

The Great Migration Closed Notes

Shifting Demographics

- In 1910, _____ of African Americans lived in the _____
- Growing racism and a lack of economic opportunities in the South pushed more than _____ million African Americans to migrate _____
- The pull northward was also enhanced by _____
- This boosted the demand for northern _____, but left the North with a shortage of _____
- By 1970, the percentage of African Americans living in the South had fallen to just _____

What is the Great Migration?

- The Great Migration was a massive relocation of _____ from the rural Southern states to cities of the North.
- The First Wave: _____ (1.6 million people).
- After 1930 the migration slowed down a bit because of the _____.
- The Second Wave: 1940-1970

Geography

- People followed these typical migration routes:
- FROM _____ states like Georgia and the Carolinas TO northeast cities like _____ and Philadelphia

- FROM south-central states like _____ and Alabama TO Great Lakes cities like _____ and Detroit
- FROM southwest states like _____ and Louisiana TO far & midwest states like _____ and Minneapolis

The Emancipation Proclamation

- Enslaved African Americans were freed by the Emancipation Proclamation in _____
- Four million people are now free, but _____
- Many left in search of work, but most of them _____ in the South

Life for Freedmen

- Many freedmen returned to the plantations as _____
- Sharecroppers are farmers who _____ the land from the landowners in exchange for a share of the _____ produced
- They were able to keep their _____ together, but they did not experience many other _____ from their previous life as slaves

Jim Crow South

- African Americans received little _____ in the South
- “Jim Crow Laws” segregated races.
- _____ was commonplace:
- Over 2,800 victims of lynch mobs from 1882 to 1930 in 10 Southern states.
- 2,500 victims were Black.

The Boll Weevil

- The boll weevil is one of the most destructive cotton _____ in North America.
- By the mid-1920s, it had entered all cotton-growing regions in the U.S.

- This devastated the cotton industry and the people who relied on it as their main source of _____

World War One

- World War I brought a halt to European _____ to supply American factories in the North.
- The War called for massive production of _____ and supplies. There was a severe labor _____
- Northern factories began recruiting workers from the South.

Recruitment

- Reports spread of abundant _____ opportunities in the North.
- Recruiters set up stations on street corners in Southern towns and offered _____ to young and strong men
- Recruiters published success stories in local _____ of those that had traveled to work in the North.
- These stories were _____ in public gatherings.

The Journey

- They traveled by _____, boat, bus, car, and even in horse-drawn carriages.
- Travelers were _____. African American travelers could find little to _____ on their stops.
- The journey was long and slow. Many stopped to find work along the way. This was called “_____.”
- Fares skyrocketed from _____ cents per mile in 1915 to _____ cents per mile in 1918

Urbanization

- The impact on northern cities was _____
- Between 1910 and 1920 black population increased by
 - 66 percent in New York,
 - _____ percent in Chicago,
 - over _____ percent in Detroit.
- _____ neighborhood in New York City became a major hub for African American _____