 1963 penniless at the age of 95.

MARCUS GARVEY 1887- 1940

- Founded UNIA United Negro Improvement Assoc. (Harlem NYC.)
- Philosophy: Blacks should be proud to be black, Black Pride should be enjoined throughout the world. Claimed the real home for blacks is Africa, he criticized light skinned blacks for passing.
He pushed economic power, blacks should own their own factories, shops/stores and buy from their own community. (borrowed by MLK)
He founded his own church where the devil was white and the angels black.
- During his time there was indeed an uplift in black pride, the Harlem Renaissance in music and the arts was born in the 1920's.
- He was arrested for mail fraud and deported in 1923 as an undesirable alien during the time of the anti-communist Palmer raids.

MARTIN LUTHER KING 1929-1968

- Southern Christian Leadership Conference SCLC leader
- Philosophy: The best way to change man's relationship to man was through the ministry. The ideas of Gandhi and Thoreau, "passive resistance/non-violent economic protest was the main thrust.
- Freedom rides and marches and the violent southern reaction received **Televised coverage**, which changed the conscience of the nation.
- "I Have a Dream" Speech 1963
- led a march on Washington D.C. which included participation by 300,000 black and white participants in the largest civil rights rally in American history. This rally culminated in the Civil Rights Act of 1964 Signed by President Lyndon B. Johnson.
- Assassinated in 1968 one of the best known advocates of non-violent Social reform.

JESSE JACKSON 1941-

- Emerged as the most dynamic leader of the post Martin Luther King era.
- Philosophy: push economic empowerment rather than traditional civil rights. Founded PUSH; People United to Serve Humanity, designed to pressure large corporations for jobs for blacks and other minorities.
- 1980's Campaigned for president, formed the RAINBOW COALITION which sought to appeal to all minorities and political empowerment, polled almost 3 million primary votes in 1984 and an amazing 6.7 million primary votes in 1988.
- Political controversy: met with PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat and traveled to Syria to secure the release of a downed navy pilot.
- Remains today the recognized leader of the American black citizen