

Name _____

Date _____

Harlem Renaissance

Read each question and circle the correct answer.

1. The Harlem Renaissance was

- A. a cultural and artistic movement of the 1920s and 30s, led by African-Americans.
- B. a cultural and artistic movement of the 1880s and 90s, led by Italian-Americans.
- C. a campaign to revitalize Harlem in the early 2000s.
- D. a post-World War II religious revival.

2. During the Great Migration, African-Americans

- A. moved south seeking improved economic opportunities and better weather.
- B. moved north seeking job opportunities and an escape from racial terrorism.
- C. found new artistic outlets and an escape from racial terrorism in the west.
- D. enjoyed better weather and higher quality housing without moving.

3. Which of the following was a significant part of the Harlem Renaissance?

- A. new ideas about immigration
- B. new ideas about blackness in America
- C. increased awareness of women's rights
- D. increased interest in Italian Renaissance art

4. W.E.B. DuBois' theory of double consciousness describes the

- A. split between residents of Harlem and residents of greater New York City.
- B. split between black identity and American identity.
- C. challenges of being biracial.
- D. act of sleepwalking.

5. Marcus Garvey encouraged African-Americans to

- A. migrate to Africa.
- B. stay in the south of the US.
- C. buy property and become landlords.
- D. create art and literature about topics other than race.

6. The word “renaissance” refers to a

- A. depression.
- B. celebration.
- C. revolution.
- D. rebirth.

7. During the Harlem Renaissance, many African-Americans

- A. rallied against police violence.
- B. left the United States for Europe.
- C. redefined their identities through art.
- D. ran for public office in huge numbers.

8. The musical ***Shuffle Along*** was significant because it was

- A. the first time an African-American was allowed to perform on Broadway.
- B. produced by African-Americans and performed by white New Yorkers.
- C. written, produced and performed by African-Americans.
- D. the end of the Harlem Renaissance.

9. Writers like Zora Neale Hurston and Claude McKay often explored themes of

- A. youth and beauty.
- B. race and racism.
- C. love and power.
- D. war and peace.

10. Which of these best describes the meaning of Langston Hughes’ “Dreams”?

- A. Life is meaningless without dreams.
- B. All birds need at least two wings to fly.
- C. It is difficult to understand another person.
- D. Only pursue dreams that are possible to achieve.