**Locke Part 1 (pages 1-3)**

Define those you don’t feel you know:

- Norns
- Perennial
- Bogey
- Traducer
- Chrysalis
- Poise
- Uncle Tom/Sambo
- Obsolete
- Erred
- Extenuate
- Weaning
- Apathy
- Patronized
- Engendering
- Antagonism
- Augury
- Paternalize
- Iconoclastic
- Repudiation
- Craven
- Panacea
- Nostrum

Reading Questions:

1. What is the problem for the sociologist, philanthropist, and race leader?

2. What do you suppose will have to change in order for the problem to go away?

3. What has been the problem for the “Old Negro?”

4. What is the problem for the “Thinking Negro?”

5. What metaphor is used in paragraph 3 to illustrate Locke’s point?

6. What has been the problem with the “minds” of both blacks and whites in America?

7. What changes must be observed since the days of Uncle Toms and Sambos?

8. What mistake has been made in attempting to gain cooperation and adjustment between the races?

9. How has the “negro” changed in how he is portrayed in arts and letters?

10. According to Locke, what will be needed and not needed during this “delicate” new phase?
Define those you don’t fully know.

Proscription ___________________________ Cynicism ___________________________
Affiliate______________________________ Forestalled_________________________
Quixotic______________________________ Amelioration_____________________
Hysteria______________________________ Manna____________________________
Separatists____________________________ Balked___________________________
Obstructions__________________________ Auspices_________________________
Stagnated____________________________ Argosies__________________________
Query_______________________________ Nonchalance_____________________
Stoical______________________________ Arid______________________________
Sobering_____________________________

Reading Questions:

1. What do the words “debris” “hungry waters” “break and roar” or McKay’s poem and “idle age” “musty page” “dead and useless thing?” of Johnson’s poem seem to suggest about the state of the “old negro” and the “new negro”?

2. What is the discrepancy that has caused the “negro” to have a “moral advantage?”

3. What has caused the “negro” to avoid “cynicism and counter-hate?”

4. What two choices has the “ordinary man” been forced to into, regarding how one responds to prejudice against them?

5. What power does Harlem seem to have in addressing the questions of how the African peoples will fair in the future?

6. Through who’s theory might “our greatest rehabilitation . . . possibly come. . . ?”

7. Why does the sentence at the top of page 5 get its own paragraph?

8. What does Locke say will be “for the present,” the greatest source of the most “immediate hope?”

9. And if “the negro should not be able to celebrate his full initiation into American democracy,” has the effort been a failure? Why?