A Growing Economy

Chapter 7
Lesson 2
Ways of Life

- In the late 1800’s, industries and cities were growing.
- Textile mills were growing.
- Most men who were not working in factories or coal mines were working in business, banking, medicine, or law.
- Wealthy people owned mills, factories, and mines.
- Some women worked in factories or domestic jobs.
- Other women worked for reforms, or change. One example of reform is women’s right to vote.
- Most people still lived in rural areas.
Education

- By the late 1800’s more people were able to get an education.
- Public schools educated the people who couldn’t afford private schools.
- Women were allowed to attend some all-male schools.
- The University of Alabama admitted women for the first time in 1893.
- Women attended normal schools. Normal schools trained elementary teachers.
Education and Culture

- Julia Tutwiler and Maria Fearing were two respected teachers.
- Students began attending the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Alabama. This became Auburn University.
- Booker T. Washington opened Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute. It is now Tuskegee University. It was an African American College.
- Many other Alabamians contributed to art, music and writing.

Julia Tutwiler was a famous teacher. She also wrote a poem that became our state song.
Race Relations

- Jim Crow laws segregated, or separated, people by race.

- Prejudice is the unfair dislike against a person. People in Alabama began be prejudice and segregate whites and blacks.

- Plessy v. Ferguson was a court case. The Supreme Court ruled that whites and blacks could be segregated as long as it was “separate but equal.” Things were separate, but they were not equal.
NAACP

- The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) was formed in 1905 by W.E.B. Du Bois.
- The NAACP has worked to end prejudice against African Americans in the United States.