

CHECK UP

12/8/23

1. What did you learn from Wednesday's activity?

→ Review pg. 169

2. List three ways Southern states were able to disenfranchise African-Americans.

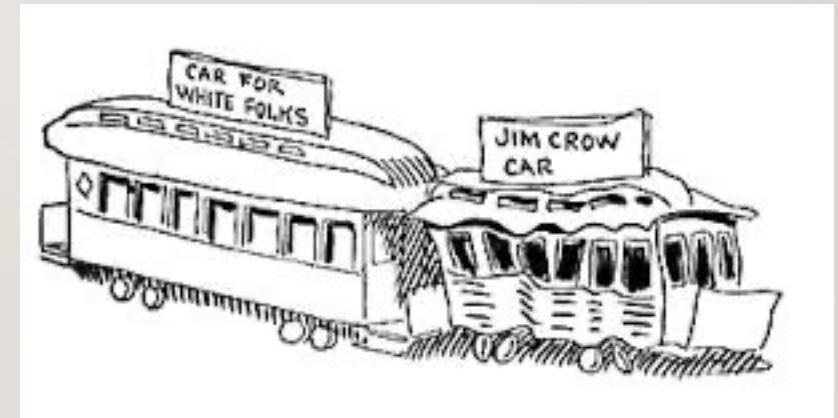
3. Define urban; rural

ROAD TO THE HARLEM RENAISSANCE



LAWS REGARDING SEGREGATION

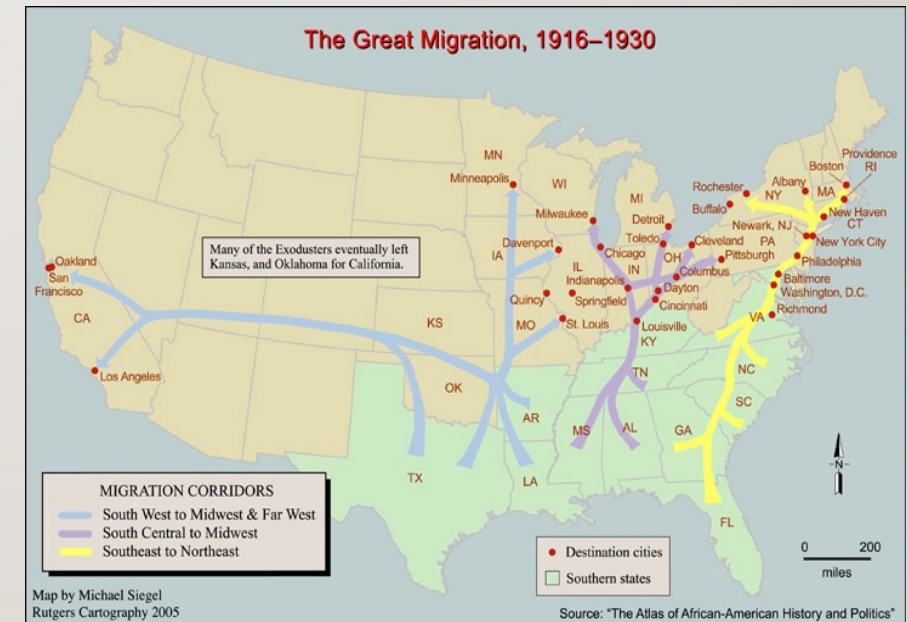
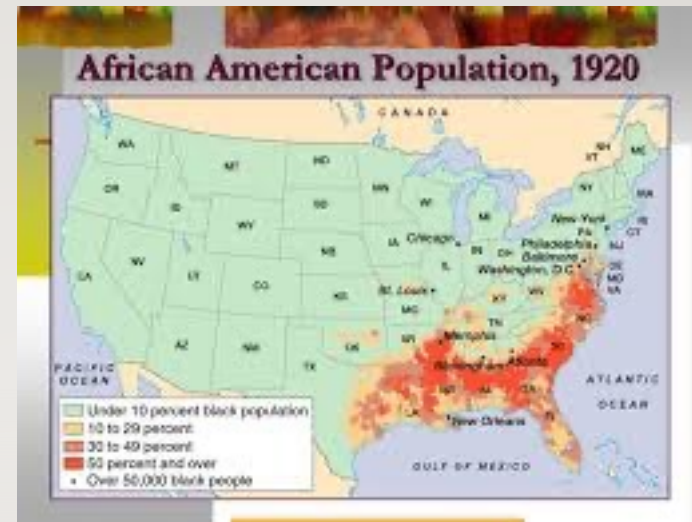
- Jim Crow Laws (1877-1965)
 - State and local laws enforcing segregation
- Plessy v. Ferguson (1896)
 - Separate but equal is ok
- Brown v. Board of Education (1954)
 - Separate but equal is NOT ok
 - “WITH ALL DELIBERATE SPEED”
 - Segregation legal in our country for 58 years





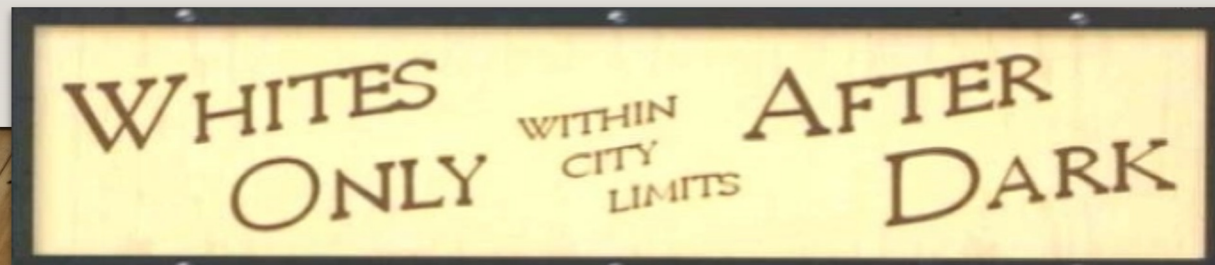
GREAT MIGRATION

- 1910-1940
- Movement of African Americans from the South to the industrialized North
- Took advantage of employment opportunities set forth by World War I
- Reasons for moving:
 - Racism
 - Employment opportunities
 - Education



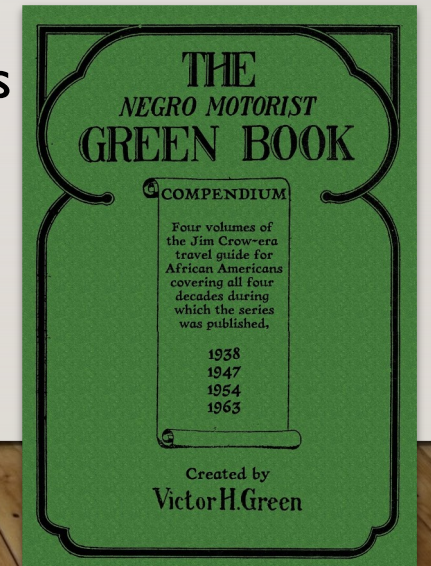
SUNDOWN TOWNS

- all white municipalities or neighborhoods that practice a form of racial segregation by excluding non-whites via some combination of discriminatory local laws, intimidation, and violence.
- Got their name because some of them posted signs at their city limits as a warning not to be here when the sun sets.
- This applied to African Americans but some sundown towns kept out Chinese Americans, Jews, Mexican Americans, Native Americans, even Mormons



The Green Book:

- *The Negro Motorist Green Book*; written in 1936 by Victor Hugo Green
- invaluable resource for black people living in, and traveling through, America
- cataloged black-owned business throughout the country
 - restaurants
 - hotels
 - vacation destinations
 - barber shops
 - gas stations, etc...



Racially Restricted Covenants

- Emerged in mid-1800s and became widespread in the 1920s.
- Was declared unenforceable in 1948
- 1968: Fair Housing Act (Civil Rights Act of 1968) - outlawed housing discrimination based on race, color, religion, national origin, or sex
- Was a way of enforcing racial segregation in cities and towns
- often banned people who were African American, Asian American, Jewish, Native American and Latino from owning, renting, or leasing homes or apartments in certain areas
 - said specifically in the deed who was allowed to buy the home
- ex/Nat King Cole in Hancock Park, LA
- ex/Tarzana: Edgar Rice Burroughs, author of Tarzan, became wealthy enough to develop a suburb of Los Angeles, which he named Tarzana. The town (which is now part of LA) was whites-only.

RACE RIOTS: RED SUMMER—SUMMER/FALL, 1919

- Result of postwar social tensions; competition for jobs and housing;
- hundreds of deaths and casualties across the US
- occurred in more than three dozen cities and one rural county
- In most instances, whites attacked African Americans
- some cases many black people fought back, notably in Chicago
- Highest number of fatalities: Elaine, Arkansas: 5 whites; 100-240 black people killed
- Chicago/Washington, DC: 38 deaths/15 deaths
 - Many more injured, extensive property damage in Chicago

RESPONSE:

CLAUDE MCKAY: "IF WE MUST DIE" (1919)

If we must die—let it not be like
hogs Hunted and penned in an
inglorious spot, While round us
bark the mad and hungry dogs,
Making their mock at our accursed
lot. If we must die—oh, let us nobly
die, So that our precious blood may
not be shed In vain; then even the
monsters we defy

Shall be constrained to honor us though dead!
Oh, Kinsmen! We must meet the common foe;
Though far outnumbered, let us show us brave,
And for their thousand blows deal one
deathblow. What though before us lies the
open grave? Like men we'll face the
murderous, cowardly pack,
Pressed to the wall, dying, but fighting back!

DEBRIEF:

- How has your understanding of the Race Riots changed after reading McKay's poem?