

Booker T. Washington v. W.E.B. Du Bois: Frontiers
in Black Upward Mobility, Civil Rights, and
Economic Stability, Challenging Conventional
Thinking in America

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Junior Division

Historical Paper

Process Paper Word Count: 492 words

Historical Paper Word Count: 2,475 words

Process Paper

I first came across the topic of Booker T. Washington and W.E.B. Du Bois' differing ideas as I was researching this year's theme. It immediately piqued my interest, and after some research, I knew this topic would be suitable for me. To find a topic that is so fitting for this year's theme of crossing frontiers, and something that I felt eager to learn and write about, I immediately had to choose it. My topic relates to the theme, as it demonstrates how two men in America had different ideas on how Black Americans should achieve Black Upward Mobility and more in society.

I conducted my research by looking into different resources, such as manuscripts, books, and articles. I asked myself these four questions: "Who were the people, where did it occur, how did it change that area, and what were their ideas?" These questions helped guide my research. I analyzed many different videos, websites, books, and scholarly sources to help me understand how they each fought for the civil rights and economic stability needed at the time. Washington and Du Bois both challenged conventional thinking, bringing a new frontier within America and building the framework for many Black leaders to come.

I created my project by starting with an outline, deciding how the body of my paper should be structured, and how it would flow. Second, I wrote my thesis and introduction, welcoming readers to my topic and grabbing their attention before forming the body of my paper. Then, I wrote my conclusion and compiled my annotated bibliography. Lastly, after revisions and edits, I put my paper together to finalize my work.

The historical argument is that Booker T. Washington and W.E.B. Du Bois had different ideas for Black Upward Mobility in America. Both of their ideas were in some way controversial

amongst other Black Americans. Furthermore, it shows how their different perspectives altered the way they saw fit for Black Americans to grow economically in America. Booker T. Washington's idea was debatable, but at the time, Black lynchings were on the rise in the South. He feared racial violence, which is why he did not want any direct confrontation with White Americans. W.E.B. Du Bois' idea was controversial because it excluded women, and insinuated that only the most educated and elite men could make a change.

This topic is significant in history because it shows how both individuals fought for the advancements of Black Americans and challenged conventional thinking in America in their own way. They had different perspectives on what action should be taken, but the same goal in mind for what Black Americans should achieve. This topic shows how there have always been different ideas to solve problems in history and society, yet their philosophies helped lay the building blocks for many Black activists to come. They both fought for change in their own way, bringing a new frontier in American history.

“In all things that are purely social, we can be as separate as the fingers, yet one as the hand in all things essential to mutual progress.” - Booker T. Washington¹

Thesis

Booker T. Washington and W.E.B. Du Bois were both critical leaders in the fight for Black upward mobility,² civil rights,³ and economic stability in America. They desired the right to achieve more in society.⁴ Booker T. Washington had an idea that was centered on self-sufficiency and labor,⁵ crossing frontiers with his 1895 Atlanta Speech.⁶ On the other hand, W.E.B. Du Bois’ idea was centered on the top ten percent of Black men being educated and classically trained to help lead Black Americans to a better future, and crossed frontiers in sociological development by introducing the concept of a double conscience in America.⁷ Both men had differing frameworks, yet actively demonstrated how obtaining Black upward mobility, civil rights, and economic stability have never been monolithic.

Booker T. Washington’s Youth and Career

Washington was born into slavery on April 5, 1856, in Frank County, Virginia.⁸ When the Civil War ended in 1865, Washington’s family moved to West Virginia. Once there, Washington

¹ “Atlanta Exposition Speech Quotes,” Coursehero.com, 2022, <https://www.coursehero.com/lit/Atlanta-Exposition-Speech/quotes/>.

² Jaqueline M. Moore, *Booker T. Washington, W.E.B. Du Bois, and the Struggle for Racial Uplift*, Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, 2003), <https://rowman.com/ISBN/9780842029957/Booker-T.-Washington-W.E.B.-Du-Bois-and-the-Struggle-for-Racial-Uplift>.

³ Julie Nicols, “Comparison of W.E.B. Du Bois and Booker T. Washington,” Study.com, 2022, <https://study.com/academy/lesson/booker-t-washington-vs-web-du-bois.html>.

⁴ “Booker T. Washington and W.E.B. Du Bois: The Conflict,” PBS LearningMedia, accessed July 14, 2022, <https://houstonpbs.pbslearningmedia.org/resource/bf10.socst.us.indust.bookert/booker-t-washington-and-web-du-bois-the-conflict/>.

⁵ “Booker T. Washington--Text Version,” www.nps.gov, accessed July 14, 2022, <https://www.nps.gov/museum/exhibits/tuskegee/btwprint2.htm>.

⁶ “Booker T. Washington’s ‘Atlanta Compromise’ Speech - the Civil Rights Act of 1964: A Long Struggle for Freedom | Exhibitions - Library of Congress,” www.loc.gov, accessed July 14, 2022, <https://www.loc.gov/exhibits/civil-rights-act/multimedia/booker-t-washington.html>.

⁷ John P Pittman, “Double Consciousness (Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy),” Stanford.edu, 2016, <https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/double-consciousness/>.

⁸ History.com Editors, “Booker T. Washington,” HISTORY (A&E Television Networks, October 29, 2009), <https://www.history.com/topics/black-history/booker-t-washington>.

worked many non-lucrative jobs throughout his childhood. He continued his studies by going to school as he worked.⁹ In 1872, he left to attend college at Hampton University.¹⁰ At Hampton, Washington learned many valuable trades, such as farming and carpentry,¹¹ and took classes in math, science, writing, and public speaking, before graduating with honors in 1875 at 19 years old. This experience influenced his philosophy of labor by teaching him the skills required to be self-sufficient. With his degree in hand, he set out to make an impact on his community.

That following summer, he returned home to help operate and teach at the neighborhood school in Tinkersville, Massachusetts.¹² He helped provide lessons on self-improvement, self-sufficiency, and common knowledge, as well as opened a library for Black residents with newspapers and books accessible to anyone.¹³ He broke frontiers in his community by giving more opportunities for others to obtain knowledge through literature. Washington believed in what he had been taught at Hampton: Black Americans needed to learn lessons about self-sufficiency to help them succeed in life.¹⁴ With these ideals, he wanted to help influence others in his community.

In 1879, Washington established Tuskegee University in Alabama.¹⁵ Tuskegee's students built their own buildings, grew their own food, and provided for most of their own basic

⁹ Ibid

¹⁰ See Appendix A

¹¹ "Hampton Institute and Booker T. Washington," Virginia Museum of History & Culture, accessed June 23, 2022, <https://virginiahistory.org/learn/historical-book/chapter/hampton-institute-and-booker-t-washington>.

¹² "Obituaries for William H. Davis," 129.71.204.160, accessed June 24, 2022, <http://129.71.204.160/history/africanamericans/daviswilliamh01.html>.

¹³ James Buckley and Jake Murray, *Who Was Booker T. Washington?* (New York, N.Y.: Penguin Workshop, An Imprint Of Penguin Random House, 2018).

¹⁴ Ibid

¹⁵ "Tuskegee Institute--Training Leaders (Educational Materials: African American Odyssey)," Loc.gov, 2020, <https://www.loc.gov/exhibits/odyssey/educate/bookert.html>

necessities, utilizing these activities to teach the students basic life skills.¹⁶ Those skills would reinforce Washington’s philosophy of African Americans learning the skills that would help gain Black economic freedom.

By 1895, Washington went on regular tours and met many influential people and even became close companions with President Theodore Roosevelt, as he attempted to advocate for Black American rights. He was also able to convince many southern white employers and governors that Tuskegee University offered an education that would ensure Black Americans stayed “down on the farm.”¹⁷ He also gave many speeches during his time, his most influential speech being the Atlanta Speech.¹⁸

The Atlanta “Compromise” Speech

On September 18, 1895, Washington¹⁹ was chosen to give a speech that would open the Cotton States and International Exposition in Atlanta, Georgia.²⁰ It was the first speech a Black American gave to a racially diverse group of people in the South, crossing frontiers and becoming a groundbreaking event in American history.²¹ In his speech, Washington said Black Americans should work hard, earn respect, and gain vocational training for social, economic, and political equality.²² During his whole speech he did not push for any immediate action against the

¹⁶ “Booker T. Washington -- Tuskegee Institute,” Nps.gov, 2019, <https://www.nps.gov/museum/exhibits/tuskegee/btwashington/index.html>.

¹⁷ “Booker T. Washington, 1856-1915,” Unc.edu, 2019, <https://docsouth.unc.edu/fpn/washington/bio.html>.

¹⁸ “Analysis of the Atlanta Compromise Speech - 1112 Words | Bartleby,” www.bartleby.com, accessed August 13, 2022, <https://www.bartleby.com/essay/Analysis-Of-The-Atlanta-Compromise-Speech-PK34JJ2VYAEFF>.

¹⁹ Appendix B

²⁰ Derrick P. Alridge, “Atlanta Compromise Speech,” New Georgia Encyclopedia, January 23, 2004, <https://www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/articles/history-archaeology/atlanta-compromise-speech/>.

²¹ Booker T. Washington’s Atlanta Exposition Speech, September 18, 1895,” Iowaculture.gov, 2019, <https://iowaculture.gov/history/education/educator-resources/primary-source-sets/reconstruction-and-its-impact/booker-t>.

²² Stephen Wesson, “Booker T. Washington and the Atlanta Compromise | Teaching with the Library of Congress,” Loc.gov, July 29, 2011, <https://blogs.loc.gov/teachers/2011/07/booker-t-washington-and-the-atlanta-compromise/>.

racial violence taking place,²³ but instead for the uplift of labor and self-sufficiency. Washington expressed that Black Americans would prosper by the masses if they learned to dignify labor, instead of seeing it as a part of slavery.²⁴ Washington said, “No race can prosper till it learns that there is as much dignity in tilling a field as in writing a poem. It is at the bottom of life we must begin, and not at the top.” With this he conveyed the idea of having to work hard to earn respect, and that everyone must start from the bottom and work their way up for a better future.²⁵

Nevertheless, his ideologies did gain much backlash amongst other Black Americans and leaders at the time because they wanted immediate action against the racial violence and discrimination that was consistently occurring in the South. At the time though, lynchings were on a rise in the South and Washington was trying to prevent any more racial violence from occurring showing how Washington genuinely wanted to protect Black Americans.²⁶ Some Black Americans named his speech the Atlanta “Compromise” Speech,²⁷ because many believed Washington had compromised their constant fight for civil rights.²⁸ Many Black leaders were vocal about retaliating against his ideas, one of the most vocal being W.E.B. Du Bois.²⁹

²³ Ibid

²⁴ “The Atlanta Exposition Address Part 2 - Booker T Washington National Monument (U.S. National Park Service),” Nps.gov, 2016, <https://www.nps.gov/bowa/learn/historyculture/atlanta2-1.htm>.

²⁵ Ibid

²⁶ Ta-Nehisi Coates, “The Tragedy and Betrayal of Booker T. Washington,” *The Atlantic*, March 31, 2009, <https://www.theatlantic.com/entertainment/archive/2009/03/the-tragedy-and-betrayal-of-booker-t-washington/7092/>.

²⁷ “Handout C: Booker T. Washington: The Atlanta Exposition Address 1895 Excerpts,” Bill of Rights Institute, accessed August 13, 2022, <https://billofrightsinstitute.org/activities/handout-c-booker-t-washington-the-atlanta-exposition-address-1895-excerpts>.

²⁸ Booker Washington, “Added to the National Registry: 2002 Essay by Jacqueline M. Moore (Guest Post)*,” 2002, <https://www.loc.gov/static/programs/national-recording-preservation-board/documents/BookerT.pdf>.

²⁹ Ibid

W.E.B. Du Bois' Youth and Career

W.E.B. Du Bois was born on February 23, 1868,³⁰ in Massachusetts,³¹ three years after the Civil War and passing of the Thirteenth Amendment.³² He went on to graduate from his high school and attend Harvard University³³ where he received a PhD in literature and history by 1895,³⁴ being the first Black person to do so.³⁵ W.E.B. Du Bois later specialized in civil rights sociology. He immersed himself in Black communities and examined the prejudice they experienced on a regular basis,³⁶ as well as the poverty and crime occurring in their communities. Du Bois later came to reveal that much of sociology accepted by society was biased, making Black Americans look inferior to their White counterparts. He crossed frontiers by changing the way we now conduct sociological studies.³⁷

Sociological and Racial Frontiers

Du Bois' work in the 1899, *The Philadelphia Negro*,³⁸ is considered one of the most significant studies in sociology. It provided a meticulous sociological analysis of Black American daily life.³⁹ Another one of his famous pieces is the 1903 book, *The Souls of Black Folk*.⁴⁰ This

³⁰ Appendix C

³¹ "Birth Record of W. E. B. Du Bois, April 6, 1915," [credo.library.umass.edu](https://credo.library.umass.edu/view/full/mums312-b238-i044), accessed July 15, 2022, <https://credo.library.umass.edu/view/full/mums312-b238-i044>.

³² "About Du Bois – W. E. B. Du Bois Center," W.E.B Du Bois Center, accessed June 25, 2022, <http://duboiscenter.library.umass.edu/about-du-bois/>.

³³ "W.E.B. Du Bois, Growing Up," [www.americaslibrary.gov](https://www.americaslibrary.gov/aa/dubois/aa_dubois_growup_2.html), accessed June 25, 2022, https://www.americaslibrary.gov/aa/dubois/aa_dubois_growup_2.html.

³⁴ Robin McElheny, "Research Guides: W.E.B. Du Bois (1868-1963) AB 1890, PhD 1895: Introduction," [guides.library.harvard.edu](https://guides.library.harvard.edu/hua/dubois), February 4, 2022, <https://guides.library.harvard.edu/hua/dubois>.

³⁵ Hutchins Center for African & African American Research, "W. E. B. Du Bois," [Harvard.edu](https://hutchinscenter.fas.harvard.edu/web-dubois), 2019, <https://hutchinscenter.fas.harvard.edu/web-dubois>.

³⁶ Clea Simon, "Lecturer Explains Du Bois' Role as Eminent Sociologist," *Harvard Gazette*, October 29, 2018, <https://news.harvard.edu/gazette/story/2018/10/lecturer-explains-du-boiss-role-as-eminant-sociologist/>.

³⁷ Ibid

³⁸ Greg Johnson, "W.E.B. Du Bois' 'the Philadelphia Negro,'" *Penn Today*, July 2, 2009, <https://penntoday.upenn.edu/node/149925>.

³⁹ Robert W Williams, "Philadelphia Negro :: W E B Du Bois . Org," [Webdubois.org](http://www.webdubois.org/wdb-phila.html), 2019, <http://www.webdubois.org/wdb-phila.html>.

⁴⁰ Appendix D

essay introduced the concept of a double consciousness,⁴¹ how a Black person never exactly sees themselves through their own eyes, but instead through the eyes of others.⁴² He described it as, “a peculiar sensation, this double consciousness, this sense of always looking at one’s self through the eyes of others, of measuring one’s soul by the tape of a world that looks on in amused contempt and pity.” He describes it as having your body and conscience separate and feeling pity for oneself. Du Bois once said, “One ever feels his twoness—an American, a Negro; two souls, two thoughts, two unreconciled strivings; two warring ideals in one dark body, whose dogged strength alone keeps it from being torn asunder.”⁴³ It was almost as if being American and Black are two opposite identities that are incompatible. It’s a cognitive dissonance where ones ideals and beliefs do not align.⁴⁴ it’s challenging to understand how this can affect someone because you will never feel a true inner peace with yourself, for you will always focus on the flaws others see in you. This concept is even harder to understand while being Black and American, because multiple factors remind you in a small or big way that those two identities were inharmonious with one another.⁴⁵

In 1903, Du Bois also introduced a new concept named the “The Talented Tenth”⁴⁶ in the book, *The Negro Problem*.⁴⁷ This informational text was a collection of essays which also

⁴¹ “Summary of the Souls of Black Folk; Essays and Sketches,” Unc.edu, 2019, <https://docsouth.unc.edu/church/dubois/souls/summary.html>.

⁴² Tanisha Felder, “Double Consciousness,” www.shorelineschools.org, February 1, 2019, <https://www.shorelineschools.org/site/default.aspx?>

⁴³ W. E. B. Du Bois, “The Souls of Black Folk,” Gutenberg.org, 2019, <https://www.gutenberg.org/files/408/408-h/408-h.htm>.

⁴⁴ Kendra Cherry, “What Is Cognitive Dissonance?,” Verywell Mind (Verywellmind, July 2, 2020), <https://www.verywellmind.com/what-is-cognitive-dissonance-2795012>.

⁴⁵ History.com Editors, “A Look Back at Segregation in the United States,” HISTORY.com (A&E Television Networks, November 28, 2018), <https://www.history.com/topics/black-history/segregation-united-states>.

⁴⁶ (www.bibliopolis.com n.d.)

⁴⁷ Henry Gates, “‘The Talented Tenth’ Origins | African American History Blog | the African Americans: Many Rivers to Cross,” The African Americans: Many Rivers to Cross, January 10, 2013, <https://www.pbs.org/wnet/african-americans-many-rivers-to-cross/history/who-really-invented-the-talented-tenth/>.

included Washington's essay titled, *Industrial Education for the Negro*.⁴⁸ In this piece, Du Bois pushed for higher education for the most capable ten percent of Black men.⁴⁹ "The Talented Tenth" was his idea of how Black Americans could gain a better future. He said, "The Negro race, like all races, is going to be saved by its exceptional men. The problem of education, then, among Negroes must first of all deal with the 'Talented Tenth'; it is the problem of developing the best of this race that they may guide the mass away from the contamination and death of the worst, in their own and other races."⁵⁰ He believed that by educating and classically training this ten percent of men, they would help lead Black Americans to a more economically stable future.

Yet, his ideas did have a few flaws. The first one being that he only referred to men, insinuating women could not help lead Black Americans.⁵¹ He also believed having educated and classically trained people was the only way Black Americans could grow, but this idea was not inclusive of all Black Americans since not all Black Americans were able to afford that level of education.⁵²

With these beliefs, Du Bois created the Niagara Movement in 1905.⁵³ This movement was dedicated to obtaining immediate civil rights for African Americans.⁵⁴ In 1909, he was amongst many other influential Black leaders, including Washington, that founded the National

⁴⁸ ThriftBooks, "Booker T. Washington Books | List of Books by Author Booker T. Washington," ThriftBooks, accessed July 7, 2022, <https://www.thriftbooks.com/a/booker-t-washington/204383/>.

⁴⁹ W E B Du Bois, *The Talented Tenth* (Okitoks Press, 2017).

⁵⁰ "The Talented Tenth," Teaching American History, accessed July 15, 2022, <https://teachingamericanhistory.org/document/the-talented-tenth/>.

⁵¹ John Feffer, "The Fallacy of the Talented Tenth," HuffPost, June 16, 2010, https://www.huffpost.com/entry/the-fallacy-of-the-talent_b_613510.

⁵² Carlos Waters, "Black Upward Mobility Strongest in Diverse Neighborhoods with Mentorship Opportunities, Says Census Bureau," CNBC, February 23, 2022, <https://www.cnbc.com/2022/02/23/black-families-are-achieving-upward-mobility-in-high-opportunity-areas.html>.

⁵³ History.com Editors, "Niagara Movement," HISTORY, August 21, 2018, <https://www.history.com/topics/black-history/niagara-movement>.

⁵⁴ "Niagamain," Oberlin.edu, 2021, <https://www2.oberlin.edu/external/EOG/Niagara%20Movement/niagamain.htm>.

Association for the Advancement of Colored People, or the NAACP. This organization crossed frontiers by being founded to help fight for Black American civil rights.⁵⁵ The NAACP also crossed civil rights frontiers by helping pass the 1964 Civil Rights Act, the Voting Rights Act of 1965, and the Fair Housing Act of 1968, all of which have helped Black Americans be able to achieve more upward mobility in America.⁵⁶

Crossing Frontiers that Changed History

Both Washington and Du Bois had different views on how Black Americans should gain upward mobility in society, civil rights, and economic stability.⁵⁷ Both of their views show how Black growth, thinking, and politics have not been, and never will be monolithic.⁵⁸ Both of their views also challenged conventional thinking in America. In Washington's 1901, *Up from Slavery* autobiography,⁵⁹ Washington developed the theme of finding dignity in labor.⁶⁰ This idea challenged conventional thinking because most Black people thought that labor was something to degrade instead of uplift in the South due to the horrid history of slavery. Du Bois' idea pushed for the education of the most capable ten percent of Black men to help lead the other ninety percent to a better future.⁶¹ His idea challenged conventional thinking in the Black community, since it insinuated that only the most educated men could make a difference.⁶² It must also be

⁵⁵ History.com Editors, "NAACP," HISTORY (A&E Television Networks, March 13, 2019), <https://www.history.com/topics/civil-rights-movement/naACP>.

⁵⁶ Library of Congress, "The Civil Rights Era - NAACP: A Century in the Fight for Freedom | Exhibitions - Library of Congress," Loc.gov, 2020, <https://www.loc.gov/exhibits/naACP/the-civil-rights-era.html>.

⁵⁷ BExcellence Team, "Booker T Washington vs W.E.B Du Bois: The Great Debate," Black Excellence, February 24, 2020, <https://www.blackexcellence.com/booker-t-washington-vs-web-dubois/>.

⁵⁸ "Washington and Du Bois: The Great Debate – Issues and Debates in African American Literature," accessed July 7, 2022, <https://exhibitions.lib.udel.edu/issues-and-debates-in-african-american-literature/home/washington-and-du-bois-the-great-debate/>.

⁵⁹ Booker T Washington, *Up from Slavery* (1901; repr., Minneapolis, Mn: First Avenue Editions, A Division Of Lerner Publishing Group, Inc, 2019).

⁶⁰ "LitCharts," LitCharts, accessed July 9, 2022, <https://www.litcharts.com/lit/up-from-slavery/themes/the-dignity-of-labor>.

⁶¹ "Talented Tenth | Educational Concept," in *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 2019, <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Talented-Tenth>.

⁶² "Black Education - Washington and DuBois," Kenyon.edu, 2019, <https://www2.kenyon.edu/Depts/Amerstud/blackhistoryatkenyon/Individual%20Pages/Washington%20and%20DuBois.htm>.

understood that they were attempting to do the best they could for the communities that they cherished even with all the flaws visible in their frameworks.

After Washington gave his 1895 Atlanta Speech, people were divided by their interpretation of Washington's words. While some Black people believed and supported the rationality of his approach,⁶³ Du Bois spoke against his speech, claiming that it compromised the rights of Black Americans. People who supported Du Bois wanted a more immediate crackdown on the issues that were preventing Black Americans from growing.

Washington's ideas were accepted by many Black-operated newspapers, educators, and college graduates who believed that vocational education was the best method for educating Black Americans.⁶⁴ His ideas were not accepted by Black Americans who believed that he was compromising their rights and keeping Black people gridlocked like White people wanted: no education, but with labor.⁶⁵ Du Bois' ideas on the other hand were accepted by those who desired a swift approach against racism. His ideas were not accepted by Black Americans who believed it was too dangerous to go against White people.⁶⁶ Their ideas divided Black Americans even though, in the end, they wanted to unite all Black Americans for the possibility of a better future.

We must also understand that Washington was a slave and Du Bois was not. These different upbringings shaped the ideas that they saw fit to achieve Black upward mobility, civil

⁶³ David Blatty, "W.E.B. Du Bois and Booker T. Washington Had Clashing Ideologies during the Civil Rights Movement," Biography, February 22, 2015, <https://www.biography.com/news/web-dubois-vs-booker-t-washington#comments>.

⁶⁴ Erik Brooks, "Booker T. Washington," Encyclopedia of Alabama, accessed July 16, 2022, <http://encyclopediaofalabama.org/article/h-1506>.

⁶⁵ Lindsay Turner, "Booker T. Washington; a Controversial Figure of Greatness," WHYY, March 27, 2011, <https://whyy.org/articles/booker-t-washington-controversial-yet-still-a-figure-of-greatness/>.

⁶⁶ "W.E.B. Du Bois," History of U.S. Woman's Suffrage, accessed July 16, 2022, <http://www.crusadeforthevote.org/du-bois>.

rights, and economic stability.⁶⁷ Washington saw racism and brutality first hand as a child.⁶⁸

Washington believed that cooperation with White Americans would help avert any type of violence. Though Washington's framework did seem a bit submissive, he did care for civil rights and helped fund cases that fought to give Black Americans the right to vote.⁶⁹ Du Bois advocated for the sort of immediate action against segregation that was dangerous for Black people in the South,⁷⁰ such violence could lead to the death of more innocent lives.

Crossing Frontiers: The People, Places, and Ideas

Both Washington and Du Bois were trailblazers in the fight for upward mobility, civil rights,⁷¹ and economic stability. Today, Black Americans have been able to achieve many of these goals.⁷² In 1954, the groundbreaking *Brown v. Board of Education*, had the Supreme Court deem it unconstitutional to separate children based on race. In 1960, the Greensboro Sit-In had hundreds of students requesting service at a lunch counter in a private sector reserved for only White people. In 1963, civil rights activist, Martin Luther King, Jr., delivered the heart-wrenching, "I Have a Dream" speech, at the March on Washington. In 1964, the Civil Rights Act was passed, making it illegal to discriminate against people of color, and in 1965, the Voting Rights Act, helping all people of color get the opportunity to vote. In 1968, the Fair Housing Act was passed allowing people to freely choose a place to live without being discriminated upon.

⁶⁷ "CommonLit | Booker T. Washington vs. W.E.B. Du Bois," CommonLit, accessed July 7, 2022, <https://www.commonlit.org/en/texts/booker-t-washington-vs-w-e-b-dubois>.

⁶⁸ "Constitutional Rights Foundation," www.crf-usa.org, accessed July 7, 2022, <https://www.crf-usa.org/black-history-month/booker-t-washington>.

⁶⁹ Ibid

⁷⁰ "W. E. B. DuBois [Ushistory.org]," Ushistory.org, 2019, <https://www.ushistory.org/us/42e.asp>.

⁷¹ David Blatty, "W.E.B. Du Bois, Booker T. Washington and the Origins of the Civil Rights Movement," Biography, August 26, 2019, <https://www.biography.com/news/web-dubois-vs-booker-t-washington>.

⁷² "The Economic State of Black America: What Is and What Could Be | McKinsey," www.mckinsey.com, June 17, 2021, <https://www.mckinsey.com/featured-insights/diversity-and-inclusion/the-economic-state-of-black-america-what-is-and-what-could-be>.

In 2000, President Bill Clinton released a statement one day before African American History month, naming Booker T. Washington, and other influential Black Americans, praising them for rising above, "slavery, brutality, and bigotry."⁷³ In 2009, Barack Obama was elected to be the first Black president of the United States, and currently, Kamala Harris is the first Black female Vice-President of the United States. These civil rights movements in the 1950's and 1960's show how both men drastically helped give Black Americans the courage to speak up for their rights, and how they paved the way for future leaders to come. All of these events also would not have occurred if Booker T. Washington and W.E.B. Du Bois had not tipped the first domino and crossed this frontier. Their message is still relevant in today's world, and their message isn't only universal, it is timeless. It pushed for more education, rights, and opportunities for colored people. Booker T. Washington helped advocate for Black Americans education,⁷⁴ and crossed frontiers with his 1895 Atlanta Speech.⁷⁵ W.E.B. Du Bois fought for instantaneous action against racism and crossed frontiers sociologically for Black Americans.⁷⁶ Washington and Du Bois are both significant today because they challenged conventional thinking and crossed frontiers in Black upward mobility, civil rights, and economic stability in America.

⁷³ "African American History Month," clintonwhitehouse3.archives.gov, accessed April 23, 2023, <https://clintonwhitehouse3.archives.gov/WH/New/African-American/html/proclamation.html>.

⁷⁴ "Philosophy of Industrial Education - Booker T Washington National Monument (U.S. National Park Service)," Nps.gov, 2016, <https://www.nps.gov/bowa/learn/historyculture/philosophy-of-industrial-education.htm>.

⁷⁵ "Say It Plain - American RadioWorks," americanradioworks.publicradio.org, accessed July 25, 2022, <http://americanradioworks.publicradio.org/features/sayitplain/btwashington.html>.

⁷⁶ Robert Gooding-Williams, "W.E.B. Du Bois (Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy)," Stanford.edu, September 13, 2017, <https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/dubois/>.

Appendix A



“Booker T Washington National Monument (U.S. National Park Service),” Nps.gov, 2017,

<https://www.nps.gov/bowa/index.htm>.

This photo shows Booker T. Washington during his time at Hampton University.

Appendix B



“Booker T. Washington - Address to the Atlanta Cotton States and International Exposition,”

www.americanrhetoric.com, accessed August 13, 2022, [https://](https://www.americanrhetoric.com/speeches/bookertwashingtonatlantacotteonstates.htm)

www.americanrhetoric.com/speeches/bookertwashingtonatlantacotteonstates.htm.

This photo is a visual aid of Booker T. Washington as he gave his Atlanta
Speech.

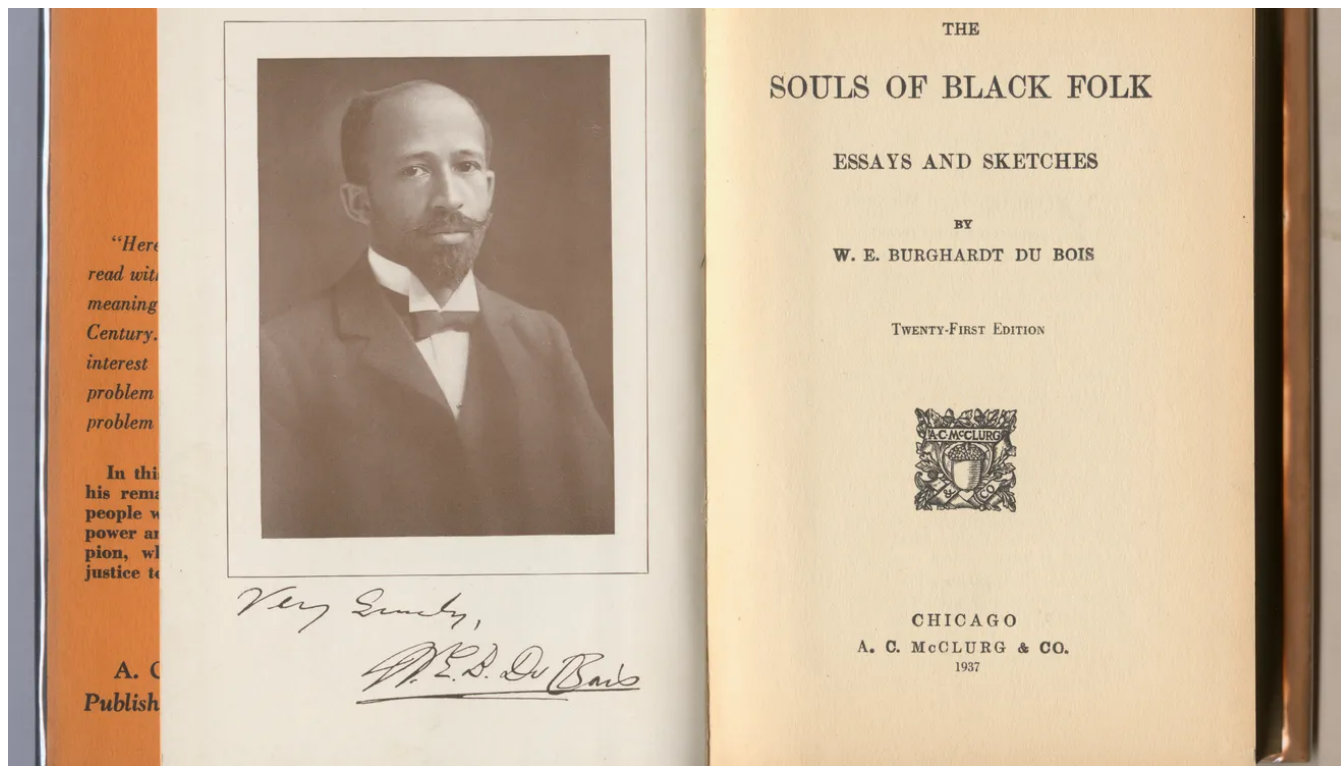
Appendix C



“W.E.B. Du Bois | the Core Curriculum,” Columbia.edu, 2021, <https://www.college.edu/core/content/web-du-bois>.

This website gave me a visual aid of W.E.B. Du Bois.

Appendix D



Johnson TyLisa, "Kinsey Collection: The Souls of Black Folk," Tallahassee Democrat, February 18, 2016, <https://www.tallahassee.com/story/news/2016/02/18/kinsey-collection-souls-black-folk/80447150/>.

I used this website to provide a visual aid of the book, *The Souls of Black Folk*.

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources

“About Du Bois – W. E. B. Du Bois Center,” W.E.B Du Bois Center, accessed June 25, 2022, <http://duboiscenter.library.umass.edu/about-du-bois/>.

This website gave me an insight into Du Bois’ youth and how he grew up under different circumstances than Booker T. Washington. He was born three years after the Civil War and the passing of the Thirteenth Amendment. His mother was a domestic worker and his father was a barber.

“African American History Month,” clintonwhitehouse3.archives.gov, accessed April 23, 2023, <https://clintonwhitehouse3.archives.gov/WH/New/African-American/html/proclamation.html>.

This is a statement Bill Clinton released one day before African American History month. He named Booker T. Washington, as well as many other influential Black Americans, and praised them for rising above many difficult circumstances.

Atlanta Exposition Speech Quotes,” Coursehero.com, 2022, <https://www.coursehero.com/lit/Atlanta-Exposition-Speech/quotes/>.

This website helped me find the quote for the beginning of my paper. It also supplied me with Booker T. Washington’s many influential statements during his Atlanta Speech.

“Birth Record of W. E. B. Du Bois, April 6, 1915,” credo.library.umass.edu, accessed July 15, 2022, <https://credo.library.umass.edu/view/full/mums312-b238-i044>.

I used this source to see W.E.B Du Bois’ actual birth certificate. I used it to learn about where he was born, when he was born, and who his parents were.

“Booker T. Washington - Address to the Atlanta Cotton States and International Exposition,” www.americanrhetoric.com, accessed August 13, 2022, [https://](https://www.americanrhetoric.com/speeches/bookertwashingtonatlantacotteonstates.htm)

www.americanrhetoric.com/speeches/bookertwashingtonatlantacotteonstates.htm.

I used this photo as a visual aid of Booker T. Washington as he gave his famous Atlanta Speech. During his speech, he didn’t push for any sort of stop to racism, which angered many Black Americans. This website also gave me audio of his speech.

“Booker T. Washington’s ‘Atlanta Compromise’ Speech - the Civil Rights Act of 1964: A Long Struggle for Freedom | Exhibitions - Library of Congress,” www.loc.gov, accessed July 14, 2022, <https://www.loc.gov/exhibits/civil-rights-act/multimedia/booker-t-washington.html>.

I used this website to read Booker T. Washington’s Atlanta Speech. He stated that Black Americans make up one third of the South’s population. He insinuated that Black Americans should make friends with White Americans, instead of trying to better their situation by protesting against them, challenged conventional thinking.

“Booker T Washington National Monument (U.S. National Park Service),” Nps.gov, 2017, <https://www.nps.gov/bowa/index.htm>.

I used this website to help me get a visual of what Booker T. Washington looked like. I also used it to help me learn about what he achieved during his lifetime such as founding Tuskegee University, his Atlanta Speech, and working alongside the many leaders that helped create the NAACP.

“Booker T. Washington -- Tuskegee Institute,” Nps.gov, 2019, <https://www.nps.gov/museum/exhibits/tuskegee/btwashington/index.html>.

I used this source to understand how Booker T. Washington instilled self-sufficiency in each of his students. This source taught me how he had students learn to grow a variety of vegetables, construct buildings, and more. These basic skills would enforce Washington’s philosophy of African American’s skills and labor helping them gain Black economic freedom.

Booker T Washington, *Up from Slavery* (1901; repr., Minneapolis, Mn: First Avenue Editions, A Division Of Lerner Publishing Group, Inc, 2019).

In Booker T. Washington’s book, *Up From Slavery*, he challenged conventional thinking and uplifted labor instead of degrading it. He insinuated that labor has received negative representation amongst Black Americans because of slavery. He believed that Black Americans must work for economic stability and civil rights.

Booker Washington, “Added to the National Registry: 2002 Essay by Jacqueline M. Moore (Guest Post)*,” 2002, <https://www.loc.gov/static/programs/national-recording-preservation-board/documents/BookerT.pdf>.

This source helped me understand why the Atlanta Speech was considered controversial and how it gained the nickname of the Atlanta “Compromise” Speech. Booker T.

Washington did not push for immediate action against racial violence which led to many Black Americans not supporting him. Yet at the time, Black lynchings were on the rise in the South, so he was trying to prevent any more racial violence.

History.com Editors, “A Look Back at Segregation in the United States,” HISTORY.com (A&E Television Networks, November 28, 2018), <https://www.history.com/topics/black-history/segregation-united-states>.

This source helped me understand the history of segregation in America. I learned how there were many systems that deprived Black Americans of freedoms. These systems, like segregation, always reminded them that they were Black and supposedly inferior to their White counterparts.

“History,” www.hamptonu.edu, accessed June 23, 2022, <https://www.hamptonu.edu/about/history.cfm>.

I used this source to learn the history of Hampton University and who Samuel Armstrong, the founder of Hampton University, was. He believed in providing Black Americans with a proper education, and the skills to succeed in life. Hampton University gave Booker T.

Washington the ability to gain the connections and education he would need to succeed in his career as a leader for the Black community.

Johnson, TyLisa, “Kinsey Collection: The Souls of Black Folk,” Tallahassee Democrat, February 18, 2016, <https://www.tallahassee.com/story/news/2016/02/18/kinsey-collection-souls-black-folk/80447150/>.

I used this collection to provide a visual aid of W.E.B. Du Bois’, *The Souls of Black Folk*. In this book, he introduced the concept of a double consciousness, where you always see yourself through the eyes of another person.

Library of Congress, “The Civil Rights Era - NAACP: A Century in the Fight for Freedom | Exhibitions - Library of Congress,” Loc.gov, 2020, <https://www.loc.gov/exhibits/naACP/the-civil-rights-era.html>.

I used this website to learn about what the NAACP achieved. I also used it to learn about how they crossed civil rights frontiers.

“Obituaries for William H. Davis,” 129.71.204.160, accessed June 24, 2022, <http://129.71.204.160/history/africanamericans/daviswilliamh01.html>.

I used this obituary to get a deeper understanding of how Booker T. Washington made an impact on others. Him moving back to Malden, Massachusetts after college, and becoming an educator, helped other Black Americans obtain something that would never

have been possible before: an education. He helped break frontiers by giving others the ability to obtain the resources for a proper education.

“Prepared by the Center for History of Physics at AIP 1,” accessed February 8, 2023, <https://www.aip.org/sites/default/files/history/teaching-guides/historical-detective-edward-bouchet/>

I used this source to read his ideologies about education for Black Americans. I used this source to understand what his stance was for the future of educated Black Americans and how providing more education would help them become equal to their White counterparts.

“[Proposed Bill H. R. 6904, June 20, 1955],” The Portal to Texas History, June 20, 1955, <https://texashistory.unt.edu/ark:/67531/metaph1181946/?q=Booker%20T.%20Washington>.

This source has an overall idea of how Booker T. Washington is being remembered for. This bill proposed the construction of a Booker T. Washington memorial. He is being given credit for all of his hard work and dedication for the fight towards Black upward mobility, civil rights, and economic stability.

McElheny, Robin, “Research Guides: W.E.B. Du Bois (1868-1963) AB 1890, PhD 1895: Introduction,” [guides.library.harvard.edu](https://guides.library.harvard.edu/hua/dubois), February 4, 2022, <https://guides.library.harvard.edu/hua/dubois>.

This taught me all that Du Bois achieved during his time at Harvard. He crossed a frontier that enabled other Black students to also gain their PhD. Black students are now able to receive a level of education that they would not have been able to gain without him breaking racial barriers.

“The Atlanta Exposition Address Part 2 - Booker T Washington National Monument (U.S. National Park Service),” Nps.gov, 2016, <https://www.nps.gov/bowa/learn/historyculture/atlanta2-1.htm>.

I used this source to be able to accurately quote Booker T. Washington’s influential Atlanta Speech. During his speech, he preached for the uplift of labor and self-sufficiency. Black Americans felt as if he was compromising their Civil Rights at the time leading to his speech being called the Atlanta “Compromise” Speech.

“The Talented Tenth,” Teaching American History, accessed July 15, 2022, <https://teachingamericanhistory.org/document/the-talented-tenth/>.

I used this resource to quote W.E.B. Du Bois’ views on the ‘Talented Tenth’ in his own words. This “ten percent” would become the most educated and classically trained men. He believed that higher education for the Negro would help them be able to lead Black Americans to a brighter financial future.

“Tuskegee Institute--Training Leaders (Educational Materials: African American Odyssey),” Loc.gov, 2020, <https://www.loc.gov/exhibits/odyssey/educate/bookert.html>.

I used this website to understand why Booker T. Washington moved to Alabama to start teaching. I learned about how he implemented self-sufficiency into his classes. He had students grow their own food and build their own buildings.

Tuskegee University, "Booker T. Washington | Tuskegee University," Tuskegee.edu, 2017, <https://www.tuskegee.edu/discover-tu/tu-presidents/booker-t-washington>.

Booker T. Washington was recruited to help establish Tuskegee University in 1881 under a bill from the Alabama legislature for the purpose of training teachers in Alabama. I also used this website to get a deeper understanding of his youth, and what gave him the drive to further his education. Additionally, this source acknowledged how he was surrounded and influenced by White people at a young age which may have helped shape this mindset.

W E B Du Bois, *The Talented Tenth* (Okitoks Press, 2017).

This book is what W.E.B. Du Bois wrote about "The Talented Tenth." In it I was able to learn about his perspective on how Black Americans should gain Black upward mobility in America. I used this source to learn about how he thought that only well educated and classically trained men could help uplift the Black Community. His framework had a few discrepancies though, such as he only referred to men, and that he insinuated that only the most educated could make a difference.

Wesson, Stephen “Booker T. Washington and the Atlanta Compromise | Teaching with the Library of Congress,” Loc.gov, July 29, 2011, <https://blogs.loc.gov/teachers/2011/07/booker-t-washington-and-the-atlanta-compromise/>.

I used this website to help me understand what Washington advocated for during his Atlanta Speech. He did not push for any stop to racial violence in the South. He instead pushed for the uplift of labor.

Secondary Sources

“Analysis of the Atlanta Compromise Speech - 1112 Words | Bartleby,” [www.bartleby.com](https://www.bartleby.com/essay/Analysis-Of-The-Atlanta-Compromise-Speech-PK34JJ2VYAEFF), accessed August 13, 2022, <https://www.bartleby.com/essay/Analysis-Of-The-Atlanta-Compromise-Speech-PK34JJ2VYAEFF>.

I used this source to help give me a deeper understanding of what made the Atlanta Speech so famous. I also used it to learn about the different reactions it garnered from Black Americans.

BExcellence Team, “Booker T Washington vs W.E.B Du Bois: The Great Debate,” Black Excellence, February 24, 2020, <https://www.blackexcellence.com/booker-t-washington-vs-web-dubois/>.

I used this website to learn about how Booker T. Washington and W.E.B. Du Bois differed. They both had different ideas on how Black Americans could achieve Upward Mobility, Civil Rights and economic stability.

“Black Education - Washington and DuBois,” Kenyon.edu, 2019, <https://www2.kenyon.edu/Depts/Amerstud/blackhistoryatkenyon/Individual%20Pages/Washington%20and%20DuBois.htm>.

I used this website to learn about how Washington’s childhood differed from Du Bois.’ Their childhood’s helped build their framework for how they thought Black Americans could gain Black upward mobility.

Blatty, David, "W.E.B. Du Bois and Booker T. Washington Had Clashing Ideologies during the Civil Rights Movement," Biography, February 22, 2015, <https://www.biography.com/news/web-dubois-vs-booker-t-washington#comments>.

This website helped me understand why W.E.B. Du Bois was against Booker T. Washington's Atlanta Speech. I understand now, how Booker T. Washington's views differed from W.E.B. Du Bois' views.

Blatty, David, "W.E.B. Du Bois, Booker T. Washington and the Origins of the Civil Rights Movement," Biography, August 26, 2019, <https://www.biography.com/news/web-dubois-vs-booker-t-washington>.

I used this website to learn about how Washington and Du Bois both fought for Civil Rights in their own way. They were the first Black men in America to fight for Civil Rights.

"Booker T. Washington and W.E.B. Du Bois: The Conflict," PBS LearningMedia, accessed July 14, 2022, <https://houstonpbs.pbslearningmedia.org/resource/bf10.socst.us.indust.bookert/booker-t-washington-and-web-du-bois-the-conflict/>.

I used this website to learn about how they both fought for economic stability. I also learned about how Black economic stability and politics have never been shaped by one idea.

“Booker T. Washington’s Atlanta Exposition Speech, September 18, 1895,” Iowaculture.gov, 2019, <https://iowaculture.gov/history/education/educator-resources/primary-source-sets/reconstruction-and-its-impact/booker-t>.

This website gave me an insight on how Booker T. Washington’s Atlanta Speech was influential and groundbreaking. It was the first speech given by a Black American to a racially diverse group in the South.

“Booker T. Washington--Text Version,” www.nps.gov, accessed July 14, 2022, <https://www.nps.gov/museum/exhibits/tuskegee/btwprint2.htm>.

I used this website to learn about Booker T. Washington’s idea of self-sufficiency. He believed that Black Americans need to have self-sufficiency to receive economic independence, stability, and mobility.

“Booker T. Washington, 1856-1915,” Unc.edu, 2019, <https://docsouth.unc.edu/fpn/washington/bio.html>.

I used this website to learn more about the historical context behind why Tuskegee University was growing so rapidly. I used this source to get a deeper understanding of how he was able to get White employers and governors on board with promoting Tuskegee University.

Brooks, Erik .n.d. “Booker T. Washington,” Encyclopedia of Alabama, accessed July 16, 2022, <http://encyclopediaofalabama.org/article/h-1506>.

I used this website to learn who supported Booker T. Washington ideas. I also used it to learn how his ideas affected other Black Americans.

Buckley, James and Jake Murray, *Who Was Booker T. Washington?* (New York, N.Y.: Penguin Workshop, An Imprint Of Penguin Random House, 2018).

I used this book to understand how Washington made an impact on Black Americans education. The first time he helped Black Americans obtain an education is when he returned to Malden, Massachusetts after college, he became an educator and gave multiple opportunities to Malden's residents. Washington gave options for anyone who wanted to obtain an education.

Cherry, Kendra "What Is Cognitive Dissonance?," Verywell Mind (Verywellmind, July 2, 2020), <https://www.verywellmind.com/what-is-cognitive-dissonance-2795012>.

This website explained to me what a cognitive dissonance is. With this information, I was able to understand how it tied into being Black and American.

Coates, Ta-Nehisi "The Tragedy and Betrayal of Booker T. Washington," The Atlantic, March 31, 2009, <https://www.theatlantic.com/entertainment/archive/2009/03/the-tragedy-and-betrayal-of-booker-t-washington/7092/>.

This source helped me understand why Booker T. Washington's Atlanta Speech garnered much opposition amongst the Black community. His speech did not push the White community to stop the racial violence that was occurring in the South. This made many

Black Americans angry because they felt that they did not have to prove that they deserved economic stability and mobility.

“Constitutional Rights Foundation,” www.crf-usa.org, accessed July 7, 2022, <https://www.crf-usa.org/black-history-month/booker-t-washington>.

I used this website to learn how Booker. T Washington helped advocate for voting rights. He helped fund Civil Rights cases that pushed for voting rights.

Feffer, John “The Fallacy of the Talented Tenth,” HuffPost, June 16, 2010, https://www.huffpost.com/entry/the-fallacy-of-the-talent_b_613510.

This article taught me about how W.E.B.’s Talented Tenth framework was not inclusive of all Black Americans. It also showed me how Black women are now leaders and entrepreneurs in society.

Felder, Tanisha “Double Consciousness,” www.shorelineschools.org, February 1, 2019, <https://www.shorelineschools.org/site/default.aspx?>

This website taught me what double conscience is. I learned what he meant when he used this term in his 1903 book, *The Souls of Black Folk*. He insinuated that it was as if being Black and Americans were two identities that could not be put together.

Garvey, Marcus “Booker T. Washington | American Experience | PBS,” www.pbs.org, accessed July 7, 2022, <https://www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/features/garvey-washington/>.

I used this source to understand why Washington wanted Black Americans to not confront any racism. He believed that this would cause more racial violence in the South.

Gates, Henry “‘The Talented Tenth’ Origins | African American History Blog | the African Americans: Many Rivers to Cross,” *The African Americans: Many Rivers to Cross*, January 10, 2013, <https://www.pbs.org/wnet/african-americans-many-rivers-to-cross/history/who-really-invented-the-talented-tenth/>.

I used this website to learn about the origins of “The Talented Tenth.” I also learned about the book where W.E.B. Du Bois first introduced this concept.

Gooding-Williams, Robert “W.E.B. Du Bois (Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy),” Stanford.edu, September 13, 2017, <https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/dubois/>.

I used this website to learn about how W.E.B. Du Bois crossed frontiers sociologically. This website taught me how he helped people understand race theory and double consciousness.

“Hampton Institute and Booker T. Washington,” Virginia Museum of History & Culture, accessed June 23, 2022, <https://virginiahistory.org/learn/historical-book/chapter/hampton-institute-and-booker-t-washington>.

I used this website to learn what Hampton University taught Booker T. Washington.

At this university, he learned about many topics that had been foreign to him. He learned not only about math, science, and public speaking, but he also learned about personal hygiene and self-sufficiency.

“Handout C: Booker T. Washington: The Atlanta Exposition Address 1895 Excerpts,” Bill of Rights Institute, accessed August 13, 2022, <https://billofrightsinstitute.org/activities/handout-c-booker-t-washington-the-atlanta-exposition-address-1895-excerpts>.

I used this source to better understand why Washington’s Atlanta Speech gained the nickname as the Atlanta “Compromise” Speech. Many Black Americans were disappointed that Washington did not push for any end to racial violence.

History.com Editors, “Booker T. Washington,” HISTORY (A&E Television Networks, October 29, 2009), <https://www.history.com/topics/black-history/booker-t-washington>.

This website gave me an insight on Washington’s childhood, and how growing up on a plantation, unlike W.E.B. Du Bois, may have shaped his views in the future. It also gave me an insight on who his parents were.

History.com Editors, “NAACP,” HISTORY (A&E Television Networks, March 13, 2019), <https://www.history.com/topics/civil-rights-movement/naACP>.

I used this website to learn about the founders and the founding of the NAACP. I was able to get a deeper understanding of how this organization has helped fight for Civil Rights in America.

History.com Editors, "Niagara Movement," HISTORY, August 21, 2018, <https://www.history.com/topics/black-history/niagara-movement>.

I used this website to learn about the Niagara Movement. Du Bois wanted this movement to push for immediate action against racism and to fight for Civil Rights.

Hutchins Center for African & African American Research, "W. E. B. Du Bois," Harvard.edu, 2019, <https://hutchinscenter.fas.harvard.edu/web-dubois>.

I used this website to learn about the different frontiers W.E.B Du Bois crossed in his academics. He was the first Black person to receive a PhD from Harvard and paved the way for more Black people to receive their PhD. He achieved many great things at Harvard and crossed many frontiers during his time there.

Johnson, Greg "W.E.B. Du Bois' 'the Philadelphia Negro,'" Penn Today, July 2, 2009, <https://penntoday.upenn.edu/node/149925>.

I used this website to learn about the significance of *The Philadelphia Negro*. I learned how it was groundbreaking for sociological studies.

“LitCharts,” LitCharts, accessed July 9, 2022, <https://www.litcharts.com/lit/up-from-slavery/themes/the-dignity-of-labor>.

I used this source to learn about the theme of Booker T. Washington’s book, *Up From Slavery*. I also used it to learn about how other Black Americans reacted to his book.

Moore, Jacqueline M. *Booker T. Washington, W.E.B. Du Bois, and the Struggle for Racial Uplift*, Rowman.com (Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, 2003), <https://rowman.com/ISBN/9780842029957/Booker-T.-Washington-W.E.B.-Du-Bois-and-the-Struggle-for-Racial-Uplift>.

I used this book to learn about how Booker T. Washington and W.E.B. Du Bois fought and struggled for Racial Uplift and Black upward mobility in America. It taught me about the different ways they approached racial uplift and upward mobility.

“Niagaramain,” Oberlin.edu, 2021, <https://www2.oberlin.edu/external/EOG/Niagara%20Movement/niagaramain.htm>.

This website helped me understand why the Niagara Movement was made. I learned about how this movement fought for Civil Rights in America.

Nicols, Julie “Comparison of W.E.B. Du Bois and Booker T. Washington,” Study.com, 2022, <https://study.com/academy/lesson/booker-t-washington-vs-web-du-bois.html>.

I used this website to learn about how Washington and Du Bois fought for Civil Rights. Their ideas were different but they still crossed frontiers.

P. Alridge, Derrick, "Atlanta Compromise Speech," New Georgia Encyclopedia, January 23, 2004, <https://www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/articles/history-archaeology/atlanta-compromise-speech/>.

This article taught me why Washington was invited to give a speech and how it was a monumental event in America history. During his speech, he did not push for any immediate attention against the racial violence that was occurring in the South. His idea did gain a lot of opposition amongst other Black leaders at the time, due to the fact that they wanted immediate action against the racial violence that was occurring.

"Philosophy of Industrial Education - Booker T Washington National Monument (U.S. National Park Service)," Nps.gov, 2016, <https://www.nps.gov/bowa/learn/historyculture/philosophy-of-industrial-education.htm>.

I used this website to learn about what Booker T. Washington's philosophy for education was. I also used this website to learn about how he advocated for education.

Pittman, John P. "Double Consciousness (Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy)," Stanford.edu, 2016, <https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/double-consciousness/>.

I used this source to learn about what exactly double consciousness is. W.E.B. Du Bois created this term to explain what it was like to be Negro and American.

"Say It Plain - American RadioWorks," americanradioworks.publicradio.org, accessed July 25, 2022, <http://americanradioworks.publicradio.org/features/sayitplain/btwashington.html>. I

used this website to learn about Booker T. Washington's Atlanta Speech. I also used it to learn about its significance in America's history.

Simon, Clea, "Lecturer Explains Du Bois' Role as Eminent Sociologist," *Harvard Gazette*, October 29, 2018, <https://news.harvard.edu/gazette/story/2018/10/lecturer-explains-du-boiss-role-as-eminent-sociologist/>.

W.E.B. DuBois attended Harvard University, and has left an everlasting mark on how we study sociology today. He placed himself in Black communities and saw what racial discrimination they faced, first hand. He uncovered the bias in sociological studies and crossed a sociological frontier.

"Summary of the Souls of Black Folk; Essays and Sketches," *Unc.edu*, 2019, <https://docsouth.unc.edu/church/duboissouls/summary.html>.

This source taught me about W.E.B. Du Bois work in his 1903 book, *The Souls of Black Folk*. I learned about the different concepts he introduced in his book. The most well-known concept being the idea of a double conscience.

"Talented Tenth | Educational Concept," in *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 2019, <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Talented-Tenth>.

I used this website to help me learn about the 'Talented Tenth' and what it was created for. I also used it to help me learn how other Black Americans reacted to the 'Talented Tenth.'

“The Economic State of Black America: What Is and What Could Be | McKinsey,”

[www.mckinsey.com](https://www.mckinsey.com/featured-insights/diversity-and-inclusion/the-economic-state-of-black-america-what-is-and-what-could-be), June 17, 2021, <https://www.mckinsey.com/featured-insights/diversity-and-inclusion/the-economic-state-of-black-america-what-is-and-what-could-be>.

I used this website to learn about how Black Americans have achieved upward mobility and economic stability today. I also learned about what obstacles Black Americans face today.

ThriftBooks, “Booker T. Washington Books | List of Books by Author Booker T. Washington,”

ThriftBooks, accessed July 7, 2022, <https://www.thriftbooks.com/a/booker-t-washington/204383/>.

I used this website to teach me about the many books Booker T. Washington wrote.

One of his most well known books is *The Negro Problem*, which is a collection of essays by prominent Black writers at the time.

Turner, Lindsay “Booker T. Washington; a Controversial Figure of Greatness,” WHYY, March

27, 2011, <https://whyy.org/articles/booker-t-washington-controversial-yet-still-a-figure-of-greatness/>.

I used this website to learn about who did not support Booker T. Washington’s ideas. I also used it to learn about why they did not support him.

Waters, Carlos, “Black Upward Mobility Strongest in Diverse Neighborhoods with Mentorship

Opportunities, Says Census Bureau,” CNBC, February 23, 2022, <https://www.cnbc.com/>

2022/02/23/black-families-are-achieving-upward-mobility-in-high-opportunity-areas.html.

I used this article to learn about how Black Americans are achieving Black Upward Mobility today. I was able to draw an idea of just how W.E.B. Du Bois' idea of obtaining Black Mobility was not inclusive of all Black Americans.

“Washington and Du Bois: The Great Debate – Issues and Debates in African American Literature,” accessed July 7, 2022, <https://exhibitions.lib.udel.edu/issues-and-debates-in-african-american-literature/home/washington-and-du-bois-the-great-debate/>.

I used this website to learn about how both of their views were similar and different. I learned about how Black upward mobility has never been monolithic or shaped by just one idea.

“W.E.B. Du Bois, Growing Up,” www.americaslibrary.gov, accessed June 25, 2022, https://www.americaslibrary.gov/aa/dubois/aa_dubois_growup_2.html.

I used this website to inform me about the different obstacles that W.E.B. Du Bois faced in his youth. His father left his family, and his mom died when he was sixteen. He still persevered and went on to attend college.

“W.E.B. Du Bois,” History of U.S. Woman’s Suffrage, accessed July 16, 2022, <http://www.crusadeforthevote.org/du-bois>.

I used this website to learn about who did and did not accept W.E.B. Du Bois ideas. This website gave me a deeper understanding about how many women at the time thought about his ideas.

“W.E.B. Du Bois | the Core Curriculum,” Columbia.edu, 2021, <https://www.college.columbia.edu/core/content/web-du-bois>.

This website is a visual aid of what W.E.B. Du Bois looked like. He crossed frontiers in activism against racism as well as in education. He also changed how we study sociology today.

W. E. B. Du Bois, “The Souls of Black Folk,” Gutenberg.org, 2019, <https://www.gutenberg.org/files/408/408-h/408-h.htm>.

I used this website to quote what W.E.B. Du Bois’ view was on double consciousness. He said that that it was a peculiar sensation, never seeing yourself through your own eyes, but through the eyes of others. It was like being Black and American were two identities that were incompatible.

“W. E. B. DuBois [Ushistory.org],” Ushistory.org, 2019, <https://www.ushistory.org/us/42e.asp>.

W.E.B. Du Bois advocated for immediate action against racism in America, which was the opposite of what Booker T. Washington wanted. Washington did not want any type of direct confrontation with White Americans because he did not want to risk any type of racial violence in the South, since Black lynchings were on the rise.

Williams, Robert W “Philadelphia Negro :: W E B Du Bois . Org,” Webdubois.org, 2019, <http://www.webdubois.org/wdb-phila.html>.

This website helped me understand why W.E.B. Du Bois’ work in *The Philadelphia Negro* was so influential and groundbreaking. It helped give representation to Black Americans as they were often overlooked. It shows their daily struggles from segregation to racial violence.

www.bibliopolis.com, “The Negro Problem. A Series of Articles by Representative American Negroes of To-Day by Booker T. Washington, W E. Burghardt Du Bois on Ian Brabner, Rare Americana, LLC,” Ian Brabner, Rare Americana, LLC, accessed August 13, 2022, <https://www.rareamericana.com/pages/books/3728952/booker-t-washington-w-e-burghardt-du-bois-paul-laurence-dunbar-charles-w-chesnutt-1856-1915/the-negro-problem-a-series-of-articles-by-representative-american-negroes-of-to-day?soldItem=true>.

I used this website to get an image of *The Negro Problem* book. This book is a collection of essays by many influential leaders and writers at the time. W.E.B. Du Bois’ essay, ‘Talented Tenth’, garnered the most recognition out of the whole book. I also used this website to get a brief summary of the whole book.