

The student will demonstrate knowledge of how the nation grew and changed from the end of Reconstruction through the early twentieth century by c) analyzing prejudice and discrimination during this time period, with emphasis on “Jim Crow” and the responses of Booker T. Washington and W.E.B. Du Bois.

Discrimination and segregation against African Americans.

Jim Crow laws forced separation of the races in public places in Southern States.

In Plessy v. Ferguson, the Supreme Court upheld Jim Crow Laws (separate but equal).

Intimidation and crimes directed against African Americans (lynching).

During the 19th & early 20th century, African Americans left the South in search of jobs and to escape poverty and discrimination.

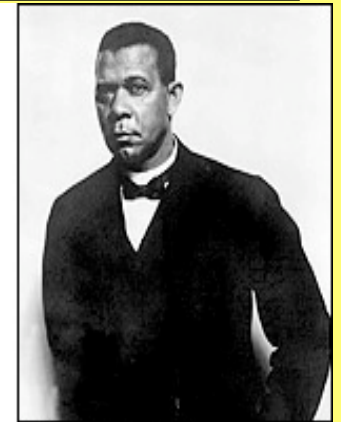
Northern Cities

Great Migration



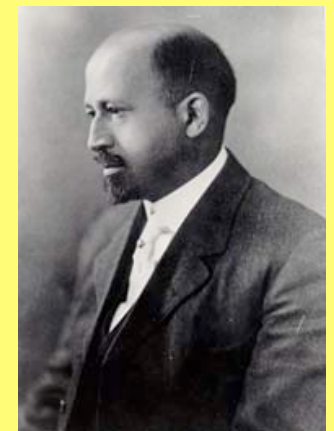
Ida B. Wells led an anti-lynching crusade and called on the federal government to take action.

Washington believed the way to equality was through vocational education and economic success; he accepted social separation.



Booker T. Washington

Du Bois believed that education was meaningless without equality. He supported political equality for African American by helping to form the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).



W.E.B. Du Bois

Discrimination and segregation against African Americans intensified and took new forms in the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century. African Americans disagreed about how to respond to the developments.

VUS.8c