

"Harlem"

by Langston Hughes.

James Mercer Langston Hughes, a native of St. Louis, Missouri, was an American poet, social activist, writer, dramatist, and columnist. He was born on February 1, 1901 and died on May 22, 1967. Hughes is most recognized for being a founder of the Harlem Renaissance and for being one of the first pioneers of the literary genre known as jazz poetry. He made a name for himself by describing a time when "the Negro was in vogue", which was eventually translated as "when Harlem was in vogue".

American poet, writer, and playwright Langston Hughes is the author of this brief poem. The poem "Harlem" raises important questions ^{about} concerning goals and aspirations. It was initially released in 1951. The poem serves as an illustration of what may occur if our dreams are not promptly realized. It discusses the fate of dreams that are put on hold, including hopelessness.

Themes :

- * Celebration
- * Dreams,
- * Identity.
- * The Cost of Social Injustices
- * The Individual and the Community
- * Message : When dreams are deferred or

The poem's epigraph, which is just one phrase, serves as a representation of the African American Community. They consider themselves Americans since they reside in Harlem and have access to the American ideal, but they are unable to live it. As a result, the poet queries the audience as to what transpires when the people's vision is postponed.

The speaker's condition is shown by the passive voice employed to conceal the subject's direct involvement in what has led to this postponement of their aspirations. A Community is unhappy and in pain as a result of this deferral circumstance. As a result, this sentence introduces the poem's central theme, which is the intersection between racial injustice and realizing the American Dream.

The American Dream is compared by Langston Hughes to a variety of temporal objects, such as a raisin in the sun, a festering sore, or rotting flesh. All of these elements lead to substantial rotteness when they are ignored, neglected or left uncovered.

This American Dream has become anathema for the African American Community, as seen by these metaphorical depictions of an abstract notion through concrete objects and that it is also being questioned through rhetorical questions.

The poem's central theme - racial prejudice and achieving the American dream - is expanded by these verses.

The speaker, who is the poem's representative, adds another metaphor, that of something with sap in it, because he believes that all these metaphorical representations may be overlooked. He appears to demonstrate how much it weighs while being empty of any noteworthy contents. He appears to demonstrate that it just says like "a heavy load," leading the observer to observe how much it weighs while being empty of any noteworthy contents.

The clincher, though, captures his whole point. It is that if this form of racial segregation - the postponement of their American Dream - continues, it might blow up. And this can have their American Dream realized being recognized right now.

Freedom

by Langston Hughes

Key words

- * Optimism, - Positiveness
- * Racism, - Discrimination
- * Freedom,
- * African-American struggle,
- * Segregation - Division

The poem: Freedom is written by the poet Langston Hughes. In this poem, he describes the time when the black Americans faced huge problems like Racism, Segregation, and other aspects of their regular lives and how they fought for Freedom a lot of struggle.

In (1949), Langston Hughes published his most renowned and powerful poem, "Freedom". It was a time when Black Americans were still subjected to extreme racism, disenfranchisement, and segregation in many aspects of their lives. Hughes claims in the poem that neither compromise nor fear will get him closer to democracy. Not today, tomorrow, or any other time on this planet. He has the same right to work and own land as everyone else as an American citizen. Furthermore, he claims that he requires independence right now and that wants to enjoy it now, rather than other his death.

As a result, Hughes is underlining the socioeconomic unfairness that existed in America at the time, where democracy was only for white people and the higher classes. He seeks Freedom and wishes to enjoy it as much as the rest of us.

Slavery and racial segregation are considered to be the most sensitive issues that the world suffers from. The United States of America is the typical country which had to deal with such issues, especially, during the slavery era in the ^{17th} seventeenth century up to the sixties in the twentieth century. Most of the African American writers who wrote about segregation belong to African origins but after migration to America, they have become African Americans. They have occupied the position of slaves not citizens. Literature is found to be the most proper genre through which African Americans can protest against racism.

The Weary Blues - 1925

Themes of this poem.

* The Pain and Beauty of Black art.

* Language & Communication, Race, Suffering art & Culture

The Weary Blues poem is about the representation of the black culture and their fondness for music. It was awarded the magazine's prize for best poem of the year. It was written in 1925 and published in 1926. It is a 4 stanza and 35 lines poem. Tone of the poem is "Melancholic Tone".

This is the famous region song of Black Americans. The features of the song are sorrows and sufferings.

"The Weary Blues" focuses on a singular piano player performing in an establishment on Lenox Avenue, a street the heart of Harlem. The voice of the poet describes the musician as he performs and includes some of his lyrics, which represent the struggles of the African American people during the time. Using inspiration from Blues, alliteration, and carefully chosen diction Langston Hughes brings to light the plight of African Americans and shows the strength of the people.

Hughes uses the blues, a music genre that originated in the Deep South in the 1860s, to reach his audience and unite his readers. The original subject matter in blues songs expressed the pain, suffering, struggles and hopes of the African American people regarding slavery, sharecropping, segregation, Jim Crow laws, and discrimination. As African Americans moved North, the blues evolved into a celebration of a rich culture that survived inequalities.

Let America Be America Again.

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is a poem written in "Let America Be America Again" by Langston Hughes. It was originally published in the 1936 issue of Esquire Magazine. It focuses on the idea of the American dream and how, for many, attaining happiness, which the dream encapsulates, is a right on impossible.

The Speaker in the poem outlines the reasons why this ideal America has gone, or never was, but could still be. For the poor, the oppressed and the downtrodden, the reality of day to day existence makes the dream a cruel illusion. The poem explores the darker areas of life, the history of exploitation for example, and outlines the unique struggles of those who make up America, both black and white.

Whilst pessimistic and hard hitting, the poem does have an optimistic ending and lights the way forward with hope. Langston Hughes was going through a difficult period in his life when he wrote this poem. He knew he wanted to earn a living through writing, but couldn't sustain his efforts, despite poetry book publication, most notably The Weary Blues.

It was on a train journey through depression - struck America in 1935 that inspired him to pen this classic plea for a resurgence of the true American spirit. Publication followed in the Esquire magazine. Hughes went on to become a noted and controversial figure in the world of black literature, following his earlier work in the so-called Harlem Renaissance, an upbeat black artistic movement peaking in the 1920s.

The poem speaks of the American dream that never existed for the lower-class American and the freedom and equality that every immigrant hoped for but never achieved. In his poem, Hughes represents not only African Americans, but other economically disadvantaged and minority groups as well. Besides criticizing the unfair life in America, the poem conveys a sense of hope that the American Dream is soon to come.

Hughes finished the poem in a night but did not regard it as one of his best. It did not appear in his early anthologies and was only revived in the 1990s, first in a public reading by Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall, later as a title for Museum shows.