

The New Negro Movement

With the Addition of the Beginning of Slavery

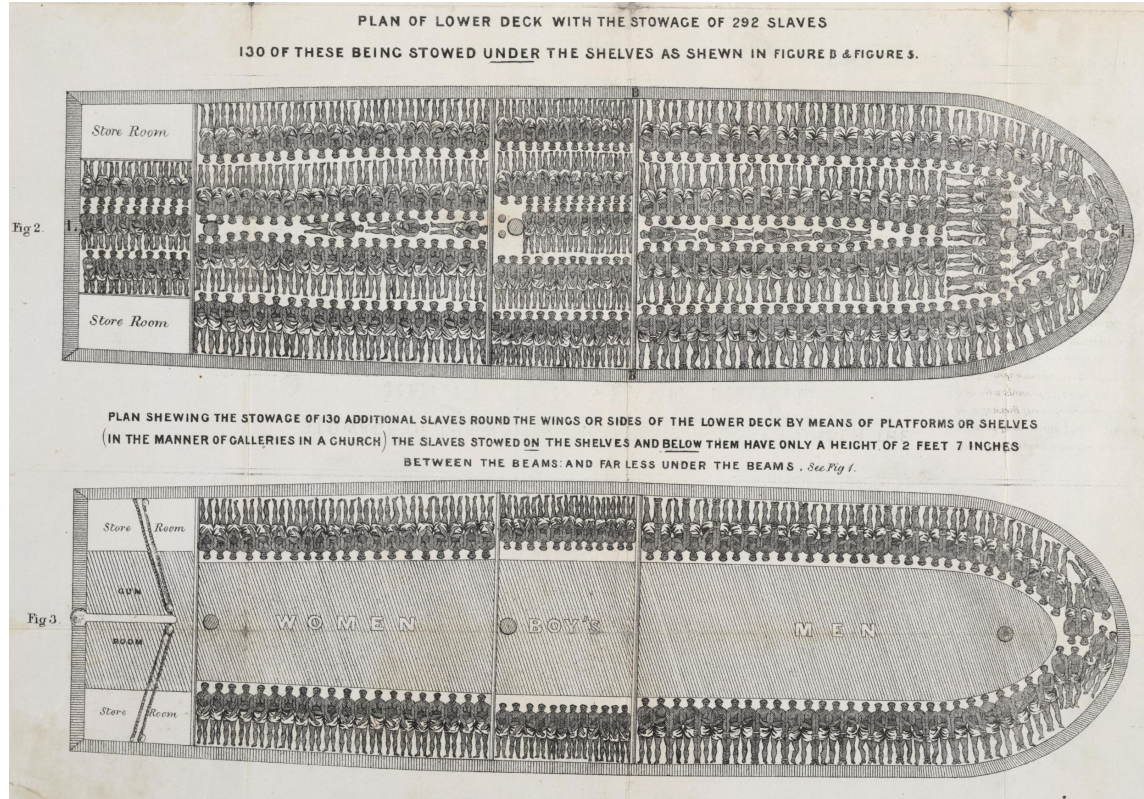
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History:

During the 1600's the English brought over the African Americans from Africa (also known as the Transatlantic Trade or Middle Passage) so they can make the African People work.

While there were Indentured Slaves they knew that once they had paid off their debt they would not have any workers left. The whites believed that the African Americans were the right people to work for free. They believed that white was the superior color so they forced the African Americans to work in plantations and soon in factories.

Pictures from the Transatlantic Trade.

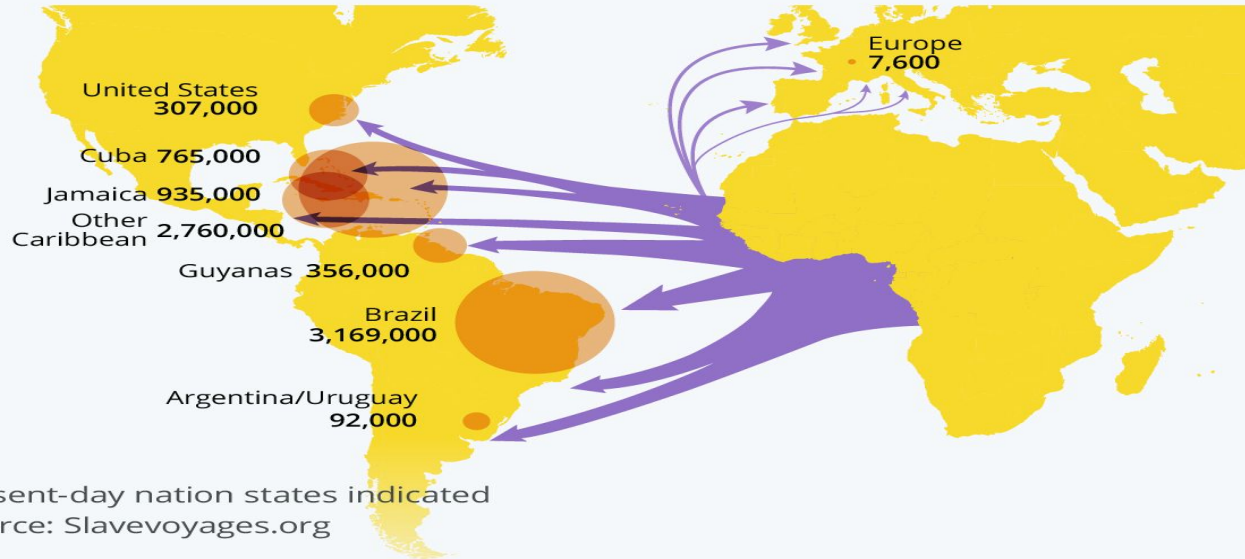


The whites were super ruthless that the made sure all the American Americans who were forced to come to America had to fit in one ship. No one had personal space. If an African American tried to escape and was caught they would be killed at the spot.

Middle Passage Map

The Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade Uprooted Millions

Number of enslaved Africans arriving on the American continent (1514-1866)



Present-day nation states indicated
Source: Slavevoyages.org

The map the is being shown on the side indicates the different areas African Americans were brought starting from the 1500's against their will.



Additional Pictures



The abuse that was given to the African Americans while they were being brought to the Americas. While they may have been forced to go to another country they were still abused due to the fact that their skin color was not “approved” by society standards.

1920's Harlem Renaissance

The time where African Americans were given recognition because of their ability to sing dance write poems and draw. This however did not give them full freedom. They were still forced to work and they still did not have a say. The Harlem Renaissance was ultimately created to entertain the white people because there were still parts of America (the South) that were still racist and believed that they were superior. The south still had slavery and had no intention of abolish slavery. However this was the moment for African Americans to show the world the type of people they really are and that they can do so much more than just growing crops or working in plantation fields and factories.

Images From Harlem Renaissance:



Actions of what people did during the Harlem Renaissance. Music was a huge part of the people's everyday life. At night they would go to a bar and sit just to listen to African American play Jazz. The Harlem Renaissance also led to the African Americans to get together so they can fight for freedom. The Renaissance helped the African Americans get whites to help them fight. While some whites did not like African Americans most of them did fight with them. Especially the ones in the north. They believed that everyone was equal which led them to fight for the African Americans.

The New Negro Movement, Sonia Delgado Tall

- “ By turning to Africa, many African American writers as well as a few White Africanists helped to create a positive identity for Black Americans, yet their itineraries differed greatly, and their views would often be dismissed in the long process of a people in search of their roots, which official history had attempted to suppress.” (292)
- “As for Africa, it still was "the dark continent" in European colonial literature and, consequently, in the White American culture of the 1920s. There was a direct correlation between the inferior status of Blacks in America and that of colonized Africans” (289)

The New Negro Movement by Tall talked about the Harlem Renaissance. The author talked about different writers and what they believed was happening in American and in parts of Europe. For example the second quote talks about how the Europeans liked what the African Americans can do however they still believed that the Africans in Africa were not capable of the recognition so they decided to call Africa the dark continent.

Important Figures

Some important figures who believed and fought for freedom:

- W.E.B Dubois: writer, teacher, sociologist and activist (1)
- John Lewis : an American statesman and civil rights leader (2)



W.E.B Dubois “The Salvation of American Negroes Lies in Socialism” Quotes

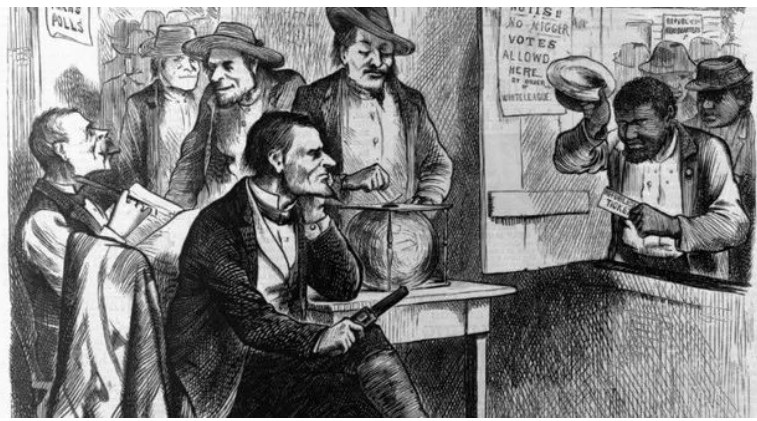
- I only mention now the fact that former Senator Lehman of New York represented the vote of 5 million citizens who went to the polls, while Senator Eastland of Mississippi represented less than 150 thousand voters. (389)
- There was no effective candidate for the Presidency in the last national election who stood pledged for peace, disarmament, abolition of the draft, lower taxes,(390)
- At the very time when the colonial peoples were trying desperately to have food and freedom, powerful Americans became obsessed by the ambition to have North America replace Britain as the empire upon which the sun never dared to set (390)
- There are nearly 40 percent of our families who receive less than \$2,000 a year and over six million of our 46 1/2 million families receive less than \$500. (392)

While it may seem that the African Americans had gain their freedom poverty was not an issue that had been fixed. To add on the African Americans were not paid the same which caused them to have a hard time trying to provide for there family. Furthermore laws like the grandfather clauses were created to prevent African Americans from voting. This caused voting rates in multiple cities to be super low.

John Lewis “The Revolution Is at Hand” Quotes

- We march today for jobs and freedom, but we have nothing to be proud of, for hundreds and thousands of our brothers are not here—for they have no money for their transportation, for they are receiving starvation wages . . . or no wages at all.(383)
- The voting section of this bill will not help the thousands of citizens who want to vote; will not help the citizens of Mississippi, of Alabama and Georgia who are qualified to vote, who are without a sixth-grade education. “One Man, One Vote,” is the African cry. (384)
- In some parts of the South we have worked in the fields from sun-up to sundown for twelve dollars a week. (384)

While they may have had a few right mostly all of them were not in effect. African Americans were still fighting to get paid equally and were fighting for the rights to vote.



The images on the side show the actions done by the white people to prevent African Americans from voting. From creating a literacy test to point guns towards their faces so they could not vote.

Work Cited

- Delgado-Tall, Sonia. "The New Negro Movement and the African Heritage in a Pan-Africanist Perspective." *Journal of Black Studies*, vol. 31, no. 3, 2001, pp. 288–310. *JSTOR*, www.jstor.org/stable/2668034. Accessed 15 Dec. 2020.
- Marable, Manning, and Leith Mullings. *Let Nobody Turn Us Around: Voices of Resistance, Reform, and Renewal : an African American Anthology*. Lanham: Rowman & Littlefield, 2000. Print.