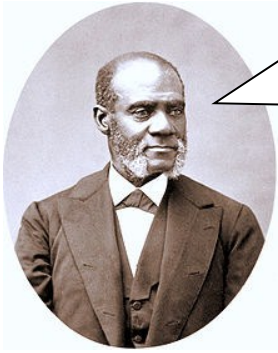


# Jim Crow

Name: \_\_\_\_\_



"Strike for your lives and liberties... **Let your motto be Resistance!** Resistance! Resistance! What kind of resistance you make you must decide by the circumstances that surround you."

Former slave and abolitionist, Henry Highland Garnet, speaking to a group of northern free blacks in 1843.

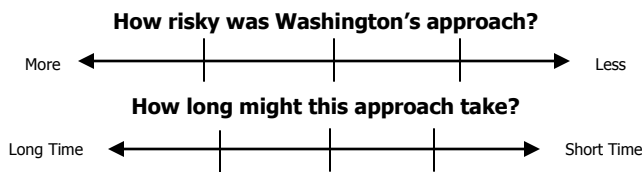
Resistance to Jim Crow took many forms throughout the nation and over the years. It included individual acts of defiance, organized legal challenges, and efforts at getting more education and employment opportunities for African Americans. People agreed on the fact that Jim Crow laws were unfair and cruel, but they disagreed about how to best deal with the problem. Booker T. Washington and W.E.B. Du Bois are the leading examples of the two main approaches.



## Booker T. Washington (1856-1915)

Washington was born on a plantation in 1856. After emancipation, he and his family moved to West Virginia where he worked and went to school. His interest in education led him to head the Tuskegee Institute, where African Americans were taught to be teachers, farmers, and active citizens.

Washington became one of the most influential black men of his time. He called for African Americans to focus on hard work and create community support groups. He wanted to strengthen the race from the inside *before* fighting against segregation and Jim Crow. He believed economic security would lead to greater civil rights and better race relations.

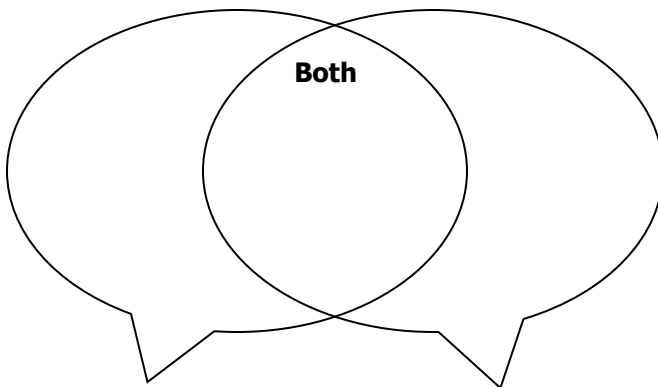
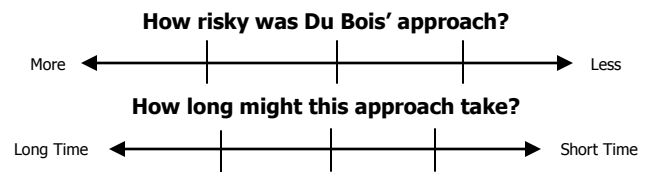


## W.E.B. Du Bois (1868-1963)

Du Bois was born after emancipation in Massachusetts. He earned his Ph.D. at Harvard University. Du Bois studied and researched the lives of African Americans.

The more he learned, the more he believed that the only way black Americans could gain civil rights was through protest and activism. He disagreed with Washington's desire to earn respect of whites first and hope that rights would follow.

W.E.B. Du Bois was involved in the creation of the NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People). This organization challenged segregation, lynching, and unfair voting laws in court.



Booker T. Washington

W.E.B. Du Bois

**Who Might Have Said This?** Place the letter of the statement in the correct area of the quote bubbles.

- A. I created the NAACP to fight discriminatory laws
- B. I founded Tuskegee Institute to train blacks in agriculture and education.
- C. African Americans are not treated equally.
- D. Now is the accepted time, not tomorrow.
- E. It is at the bottom of life that we must begin, not at the top.
- F. I worked to advance African Americans' rights.
- G. Protesting is necessary to fight for constitutional rights.
- H. We can earn constitutional rights through economic security and respectability.