Jane addams assignment

History



Based on what she learned from travels to Europe, Addams was primarily known for founding the Chicago social settlement, and Hull Houses. Hull Houses was a laboratory for sociological principles, and they provided Addams with a supportive intellectual community and a understanding of life amongst immigrants. Along with the Hull house Residence, Addams took a great deal of local, State, national, and international projects.

These projects included the garbage collection, adult education, Women's suffrage, peace advocacy among others, child labor reform, and labor union support. Addams also participated in finding the National Association for the Advancement of colored People. This was recognized as the American Civil Liberties Union and the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. In 1931, Jane Addams was awarded the Nobel Peace prize for all her achievements. Addams' achievements represent a prodigious legacy as a social reformer but also left a significant heritage as well.

Jane Addams' worked hard at what she did. She produced about a dozen books and more than 500 articles over of original social philosophy. Her writings where recognized by other famous researchers known as John Dewey, William James, and George Herbert Mead. Progress is what lead her to her organizing principle of social philosophy. At this point, Addams' had studied and now has n understanding of how democracy works as both a form of social living and a framework for social morality.

Apparently, "lateral process," was her terms of social achievement in a democratic term. Addams' argued that fostering the moral relations to more of a democracy would require members of the community to come together

in an approach to learn about one another known as " sympathetic knowledge." Although the works of Dewey, Price, James, and Mead dominated the literature of the American Pragmatism, Jane Addams will always be remembered as a unique and provocative feminist pragmatist voice.