

UNIT 5 Progress & Conflict
Early Twentieth Century 1910–1929

A STEIN SCHOOL
FROEBEL
BILINGUAL SCHOOL
Home of the Space Generation



THE HARLEM RENAISSANCE

WITH
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The **Harlem Renaissance** was a cultural movement that emerged in the 1920s in the Harlem neighborhood of New York City. It was a time of great artistic, literary, and intellectual growth for African Americans.

A FLOURISHING

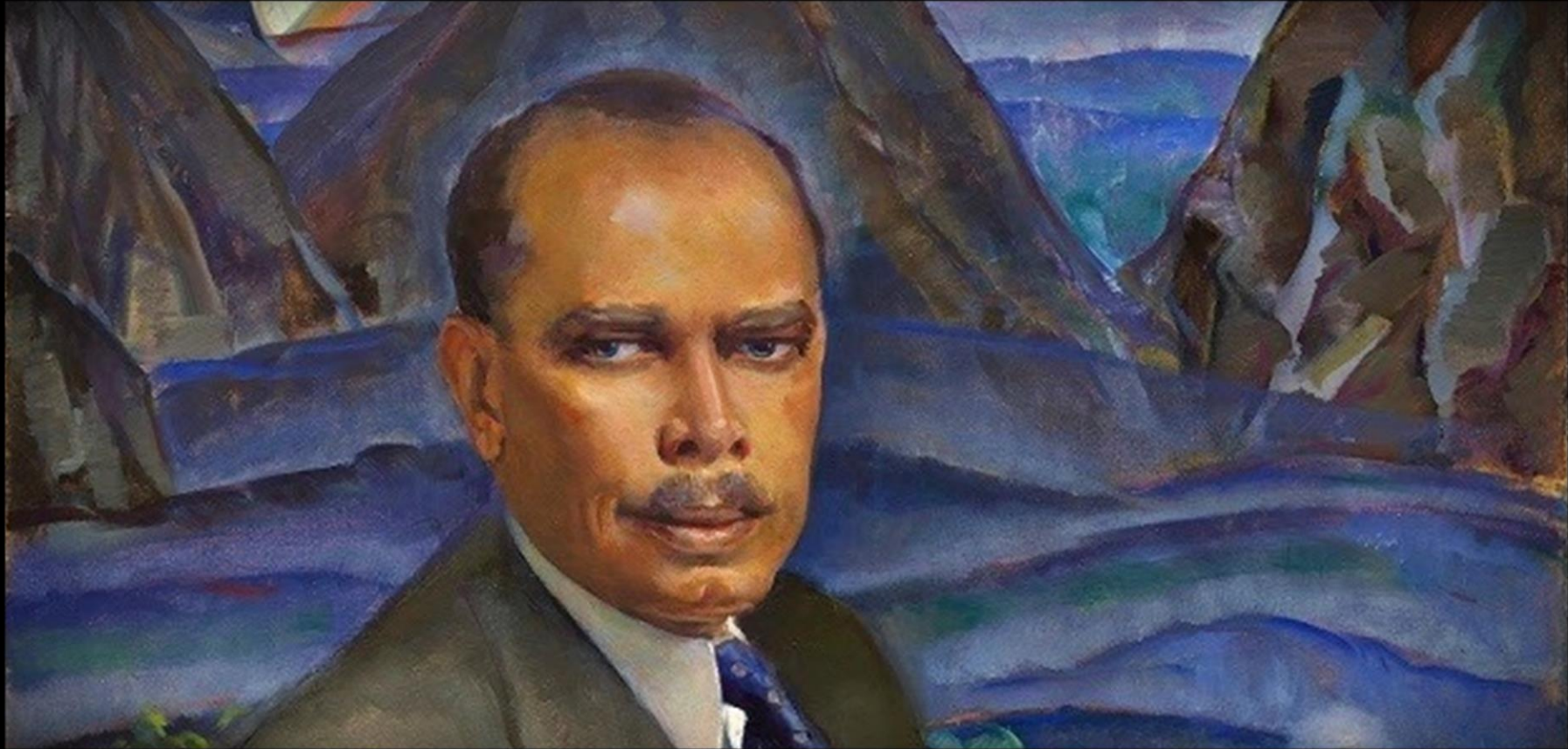
The Harlem Renaissance was a response to the racism and discrimination that African Americans faced. It was a way for African Americans to creatively express their own culture, identity, and values.

It was a time of great artistic expression, with many African American poets, writers, and artists creating works that celebrated the African American experience. Langston Hughes, James Weldon Johnson and Zora Neale Hurston are two well-known writers from this period.





This movement was also a time of great intellectual growth for African Americans. Chief among them: educator and author, Booker T. Washington and W.E.B. Du Bois, an African American sociologist, historian, and civil rights activist, was a prominent thinker during this period.



However, It was not just limited to the arts and intellectualism, it was a movement that also had a significant impact on politics, particularly on the Civil Rights Movement. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) was an important organization during the Harlem Renaissance.



A REVOLUTION IN...

Civil Rights and Racial Pride

The Harlem Renaissance was a time of great social change, with Blacks beginning to challenge the racist and discriminatory practices of the time. The war and migration bolstered a heightened self-confidence in African Americans that manifested in the New Negro Movement of the 1920s. Evoking the “New Negro,” the NAACP lobbied aggressively for a federal anti-lynching law. Many leaders, such as Marcus Garvey, advocated for self-determination and racial pride.

Music



Great musical innovation was the order of the day, with jazz and blues music becoming popular among African Americans. Musicians such as Duke Ellington and Louis Armstrong were icons of this period. Dancer Josephine Baker contributed to the celebration of Black culture, music and art. She soon found herself in Paris, France where she became well-known for her dancing style.



Visual Arts

The Harlem Renaissance was a time of great visual art as well, with many African American artists creating works that celebrated the African American experience. Jacob Lawrence and Aaron Douglas are two well-known visual artists from this period.



Despite the cultural and intellectual achievements of the Harlem Renaissance, it was also a time of great social and economic struggle for African Americans. Inequality persisted, despite the progress made during this movement.

ITS LEGACY TODAY

The Harlem Renaissance was a significant period in American history, marking a time of great cultural and intellectual growth for African Americans. Most importantly, the Harlem Renaissance instilled in African Americans across the country a new spirit of self-determination and pride, a new social consciousness, and a new commitment to political activism, all of which would provide a foundation for the Civil Rights Movement of the 1950s and 1960s. It has had a lasting impact on American culture and society, as a whole, and continues to be celebrated and studied today.



ASSESSMENT

1. What was the Harlem Renaissance?

- a) A cultural movement that emerged in the 1920s in the Harlem, NY
- b) A time of great artistic, literary, and intellectual growth for Blacks
- c) A response to the racism that Blacks faced in the early 20th century
- d) All of the above

2. Why was the Harlem Renaissance significant for African Americans?

- a) It allowed them to express their own culture, identity, and creativity
- b) It was a time of great artistic expression
- c) It was a time of great intellectual growth
- d) All of the above

3. Who were two well-known writers from the Harlem Renaissance?

- a) Langston Hughes and Zora Neale Hurston
- b) W.E.B. Du Bois and Marcus Garvey
- c) Duke Ellington and Louis Armstrong
- d) Jacob Lawrence and Aaron Douglas

4. What was the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) during the Harlem Renaissance?

- a) An artistic organization
- b) An intellectual organization
- c) A political organization
- d) A musical organization

5. Who was a prominent thinker during the Harlem Renaissance?

- a) Langston Hughes
- b) W.E.B. Du Bois
- c) Duke Ellington
- d) Jacob Lawrence

6. What were some of the themes present in the visual art of the Harlem Renaissance?

- a) The celebration of the African American experience
- b) The challenge of racist and discriminatory practices
- c) The advocacy for self-determination and racial pride
- d) All of the above

7. In what ways did the Harlem Renaissance have an impact on American culture and society?

- a) It marked a time of great cultural and intellectual growth for African Americans
- b) It had a lasting impact on American culture and society
- c) It continues to be celebrated and studied today
- d) All of the above

8. What type of music became popular among African Americans during the Harlem Renaissance?

- a) Jazz and blues
- b) Classical and opera
- c) Pop and rock
- d) Country and western

9. Despite the cultural and intellectual achievements of the Harlem Renaissance, what did many African Americans still face during this time?

- a) Economic and social inequality
- b) Discrimination and racism
- c) Limited opportunities for advancement
- d) All of the above

10. What was the Harlem Renaissance known for?

- a) A time of artistic and intellectual growth for African Americans
- b) A cultural movement that emerged in the 1920s in the Harlem neighborhood of New York City
- c) A period of social change and challenge to discrimination
- d) All of the above



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