

## DBQ – Black Migration

Source: Princeton Review

**Directions:** Question 1 is based on the accompanying documents. The documents have been edited for the purpose of this exercise. You are advised to spend 15 minutes planning and 45 minutes writing your answer.

Write your response on the lined pages that follow the questions. In your response you should do the following:

- State a relevant thesis that directly answers all parts of the question.
- Support the thesis or relevant argument with evidence from all, or all but one of the documents.
- Incorporate analysis of all, or all but one, of the documents into your argument.
- Focus your analysis of each document on at least one of the following: intended audience, purpose, historical context, and/or point of view.
- Support your argument with analysis of historical examples outside the documents.
- Connect historical phenomena relevant to your argument to broader events or processes.
- Synthesize the elements above into a persuasive essay.

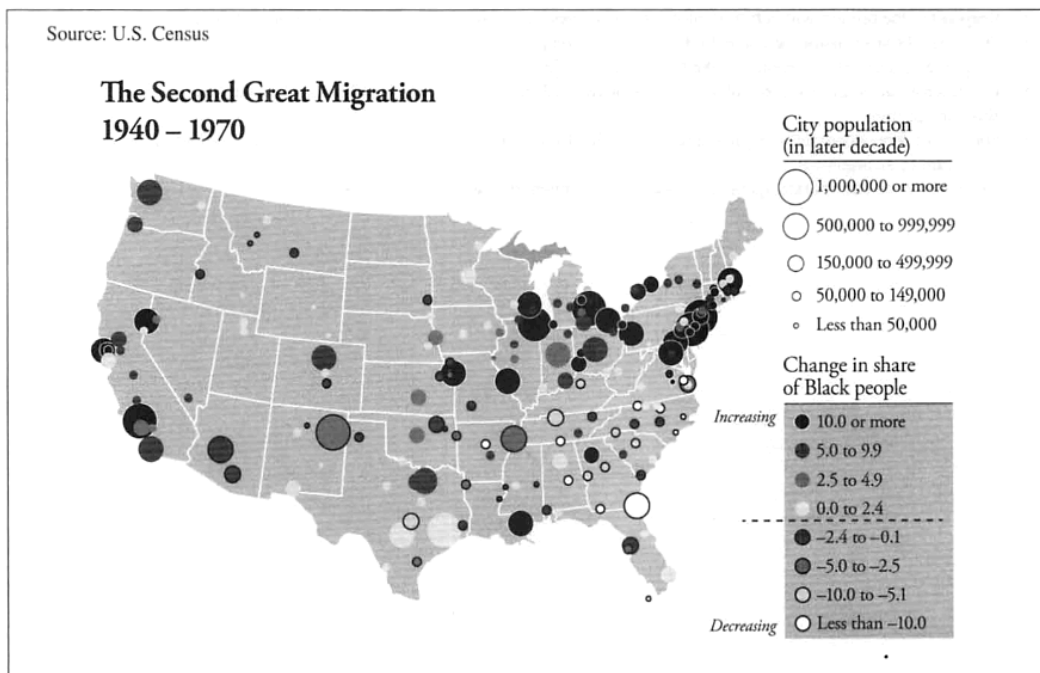
**1. Analyze the extent to which the social and economic experiences of African Americans who migrated within the United States represented both change and continuity in the 20th century.**

### Document 1

Source: *The Promised Land: The Great Black Migration and How it Changed America*, by Nicholas Lemann, 1991

[The Great Migration] was one of the largest and most rapid mass internal movements in history—perhaps the greatest not caused by the immediate threat of execution or starvation. In sheer numbers it outranks the migration of any other ethnic group—Italians or Irish or Jews or Poles—to [the United States]. For blacks, the migration meant leaving what had always been their economic and social base in America, and finding a new one.

### Document 2





## Document 5

Source: "The New Great Migration: Black Americans' Return to the South, 1965-2000," by William H. Frey

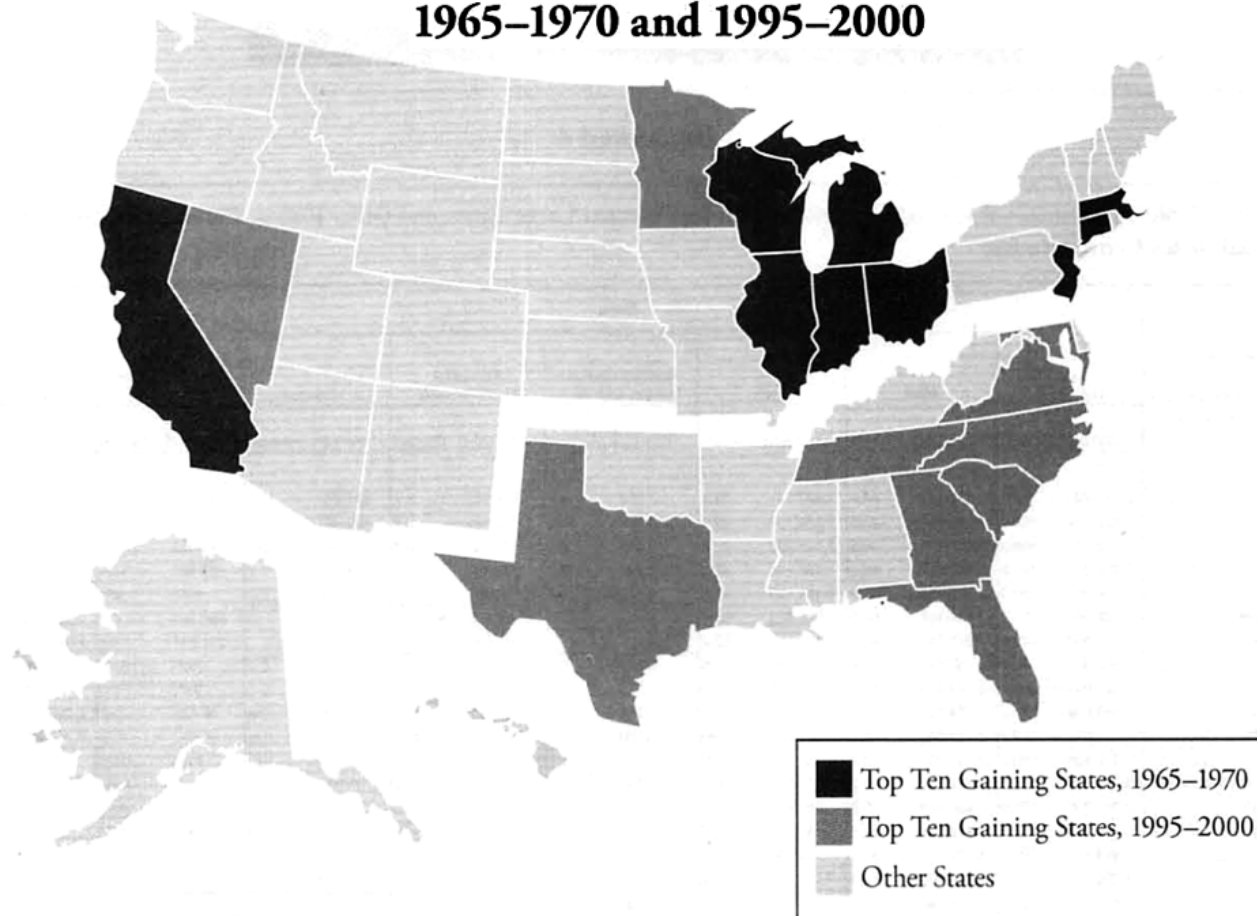
The list of metro areas that experienced the largest net losses of black migrants changed most abruptly between the late 1960s and late 1970s...with the exception of Pittsburgh, the 10 largest net losses at the metropolitan level between 1965 and 1970 occurred in the South, and mostly in Deep South areas, including three each in Alabama (Birmingham, Mobile, and Montgomery) and Louisiana (New Orleans, Lafayette, and Shreveport). But in the late 1970s, industrial shake-outs in the Northeast and Midwest fueled a new migration of blacks out of several metropolitan areas that were their major destinations in earlier decades..., in fact, only New Orleans—a metro that continues to lose black migrants today—represents the South on the "bottom 10" list in the late 1970s....

Now, more educated blacks are migrating to Southern destinations at higher rates than those with lower educational levels ... [This] pattern is mirrored in white migration to the South during the same period. As with the black population, the South gained whites at all education levels, though net gains were larger for higher-educated whites.

## Document 6

Source: "The New Great Migration: Black Americans' Return to the South, 1965-2000" by William H. Frey

### Top 10 States for Black Net Migration Gains, 1965-1970 and 1995-2000



# Document 7

Source: Library of Congress, *Distribution of Negro Population by County 1950: Showing each County with 500 or more Negro Population* by Samuel Fitzsimmons

