

# Free 1-the period that black arts covered essay sample

[Health & Medicine](#), [Beauty](#)



**ASSIGN  
BUSTER**

## **1960's and 1970's (p. 302)**

2-The meaning of renaissance

A revival (p. 302)

3-What black aesthetic entails

In the 1960s a group formed that called themselves the African Community of Bad Relevant Artists (AfriCobra). The collaborated in creating a black aesthetic which would respect the traditional culture of Africa, African American culture, and still respect the individual abilities of each artist The elements of black aesthetics include free symmetry, shine, jam-packed and jelly-tight compositions, awesome imagery and Koolaid Color. (p. 322)

4 -Why African American and African cultural inventions were and are referred to as inferior by Europeans.

It was seen as culture coming from Africa from “ cannibals, savages, and primitive barbarians.” (p. 185)

## **The period that Black music became famous**

In the late 1930's hot jazz, sweet jazz and classic jazz became famous. (p. 311)

## **Where Harlem can be found**

In New York (p. 146)

Meaning of wealth is net worth, the measure of household assets minus the debt due to credits. (p. 35)

## **6-Where Black rhythm can be traced from**

Native Americans the indigenous population of the Americas (p. 305)

7-What caused Blacks to migrate from the South

8-What led to the term Mississippi Appendectomy

Medical experiments on black people (p. 356)

9-The peak time of Black arts and humanities

1970s (p. 335)

10-The father of the gospel music

Thomas A. Dorsey (p. 307)

## **11- Why Blacks lost their land in the rural areas**

Whites took the land for themselves and enforced the sharecropping system  
(p. iii)

12-Why AIDS virus was created in a laboratory

Experiments on several viruses led to the AIDS virus being created (p. 356)

14-Why economic inequality between Blacks and Whites

Whites had access to much better resources (p. 254)

15-Why Black music affects people's emotion

It speaks about the how to survive daily oppression and common  
experiences. (p. 310)

## **16-Meaning of human capital**

Humans and men as economic strength from investing in good educations  
for children (p. 270)

17-Which category of Blacks are most vulnerable to income inequality

Rural blacks (p. 264)

18-Why it is not easy for non-blacks to imitate black music

Because Black music is so “ rhythmically and harmonious distinctive” (p. 305)

19-The different ways African tradition has influenced Black American’s music

Influence of voodoo and other witch doctor techniques (p. 128)

20-When gospel music became famous

1960s and 1970s (p. 307)

21-Something about the Tuskegee experiment. What was it about? How many years did the experiment take?

It was an experiment to gauge the resistance of blacks to syphilis lasting for 30 years. (p. 355)

## **23-The outcome of the invention of the cotton gin**

Cotton became mass produced and increased the importance of slaves (p350)

24-When (year) black spirituals became famous worldwide

At the World Peace Jubilee in 1872, p. 306

25-Something about black women’s sterilization during the 1960s and beyond, and why it was successful.

The black population declined in the 1960’s thus making sterilization a successful experiment (p. 110)

26-The effect of the federal government and African American architectural practice

African American architects were allowed to compete in the market (p. 370)

## 27-Why aesthetic is said to be relative

Aesthetics are often viewed differently (p. 102)

## 28-When White Americans and other Europeans turned to admire African American dance and music

The revival occurred around the 1930's (p. 301)

## 29-Black Arts Movement

writings of blacks imitated whites in the 1920s but after that the Harlem Renaissance took place (p. 301)

## **30-Components of competitive markets**

Fair competition and access (p. 255)

## 31-Factors that impacted Black economic progress in the 1920s and beyond

No access to capital and voting especially in the South (p. iii) )

## 32-The meaning of Black aesthetic

Introduction of African awareness into art (p. 322)

## 33-What swing and pop music are meant for

swing is part of hot jazz with “ jumping and jamming” (p. 311) Pop music brought rhythm and blues to radio stations (p. 314) Both styles are meant for enjoyment and dancing

## **34-The period cool jazz came out**

after bebop; bebop was in the 1950s and cool jazz in the 1960's (p. 312)

## **35-cool jazz was important to singers and listeners**

the jazz artist, the jazz musician (p. 312)

### **36- Where call and response music are usually played**

Black gospel choir format (p. 314)

37-What is music to the African

Life and soul “ memories of cultural past” (p. 305)

38-Those who were employed in the unionized and non-unionized industries

The former were protected while the latter were not (p. 305)

39-Factors that helped black cultural activity to develop in this country

A general awakening in black culture motivated by African American art (p. 322)

41-Something about the two Black Art Movement ideological camps

The black aesthetic of the AfriCorbra art movement was organized to establish black art from African and African American traditions whereas other groups do not feel that black art is distinguishable from other art styles. (p. 322)

### **42- The period referred to as the peak time of Blacks in the arts and humanities**

1920's (p. 321)

43-Know the three different type of jazz.

sweet, hot and classical (p. 312)

### **44-Some most renowned black writers and poets of the Harlem Renaissance period.**

W. E. B. Dubois, Langston Hughes, Jean Toomer, James Weldon Johnson, Claude McKay (p. 334)

## **45-The period marked as a rebirth of Black arts and literature.**

1920-s to 30's (p. 334)

46- What period did black gospel music gain general popularity?

1944 to 1955 (p. 307)