**1. SECTION 4: THE HARLEM RENAISSANCE – Lesson 6 – Test 9 -- 20s**

* **Between 1910 and 1920, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ saw hundreds of thousands of African Americans move north to big cities.**
* **By 1920 over \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the nation’s 12 million blacks (over 40%) lived in cities. Why?**

**2. AFRICAN AMERICAN GOALS**

* **Founded in 1909, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ urged African Americans to protest racial violence.**
* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, a founding member, led a march of 10,000 black men in NY to protest violence. Violence?**

**3. MARCUS GARVEY - UNIA**

* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ believed that African Americans should build a separate society (Africa).**
* **In 1914, Garvey founded the Universal Negro Improvement Association (UNIA).**
* **Garvey claimed a million members by the mid-1920s.**
* **He left a powerful legacy of black pride, economic independence and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
Garvey? Result?**

**4. HARLEM, NEW YORK**

* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ became the largest black urban community.**
* **Harlem suffered from overcrowding, unemployment and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**
* **However, in the 1920s it was home to a literary and artistic revival known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Music, poetry, painting, acting, writing, etc.**

**5. AFRICAN AMERICAN WRITERS**

* **The Harlem Renaissance was primarily a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**
* **Led by well-educated blacks with a new sense of pride in the African-American experience.**
* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ poems expressed the pain of life in the ghetto.**

**6. LANGSTON HUGHES**

* **Missouri-born \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was the movement’s best known poet.**
* **Many of his poems described the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of working-class blacks.**
* **Some of his poems were put to music, especially \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

Dream Variations, I Too, etc.

**7. ZORA NEALE HURSTON**

* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ wrote novels, short stories and poems.**
* **She often wrote about the lives of poor, unschooled Southern blacks.**
* **She focused on the culture of the people– their folkways and values of people who had survived slavery through their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**8. AFRICAN-AMERICAN PERFORMERS**

* **During the 1920s, black performers won large followings.**
* **Paul Robeson, son of a slave, became a major \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**
* **His performance in *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* was widely praised. Robeson struggled with racism in the U.S. and eventually took up residence abroad.**

**9. LOUIS ARMSTRONG**

* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was born in the early 20th century.**
* **In 1922, a young trumpet player named \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ joined the Creole Jazz Band.**
* **Later he joined Fletcher Henderson’s band in NYC.**
* **Armstrong is considered the most important and influential musician in the history of jazz. Famous for what?**

**10. EDWARD KENNEDY “DUKE” ELLINGTON**

* **In the late 1920s, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, a jazz pianist and composer, led his ten-piece orchestra at the famous \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**
* **Ellington was known as one of America’s greatest composers. Cotton Club? Patrons? Pieces such as A-Train, Moon Indigo, & Sophisticated Lady.**

**11. BESSIE SMITH**

* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, blues singer, was perhaps the most outstanding \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the decade. Cotton Club?**
* **She achieved enormous popularity and by 1927 she became the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ black artist in the world. The Harlem Renaissance represented the social & cultural changes of the 20s but the progress of Harlem didn’t last. Why?**