

Web Quest 6th Period English

Quotes

1 Marcus garvey

"Be assured that I planted well the seed of Negro or black nationalism which cannot be destroyed even by the foul play that has been meted out to me." - MG, First message from Atlanta Penitentiary, 1925.

Response: hes saying that he has got african americans to respect and care about their country, he 's also saying that nobody can change that no matter what they do.

2-

Bruce Nugent took it [FIRE!!] Around New York on foot and some of the Greenwich Village bookshops put it on display, and sold it for us. But then Bruce, who had no job, would collect the money and, on account of salary, eat it up before he got back to Harlem." Langston Hughes, *The Big Sea*

Response: Bruce nugent, was the person who helped sell african american books, but didn't give them all the money.

3 Langston Hughes

"I knew only the people I had grown up with, and they weren't people whose shoes were always shined, who had been to Harvard, or who had heard Bach." - LH

Response: he is saying that he grew up in a poor place and now he is in a sophistacated society.

Langston Hughes, *the Big Sea*, 234-238.

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4-" . . . a strangely brilliant black boy, who had read everything and whose critical mind could find something wrong with everything he read. . . . Thurman had read so many books because he could read eleven lines at a time. He would get from the library a great pile of volumes that would have taken me a year to read. But he would go through them in less than a week, and be able to discuss each one at great length with anybody. That was why, I suppose, he was later given a job as a reader at Macaulay's - the only Negro reader, so far as I know, to be employed by any of the larger publishing firms. . . . He wanted to be a very great writer, like Gorki or Thomas Mann, and he felt that he was merely a journalistic writer."

Langston Hughes, *the Big Sea*, 234-238.

Response: he is saying that no matter what your race is u can do anything u want if your good enough

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Books

1 Perry, Margaret. *A Bio-Bibliography of Countee P. Cullen, 1903-1946*. Westport: Greenwood Pub. Co., 1971. PS3505.U287 Z83

- no not in library

2 Lee, Robert A. *Harlem on My Mind: Fictions of Black Metropolis*. New York: St. Martin's, 1988. - no not in library

3 Cooper, Wayne F. *Claude McKay: Rebel Sojourner in the Harlem Renaissance: A Biography*. NY: Schocken Books, 1990. PS 3525 .A24785 Z63 - no not i library

Time line

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1900-1910

1901-

The "Freedmen's Bureau", a groundbreaking article by author W.E.B. DuBois in the **Atlantic Monthly** begins with this statement: "THE problem of the twentieth century is the problem of the color line."

1904-

Thomas "Fats" Waller is born in New York City

A celebrated jazz pianist, organist, and composer, "Fats" Waller was a protege of the famous pianist James P. Johnson in the 1920s, and later accompanied such important vocalists as Bessie Smith. He recorded

hundreds of his own compositions encompassing ragtime, boogie woorie, dixieland and swing styles, and he influenced generations of jazz pianists. Waller also performed on radio and in several motion pictures. Familiar works include "Honeysuckle Rose," "Ain't Misbehavin'," and "Black and Blue."

1907-

On April 18, 1887, Harlem Hospital was opened. The physical plant consisted of a leased, three-story wooden building, located at the foot of East 120th Street and the East River in New York City, with 54 beds. From the beginning, Harlem Hospital's responsibility was to provide medical care for the poor, specifically to those living in the rapidly growing districts north of Central Park. Although this area had not yet felt the impact of the first of many waves of African-American immigrants from the South, the hospital's 54 beds soon were grossly inadequate to meet the needs of the rapidly growing community. The dispensary was moved to a wooden building on a vacant lot near Harlem Hospital. The wooden building at one time had been used as the Out-Patient building for Gouverneur Hospital.

1908-

The Frogs were a group of African American men who were theatrical professionals. George Walker was the first president, J.R. Johnson vice president, Jesse Shipp treasurer, James Reese Europe librarian, and Bert Williams head of the art committee. The purpose of the group was to form an archival collection of social, historical, and literary materials for a theatrical library.

The Frogs, supposedly named after characters in a play by Aristophanes and stories by Aesop, meant for the club's name to symbolize responsibility and dignity. They were greatly respected in Harlem as a professional club, and admitted lawyers and doctors as well as theatrical people. Besides raising money, the Frogs were best known for a popular annual dance and vaudeville review, the "Frolic of the Frogs," which took place at the Manhattan Casino.

1909-

First Meeting of Committee

The National Negro Committee (later known as the NAACP) holds its first meeting in New York City.

1911-1920

1911-

The National Urban League Is Launched

In October 1911, three organizations, The Committee for Improving the Industrial Conditions of Negroes in New York, The Committee on Urban Conditions and The National League for the Protection of Colored Women merge, under the leadership of Dr. George E. Hayne and Eugene Kinckle Jones, to form the National Urban League. Eugene Kinckle Jones is named executive secretary.

1913-

Silent Protest Parade in New York, July 27th

On July 28, 1917 in New York City, a Silent parade was staged in protest of the East St. Louis, Illinois Massacre of July 2, 1917, as well as the recent lynchings in Waco, Texas and Memphis, Tennessee. The march was organized by the NAACP, churchmen and other civil leaders to protest the violent events against African Americans around the country. The United States had just entered World War I and many were questioning the use of African-American soldiers to fight in a war that President Woodrow Wilson had described as necessary to the survival of democracy abroad, especially at a time when these same men and their families were denied their basic rights here in the U.S.

1918-

Marcus Garvey Incorporates the Universal Negro Improvement Association and began publishing *Negro World*

Marcus Mosiah Garvey was born in Jamaica and immigrated to Harlem in 1916 at the age of 28. In his homeland he had been an admirer of Booker T. Washington's philosophy of self-improvement for people of African descent. When he arrived in America his ideas expanded and he became a Black Nationalist. His political goal was to take Africa back from European domination and build a free and United Black Africa.

1919-

Photographer Roy deCarava born in New York City in December, 1919

deCarava, a leading photographer of the African-American experience, is the first African-American photographer to be awarded a Guggenheim Fellowship. His first book, "The Sweet Flypaper of Life," was a collaboration with poet

[Langston HUGHes](#) deCarava also founded and directed Kamoinge Workshop for African-American photographers in 1963.

1920-

Springarn Medal Awarded

The Springarn Medal is awarded by the

NAACP to author, historian and educator W.E.B. Du Bois for "the founding and the calling of the Pan African Congress."

1921-1930

1925-

Annual Springarn Medal Awarded

The NAACP's Springarn Medal is awarded to James Weldon Johnson

, former U.S. consul in Venezuela and Nicaragua and NAACP executive secretary, for his work as an author, diplomat and leader.

1927-

Florence Mills Dies at Age 32

Florence Mills passed away in November, 1927, after being hospitalized in New York City for an appendectomy. She was one of the most popular entertainers of her day, appearing in "Shuffle Along" and "From Broadway to Dixie" as well as having successful tours in the United States and Europe.

1927-

"Porgy" premiere in New York City

The play "Porgy" premieres September 10th at the Guild Theatre in New York City. Written by DuBose Heyward in collaboration with his wife, Dorothy (and based on the novella "Porgy"), it ran for 367 performances, with the movie director Rouben Mamoulian as director. It then toured, opening at the National Theatre in Washington, D.C. on April 23, 1928.

The world premier of the opera "Porgy and Bess", inspired by this play, took place at Boston's Colonial Theatre on September 30, 1935; again directed by Rouben Mamoulian. The Gershwins and Heywards were in attendance.

1928-

Springarn Medal Awarded

In November, 1928, the NAACP's Spingarn Medal is presented to Charles W. Chestnutt, the first African-American to receive widespread critical recognition as a novelist. He was cited for his "pioneer work as a literary artist depicting the life and struggle of Americans of Negro descent."

1930-

Sonny Rollins Born

Theodore Walter "Sonny" Rollins, jazz saxophonist, is born in New York City. Rollins grew up in a neighborhood where Thelonius Monk, Coleman Hawkins (his early idol), and Bud Powell were playing. After recording with the latter in 1949, Rollins began recording with Miles Davis in 1951. During the next three years he composed three of his best-known tunes, "Oleo," "Doxy," and "Airegin," and continued to work with Davis, Charlie Parker, and others. Rollins emerged with the Clifford Brown-Max Roach quintet in 1955 and was awarded a Guggenheim Fellowship in 1972.

1931-1940

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1934-

Campaign Against Segregation

At a conference in October, 1934 in New York City, representatives of the

NAACP and the American Fund for Public Service plan a coordinated legal campaign against segregation and discrimination. Charles H. Houston, Vice-Dean of the Howard University Law School, is named director of the NAACP legal campaign.

1934-

Johnson Dies in New York City

On October 4, 1934, artist Malvin Gray Johnson died. His deceptively simple paintings, with their warm colors and serene charm, had earned him a large group of admirers during the Harlem Renaissance. .

1935-

Hawkins Records in New York City

Also in October 1935, musician Coleman Hawkins records his famous piece "Body and Soul" in New York City.

1935-

Opera Debuts in New York City

That same month of October, the opera "Porgy and Bess" opened in New York at the Alvin Theatre, where it ran for 124 performances to wildly mixed reviews from both music and drama critics.

1936-

the opera then toured to Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Detroit and Washington, D.C. In Washington, it played at the National Theatre, which was desegregated for the first time - but only for the performances of "Porgy and Bess".

1940-

Annual Spingarn Medal Presented

Awarded by the NAACP, the Spingarn Medal is presented In October, 1940, to Dr. Louis T. Wright for his civil rights leadership and his contributions as a surgeon.

Art Work

1-Henry Ossawa Tanner (American, 1859-1937),

[The Banjo Lesson <images/harlemren_tanner_banjo_lg.jpg>](#), 1893, 49 x 35 1/2 inches, [oil <../O.html>](#) on [canvas <../C.html>](#), Hampton University Museum, Hampton, Virginia.



2-Aaron Douglas,

[Study for Aspects of Negro Life: The Negro in an African Setting](http://www.artic.edu/artaccess/AA_AfAm/pages/AfAm_3.shtml) <http://www.artic.edu/artaccess/AA_AfAm/pages/AfAm_3.shtml>, 1934, [gouache](#) <[../g/gouache.html](#)> on Whatman artist's board, 37.1 x 40.6 inches, Art Institute of Chicago, IL. Aaron Douglas's paintings show that he was particularly influenced by [ancient](#) <[../An.html](#)> [Egyptian sculpture](#) <[../e/egyptian.html](#)> and the modern [Art Deco](#) <[../a/artdeco.html](#)> style.



3-Dox Thrash,

[East Side](http://www.pafa.org/images/artwork/test/large/958.jpg) <<http://www.pafa.org/images/artwork/test/large/958.jpg>>, 1939, aquatint on [wove paper](#) <[../W.html](#)>, 9 7/8 x 7 7/8 inches (25.1 x 20 cm), Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, Philadelphia, PA.



4-Palmer Hayden,

[Jeunesse](http://www.nku.edu/%7Ediesmanj/jeunesse.jpg) <<http://www.nku.edu/%7Ediesmanj/jeunesse.jpg>>, no date, [watercolor](#) <[../wxyz/watercolor.html](#)> on [paper](#) <[../p/paper.html](#)>, 14 x 17 inches, collection of Dr. Meredith F. Sirmans, NY. This and works by

many other artists the Harlem Renaissance were influenced by their enjoyment of jazz, an often improvisational [musical <../Mol.html>](#) form developed during the 1920s by African Americans and influenced by European harmonic structure and African rhythmic complexity. Jazz can be identified by its characteristic blues rhythms and distinctive speech intonations. Harlem has long been an important center for jazz. Palmer Hayden could have seen such [dancing <../d/dance.html>](#) as this at the Savoy, which was Harlem's most famous jazz club.



Letter to Duke Ellington

Dear Mr. Ellington,

Hi my name is <removed>. I've heard so much about your achievements so I had to write you a letter. I personally think that you are one of the best composers in the twentieth century. Your accomplishments have redefined how composers play and write music. I would also like to know about the various forms of music that you use. I know that you use ragtime and blues, but I've never knew that you played minstrel song and tin pan alley tunes. What is it like to be one of the best composers in a decade of great ones?

I also love the music you wrote for the ballroom, the nightclubs, the comedy stage, and the cathedral. Your blues writing also changed the way composers use form, harmony and melody. How did you become such a master at the romantic ballad. You created many amazing works that featured many great soloists in your jazz orchestra.

I would also like to find out what your life was like when you were a child. I know that you were born in Washington D.C. on April 29, 1899. I also know that you took piano lessons from age seven on and that you were taught by James Johnson and Willie "The Lion" Smith. What was it like to be taught by such great masters of the piano. Then you moved to New York and started a band, I think it was called the Washingtonians. Then you later formed the Duke Ellington Orchestra, which had 12 musicians and gained

national merit from radio and film appearances. Is that when you knew that you were going to be a great musician or did you think that you weren't going to make it much farther.

I also heard that you traveled the country and other countries playing with great success. what was it like to travel all over the world and play and compose for so many people? I also know that these travels gave you many of you inspirations for your pieces.

I think that you are a facinating person and i would love to find out more about you, thank you for your time Mr. Ellington.

Sincerly,

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