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 New York Age, the New York Globe and the Springfield Republican; graduates as class valedictorian.

1885-1888 Attends Fisk University in Nashville, Tennessee; teaches in rural school districts during the summers; editor of the Fisk Herald; 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.


1896-1897 Instructor of Sociology, the University of Pennsylvania; publishes The Philadelphia Negro.

1897-1910 Teaches history and economics, Atlanta University; initiates the Atlanta University Studies.
1903  Publishes *The Souls of Black Folk*.

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 *The Crisis*, monthly magazine of the NAACP.


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 *Black Reconstruction*.

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.


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.
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

Bibliography


Bibliography


Annie Wolf
Ann Webb
Tyler Black