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

Ch7.5 New Harlem Renaissance

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

Jazz and the Harlem 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 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 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.
• 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 emphasized the of African Americans and called for social and political change.

• , the most celebrated Harlem Renaissance, captured the diversity of everyday African American life in his poetry, journalism, and criticism.

• published folk tales from her native Florida. Her novel Their Eyes Were Watching God speaks of women’s longing for

• As the Great began, 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.