

Hansberry, Lorraine. *Les Blancs*. Robert Nemiroff, ed. New York. Random House, 1972.

Nemiroff provides analysis in regards to his ex wife's final works after work and her take on the civil Rights movement. Through analysis he discusses her position on racial tension and religious tension in the United States as well as in Africa. In the end, Hansberry believed that every person was a victim thus concluding that whites felt personally attacks by blacks giving justification for their actions. There is always a reason behind a struggle in life; discrimination did not come out of thin air it resulted by the fear of the another rather than embracing humanity.

It is important because it shows Hansberry take on conflict between race and religion. Since her ex husband published her works with edited introductions after her death it shows that his personal values aligned with his. Also that discrimination came from misunderstanding the others' perspective rather than hate.

This provides my exhibit with background behind the playwright and her reasoning behind A Raisin in the Sun and other plays that deal with discrimination. Through Hansberry's values and perspective on the Civil Rights movement it binds the idea of misunderstanding which took place between groups of people for example, the Blacks and the Jews.

Hansberry, Lorraine. *A Raisin in the Sun*. New York: Vintage, 1959.

A play that reflects racial tension in the 1960s in the United States. The play focusses on housing discrimination for blacks and a family desire to end de jure and de facto segregation.

It is significant to the idea that a family could not live, work and do what they wanted to on the basis of the color of their skin. It showcases that people were judged on appearance rather than hard work and character. Even if they performed well economically the family would be still seen as Blacks rather than people.

For my exhibit I am using the discrimination of housing to outline the root of discrimination and how it affects minority groups. By viewing one aspect of segregation and its effects on the groups actions to one another it helped draw connections which resulted in more discrimination than equality.

Fine, Sidney. "Michigan and Housing Discrimination, 1949-1968." *The Michigan Historical*

Review 23.2 (1997): 81. Web. 3 Oct. 2016.

<https://www.law.msu.edu/clinics/rhc/MI_Housing_Disc.pdf>.

Legislation in Michigan during the 1960s that permits segregation of specific minority groups. Discrimination was backed by law in Michigan, which is adjacent to Illinois where A Raisin in the Sun took place. This highlights the severity of the situation and backs up the evidential connection between the play and the real world during the time period.

It is significant to the objective due to the fact I highlights a key element of the play as well as a real world connection. The idea of housing discrimination toward minorities cannot be supported without fact and through this article written about the primary source. This provide insight from a scholar on the circumstances around discrimination in the northern United States.

Housing Discrimination is the idea from the play, *A Raisin in the Sun*, that I am using as the foundation of the exhibit. This form of discrimination connects not only blacks but several minority group specifically, the Jews. By making this connection it allows myself to explore the relationship between the two minority groups in relation to the plays written by Lorraine Hansberry as well the time period that the plays were written.

Greenburg, Cheryl. "Black-Jewish Relations in the United States." *Encyclopedia Judaica*. The Gale Group, 2008. Web. Sept. 2016.

This Jewish encyclopedia displays the evolutionary change regarding the Black-Jewish relationship.

Shapiro, By Edward S. "Blacks and Jews in America, 1960s-1980s." *My Jewish Learning*. N.p., 25 Sept. 2003. Web. Sept. 2016.

Photography of an African man in a suit, standing outside a house holding golf clubs, Robert Langmuir African American Photograph Collection, Stuart A. Rose Manuscript, Archives, and Rare Book Library, Emory University.