1. Record Nr. UNINA9910825432703321 Autore Trotter Joe William <1945-> Titolo River Jordan: African American urban life in the Ohio Valley / / Joe William Trotter, Jr Pubbl/distr/stampa Lexington, Kentucky: ,: The University Press of Kentucky, , 1998 ©1998 **ISBN** 0-8131-0950-7 0-8131-4909-6 Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (217 p.) Collana Ohio River Valley Series Disciplina 820.9/32417/09031 African Americans - Ohio River Valley - Social conditions Soggetti City and town life - Ohio River Valley - History Ohio River Valley Social conditions Ohio River Valley Race relations Lingua di pubblicazione Tedesco **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Note generali Description based upon print version of record. Nota di bibliografia Includes bibliographical references and index. Nota di contenuto Cover: Title: Copyright: Contents: List of Figures, Maps, and Tables: Series Foreword: Preface: Part 1: African Americans and the Expansion of Commercial and Early Industrial Capitalism, 1790-1860; 1. African Americans. Work, and the ""Urban Frontier"": 2. Disfranchisement. Racial Inequality, and the Rise of Black Urban Communities; Part 2: Emancipation, Race, and Industrialization, 1861-1914; 3. Occupational Change and the Emergence of a Free Black Proletariat; 4. The Persistence of Racial and Class Inequality: The Limits of Citizenship Part 3: African Americans in the Industrial Age, 1915-19455. The Expansion of the Black Urban-Industrial Working Class; 6. African Americans, Depression, and World War II; Epilogue; Notes; Bibliography; Index; A; B; C; D; E; F; G; H; I; J; K; L; M; N; O; P; R; S; T; U; V; W; Y Sommario/riassunto Since the nineteenth century, the Ohio River has represented a great divide for African Americans. It provided a passage to freedom along the underground railroad, and during the industrial age, it was a boundary between the Jim Crow South and the urban North. The Ohio became known as the ""River Jordan," symbolizing the path to the promised land. In the urban centers of Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville,

and Evansville, blacks faced racial hostility from outside their immediate neighborhoods as well as class, color, and cultural fragmentation among themselves. Yet despite these pressures, A