W.E.B. Du Bois was born on February 23, 1868, in Great Barrington, Massachusetts. He was the first African American to earn a doctorate from Harvard University, where he studied history, sociology, and economics. His academic achievements set the stage for his lifelong commitment to civil rights and social justice. Du Bois co-founded the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) in 1909 and served as the editor of its magazine, The Crisis. Through his writing and activism, he became a leading voice in the fight against racial discrimination and segregation. His influential work helped shape the civil rights movement in the United States. In 1903, Du Bois published his seminal work, The Souls of Black Folk, a collection of essays that addressed the social and political issues facing African Americans. The book is considered a cornerstone of African American literature and a major contribution to the study of race and sociology. Du Bois was a prolific writer and published numerous books, articles, and essays throughout his career. He was a powerful orator and used his platform to advocate for racial equality, economic justice, and the rights of African Americans. His work continues to inspire and educate people around the world. In 1905, Du Bois helped organize the Niagara Movement, a civil rights group that called for an end to racial segregation and discrimination. The movement laid the groundwork for the NAACP and played a crucial role in advancing the cause of civil rights in the United States. Du Bois was a staunch advocate for Pan-Africanism, the idea that people of African descent around the world should work together to fight colonialism and racism. He organized several Pan-African Congresses and worked to build solidarity among people of African descent globally. Throughout his life, Du Bois faced significant opposition and criticism for his outspoken views on race and politics. He was labeled a radical and a communist by his detractors, and his activism led to government surveillance and harassment. Despite these challenges, he remained dedicated to his principles and continued to fight for justice. Du Bois became a citizen of Ghana in 1963 and renounced his American citizenship. He cited his disillusionment with the United States' failure to address racial inequality and his belief in the potential of African nations to lead the fight for liberation. He spent his final years in Ghana, where he continued to write and advocate for social change. Du Bois passed away on August 27, 1963, in Accra, Ghana, at the age of 95. His legacy as a scholar, activist, and leader in the civil rights movement endures to this day. His contributions to the struggle for racial equality and social justice have had a lasting impact on the world. Du Bois' life and work continue to be celebrated and studied by scholars, activists, and students of history. His commitment to education, his fearless advocacy for civil rights, and his unwavering dedication to the fight against racism make him a truly influential figure in American and global history.