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by Harlem Harlem

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Harlem Renaissance

Institution Affiliation

Course Title

Date

3 Harlem Renaissance Writers/Poets/Playwrights (not Langston Hughes or Zora Neal Hurston) at least one must be a woman.

Claude McKay

On September 15, 1889, Claude McKay was born and later died in Chicago on May 22, 1948. He was an American poet and writer. McKay went to New York in 1914 after attending Kansas State Teachers college and Tuskegee Institute and took part in “The Liberator". The shockwave of American prejudice caused McKay to turn from the liberalism of his youth. However, with the publication of two poetry books, one known as "Spring in New Hampshire," printed in 1920, and the other one "Harlem Shadows" published in 1922, McKay turn out to be the first and the most aggressive voice of the Harlem Renaissance. However, "Home to Harlem" was the most famous novel of Claude McKay (Britannica,2021).

Angelina Weld Grimke

In Boston, Angelina Weld Grimke was born on 27th February, 1880, and later pass away on 10th June, 1958, in New York. Angelina was an African-American poet and a playwright as well, a significant forerunner of the Harlem Renaissance. In 1902, Angelina graduated from Boston's regular school for Gymnastics. She later became an English Teacher in Washington D.C as she supplemented her studies at the University of Harvard with summer Courses. Grimke also started to write articles and poems in the early 1900s expressing her concerns about racism and the plight of Africans in Americans. She was the first author to write a play (Rachel) that addressed black issues.

Jean Toomer

On December 26, 1894, Jean Toomer was born in Washington, D.C, and later died in March 1967. Jean was a poet, novelist, and playwright as well. His most well-known work, "Cane," was printed in 1923, and critics welcomed it for its literary investigation and description of black-American characters as well as Culture. Jean also wrote expansively for the "Dial," among other little magazines, and was the writer of several experimental plays (Singh,2010).

3 Harlem Renaissance Visual Artists (photographer, painter, sculptor) at least one must be a man.

Meta Vaux Warrick Fuller (sculptor).

Meta Vaux Warrick Fuller was born on 9th June, 1877, and later expired on 18th March, 1968. Meta was a black-American artist who was prominent for her celebrating Afrocentric themes. She was a artist, theater designer, poet, and sculptor of the African experience in America, at the forefront of the Harlem Renaissance. Warrick had gained a repute in Paris as a famous sculptor at the turn of the twentieth century. She was an Auguste Rodin protegee and has been designated one of her era's top-most imaginative African artists. However, through using horror-rooted figural style and deciding to portray events of ethnic inequality, Meta used her platform to discourse social traumas of black Americans.

6 Carl Van Vechten (Photographer)

Carl Van Vechten was born on June 17, 1880, in Cedar Rapids, U.S., and later died on December 24, 1964. Carl was both an American writer and artistic photographer who was Harlem Renaissance's patron. Vechten graduated from Chicago University in 1903 and worked at the New York Times as a sub music critic. However, he became fascinated by sponsoring black writers and

artists. Vechten was an enthusiastic gatherer of ephemera and books connecting to African arts and letters and a regular tourist to Harlem.

Laura Wheeler Waring (painter)

Laura Wheeler Waring was born on 16th May, 1887, in Harford and pass away on 3rd February, 1948, in Philadelphia. Wheeler was an American painter and a teacher famous for her portraits of eminent Black Americans that she made throughout the Harlem Renaissance. She was a teacher of art for thirty years at the University of Cheyney, Pennsylvania. Alongside teaching, the wheeler did a lot of painting. Her painting illustrated African American subjects, and they(paintings) appeared in several books and magazines. A year after Laura's Death, the university of Howard Gallery held an exhibition of her work (Brown,2019).

200-word biography on them and include what made you choose that artist.

Claude McKay biography.

Early Life.

Festus Claudius McKay was born on 15th September, 1889, in place known as Clarendon Parish, in Jamaica. McKay's father and mother always talked about their respective Ashanti and Malagasy heritage. He, however, unified his pride for Africa with affection for British poetry. McKay learned both poetry and philosophy with Walter Jekyll (Englishman), who pushed him to produce poetry using his Jamaican language.

Literary Career.

In the year 1912, McKay's initial books of verse, "Songs of Jamaica" and "Constab Ballads," were printed by a London Publication house. McKay then moved to the U.S using the

money Jamaican Institute of Science and Art awarded him. For two years, he studied at Kansas State College and Tuskegee institute. He later migrated to New York in 1914 and settled in Harlem. In 1917, McKay printed his following poems under the pseudonym, Eli Edwards. His more poems were in the radical periodical liberator as well as Pearson's magazine. The liberator poems constituted *If We Must Die,* which posed a threat of vengeance due to ethnic prejudice and exploitation. However, this piece became his renowned work.

Later life and Demise

Claude went thru numerous challenges changes towards the culmination of his life. He incorporated Catholicism and legitimately became a citizen of America in 1940. McKay later died of a heart attack on 22nd May, 1948, in Chicago, Illinois.

I chose this artist because he was a central figure in the Harlem Renaissance.

200-word essay on the relationship between the Harlem Renaissance and the Black Freedom Movement. Why is it essential or not?

The Harlem Renaissance and the Black Freedom Movement are significant for black Americans because they both played a crucial role in fighting for African Americans and their Culture in the American land. The Black Freedom Movement is also known as the Civil Rights Movement directed by Martin Luther King Jr, the Little Rock Nine, and others. The main aim of this movement was to fight for justice and equity for black Americans. It took place between the 1950s and 1960s. As a result of this movement, segregation, blacks' discrimination in employment and housing, and voters' suppression were ended.

On the other hand, the Harlem Renaissance was the initial time in the History of the U.S, whereby a group of black writers, poets, and playwrights grabbed the opportunity to express

themselves. The two essential circumstances which nurtured this situation were; contact of American Negro's with other blacks from diverse parts of the world and migration of vast numbers of blacks to major Northern industrial areas from the south. However, Harlem Renaissance succeeded in bringing the black experience into light within American cultural History. The legacy of the Harlem Renaissance redefined the view of black Americans by America and the world at large (Grimes, 2017).

Reference

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