

## Divergent Paths to Equality for African Americans

*Directions: Read the following documents, and answer the questions that follow in complete sentences.*

### **Document A**

To those of my race who depend on bettering their condition in a foreign land or who underestimate the importance of cultivating friendly relations with the southern white man, who is their next-door neighbor, I would say, "Cast down your bucket where you are." Cast it down in making friends, in every manly way, of the people of all races by whom you are surrounded. Cast it down in agriculture, in mechanics, in commerce, in domestic service, and in the professions.

Our greatest danger is that in the great leap from slavery to freedom we may overlook the fact that the masses of us are to live by the production of our hands, and fail to keep in mind that we shall prosper in proportion as we learn to dignify and glorify common labor and put brain and skill into the common occupations of life. It is at the bottom of life we must begin, and not at the top. Nor should we permit our grievances to overshadow our opportunities.

To those of the white race who look to immigrants for the prosperity of the South, were I permitted, I would repeat what I say to my own race, "Cast down your bucket where you are." ... Cast down your bucket among those people who have, without strike and labor wars, tilled your fields, cleared your forests, built your railroads and cities, brought forth treasures from the bowels of the earth, and helped make possible this magnificent representation of progress of the South. Casting down your bucket among my people, helping and encouraging them as you are doing on these grounds, and to education of head, hand, and heart, you will find that they will buy your surplus land, make the waste places in your fields blossom, and run your factories. While doing this, you can be sure in the future, as in the past, that you and your families will be surrounded by the most patient, faithful, law-abiding, and unresentful people that the world has seen. 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.

The wisest among my race understand that the agitation of questions of social equality is the extremist folly, and that progress in the enjoyment of all the privileges that will come to us must be the result of severe and constant struggle rather than of artificial forcing. No race that has anything to contribute to the markets of the world is long in any degree ostracized. It is important and right that all privileges of the law be ours, but it is vastly more important that we be prepared for the exercise of these privileges. The opportunity to earn a dollar in a factory just now is worth infinitely more than the opportunity to spend a dollar in an opera house.

-Booker T. Washington, Atlanta Exposition Speech, 1895

### **Document B**

The men of the Niagara Movement, coming from the toil of the year's hard work, and pausing a moment from the earning of the daily bread, turn toward the nation and again ask in the name of ten million the privilege of a hearing. ...

First. We would vote: with the right to vote goes everything: freedom, manhood, the honor of our views, the chastity of our daughters, the right to work, and the chance to rise, and let no man listen to those who deny this. We want full manhood suffrage, and we want it now, henceforth and forever.

Second. We want discrimination of public accommodation to cease. Separation in railway and street cars, based simply on race and color, is un-American, undemocratic, and silly. ...

Third. We claim the right of freemen to walk, talk, and be with them who wish to be with us. No man has the right to choose another man's friends, and to attempt to do so is an impudent interference with the most fundamental human privilege.

Fourth. We want the laws enforced against rich as well as poor. ... We want the Constitution of the country enforced. We want Congress to take charge of the Congressional elections. We want Congress to take charge of the Congressional elections. We want the Fourteenth Amendment carried out to the letter and

every State disenfranchised in Congress which attempts to disenfranchise its rightful voters. We want the Fifteenth Amendment enforced and no State allowed to base its franchise simply on color.

Fifth. We want our children educated ... and when we call for education, we mean real education. We believe in work. We ourselves are workers, but work is not necessarily education. Education is the development of power and ideal. We want our children trained as intelligent human beings should be and we will fight for all time against proposal to educate black boys and girls simply as servants and underlings, or simply for the use of other people. They have a right to know, to think, to aspire.

-W.E.B. DuBois, *Autobiography* (New York: International Publishing, 1970): 249-251.

## Document C



-"Old Crowd-New Crowd Negro," *Messenger*, 1919

1. How did Booker T. Washington and W.E.B. DuBois differ in their methods of achieving equality for African Americans?
2. Why were the policies of Booker T. Washington more acceptable to southerners than those of W.E.B. DuBois?
3. What difficulties would DuBois have faced implementing his program in the South?
4. To what extent were the methods of Booker T. Washington and W.E.B. DuBois appropriate for the time in which they lived?