

*Appendix***SYNOPSIS**

Booker T. Washington was an ex-slave who was born in 1858 or 1859 in Franklin County, Virginia. Since he was a child, he had a desire to gain education that for him, a mean to lead him to a better life and the elevation of his dignity as well as the black's dignity. The end of slavery was a time for him to have a chance to realize his dream. In order to realize it, he struggled hard and never gave up in every hard condition that he encountered, such as when his step-father did not allow him to go to school for he saw him as a financial source. He never stopped learning even he was more earnestly to learn a blue-black spelling book that he got it from his mother. After induced her to get a book that consisted of alphabet letters. But anyway, Washington, finally, could attend the school at night. Although he could gain education at night, he wanted to attend day school. Again with his hard effort he could realize his will. The education he got at Malden did not make he satisfied even he wanted to gain higher education. For further education, he wanted to go to Hampton Institute, although he did not know where the place was, how he reached it, how far the place was, and how much money he needed for the journey and school expenses. But Washington was a strong character. He never gave up with the condition. He tried hard to secured money for the expenses. Finally, he could secure enough money. With the help of his step-father and his brother, he went to Hampton. His journey was not an easy one. Many difficulties that could hinder him to go to Hampton such as racial problem and lack of money before he reached the place. But with hard effort, he could solve the difficulties and could reach Hampton.

When he arrived at Hampton and would presented himself after the head of the teacher, he got trouble because there was doubt in the head of the teacher seeing his condition. At the time he could not make favorable impression. In long journey without proper food, place to rest, bathe, and without a cloth to change his condition was miserable. But he did not give he tried hard and kept to linger near her in order to impress her that he was worthy and in earnest to enter the institution. Finally, he succeeded, he could entered the institution after passed an examination that he never forgot. It was a valuable exam that he ever made. The exam was cleaning the recitation room. At the time his future depended on that task.

The life of Washington was always colored by struggle. In Hampton he had to struggle to be success in his education and in the same way he had to struggle against poverty that could prevent him to continue his study.

After he graduated from Hampton, he went to Malden, his hometown and dedicated his life to help people there. He became a teacher in that place. What he had already got from Hampton, he applied. He taught his students not merely study from books but they also learned about industry, agriculture, ethics, and manner.

In the second year of his school, he went to Washington, D.C., to gain education. He spent his time there for eight months. In this town, he observed the life of the student as well as the residents. The result of his observation then made him became sure the goodness of the system of education that he had already applied.

His next teaching opportunity was at Hampton. General Armstrong asked him to be a house-father for Indians who tried to gain education at Hampton. He was success in doing his duty and then for further opportunity, General Armstrong again gave him a duty to be a teacher of the night school. How hard was his duty,

Washington determined to success and his class became one of his favorite classes at Hampton.

One day General Amstrong asked him to take a chance to be a teacher at Hampton. It was the happiest time in his life. At the first time he arrived at Tuskegee, he found no school building and apparatus. This condition made him disappointed. But anyway, after seeing the earnest souls who expected his help, he resolved to struggle to elevate their dignity of life. The system of education that he applied almost the same as in the Hampton Institute. He thought his student merely not study from books but made them learn about industry, agriculture, ethic, manner, and improve their religion understanding. The system of education that applied industrial and agricultural training was meant to help his students who were earnest but unlucky financially. From these training they could earn money to pay their board so that could stay at school and accomplish their studies. From industry and agriculture also they could supply their own need such as food, furniture, school building, vehicles, and brick. Even they could supply the demand of the society. He and the teachers tried hard to give proper education for the students so that they could be leaders who would struggle to lift the other people's life and guide them to betterment of life. The erection of permanent building and the provision of school apparatus really supported the process of teaching-learning in that school so he worked hard to secure money for realizing those needs and of course his effort was helped by the teachers especially Miss Davidson. Instead of securing money from canvass, festival and bazaar, he got money from both black and white donations.

He started his first career as a public-speaker when General Amstrong asked Washington to accompany him to travel to North in order to secure fund that then he

knew it was for Tuskegee interest not for Hampton. Public speaking was a work that he never planned, although in his childhood, he ever dreamed to be able to speak to the world about a lot of thing dealing with humanity. The greatest speech that he delivered was the one at Atlanta Exposition for it got tremendous interest and national reputation. Since then many orders that asked him to give speech but he was very selective for he had determined to speak for the sake of many people generally and Tuskegee particularly.

His public-speaking had brought him to spend most of his time travelling from one town to others in order to promote and speak about the sake of many people. His two works had made him to be famous and many people honored and respected him as well as what he had already struggled.

After a long and hard struggle achieved the success and he could realize his ideals on November 14, 1915, he died in his home and left his beloved wife and his three children, the people who struggled together with him as well as the ones who honored and respected him.