

Tennessee and progressivism

[History](#)



Tennessee and Progressivism In 1877, Reconstruction era ended with withdrawal of federal troops from former confederate Four years later, a new era by Jim Crow begins and Tennessee emerges the first state to pass laws racially isolating railroad passengers. Other states followed afterwards. In 1890 was the year when Americas experienced a major massacre when 350 Sioux people of Plains Indians died following 500 US troops attack. In 1892, African-American journalist Ida B. Wells-Barnett criticizes lynching and advocates for an end to racial discrimination in her passionate writing. In 1892, Knights of Labor, Farmers' Alliance, and National Colored Farmers' Alliance formed the Populists, people's party. In the same year, African-American journalist Ida B. Wells-Barnett criticizes lynching and advocates for an end to racial discrimination in her passionate writing. In 1894, Booker T. Washington proposed that the state makes social equality and civil rights of blacks as important as economic advancement. Spanish-American war resulted into creation of National Consumers League. In 1909, liberal whites and African Americans formed a national association that advocated the advancement of colored people (NAACP). The association aimed at promoting racial justice, as well as civil rights. Similarly, Dr. Charles A. Eastman and others formed Society of American Indians organization to advocate Indians rights. The year 1912 saw establishment of US Children's Bureau. The final landmark in the social justice came in 1920 when the Nineteenth Amendment guaranteed the right to vote to women (Sarat and Thomas 364). Notably, the struggle to ratify the nineteenth amendment began in 1848.

Works Cited

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Sarat, Austin and Thomas, Kearns. *History, Memory, and the Law*. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 2002. Print.