The Harlem Renaissance

**Before, You Learned** Changes in the roles of women and in popular cultures led to new attitudes and lifestyles, but also to conflicts in society.

**Now You Will Learn** After World War I, African Americans confronted new challenges and made great contributions to American culture.

**AS YOU READ** Take notes listing the main ideas and details in this section. Use the cluster diagram on both pages of this worksheet.

1. The Great Migration brings African Americans to Northern factory jobs.
2. Rising Expectations for African Americans
3. The NAACP fights for civil rights for African Americans.
Chapter 24, SECTION 3: THE HARLEM RENAISSANCE, CONTINUED

Harlem is the world's largest black urban community.

The Harlem Renaissance

Artists work with the NAACP and the National Urban League.

MARK IT UP! Circle each term where it appears in your notes and be sure you understand its meaning. If a term does not appear, draw a circle and write the term where it best belongs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marcus Garvey</th>
<th>Lost Generation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Harlem Renaissance</td>
<td>expatriate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Langston Hughes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SKILLBUILDER

Primary Source Quotation

"Every teacher in a colored school is a missionary. More than the mere instilling of so much knowledge in the heads of the pupils must he or she teach many other things, character through pride of race being one of the greatest. For the youth who is proud of his race will endeavor to live up to its traditions, and will hesitate to do mean things... the sentiment of pride and honor fostered in the Negro youth will fire his ambition, his desire to accomplish, even as other of his race have done before him."

—Alice Dunbar-Nelson, from *Negro Literature for Negro Students*, 1922

MARK IT UP! According to Alice Dunbar-Nelson, circle the most important thing a teacher can teach, besides knowledge.

MARK IT UP! Underline the two things a youth, who is proud of his race will do.

Why does Dunbar-Nelson consider teachers of African Americans missionaries?

—Alice Dunbar-Nelson, from *Negro Literature for Negro Students*, 1922