

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

African-American Visual Arts



The history of _____ visual arts is a vivid tapestry of stories, struggles, and triumphs. From the early _____ century, African-American artists began to gain recognition, often depicting the realities of their lives in a society that was not always welcoming. One such artist, Henry Ossawa _____, became well-known for his religious paintings and landscapes. His work was a beacon of inspiration during a time when _____ barriers were high.

During the Harlem _____ in the 1920s, African-American art experienced a significant boom. This movement, centered in _____ City's Harlem, was a cultural awakening that celebrated black identity and history. Artists like Aaron _____ became prominent, using art to explore African heritage and the African-American experience. His style blended _____ with traditional African motifs, creating a unique visual language.

The Civil Rights _____ of the 1950s and 1960s further ignited African-American art. Artists used their _____ as a tool for social change, highlighting the struggles and _____ faced by African-Americans. A notable figure during this era was Romare _____, whose collages depicted the daily life and culture of African-Americans with a vivid and expressive _____.

In contemporary times, African-American art continues to evolve and inspire. Artists like Kara _____ use their art to discuss themes of race, gender, and identity. Her silhouettes and installations challenge _____ to confront uncomfortable aspects of American history.

African-American art is not just a part of _____ culture; it's a reflection of the resilience and creativity of a community that has contributed significantly to the global art _____. It's a testament to the power of art to transcend barriers and tell compelling stories of _____.

racial

modernism

Renaissance

Bearden

19th

scene

work

Movement

Walker

Tanner

African-American

humanity

injustices

American

New York

Douglas

viewers

style