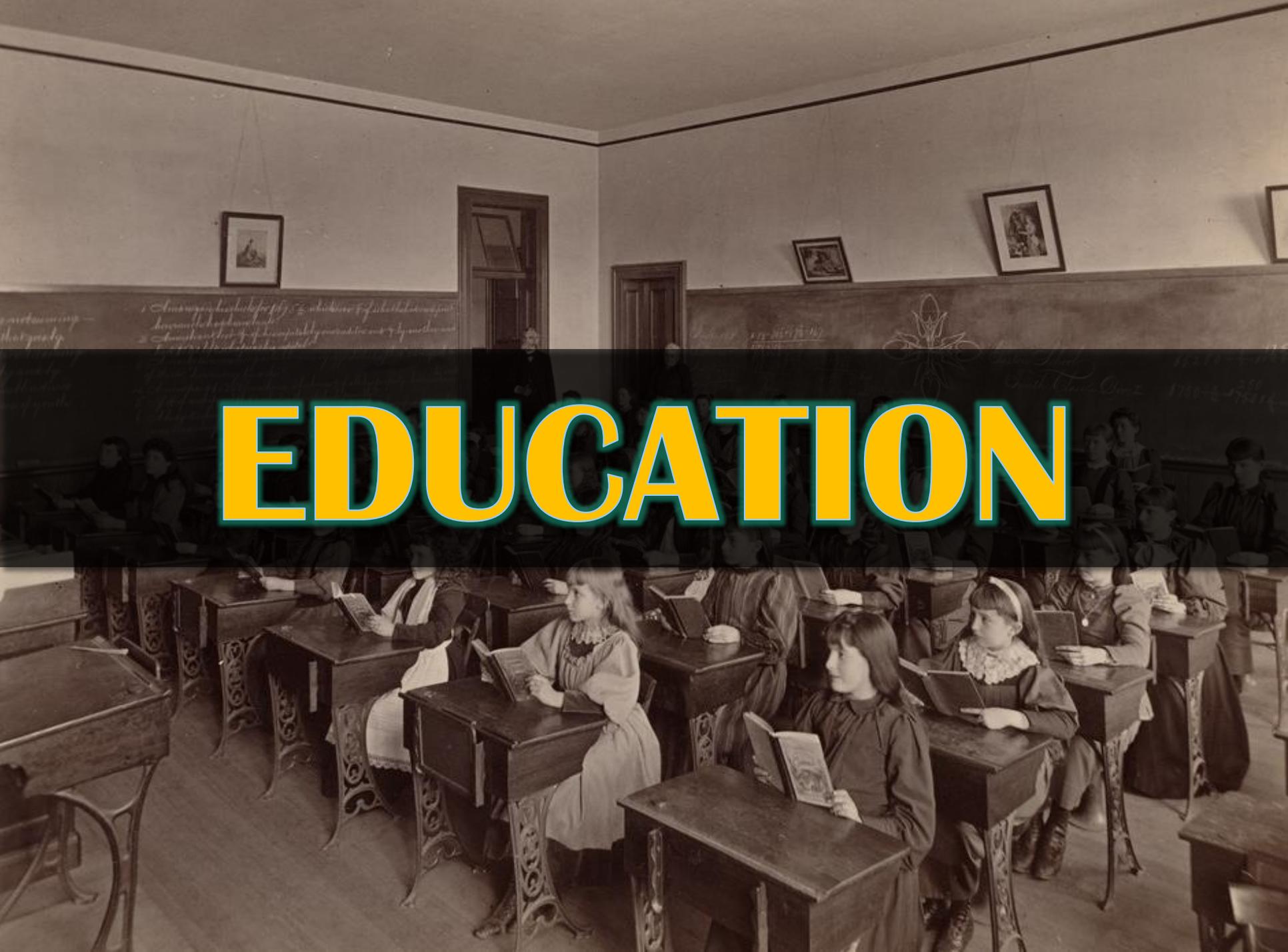


Society & Culture at the Dawn of the 20th Century





EDUCATION

The rise of high school

By 1900 71% of
Americans between 5
and 18 attended schools



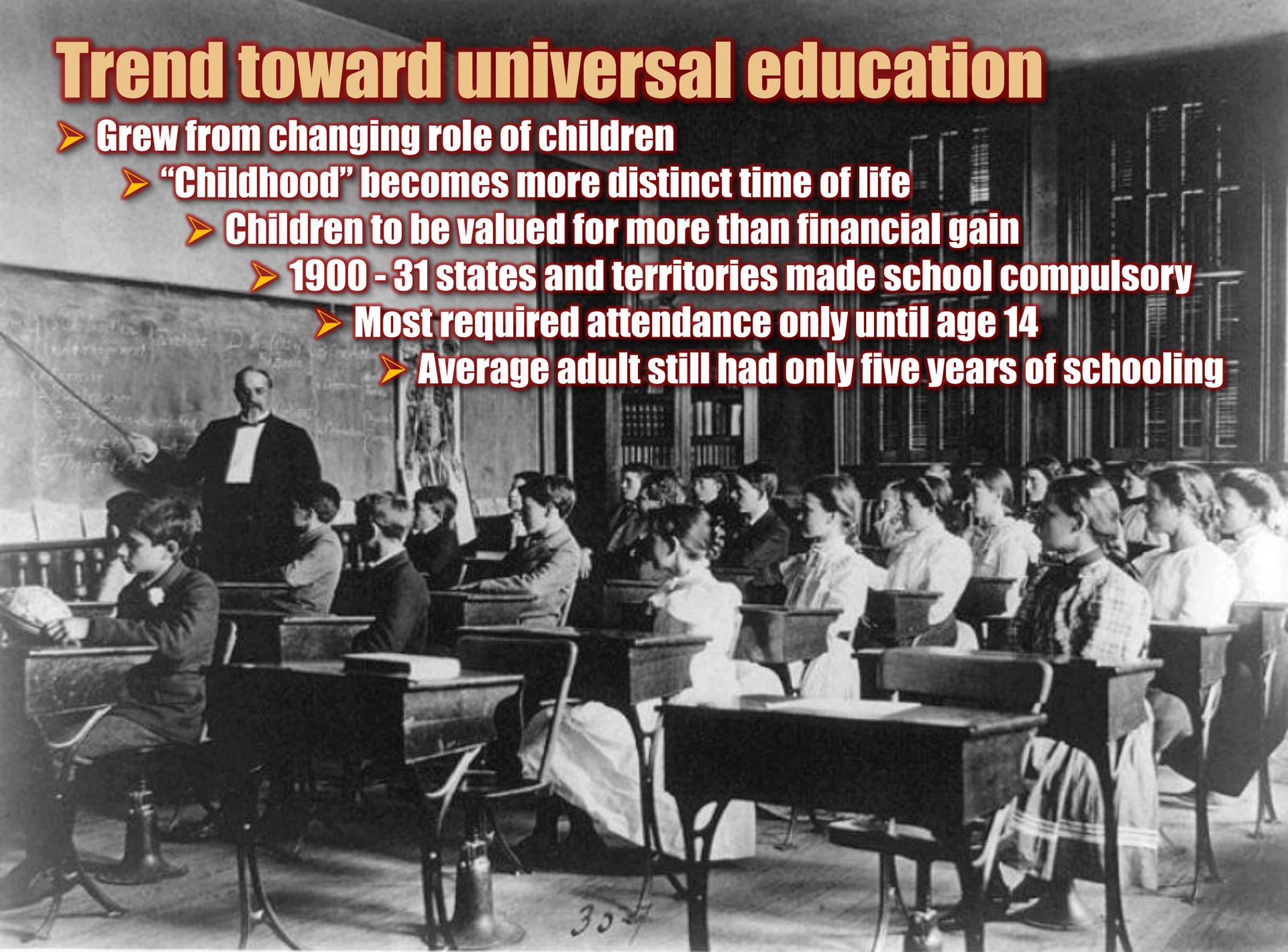
COLLEGE

By 1920, approximately 8% of youth were attending public universities



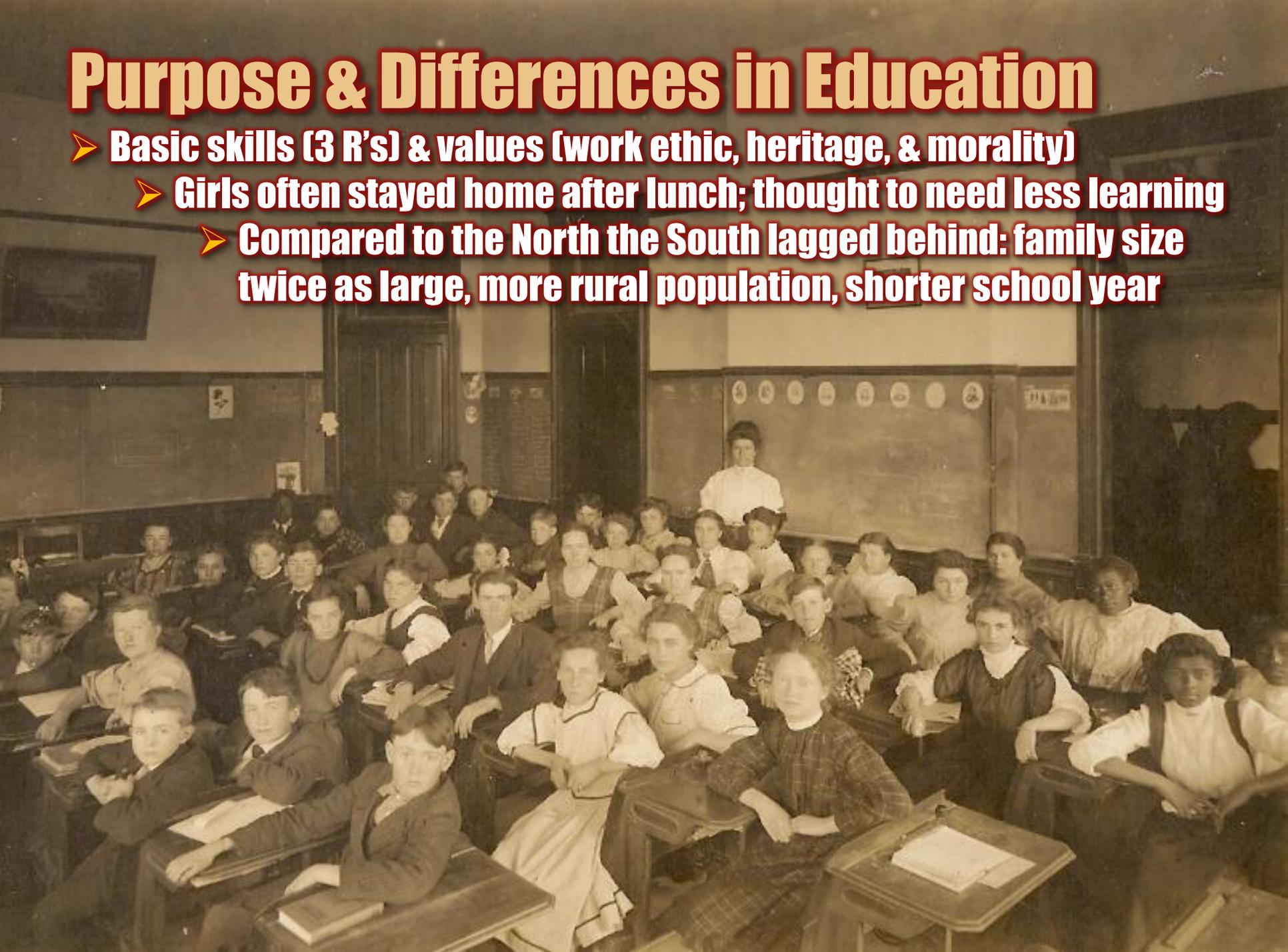
Trend toward universal education

- Grew from changing role of children
 - “Childhood” becomes more distinct time of life
 - Children to be valued for more than financial gain
 - 1900 - 31 states and territories made school compulsory
 - Most required attendance only until age 14
 - Average adult still had only five years of schooling



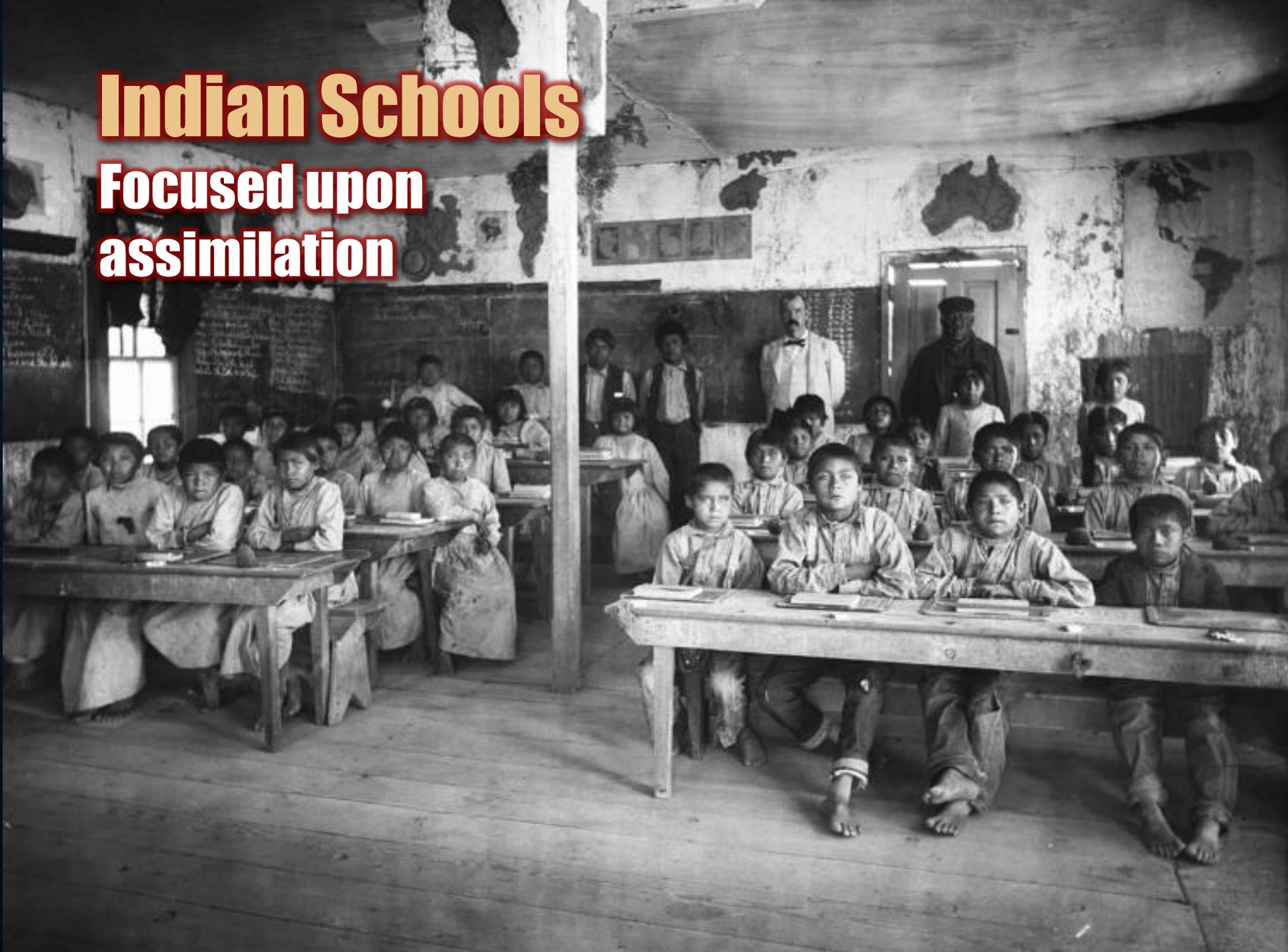
Purpose & Differences in Education

- **Basic skills (3 R's) & values (work ethic, heritage, & morality)**
 - **Girls often stayed home after lunch; thought to need less learning**
 - **Compared to the North the South lagged behind: family size twice as large, more rural population, shorter school year**



Indian Schools

Focused upon
assimilation

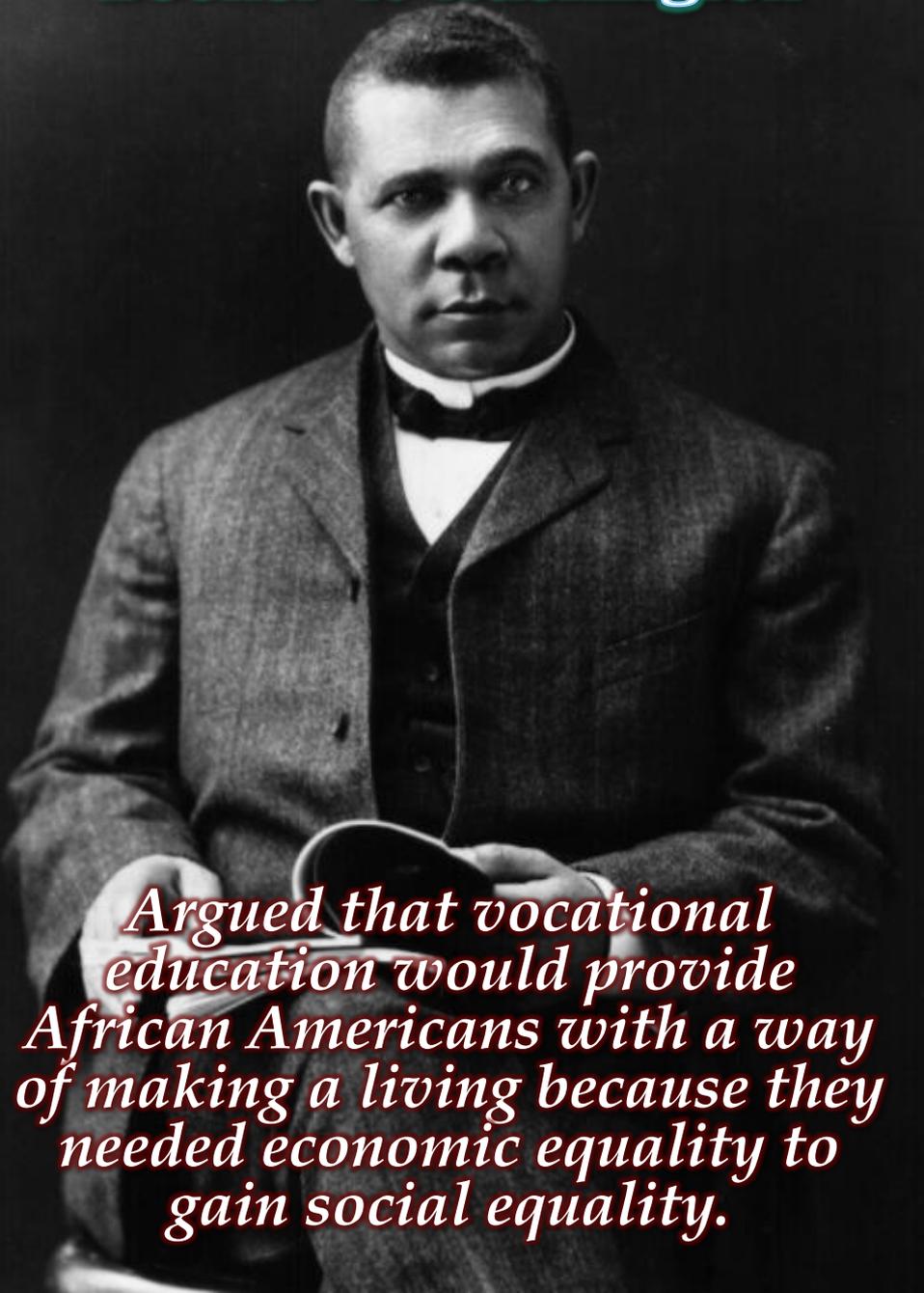


African American Schools

**Tended to be less financed & were
segregated in the South**

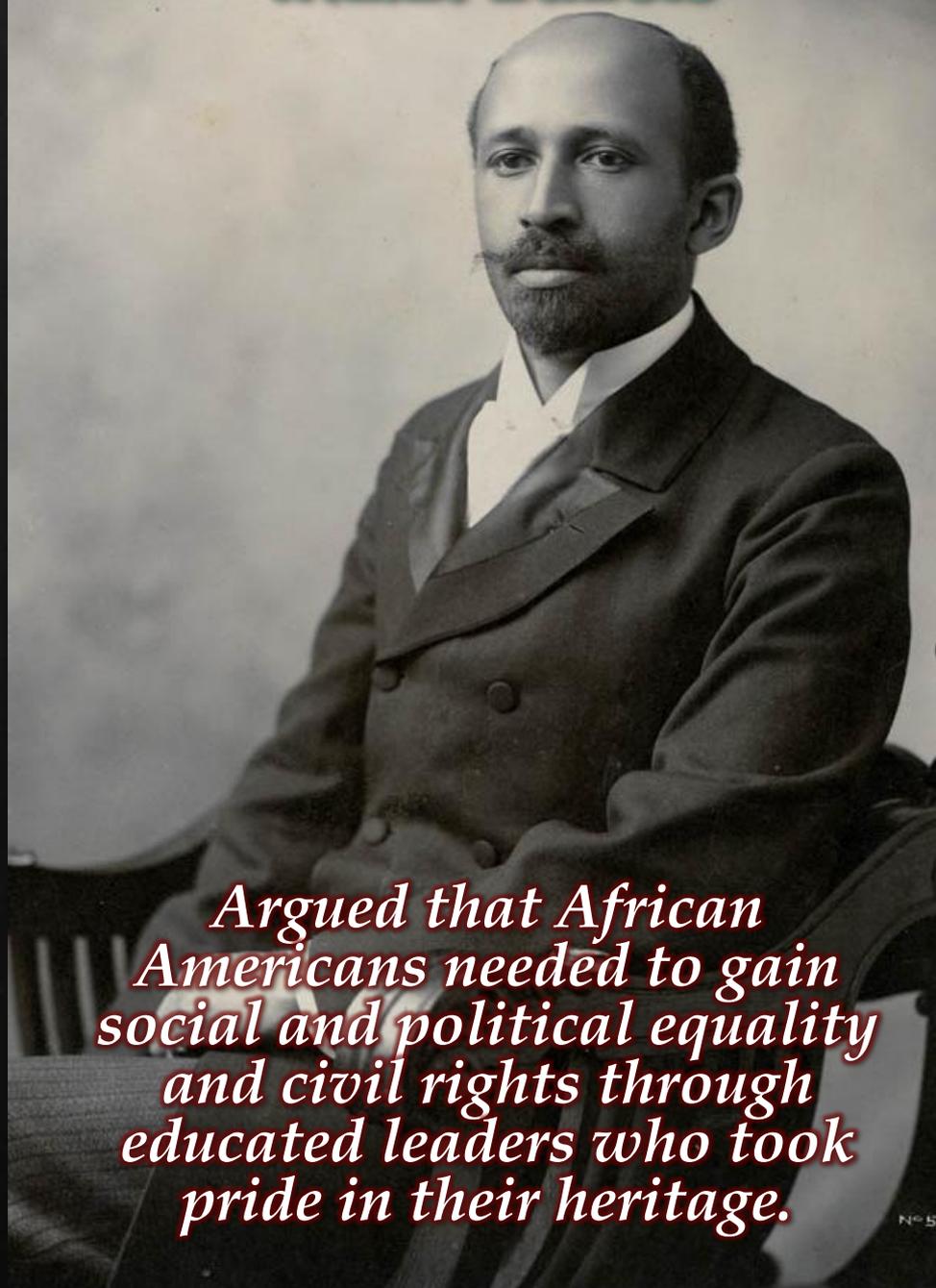


Booker T. Washington



Argued that vocational education would provide African Americans with a way of making a living because they needed economic equality to gain social equality.

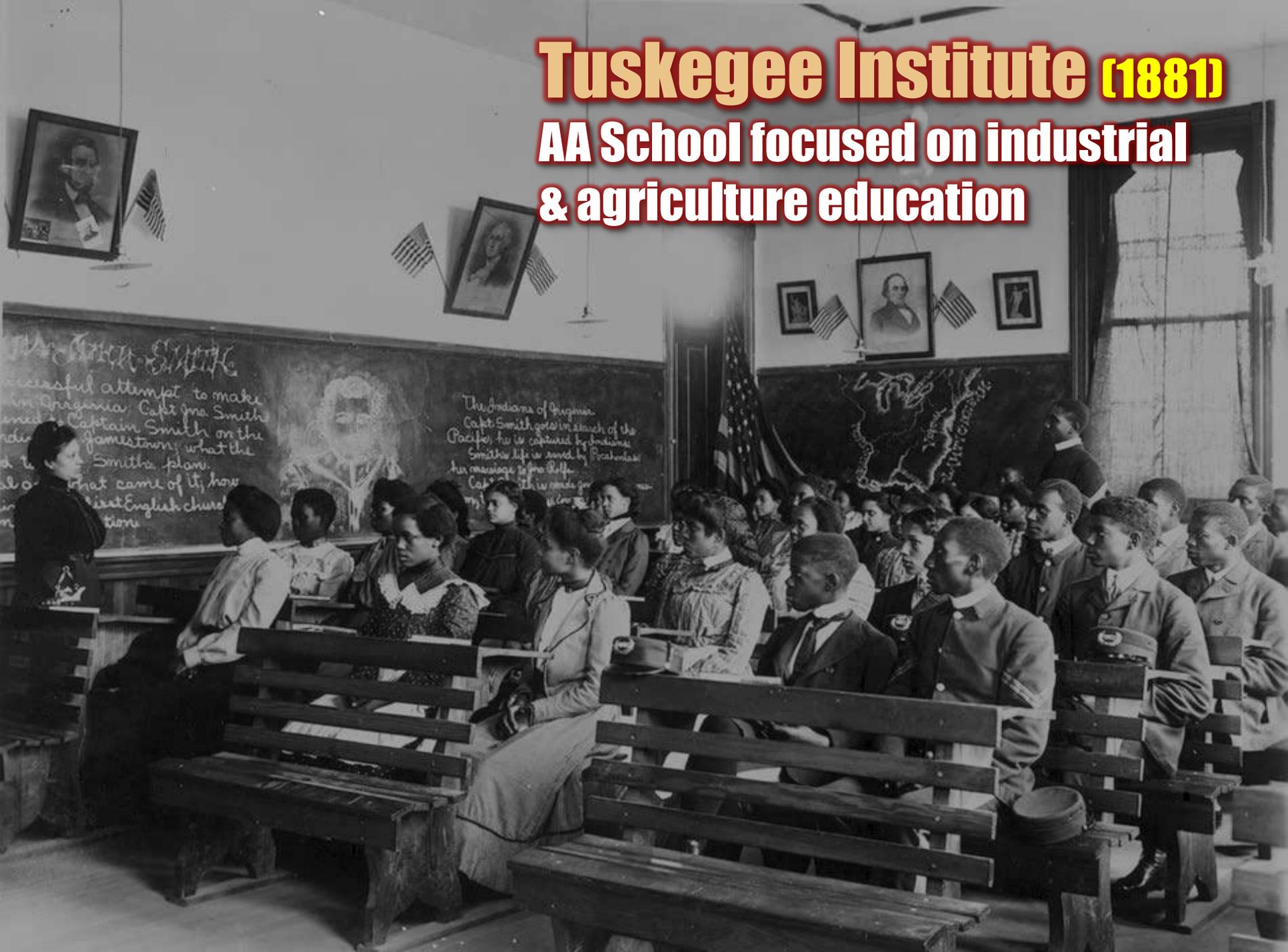
W.E.B. DuBois



Argued that African Americans needed to gain social and political equality and civil rights through educated leaders who took pride in their heritage.

Tuskegee Institute (1881)

AA School focused on industrial & agriculture education



Women's Colleges

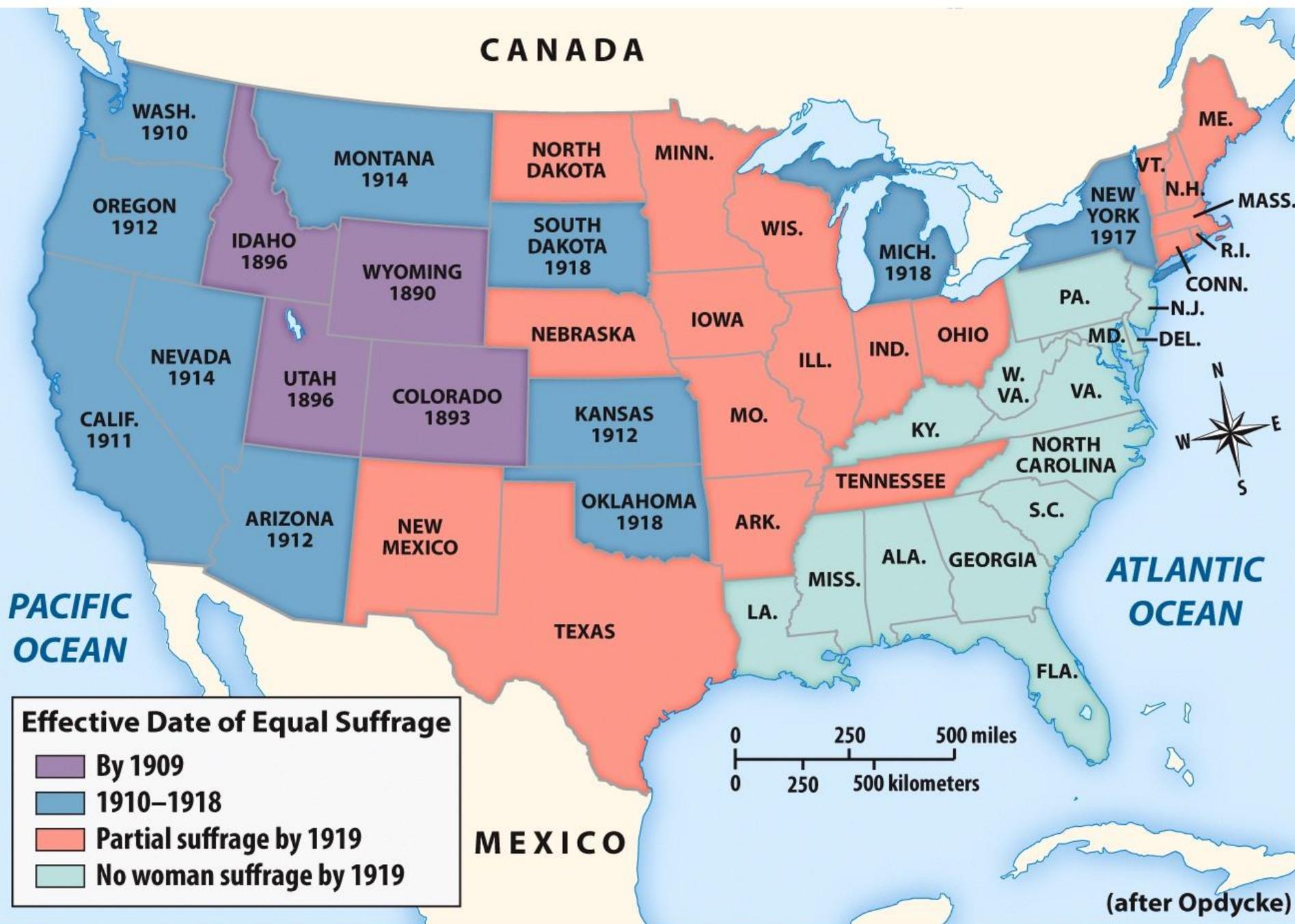
Single-sex & teacher-training colleges

Vassar College **(1861)** 1st One





WOMEN



(after Opdycke)

MAP 18.2 Woman Suffrage, 1890–1919
 Chapter 18, *America's History*, Eighth Edition and *America: A Concise History*, Sixth Edition

“New Women”

- Seen as corruption of ideal vision (soft, helpless)
- Changes in legal codes (inheritance, property, custody, divorce...ect)

Demand for changes

- Fight for vote and equal payment
- Wanted self-fulfillment
- Supported by psychology and medicine
- National American Woman Suffrage Association (lobbying, marching)



Women, Race, & Patriotism

- **Daughters of the American Revolution (1890)** excluded black women; was founded to praise the South's "Lost Cause"
- **National Association of Colored Women (1896)** showed that black women shared with white women the determination to carry domesticity into the public sphere
- **Women's Convention of the National Baptist Church (1900)** was the largest black women's group that fought for suffrage

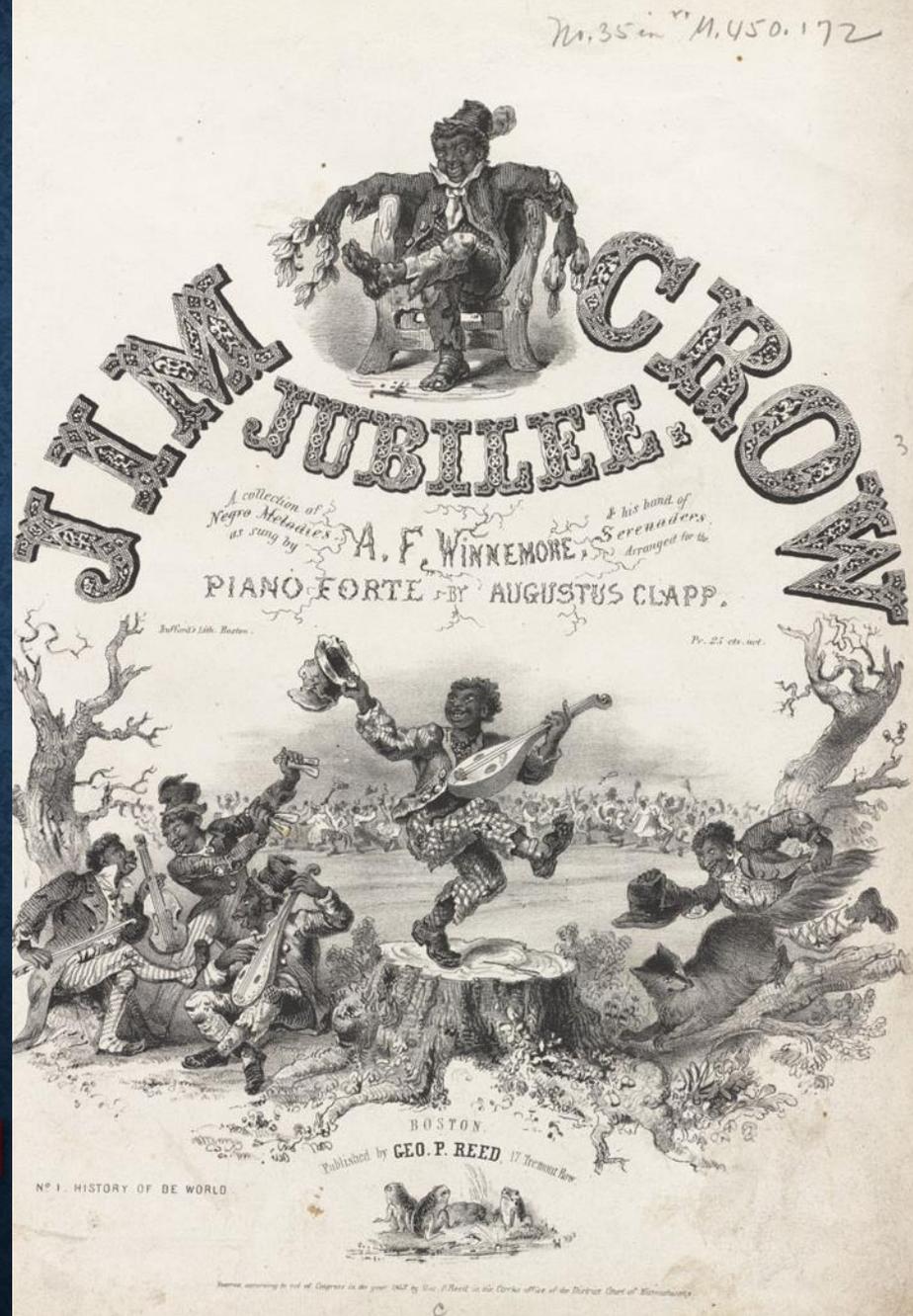




JIM CROW South

Spread of Jim Crow

- Segregation and disfranchisement grew
 - VOTING, EDUCATION, HOUSING, JOBS
 - NORTH AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENT DID LITTLE TO STEM THE TIDE
 - JIM CROW LAWS BECAME UNIVERSAL
- Violence also spread
 - LYNCHING INCREASED
 - CONVICT LEASE SYSTEM
- Racism also in North
 - NY SCHOOLS BANNED UNCLE TOM'S CABIN
 - RACE RIOTS







Ida B. Wells

**Organized one-
woman campaign
against lynching
(1892) but won
little support**

SOUTHERN HORRORS.
LYNCH LAW
IN ALL
ITS PHASES



MISS IDA B. WELLS,

Case

Effects of Court's Decisions

Hall v. DeCuir (1878)

Struck down Louisiana law prohibiting racial discrimination by "common carriers" (railroads, steamboats, buses). Declared the law a "burden" on interstate commerce, over which states had no authority.

United States v. Harris (1882)

Declared unconstitutional federal laws to punish crimes such as murder and assault. Declared such crimes to be the sole concern of local government. Ignored the frequent racial motivation behind such crimes in the South.

Civil Rights Cases (1883)

Struck down Civil Rights Act of 1875. Declared that Congress may not legislate on civil rights unless a state passes a discriminatory law. Declared the Fourteenth Amendment silent on racial discrimination by private citizens.

Plessy v. Ferguson (1896)

Upheld Louisiana statute requiring "separate but equal" accommodations on railroads. Declared that segregation is *not* necessarily discrimination.

Williams v. Mississippi (1898)

Upheld state law requiring a literacy test to qualify for voting. Refused to find any implication of racial discrimination in the law, although it permitted illiterate whites to vote if they "understood" the Constitution. Using such laws, southern states rapidly disfranchised blacks.



IDEAS

DARWINISM

Major Works

- **Origin of Species (1859)**

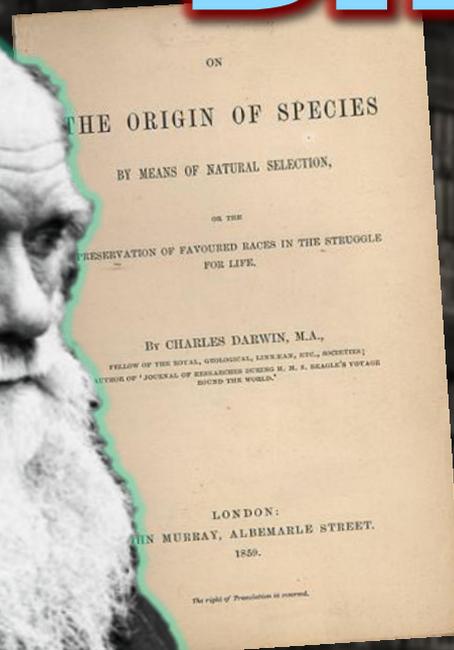
Some Major Ideas:

(1) *Descent With Modification*: Organisms gradually change over time into more complex organisms through adaptations and/or mutations

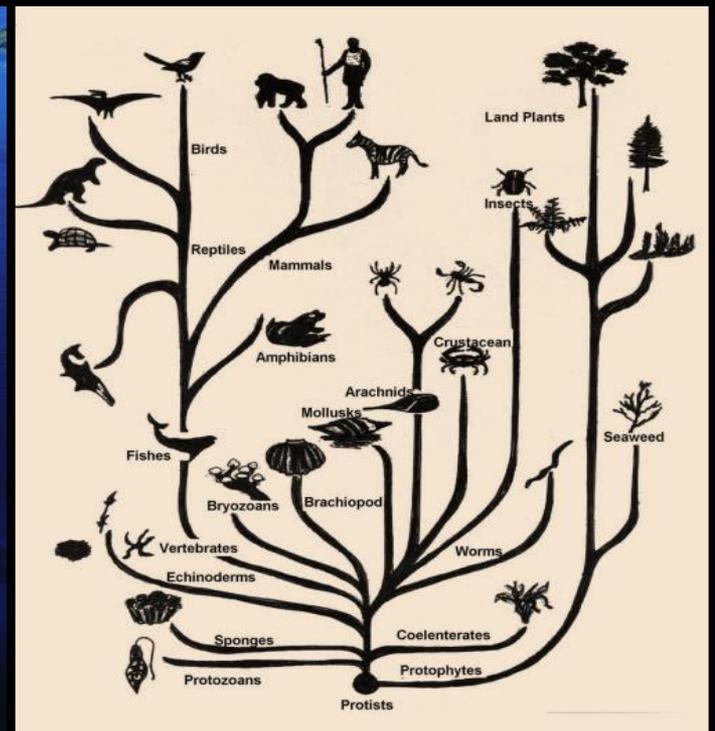
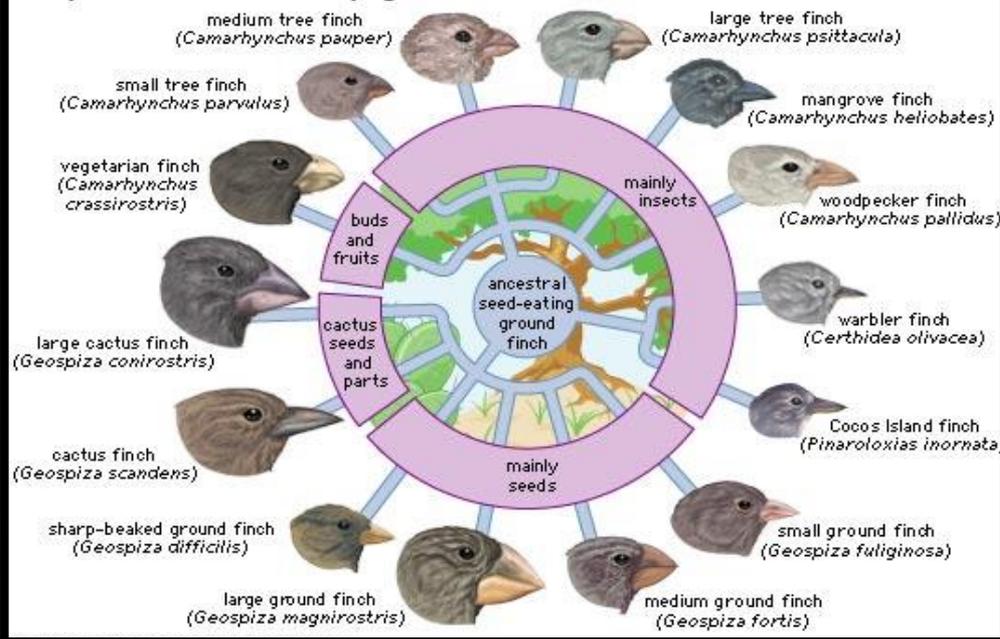
(2) *Natural Selection*: The process by which organisms genetically adapt to their environment so they can survive and produce more offspring
"Survival of the fittest"

(3) *Common Descent*: All organisms have evolved, branched out, from a common ancestor

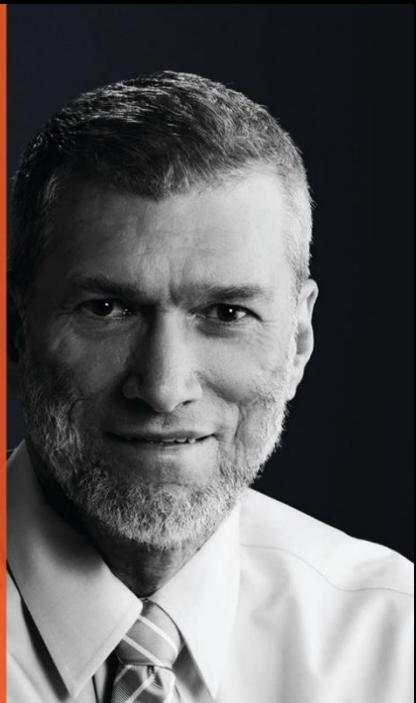
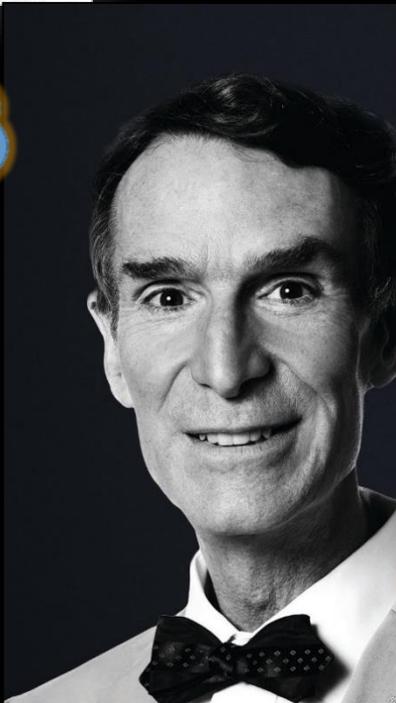
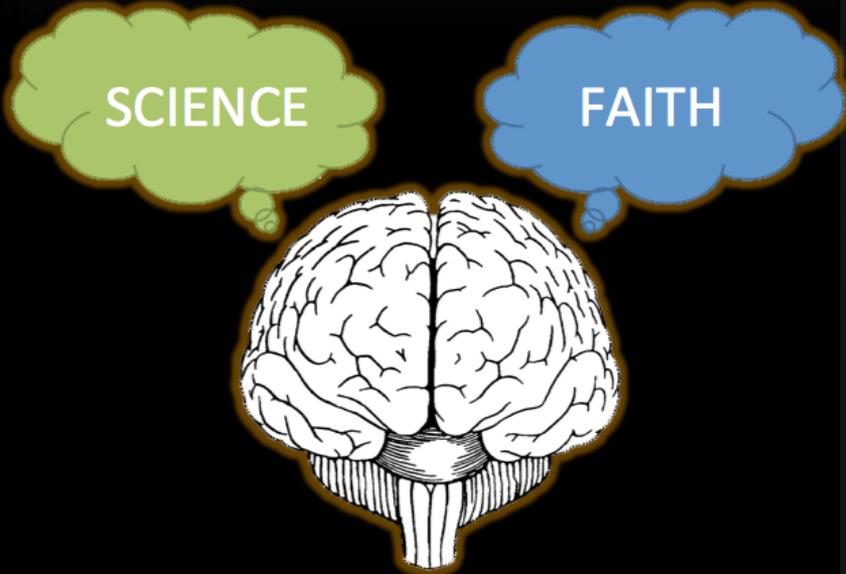
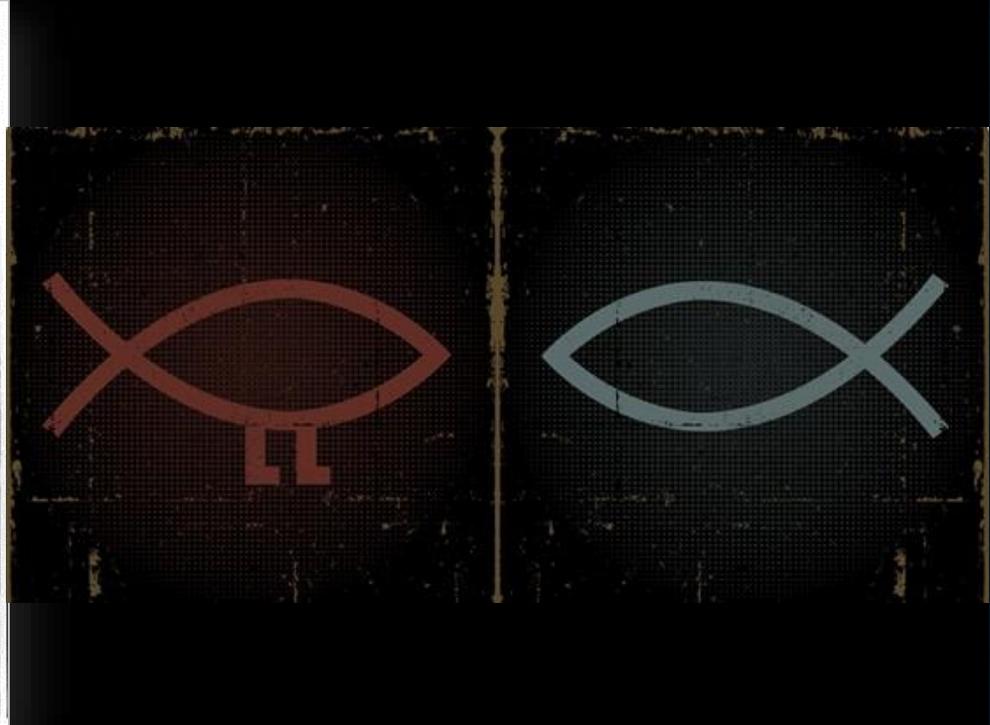
**Charles
Darwin**
1809-1882



Adaptive radiation in Galapagos finches



Scopes Trial, TN - USA (1925)



MARXISM

Major Works

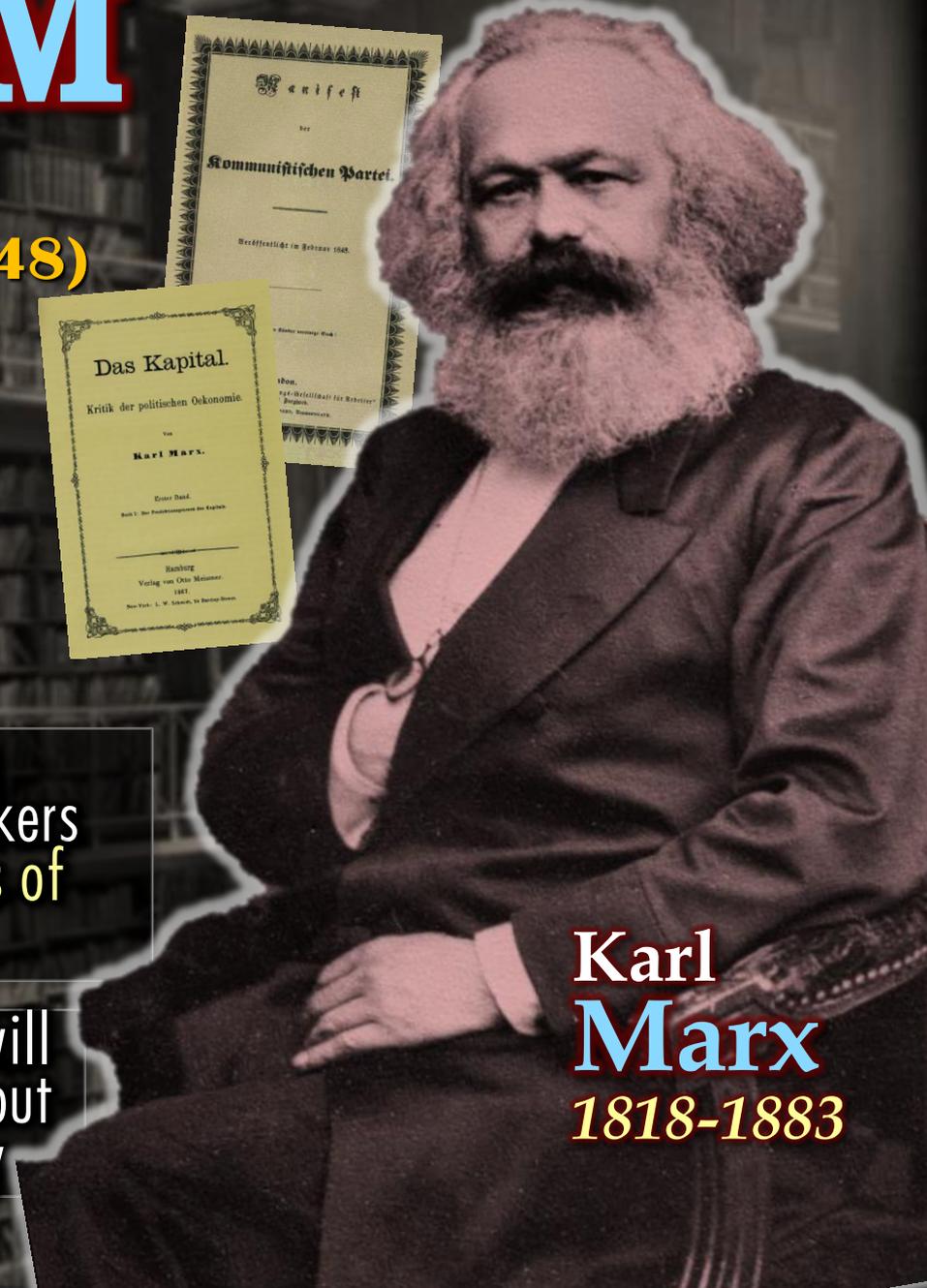
- **Communist Manifesto (1848)**
- **Das Kapital (1867)**

Some Major Ideas:

(1) *Class Struggle*: history is
Read in class conflict

(2) *Evils of Capitalisms*: Leads to
exploitation & alienation of the workers
(have-nots) who do not own "means of
production" (*tools to produce*)

(3) *Revolution & Utopia*: Proletariat will
revolt against bourgeois and bring about
a classless, stateless, equal society



**Karl
Marx**
1818-1883



Russian Revolution (1910s)



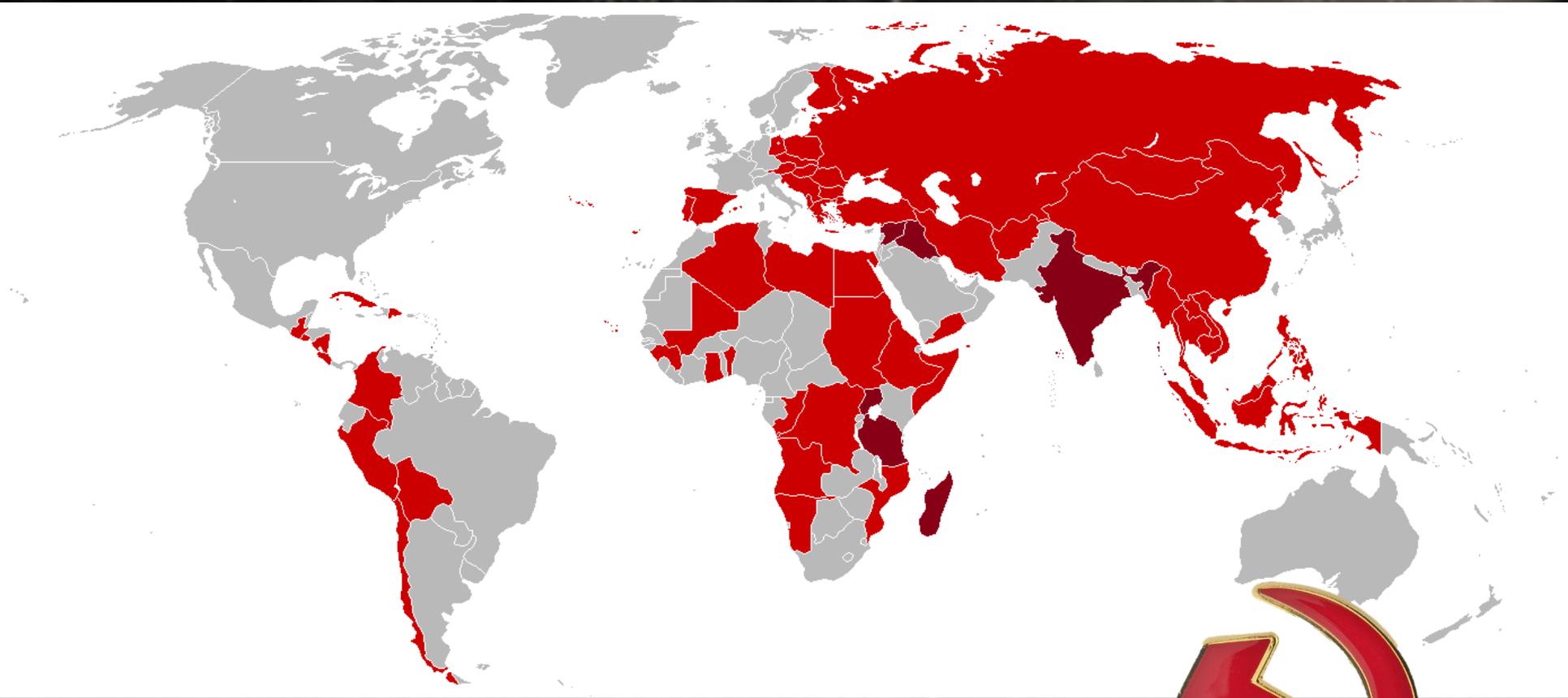
**North Korea
Revolution
(1950s)**



**Chinese
Revolution
(1940s)**



Cuban Revolution (1950s)



EXISTENTIALISM

Some Major Ideas:

(1) **Anxiety, Alienation & Absurdity:** Absurdity is brought about because of the human instinct to seek order and meaning. anxiety comes when you recognize that you and you alone are responsible for your actions.

(2) **Subjectivity:** Personal perspective is the starting point for genuinely human endeavors.

(3) **Existence Precedes Essence:** you have no meaning, no purpose, no definition. Human beings exist first, and only later define themselves

(4) **God is Dead:** There is no external objective reality that grounds values. It is up to you to construct your own values & meaning

(5) **The Übermensch:** overcoming traditional values, overcoming the herd mentality, and, most importantly, overcoming yourself.



**Søren
Kierkegaard**
1813-1855

Enten - Eller.

Et Livs-Fragment

af
Victor Eremita.

Andet Deel
afholdende 245 Stykker.

Forlaget blev trykt
i Høbenhavn 1843.



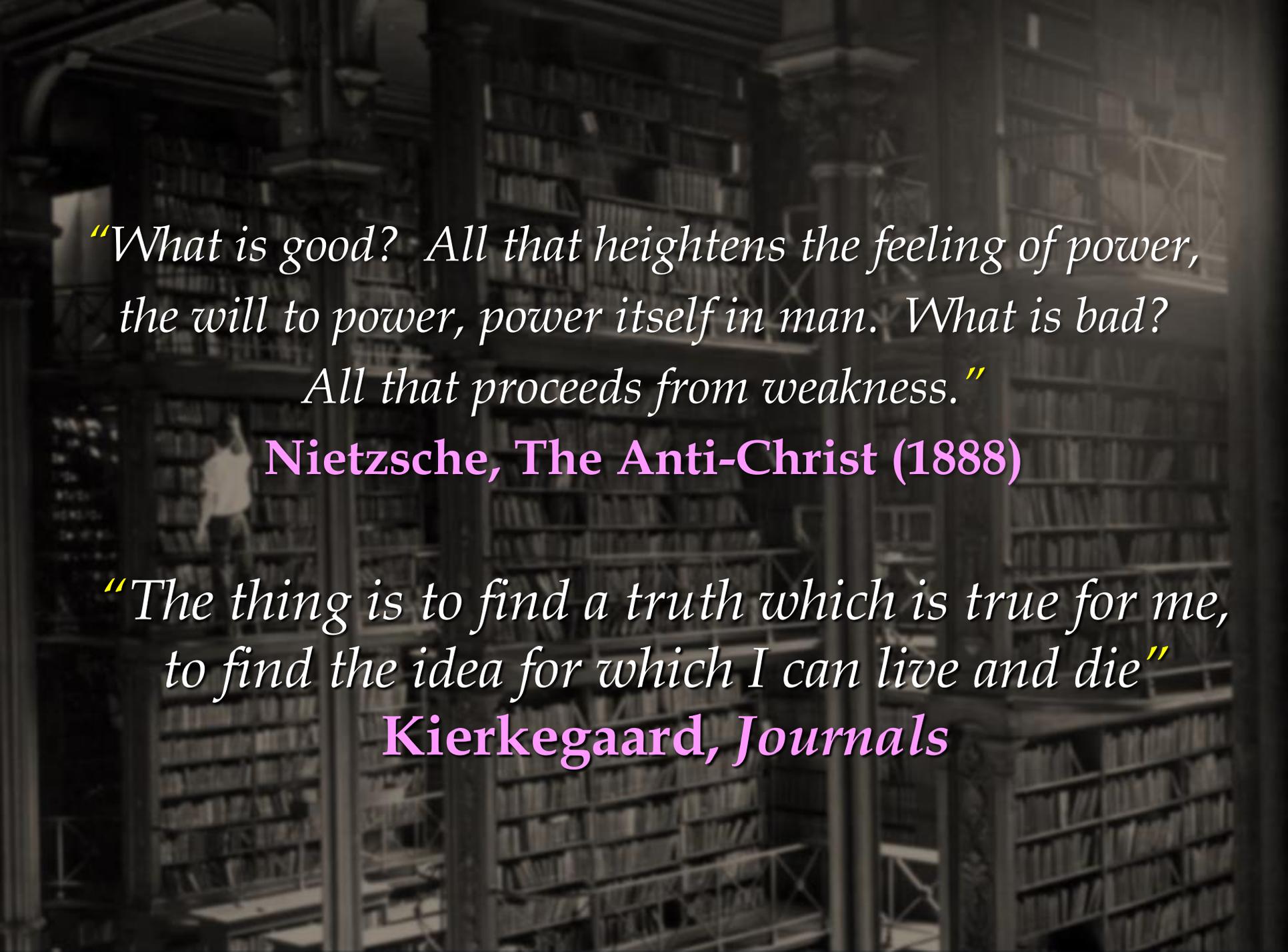
Also
sprach Zarathustra

Ein Buch

in
Alle und Keinen.

von
Friedrich Nietzsche.

**Friedrich
Nietzsche**
1844-1900



“What is good? All that heightens the feeling of power, the will to power, power itself in man. What is bad? All that proceeds from weakness.”

Nietzsche, The Anti-Christ (1888)

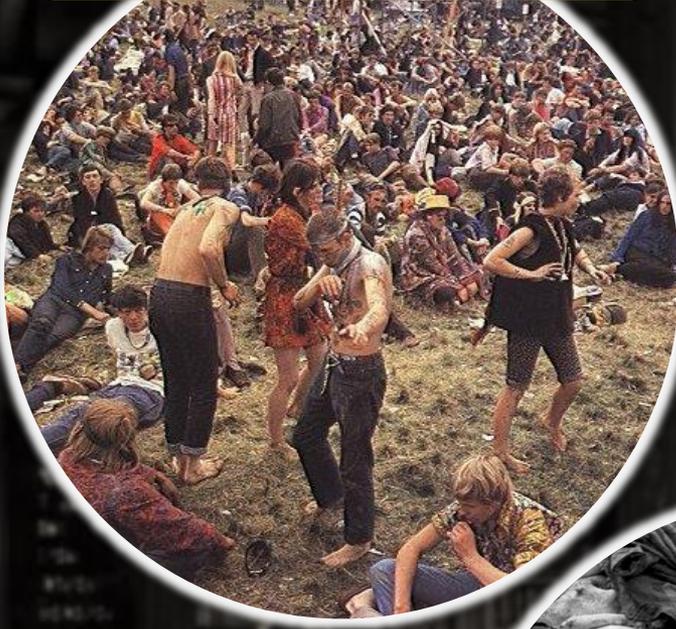
“The thing is to find a truth which is true for me, to find the idea for which I can live and die”

Kierkegaard, Journals

“God is dead. God remains dead. And we have killed him. Yet his shadow still looms. How shall we comfort ourselves, the murderers of all murderers? What was holiest and mightiest of all that the world has yet owned has bled to death under our knives: who will wipe this blood off us? What water is there for us to clean ourselves? What festivals of atonement, what sacred games shall we have to invent? Is not the greatness of this deed too great for us? Must we ourselves not become gods simply to appear worthy of it?”

—Nietzsche, The Gay Science, Section 125

youth protests, sexual liberation,
drug experimentation (1960s)



Transcendental
Meditation
(1960s-present)

20th Century
Genocides



Fascist & Nazi Movements (1930s)

PRAGMATISM

Major Works

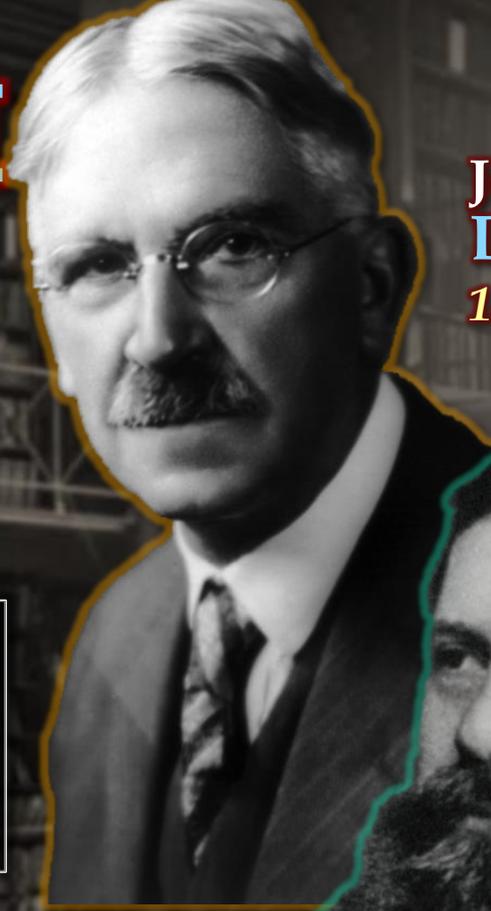
- **The Fixation of Belief (1877)**
- **Democracy & Educ. (1916)**

Some Major Ideas:

(1) *Cash Value of Theories*: What difference does it make if a theory is true? If something cannot make a difference it doesn't matter

(2) *Theories are Instruments*: Theories are tools to help us. Theories must be judged based upon their "useful" success in life.

(3) *Truth*: Truth changes over time throughout the ages.
"If it works, then it is true"



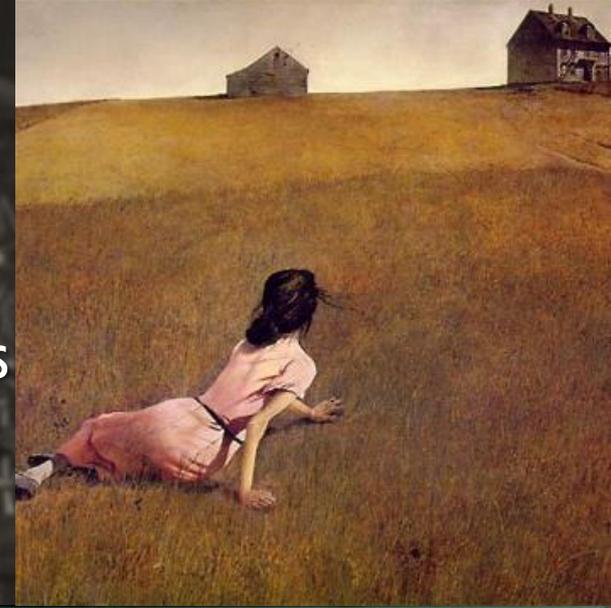
John
Dewey
1859-1952



Charles
Sanders
PEIRCE
1839-1914

Realism

- Reactionary to Romanticism, Industrialism, & Photography
- Depicting everyday life & 19th Century socio-cultural structures
- Challenge & overturn traditional systems of values and beliefs
- Originally anti-institutional, nonconformist art movement.



"to picture the daily life in the most exact terms possible"

