



STUDENT HANDOUT

GREEN LEVEL
MORE SUPPORT

Migration by Numbers

Grades 5–8 • Math

ADMIT ONE

NAME _____

DATE _____

CLASS _____

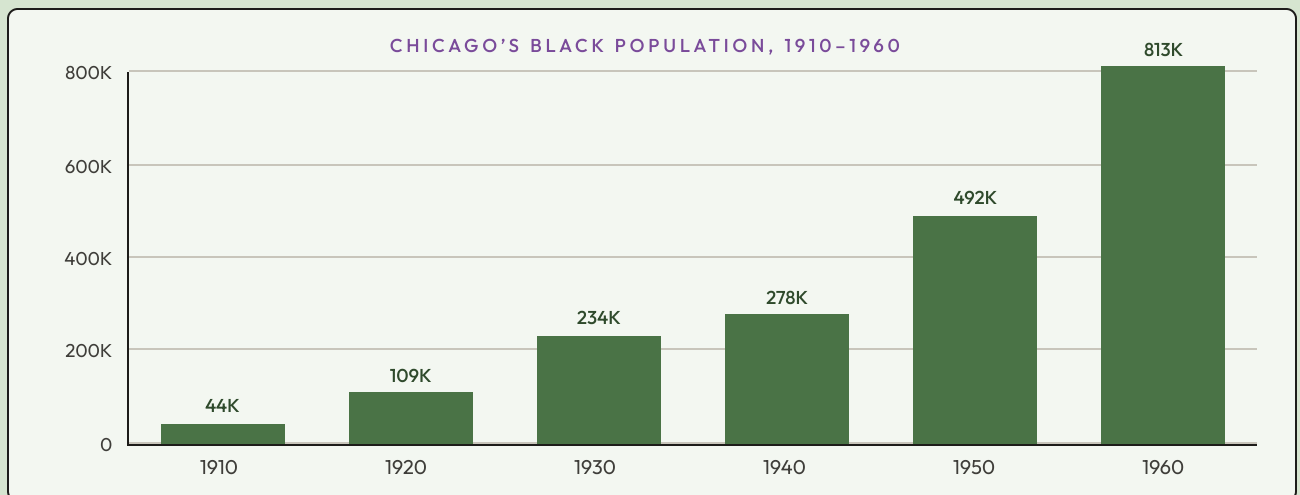
Big idea: During the Great Migration, millions of Black Americans moved from the South to Northern cities. We can use **data** to see how quickly cities like Chicago changed. A **percentage change** tells us how much something grew compared to where it started.

Formula: $(\text{New} - \text{Old}) \div \text{Old} \times 100$

PART 1

OI

Read the bar chart



1. In which decade did the population grow the most? Circle:

1910–20

1920–30

1930–40

1940–50

1950–60

2. Approximately how many more people lived in Chicago in 1960 than in 1910?

02

PART 2

Calculate one percentage change

Use the formula: $(\text{New} - \text{Old}) \div \text{Old} \times 100$

Chicago's Black population in 1910: **44,103** In 1920: **109,458**

Step 1 — Subtract: $109,458 - 44,103 =$ _____

Step 2 — Divide: _____ $\div 44,103 =$ _____

Step 3 — Multiply by 100: _____ $\times 100 =$ _____ %

03

PART 3

Interpret the data

3. Why do you think Chicago's Black population grew so fast between 1910 and 1920?

4. The population grew by over 148% in one decade. What does that mean in plain English?

5. Numbers can tell us how many people moved. What can't numbers tell us about the Great Migration?

MINI MUSEUM CONNECTION

The Great Migration Map in the exhibition shows the route the music traveled from the Mississippi Delta to Harlem. Straight from the Delta to New York is more than 1,000 miles. Each dot on the map is a stop on that route.

minimuseumproject.org/exhibitions/harlem-renaissance

SHARE WITH YOUR FAMILY

Tell someone at home: "*Chicago's Black population grew by 148% in just 10 years.*" Ask them: what does that kind of growth do to a city?