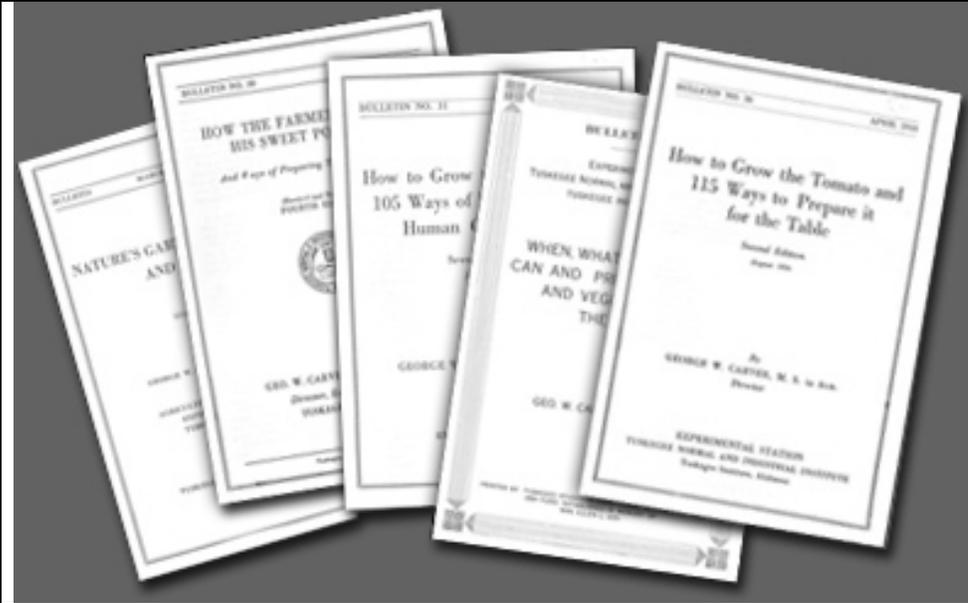


Mobile School Resource Sheet

Direction: Examine the following resources in order to the answer:

- What is the goal of the school?
- What do students learn at the school?
- What are the advantages for freedmen in attending this school?
- What are the disadvantages for freedmen in attending this school?

Introduction: Booker T. Washington directed his faculty at the Tuskegee Institute to "take their teaching into the community." George Washington Carver, a slave who rose to be a renowned educator and scientist, devoted his life to research and finding practical alternatives to improving agriculture and the economic condition of African-Americans in the South. Carver responded by designing a "movable school" that students built. The wagon was named for Morris K. Jesup, a New York financier who gave Washington the money to equip and operate the "movable school" called the the Jesup Agricultural Wagon. By the twentieth century, the "Booker T. Washington Agricultural School on Wheels" carried a nurse, a home demonstration agent, an agricultural agent, and an architect to share the latest techniques with rural people. The "movable school" was the cornerstone of Tuskegee's extension services and epitomized the Institute's doctrines of self-sufficiency and self-improvement.

	<p>Agricultural Bulletins</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bulletin Number 26. When, What and How to Can & Preserve Fruits and Vegetables in the Home. • Bulletin Number 31. How to Grow the Peanut and 105 Ways of Preparing it for Human • Bulletin Number 36 How to Grow the Tomato and 115 Ways to Prepare it for the Table. • Bulletin Number 38. How the Farmer can Save His Sweet Potatoes. • Bulletin Number 43. Nature's Garden for Victory and Peace.
	<p>Agents and rural nurse with movable school</p>



Jesup Wagon



Jesup Wagon

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Introduction: Booker T. Washington, freed with the emancipation proclamation was appointed principal of the newly established "Tuskegee Normal School for colored teachers" at the age of 25. On July 4, 1881, Washington held his first classes for thirty male and female students in the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church; since the first permanent building was constructed until 1882. It was designed by African-American instructors and built by African-American students. Washington was determined to bring the best and brightest teachers to Tuskegee "not only for the money but also their deep interest in the race." Tuskegee embodied his total commitment to learning, self-help, practical training, and service to the community. Teachers trained to work with rural communities to improve farming, hygiene, and nutrition. Agricultural training provided experience and food for the table. Students learned trades to make them marketable and self-supporting. Tuskegee taught "classroom education ...practical knowledge, industry, thrift, and economy, that they (students) would be sure of knowing how to make a living after they had left us." Students were taught, in addition to their academic subjects, skills in building construction, brick making, woodworking, cooking, handicraft, agriculture, and the blacksmith trade. Female students learned home economics, dressmaking and weaving. They made brooms, rugs, hats, chairs, baskets, and soap.



Horticultural Students Working in Seed Beds



Library at Tuskegee Institute



Tuskegee Institute Print Shop



Classroom of students; potbelly stove in front of room at Tuskegee Institute