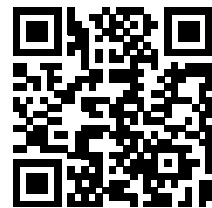


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# Harlem Renaissance and African-American Art



The Harlem Renaissance was a \_\_\_\_\_ revival that celebrated African-American heritage and arts. It took place in the \_\_\_\_\_ and early 1930s, primarily in the Harlem neighborhood of New York City. This movement was significant for its \_\_\_\_\_ on all forms of African-American artistic expression, including visual arts, literature, and \_\_\_\_\_. Artists like Aaron Douglas and Augusta Savage were central figures, using their \_\_\_\_\_ to depict the realities and dreams of African-American life. Their work was characterized by themes of \_\_\_\_\_, equality, and the \_\_\_\_\_ of black Americans. The Renaissance also helped establish African-American galleries and \_\_\_\_\_, providing platforms for artists to showcase their work. This period was not just about art; it was a \_\_\_\_\_ of African-American culture and identity. The movement encouraged a new appreciation for folklore and \_\_\_\_\_, blending them with modern forms and techniques. Education played a key role, as \_\_\_\_\_ and other institutions began to incorporate African-American art into their \_\_\_\_\_. Ultimately, the Harlem Renaissance laid the groundwork for the civil rights movement by promoting racial \_\_\_\_\_ and social equality through the arts.

- impact
- cultural
- pride
- music
- schools
- tradition
- 1920s
- renaissance
- dignity
- curricula
- art
- freedom
- museums