

## THE DEEP ROOTS AND REACHING BRANCHES OF THE GREAT MIGRATION



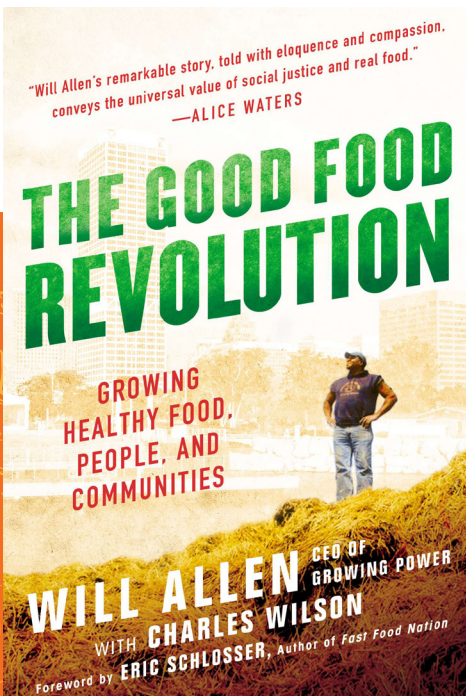
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Throughout the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, Will Allen identifies three historical factors that radically discouraged Black Americans from taking up agriculture as a mode of wealth-creation while also discouraging them from being prominent producers of American food: the racial discrimination of Jim Crow laws, the financial crisis of the Great Depression, and the socioeconomic failure of sharecropping as an equitable system of agricultural labor. According to Allen, these factors contributed to what is known as the Great Migration, a mass exodus in which over 6 million Black Americans relocated from the rural, agricultural South to the urban, industrial North. During this 60-year period (1910-1970), Black Americans fled to the North, seeking work in factories and other growing industries rather than remain impoverished and discriminated against in the segregated South.

## HOW MIGHT A RECONNECTION BETWEEN THE LAND AND ITS COMMUNITIES CHANGE THE HEALTH OF COMMUNITIES?

## WHAT ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL FORCES WERE ATTRIBUTED TO THE GREAT MIGRATION?

## HOW HAS THE HEALTH AND WELL-BEING OF BLACK AMERICANS BEEN AFFECTED BY MASS RELOCATION TO PLACES LIKE THE INDUSTRIAL NORTH?



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