African American educator, author, speaker, and advisor to presidents of the United States, Booker Taliaferro Washington began life as a slave in Virginia shortly before emancipation, but rose to become one of the most celebrated figures in American history. He was the leading voice of former slaves and their descendants during the late 1800s. As part of the last generation of black American leaders born into slavery and became the leading voice of the former slaves and their descendants, who were newly oppressed by disfranchisement and the Jim Crow discriminatory laws enacted in the post-Reconstruction Southern states in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. In 1895 his Atlanta compromise called for avoiding confrontation over segregation and instead putting more reliance on long-term educational and economic advancement in the black community. The black American leaders born into slavery and became the leading voice of the former slaves and their descendants, who were newly oppressed by disfranchisement and the Jim Crow discriminatory laws enacted in the post-Reconstruction Southern states in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. In 1895 his Atlanta compromise called for avoiding confrontation over segregation and instead putting more reliance on long-term educational and economic advancement in the black community. The Atlanta compromise was a significant event in the history of the United States, as it represented a shift in the approach to racial equality and civil rights. The compromise called for a focus on education and economic advancement as a means of improving the lives of African Americans, rather than direct confrontation with segregation and discrimination. This approach was seen as more moderate and less confrontational than other methods of achieving racial equality. Despite its moderate approach, the Atlanta compromise was met with resistance from many African American leaders, who believed that more direct action was necessary to achieve true equality. The compromise was seen as a compromise that prioritized the advancement of African Americans over the realization of真正的民主政治。Since the 1960s, many historians have condemned Booker T. Washington as a problematic, even negative, influence on African American progress. This attitude dramatically contrasts with the nationwide outpouring of grief and reverence that followed Washington's death in 1915. Kenneth M. Hamilton describes how, when, where, and why Americans commemorated the life of Booker T. Washington. This analysis, at once obvious and concealed, that continues to prohibit the realization of a truly democratic politics.Since the 1960s, many historians have condemned Booker T. Washington as a problematic, even negative, influence on African American progress. This attitude dramatically contrasts with the nationwide outpouring of grief and reverence that followed Washington's death in 1915. Kenneth M. Hamilton describes how, when, where, and why Americans commemorated the life of Booker T. Washington. This analysis, at once obvious and concealed, that continues to prohibit the realization of a truly democratic politics.