

**USHC 3.5** Evaluate the varied responses of African Americans to the restrictions imposed on them in the post-Reconstruction period, including the leadership and strategies of Booker T. Washington, W. E. B. DuBois, and Ida B. Wells-Barnett.

The post-Reconstruction and Progressive Eras were a low point for American race relations. Racial segregation (Jim Crow) was prevalent in many parts of the country, especially the South (including Washington, D.C.) and lynchings (executions of African Americans by angry mobs without a trial) were common during this period.



**The system of racial segregation that dominated the American South at the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century was known as**

\_\_\_\_\_

**\_\_\_\_\_ was a problem during this time, with many African-Americans being hanged on the basis of accusations without facing trial.**

While Progressive reformers did plenty to try to help immigrants to assimilate into American culture, they did little to promote racial equality. Black leaders, such as W.E.B. DuBois and Booker T. Washington, disagreed about the best way to help black citizens achieve political, economic, and social equality in America.

*In the space provided, note the accomplishments of these men and their philosophical differences:*

<p><b>Booker T.</b> _____</p> 	<p><b>W.E.B.</b> _____</p> 
---	--

Although Teddy Roosevelt had dinner with Booker T. Washington at the White House and appointed a black man to the post of Customs Collector at the Port of Charleston, the backlash from whites caused him to stop short of anything more ambitious than this. Woodrow Wilson sent race relations back several years by segregating the federal civil service, which had been integrated before his presidency.

<p><b>Ida B.</b> _____ <b>-Barnett</b></p> <p><b>Muckraking</b> _____</p> <p><b>Anti-</b> _____ <b>Advocate</b></p> 	<p><b>Marcus</b> _____</p> <p><b>Back to</b> _____ <b>Movement</b></p> <p><b>Black</b> _____</p> 
---	--