



NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People)
 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**
 It led high profile **campaigns against lynchings**
 In 1923 it won a **legal campaign preventing intimidation in trials**

Up to 75% of the 12 million African Americans were heavily concentrated in the Southern states until the First World War.
 From this point until the 1930's however, **over 1.2 million African Americans** began to head north to the booming industrial cities.
 They hoped to :
 - **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 and 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**
 - **RAILROADS**
 - **CARS (Ford)**
 - **STEEL**
 - Females often became **HOME HELP MAIDS**
 They settled in areas of:
 - **NEW YORK**
 - **CHICAGO**
 - **DETROIT**
 Detroit alone witnessed a **600%** increase in its African American population.



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

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. Their lives often faced challenges
 - **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. They blamed African Americans for rising rents. Tensions rose between communities. Poor white people often moved out. Some African Americans who were born and lived and worked in the north were angry at the migrants and blamed them for rising racial problems.
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 first to get fired
 - **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 their 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.

HARLEM RENAISSANCE
 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.
 Try to remember an example or two:
 - **Aaron Douglas** - artist
 - **Paul Robeson** - singer and actor
 - **Alain Locke** - author
 - **Zora Neale Hurston** - Folklore

CULTURE
 African American music, dance, theatre and film transformed America.
JAZZ
 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 ELLINGTON**
 - **LOUIS ARMSTRONG**
DANCE
 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.
FASHION
 African Americans such as **JOSPINE 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 lynching.
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.

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 known as the **BLACK METROPOLIS**
 African Americans showed their new found economic strength you **boycotting** some of Chicago's chain stores until they employed black staff.



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 arts**
 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)



POLITICS
 Many African Americans began to use their voting power. They began to vote **DEMOCRAT** in greater numbers - hoping this political support would translate into action with a Democrat president.



UNIA (Universal Negro Improvement Association)
 This organisation was set up in 1919 by **Marcus Garvey**
 This was a radical association set up to encourage members to **celebrate their African American roots and their blackness**.
 It even tried to **encourage members to return to Africa**
 It was said to have **4 million members** which was quite a significant proportion of black America.

