

The Niagara Movement

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Senior Division

Group Exhibit

Exhibit: 498 Words

Process Paper: 488 Words

Process Paper:

How did we choose our topic?

The Niagara Movement was a substantial part in forming what is now the NAACP which still fights to ensure the political and educational equality of minority group citizens and eliminate race prejudice. We wanted to explore more on this topic because of the more recent Black Lives Matter (BLM) protests that have been happening all across the world due to outbursts racial based police brutality. The fight for equality has been happening for hundreds of years and we wanted to explore one of the groups that was founded to fight for civil rights. As we were researching we discovered the Niagara Movement and what it did to become the precursor for the NAACP which is still an important organization working today.

How did we conduct our research?

Our research for the topic began with searching for primary sources like photos and letters made by the founders of the movement, W.E.B DuBois and William Monroe Trotter, who fought against racial inequalities and for the equal rights of minorities. We continued to research our topic using the internet to gain a basic knowledge of our topic by looking for quality secondary sources that explain the basis. We used online databases and historical websites to further our knowledge and learn about some of the difficulties that the group endured during this time period. We looked through writings and speeches made by members of the movement, including books that were written by different founders and opposers of the movement.

Why did we choose our category and how did we create our project?

We created an exhibit for this year's National History Day project. We decided to make an exhibit this year because our topic has so many great images and letters that would look great displayed. We also want to create a poster that is interesting to look at but also simple in a way of guiding someone through it. Creating a poster is efficient because it ensures that we will all meet in person and collaborate on this project. During our meetings we decided on how we were going to execute our project. Once we had all of our images and quotes printed, we cut and pasted them neatly till our project was finished.

How does our topic relate to the theme?

This topic relates to this year's theme "Debate and Diplomacy in History: Successes, Failures, Consequences" because of the ongoing internal conflict in the movement as well as the external conflict with the opposing side. Within the movement there was debate on allowing women in the movement, but the main debate was between Booker T. Washington and W.E.B DuBois and their differing views on achieving racial equality. The movement was successful in becoming the precursor for the NAACP but failed to keep itself alive due to financial problems, lack of people participating, and internal debate on including women.

Works Cited

Primary Sources

Baker, Ray Stannard. "A Negro Declaration of Independence." *Following the Color Line: An Account of Negro Citizenship in the American Democracy*, New York City, Doubleday, Page, 1908, p. 224.

The book "*Following the Color Line: An Account of Negro Citizenship in the American Democracy*" was written in 1908 by Ray Stannard Baker. Ray Stannard Baker was a crucial piece in documenting the Niagara Movement. He was a white journalist born in 1870 who documented and then proceeded to write a book on the struggles of black Americans through the time of Jim Crow. He was a supporter of black equality and he claimed, "I have endeavoured to see every problem, not as a Northerner, nor as a Southerner, but as an American". He wrote this with the intent of people all over the country reading it and being informed on the struggles of black folk. His book details chapters on life in the north, south, and as a whole nation. In the section "Chapter X: An Ostracised Race in Ferment" he explains the conflict between black leaders and how they saw different ways of

achieving the same future. In particular the battle between Booker T. Washington and the founder of the Niagara Movement, W.E.B. DuBois. We used this book for quotes on what Baker Stannard saw happening during the time of the movement as well as an address to what the movement was in his eyes.

Du Bois, W. E. B. "Strivings of the Negro People." *The Atlantic*, Aug. 1897,

www.theatlantic.com/magazine/archive/1897/08/strivings-of-the-negro-people/305446/.

Accessed 1 Dec. 2021.

This article written by W.E.B. DuBois is a primary source detailing the struggles of the African American race and the strive for equality in the nation. The article comes from the magazine "The Atlantic" which was founded in 1857 in Boston. W.E.B. DuBois was the founder of the Niagara Movement and he wrote this article eight years before he started the movement. This source is biased towards the views of an African American and meant to inform caucasians on the unfairness of the current nation. He probably presents the facts in such a way that supports his argument. In this article, DuBois explains how he wants to change the other races views as he questions why god has made him an "outcast". He goes on to describe that he in fact is not an outcast and the rest of the nation needs to see and accept that. We used this source for direct quotes from DuBois on his views before the movement started and we used it for some background on life before the movement was started.

Du Bois, W. E. B. *The Souls of Black Folk*. 1903. *Gutenberg.org*. Accessed 1 Dec. 2021.

The book "*The Souls of Black Folk*" was written by W. E. B. DuBois in 1903.

DuBois started the Niagara Movement in 1905 along with William Monroe

Trotter in hopes to end racial inequality in America. Before starting the movement, DuBois was an avid civil rights activist who worked as a sociology professor at Atlanta University. This book contains essays on race that were previously published in the *Atlantic Monthly* magazine and some of DuBois' personal experiences as an African American in society. The arguments presented in the book helped people identify the racial prejudice happening in society during the turn of the century. It details ideas on Booker T. Washington's views as well as many relations and connections to God's thoughts. The book influenced the Civil Rights Movement in the US and the ideas within it helped kickstart the Niagara Movement. We used this book for quotes on what life was like in the US for African Americans before the start of the Niagara Movement as well as for DuBois' personal views and struggles while he tried to teach the nation why being African American was not a problem.

Du Bois, W. E. B. *A soliloquy on viewing my life from the last decade of its first century*. 1961.

This book is an autobiography written in 1961 by W.E.B. DuBois. From his childhood in Great Barrington, Massachusetts, to his education at Fisk and Harvard, teaching at Atlanta University, and founding the Niagara Movement and NAACP, this book covers all aspects of his life. In the book, DuBois explains reasons why the Niagara Movement had to come to end but he also explains how the NAACP was formed. He details that the movement was having financial and popularity problems but after it came to the end the NAACP was a successful segway out of the movement. This book was unbiased and simply made to inform

about DuBois' life and the problems he reached on the way. We used this book for quotes about the split of the movement as well as the formation of the NAACP.

Du Bois, W. E. B. "Address to the Country." 19 Aug. 1906. *Math.buffalo.edu*, 1906, www.math.buffalo.edu/~sww/0history/hwny-niagara-movement.html. Accessed 18 Nov. 2021. Speech.

This speech was given in Harper's Ferry, West Virginia in 1906 by W.E.B DuBois. In this speech he details what the point of the Niagara Movement was and he explains where the movement stood a year after being started. W.E.B. DuBois was the leader of the Niagara Movement and the main spokesperson that vocalized the group's views to the nation. This checkup on the movement stated, "Against this the Niagara Movement eternally protests", showing that even after a year of the movement being in action, there was still work to do and they were going to work till they achieved equality. We used this speech for quotes of the beliefs of the supporters of the movement while it was in action.

DuBois, W.E.B. "Niagara Movement Speech." 1905. *Teaching American History*, 1905, teachingamericanhistory.org/document/niagara-movement-speech/. Accessed 13 Jan. 2022. Speech.

This 1905 speech was written and performed by W.E.B. DuBois is a primary source that gives insight to the goals behind the Niagara Movement. This speech was given right at the start of the movement and was made to make African Americans rise up and help by joining the movement. W.E.B DuBois, a political and social reformer in the late 1800's and early 1900's, was the leader of the

movement and a very credible source for the supporting perspective. We used this source for quotes about the goals and ideas behind the movement.

Du Bois, W. E. B., and William Monroe Trotter. "Declaration of Principles." July 1905.

Credo.library.umass.edu, credo.library.umass.edu/view/full/mums312-b004-i092.

Accessed 16 Nov. 2021.

This group of principles was a manifesto drawn up by the leaders of the movement, W.E.B. DuBois and William Monroe Trotter, and it was a call for equal rights in the nation. This declaration was so important and remembered because it was the first completely African American written call for civil and social liberty. This collection gave a clear demand for rights, as it stated, "We refuse to allow the impression to remain that the Negro-American assents to inferiority, is submissive under oppression and apologetic before insults", showing the extent of urgency within the call for rights. The fundamental goal of this declaration was to persuade the nation that the treatment of African Americans was no longer acceptable and that it was time for the country to change. This was directed at the nation as a whole but mainly the people still caught up in racial superiority. We used this collection of demands for quotes to demonstrate what the leaders of the movement wanted and how they were demanding it.

Graves, John Temple, and W.E.B. DuBois. "The Tragedy at Atlanta." *The World Today*, Nov.

1906, credo.library.umass.edu/view/pageturn/mums312-b215-i242/#page/2/mode/1up.

This primary source 1906 article from the journal "The World Today" is giving perspectives from John Temple Graves, a white newspaper editor, and W.E.B

DuBois who was a African American reformer and civil rights activist. The two different perspectives offer insight on how white Americans thought very differently than the people of color and it showed how neglected the African American race was because the white people were so ignorant to the atrocity of racism they created. This article was written to show two different perspectives from two different races during the time of an anti racist movement. We used this source for quotes from both perspectives during the time of the movement along with using it for background on the movement itself.

NAACP. naacp.org/resources/naacp-constitution. Accessed 27 Jan. 2022.

The official NAACP website is a current primary source that has been active for over 25 years. It is organized by current president and CEO of the NAACP, Derrick Johnson, who is an African American lawyer and humanitarian that has been with the organization since 2017. The website is designed to inform the reader of the point of the organization as well as to offer opportunities for people of color in the world to participate in marches and meetings among other things in order to fight back against racial inequality. It was very valuable in giving perspectives from the time when the organization was put together to current time. We used this website for some background and some specific details about the CEO and his impact on the organization. This source is biased towards supporters of the NAACP because it is created by people who have contributed to the organization. Despite it being biased, this is a very reliable source and gives good insight on what the NAACP is and how it works.

Ovington, Mary White. Letter to W. E. B. Du Bois. 29 Aug. 1908. *Credo.library.umass.edu*, credo.library.umass.edu/view/full/mums312-b004-i293. Accessed 17 Nov. 2021.

This 1908 letter was written by Mary White Ovington to W.E.B. DuBois for the purpose of explaining how annoyed she was that women were not being included in the movement. Mary White Ovington was a white reformer, civil rights activist, writer, suffragist, and the co-founder of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People along with DuBois. In her letter she stated, "I feel very unhappy to have a Niagara meeting take place and yet be unable to attend it;". We used this source to spotlight the lack of the inclusion of women in the movement and the women's perspective.

This Is a State of Emergency. Performance by Derrick Johnson, NBC News, 2017. *Nbcnews.com*, www.nbcnews.com/news/nbcblk/naacp-names-derrick-johnson-president-amid-time-tremendous-challenge-n812971. Accessed 6 Dec. 2021.

We used quotes from Derrick Johnson's 2017 interview called "*This is a State of Emergency*" conducted by the NBC news outlet. We used his words to show how the NAACP is still fighting today and will continue to fight till the nation is just towards people of color. Johnson is the current CEO and president of the NAACP and has been since 2017. The mission of the NAACP is based around the original foundation that was put in place in 1909 by DuBois among others and it still deals with the morals of the Niagara Movement. In this interview Johnson said, "In this current political landscape, we must ensure that we still have a strong national voice'. He later explains what the NAACP is working to accomplish and how they are going to do it in the current state of the nation. Throughout 2017, the NAACP

had many rallies and marches in order to show their passion while there are still racial injustices that African Americans continue to endure in America. We used this source to gain further insight on what the NAACP continues to do today to fight for the rights of African Americans as well as how it correlates to the original foundation.

Trotter, William Monroe. Letter to W.E.B. DuBois. 25 Mar. 1905. *Credo*, credo.library.umass.edu/view/full/mums312-b005-i225. Accessed 12 Jan. 2022.

This 1905 letter was written by William Monroe Trotter to W.E.B. DuBois. Trotter was a major civil rights activist in the early twentieth century and founder of the magazine, *Boston Guardian*. Trotter discusses Booker T. Washington's mutual inquiry and the support he has gotten from Miller, Grimke, Hershaw, and others. "Booker must be checkedmated, and we must learn to do it," Trotter writes forcefully. We used this letter for quotes describing what the two leaders thought of Booker T. Washington and how they planned to override his ideas.

Washington, Booker T. Letter to W. E. B. Du Bois. 28 Nov. 1902. *credo.library.umass.edu*, credo.library.umass.edu/view/pageturn/mums312-b006-i111/#page/1/mode/1up. Accessed 18 Nov. 2021.

In 1902, Booker T. Washington wrote a letter to W.E.B. DuBois detailed how he did not want his name included in anything publicly revolving around the movement because it would look bad in front of his white supporters and he would lose money around his institute. Washington stated, "I do not want my name to go before the committee in any shape or to be used publicly in connection with this matter". Booker T. Washington, an American educator,

author, orator, and adviser to various United States presidents, was a straight opposer to W.E.B DuBois, a sociologist, socialist, historian, civil rights activist, Pan-Africanist, author, writer, and editor. We used this letter for quotes from Washington to show how he was opposed to the movement and didn't want the same things DuBois wanted.

Washington, Booker T. "Atlanta Compromise Speech." 18 Sept. 1895, Atlanta, Georgia. Speech.

On September 18th of 1895, Booker T. Washington gave the famous speech, "The Atlanta Compromise". The speech was outlined by Washington's accommodationist approach to racial equality, which focuses on delivering African Americans with vocational training. Washington was an American educator, author, orator, and adviser to various United States presidents. Between 1890 and 1915, Washington was the African American community's and the modern black elite's most powerful leader. The speech, delivered in front of a mostly white crowd at the Cotton States and International Exposition (now Piedmont Park) in Atlanta, Georgia, is widely regarded as one of the most significant and impactful in American history. In this speech, Washington explains, "It is at the bottom of life we must begin, and not at the top", showing his ideas towards his race and where they stand. We used this source for quotes to illuminate Booker T. Washington's thoughts on accommodationist reform as well as his ideas when the nation was under the strong influence of Jim Crow Laws.

Secondary Sources

Brasch, Ben. "The Niagara Movement: A 'mighty current' of Negro activism." *The Atlanta Journal-Constitution*, 21 Feb. 2017, www.ajc.com/news/the-niagara-movement-mighty-current-negro-activism/Huvts1gvyUJto2YpcP1JcL/. Accessed 8 Dec. 2021.

The 2017 article "The Niagara Movement: A 'mighty current' of Negro activism" comes from the reliable "Atlanta Journal-Constitution" which is the major daily newspaper coming out of the Atlanta area. The author of the article is Ben Brasch who is a journalist and reporter for the newspaper. The article explains why the movement was started and how the movement came to end. We used this source mainly for context on the background of the movement but we also used it for some context quotes.

Christensen, Stephanie. "Niagara Movement." *Blackpast.org*, 16 Dec. 2007, www.blackpast.org/african-american-history/niagara-movement-1905-1909/. Accessed 27 Jan. 2022.

The 2007 article "Niagara Movement (1905-1909)" is contributed from the credible and reliable website "BlackPast" which is a reference source committed to informing the general public about African American history as well as the history of the world's more than one billion individuals of African heritage. The article was written by Stephanie Christensen, a University of Washington graduate who is a writer at BlackPast. The source builds context about the motivations behind the movement while also giving some specific details about conflicts inside and outside of the movement. We used this source to provide context on what the movement was.

Donovan, Patricia. "Event to mark centennial of Niagara Movement." *UB Reporter*, 7 July 2005, www.buffalo.edu/ubreporter/archive/vol36/vol36n41/articles/NiagaraMovement.html?print=1. Accessed 12 Jan. 2022.

The 2005 article "Event to mark centennial of Niagara Movement" comes from the website University of Buffalo Reporter which is a credible and reliable source of archived articles on the history of Buffalo. The author Patricia Donovan is the Senior Editor at University at Buffalo and has written numerous articles on civil rights in Buffalo. The source explains in detail how the meetings for the Niagara Movement worked by stating what went on and their goals. We used this source for background while researching.

Eisenstadt, Peter. "Niagara Movement." *Encyclopedia of New York State*, edited by Peter R. Eisenstadt and Laura-eve Moss, Syracuse UP, 2005, p. 1112+. *Gale Academic OneFile*, link.gale.com/apps/doc/A194197658/AONE?u=molin_m_needhamhs&sid=bookmark-AONE&xid=c16ffbd4. Accessed 15 Nov. 2021.

The brief 2005 article "Niagara Movement" comes from the credible research and publishing company, Gale. Multi-volume reference books, notably in the disciplines of religion, history, and social science, are among the company's most well-known products for students to use. Written by Peter Eisenstadt, who is an executive board member of the New York Academy of History and editor of *The Encyclopedia of New York State*, is a reliable source. The article details a full summary of the movement's goal and the internal conflict within men in the movement. We used this source for our research and background on the topic.

Evitts, William. "The Niagara Movement." *History of Buffalo*, 2004, buffaloah.com/h/niag.html. Accessed 10 Jan. 2022.

The 2004 essay "The Niagara Movement" comes from the website called History of Buffalo which contains many pieces written by historians and writers about different parts of history that took place in Buffalo. This essay was written by William Evitts who was an accomplished writer and historian for the Buffalo and Erie County Historical Society. The essay explains in detail what the movement was and then goes on to give the specifics of how the first meeting was planned. The second part details what the NAACP is and how it was formed by people stemming off of the Niagara Movement. We used this source for quotes as well as background on the topic.

"Examples of Jim Crow Laws." *Ferris State University*, 2001, www.ferris.edu/HTMLS/news/jimcrow/links/misclink/examples.htm. Accessed 2 Feb. 2022.

This secondary source website included examples of different Jim Crow laws throughout different states in 1890's. The website is produced by Ferris State University, a 4-year college located in Big Rapids, Michigan. Although there is no author named, it can be assumed that the creators of this document were reliable, as it comes from a section of the University dedicated to the Civil Rights Movement. From this source we were able to understand what different states thought about African Americans and to what extent their laws go to. We used this source to give examples of some Jim Crow Laws from certain states and it was helpful in contributing to what led to the Niagara Movement.

Forth, Christopher E. "Booker T. Washington and the 1905 Niagara Movement Conference." *The Journal of Negro History*, vol. 72, nos. 3-4, summer-fall 1987, www.journals.uchicago.edu/doi/abs/10.2307/3031507?journalCode=jnh. Accessed 11 Jan. 2022.

The collection of journals "The University of Chicago Press Journals" contains articles in policing, the courts, civil rights, racial justice history, racial health inequalities, and activism that were chosen in partnership with the editors of social science, history, and humanities journals to gather and expose current or important work in these areas. The author, Christopher E. Forth, is the Professor of history and Dean's Professor of Humanities at the University of Kansas. We used a 1987 article from the collection named "Booker T. Washington and the 1905 Niagara Movement Conference", which helped us to find quotes about Booker T. Washington and his views during the Niagara Movement. The article helped to explain what Both Washington and DuBois were fighting for but how their ideas for change differed. This is a reliable source due to it's educated author and accurate representation of the conflict between Washington and DuBois.

Fox, Stephen R. *The Guardian of Boston: William Monroe Trotter*. Scribner, 1971.

The book "The Guardian of Boston: William Monroe Trotter " was written by Stephen R. Fox in 1971. Stephen R. Fox is a writer and historian who has written numerous popular history books on subjects ranging from American conservatism to advertising to naval history. This book gives insights on Monroe Trotter's ideas behind his magazine. In the source Fox explains William Monroe Trotter as more than simply Booker T. Washington's opponent; he was also the Wizard of

Tuskegee's counterpoint. We used this book for quotes and also for background on Monroe Trotter. This is a reliable source due to the credited author and accurate representation of events.

Greenidge, Kerri. "Black Radical: The Life and Times of William Monroe Trotter." *The Guardian*, 2019,

www.theguardian.com/us-news/2020/jan/03/boston-guardian-william-monroe-trotter-newspaper. Accessed 7 Dec. 2021.

The magazine "The Guardian" was founded in 1901 by William Monroe Trotter. We used a 2020 article written by Kerri Greenidge called "The radical black newspaper that declared 'none are free unless all are free'" and it gave an overview on Monroe Trotter's ideas behind creating the Guardian. Greenidge is historian and academic who won the 2020 Mark Lynton History Prize. The source goes in depth about the mark that Monroe Trotter left in today's society. We used this source in order to highlight his ideas and for quotes, the quotes we chose were all set for context. This is a reliable source due to the educated author.

Harrison, William. "Phylon Profile IX: William Monroe Trotter-Fighter." *Phylon (1940-1956)*, vol. 7, no. 3, Clark Atlanta University, 1946, pp. 237–45, <https://doi.org/10.2307/272144>.

The magazine "Phylon" was started by W.E.B. DuBois in 1940. It was a peer-reviewed magazine, at Atlanta University. The magazine has transitioned from a quarterly to a semi-annual journal, with each issue focusing on a certain topic of general interest to humanities and social science professors. The article we used was about William Monroe Trotter in 1946. It talks about his views before the movement and how he aspired to change the nation as well as his views

during the movement. Although we don't know much about the author, the source is presumed to be reliable because it stemmed from a magazine the leader of the movement started. We used this article for quotes and for some background on Monroe Trotter. It was very helpful in defining what Monroe Trotter believed.

"Tuskegee Machine." *The Cambridge Guide to African American History*, by Raymond Gavins, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2016, pp. 282–282.

This book *The Cambridge Guide to African American History* is a secondary source written in 2016. The book is a summary of African American history and treatment throughout the 1800's and 1900's. The particular chapter we studied was called the "Tuskegee Machine" and was given a detailed summary of Booker T. Washington's network of institutions and ideas. The author of the book is named Raymond Gavins who is a historian and professor at Duke University. We used this source to describe Washington's ideas and views while his institute was on the rise. There are no detectable signs of bias throughout the document, furthermore making this a reliable account of Booker T. Washington's Tuskegee Institute.

Wormser, Richard. "Niagara Movement." *Thirteen*, 2002,

www.thirteen.org/wnet/jimcrow/stories_events_niagara.html. Accessed 13 Jan. 2022.

This article is a secondary source from the official website called Thirteen. This source is a summary of the movement itself, and it is designed to give context and inform the reader of the group's intentions. The author is named Richard Wormser who is a Princeton Graduate and American Writer. The source sums up what the movement was for and explains the outcome after the movement was disbanded in 1909. We mostly used this source for background and summarizing. There is no

immediate bias throughout the article because it is very informative, therefore it is reliable.

Images

Alston, Charles Henry. *Booker T. Washington Liberty Ship*. *Wikipedia*,

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SS_Booker_T._Washington. Accessed 4 Feb. 2022.

We used this Wikipedia article for the drawing of the S.S Booker T. Washington to show how prominent Booker T. Washington was for Americans.

Badlands. 15 Aug. 1908. *National Park Service*,

www.nps.gov/articles/illinois-1908-springfield-race-riot-archaeological-site.htm.

Accessed 31 Jan. 2022.

We used this website for the photograph of the ruins after the 1908 riot in Springfield, IL.

Booker T. Washington, ca. 1890. *Credo*, 1890,

credo.library.umass.edu/view/full/mums312-i0411. Accessed 11 Jan. 2022.

We used this Umass Library Archive collection for this photograph of Booker T. Washington in 1890.

Booker T Washington New Orleans. *Wikimedia Commons*,

commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Booker_T_Washington_New_Orleans_1915_Bedou_2.jpg. Accessed 31 Jan. 2022.

We used this website for the photograph of Booker T. Washington giving a speech in New Orleans.

Delano, Jack, photographer. At the bus station in Durham, North Carolina. May. Photograph.

Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <www.loc.gov/item/2017747598/>.

We used this image of the bus station in Durham, North Carolina, from the Library of Congress to show the effects of the Jim Crow Laws.

Detroit, Michigan. Riot at the Sojourner Truth homes, a new U.S. federal housing project, caused by white neighbors' attempt to prevent Negro tenants from moving in. Sign with American flag "We want white tenants in our white community," directly opposite the housing project. Library of Congress, loc.gov/pictures/resource/fsa.8d13572/. Accessed 4 Feb. 2022.

We used this Library of Congress photograph to show life for African Americans during the time of Jim Crow.

Du Bois, W. E. B. *Niagara Movement first annual meeting attendance list*. 11 July 1905. *Credo*, credo.library.umass.edu/view/full/mums312-b004-i088. Accessed 10 Jan. 2022.

We used this Umass Library Archive collection for this image of the list of who attended the first movement meeting in 1905.

The Erie Beach Hotel. 1893. *Buffalo Spree*, 23 Aug. 2021, www.buffalospreedaily.com/wny_life/bflo_days/the-resort-where-the-niagara-movement-was-born/article_49342e60-f3a4-11eb-9c28-db80e1aae901.html. Accessed 30 Jan. 2022.

We used this Buffalo Spree photograph of the Erie Beach Hotel in 1893.

Frost, A.B. A drawing of black man with two guns held to either side of his head. 1876. *Lynching in America*, lynchinginamerica.eji.org/report/. Accessed 31 Jan. 2022.

We used this article from the website Lynching in America for the drawing of the Black man with guns to his head.

Invitation to dinner in honor of W. E. B. Du Bois. Credo, 25 Sept. 1905,

credo.library.umass.edu/view/pageturn/mums312-b158-i214/#page/1/mode/1up.

Accessed 10 Jan. 2022.

We used this Umass Library Archive collection for this photograph of W.E.B. DuBois in 1905.

Jim Crow Segregation. Britannica Image Quest, Encyclopedia Britannica,

www.britannica.com/event/Jim-Crow-law#/media/1/303897/197660. Accessed 31 Jan. 2022.

We used this Britannica article for the photograph of the sign during the time of the Jim Crow laws.

Murder of a Negro at Mrs. Carter's House. Lynching in America,

lynchinginamerica.eji.org/report/. Accessed 31 Jan. 2022.

We used this article from the website Lynching in America for the drawing of the murder at Mrs. Carter's House.

NAACP Rally and March – 6/15/2020. SaportAReport,

saportareport.com/naacp-rally-and-march-6-15-2020-photos-by-kelly-jordan/media/kelly/. Accessed 31 Jan. 2022.

We used this image from SaportAReport of an NAACP rally from June of 2020.

"NAACP Seal." *CW39,*

cw39.com/news/nationworld/this-day-in-black-history-the-national-association-for-the-advancement-of-colored-people-was-founded/. Accessed 27 Jan. 2022.

We used this CW39 article for the image of the NAACP seal.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). 1909. *Apprend*,
apprend.io/apush/period-6/naacp/. Accessed 4 Feb. 2022.

We used this article from "Apprend" for this photograph of Americans marching
with the NAACP in 1909.

Niagara Movement Delegates. Teaching American History,

teachingamericanhistory.org/blog/niagara-movement/. Accessed 31 Jan. 2022.

We used this picture from Teaching American History of the Niagara Movement
delegates in Boston MA in 1907.

"Niagara Movement for Black Race Begun." *Buffalo Commercial Advertiser*, 1905. *Buffalo
NAACP*, buffalonaacp.org/niagara-movement/. Accessed 1 Feb. 2022.

We used this newspaper for the image of the article in 1905 about DuBois starting
up and leading the Niagara Movement.

Niagara Movement Founders. July 1905. *Credo*,

credo.library.umass.edu/view/full/mums312-i0394. Accessed 6 Jan. 2022.

We used this Umass Library Archive collection for the photograph of the
founders of the Niagara Movement in 1905 in front of Niagara Falls.

Niagara Movement (Organization). Retrieved from the Digital Public Library of America

<<http://credo.library.umass.edu/view/full/mums312-b004-i377>>.

We used this Umass Library Archive Collection for the image of the Niagara
Movement's seal from 1905.

Tuskegee University. 1916. *Alabama News Center*,

alabamanewscenter.com/2019/07/04/on-this-day-in-alabama-history-tuskegee-university-
was-found. Accessed 25 Jan. 2022.

We used this Alabama News Center article for the photo of the Tuskegee Institute in 1916.

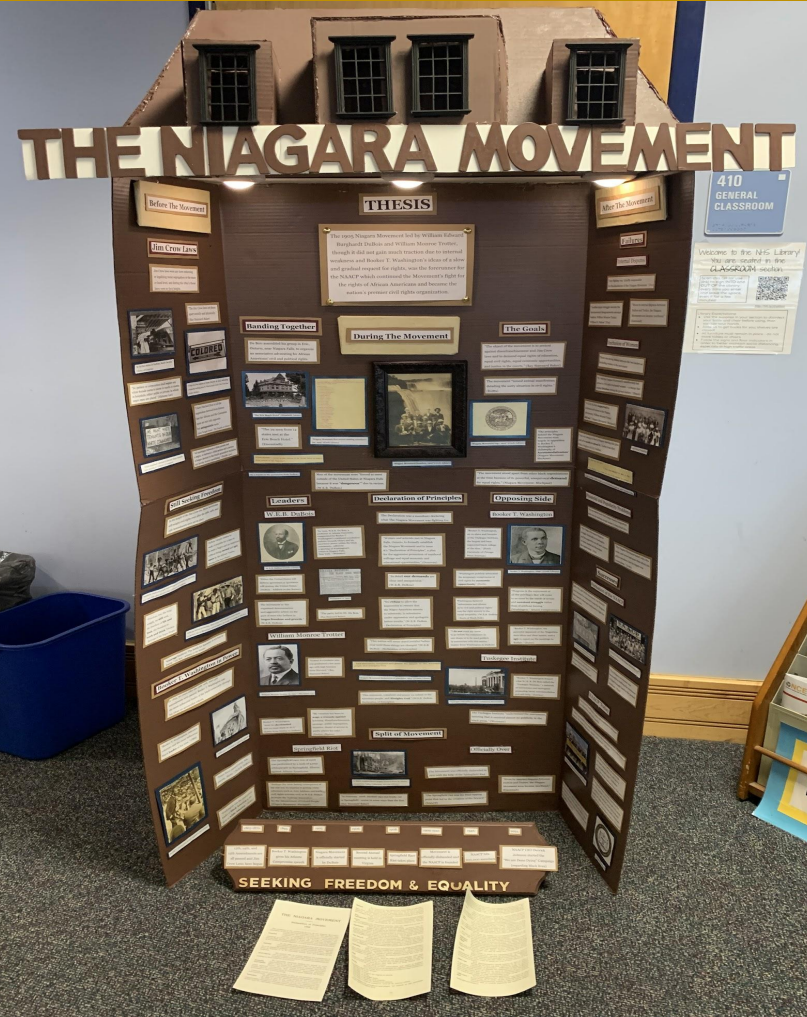
William Monroe Trotter. 1920. *Blackpast.org*, 23 Jan. 2007,

www.blackpast.org/african-american-history/trotter-william-monroe-1872-1934/.

Accessed 27 Jan. 2022.

We used this Article from Black Past for William Monroe Trotter's Photograph from 1920.

Full Exhibit



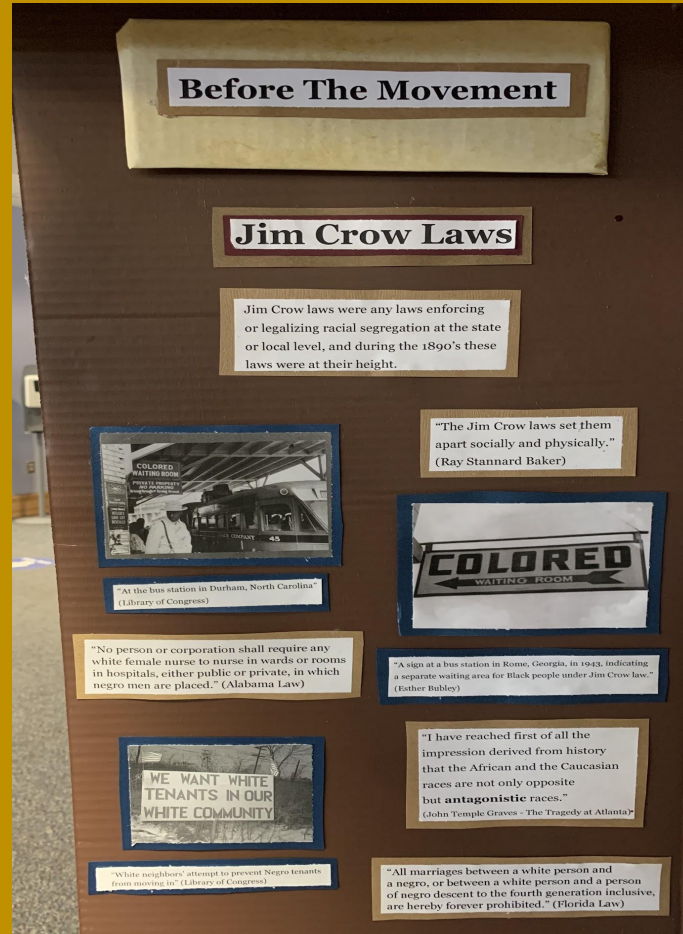
Left Top Panel Photo

Source Credit Text:

“At the bus station in Durham, North Carolina” (Library of Congress)

“A sign at a bus station in Rome, Georgia, in 1943, indicating a separate waiting area for Black people under Jim Crow law.” (Esther Bubley)

“White neighbors’ attempt to prevent Negro tenants from moving in” (Library of Congress)



Left Top Panel Text

Before the Movement

Still Seeking Freedom

Jim Crow laws were any laws enforcing or legalizing racial segregation at the state or local level, and during the 1890's these laws were at their height.

“The Jim Crow laws set them apart socially and physically.” (Ray Stannard Baker)

“I have reached first of all the impression derived from history that the African and the Caucasian races are not only opposite but **antagonistic** races.” (John Temple Graves - The Tragedy at Atlanta)


“No person or corporation shall require any white female nurse to nurse in wards or rooms in hospitals, either public or private, in which negro men are placed.” (Alabama Law)

“All marriages between a white person and a negro, or between a white person and a person of negro descent to the fourth generation inclusive, are hereby forever prohibited.” (Florida Law)

Left Center Panel Photo

Still Seeking Freedom


In the height of the Jim Crow era, Black Americans still sought civil rights even after the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments were set in place.



DuBois "simply wishes to make it possible for a man to be both a Negro and an American without being **cursed** and **spit upon** by his fellows." (DuBois - Strivings of the Negro People)

"Formerly enslaved people were beaten and murdered for asserting they were free after the Civil War" (Library of Congress)

"Freedom, too, the long-sought, we **still** seek, — the freedom of **life and limb**, the freedom to **work and think**." (DuBois - Strivings of the Negro People)



"Without federal protection, Black voters were targeted in brutal attacks on election day in Mississippi and throughout the South." (Lynching in America)

"**Courage** brothers! The battle for humanity is not lost or losing." (Du Bois - Address to the Nation)

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Booker T. Washington in Power

In 1895, 30 years after the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments were passed, Booker T. Washington was the most influential leader of the black community through his ideas on accomidist reform.

"Booker T. Washington, educator, reformer and the most influential black leader of his time." (PBS)



"SS Booker T. Washington" (Charles Alston)



"Booker T. Washington giving a speech in New Orleans"

"Years have passed away, ten, twenty, thirty." (W.E.B. DuBois)

"Washington was the undisputed leader of **black America** in the eyes of **white America**." (Evitts)

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Center Top Panel Photo

Source Credit Text:

“Niagara Movement first annual meeting attendance list, 1905” (Credo Library)

“The Erie Beach Hotel” (Elizabeth Licata)

(In a report on the movement from DuBois)

“Niagara Movement founders, 1905”(Credo Library)

“Niagara Movement logo, 1905” (Credo Library)

THESIS

The 1905 Niagara Movement led by William Edward Burghardt DuBois and William Monroe Trotter, though it did not gain much traction due to internal weakness and Booker T. Washington's ideas of a slow and gradual request for rights, was the forerunner for the NAACP which continued the Movement's fight for the rights of African Americans and became the nation's premier civil rights organization.

Banding Together

Du Bois assembled his group in Erie, Ontario, near Niagara Falls, to organize an association advocating for African Americans' civil and political rights.

During The Movement

The Goals

"The object of the movement is to protest against disenfranchisement and Jim Crow laws and to demand equal rights of education, equal civil rights, equal economic opportunities, and justice in the courts." (Ray Stannard Baker)

The movement "issued annual manifestoes detailing the sorry situation in civil rights." (Evitts)

The Erie Beach Hotel (Elizabeth Licata)

"The 29 men from 14 states met at the Erie Beach Hotel." (Eisenstadt)

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"The principles behind the Niagara Movement were largely in opposition to Booker T. Washington's philosophy of Accommodationism" (Niagara Movement Blackpast)

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Men of the movement were "forced to meet outside of the United States at Niagara Falls because it was "dangerous" due to racism." (W.E.B. DuBois)

Use a report on the movement from DuBois

"Niagara Movement Founders, 1905" (Credo Library)

"Niagara Movement Logo, 1905" (Credo Library)

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Leaders

W.E.B. DuBois

Booker T. Washington

Declaration of Principles

Opposing Side

William Monroe Trotter

Tuskegee Institute

Split of Movement

The Declaration was a manifesto declaring what The Niagara Movement was fighting for.

Writers and activists met in Niagara Falls, Ontario, to formally establish the Niagara Movement and to issue its "Declaration of Principles", a plan for the aggressive promotion of manhood suffrage and equal economic and educational opportunities." (Donovan)

"In 1905, W.E.B. Du Bois, a professor at Atlanta University, exasperated by Booker T. Washington's continued conciliatory policies towards whites and his enormous power within the black community, called for a meeting of Washington's critics at Niagara Falls, New York." (Wormser)

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"Washington believed 'submission and silence as to civil and political rights' was the right answer to the racial inequality." (W.E.B. DuBois - Souls of Black Folk)

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"The party led by Dr. Du Bois," (Ray Stannard Baker)

"We refuse to allow the impression to remain that the Negro-American assents to inferiority, is submissive under oppression and apologetic before insults." (W.E.B. DuBois - Declaration of Principles)

"This nation will never stand justified before God until these things are changed." (W.E.B. DuBois - Declaration of Principles)

"I do not want my name to go before the committee in any shape or to be used publicly in connection with this matter." (Letter from Washington to DuBois)

"This statement, complaint and prayer we submit to the American people, and Almighty God." (W.E.B. DuBois - Declaration of Principles)

"Niagara Movement declaration of principles, 1905" (Credo Library)

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"Booker T. Washington 'must be checked and we must study to do it' (Letter from Trotter to DuBois)

"The movement is 'for organized determination and aggressive action on the part of men who believe in Negro freedom and growth.'" (W.E.B. DuBois)

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"The Niagara Movement for Black Race Reform" (Newspaper in 1905)

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"William Monroe Trotter, ca 1900" (BlackPast.org)

"Tuskegee University, c. 1910" (Alabama Newscenter)

"W.E.B. DuBois" (Credo Library)

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Source Credit Text:

(Newspaper in 1905)

"W.E.B. DuBois" (Credo Library)

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Center Center Panel Text

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Center Bottom Panel Photo


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Split of Movement

Springfield Riot

The Springfield race riot of 1908
was performed by a mob of 5,000
whitepeople in Springfield, Illinois,
against African Americans.



"A black neighborhood largely burned down by whites."
(Sangamon Valley Collection, Lincoln Library)

Officially Over

The Movement was officially disbanded in
1910 with the help of the Springfield Riot.

"Riven by *internal disputes* between
DuBois and Trotter, the Niagara
Movement soon became moribund."
(Eisenstadt)

"Perhaps the most lasting consequence
of the riot was its impetus in getting white
reformers such as Jane Addams and black
civil rights activists such as W.E.B. DuBois
to create the National Association
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(Niagara Movement: Blackpast)

"In February, 1908, another race riot broke out
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"The Springfield riot was the final tipping
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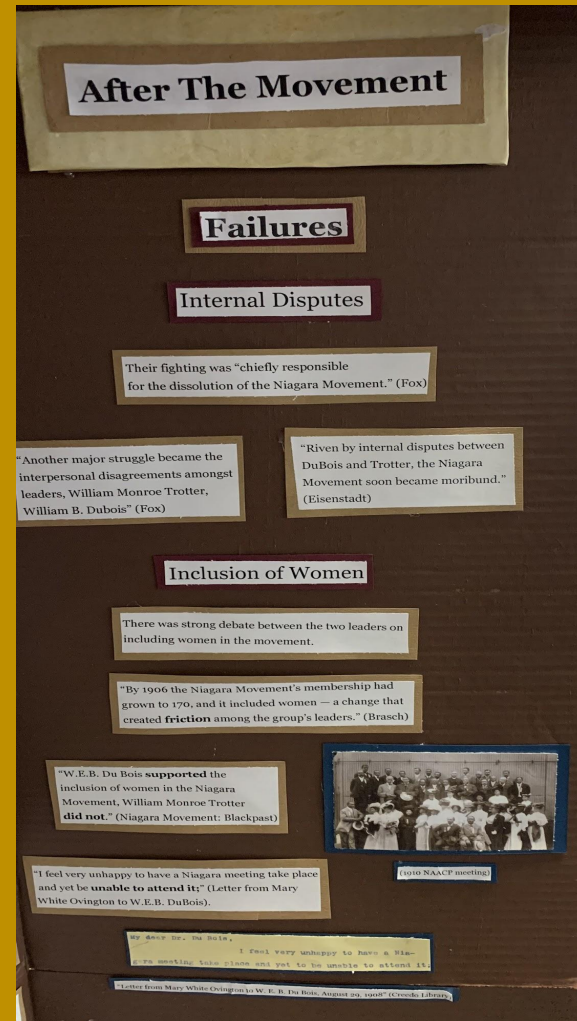
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Right Top Panel Photo

Source Credit Text:

“W. E. B. Du Bois and the Niagara Movement, 1907” (Amanda Bryan)

(Letter from Mary White Ovington)



Right Top Panel Text

After the Movement

Failures

Internal Disputes

Du Bois and Trotter constantly fought about their differing opinions on general things.

“Another major struggle became the interpersonal disagreements amongst leaders, William Monroe Trotter, William B. Dubois” (Fox)

Their fighting was “chiefly responsible for the dissolution of the Niagara Movement.” (Fox)

Inclusion of Women

There was strong debate between the two leaders on including women in the movement.

“W.E.B. Du Bois **supported** the inclusion of women in the Niagara Movement, William Monroe Trotter **did not.**” (Niagara Movement: Blackpast)

“I feel very unhappy to have a Niagara meeting take place and yet be **unable to attend it;**” (Letter from Mary White Ovington to W.E.B. DuBois).

“By 1906 the Niagara Movement’s membership had grown to 170, and it included women — a change that created **friction** among the group’s leaders.” (Brasch)

Right Center Panel Photo

Financial and Popularity Problems

The movement never had a large crowd of supporters and was not making enough money to keep itself alive.


"The Niagara Movement began to struggle financially as Washington and his supporters cut off most sources of white capital and discredited the organization." (Fox)

"The Niagara Movement lasted only a few years, and never had more than about 200 active members, but its impact was tremendous." (Evitts)


Successes

Formation of the NAACP

After the split of the movement, the NAACP was founded in 1909 and it took the Niagara Movement's ideas and continued to fight for their policies.



"The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)" (Apprend.io)



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"The Niagara movement was successful in shifting the consensus of black thought back to the protest tradition." (Fox)

Source Credit Text:

(1910 NAACP meeting)

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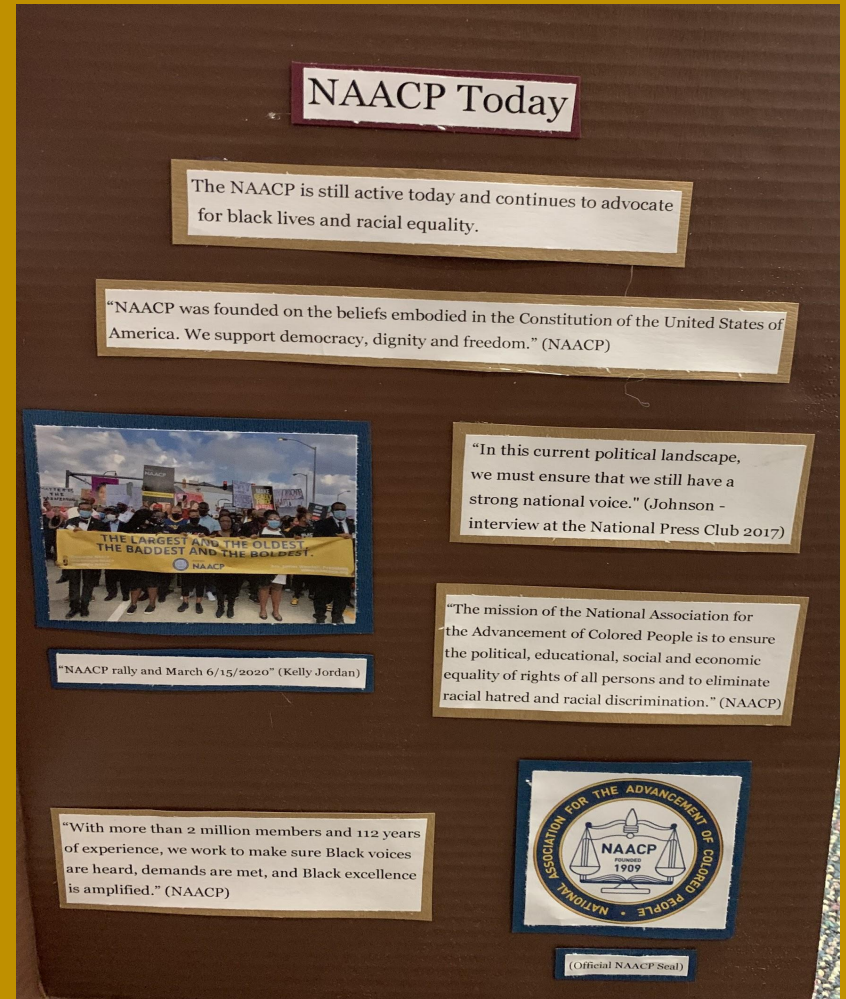
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“The Niagara Movement was considered the precursor to the NAACP.” (Niagara Movement: Blackpast)

Right Bottom Panel Photo



Source Credit Text:

(Official NAACP Seal)

“NAACP rally and March 6/15/2020” (Kelly Jordan)

Right Bottom Panel Text

NAACP Today

The NAACP is still active today and continues to advocate for black lives and their equality.

“NAACP was founded on the beliefs embodied in the Constitution of the United States of America. We support democracy, dignity and freedom.” (NAACP)

“In this current political landscape, we must ensure that we still have a strong national voice.”
(Johnson - interview at the National Press Club 2017)

“The mission of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is to ensure the political, educational, social and economic equality of rights of all persons and to eliminate racial hatred and racial discrimination.” (NAACP)

“With more than 2 million members and 112 years of experience, we work to make sure Black voices are heard, demands are met, and Black excellence is amplified.” (NAACP)