| CHAPTER 7 Section Summary THE HARLEM RENAISSANCE  Millions of African Americans left the South after World War I to find freedom and economic opportunity in the North. In the South, they faced low-paying jobs, substandard schools, Jim Crow oppression, and the threat of lynching. However, they found well-paying jobs, a middle class of African American professionals, and a growing political voice in cities such as New York, Chicago, and Detroit.  Harlem in New York City became a haven for about 200,000 African Americans from the South as well as black immigrants from the Caribbean. One immigrant was Marcus Garvey, a Jamaican who had traveled widely. After seeing that blacks were treated poorly, Garvey organized a "Back to Africa" movement that urged black unity and separation of the races.  It was F. Scott Fitzgerald who called the 1920s the "lazz Age." However, it was African Americans who gave the age its jazz. A truly indigenous American movement that turged black unity and separation of the races.  African Americans migrating north brought the new musical styles. African Americans such as trumpet player Louis Armstrong took jazz to the world. Singer Bessie Smith, nicknamed the "Empress of the Blues," was so popular she became the highest-paid African American entertainer of the 1920s.  The decade also saw the Harlem Renaissance, an outpouring of art and literature that explored the African American experience. Among its most famous writers was Claude McKay, whose novels and poems were milliant calls for action. Langston Hughes celebrated African American culture, and Zora Neale Hurston wrote about women's desire for independence.  The Great Depression ended the Harlem Renaissance. However, the pride and unity it created provided a foundation for the future civil rights movement.  Reading Marchael Langston Hughes celebrated African American culture, and Zora Neale Hurston wrote about women's desire for independence.  Reading Marchael Langston Hughes celebrated African American culture, and Zora Neale Hurston w | ě  | b  |  |   |
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| 2. What was the "Back to Africa" movement?   |  |  |  |   |