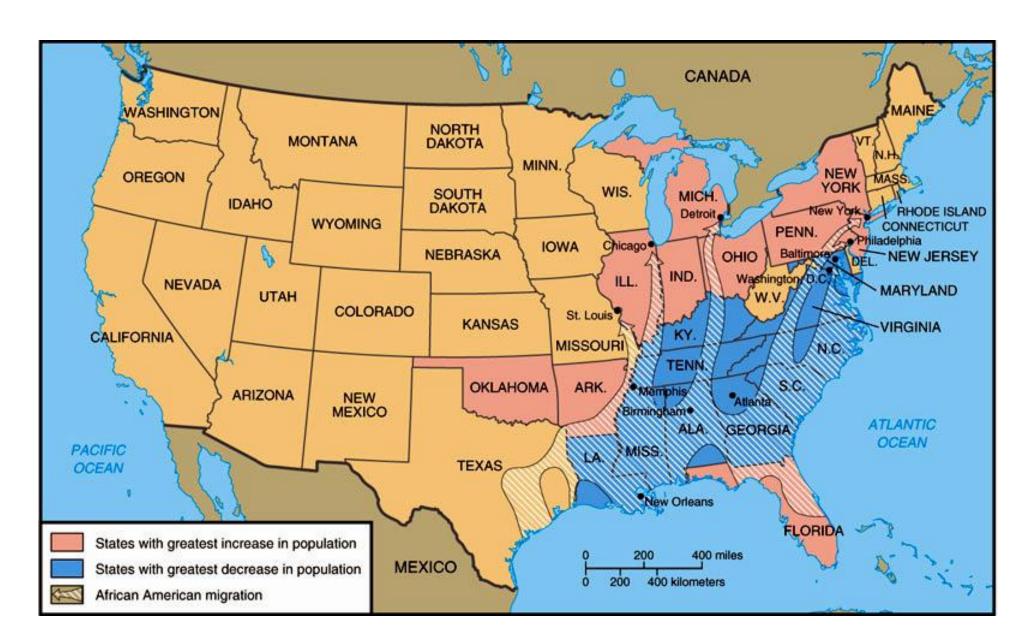
African-Americans in WWI: Document A

- WWI accelerated the <u>Great Migration</u>, the largescale movement of hundreds of thousands of Southern blacks to cities in the North:
 - Many African Americans sought to escape racial discrimination in the Jim Crow South.
 - In the North, there were more job opportunities for African Americans in steel mills, munitions plants, and stockyards.
 - Northern manufacturers sent recruiting agents to distribute free railroad passes through the South to bring blacks into cities such as Chicago, New York, and Philadelphia.

African-Americans in WWI: Document A



African-Americans in WWI: Document B

- During WWI, the U.S. military was segregated:
 - 367,710 African Americans were drafted, but only 10% served in combat duty. Most blacks worked in Army Services of Supplies (SOS) units.
 - The 40,000 black soldiers who saw combat were part of the all-black 92nd or 93rd combat divisions.
 - When allowed to fight, they did so with honor. Several units fought Germans alongside French soldiers and 171 black soldiers were awarded the French Legion of Honor; By 1917, over 600 blacks were commissioned as officers in the U.S. Army.

African-Americans in WWI: Document B



African-Americans in WWI: Document C

- African Americans who moved into the North faced discrimination & violent race riots:
 - In 1917, a race riot exploded in Illinois when white workers attacked blacks when African-Americans were hired as strikebreakers at a munitions plant; , 40 blacks and 9 whites died.
 - Another riot erupted in Chicago in 1919 after whites drowned an African American boy who swam at a white beach. African Americans retaliated, and several riots broke out in the city. Order was restored after several days of violence that involved about 10,000 people.

African-Americans in WWI: Document C

