

Ch 16 Section 2 Expanding Public Education

Expanding Public Education

Schools for Children

- 1865–1895, states pass laws requiring school attendance for children
- Kindergartens—originally childcare for working women—become popular
- 1880, 62% white children, 34% black children in elementary school

The Growth of High Schools

- Industrial economy demands technical, managerial skills
- 1900, more than half a million students in high school
- Expanding education changes American society

Racial Discrimination

- Small percentage of black teenagers attend high school
- Most attend private schools that get no government support

Education for Immigrants

- Immigrants encouraged to attend school, be Americanized
- Some resent suppression of their native languages
- Many public school systems have readings from Protestant Bible
 - Catholics have parochial schools
- Adults attend night school, some day programs at work
 - unionists object to employer programs

Expanding Higher Education

Changes in Universities

- By turn of century, 2.3% of youth attend college
- 1880–1920, college enrollment more than quadruples
- Research universities emerge, offer new curriculum
- Professional law, medical schools established
- Private universities have entrance exams
 - some state colleges want high school diploma

Higher Education for African Americans

- Not enough black college graduates to meet needs of communities
- **Booker T. Washington**—racism will end if blacks get labor skills
- Heads **Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute**, now a university
- **W. E. B. Du Bois**, first African American to get Harvard doctorate
 - disagrees with Washington
- Founds **Niagara Movement** to encourage liberal arts study
 - believes well-educated future leaders needed