U.S. Black History

Choose one answer per question. Circle A, B, C, or D.

1. Who escaped enslavement and returned to Maryland to help others reach freedom through the Underground Railroad?
   A. Harriet Tubman
   B. Sojourner Truth
   C. Ida B. Wells
   D. Mary McLeod Bethune

2. Who published an autobiography in 1845 recounting his life under slavery and his escape?
   A. W. E. B. Du Bois
   B. Booker T. Washington
   C. Frederick Douglass
   D. James Weldon Johnson

3. Which U.S. tennis player broke a color barrier at Wimbledon by winning the women’s singles championship in 1957?
   A. Wilma Rudolph
   B. Althea Gibson
   C. Ora Washington
   D. Zina Garrison

4. Whose arrest in December 1955 for refusing to surrender a seat on a Montgomery bus helped prompt a boycott?
   A. Ella Baker
   B. Diane Nash
   C. Fannie Lou Hamer
   D. Rosa Parks

5. Which historian launched the observance then called Negro History Week in 1926?
   A. John Hope Franklin
   B. Carter G. Woodson
   C. James Baldwin
   D. Alain Locke

6. Jacob Lawrence painted scenes of families leaving the South and finding work in northern cities. What movement did his series depict?

A. The Great Migration
B. The movement to the Dust Bowl
C. The California Gold Rush
D. The migration on the Oregon Trail

7. Which journalist published Southern Horrors in 1892, using reporting to document lynching and challenge the explanations used to defend it?

A. Alice Dunbar-Nelson
B. Mary Church Terrell
C. Zora Neale Hurston
D. Ida B. Wells

8. A 1926 poetry collection called The Weary Blues draws on music and Black life. Who wrote it?

A. Claude McKay
B. Countee Cullen
C. Langston Hughes
D. Jean Toomer

9. A World War II archive describes Black pilots and support personnel trained at facilities in Tuskegee, Alabama. Which group do the records describe?

A. Tuskegee Airmen
B. Buffalo Soldiers of the 10th Cavalry
C. Red Ball Express drivers
D. The 6888th Central Postal Directory Battalion

10. Which educator opened a school for Black girls in Daytona Beach in 1904 that became part of Bethune-Cookman University?

A. Mary Church Terrell
B. Nannie Helen Burroughs
C. Anna Julia Cooper
D. Mary McLeod Bethune

11. A 1968 Memphis march placard carried during the sanitation strike declares ‘I AM A MAN.’ What demand does that message express most directly?

A. A request to end public waste collection
B. A promise to accept the existing working conditions
C. Recognition of Black workers' dignity
D. An announcement that negotiations had finished

12. Hiram Revels's credentials show that Mississippi elected him to the U.S. Senate in 1870. Which statement can that record refute?

A. Before 1913, state legislatures usually chose U.S. senators.
B. No Black person held a U.S. Senate seat during Reconstruction.
C. Reconstruction followed the Civil War.
D. Mississippi was represented in the U.S. Senate.

13. A Freedmen's Bureau labor contract gives the term of employment and the promised pay. What can a historian learn from that contract alone?

A. What every worker privately thought of the agreement
B. Whether the employer made every payment on time
C. The average earnings of all freed workers
D. The terms recorded for that agreement

14. Under the 1964 Civil Rights Act as enacted, which titles best match a motel denying a room because of race and an employer refusing to hire someone because of race?

A. Title II for the motel and Title VII for the employer
B. Title VII for the motel and Title II for the employer
C. Title II for both cases
D. Title VII for both cases

15. In a 1969 article in The Black Panther, Emma Simms writes on behalf of mothers who say New Haven's free breakfast program helped feed children. What does her article establish most directly?

A. The public school district ran the breakfast program.
B. Every child in New Haven attended the program.
C. The mothers publicly described the program as meeting a need in their community.
D. No families in other cities experienced similar needs.