

PBS Lesson Series

ELA, Grade 7, Lesson 16

Teacher Packet

What I notice	What I wonder



What I notice

- African Americans waiting at a station to go to big cities

What I wonder

- Why are they going to the big cities?



What I notice

- African Americans waiting at a station to go to big cities
- luggage, in the country

What I wonder

- Why are they going to the big cities?
- Are they moving?



What I notice

- African Americans waiting at a station to go to big cities
- luggage, in the country
- poor, hungry family

What I wonder

- Why are they going to the big cities?
- Are they moving?
- Escaping poverty?



What I notice

- African Americans waiting at a station to go to big cities
- luggage, in the country
- poor, hungry family
- dead crops

What I wonder

- Why are they going to the big cities?
- Are they moving?
- Escaping poverty?
- Drought?



What I notice

- African Americans waiting at a station to go to big cities
- luggage, in the country
- poor, hungry family
- segregated fountains

What I wonder

- Why are they going to the big cities?
- Are they moving?
- Escaping poverty?
- Want more freedom?



What I notice

- African Americans waiting at a station to go to big cities
- luggage, in the country
- poor, hungry family
- dead crops
- segregated fountains
- handcuffed men

What I wonder

- Why are they going to the big cities?
- Are they moving?
- Escaping poverty?
- Drought?
- Wanting more freedom?
- Looking for justice and equality?



What I notice

- African Americans waiting at a station to go to big cities
- luggage
- poor, hungry family
- dead crops
- segregated fountains
- handcuffed men
- meeting with white man

What I wonder

- Why are they going to the big cities?
- Are they moving?
- Escaping poverty?
- Drought?
- Wanting more freedom?
- Looking for justice and equality?
- What are they signing?



What I notice

- African Americans waiting at a station to go to big cities
- luggage
- poor, hungry family
- dead crops
- segregated fountains
- handcuffed men
- meeting with white man
- Tall buildings

What I wonder

- Why are they going to the big cities?
- Are they moving?
- Escaping poverty?
- Drought?
- Wanting more freedom?
- Looking for justice and equality?
- What are they signing?
- New home?



What I notice

- factory and animals

What I wonder

- Where is the factory?



What I notice

- factory and animals
- steel and railroad

What I wonder

- Where is the factory?
- Better jobs?



What I notice

- factory and animals
- steel and railroad
- ham and steak

What I wonder

- Where is the factory?
- Better jobs?
- Was everything better?



What I notice

- factory and animals
- steel and railroad
- ham and steak
- happy family on a train

What I wonder

- Where is the factory?
- Better jobs?
- Was everything better?
- More migration to factory cities?



What I notice

- factory and animals
- steel and railroad
- ham and steak
- happy family on a train
- segregation in a restaurant;
building fires

What I wonder

- Where is the factory?
- Better jobs?
- Was everything better?
- More migration to factory cities?
- Why similar challenges?



What I notice

- factory and animals
- steel and railroad
- ham and steak
- happy family on a train
- segregation in a restaurant;
building fires
- people praying in church

What I wonder

- Where is the factory?
- Better jobs?
- Was everything better?
- More migration to factory cities?
- Why similar challenges?
- How did church help?



What I notice

- factory and animals
- steel and railroad
- ham and steak
- happy family on a train
- segregation in a restaurant;
building fires
- people praying in church
- Girls learning at school

What I wonder

- Where is the factory?
- Better jobs?
- Was everything better?
- More migration to factory cities?
- Why similar challenges?
- How did church help?
- Better educational opportunities?

What I notice

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• African Americans waiting at a station to go to big cities• luggage• poor, hungry family• dead crops• segregated fountains• handcuffed men• meeting with white man• tall buildings | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• factory and animals• steel and railroad• ham and steak• happy family on a train• segregation in a restaurant; building fires• people praying in church• girls learning at school |
|---|--|

What I wonder

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Why are they going to the big cities?• Are they moving?• Escaping poverty?• Drought?• Wanting more freedom?• Looking for justice and equality?• What are they signing?• New home? | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Where is the factory?• Better jobs?• Was everything better?• More migration to factory cities?• Why similar challenges?• How did church help?• Better educational opportunities? |
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What I notice	What I wonder

Great waves of African Americans migrated to northern cities to take advantage of the many factory jobs that opened up in response to World War I (1914–1918).

What I notice

- WWI → factory jobs in northern cities

What I wonder

Unfortunately, social attitudes of the early 20th century forced these black folks to settle in segregated urban housing. So, they created bustling black **metropolises**—cities within cities. This caused a period of remarkable artistic and intellectual activity in New York City's African American community, leading to the **Harlem Renaissance**.



What I notice

- WWI → factory jobs in northern cities
- Harlem, NYC: segregated neighborhood for African Americans

What I wonder

- How did the Harlem Renaissance begin?

While other cities saw similar developments and had their own rebirths, at the time New York City was very much the cultural capital of the United States. It was a publishing and writing center, home to most of the significant museums and galleries, and site of major music **venues**. Thus, the largely African American neighborhood called Harlem, located in northern Manhattan, is viewed as the starting point of the modern black artistic movement. From around 1923 to the beginning of the Great Depression in 1929, black writers and artists who gathered in Harlem generated an extraordinary amount and diversity of conversation, debate, and culture.

What I notice

- WWI → factory jobs in northern cities
- Harlem, NYC: segregated neighborhood for African Americans
- New York City - cultural capital
- Harlem - center of the black artistic and intellectual movement in the 1920s.

What I wonder

- How did the Harlem Renaissance begin?
- Most significant writers and artists?

An important first impact of the Harlem Renaissance was the wide range of political action taken by both organizations and individuals who demanded improvements in African American economic and educational opportunities. After black soldiers had participated honorably during World War I, they hoped to come back to an America ready to accept and recognize their contributions and accomplishments. But outbreaks of racial violence due to the legality of **Jim Crow laws** dashed these hopes.

What I notice

- WWI → factory jobs in northern cities
- Harlem, NYC: segregated neighborhood for African Americans
- New York City - cultural capital
- Harlem - center of the black artistic and intellectual movement in the 1920s.
- Wanted to improve economic and educational opportunities
- Jim Crow laws got in the way

What I wonder

- How did the Harlem Renaissance begin?
- Most significant writers and artists?
- How did they fight Jim Crow laws?

Legal protection then, especially against lynching, became a priority for African Americans. Organizations such as the Universal Negro Improvement Association (UNIA), the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, the National Urban League, and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) all had headquarters in New York. They started magazines, held rallies and marches, and argued their ideas in all kinds of ways.

What I notice

- WWI → factory jobs in northern cities
- Harlem, NYC: segregated neighborhood for African Americans
- New York City - cultural capital
- Harlem - center of the black artistic and intellectual movement in the 1920s.
- Wanted to improve economic and educational opportunities
- Jim Crow laws got in the way
- Fought for legal protection for African Americans

What I wonder

- How did the Harlem Renaissance begin?
- Most significant writers and artists?
- How did they fight Jim Crow laws?
- How much did the organizations cooperate together?

Though the political beliefs of each group differed, they shared the conviction that it was time for the emergence of a “new Negro” in both person and attitude, one who was no longer willing to accept the **status quo**. Indeed, many historians believe that “New Negro Movement” is a more accurate term for the development of black life in the 1920s than “Harlem Renaissance.”

What I notice

- WWI → factory jobs in northern cities
- Harlem, NYC: segregated neighborhood for African Americans
- New York City - cultural capital
- Harlem - center of the black artistic and intellectual movement in the 1920s.
- Wanted to improve economic and educational opportunities
- Jim Crow laws got in the way
- Fought for legal protection for African Americans
- Conviction in a “new” negro – reject the status quo

What I wonder

- How did the Harlem Renaissance begin?
- Most significant writers and artists?
- How did they fight Jim Crow laws?
- How much did the organizations cooperate together?
- How did this struggle connect to literature and art?

A number of individuals, including W.E.B. Du Bois, James Weldon Johnson, and Arthur Schomburg, began to reflect on how cultural activity might aid the African American community in its struggle.

Independent Practice Question:

How do the ideas in Lawrence's paintings connect to the beliefs in the Harlem Renaissance?