

Chapter 15-Day 3

Section 3—African American Culture

- **The Harlem Renaissance**—after WWI black population in the North grew. They hoped for a better life
- Growth stimulated artistic development, racial pride and a sense of community. This was known as the Harlem Renaissance
- Langston Hughes became leader writer of African American life.
- Louis Armstrong—jazz, Duke Ellington pianist influenced by ragtime. Bessie Smith sang the blues
- Cotton Club & Apollo Theater were the most famous Harlem nightspots
- **African American Politics**—the great migration had an impact on politics in the North. Most blacks voted republican (Lincoln's party)
- 1090 NAACP was established to battle against segregation and discrimination, protest lynchings
- Black Nationalism & Black pride—Marcus Garvey founded the Universal Negro Improvement Association promoting black pride and unity. He started a back to Africa movement but was later convicted of fraud, imprisoned and then deported back to Jamaica. Movement gone but pride and hope remained and helped fuel the Civil Rights Movement of the 1960s.