

Degrees of Equality Abolitionist Colleges and the Politics of Race

JOHN FREDERICK BELL

The abolitionist movement not only helped bring an end to slavery in the United States but also inspired the large-scale admission of African Americans to the country's colleges and universities. Oberlin College changed the face of American higher education in 1835 when it began enrolling students irrespective of race and sex. Camaraderie among races flourished at the Ohio institution and at two other leading abolitionist colleges, Berea in Kentucky and New York Central, where Black and white students allied in the fight for emancipation and civil rights. After Reconstruction, however, color lines emerged on even the most progressive campuses. For new generations of white students and faculty, ideas of fairness toward African Americans rarely extended beyond tolerating their presence in the classroom, and overt acts of racial discrimination grew increasingly common by the 1880s.

John Frederick Bell's *Degrees of Equality* analyzes the trajectory of interracial reform at Oberlin, New York Central, and Berea, noting its implications for the progress of racial justice in both the nineteenth and twenty-first centuries. Drawing on student and alumni writings, institutional records, and promotional materials, Bell interrogates how abolitionists and their successors put their principles into practice. The ultimate failure of these social experiments illustrates a tragic irony of abolitionism, as the achievement of African American freedom and citizenship led whites to divest from the project of racial pluralism.

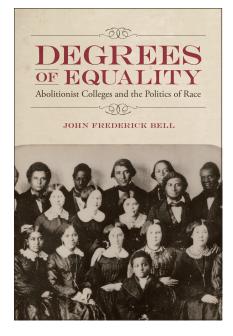
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Praise for Degrees of Equality:

"A meditation on the challenges of interracialism on campus, this book will be useful to historians and higher-education leaders."—Adam R. Nelson, author of *The Elusive Ideal: Equal Educational Opportunity and the Federal Role in Boston's Public Schools,* 1950–1985

"Degrees of Equality helps us contemplate the role higher education must play in disrupting racial inequality. In that abolition is an unfinished project, today's colleges might further this cause by learning from the abolitionist colleges of the nineteenth century."—Jarvis R. Givens, author of Fugitive Pedagogy: Carter G. Woodson and the Art of Black Teaching

"Too often the story of interracial education overlooks the commitments to teaching and learning across the color line before the Civil War. This illuminating history of Berea, New York Central, and Oberlin shows how a mix of education and equality has always fueled American democracy's best ideals."—Martha S. Jones, author of *Birthright Citizens: A History of Race and Rights in Antebellum America*



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