HARLEM RENAISSANCE

ART - MUSIC - LITERATURE




My name _____ Date _____

Music Station

Read the steps. Then read the listening guide.

Picture The Train North. Made for the product by Bright Path Sped. Jazz grew as musicians moved north.

1. Read the listening guide on page 35.
2. Answer the questions on page 36.
3. Fill in the listening chart on page 37. Your teacher may play a song for it.

Words to know

59 PAGES

THREE STATIONS AND A GALLERY WALK

GRADES 7-12

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One classroom license

- This file is for one classroom: one teacher, one group of students.
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This is a fillable PDF

- Open it in a PDF reader (Adobe Acrobat Reader, Preview, or your browser), click into a line or a box, type, and Save As.
- The name line, every answer box, every ruled work box and every check box on the student pages are type-in fields, and so are the tracker, class grid, team note and family page. You can also print any page and write by hand.
- It works offline. No account, no subscription, no internet connection needed after you download it.

Print at 100 percent

Turn off fit to page and shrink to fit so the ruled lines stay 0.34 inch apart. Every student page is black and white inside a colored border, so it still reads when copied in black and white.

Student work

A filled-in tracker, class grid or team note carries a real student's name. Keep it in the data folder, and use a first name only on any page that leaves your hands.

Need help?

If a field will not behave or a page will not print the way you expect, use Ask a Question on the product page. Every question is read, and a fix ships as a free update.

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PREVIEW

Station Rotation

Three stations, three groups, three rounds. Write the students in each group in the last row.

Round	Group A	Group B	Group C
Round 1	Art	Music	Literature
Round 2	Music	Literature	Art
Round 3	Literature	Art	Music
Students			

Station	Pages	Hand out
Art	29 to 33	Station card and picture (reuse them), questions and organizer (one each)
Music	34 to 37	Station card and guide (reuse them), questions and chart (one each), a recording if you have one
Literature	38 to 42	Station card and poems (reuse them), questions and chart (one each)

Set up

- Print the station card and source pages once for each station. They have no writing space, so they can stand on a table or be slipped into sleeves.
- Print the questions and organizer pages for every student.
- After round 3, students fill in the gallery walk sheet (page 43).
- Minutes at each station: write your own number in the box.

Time and notes

Minutes at each station

Notes

PREVIEW

My name _____ Date _____

Before and After Check

Write a letter in the Before box now and the After box when you finish.

Write the letter of the best answer. Guess if you are not sure. Fill in **Before** now, and **After** when you finish the unit.

1. What was the Harlem Renaissance?
   - **A** A burst of Black art, music and writing, mostly in the 1920s
   - **B** A war in Europe
   - **C** A new kind of train

   Before [ ] After [ ]

2. In which city was the Harlem Renaissance centered?
   - **A** Chicago
   - **B** New York City
   - **C** Atlanta

   Before [ ] After [ ]

3. Which kind of music was a big part of it?
   - **A** Opera
   - **B** Country
   - **C** Jazz

   Before [ ] After [ ]

4. Which of these people was a poet?
   - **A** Duke Ellington
   - **B** Langston Hughes
   - **C** Louis Armstrong

   Before [ ] After [ ]

5. What was the Great Migration?
   - **A** Black Americans moving from the South to northern cities
   - **B** A famous painting
   - **C** A jazz concert

   Before [ ] After [ ]

One thing I already know about the Harlem Renaissance is...

PREVIEW

My name _____ Date _____

Reading 1: The Short Read

Read the story. Then write the main idea.

The 1910s to the 1930s

The Harlem Renaissance was a time, mostly in the 1920s, when Black writers, musicians and artists created a burst of new work. Harlem is a neighborhood in New York City. In the years before, millions of Black Americans left the South in what is called the Great Migration. They hoped for better jobs and more freedom than they had under unfair segregation laws. Many settled in Harlem, and it became a center of Black culture and pride. Musicians such as Louis Armstrong and Duke Ellington played jazz. Writers such as Langston Hughes and Zora Neale Hurston wrote about Black life in America, and artists such as Aaron Douglas painted it. Their work showed the pride, hopes and struggles of Black Americans to the whole country. The Great Depression, which began in 1929, brought hard times to Harlem, and the movement slowed in the 1930s. Its art, music and ideas still matter today.

Main idea: What is this reading mostly about?

Check what you read. Write the letter in the box.

1. Where was the center of the Harlem Renaissance?
   - **A** Harlem, a neighborhood in New York City
   - **B** Chicago, Illinois
   - **C** New Orleans, Louisiana

2. Why did many Black families move north in the Great Migration?
   - **A** To join the army
   - **B** To farm in the mountains
   - **C** To find better jobs and more freedom

3. What event brought hard times to Harlem and helped end the movement?
   - **A** The Great Depression
   - **B** A war with Spain
   - **C** A flood in New York

PREVIEW

My name _____ Date _____

Reading 2C: Writers and Artists

Read the story. Then write the main idea and why it mattered.

The 1920s and the 1930s

Writers and artists of the Harlem Renaissance told the stories of Black life in their own voices. Langston Hughes, a poet, used the rhythms of jazz and blues in his poems, and his first book of poetry, The Weary Blues, came out in 1926. Zora Neale Hurston, a writer who also studied cultures as an anthropologist, collected folk stories from Black communities in the South and wrote novels. Claude McKay, born in Jamaica, published a book of poems called Harlem Shadows in 1922. Countee Cullen wrote poems about being Black in America. Aaron Douglas, a painter, used bold shapes and layers of color to show Black history and pride. Magazines such as The Crisis, which the NAACP began in 1910, printed their work. Together they showed readers that Black Americans had rich stories to tell, and they inspired writers and artists in the years that followed.

Main idea: What is this reading mostly about?

Why it mattered: Why is this important to the story?

Check what you read. Write the letter in the box.

1. Which writer used the rhythms of jazz and blues in his poems? ☐
   - **A** Langston Hughes
   - **B** Zora Neale Hurston
   - **C** Aaron Douglas

2. What did Aaron Douglas use to show Black history and pride? ☐
   - **A** Songs and records
   - **B** Poems and plays
   - **C** Paintings with bold shapes and layers of color

PREVIEW

My name _____ Date _____

Timeline: Dates

Write the date for each event.

1926	1910	1929	1922	1927	About 1916

Pick each date from the bank. Use the readings to help you.

1. Ellington at the Cotton Club _____
2. The Crisis Begins _____
3. The Weary Blues Published _____
4. The Great Depression Begins _____
5. Great Migration Grows _____
6. Harlem Shadows Published _____

Which event happened because of an earlier one? Explain.

PREVIEW

My name _____ Date _____

Comic Strip, Part A

Draw each part of the story. Write what people say.

Tell the story in pictures. Use the readings to help you.

1 Life in the South

Draw a family deciding to leave.

What people say:

2 The train north

Draw the family on a train.

What people say:

3 Arriving in Harlem

Draw the family on a Harlem street.

What people say:

4 Poets and writers

Draw a writer with a book of poems.

What people say:

PREVIEW

My name _____ Date _____

Claim, Evidence, Reasoning

Plan your answer. Write a claim, evidence and reasoning.

Question: What was the main reason Harlem became the center of the Harlem Renaissance?

Use facts from the readings, pages 9 to 12, and the sources.

The main cause was ____ because ____. For example, ____. This shows that ____ because ____.

Claim: What was the main cause?

Evidence: Give two facts from the readings or the sources.

Reasoning: Explain how your facts prove your claim.

PREVIEW

My name _____ Date _____

Quiz, Part B

Read each one. Write the letter of the best answer.

Write the letter of the best answer in the box.

7 Which instrument did Louis Armstrong play?

A Violin
B Trumpet
C Flute

8 Which writer also studied cultures and collected folk stories?

A Zora Neale Hurston
B Countee Cullen
C Aaron Douglas

9 Which writer was born in Jamaica?

A Zora Neale Hurston
B Duke Ellington
C Claude McKay

10 What was the Cotton Club?

A A magazine for writers
B A Harlem club where Ellington's orchestra played
C A factory in Detroit

11 What was The Crisis?

A A jazz record
B A painting by Aaron Douglas
C A magazine that printed Black writers and artists

12 In this story, what does the word segregation mean?

A Keeping groups of people apart by race
B Moving to a new city
C Making up music

PREVIEW

My name _____ Date _____

Cut and Paste 3

Cut out the six pieces. Paste them in order.

Paste the events in order, first to last. The timeline page (15) can help.

First	Second	Third

Fourth	Fifth	Sixth

Cut on the dashed lines: six pieces, one cut across and two cuts down.

Langston Hughes publishes his first book of poems, The Weary Blues.	The NAACP begins its magazine, The Crisis.	The Great Depression begins and hard times reach Harlem.
Black families begin moving north in large numbers in the Great Migration.	Duke Ellington's orchestra begins playing at the Cotton Club.	Claude McKay publishes the poetry book Harlem Shadows.

Which event do you think was the turning point? Why?

PREVIEW

My name _____ Date _____

Art Questions



Look at the picture on page 30. Answer each question.

Observe: what do you see?

1. Name four shapes you can find in the picture.

2. List every color you see. How many colors are there?

Infer: what do you think it means?

3. What feeling or sound does the picture give you? What in the picture makes you think so?

4. Why might an artist put big rings behind the people?

Connect: how does it fit what you read?

5. Reading 2B (page 11) is about jazz. What in this picture shows jazz?

6. Reading 2C (page 12) says painters like Aaron Douglas used bold shapes and layers of color. Where do you see bold shapes and layers here?

PREVIEW

My name _____ Date _____

Music Station

Read the steps. Then read the listening guide.



Picture: The Train North. Made for this product by Bright Path Sped. Jazz grew as musicians moved north.

1. Read the listening guide on page 35.
2. Answer the questions on page 36.
3. Fill in the listening chart on page 37. Your teacher may play a song for it.

Words to know

improvise: make up music on the spot

swing: a strong, bouncy rhythm

call and response: one player or singer calls and another answers

blues: music that began in Black communities in the South, often about hard times and strong feelings

PREVIEW

My name _____ Date _____

Listening Organizer

Fill in the chart while you listen or read.

Your teacher may play Louis Armstrong, "West End Blues" (1928), or Duke Ellington, "Mood Indigo" (1930).

Listen 1

Song or clip (write the title)

Instruments I heard or read about:

☐ trumpet ☐ sax ☐ piano ☐ bass ☐ drums ☐ voice

Call and response: write C for each call and R for each answer.

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

The rhythm is: ☐ steady ☐ swingy

Listen 2

Song or clip (write the title)

Instruments I heard or read about:

☐ trumpet ☐ sax ☐ piano ☐ bass ☐ drums ☐ voice

Call and response: write C for each call and R for each answer.

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

The rhythm is: ☐ steady ☐ swingy

This music shows Black culture in the 1920s because...

PREVIEW

My name _____ Date _____

Poem Questions

Use the poems on pages 39 and 40. Answer each question.

Observe: what do you see?

1. Which four rivers does the speaker name in Poem 1?

2. List three things the speaker sees in the window in Poem 3.

Infer: what do you think it means?

3. "My soul has grown deep like the rivers." What does the speaker mean?

4. In Poem 2, what does the speaker ask his kinsmen to do? Copy one line that shows it.

Connect: how does it fit what you read?

5. Reading 2C (page 12) says Claude McKay was born in Jamaica. Why might fruit in a New York window bring back memories of home?

6. Pick any poem. How does it show the pride, hopes or struggles of Black Americans?

PREVIEW

My name _____ Date _____

Exit Tickets

Answer the exit tickets before you leave.

Each ticket takes about two minutes. Your teacher may collect them at the door.

1. One thing I learned about the Harlem Renaissance today is...

2. Why did so many people move to Harlem? Use one fact from the readings.

3. One question I still have about the 1920s is...

4. The most important part of the Harlem Renaissance was ___ because ___.

PREVIEW

Answer Key: Main Idea, Cause, Chart

Samples for the main idea boxes on pages 9 to 12 (Reading 1 has no why-it-mattered box), cause and effect on page 16 and the chart on page 17. Accept any wording that matches the reading.

Main idea and why-it-mattered boxes

Reading	A good main idea box says	A good why-it-mattered box says
Short Read	In the 1920s, Black writers, musicians and artists in Harlem created a wave of new work that showed Black life and pride.	It showed the whole country the talent and stories of Black Americans, and people still read, hear and study that work.
Great Migration	Millions of Black Americans moved from the South to northern cities, looking for jobs and fairer lives.	It built large Black communities, like Harlem, that gave the Harlem Renaissance its audience.
Jazz and Music	Jazz grew in Black communities and, through musicians like Louis Armstrong and Duke Ellington, spread across the country.	It gave Black artists a way to reach a huge audience, even while segregation still limited who could sit in the clubs.
Writers and Artists	Writers like Langston Hughes and artists like Aaron Douglas told the stories of Black life in their own voices.	It showed readers that Black Americans had rich stories to tell, and it inspired the writers and artists who came after.

Cause and Effect page 16

#	Cause (printed)	A good effect says
1	Northern factories needed workers and paid better wages.	Many Black families moved north in the Great Migration.
2	Millions of Black Americans settled in Harlem and other northern cities.	Large Black communities grew, with new readers, listeners and artists.
3	Radio and records carried jazz across the country.	People of many backgrounds heard jazz, and Black musicians became famous.
4	The Great Depression began in 1929 and jobs disappeared.	Hard times hit Harlem, and the Harlem Renaissance slowed.

Figures Chart page 17

Who	Field	A good answer says
Langston Hughes	Poetry	Wrote poems with the rhythms of jazz and blues; his first book was The Weary Blues (1926).
Louis Armstrong	Music	A trumpet player and singer from New Orleans who became a famous jazz star.
Zora Neale Hurston	Writing	A novelist who also studied cultures and collected folk stories from Black communities.
Duke Ellington	Music	A pianist, composer and bandleader whose orchestra began at the Cotton Club in 1927.
Claude McKay	Poetry	A poet born in Jamaica who published the book Harlem Shadows in 1922.
Aaron Douglas	Art	A painter who used bold shapes and layers of color to show Black history and pride.
Countee Cullen	Poetry	A poet who wrote about being Black in America.

PREVIEW

Stations: Teacher Notes

What is in each station, where it comes from and what to say before students start.

The poems and the public domain

- **The Negro Speaks of Rivers** by Langston Hughes, published in 1921. **If We Must Die** by Claude McKay, published in 1919. **The Tropics in New York** by Claude McKay, published in 1920.
- A work published before 1931 is in the public domain in the United States. Outside the United States, check your own rule.
- The 1921 title uses a word that was common then and is not used that way today. Say so before students read it.
- *If We Must Die* is about facing violence. Read it first and decide if it fits your class.

Where the pictures come from

- The four pictures (Night Band, Harlem Nights, The Train North, The Writer) were made for this product by Bright Path Sped.
- Night Band is an original picture built from flat shapes, rings and layers of color. It is not a painting by Aaron Douglas or any other artist, and it is not a historical photo. Add your own real artwork if you want students to compare.
- Observe, infer, connect: see what is there, reason from a clue, then tie it to a reading.
- The compare page (page 32) names three real works in museum collections: Aaron Douglas, Aspects of Negro Life mural series (1934); Archibald Motley, Blues (1929); Augusta Savage, Gamin (about 1929). No images are in this file. Find one image and show it.

The gallery walk

- After round 3, students fill in the walk sheet (page 43) from their own organizers.
- Ask three students to read one box aloud. Group the answers by station on the board.
- Ask: which station gave you the most to think about, and why?

Music without audio

- This file has no audio. Two recordings to play: Louis Armstrong, "West End Blues" (1928) and Duke Ellington, "Mood Indigo" (1930). Use another jazz or blues recording if you prefer, and write its title on the chart.
- No recording? Students fill in the chart from the listening guide on page 35.

Your standards, your words

Write your own standard or goal wording here. This page does not name one.

Standard or goal wording we use

PREVIEW

Team Note

Use this page between team meetings or when a student moves classes, to hand off what changed without writing a note from scratch. Everything below is observable, with a blank for the number or the wording your team already uses.

Student _____ Team member _____ Date _____

Page type	Covered since last note (Y/N)	Items right	Still blank
Before and After Check			
Readings			
Words to Know			
Timeline			
Quiz			
Cut and paste			

What I saw (observable, not a conclusion)

- Named the main idea of ___ of ___ readings without a prompt.
- Put the events in order on ___ of ___ (page 28).
- Used a fact from a reading or a source in the claim, evidence and reasoning pages (22, 23): yes / no / with a reminder.
- Explained what migration or segregation means in their own words: yes / no.

Next step

- Next page or set: ___, because ___ (what you saw).
- What to try in another class or at home: ___.
- What to keep doing because it is working: ___.
- Anything for the team meeting to decide: ___ (this page records what happened, never a label or a plan).

Summary, in one or two sentences, for whoever reads this next

A filled-in line, for reference

"Matched 6 of 8 words on Words to Know with no prompt on 10/3. Next step: act out poet and anthropologist with an example from the readings." That is the level of detail this page is built for. It matches the filled example on page 55.

PREVIEW

Starters and Notes

17 starters in 6 groups. Each one is a frame with a blank: the number comes off the tracker or the page itself, never from memory.

Student sentence starters

The Harlem Renaissance happened because ____.

Many families moved to Harlem because ____.

One person I studied was ____, who ____.

This mattered because it led to ____.

Feedback to a student: main idea

You named what happened. Now tell me why it mattered: what changed because of it?

You gave a main idea. Which sentence in the reading shows it?

Feedback to a student: writing

Your claim is clear. Add one more fact from a reading to back it up.

You gave the fact. Now explain how it proves your claim: this shows that ____.

Progress note starters

Wrote the main idea for ___ of ___ readings without a prompt, on ___ (date).

Put ___ of ___ events in order; used the timeline / a verbal prompt / a model.

Matched ___ of ___ words on Words to Know on ___ (date).

Family note starters

This week we read about the Harlem Renaissance, first a short read and then the full story.

At home, ask: why did so many families move to Harlem?

The home page for this week is in the folder; please send it back on ___.

Questions to ask while a student works

What happened? Why did it matter?

Who was involved? What did they want?

Which sentence in the reading tells you that?

PREVIEW