Being an artist requires lots of talent, however in the 19th century African Americans talent was somehow never enough for others. In the 19th century race was determined who could do or complete certain subjects or activities. There was never a school where African Americans could express their knowledge or their talents, no .l;p person knew how artistic African Americans could be or become. The artists with amazing talents were excluded from many things including academies, associations, and teaching institutions that whites had.

In the 1920s in NYC there was a movement called the Harlem Renaissance. There was an opportunity for African Americans to express their talents. The talents include music, poetry, writing, visual arts, and etc. From 1919 to 1929 NYC became the capital of cultural activities for the talented African Americans. Many personalities connected throughout NYC over the years. African Americans connected their expression using writings, art, poetry, and many more subjects. Their talents showed their political, social, and economic conditions of being African American in the United States.

One of the most popular speakeasies in Harlem, NYC was the Cotton Club. The Cotton Club was a place where only African Americans could perform, while only whites were allowed to patronize the establishment. This speakeasies attracted many famous celebrities including Cole Porter, Bing Cosby, and Doris Duke to see the many talented African Americans. A couple of talented performers are singer Lena Horne, musician Duke Ellington and singer Cab Collaway performed at the Cotton Club.

Attending many clubs in Harlem, NYC and its surrounding areas allowed whites to indulge in the many talents the African Americans expressed. The whites indulge with drinking and to mingle with African Americans at certain clubs. Jazz musicians or singers usually performed in these clubs. Which exposed whites to many more clientele which was known for African Americans' use of entertainment in music. As Jazz hollered around the live stream many older generations started to associate jazz with behavior of the young in the decade. Many people started to refer to the 1920s and the amazing new dances and styles as “The Jazz Age”.

By the year of 1926 the development of visual arts in American African history started to increase. It was the establishment of Harmon Foundation which became an anchor for promoting the works of African Americans.The Harmon Foundation existed from 1922 to the ending of 1967. The chief philanthropist which took part in the Harmon Foundation was William E. Harmon, he started off as a real estate magnate. He was part of the patron in the support of African American visual artists and cultures. His interest in African Americans art reflected his interest in promoting justice and social commitment.

However, the 1940s and 1950s was a very hard time for African American culture. Only acceptables were critically acclaimed for their work and productive pieces of art. Patrons of most of the art were white and very wealthy. African American artists fought hard for the right to correctly express their amazing and talented art work. Therefore we celebrate and cherish every single African American in cultural history every February.