



Up From Slavery

Booker T. Washington (1856 - 1915)

Read by:	Multiple readers	Format:	MP3 CD in DVD case
Length:	7 hour 55 minutes	Catalog:	DB-1169
Language:	English	UPC:	0683422134883
Style:	Collaborative	MSLP:	\$9.99
Genre:	Biography & Autobiography		

In his 1901 autobiography, *Up from Slavery*, Booker T. Washington chronicles his personal experiences as he rose from a slave child emancipated at age to the obstacles and difficulties he overcame to attend Hampton University and become the leader of the Tuskegee Institute. He recalls the generosity of teachers and of philanthropists such as the leaders of Standard Oil, Kodak, and Sears in helping blacks and Native Americans get an education. He emphasizes the importance of instilling self-esteem, manners, and good health in his students and the virtue of combining academics with practical knowledge of a trade.

Up From Slavery was serialized by *The Outlook*, a Christian newspaper, in 1900 before publication in book form in 1901. It became a best seller and the most popular African American autobiography before that of Malcolm X. It was listed by the Modern Library at No. 3 on its 1998 list of the 100 Best Non-Fiction Books of the 20th Century.

Booker Taliaferro Washington (April 5, 1856 – November 14, 1915) was an American educator, author, orator, and the dominant leader in the African-American community between 1890 and 1915. He was born into slavery, the son of Jane, a slave woman, and a white man, in southwestern Virginia. He was raised in West Virginia after emancipation at age 9, taking the surname of his stepfather. He worked his way to and through Hampton University and was appointed head of the Tuskegee Institute, a teacher's college, in 1881, where he remained for the rest of his life. He became a prominent leader in the African American community and achieved national recognition with his Atlanta Address in 1895, stressing the need for social change through education and entrepreneurship, which came to be known as the Atlanta Compromise. He advocated for change through cooperation with supportive whites through an extensive network of black educators, ministers, editors and businessmen, believing it more effective than confrontation in the South during the Jim Crow era. He had access to leading white politicians, educators and philanthropists, serving as a consultant on race issues and raising funds for the cause. The Rosenwald Fund endowed by Sears CEO Julius Rosenwald alone helped establish 5,000 rural schools for blacks in the South. His autobiography, *Up from Slavery*, was a best seller and a major influence on the African American community, prompting an invitation from President Roosevelt to be the first black man dine at the White House in October 1901.