

# TEACHING TOLERANCE



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MIDDLE & UPPER GRADES ACTIVITY

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## The Progress Of Colored Women

BY MARY CHURCH TERRELL

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First President, National Association Of Colored Women

*Address Before The National American Women's Suffrage Association—February 18, 1898*

1 Fifty years ago a meeting such as this, planned, conducted and addressed by women would have been an impossibility. Less than forty years ago, few sane men would have predicted that either a slave or one of his descendants would in this century at least, address such an audience in the Nation's Capital at the invitation of women representing the highest, broadest, best type of womanhood, that can be found anywhere in the world. ...

2 But, from the day their fetters were broken and their minds released from the darkness of ignorance to which for more than two hundred years they had been doomed ... colored women have forged steadily ahead in the acquisition of knowledge and in the cultivation of those virtues which make for good. ...

3 Consider if you will, the almost insurmountable obstacles which have confronted colored women in their efforts to educate and cultivate themselves since their emancipation, and I dare assert ... that the progress they have made and the work they have accomplished, will bear a favorable comparison at least with that of their more fortunate sisters ...

4 Though the slaves were liberated less than forty years ago ... there are today hundreds of negroes, many of them women, who are graduates, some of them having taken degrees from the best institutions of the land. ...

5 With this increase of wisdom there has sprung up in the hearts of colored women an ardent desire to do good in the world. No sooner had the favored few availed themselves of such advantages as they could secure than they hastened to dispense these

blessings to the less fortunate of their race. With tireless energy and eager zeal, colored women have, since their emancipation, been continuously prosecuting the work of educating and elevating their race, as though upon themselves alone devolved the accomplishment of this great task. ...

6 ... By banding themselves together in the interest of education and morality, by adopting the most practical and useful means to this end, colored women have in thirty short years become a great power for good. Through the National Association of Colored Women ... much good has been done in the past, and more will be accomplished in the future, we hope. Believing that it is only through the home that a people can become really good and truly great, the National Association of Colored Women has entered that sacred domain.

7 Homes, more homes, better homes, purer homes is the text upon which our [ ] have been and will be preached. Through mothers' meetings, which are a special feature of the work planned by the Association, much useful information in everything pertaining to the home will be disseminated. We would have heart-to-heart talks with our women, that we may strike at the root of evils, many of which lie, alas, at the fireside. If the women of the dominant race with all the centuries of education, culture and refinement back of them ... feel the need of a Mothers' Congress ... how much more do our women, from whom shackles have but yesterday fallen, need information on the same vital subjects? ...

By the Tuskegee [Alabama] club and many others all over the country, object lessons are given in

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the best way to sweep, dust, cook, wash and iron, together with other information concerning household affairs. Talks on social purity and the proper method of rearing children are made for the benefit of those mothers, who in many instances fall short of their duty, not because they are vicious and depraved, but because they are ignorant and poor. ...

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The Phyllis Wheatley Club of New Orleans, another daughter of the National Association, has in two short years succeeded in establishing a Sanatorium [hospital] and a Training School for nurses. The conditions which caused the colored women of New Orleans to choose this special field in which to operate are such as exist in many other sections of our land. From the city hospitals colored doctors are excluded altogether, not even being allowed to practice in the colored wards and colored patients—no matter how wealthy they are—are not received at all, unless they are willing to go into the charity wards. Thus the establishment of a Sanatorium answers a variety of purposes. It affords colored medical students an opportunity of gaining a practical knowledge of their profession, and it furnishes a well-equipped establishment for colored patients who do not care to go into the charity wards of the public hospitals. ...

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Dotted all over the country are charitable organizations for the aged, orphaned and poor, which have been established by colored women; just how many, it is difficult to state. ... Mt. Meigs Institute is an excellent example ... The school was established for the benefit of colored people on the plantations in the black belt of Alabama ... Instruction given in this school is of the kind best suited to the needs of those people for whom it was established. Along with their scholastic training, girls are taught everything pertaining to the management of a home, while boys learn practical farming, carpentering, wheel-wrighting, blacksmithing, and have some military training. ...

Questions affecting our legal status as a race are also constantly agitated by our women. In Louisiana

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and Tennessee, colored women have several times petitioned the legislatures of their respective States to repeal the obnoxious “Jim Crow Car” laws, nor will any stone be left unturned until this iniquitous and unjust enactment against respectable American citizens be forever wiped from the statutes of the South. Against the barbarous Convict Lease System of Georgia, of which negroes, especially the female prisoners, are the principal victims, colored women are waging a ceaseless war. ...

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And, finally, as an organization of women nothing lies nearer the heart of the National Association than the children, many of whose lives, so sad and dark, we might brighten and bless. It is the kindergarten we need. Free kindergartens in every city and hamlet of this broad land we must have, if the children are to receive from us what it is our duty to give. ...

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The more unfavorable the environments of children, the more necessary is it that steps be taken to counteract baleful influences on innocent victims. ... [C]olored women are everywhere reaching out after the waifs and strays, who without their aid may be doomed to lives of evil and shame. As an organization, the National Association of Colored Women feels that the establishment of kindergartens is the special mission which we are called to fulfill. ...

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And so, lifting as we climb, onward and upward we go, struggling and striving, and hoping that the buds and blossoms of our desires will burst into glorious fruition ere long. With courage, born of success achieved in the past, with a keen sense of the responsibility which we shall continue to assume, we look forward to a future large with promise and hope. Seeking no favors because of our color, nor patronage because of our needs, we knock at the bar of justice, asking an equal chance.

For the complete text, visit Antislavery Literature Project at [antislavery.eserver.org/legacies/the-progress-of-colored-women](http://antislavery.eserver.org/legacies/the-progress-of-colored-women)

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## THE PROGRESS OF COLORED WOMEN

# Close Reading Sheet

In the space provided, write down the most important point in each paragraph or summarize the paragraph's contents. When you're finished, you should have a summary of the text.

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