

THE GREAT



MIGRATION



▶ During WWI (1914-1918), large numbers of women were recruited into jobs vacated by men who had gone to fight in the war.



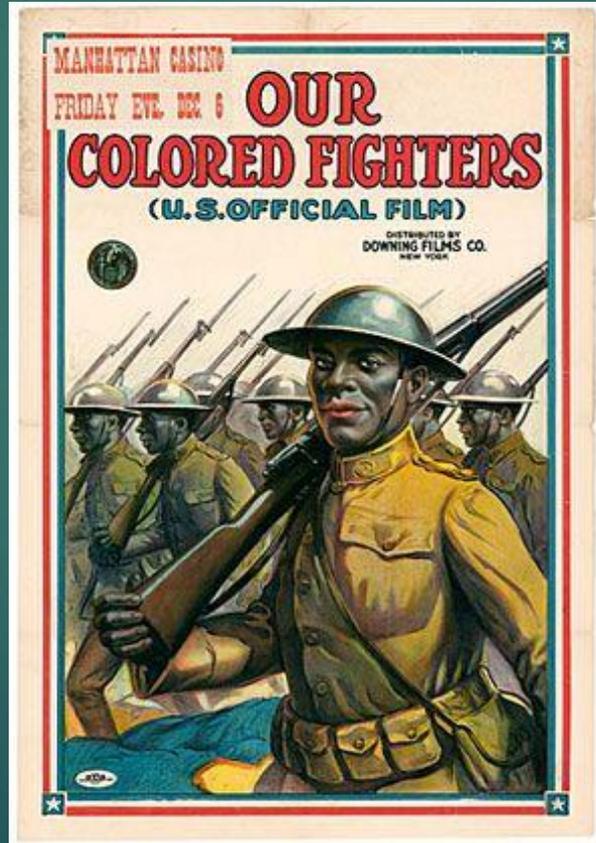
▶ Though there was initial resistance to hiring women for what was seen as 'men's work', the introduction of conscription (draft) made the need for women workers urgent.

19th Amendment

- ▶ Because women were taking on new roles in society, the National American Woman Suffrage Association, founded in 1890, began to push for women's voting rights. In September 1918, President Wilson urged the Senate to pass the 19th Amendment to allow women the right to vote, as the U.S. House of Representatives had already done.



▶ Just as women pushed for new positions within society, so too did African Americans.



"The Black skin is not a badge of shame, but rather a glorious symbol of national greatness."

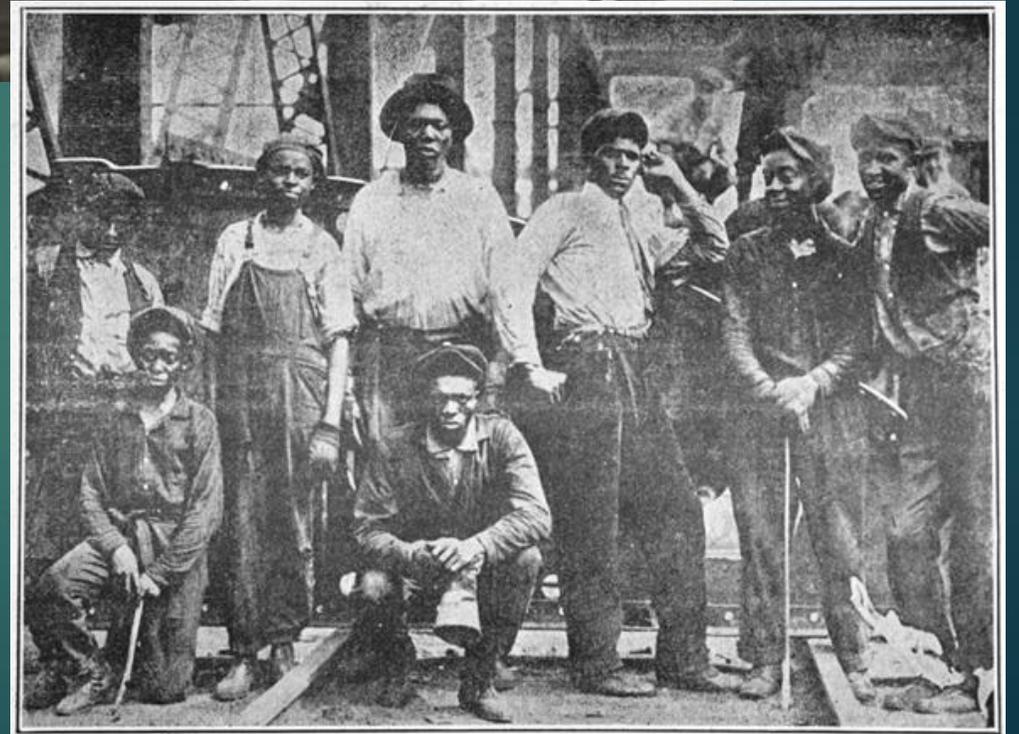
Marcus Garvey



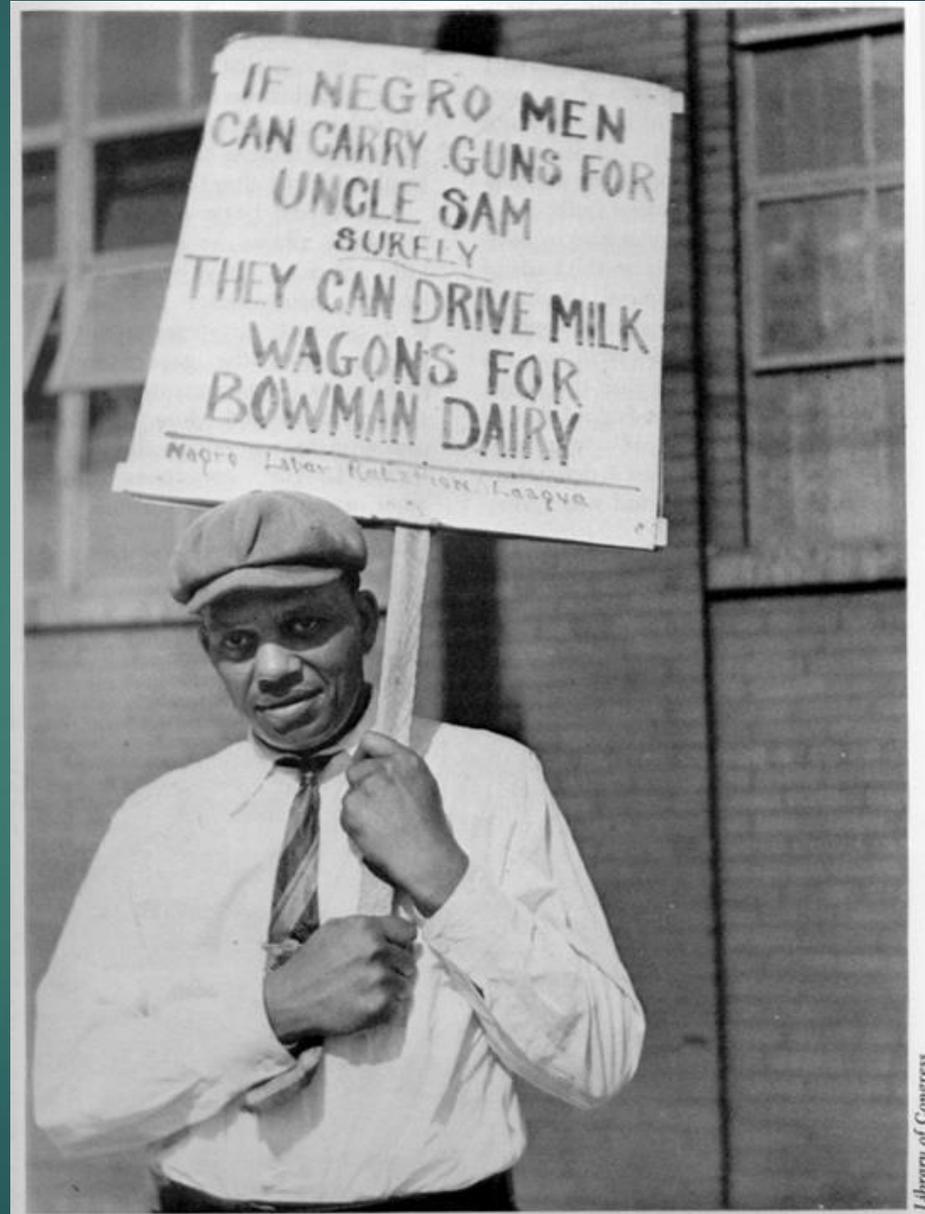
COLORED DOLLS
25 AND 98 CENTS EACH
BUNGALOW APRONS
All Sizes, 98 Cents Each
CHILDREN'S DRESSES (GINGHAMS)
Sizes 6 to 14, 98 Cents Each
SEND FOR CATALOGUE
BERRY & ROSS, Inc.
Factory—36-38 West 135th Street
NEW YORK

Send for Catalogue. AGENTS WANTED.

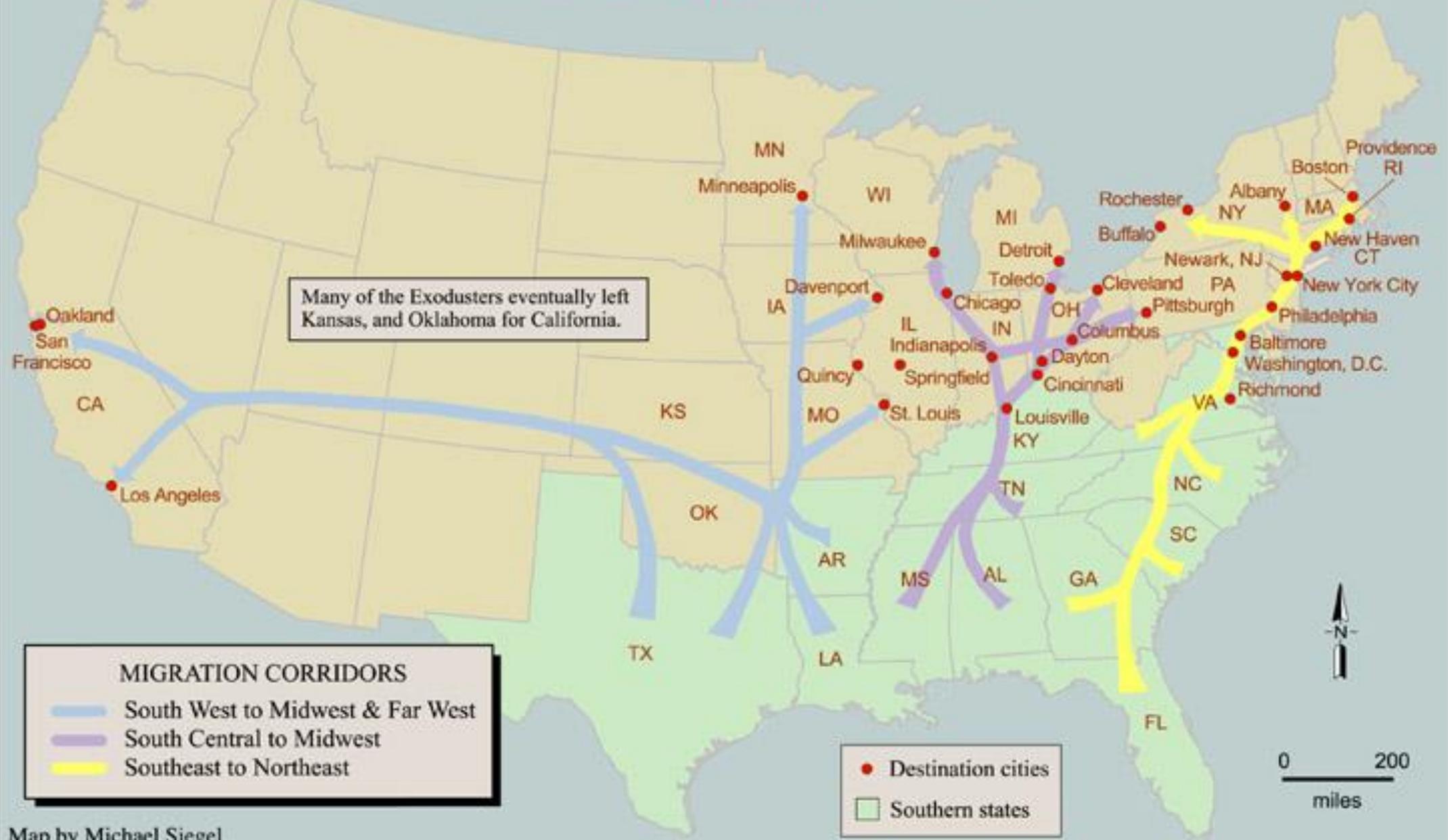
- ▶ The Great Migration was the relocation of more than 6 million African Americans from the rural South to the cities of the North, Midwest and West from 1916 onward.
- ▶ Driven from their homes by unsatisfactory economic opportunities and harsh segregationist laws, many blacks headed north, where they took advantage of the need for industrial workers that first arose during the First World War.



- ▶ During the Great Migration, African Americans began to build a new place for themselves in public life, actively confronting racial prejudice as well as economic, political and social challenges to create a black urban culture that would exert enormous influence in the decades to come.



The Great Migration, 1916–1930



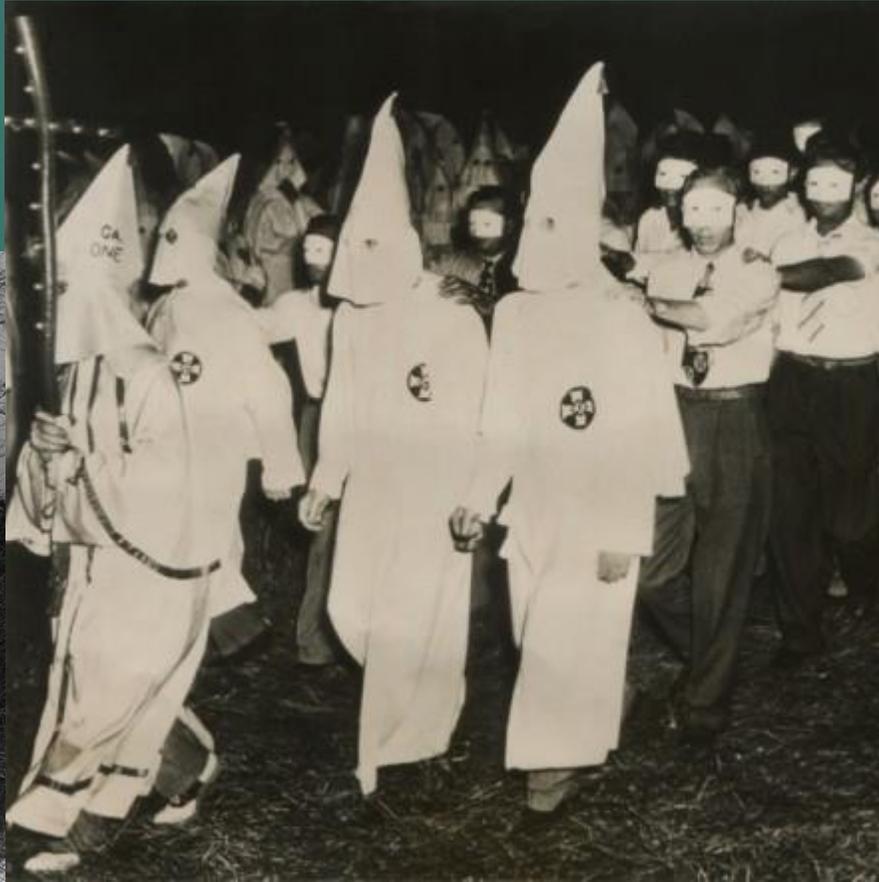
Many of the Exodusters eventually left Kansas, and Oklahoma for California.

MIGRATION CORRIDORS
— South West to Midwest & Far West
— South Central to Midwest
— Southeast to Northeast

● Destination cities
□ Southern states

PUSH FACTORS

- Racial Violence: Rise of the KKK / Lynching
- Economic Repression: Jim Crow Laws



Invites All North

The Defender invites all to come north. Plenty of room for the good, sober, industrious men. Plenty of work. For those who will not work, the jails will take care of you. When you have served your 90 days at hard labor you will then have learned how to work. Anywhere in God's country is far better than the southland. Henson was with Perry (white) at the north pole. No pneumonia there. He still enjoys life in Brooklyn, N. Y. Don't let the crackers fool you. Come join the ranks of the free. Cast the yoke from around your neck. See the light. When you have crossed the Ohio river, breathe the fresh air and say, "Why didn't I come before?"

If You are a Stranger in the City

If you want a job If you want a place to live
 If you are having trouble with your employer
 If you want information or advice of any kind

CALL UPON

**The CHICAGO LEAGUE ON URBAN
 CONDITIONS AMONG NEGROES**

3719 South State Street

Telephone Douglas 9098

T. ARNOLD HILL, Executive Secretary

No charges—no fees. We want to help YOU

PULL FACTORS

- ▶ With war production kicking into high gear, recruiters enticed African Americans to come north, to the dismay of white Southerners. Black newspapers—particularly the widely read *Chicago Defender*—published advertisements touting the opportunities available in the cities of the North and West, along with first-person accounts of success.



STILL LEAVING SOUTH

Montgomery, Ala., Sept. 29. The exodus of the members of the lynch mob in this city has caused so much alarm that the city authorities have passed a law making it a misdemeanor to even ask a man to leave to work in any other town of city. The fine is \$100 and a six months sentence in the workhouse.

This is the outcome of thousands of our people who are leaving this town each week for the northern mines and fields of labor. The school system here is more than disgusting. No funds being voted out for the old rickety school building where the children of the Negro attend, while just two blocks away there is a fine school for the whites.

Despite the new law hundreds left for Pennsylvania yesterday.

**SOUTH SAYS NO,
 NORTH SAYS YES
 ABOUT MIGRATION**

Whites Disagree on Benefits;
 Treat 'Em Right, North
 Suggests to Dixie

THE Chicago Defender

WORLD'S GREATEST WEEKLY

- News of incredible opportunities in the North—better housing, the right to vote, high-paying jobs—became a frequent topic of conversation in black southern homes
- Friends and family in the North described their good fortune.
- The Chicago Defender, the major black newspaper:
 - stories about northern job opportunities,
 - And about risks of staying in the South.

150

WANTED 8000 LABORERS,
FOR GOVERNMENT WORK AT HOG ISLAND SHIP-YARD.
\$3.85 FOR 10 HOUR DAY. STEADY WORK.
BOARD & LODGING ADVANCED At 10¢ Per Day Against Wages
SHIPPING EVERY DAY. APPLY HERE.

LABORERS WANTED
AT HOG ISLAND GOVERNMENT SHIPBUILDING
35¢ AN HOUR
\$3.85 A DAY
A CHANCE TO LEARN A GOOD TRADE AND GET HIGHER WAGES
Apply 150 3rd Ave. - 15th St.

SEE EXPERIENCED RAILROAD TRACKLAYERS WANTED AT ONCE SALARY \$4.00 & UP 10 HOUR DAY 5 1/2 PATONCE

PUBLIC LECTURES
 LARGE THROAT

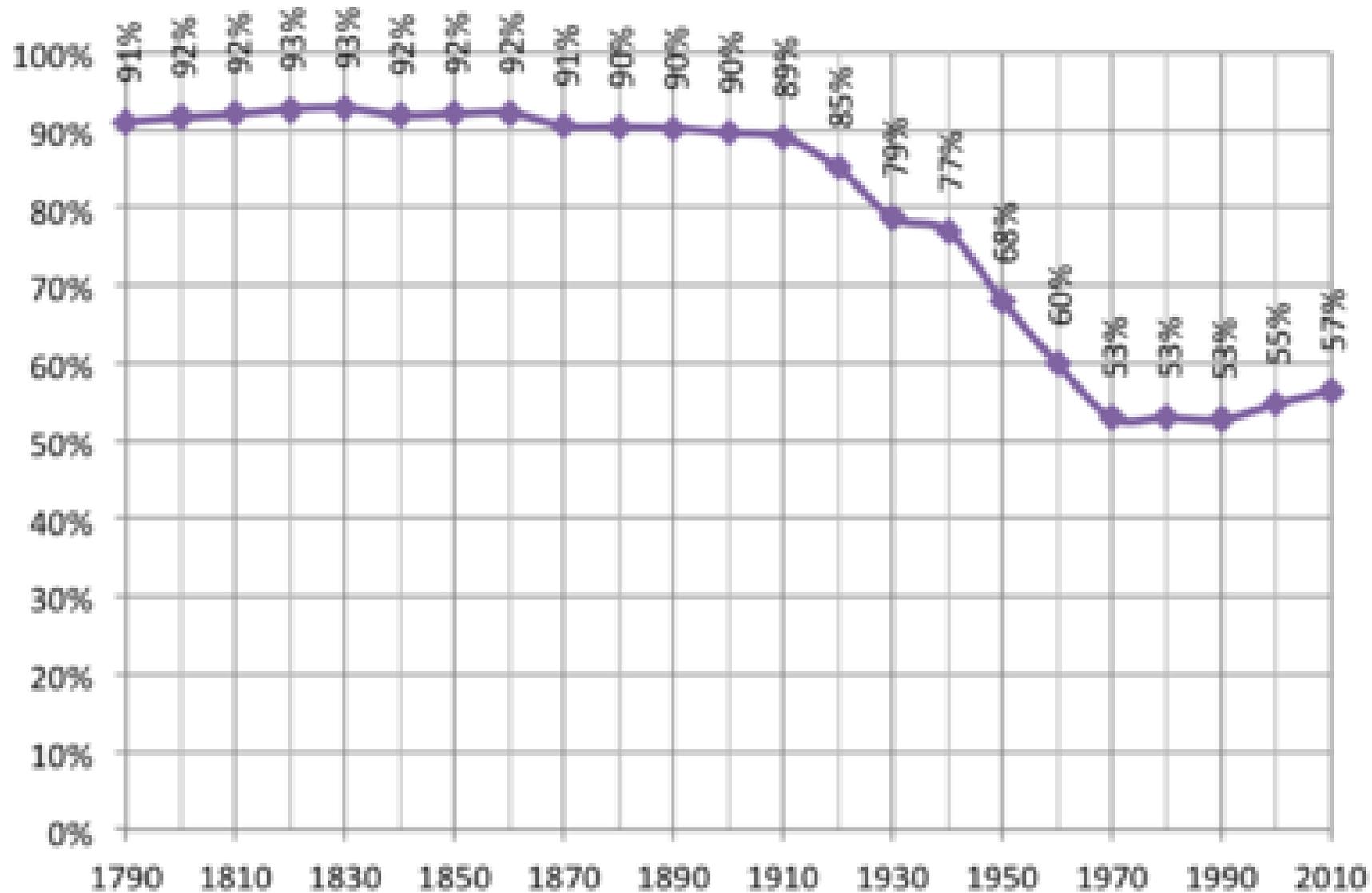
HELP WANTED—MALE MEN!!

If you are seeking employment, come to Milwaukee, Wis. Wages \$2.50 to \$6.00 per day. Board and lodging reasonable.

For further information call on or address **THE BOOKER T. WASHINGTON SOCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL CENTER, 318 Cherry St., Milwaukee, Wis.** J. S. Woods, Warden. J. Walter Minon Jr., Secretary.

11/11/18
 350

Percentage of African American population living in the American South



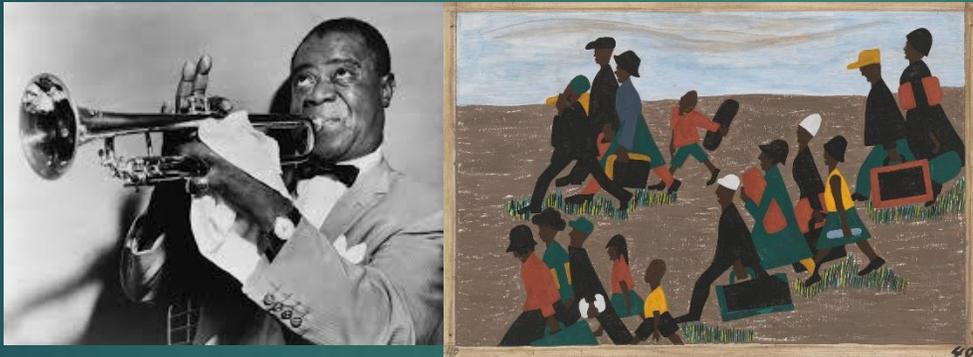




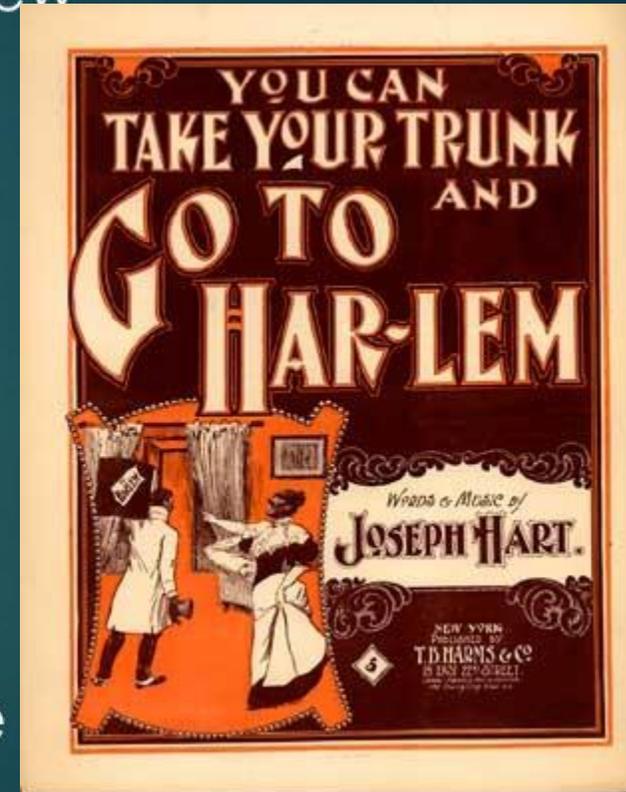
THE HARLEM RENAISSANCE

The Harlem Renaissance

- ▶ The Harlem Renaissance was the name given to the cultural, social, and artistic explosion that took place in Harlem, New York between 1918 and the 1930s.
- ▶ Seen as an opportunity for a re-birth of African American culture following the fall out of Reconstruction.



- ▶ Lays the foundation for the African American experience today.



Where is Harlem?

The island of Manhattan



Neighborhoods

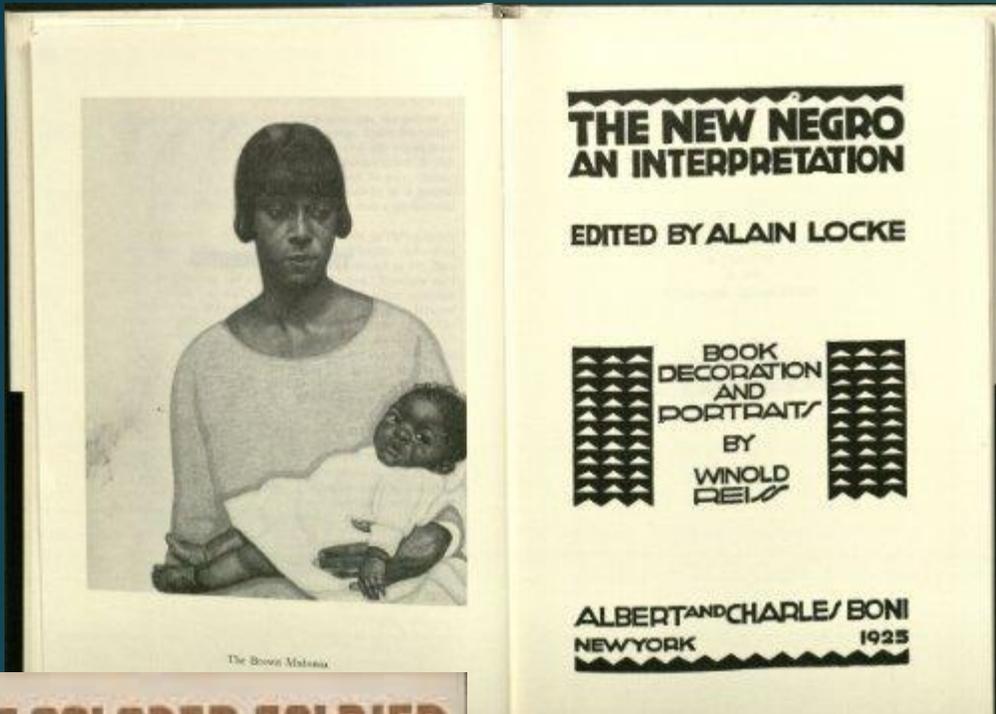


New York City is on Manhattan island

How does the Harlem Renaissance connect to the Great Migration?

- ▶ Thriving African American communities developed in the industrial centers of the north - especially in New York City.
- ▶ Across the nation, black Americans explored new opportunities for intellectual and social freedom.
- ▶ Black American artists, writers, and musicians began to use their talents to work for civil rights and obtain equality.

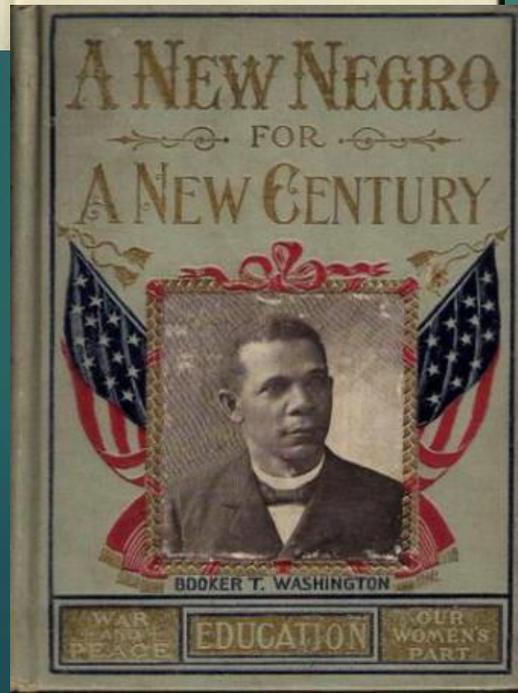
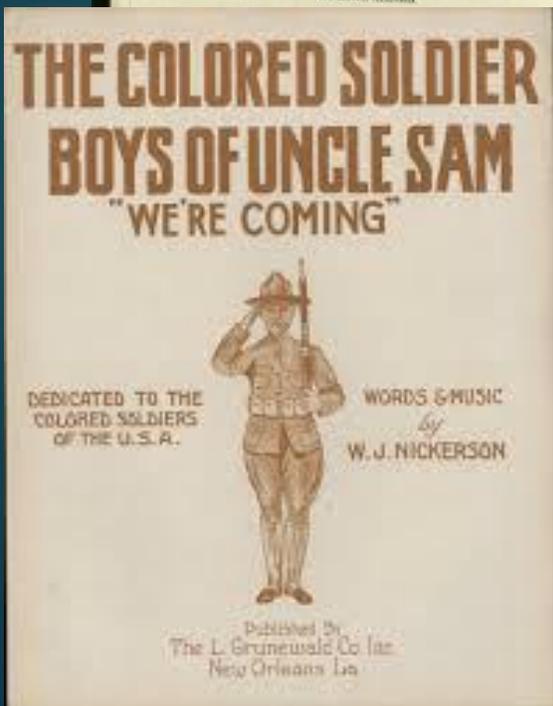




The “New Negro”

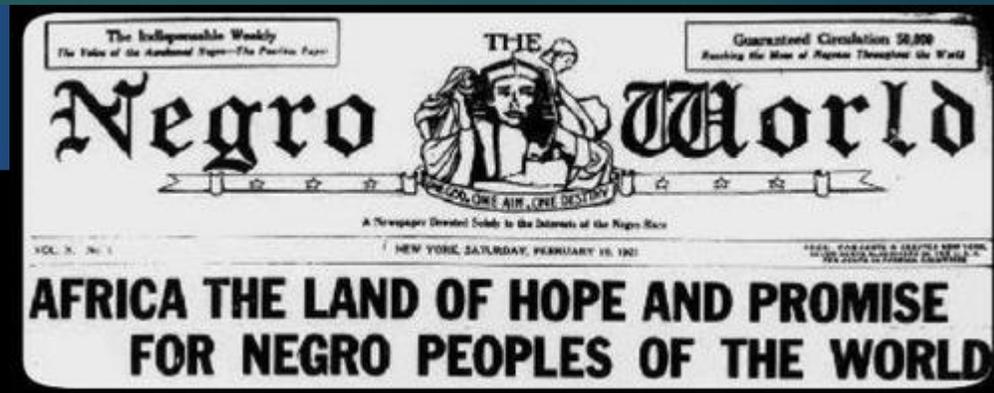
Having experienced freedom and respect in France they had never known at home, African American soldiers were determined to fight for equal treatment.

The **New Negro Movement** “promoted a renewed sense of racial pride, cultural self-expression, economic independence, and progressive politics.”



MARCUS GARVEY (1887 – 1940)

- Born in Jamaica
- Founder of Universal Negro Improvement Association (UNIA) in 1914 – 2 million members by 1919
- Moved to Harlem in 1916, but travelled across America
- Founded Black Star Line in 1919 to provide transportation to Africa, and Negro Factories Corporation to encourage black economic independence



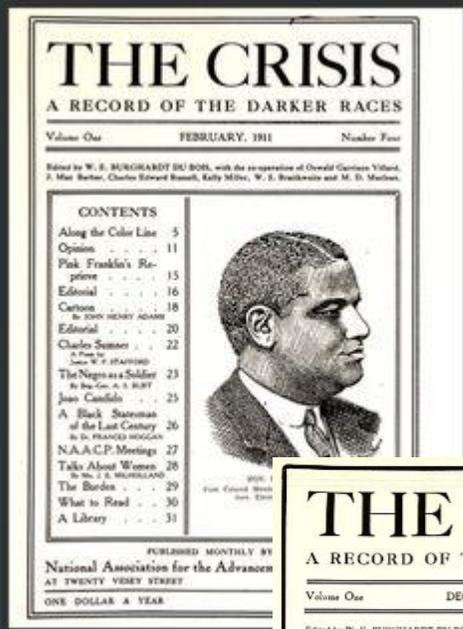
We must give up the silly idea of folding our hands and waiting on God to do everything for us. If God had intended for that, then he would not have given us a mind. Whatever you want in life, you must make up your mind to do it for yourself.

— Marcus Garvey —

AZ QUOTES

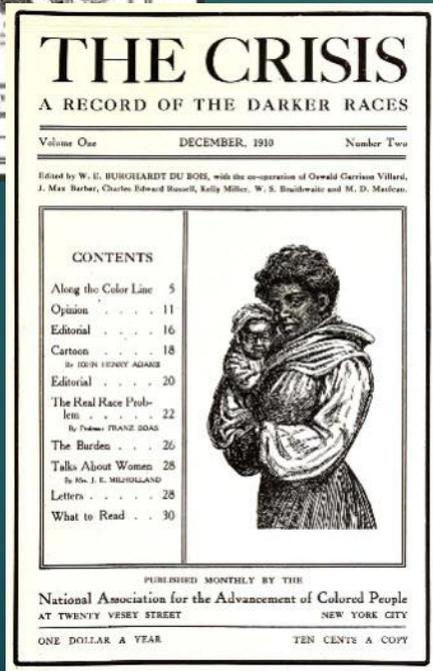
Garvey embraced the “New Negro” movement and encouraged African Americans to be proud of their ancestors and heritage. He also advocated returning to Africa because of the violence and racism in America.

William Edward Burghardt "W. E. B." Du Bois



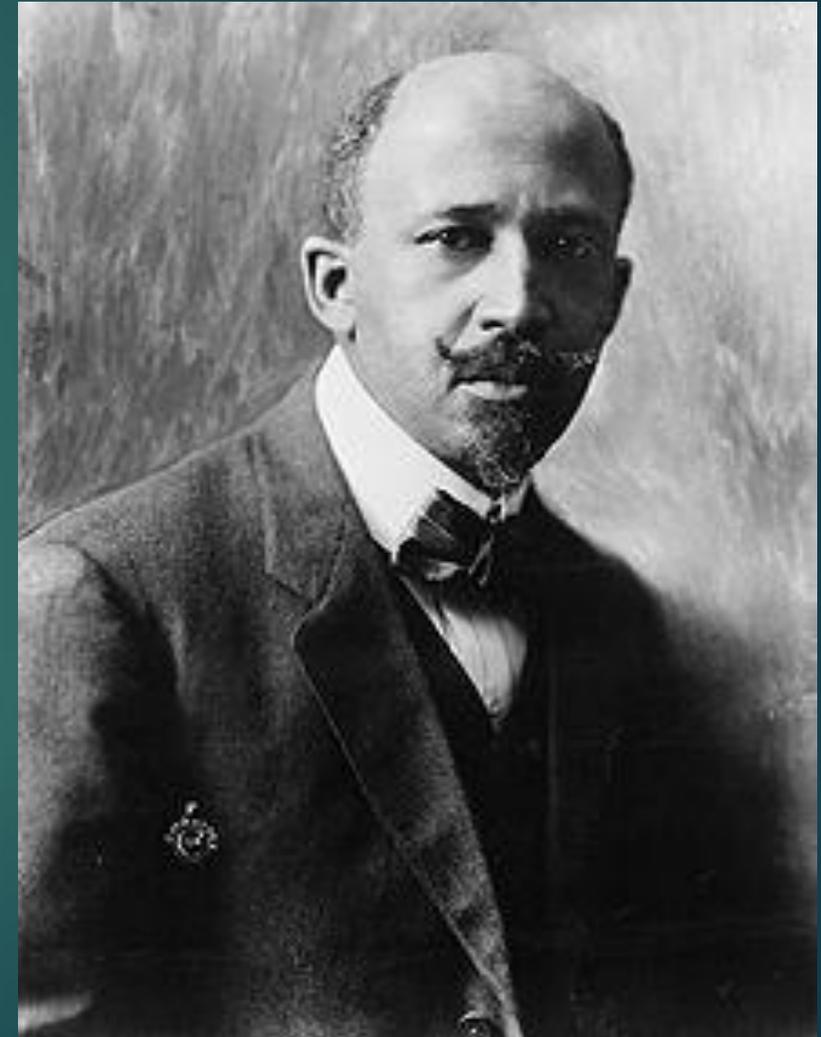
-was editor of "Crisis" magazine

- American sociologist, historian, civil rights activist, Pan-Africanist, author, writer and editor.



- First African American to earn a doctorate from Harvard

- Founding member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)



I, too, sing America

By Langston Hughes

'I, Too' was written just before Hughes' return to the States from Europe and after he'd been denied passage on a ship because of his color. It is no less powerful however, in its expression of social injustice.

From PoetryArchive.org



I, too, sing America.

I am the darker brother.
They send me to eat in the kitchen
When company comes,
But I laugh,
And eat well,
And grow strong.

Tomorrow,
I'll be at the table
When company comes.
Nobody'll dare
Say to me,
"Eat in the kitchen,"
Then.

Besides,
They'll see how beautiful I am
And be ashamed--

I, too, am America.

NOW IT'S YOUR TURN...

Explore a stereotype...

Just because I'm....

Doesn't mean...

Doesn't mean...

And doesn't mean...

Just because...

Doesn't mean...

Doesn't mean...

And...

Just because

Doesn't mean...

Doesn't mean...

And...

Just because...

(question)

(question)

(question)

(Statement)

EXAMPLES:

Just because I'm Indian,

Doesn't mean I work at seven-eleven,

Doesn't mean I have an accent,

And doesn't mean I wear a dot on my forehead.

Just because I'm Indian,

Doesn't mean I'm poor,

Doesn't mean there are cows roaming down my street,

And beggars in front of my door.

Just because I'm Indian,

Doesn't mean I'm unsanitary,

Doesn't mean I'm anorexic,

And looking for a cure.

Just because I'm Indian,

Why should anyone care?

What is the difference?

What is life without variety?

Just because I'm Indian.