Kathleen Kirchner

“Racism in the United States 1920 and 30s” Response

Racism in the in the United States in the 1920s and 1930s was a serious problem. Even though the thirteenth amendment of the United States Constitution abolished slavery, “The abolition of slavery was not at all synonymous with racial equality” (Domina xi). Many African-Americans were still seeking for their voice and identity. Many African-Americans had moved from the Southern states to the Northern states in hope for a better future during a time known as the Harlem Renaissance. “African-Americans brought forth their own culture onto the scene from music to publishings, businesses, and even the arts, the culture and African-American people grew exponentially after the end of the first world war” (Bryant). Luckily for current day readers, African-Americas faced the difficulties of racism during the Harlem Renaissance and it was the “[...] start of something new as they integrated their works with whites and gave influence to the generations after them to become writers, musicians, and artists” (Bryant). The generations following the Harlem Renaissance are fortunate to witness that even though times are tough, you can preserve through anything and create your own voice.

Works Cited

Bryant, Karen. “Racism in the United States 1920 and 30s.” English 1031 Discussion Group 1 Response, Blackboard. January, 20165. Web

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