

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

# James Baldwin

Use the text to answer each question below.

1. As a young Black man in a **climate** of legal segregation, James Baldwin experienced many instances of racism and discrimination. He described one episode in Trenton, New Jersey, in 1943 that particularly unsettled him. He entered a restaurant, where a waitress told him he couldn't be served because he was Black. This refusal of service ignited his already **surging** rage, and he threw a glass of water at the waitress. The glass hit a mirror and shattered. Baldwin managed to escape before the police came. Writing about the incident in the acclaimed essay collection *Notes of a Native Son*, he said, "I could not get over two facts, both equally difficult for the imagination to grasp, and one was that I could have been murdered. But the other was that I had been ready to commit murder. I saw nothing very clearly but I did see this: that my life, my real life, was in danger, and not from anything other people might do but from the hatred that I carried in my own heart."

Why did Baldwin find the restaurant incident particularly unsettling?

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| A. He was detained by the police for the first time in his life. | B. He realized how much anger he had internalized.             |
| C. He severely injured the waitress he threw the glass at.       | D. He couldn't believe that racism still existed in the North. |

2. Later in 1943, Baldwin moved to Greenwich Village, a neighborhood in New York City that was popular with artists and writers. He worked odd jobs to support himself while writing a novel. In 1948, he moved to Paris. He hoped that leaving the US would help prevent him from being pigeonholed as a Black writer. He also wanted to come to terms with his sexual orientation, which he felt did not fit into any one category. He ended up living in France for most of his life. Baldwin experienced **prolific** creativity in Paris. His semi-autobiographical first novel, *Go Tell It on the Mountain*, was published in 1953, followed by *Giovanni's Room* in 1955, *Another Country* in 1962, and more. In his novels, Baldwin explored themes that were controversial at the time, including gay and interracial relationships. Rather than the one-dimensional caricatures that these identities were often given in fiction, his characters had nuances and complexities that more accurately represented their humanity.

Based on the passage, with which of these statements would Baldwin most likely have agreed?

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| A. It is not easy, or necessary, to label ourselves as just one thing.                             | B. It is better to write with our imaginations rather than draw from our own experiences. |
| C. It is important to fit ourselves into neat categories so other people can better understand us. | D. It is a mistake to leave the place where you were born.                                |

3. In addition to his novels, Baldwin gained notoriety for his collections of essays, including *\*Notes of a Native Son\** (1955), *\*Nobody Knows My Name: More Notes of a Native Son\** (1961), and *\*The Fire Next Time\** (1963). His writing was largely about Black identity and the struggle of Black Americans in a racist system. His keen observations made him a leading voice of the civil rights movement, and his gift for **\*\*oratory\*\*** made him a popular public speaker. Much of Baldwin's writing was aimed at White people. He called for them to open their eyes to the uncomfortable reality of how Black people were treated in the past and present and examine their own role in upholding that system. He demanded that White Americans recognize Black people's humanity. Baldwin always called himself an "American writer" as opposed to a "Black writer." Members of the Black Arts Movement in the 1960s and '70s criticized him because he often wrote to and for White people instead of focusing solely on Black audiences. Baldwin argued that addressing White people was the most realistic way to bring about societal change. By staying away from both mainstream Black and White literary trends of the time, Baldwin's work was iconoclastic and wholly individual.

According to the passage, why did Baldwin often write for White audiences?

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| A. He didn't think Black people wanted to talk about racism.                      | B. He didn't think Black people trusted him.                                |
| C. He believed addressing White people was a more realistic way to effect change. | D. He believed addressing White people would bring him more money and fame. |