





NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Coloured

This organisation was set up in 1909

It campaigned for Political, Educational, social and Economic equality of rights

It provided funding for legal representation to challenge prejudice or injustice

n 1923 it won a legal campaign preventing intimidation in trials

t led high profile campaigns against lynchings

The Harlem area of NEW YORK was a magnet to African Americans and tens of thousands flocked to there in the great migration

This also saw a CULTURAL AWAKENING as a collection of talented African American poets and thinkers and writers formed a movement for change.

- ry to remember an example or two: Aaron Douglas - artist
- Paul Robeson singer and actor

HARLEM RENAISSANCE

- Alain Locke- author
- Zora Neale Hurston Folklore

CULTURE

African American music, dance, theatre and film transformed America

This became famous and hugely popular. It was played in Speakeasies and Jazz musicians became famous and rich due to new phonograph sales and radio revenue. New techniques such as the HARLEM STRIDE were created.

Ironically African Americans played at whites only clubs such as the COTTON CLUB.

FAMOUS JAZZ MUSICIANS

- FATS WALLER
- DUKE FLLINGTON LOUIS ARMSTRONG

New much more daring dances with African American roots became wildly popular. These included:

THE CHARLESTON

LINDY HOP

BLACK BOTTOM

Many were adopted by the flappers and this boosts their popularity.

African Americans such as JOSPHINE BAKER became major fashion trend setters with her hairstyle and clothing.

FILM

New cinema features such as 'Within our gates' had stories about African American victims of

LITERATURE

THE NEW NEGRO by Alain Locke suggested that African Americans could successfully break the stereotype placed on them by whites through education, intelligence and culture.

Up to 75% of the 12 million African Americans were heavily concentrated in the Southern states

From this point until the 1930's however, over 1.2 million African Americans began to head north to the booming industrial cities.

They honed to :

POLITICAL AND

CULTURAL

RESPONSES

- Escape the oppression in the South, including the KKK and the lynchings
- Escape the Jim Crow Laws
- Escape the poverty and lack of opportunity. Many aimed to leave SHARECROPPING
- provide better education ans opportunity for their children.

This process was called the GREAT MIGRATION and it transformed the history, politics and culture of the USA

African Americans found work in often dangerous or heavy industries

MEAT PROCESSING AND PACKING.

- RAII ROADS IN
- CARS = (Ford)
- STEEL 🏰

Females often became HOME HELP MAIDS

They settled in areas of:

- **NEW YORK**

Detroit alone witnessed a 600% increase in its African American population.

GREAT MIGRATION



POLITICS

Many African Americans

began to use their voting

DEMOCRAT in greater

numbers - hoping this political support would

Democrat president.

power. They began to vote

translate into action with a

UNIA (Universal Negro Improvement Association)

This was a radical association set up to encourage members to celebrate their

This organisation was set up in 1919 by Marcus Garvey

African American roots and their blackness.

Faced with this continuous prejudice and racism, African Americans began to take greater action to try and counter this and work wards achieving real equality.



FACED BY **AFRICAN AMERICANS** IN THE NORTH

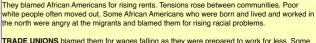
BLACK METROPOLIS

There was growing areas of black affluence and middle class wealth. This was apparent in the middle class suburb of Chicago: BRONZEVILLE. It became know as the BLACK METROPOLIS

RACISM IN THE

NORTH

African Americans showed their new found economic strength you boycotting some of Chicago's chain stores until they employed black staff.



Their lives often faced challenges

TRADE UNIONS blamed them for wages falling as they were prepared to work for less. Some trade unions had a Whites only policy. African Americans were often the last to get hired and the

Despite the appeal of the North as being a supposed sanctuary for African Americans compared

with the racism of the South, the African Americans still found racism and prejudice in the north.

GHETTO's Many African Americans settled in areas of American cities which were poor and

overcrowded. Just like immigrant communities. HARLEM in New York for example.

Such an influx of African Americans caused major issues for some of those residents

REDLINING- white residents did not like African Americans moving into their areas and used tactics such as redlining which meant they could not get house insurance in certain areas. It was sometimes forbidden for people to sell their houses to non whites.

EDUCATION- African Americans were clearly less educated than those in the north due to heir circumstances and this led to prejudice and lack of opportunities.

RIOTS - race riots often broke out across American cities and some proved deadly. One in Chicago claimed 38 lives in 1919.



TRADE UNIONS

Black industrial workers formed resistance to discrimination and the threat of redundancy in the depression. They tried to resist job cuts at Ford. In 1935 African Americans were openly accepted into the CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATIONS



HOWARD UNIVERSITY

This was set up in 1860

It educated black students in engineering, medicine, law and

It's aim was to tackle inequality through education

It helped educate many of the giants of African American culture such as Alain Locke and Zora Neale Hurston. (See Harlem Renaissance)









