

Walter Dean Myers: Bad Boy



Walter Dean Myers

- Born in 1937
- Given to his father's first wife, Florence and her husband Herbert
- Grew up in Harlem during the time known as the "Harlem Renaissance"



What is it?

- The Harlem Renaissance was a flowering of African American social thought which was expressed through
 - Paintings
 - Music
 - Dance
 - Theater
 - Literature



Harlem Renaissance

- The Harlem Renaissance was an outpouring of literary, artistic, and intellectual work that helped foster a new black cultural identity in the 1920s and 1930s.
- It has been described it as a "spiritual coming of age in which the black community was able to seize upon its first chances for group expression and self determination."

Harlem Renaissance

- With racism still rampant and economic opportunities scarce, creative expression was one of the few avenues available to African Americans.
- More than just a literary or artistic movement, it redefined how America and the world viewed African Americans.

SOUTHERN BLACKS – THE LURE OF THE NORTH BEFORE AND AFTER 1914

- **Most African Americans remained in the South nearly fifty years after the Civil War.**
- **There were plenty of reasons for blacks to leave the south, but little economic advantage to moving northward.**
- **With outbreak of World War I, this dynamic changes because:**
 - **1) war generates new opportunities for industry**
 - **2) much of existing labor supply leaves work force**
 - **3) immigrant labor pool evaporates.**

End result: The Great Migration which congregated black populations in northern cities like Chicago and New York in unprecedented numbers. The concentration, in New York city, occurred on the upper west side, in Harlem.

How does the Harlem Renaissance connect to the Great Migration?

- The economic opportunities of the era triggered a widespread migration of black Americans from the rural south to the industrial centers of the north - and especially to New York City.
- In New York and other cities, black Americans explored new opportunities for intellectual and social freedom.
- Black American artists, writers, and musicians began to use their talents to work for civil rights and obtain equality.



125th
Street: pg.
78-79

Who do we associate with the Harlem Renaissance?

- Artists such as Jacob Lawrence
- Authors such as Langston Hughes
- Musicians such as Duke Ellington, Louis Armstrong, and Bessie Smith

Music of the Harlem Renaissance



- **Bessie Smith**
- **Duke Ellington**
- **Louis Armstrong**
- **Cab Calloway**



Duke Ellington



- Ellington was a jazz composer, conductor, and performer during the Harlem Renaissance.
- During the formative Cotton Club years, he experimented with and developed the style that would quickly bring him worldwide success. Ellington would be among the first to focus on musical form and composition in jazz.
- Ellington wrote over 2000 pieces in his lifetime.

The HR. gave birth the many important publications, such as Crisis magazine, edited by W. E. B. DuBois, giving black writers a forum where their voices could be heard.



Langston Hughes



- Hughes is known for his insightful, colorful, realistic portrayals of black life in America.
- He wrote poetry, short stories, novels, and plays, and is known for his involvement with the world of jazz and the influence it had on his writing.
- His life and work were enormously important in shaping the artistic contributions of the Harlem Renaissance in the 1920s.
- He wanted to tell the stories of his people in ways that reflected their actual culture, including both their suffering and their love of music, laughter, and language itself.

I, too, sing America

(1920s)

To listen to Langston Hughes read his poem, click [here](#).

'I, Too' written just before Hughes' return to the States from Europe and after he'd been denied passage on a ship because of his color, has a contemporary feel in contrast to the mythical dimension of 'The Negro Speaks of Rivers'. It is no less powerful however, in its expression of social injustice. The calm clear statements of the 'I' have an unstoppable force like the progress the poem envisages. Hughes's dignified introductions to these poems and his beautiful speaking voice render them all the more moving.

From PoetryArchive.org

What is the tone or mood of this poem?

Why do you think the poem was written and for what audience?

List two things in this poem that tell you about life in the United States at the time.

I, too, sing America.

I am the darker brother:

They send me to eat in the kitchen

When company comes,

But I laugh,

And eat well,

And grow strong.

Tomorrow,

I'll be at the table

When company comes.

Nobody'll dare

Say to me,

"Eat in the kitchen,"

Then.

Besides,

They'll see how beautiful I am

And be ashamed--

I, too, am America.

Palmer Hayden
“The Janitor Who Paints”



Hayden, The Tunnel



Palmer Hayden



Hale Woodruff, 1934



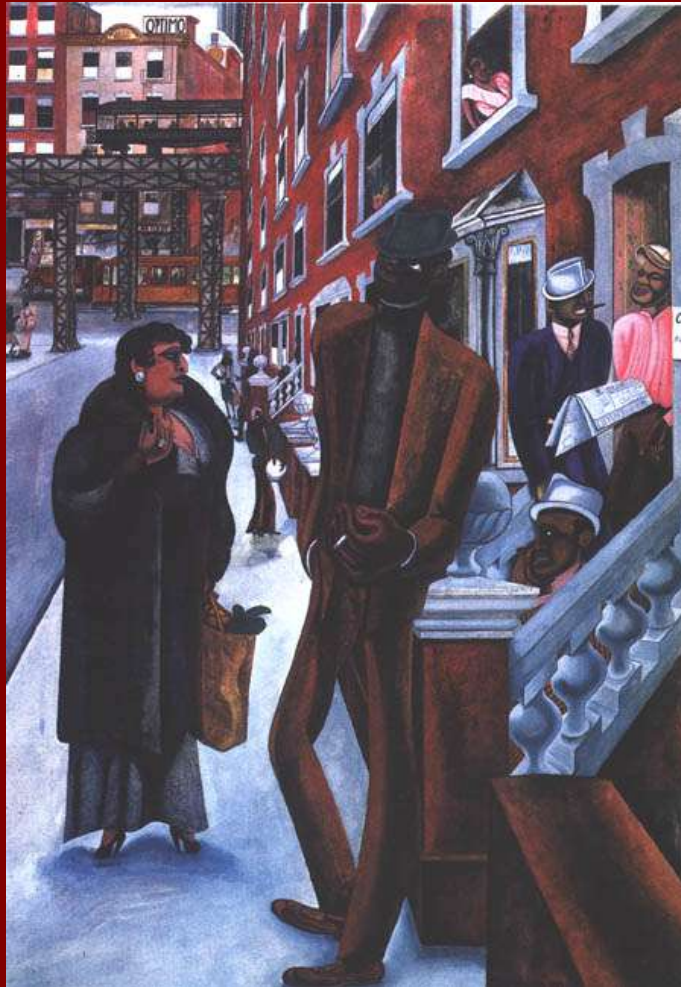
Hale Woodruff



Hale Woodruff



Edward Burra, 1934



Edward Burra



Jacob Lawrence





Questions to think about:

“Ascent from Ethiopia”, Louis Mailou Jones. 1932

Closing

Think about and answer the following questions with your group. Write your answers using complete sentences. Refer to your notes to use examples and evidence from the PowerPoint.

1. Why is this period considered a 'renaissance'?
2. How did the Harlem Renaissance change the perception of African-American culture?
3. Why was Harlem a focal point in the movement? (Think about what drew African-Americans to head north).

Resources

<http://americanhistory.pppst.com/harlem-renaissance.html>

<http://www.poetryarchive.org/poetryarchive/singlePoem.do?poemId=1552>