

Reflect

Answer the Qs in the margin.

What was the Great Migration?

Where was the main focal point of the migration?

Who is an example of immigrants from Jamaica?

Jazz was a hybrid of which types of music?

Where was the main jazz focal point?

Focus Question: How did African Americans express a new sense of hope and pride?

Ch 7.5 New Harlem Renaissance

As a result of World War I and the Great, millions of African Americans relocated from the rural South to the urban North. This migration contributed to a flowering of and literature.

Jazz and the Renaissance had a lasting impact on American culture.

Many African Americans were attracted to cities by dreams of a better life.

- They hoped to escape the poverty and racism of the South.
- The North offered higher wages and a class of African American ministers, physicians, and teachers.
- did exist in the North, however, and African Americans faced low pay, poor housing, and the threat of race riots.
-, in New York City, was the cultural focal point of the northern migration.
- In Harlem, 200,000 African Americans mixed with from Caribbean islands such as Jamaica.
- Jamaican immigrant **Marcus Garvey** encouraged black
 - Garvey promoted universal black nationalism and support of black-owned businesses.
 - He founded a “Back to” movement and the Universal Negro Improvement Association.
 - Eventually, Garvey was convicted of mail fraud and

The 1920s was known as the “Jazz Age.”

- **Jazz** was a kind of music based on improvisation that grew out of African American and ragtime.
- It began in southern and southwestern cities such as New Orleans.
- Jazz crossed lines to become a uniquely American art form.
- New Orleans player **Louis Armstrong** was the unofficial ambassador of jazz.
 - Armstrong played in New Orleans, Chicago, and New York.
 - His expert playing made him a legend and influenced the development of jazz.

Reflect

Answer the Qs in the margin.

How was Duke Ellington's fame spread?

Who are some other musicians of that era?

How did the Harlem Renaissance flower in addition to music?

What brought the Harlem Renaissance to an end?

What is the enduring legacy of the Harlem Renaissance?

- Spread by radio and phonograph records, Duke Ellington was a popular leader who wrote or arranged more than 2,000 pieces of music and earned international honors.
 - Jazz bands featured solo vocalists such as Smith, the “Empress of the Blues.”
 - White composers such as Cole Porter, Irving Berlin, and George Gershwin found inspiration in jazz.
 - jazz gained popularity.
- Jazz and the blues were part of the Harlem Renaissance, a of African American arts and literature.
 - Novelists, poets, and artists celebrated their culture and explored questions of in America.
 - Jean Toomer’s *Cane* showed the richness of African American life and folk culture.
 - The writings of **Claude McKay** emphasized the of African Americans and called for social and political change.
- **Langston Hughes**, the most celebrated Harlem Renaissance, captured the diversity of everyday African American life in his poetry, journalism, and criticism.
- **Zora Neale Hurston** published folk tales from her native Florida. Her novel *Their Eyes Were Watching God* speaks of women’s longing for
- As the Greatbegan, the Harlem Renaissance came to an end.
 - Yet this movement had a lasting effect on the self-image of African Americans.
 - It created a sense of group identity and among African Americans. It later became the cultural bedrock upon which the Civil Rights movement would be built.

Reflect

SUMMARY- Summarize your notes using at least 6 complete sentences:
