



## W.E.B. Du Bois Chronology

1868	Born, February 23rd, Great Barrington, Massachusetts.
1880-1884	Attends Great Barrington High School; Western Massachusetts Correspondent for the <i>New York Age</i> , the <i>New York Globe</i> and the <i>Springfield Republican</i> ; graduates as class valedictorian.
1885-1888	Attends Fisk University in Nashville, Tennessee; teaches in rural school districts during the summers; editor of the <i>Fisk Herald</i> ; receives B.A. in 1888.
1888-1890	Enters Harvard as a junior and receives B.A., graduating cum laude.
1890-1892	Begins graduate study at Harvard.
1892-1894	Studies at the University of Berlin with a fellowship from the Slater Fund.
1894-1896	Teaches Latin and Greek at Wilberforce University in Ohio; marries Nina Gomer.
1896	Receives Ph.D. from Harvard; his dissertation "The Suppression of the African Slave Trade" is published by Harvard University Press.
1896-1897	Instructor of Sociology, the University of Pennsylvania; publishes <i>The Philadelphia Negro</i> .
1897-1910	Teaches history and economics, Atlanta University; initiates the Atlanta University Studies.

1903	Publishes <i>The Souls of Black Folk</i> .
1905-1909	Founder and General Secretary of The Niagara Movement.
1910-1934	Director of Publicity and Research, Member Board of Directors, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.
1910-1934	Founder and Editor of <i>The Crisis</i> , monthly magazine of the NAACP.
1919	Calls Pan-African Congress in Paris.
1920	Receives the Spingarn Medal of the NAACP.
1923	Special Ambassador Representing the United States at the inauguration of President King of Liberia.
1934	Resigns from the NAACP.
1934-1944	Returns to Atlanta University as Head, Department of Sociology; publishes <i>Black Reconstruction</i> .
1944-48	Returns to NAACP as Director of Publicity and Research.
1945	Attends founding conference of the United Nations in San Francisco as representative of the NAACP.
1948	Co-chairman, Council on African Affairs.
1950	Chairman, Peace Information Center in New York City; candidate for U.S. Senate for New York Progressive Party. Wife, Nina Gomer Du Bois, dies and is buried in Great Barrington.
1951	Indictment, trial, and acquittal of subversive activities charges brought against him by the Justice Department; marries Shirley Graham.
1951-1959	Extensive speaking, writing, and international travel; wins Lenin Peace Prize in 1958.
1961	Becomes member of the Communist Party,

U.S.A. Invited to Ghana by President Kwame Nkrumah to edit the *Encyclopedia Africana*.

1963 Becomes citizen of Ghana. Dies on August 27th and is buried with a state funeral in Accra, Ghana. Du Bois is eulogized by Martin Luther King on August 28th as the March on Washington begins.

## WEB DuBois

### I. Civil Rights Renaissance

#### A. Critiques of Carl Van Vechen's "Nigger Heaven"

1. Van Vechen depicts Harlem as full of cabarets, "To him the black cabaret is Harlem" (106).
2. "The overwhelming majority of black folk there never go to cabarets" (106).

#### B. *The Quest of the Silver Fleece*

1. DuBois's first novel, encouraged young Black writers to use their work as a means of fighting racism.

### II. Rebellion Renaissance

#### A. "Criteria of Negro Art"

1. "All art is propaganda" (103)
2. "Artists have used goodness... not for the sake of an ethnical sanction but as the one and true method of gaining sympathy and human interest" (103).
3. "Thus it is the bounden duty of black Americas to begin this great work of the creation of beauty, of the preservation of beauty of the realization of beauty, and we must use in this work all the methods that men have used before" (102).
4. Nella Larsen Group

III. WEB DuBois makes a transition from one era to another, while still maintaining a focus on civil rights.



W.E.B. Dubois

Major views expressed in “The Talented Tenth”

1. Importance of educating the upper crust
2. Need to reform the church
3. College education vs. Industrial Education

The Crisis

1. Editor
  - a. Strong influence on middle-class blacks (1910-1934)
  - b. Encouraged development of black literature and art
  - c. Self Segregation

Niagara Movement – National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)

1. Co-founder
2. NAACP during the Harlem Renaissance
3. NAACP today

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