


Booker T. Washington Worksheets


Name: _____



Into the White House

Booker T. Washington was the first African-American to be invited to dine with a U.S. President. How did this event change the effect the American-African people in the United States? Explain below.

Name: _____




Two Nations of Black America

Two great leaders of the black community in the 19th and 20th century were Booker T. Washington and Du Bois. They may have had the same goals but they sharply disagreed on strategies for black economic progress. Compare and contrast the principles they believe in.

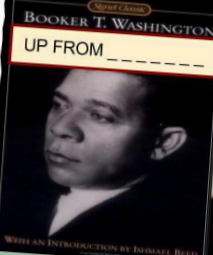
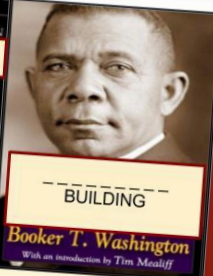

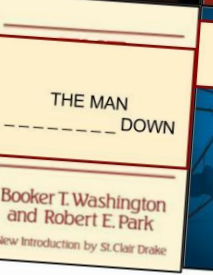
DIFFERENCES	
WASHINGTON	DU BOIS
SIMILARITIES	

Name: _____



BTW Writings I

Booker T. Washington published a lot of books related to issues of racial discrimination and segregation. Name the books presented below.

 <p>UP FROM _____</p>	 <p>THE _____</p>
 <p>THE _____ OF THE AMERICAN NEGRO</p>	 <p>THE MAN _____ DOWN</p>

BTW society
BOOKER T. WASHINGTON SOCIETY

Booker T. Washington **Facts**



Booker Taliaferro Washington was an African-American educator, author, orator, and advisor to presidents of the United States. Between 1890 and 1915, Washington was a prominent leader in the African-American community.

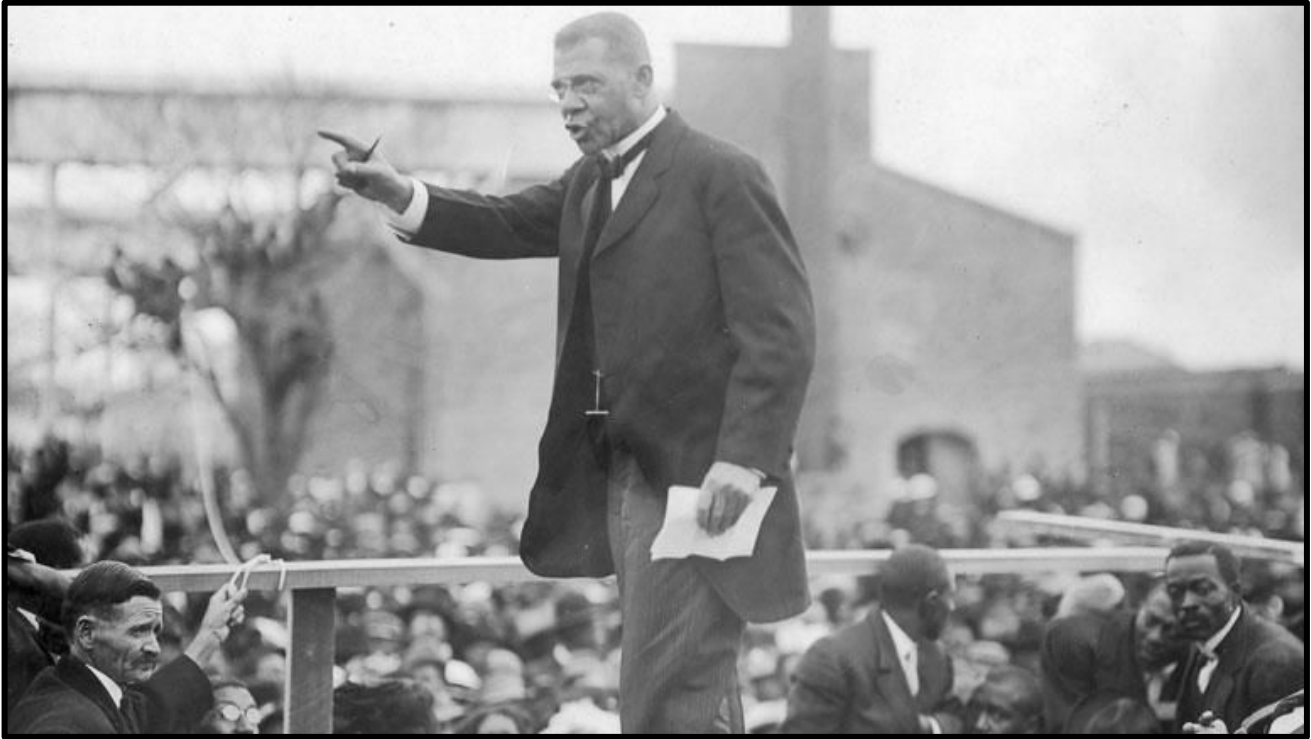
EARLY LIFE

Booker Taliaferro Washington was born on April 5, 1856, in Franklin county, Virginia. His mother, Jane, worked as a cook for plantation owner James Burroughs. His father was an unknown white man, most likely from a nearby plantation. During this era, the child of a slave also became a slave, and Booker carried sacks of grain to the plantation mill and was beaten on occasion for not performing his duties well.

After the Civil War, Booker and his mother moved to Malden, West Virginia, where she married freedman Washington Ferguson, from whom Booker took his last name.

In 1866, Washington got a job as a houseboy while attending grade school in Virginia.

Booker T. Washington Facts



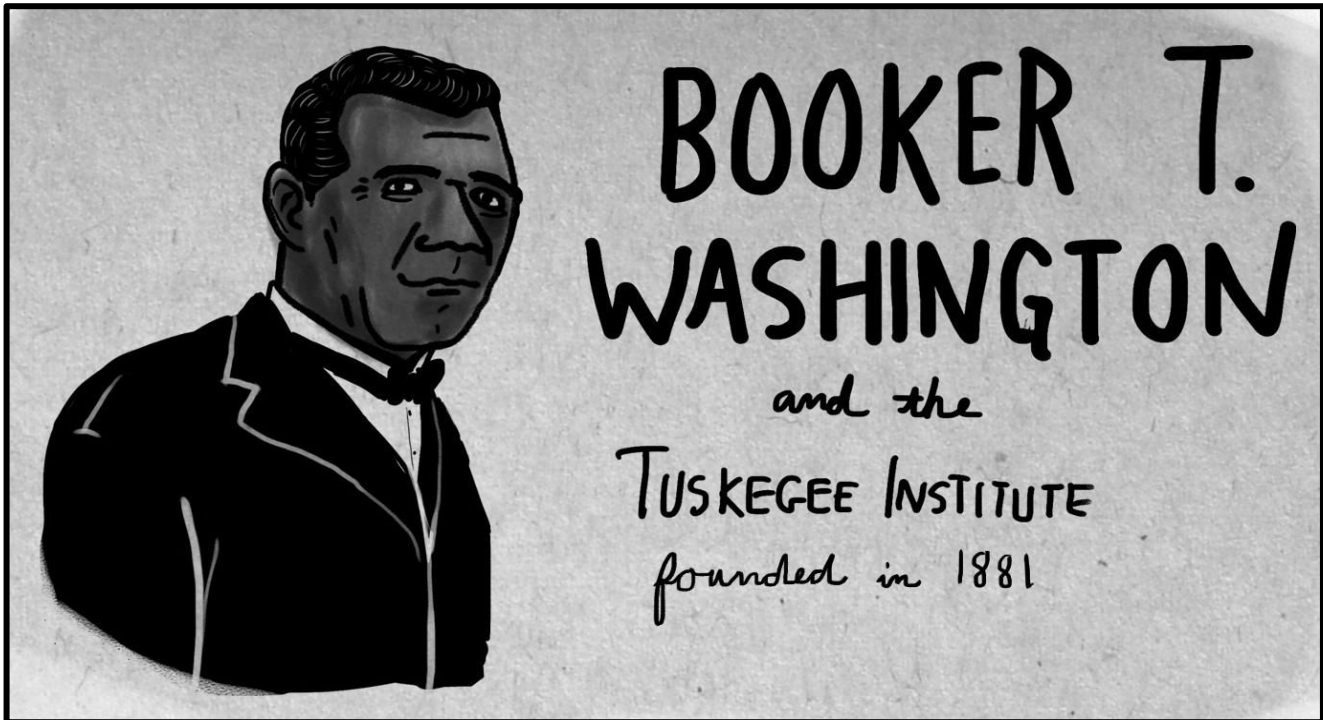
EDUCATION

With the goal of education, Washington left home in 1872 and walked 500 miles to Hampton Normal Agricultural Institute in Virginia. He convinced the school administrators to let him attend school and pay his tuition as a school janitor. Soon he was noticed by the school's founder and headmaster, General Samuel C. Armstrong, who offered him a scholarship. Armstrong later became his mentor.

In 1875, Washington graduated from Hampton and taught at his old grade school in Malden, Virginia. He attended Wayland Seminary in Washington, D.C. and in 1879, was chosen to speak at Hampton's graduation ceremonies, where General Armstrong then offered him a teaching job in his school.

In 1881, the Alabama legislature approved a school for colored people - the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute (now Tuskegee University), where General Armstrong recommended Washington to be head.

Booker T. Washington **Facts**

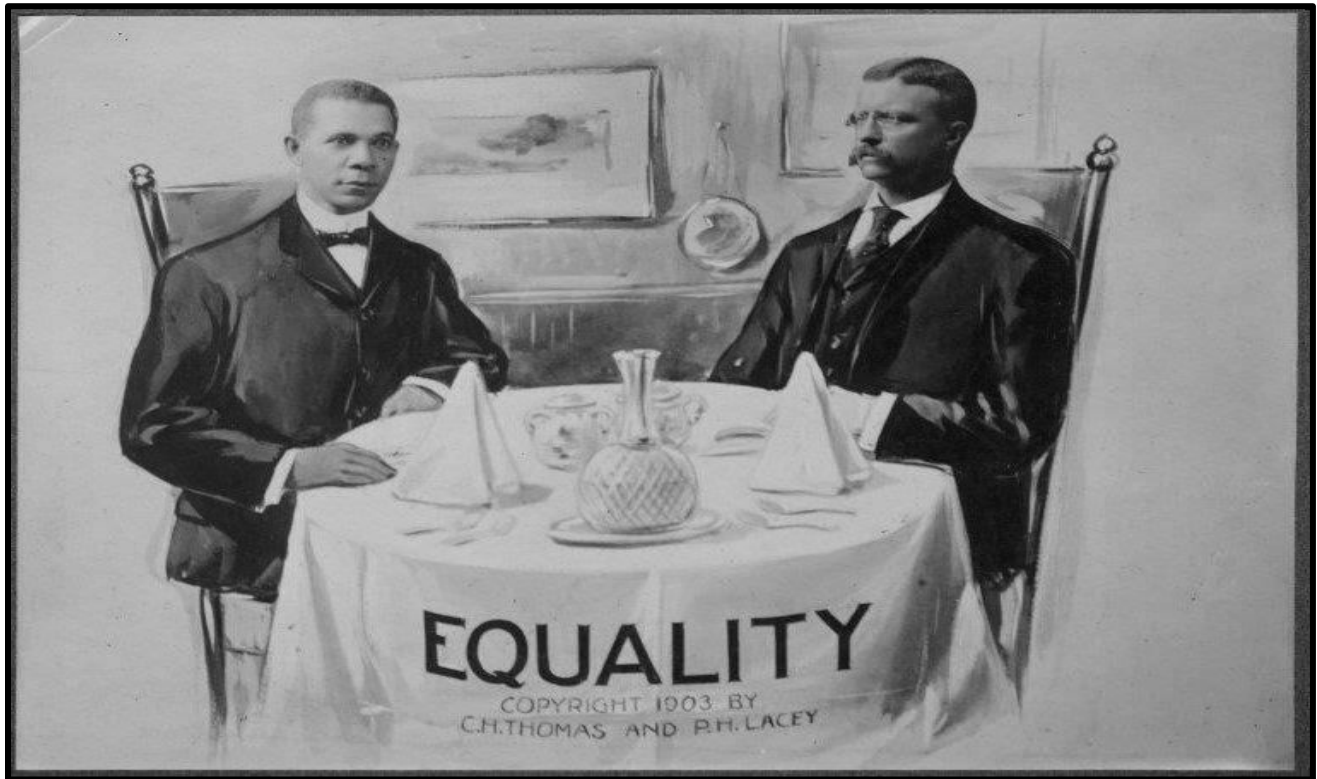


TUSKEGEE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE

Tuskegee became a leading school in the country as Washington put much of himself into the school's curriculum, stressing the virtues of patience, enterprise and thrift.

In 1895, Washington publicly put forth his philosophy on race relations in a speech at the Cotton States and International Exposition in Atlanta, Georgia, known as the "Atlanta Compromise". In his speech, he said that African Americans should accept disenfranchisement and social segregation as long as whites allow them economic progress, educational opportunity and justice in the courts. The African-American community, especially in the north, detested his philosophy. An activist, W.E.B. Du Bois (who was working as a professor at Atlanta University at the time), criticized Washington for not demanding equality for African-Americans, as granted by the 14th Amendment.

Booker T. Washington Facts



DEATH AND LEGACY

President Roosevelt invited Washington to the White House in 1901, making Washington the first African-American to be given the honor. Both Roosevelt and his successor, Taft, used Washington as an adviser on racial matters, partly because he accepted racial subservience.

His White House visit and the publication of his autobiography, *Up from Slavery*, brought him both acclaim and indignation from many Americans.

While Washington was openly seen as a supporter of African-Americans taking a “back seat” to whites, he secretly financed several court cases challenging segregation. By 1913, he lost much of his influence. The Wilson administration supported racial integration and African-American equality.

Washington remained the head of Tuskegee Institute until his death on November 14, 1915, at the age of 59, of congestive heart failure.

Booker T. Washington facts



Booker Taliaferro Washington was an African-American educator, author, orator, and advisor to presidents of the United States. Between 1890 and 1915, Washington was the dominant leader in the African-American community.

- Born to a slave on April 5, 1856 in Franklin County, Virginia, Booker's mother, Jane, worked as a cook for plantation owner James Burroughs. While his father was an unknown white man, most likely from a nearby plantation. They both live in a small cabin.

Booker T. Washington facts

- Washington was nine years old when the Civil War ended. His humble but stern rearing included his working in a salt furnace when he was ten and serving as a houseboy for a white family where he first learned the virtues of frugality, cleanliness, and personal morality.
- Washington was married three times. First he was married to Fannie N. Smith. After Fannie died he met and married Olivia A. Davidson. After Olivia died, he married Margaret James Murray. Booker had three children: Portia M. Washington with his first wife; two sons with his second wife, Booker T. Washington, Jr. and Ernest Davidson Washington. There were no children from his third marriage.
- Booker's mother was a major influence on his schooling. She enrolled him in an elementary school, where Booker took the last name of Washington from the first name of his step father. He enrolled at the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute. Then later attended the Wayland Seminary Washington, D.C. in 1878 and left after 6 months.

Booker T. Washington facts

- Washington was the dominant figure in the African American community in the United States from 1890 to 1915. He then returned to teach at Hampton and later became the first principal at Tuskegee Institute.
- He was known as a political leader, educator, orator, and author. Washington's 1895 Atlanta Exposition address was viewed as a "revolutionary moment" by both African Americans and whites across the country. His belief was that African Americans should "concentrate all their energies on industrial education, and accumulation of wealth, and the conciliation of the South".
- Along with Du Bois, Washington partly organized the "Negro exhibition" at the 1900 Exposition Universelle in Paris, where photos of Hampton Institute's black students were displayed. These were taken by his friend Frances Benjamin Johnston. The exhibition demonstrated African Americans' positive contributions to United States' society.

Booker T. Washington facts

- His death on November 14, 1915 was believed at the time to have been a result of congestive heart failure, aggravated by overwork. In March 2006, with the permission of his descendants, examination of medical records indicated that he died of hypertension, with a blood pressure more than twice normal, confirming what had long been suspected.

Name: _____



BTW Facts

Complete the facts about the life of the prominent African-American leader, Booker T. Washington.

What is he known for?

What did he accomplish?

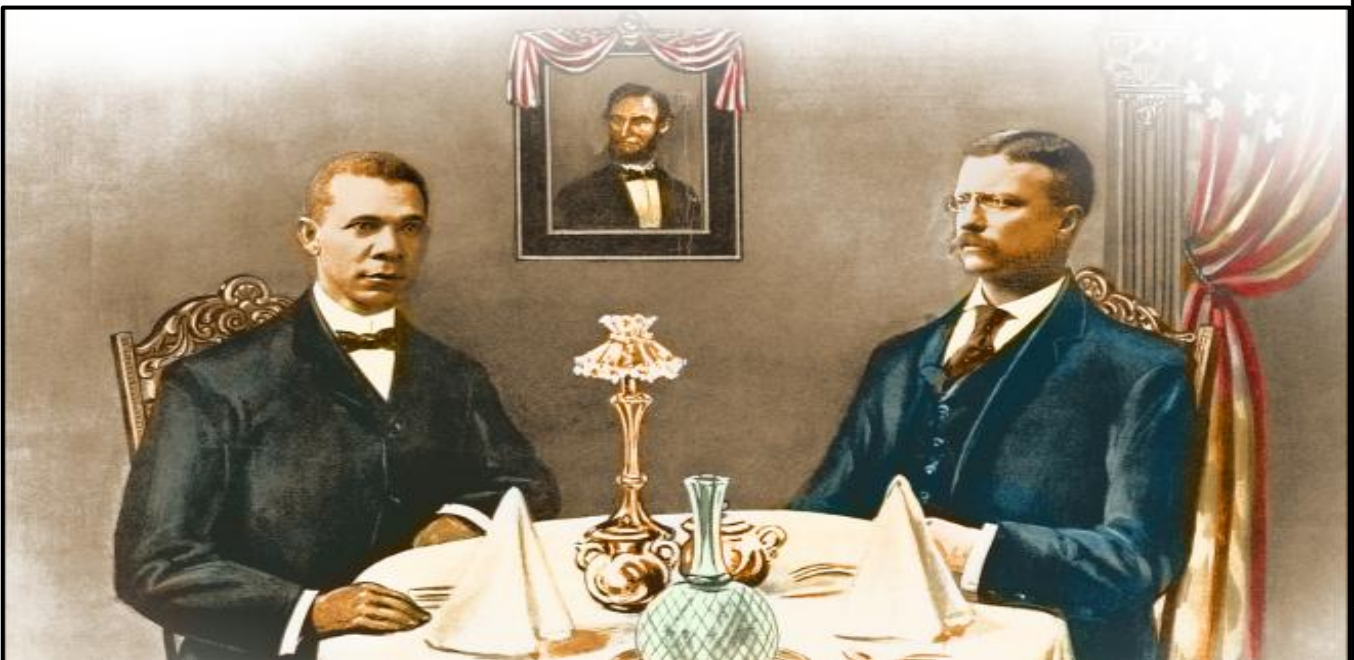
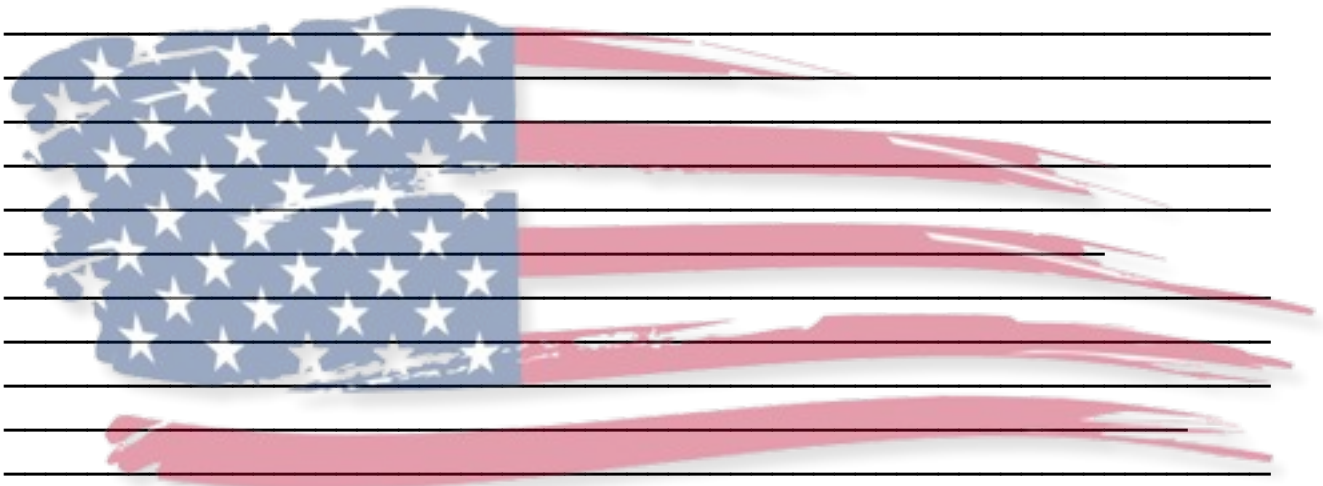
What did he believe in?

Name: _____



Into the White House

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Name: _____

Two Nations of Black America



Two great leaders of the black community in the 19th and 20th century were Booker T. Washington and WEB Du Bois. They may have had the same goals but they sharply disagreed on strategies for black social and economic progress. Compare and contrast the principles they believe in.

DIFFERENCES

WASHINGTON

DU BOIS

SIMILARITIES

Name: _____

Choosing Sides



If you were to choose a side on a debate between who had the better vision for improving the conditions of African-Americans in the early 1890s, who would you choose and why? Write your arguments below.

A large, rounded rectangular area with an orange background and white horizontal lines, intended for writing arguments.



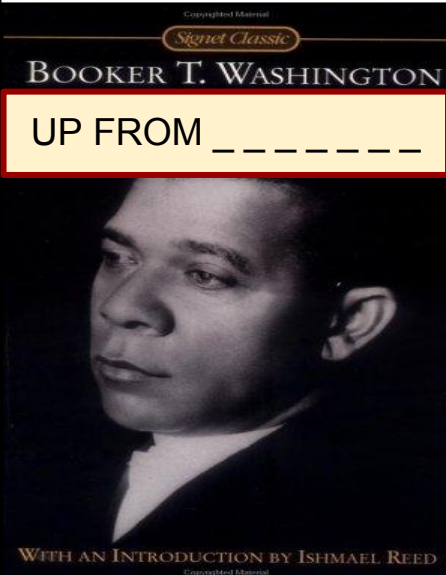
Booker T. Washington or W. E. B. Du Bois?

Name: _____

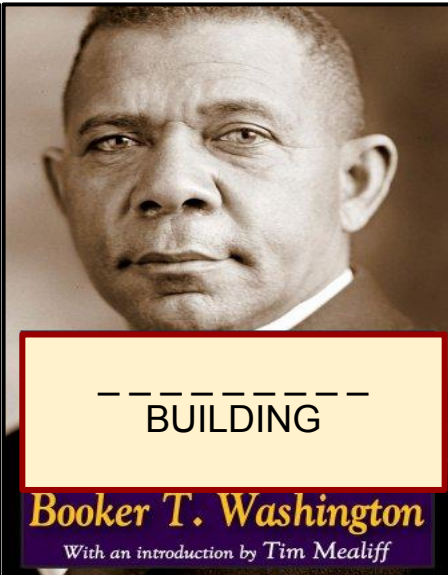


BTW Writings I

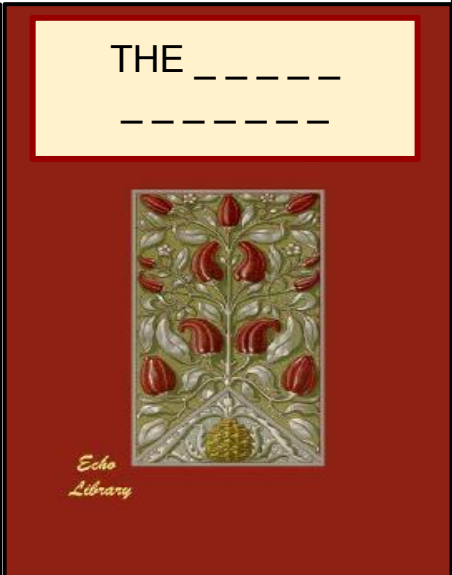
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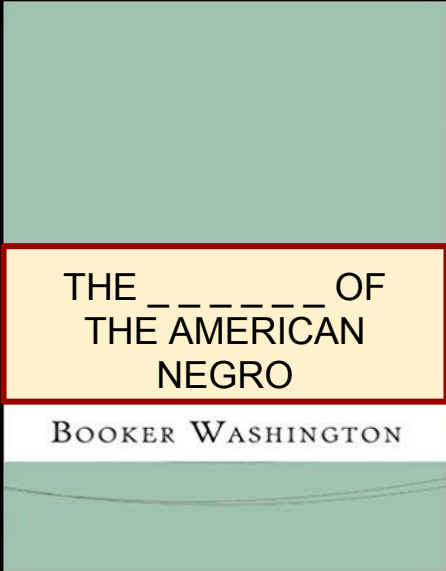
UP FROM _____



_____ BUILDING _____

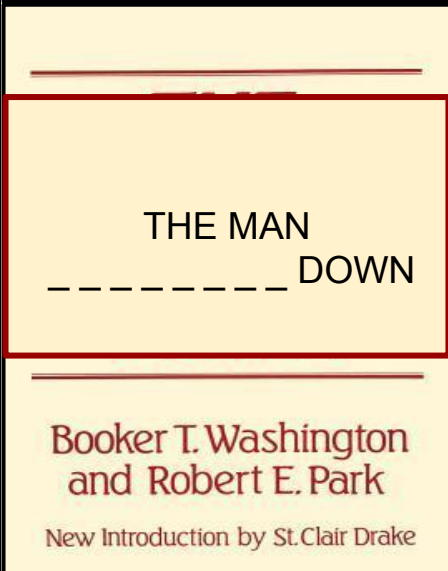


THE _____



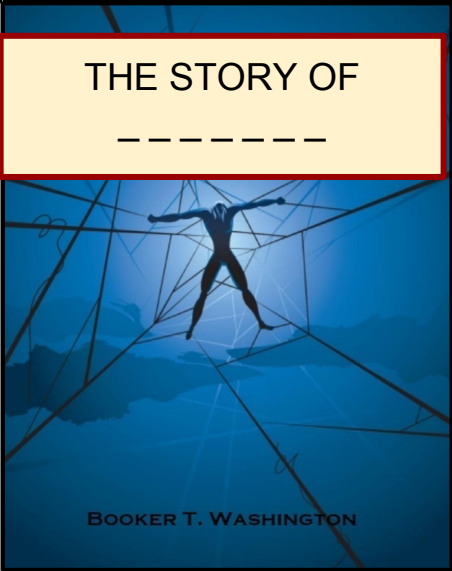
THE _____ OF THE AMERICAN NEGRO

BOOKER WASHINGTON



THE MAN _____ DOWN

Booker T. Washington and Robert E. Park
New Introduction by St. Clair Drake



THE STORY OF _____

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON



Name: _____



BTW's Famous Quotes

Below are some of the famous quotes uttered by BTW. Choose one and interpret it using your own words.

Associate yourself with people of good quality, for it is better to be alone than in bad company.

If you want to lift yourself up, lift someone else.

I shall allow no man to belittle my soul by making me hate him.



Name: _____

The Atlanta Exposition Address I



BTW gave a speech in front of a predominantly white audience. This speech has been recognized as one of the most significant, influential and controversial speeches in American history. Listen to a public audio file of the speech online and point out three important arguments presented.

A large, rounded rectangular area with an orange background, containing ten horizontal white lines for writing.

For a transcript, follow this link: <http://historymatters.gmu.edu/d/39/>



Name: _____



The Atlanta Exposition Address II

Choose one of BTW's arguments in his speech and explain why it was a matter of importance to be addressed by society.

A large yellow rounded rectangular area containing horizontal lines for writing.



Name: _____

My Own Atlanta Exposition Address



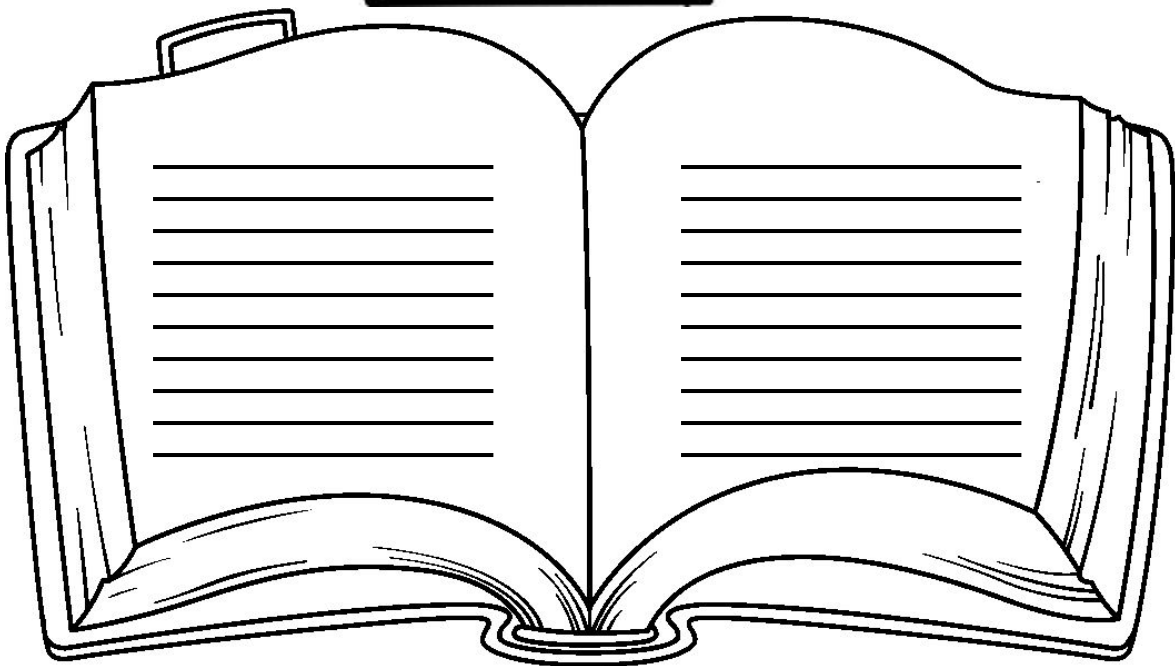
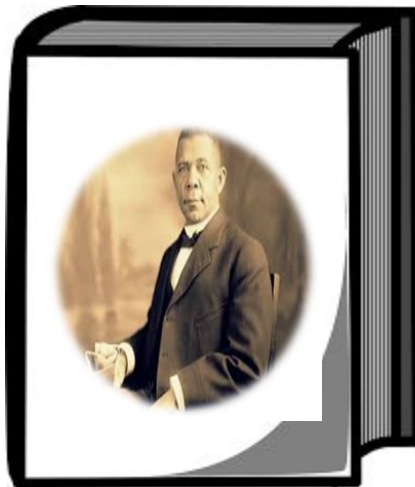
There are a lot of pressing issues society faces today. If you were given the same BTW moment to address issues in front of a wide audience, what would you speak about? Compose a speech below.

A large, light blue rounded rectangular area containing horizontal lines for writing a speech.



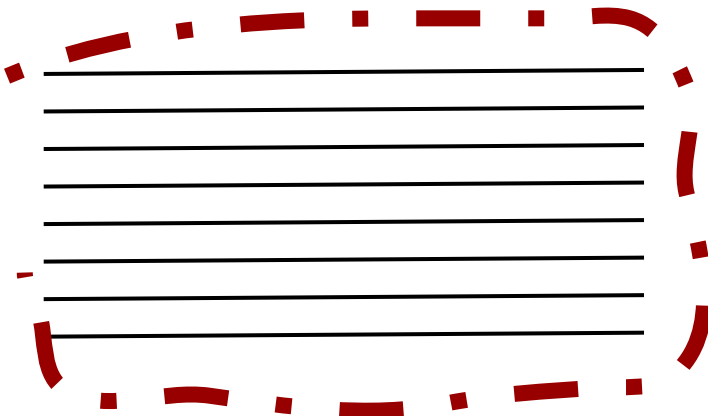
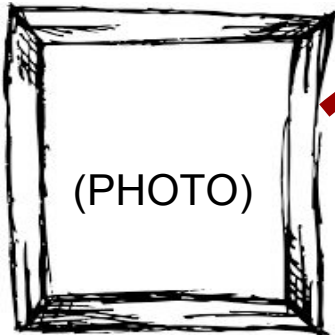
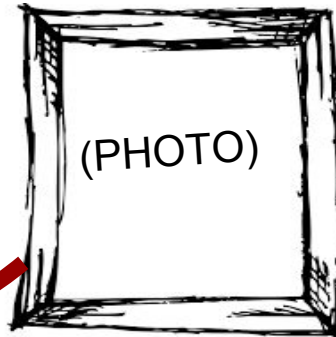
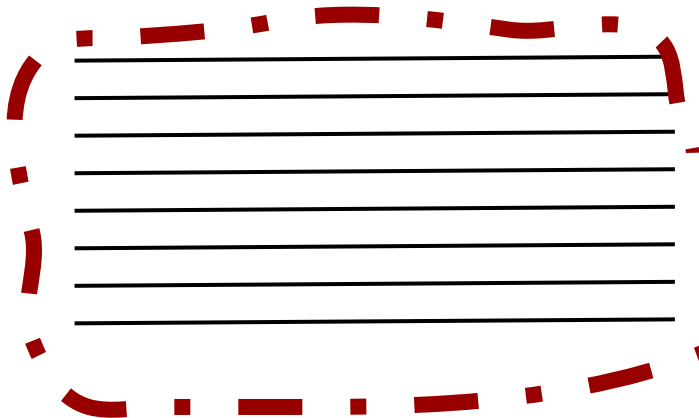
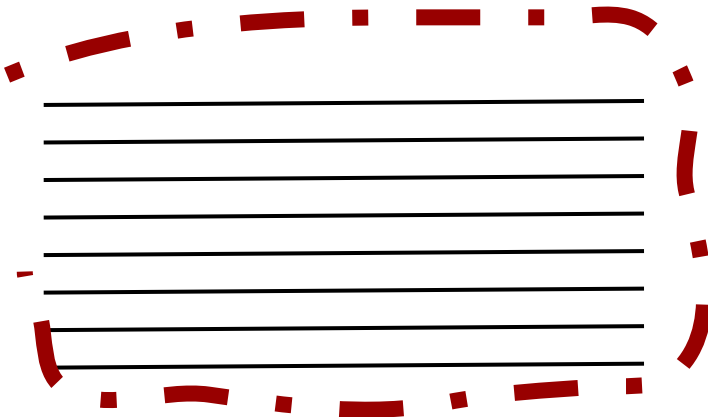
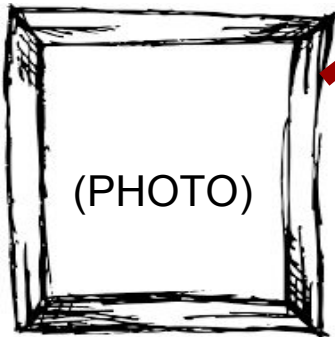
Up from Slavery

Washington's second autobiography, *Up From Slavery*, was published in 1901, it became a bestseller and had a major effect on the African-American community, its friends and allies. **Now, can you write him a short biography?**



Ghostwriters

Washington published five books during his lifetime with the aid of ghostwriters. **Do you know who they are?**



Feed Your Mind

Can you interpret what he said?



"I have learned that success is to be measured not so much by the position that one has reached in life as by the obstacles which he had to overcome while trying to succeed"

-Booker T. Washington



Modified TRUE or FALSE

Write TRUE if the statement is correct. Otherwise, correct the underlined word.

- _____ 1. Booker's master was a major influence on his schooling.
- _____ 2. Washington was eleven years old when the Civil War ended.
- _____ 3. He then returned to teach at Hampton and later became the first principal at Tuskegee Institute.
- _____ 4. Along with Du Bois, Washington partly organized the "Negro exhibition" at the 1900 Exposition Universelle in Paris.
- _____ 5. He got his last name Washington from his biological father.

Negro Exhibition

"Negro exhibition" at the 1900 Exposition Universelle in Paris, where photos of Hampton Institute's black students were displayed. Here are some of the photos. Now, can you describe how it empowers and changes the members of the community, today?





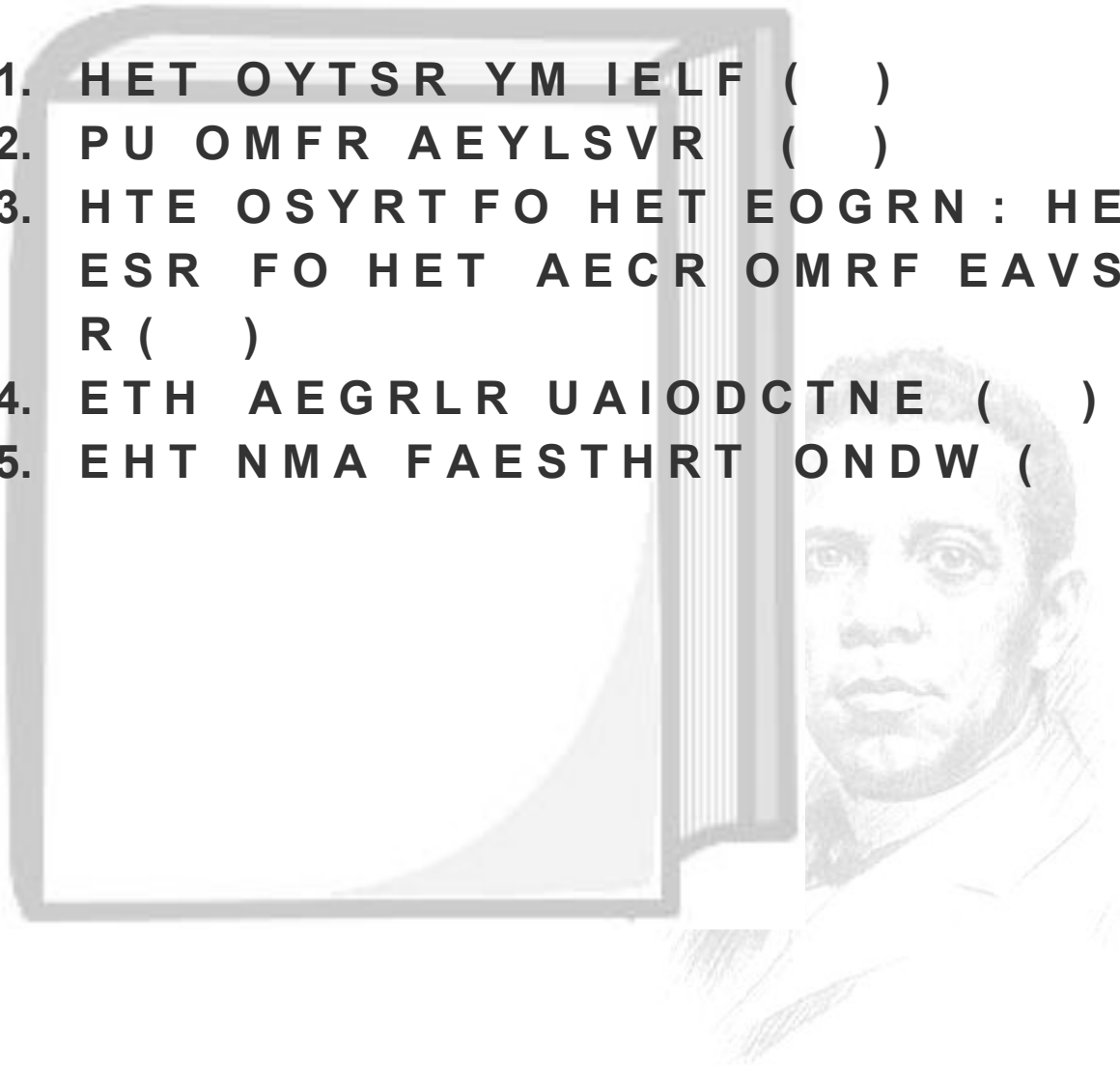


Photos from: <http://pinterest.com>

Five Books

Arrange the jumbled letters below and provide the year of publication to complete the title of Booker T. Washington's books.

1. HET OYTSR YM IELF ()
2. PU OMFR AEYLSVR ()
3. HTE OSYRT FO HET EOGRN : HET I
ESR FO HET AECR OMRF EAVS LY
R ()
4. ETH AEGRLR UAIODCTNE ()
5. EHT NMA FAESTHRT ONDW ()



His Legacy

Below are some of the legacy of Booker Washington, can you describe them? Provide important details.



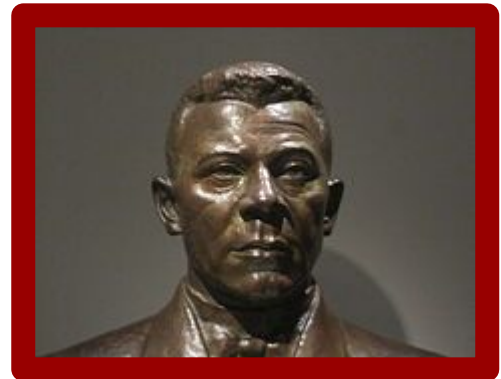


Photo at the bottom: By Skegeepedia - Own work, CC BY-SA 3.0,

Color Me!

Bring back to life Booker T. Washington's portrait and write a short inscription below in commemoration to his contribution to the Negro community and sense of equality.

