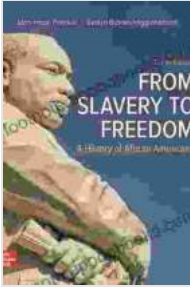


# African American Education in Slavery and Freedom: The John Hope Franklin Institute



The history of African American education in the United States is a complex and often painful one. From the days of slavery, when African Americans were denied the right to learn, to the present day, when they continue to face challenges in accessing quality education, African Americans have fought for the right to an education.

**Self-Taught: African American Education in Slavery and Freedom (The John Hope Franklin Series in African**



## American History and Culture) by Heather Andrea Williams

★★★★☆ 4.7 out of 5

Language : English  
File size : 2228 KB  
Text-to-Speech : Enabled  
Screen Reader : Supported  
Enhanced typesetting : Enabled  
Word Wise : Enabled  
Print length : 320 pages



The John Hope Franklin Institute is a leading center for the study of African American history and culture. The institute's mission is to promote understanding of the African American experience through research, education, and public programs.

### **African American Education in Slavery**

During the era of slavery, African Americans were denied the right to learn. Slave owners feared that education would make their slaves less docile and more likely to rebel. However, despite these obstacles, some African Americans were able to learn to read and write. They did so in secret, often at night after a long day of work.

One of the most famous examples of an African American who learned to read and write in slavery is Frederick Douglass. Douglass escaped from slavery in 1845 and went on to become a leading abolitionist and writer. In his autobiography, Douglass wrote about the importance of education for African Americans:



***“ "Education is the path from slavery to freedom." ”***

## **African American Education in Freedom**

After the Civil War, African Americans were finally granted the right to an education. However, they continued to face challenges in accessing quality education. Many schools for African Americans were poorly funded and understaffed. In addition, African Americans were often segregated into separate schools, which were often inferior to white schools.

Despite these challenges, African Americans made significant progress in education after the Civil War. By the early 20th century, a number of African American colleges and universities had been founded. These institutions played a vital role in the education of African Americans and in the development of African American culture.

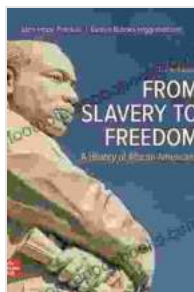
## **The John Hope Franklin Institute**

The John Hope Franklin Institute was founded in 1969 at Duke University. The institute is named after John Hope Franklin, a renowned historian who wrote extensively about the African American experience. The institute's mission is to promote understanding of the African American experience through research, education, and public programs.

The institute's research focuses on a wide range of topics, including African American history, culture, and education. The institute also offers a variety of educational programs, including lectures, workshops, and conferences. In addition, the institute maintains a public museum that tells the story of African American history and culture.

The history of African American education is a complex and often painful one. However, it is also a story of progress and achievement. Through the efforts of dedicated individuals and organizations, African Americans have overcome significant obstacles to achieve educational success.

The John Hope Franklin Institute is a leading center for the study of African American history and culture. The institute's mission is to promote understanding of the African American experience through research, education, and public programs. The institute's work is essential to ensuring that the history of African American education is not forgotten and that the challenges facing African Americans today are addressed.



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