

Works Cited

Primary Resources:

Anne Spencer. 2010. *Microsoft Bing*, Microsoft,

www.bing.com/images/search?view=detailV2&ccid=nvN5nzwH&id=EDC82635DAC794E1A1A146378CE7923025094916&thid=OIP.nvN5nzwHEuEwIrYU4p2N4QHaKc&mediaurl=https%3A%2F%2Fupload.wikimedia.org%2Fwikipedia%2Fcommons%2Fa%2Fa5%2FAnne_Bethel_Spencer_in_her_wedding_dress.jpg&exph=1400&expw=993&q=anne+spencer+image&simid=608046651149911429&ck=5073BF4D015A50EC5AE2C11C226A4925&selectedIndex=0&FORM=IRPRST&ajaxhist=0&adlt=strict. Accessed 21 Feb. 2021.

We found this image on Microsoft Bing and will use this photograph of Anne Spencer to give our viewers an example of what she looked like.

Aspects of Negro Life, mural. Photograph. *Britannica ImageQuest*, Encyclopædia Britannica, 31 Aug 2017. quest.eb.com/search/132_1496030/1/132_1496030/cite. Accessed 19 Feb 2021.

We used this source as a visual representation of how the African Americans were treated in the past before they started to speak up for themselves. With this source it showed us how the past of the African-Americans really affected them.

Bing, Microsoft. Gwendolyn Bennett. 2016. *Microsoft Bing*, Microsoft,

www.bing.com/images/search?view=detailV2&ccid=qR7240H4&id=9A866E996F35D6E242679CC416EF75F227D648DD&thid=OIP.qR7240H4froLm-uiU7GFjwAAAA&mediaurl=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.literaryladiesguide.com%2Fwp-content%2Fuploads%2F2018%2F11%2FGwendolyn-B-Bennett.jpg&exph=444&expw=330&q=Gwendolyn+Bennett

&simid=608018931372851615&ck=FFDF55D6F00ADFDBCA2BA726A5BBA4D9&selectedIndex=4&FORM=IRPRST&ajaxhist=0. Accessed 21 Feb. 2021.

This is a photograph of Gwendolyn B. Bennett and we are using it to show our audience her appearance as a poet in case some people weren't aware of how she looked liked.

"Calling Dreams." *The Crisis*, vol. 19, no. 3, Jan. 1920, p. 134. *Google Books*,
books.google.com/books?id=HFoEAAAAMBAJ&printsec=frontcover&source=gbs_ge_summary_r&cad=0#v=onepage&q&f=true. Accessed 21 Feb. 2021.

This source was a vital part of our project since it is the original, virtual copy of Georgia Douglas Johnson's poem "Calling Dreams", from the actual newspaper "The Crisis". It helps us in proving that her poems really did communicate around to people by newspaper.

CLAUDE McKAY (1890-1948). - American (Jamaican-born) writer; photographed in 1920..
Fine Art. *Britannica ImageQuest*, Encyclopædia Britannica, 25 May
2016.quest.eb.com/search/140_1651983/1/140_1651983/cite. Accessed 19 Feb 2021.

This photo of Claude McKay was used to show my viewers who and what Claude McKay looked liked during his time as a poet during the Harlem Renaissance.

COLEMAN HAWKINS (1904-1969). American musician. Hawkins playing the saxophone at a wedding reception in Harlem, New York City, 1940.. Photograph. *Britannica ImageQuest*, Encyclopædia Britannica, 31 Aug
2017.quest.eb.com/search/140_1796925/1/140_1796925/cite. Accessed 20 Feb 2021.

This image provides a feeling of what the Harlem Renaissance looked and felt like during this time of pride, and creation. We used it in our historical context of The Great Migration to show how much domination of African-Americans there was in Harlem New York.

Countee Cullen. Photographer. *Britannica ImageQuest*, Encyclopædia Britannica, 25 May 2016. quest.eb.com/search/115_2836300/1/115_2836300/cite. Accessed 19 Feb 2021.

This photo was found on Britannica Image quest to show who Countee Cullen was and how he looked like during his time of popularity in the Harlem Renaissance.

The Crisis. Vols. 22-24, 1922-1924. *Google Books*,

www.google.com/books/edition/The_Crisis/KqMTAAAAYAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&dq=the+crisis+magazine+countee+cullen&pg=RA2-PA272&printsec=frontcover. Accessed 21 Feb. 2021.

We found these articles from Google Books, and used it as a primary resource since they are the digital, original, copies of volumes 22-24 containing several poems during the Harlem Renaissance from Langston Hughes (Brothers, The Negro, Two Poems, The Little Frightened Child, and The Negro Speaks of River) Georgia Douglas Johnson (Calling Dreams and an advertisement for her book "The Heart of a Woman and Other Poems"), and Anne Spencer (Dunbar).

Daily News Photos. This Rain Coated Policeman Swings at Crowd, While Comrade Tries to Hold the Police Line. 1935. *NY Daily News*, 20 Mar. 1935, www.nydailynews.com/resizer/4iGh870pUkVnXRRunaWAHFf3hO0=/800x638/top/arc-anglerfish-arc2-prod-tronc.s3.amazonaws.com/public/WAYL76FQH3RPIMO5NM2SE466FA.jpg. Accessed 21 Feb. 2021.

This photo was found off of The Daily News, we used it in our historical context portion of The Great Depression and the impact it had during the Harlem Renaissance, leading up to the Harlem Riot of 1935. This image conveys the chaos and disaster the Great

Depression caused and how badly it ended the Harlem Renaissance, where it was a time of peace and imagination.

Douglas, Aaron. *Aspects of Negro Life: An Idyll of the Deep South*. 1934. 21 July 2015, awaveofchangeexhibition.wordpress.com/2015/07/21/an-idyll-of-the-deep-south/. Accessed 20 Feb. 2021.

This drawing was used in our thesis page as it gave off the emotion and creativity occurring during the Harlem Renaissance. This drawing was a great way to set off the mood for the viewers to get a sense of Harlem Renaissance.

Eastman, Max, et al. "Spring Sonnets by Claude McKay." *The Liberator* [New York], 5th ed., May 1922, p. 16, dlib.nyu.edu/liberator/books/lib000054/#16. Accessed 20 Feb. 2021.

This primary resource appeared to us when trying to search for The Liberator which contained a lot of Claude McKay's poems. We used this to show the real copies of his poems being published in The Liberator during this time, and it included the famous mini collection of poems "Spring Sonnets".

Georgia Douglas Johnson. 2014. *Microsoft Bing*, Microsoft, www.bing.com/images/search?view=detailV2&ccid=m5iWLSYo&id=81B4F2E131BBC06D81E7BFCFB3EDEA2187D1E45D&thid=OIP.m5iWLSYoCiURM8sgXtFivgHaLH&mediaurl=https%3a%2f%2fblackthen.com%2fwp-content%2fuploads%2f2017%2f08%2fGeorgia_Douglas_Johnson.jpg&exph=900&expw=600&q=georgia+douglas+johnson+picture&simid=608042257461152603&ck=6533CF4CF8DF61F0372A5981558AB49D&selectedIndex=0&FORM=IRPRST&ajaxhist=0. Accessed 21 Feb. 2021.

We searched up images of Georgia Douglas on Microsoft Bing, to provide a visual to our audience on how she looked like.

Granger. *Depression: Harlem*. 1931. *Fine Art America*, 1 Dec. 2010,

fineartamerica.com/featured/depression-harlem-1931-granger.html.

This was a photo taken during the Great Depression in Harlem New York. We used this image to show what happened during the Great Depression and the Harlem Renaissance and how badly it affected workers.

"Heritage." *Opportunity: A Journal of Negro Life*, vol. 1, no. 12, Dec. 1923,

babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=mdp.39015005382083&view=1up&seq=385&q1=Gwendolyn%20Bennett. Accessed 21 Feb. 2021.

We used this as a visual of a primary resource since it has the virtual, original copy of Gwendolyn B. Bennett's famous poem "Heritage".

Langston Hughes. Photographer. *Britannica ImageQuest*, Encyclopædia Britannica, 25 May

2016.quest.eb.com/search/115_2837567/1/115_2837567/cite. Accessed 19 Feb 2021.

We used this photo from Britannica Image Quest to be a visual of who Langston Hughes was, most people would know how he looks like but we inserted it there for people who don't know how he looks like.

LAWRENCE: MIGRATION. - 'The Migration of the Negro, Panel no. 1.' Tempera on hardboard,

1940-41, one of a series of paintings by Jacob Lawrence on the migration of black

Americans from the south to seek jobs in northern industries during and after World War

I. Fine Art. *Britannica ImageQuest*, Encyclopædia Britannica, 25 May

2016.quest.eb.com/search/140_1698200/1/140_1698200/cite. Accessed 20 Feb 2021.

This drawing is a visual representation of how significant in size The Great Migration was, and furthermore supports our evidence that the Great Migration brought in a lot of people, allowing for a major success of the Harlem Renaissance.

McKay, Claude. "Sonnets and Songs." *The Liberator*, by Max Eastman et al., 7th ed., vol. 2, New York, Liberator Publishing Company, 1919, pp. 20-21. NYU, dlib.nyu.edu/liberator/books/lib000020/#21. Accessed 6 Dec. 2020.

This is a vital primary resource since it is the original copy of *The Liberator* which contained Claude McKay's first published selection of poems "Sonnets and songs" which allowed him to start his success in poetry during the Harlem Renaissance.

New York Daily News. *Harlem Riot Headline*. 20 Mar. 1935. *NY Daily News*, www.nydailynews.com/resizer/019jBJcJ3Hf4fXuMeVTMZmGSZg8=/800x1121/top/arc-anglerfish-arc2-prod-tronc.s3.amazonaws.com/public/6JJVHKCLOYM73ON5CJDTHZ3XKA.jpg.

We used this photograph taken from *The Daily News* to convey how big the disruption caused from the Harlem Riot of 1935 onto the Harlem Renaissance and how it ended this time of creativity in a disastrous way.

Ryan, Laura. "'Let America Be America Again': The Harlem Renaissance in the Age of Black Lives Matter." *The Modernist Review*, British Association of Modernist Studies, 9 Nov. 2020, modernistreviewcouk.wordpress.com/2020/11/09/let-america-be-america-again-the-harlem-renaissance-in-the-age-of-black-lives-matter/. Accessed 28 Jan. 2021.

This article works as a primary resource since it is an article referring to the Harlem Renaissance poems and the Black Lives Matter movement based on seeing TV reports made by CBS News. This article goes more in-depth about the connections made with the poems and the movement.

Schneider, Becky. "Before the Feast of Shushan." *The Crisis*, Feb. 1920. *The Uncommon Wealth*, uncommonwealth.virginiamemory.com/blog/2020/02/19/publishing-anne-spencer-the-crisis-february-1920/.

This website contained a lot of primary resources from "The Crisis" that were limited to us, but this one contained Anne Spencer's "Before the Feast of Shushan" poem, which allowed us to demonstrate first hand digital copy of her poems from the Harlem Renaissance.

Shoeshine, Harlem New York. 1936. John Gutmann, www.johngutmann.org/photographs/depression/05.html. Accessed 20 Feb. 2021. This photo was taken in Harlem during the Great Depression.

This supports our evidence for historical context on the Great Depression on how it hurt people terribly especially the African-Americans because they were the first to get fired for jobs at this time.

"To Usward." *The Crisis*, vol. 28, no. 1, May 1924, p. 19. *Google Books*, books.google.com/books?id=gFoEAAAAMBAAJ&printsec=frontcover&dq=the+crisis+m
agazine&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwir0cngqfzuAhUPEVkJFHXXkBXs4ChDoATAHe
gQIAxAC#v=onepage&q&f=false.

We used this as a primary resource since it had some of the rarest printed copies of Gwendolyn B. Bennett's poems that were published during the Harlem Renaissance.

"When I Am Dead." *Opportunity: A Journal of Negro Life*, vol. 1, no. 12, Dec. 1923, babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=mdp.39015005382083&view=1up&seq=391&q1=Gwendolyn%20Bennett. Accessed 21 Feb. 2021.

We used this since it contained Countee Cullen's poem "When I Am Dead" poem in its original state and it works as a primary resource since it is a virtual copy of the actual newspaper "Opportunity".

Secondary Sources:

Alexander, Margaret Walker, and William R. Ferris. "'My Idol Was Langston Hughes': The Poet, the Renaissance, and Their Enduring Influence /." *Southern Cultures*, vol. 16, no. 2, Summer 2010, p. 53. *EBSCOhost*,
search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=brb&AN=510010542&site=ehost-live.

This secondary source allowed us to use quotations from the interview with one of Langston Hughes's "fans" as she tells us what type of person Langston Hughes was and how impactful his poetry was to everyone. We quoted one of her responses to use in our page for male poets.

Anderson, Michael. "The Too-brief Career of Countee Cullen." *EBSCOhost*,
0-web-b-ebshost-com.search.livebrary.com/ehost/detail/detail?vid=16&sid=3d5df867-84e0-4dcc-86fe-59832c4d9beb%40pdc-v-sessmgr03&bdata=JnNpdGU9ZWhvc3QtbGl2ZQ%3d%3d#db=brb&AN=87002766. Accessed 21 Feb. 2021.

This secondary source was used to support our claim on our Male poets page, to show that Countee Cullen was a well known and successful poet during the Harlem Renaissance.

Andrews, William L. "African American Literature." *Britannica*, 28 July 2020,
www.britannica.com/art/African-American-literature. Accessed 6 Dec. 2020.

This helped with more background information on the people we are focusing on. It gave more information on the poems and why they wrote them.

"Anne B. Spencer," *Virginia Changemakers*, accessed February 22, 2021,

<https://edu.lva.virginia.gov/changemakers/items/show/245>.

This website helped us find more information about Anne Spencer and her importance to the Harlem Renaissance. We also quoted off one of their sentences for our "Female Poets" page.

Bing, Microsoft. Let America Be America Again, Langston Hughes. Apr. 2018. *Microsoft Bing*,

Microsoft,

www.bing.com/images/search?view=detailV2&ccid=fBbW8%2bH3&id=1872996239DFBBFF6162C58D508B29CE9836B848&thid=OIP.fBbW8-H3gHBzhRqH5QihcQHaFv&mediaurl=https%3a%2f%2fi.pinimg.com%2foriginals%2f2a%2fc0%2feb%2f2ac0ebfae9ce82f65bae44f7eccbf95.jpg&exph=437&expw=564&q=let+america+be+america+again&simid=608001790258905465&ck=80E61CE2E09A583844C315AA52D44F0F&selectedIndex=15&FORM=IRPRST&ajaxhist=0. Accessed 22 Feb. 2021.

We used this image of the complete version of Langston Hughes's poem "Let America Be America Again" to help the audience understand and read along with the poem as the quotes to the side of it explain how the poems of the Harlem Renaissance are still relevant today.

"Countee Cullen." *Poets.org*, Academy of American Poets, poets.org/poet/countee-cullen.

Accessed 20 Feb. 2021.

This website gave us background information about Countee Cullen and how successful he was with his poems. This website also provided us the information on where we can find his poems.

Cueva, Edmond Paul. "The Classics and Countee Cullen." *Interdisciplinary Humanities*, vol. 30, no. 2, Summer 2013, p. 24. *EBSCOhost*,
search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=brb&AN=91982609&site=ehost-live.

This database provided us background information on Countee Cullen and his poems that he made. It talked to us about his success and early life.

Ge. "Heritage." *Prezi*, 7 May 2014,

prezi.com/wysbgziulwnn/heritage-by-ge/#:~:text=The%20%22Heritage%22%20theme%20is%20that,limits%20and%20to%20describe%20Africa.

This website enables us to use the analysis from the contributor and quote it into our "Female Poems" section and demonstrate the communication in the poem "Heritage" by Gwendolyn B. Bennett.

Great Migration Map. Britannica Kids,

kids.britannica.com/students/article/African-American-history-at-a-glance/625404/media.
Accessed 20 Feb. 2021.

This map allowed us to use it as a secondary source to show the audience where the Great Migration took place and where most of the population from the Great Migration headed to.

Grimes, Nikki. *One Last Word*. Bloomsbury Publishing, 2017. ***This book was a vital part of our research to prove that the communication within the poems from the Harlem Renaissance had a major impact on other writers such as Nikki Grimes. We took some of words from the introduction and used it as evidence on how it impacted her as an author and poet.***

Grimes, Nikki, and Vanessa Brantley-Newton. *Legacy: Women Poets of the Harlem*

Renaissance. Illustrated by Cozbi A. Cabrera, e-book, New York, Bloomsbury Children's Books, 2021.

This is another book from Nikki Grimes that is also vital to our still speaking today page as it was not only recently published but also furthermore proves our claim on how the poems from the Harlem Renaissance and their communication have a lasting legacy on people today. Since the book was just recently published it strengthens our claim, proving that the poems are still affecting present day people.

Harlemeducationhistory.

harlemeducationhistory.library.columbia.edu/collection/exhibits/show/wwstudents/content/harlem-after-the-great-depress. Accessed 20 Feb. 2021.

This website told us the aftermath of the Harlem Renaissance with the Great Depression such as the problems that occurred and the rising tensions that followed.

"Harlem Renaissance." *Britannica School*, Encyclopædia Britannica, 14 Aug. 2020.

school-eb-xaaa.orc.scoolaid.net/levels/high/article/Harlem-Renaissance/39283. Accessed 6 Dec. 2020.Done

This website gave us a brief overview of the Harlem Renaissance, providing background information, different things created during the time, and gave us a brief overview of the poets and poems during this Renaissance.

Hodson, Christian. "Collective Memory in 'Aunt Sue's Stories.'" *Collective Memory in "Aunt Sue's Stories,"* honorslitfinal.weebly.com/collective-memory.html. Accessed 22 Feb. 2021.

This website allowed us to quote off the analysis made in the poem "Aunt Sue's Stories" to show what Langston Hughes was trying to communicate to his audience.

Honey, Maureen. *Shadowed Dreams: Women's Poetry of the Harlem Renaissance*. New Brunswick, Rutgers UP, 1996.

This book became a vital part for our section of female poets as it provided us with the poems of the woman we chose and gave us information on where we could find their poems. Furthermore we were able to quote off sentences from this resource for our female poets section, providing a nice closure quote at the end of this section.

Hyeest, Jenny. "Anne Spencer's Feminist Modernist Poetics." *Journal of Modern Literature*, vol. 38, no. 3, Spring 2015, p. 129. *EBSCOhost*, search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=brb&AN=109931791&site=ehost-live&scope=site.

This secondary resource is very helpful because it gives us information about Anne Spencer, her success and furthermore allowed us to understand her poem such as "Before the Feast At Shushan".

King, Isabella. "The South." *Owlcation*, 10 Mar. 2017, owlcation.com/humanities/Study-Help-The-South-by-Langston-Hughes#:~:text=In%20this%20poem%2C%20Langston%20Hughes,extreme%20violence%2C%20sorrow%20and%20rejection.

This website gave us deep analysis on what Langston Hughes was trying to communicate to his viewers in his poem "The South".

Krull, Kristin. "Global Contributions of African American Writers: Using Poetry to Facilitate Connections Between Historical Periods and Students' Personal Experiences." *Black*

History Bulletin, vol. 72, no. 1, Winter/Spring 2009, pp. 14–21. EBSCOhost, search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=khh&AN=39664462&site=ehost-live.

This database provided us with the contributions of famous African American writers- one including Langston Hughes. We were able to quote off a sentence of this database to provide as evidence for our page on Langston Hughes.

Langley, Jerry, and Sandra Govan. "Gwendolyn Bennett: The Richest Colors on Her Palette, Beauty and Truth." *International Review of African American Art*, vol. 23, no. 1, Jan. 2010, p. 6. EBSCOhost, search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=brb&AN=505286857&site=ehost-live &scope=site.

This source was very helpful because it gave us background information about Gwendolyn Bennett's life, success, later life but also how she developed into a famous person during the Harlem Renaissance.

McKay, Claude. *Complete Poems*. Edited by William J. Maxwell, e-book, Urbana, U of Illinois P, 2008.

This book was a great secondary resource because it provided us with a collection of Langston Hughes's poems in chronological order, but also gives us a timeline of Langston Hughes's life, success and we were further able to use a quote from this book, since it described of how great of a poet Langston Hughes was.

"My People by Langston Hughes." *Literary Reviews*, 3 May 2010, slaphappysyd.blogspot.com/2010/05/my-people-by-langston-hughes.html.

This website was helpful as it gave us analysis on Langston Hughes's poem "My Poem" which enabled us to use quotes and put them in our "Male Poems" under Langston Hughes section.

"Negro" by Langston Hughes. 7 Dec. 2007,

amandafa.blogspot.com/2007/12/negro-by-langston-hughes.html. Accessed 22 Feb. 2021.

This website gave us analysis, which permitted us to quote off this website to provide evidence on what Langston Hughes was trying to communicate in his poem "The Negro".

"The Negro Speaks of Rivers Summary and Analysis." *LitCharts*,

www.litcharts.com/poetry/langston-hughes/the-negro-speaks-of-rivers. Accessed 22 Feb. 2021.

We used this website by quoting off the analysis that it provided us to show the communication that was taken effect throughout the poem "The Negro Speaks Of Rivers".

"A New African American Identity: The Harlem Renaissance." *National Museum of African American History and Culture*,

nmaahc.si.edu/blog-post/new-african-american-identity-harlem-renaissance. Accessed 20 Feb. 2021.

This website was a great reference to use as it talked about the Harlem Renaissance, what happened before it all began (with its causes) and what occurred this colorful time.

New York Daily News. "False rumors of a black Puerto Rican boy's death sparks the Harlem riot of 1935." *Daily News* [New York], 20 Mar. 1935. *Daily News*,

www.nydailynews.com/new-york/nyc-crime/

rumors-black-boy-death-sparks-harlem-riot-1935-article-1.2145887. Accessed 22 Feb.

2021. I located this source by Googling Harlem Riot - 1935.

This information supports our project because we used this article to provide historical context for my viewers so they can see the abrupt end of the Harlem Renaissance.

Onion, Amanda, et al., editors. "The Great Migration." *History*, A&E Television Networks, 4 Mar. 2010, www.history.com/topics/black-history/great-migration. Accessed 20 Feb. 2021.

This website was a great resource to use as it helped us obtain a lot of information about the Great Migration such as its causes, impact and overall view of what was going on during that time. We were able to heavily rely on it since its information was very clear.

---, editors. "Harlem Renaissance." *History*, A&E Television Networks, 29 Oct. 2009, www.history.com/topics/roaring-twenties/harlem-renaissance. Accessed 20 Feb. 2021.

This website was a great secondary source to use as it not only provided us with information about the Harlem Renaissance, but as well gave us the information we needed to find out what event led to the Renaissance but also what event stopped the Renaissance from continuing.

"PART TWO: Georgia Douglas Johnson (1880-1966)." *American Women Playwrights, 1900-1950*, Jan. 1995, p. 229. *EBSCOhost*, search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=b6h&AN=19365193&site=ehost-live&scope=site.

This database gave us a lot of information on Georgia Douglas Johnson's background, influence and success during the Harlem Renaissance. It is served as a secondary resource for our section of our website "Female Poets".

Sigler, Danielle. "Claude McKay and 'The White House.'" *Ransom Center Magazine*, Harry Ransom Center, 16 Feb. 2017,

sites.utexas.edu/ransomcentermagazine/2017/02/16/claude-mckay-and-the-white-house/.

This website was very helpful as it gave us keen insight at what was occurring in the beginning of Claude Mckay's entrance into the Harlem Renaissance with his poems.