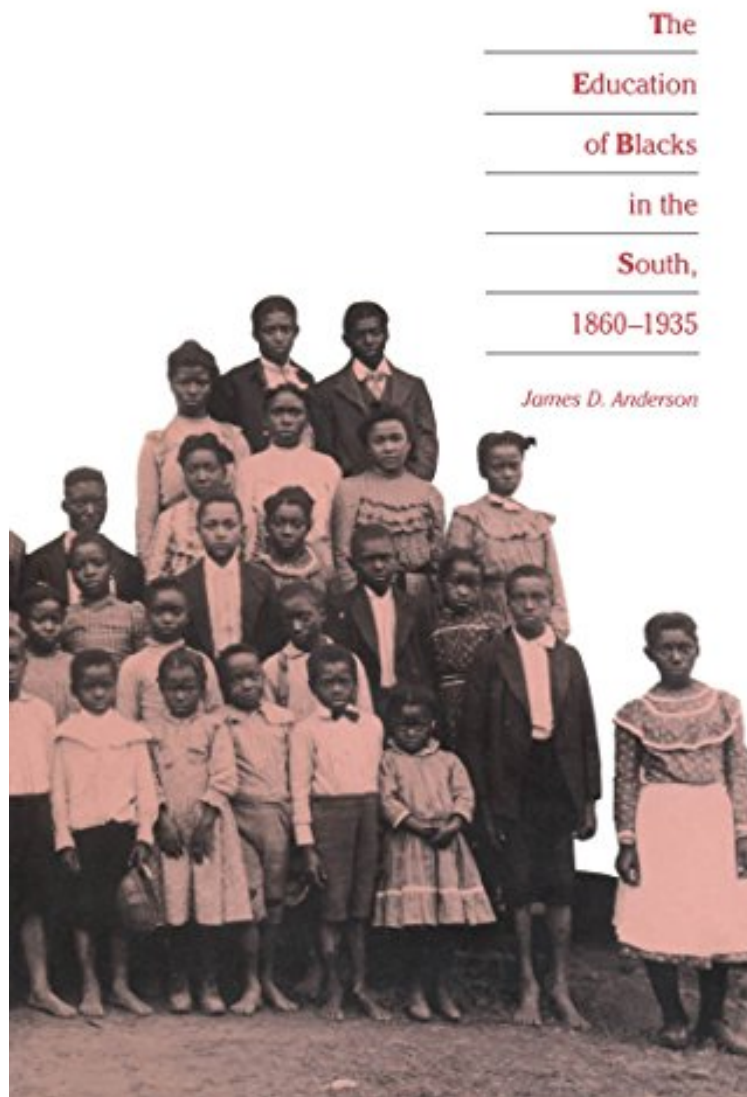


The Education of Blacks in the South, 1860-1935

James D. Anderson

*DOC | *audiobook | ebooks | Download PDF | ePub*



DOWNLOAD



READ ONLINE

#271262 in Books The University of North Carolina Press 1988-09-09Ingredients: Example
IngredientsOriginal language:EnglishPDF # 1 8.90 x 1.00 x 5.80l, 1.34 #File Name: 0807842214381 pages |
File size: 73.Mb

James D. Anderson : The Education of Blacks in the South, 1860-1935 before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised The Education of Blacks in the South, 1860-1935:

2 of 2 people found the following review helpful. Excellent source of information and inspirationBy Connie K. GrahamExcellent source of information and inspiration. Gives a candid glimpse into the various schools of thoughts,

motives, support efforts and struggles involved in education of African Americans from slavery to reconstruction. Takes a critical look at how Black people helped to shape their future by getting involved in developing and shaping their educational institutions, sometimes through cooperative subversion..0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. Five StarsBy Donna M. Jackson a serious but necessary read, densely packed with information.0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. Needed it for classBy John Foubert Needed it for class

James Anderson critically reinterprets the history of southern black education from Reconstruction to the Great Depression. By placing black schooling within a political, cultural, and economic context, he offers fresh insights into black commitment to education, the peculiar significance of Tuskegee Institute, and the conflicting goals of various philanthropic groups, among other matters. Initially, ex-slaves attempted to create an educational system that would support and extend their emancipation, but their children were pushed into a system of industrial education that presupposed black political and economic subordination. This conception of education and social order--supported by northern industrial philanthropists, some black educators, and most southern school officials--conflicted with the aspirations of ex-slaves and their descendants, resulting at the turn of the century in a bitter national debate over the purposes of black education. Because blacks lacked economic and political power, white elites were able to control the structure and content of black elementary, secondary, normal, and college education during the first third of the twentieth century. Nonetheless, blacks persisted in their struggle to develop an educational system in accordance with their own needs and desires.

"The Education of Blacks in the South" stands as a notable scholarly achievement."Georgia Historical Quarterly" In its unmatched survey of the primary sources of black education, its provocative judgments, and its ability to recapture the voices of southern blacks striving for educational equity despite great obstacles, The Education of Blacks in the South stands as a notable scholarly achievement.--Georgia Historical Quarterly This is a fine piece of work that will deservedly attract considerable attention from historians and other educators.--Stanley L. Engerman, University of Rochester From the Back Cover James Anderson critically reinterprets the history of southern black education from Reconstruction to the Great Depression. By placing black schooling within a political, cultural, and economic context, he offers fresh insights into black commitment to education, the peculiar significance of Tuskegee Institute, and the conflicting goals of various philanthropic groups, among other matters.