

Reflect

Focus Question: What steps did minorities take to combat social problems and discrimination?

Ch4.3 The Struggle Against Discrimination

Most Progressives held racial prejudices. Why might that surprise you?

Most Progressives were white, middle-class who held the racial and ethnic prejudices common in that era.

- They envisioned a model America based on Protestant ethics and a white middle-class lifestyle.
- As a result, they were often to minority or immigrant cultures.

Progressives believed assimilation would turn immigrants into loyal and moral citizens.

- The results were well-intentioned, but often insensitive or efforts to change the immigrants.
- While teaching English they also advised immigrants to their customs with middle-class practices and Protestant values.
- Settlement houses and other civic groups played a prominent role in Americanization efforts.

What sort of prejudicial views did they hold?

Progressives saw many immigrant customs as failures.

- Immigrant use of alcohol, such as the serving of wine with meals, alarmed some people.
- This prejudice against immigrant customs and culture gave strength to the movement.

How was racism established at Federal level?

Racial theories were also used to laws that kept blacks from voting. Many Progressives supported racial prejudices.

- The *Plessy v. Ferguson* decision furthered discrimination in the North as well as the South.
- By 1910, was the norm nationwide.
- In 1914, even federal offices were segregated by Progressive President Woodrow Wilson.

How did Washington's and DuBois' attempts to end racial discrimination differ?

African Americans were split over how to end racial discrimination.

- Booker T. Washington urged a patient, effort based on earning equality through training and work in the skilled trades.
- W.E.B. DuBois that African Americans receive all constitutional rights immediately.

What triggered the creation of the NAACP?

In 1905, DuBois and William Monroe Trotter were concerned that all across the South, black men could not vote.

- Their Niagara Movement the gradualist approach stating that trade skills "create workers, but cannot make men."
- They also believed African Americans should learn how to for themselves through the study of history, literature, and philosophy.

After a 1908 riot against African Americans in Springfield, Illinois, a number of white Progressives joined together with the Niagara Movement to help form the NAACP.

The or National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was founded to demand and civil rights for African Americans.

- The NAACP aimed to help African Americans become "*physically free from peonage, mentally free from ignorance, politically free from disfranchisement, and socially free from insult.*"

Reflect

Answer the Qs in the margin.

In what ways did prominent Progressives help the NAACP?

What other ethnic groups formed self-help groups to overcome prejudice and what was the focus of each group?

How successful were the Native Americans and Japanese in overcoming discrimination?

The NAACP attracted prominent Progressives to their cause.

Supporters:	Their Tactics:
Jane Addams	Used their newspapers to publicize the horrors of race riots and lynching
Ray Stannard Baker	Used the courts to challenge unfair laws.
Ida B Wells	Promoted professional for African Americans.

In 1911, the Urban League was formed to create a of local clubs and churches to assist African Americans migrating to northern cities.

- While the NAACP focused on political justice, the Urban League helped the find jobs, housing, clothing, and schools for their children.

Many ethnic groups formed self-help organizations to prejudice and protect their rights.

African Americans	NAACP
Jews	B'nai Brith
Mexican Americans	Mutualistas
Native Americans	Society of American Indians

In 1843, Jewish families formed the B'nai Brith to provide religious and self-help.

In 1913, the Anti-Defamation League was formed to against physical and verbal attacks, false statements, and to *“secure justice and fair treatment for all citizens alike.”*

Mexican Americans formed mutualistas, groups that provided assistance and disability insurance.

The Partido Liberal Mexicano in Arizona served a role to the Urban League for Mexican Americans.

Many Latinos were subject to labor contracts, which the mutualistas helped to defeat.

Despite organized protests, Native Americans and Japanese lost their ownership of

- In 1911, Carlos Montezuma helped form the Society of American Indians to protest federal policy.
- Nevertheless, by 1932, two-thirds of all tribal lands had been off.
- In 1913, California restricted land ownership to American only, which excluded the Japanese, who were not allowed to become citizens.
- In a 1922 decision, the Supreme Court allowed the limitation.

Reflect

SUMMARY- Summarize your notes using at least 6 complete sentences:
