

Short ans questions

Literature



Booker T. Washington The first analogy that Washington uses to argue his case is that of slavery and his influence with black newspaper editors (Washington 455). Washington was able to make or argue about racial equality and how best it should be cemented making him a public figure in African American life. He used his influence to improve working relationships that help people relate in a professional manner.

Washington said something to cement the friendship between different races that were available during his speech on Atlanta Exposition Address.

Washington tried to convey a message to the president by addressing the values of his people (Washington 455). He believes that friendship can be cemented on the basis of values and moral obligation. Washington believed that being given an opportunity among us is a great way of cementing friendship between two varying groups.

According to WEB Dubois, Washington mainly concentrated on education that brings real life jobs and not necessarily depending on the whites to achieve equality. Dubois uses this kind of approach to enhance his history on Washington as a philosopher (Dubois 560). On his part, Dubois concentrated on enhancing the strategies aimed at streamlining the political sphere in America.

Dubois main criticism of Booker Washington is on the approach of how equality should be achieved between whites and blacks. Dubois believes that there are better methods to achieve equality other than what Washington advocated for in his speeches around the country (Dubois 560). However, there is an agreement at some point on the way opportunities give the country an opportunity for different races to cement their relationship.

Works Cited

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Washington, Booker T, From Up From Slavery, “ The Atlanta Exposition Address,” [http://www. bartleby. com/1004/14. html](http://www.bartleby.com/1004/14.html), 1901, 454—464;

W. E. B. Dubois, From The Souls of Black Folk, “ Of Mr. Booker T. Washington andOthers,” [http://www. bartleby. com/114/3. html](http://www.bartleby.com/114/3.html), 1903, 559--568