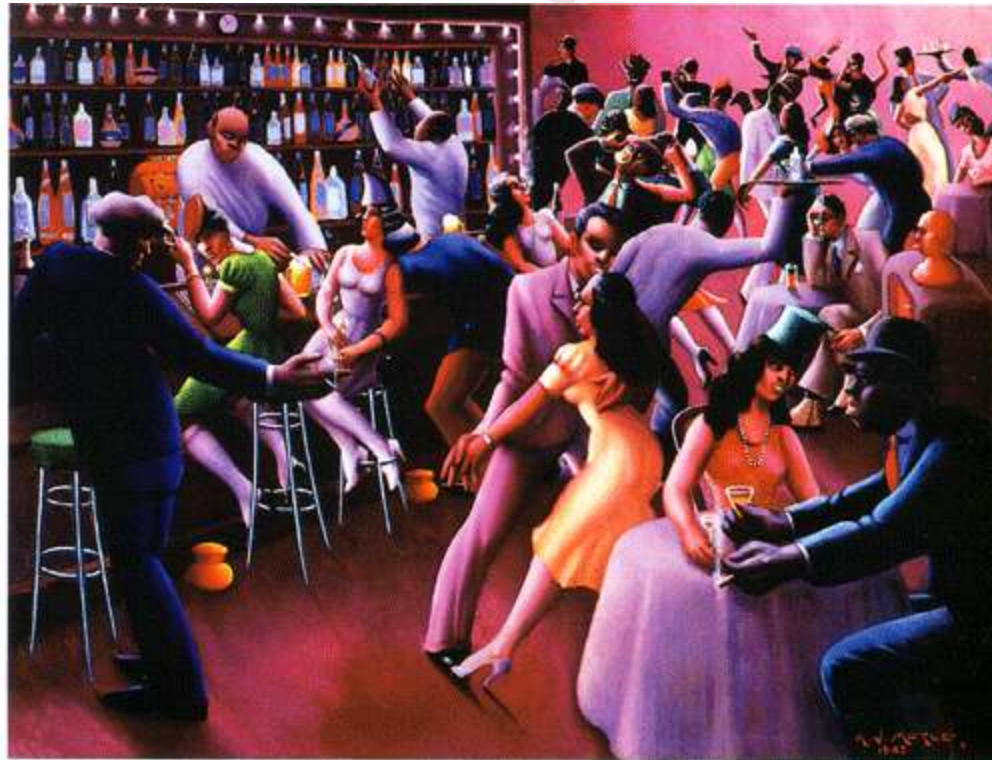


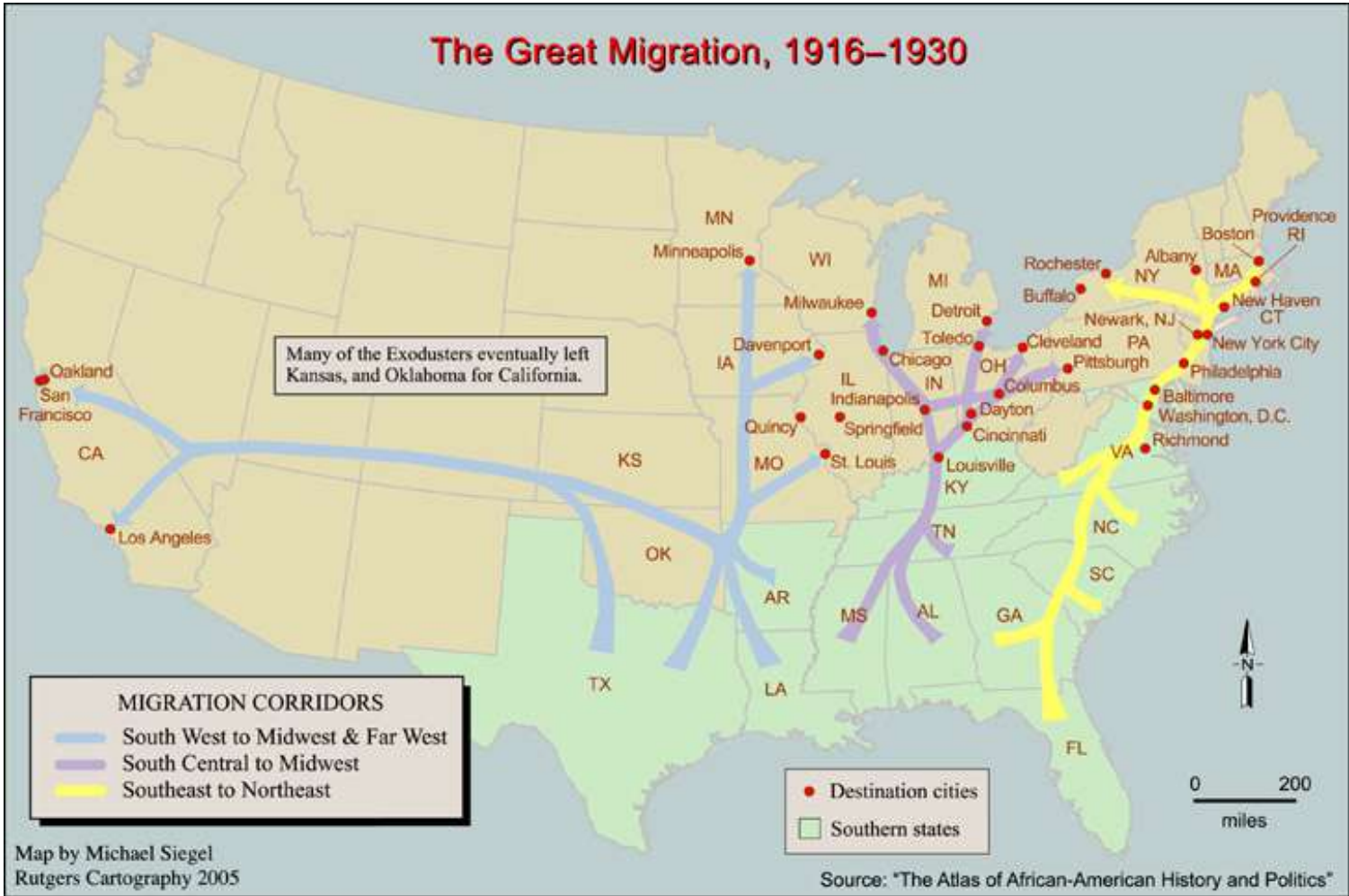
The Harlem Renaissance



The Great Migration

- 1910-1920
- Why?
 - Racial violence and economic discrimination
 - Boll weevil infestation, floods, and droughts destroyed crops
- Many sharecroppers wanted something more





NAACP



- National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
- Founded in 1909 by W.E.B. Du Bois
- Urged blacks to protest racial violence
- “Thou Shall Not Kill”
- Non-violence protests
- Anti-lynching laws

NAACP FOUNDERS

February 12, 1909



Ida
Wells-Barnett



W.E.B.
DuBois



Henry
Moscowitz



Mary
White Ovington



Oswald
Garrison Villard



William
English Walling



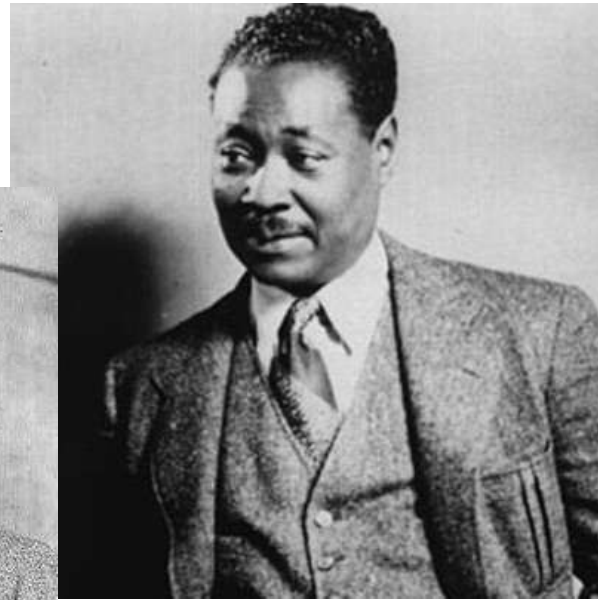
Marcus Garvey

- Jamaican immigrant
- Universal Negro Improvement Association (UNIA)
- Believed blacks should build a separate society
 - Promote African American businesses
- Called for an independent African nation and encouraged blacks to colonize Africa



Harlem Renaissance

- Harlem, upper west side of NYC; became world's largest black urban community
Harlem Renaissance: literary and artistic movement celebrating African American culture



Writers

- *Literary movement led by well educated, middle class African Americans*
- *Celebrated their heritage and their people's folklore*
- Claude McKay
 - Jamaican immigrant, wrote poetry
 - Resisting prejudice and discrimination
 - Wrote what it's like being black in a white dominated world



Writers

- Langston Hughes
 - Poetry followed rhythms of jazz and blues
 - Lives of everyday black workers
- Zora Neale Hurston
 - Novels, folklores, poetry
 - Portrayed lives of poor, uneducated, southern blacks
 - Celebrated the common person's art form
 - *Their Eyes Were Watching God*





The Jazz Age

- New Orleans, instrumental rag time and vocal blues
- Louis Armstrong
 - Trumpet player
 - *Defining jazz: “man, if you gotta ask, you’ll never know”*
- Edward Kennedy “Duke” Ellington
 - Jazz pianist and composer
- Bessie Smith
 - Blues singer