Juneteenth History Trivia

Use this key to check answers and read the explanations.

1. Which two parts make up the name Juneteenth according to the National Archives?
   A. June and nineteenth
   B. June and twentieth
   C. July and nineteenth
   D. July and eighteenth
   Correct answer: A. June and nineteenth
   The name combines the month of June with the nineteenth day, the date remembered by the observance.

2. Which name does the National Archives list as another name for Juneteenth?
   A. Constitution Day
   B. Presidents’ Day
   C. Freedom Day
   D. Flag Day
   Correct answer: C. Freedom Day
   Freedom Day and Emancipation Day are two names the archive gives for Juneteenth.

3. In which city did local residents buy the land that became Emancipation Park for Juneteenth gatherings in 1872?
   A. Dallas
   B. Houston
   C. Fort Worth
   D. El Paso
   Correct answer: B. Houston
   The Historic American Landscapes Survey documents the purchase in Houston. The park became a site for community observances.

4. What name did Public Law 117-17 add to the United States federal holiday list?
   A. National June Jubilee
   B. Juneteenth National Heritage Day
   C. June Freedom and History Day
   D. Juneteenth National Independence Day
   Correct answer: D. Juneteenth National Independence Day
   The law added Juneteenth National Independence Day to the list and specified June 19.

5. The Smithsonian captions a June 19, 1900 photograph as an Emancipation Day celebration in East Woods. Which city does the caption identify?

A. San Antonio
B. Austin
C. Corpus Christi
D. Lubbock

Correct answer: B. Austin
The museum places the gathering in East Woods in Austin, Texas. The record documents a community celebration decades before federal recognition.

6. The Library of Congress describes people holding celebrations on the first anniversary of the June 19, 1865 order. Which year was that?

A. 1866
B. 1865
C. 1870
D. 1872

Correct answer: A. 1866
The first anniversary was in 1866. The later purchase of the Houston park took place in 1872.

7. When Smithsonian oral historian Kelly Navies describes her own family’s Juneteenth gatherings, what color does their invitation ask guests to bring?

A. Green
B. Blue
C. Gold
D. Red

Correct answer: D. Red
Navies recounts an invitation to bring something red. Her description is evidence of one family’s continuing tradition.

8. According to the Smithsonian, what does Opal Lee’s 2.5-mile walk symbolize?

A. The number of years it took Texas to pass its holiday law
B. About two and a half miles between two early Houston parks
C. About two and a half years between the proclamation and the announcement in Texas
D. The length of the parade route in the first federal observance

Correct answer: C. About two and a half years between the proclamation and the announcement in Texas
The museum connects the walking distance to the interval between the Emancipation Proclamation and the announcement in Texas.

9. As recorded by the Texas State Library, which year did House Bill 1016 take effect for Emancipation Day in Texas?

A. 1980
B. 1968
C. 1979
D. 2021

Correct answer: A. 1980
The bill was approved in 1979 and took effect on January 1, 1980. The state library lists both dates.

10. In the government’s record for Public Law 117-17, which bill number identifies the measure that became law?

A. H.R. 1320
B. S. 479
C. H.R. 491
D. S. 475

Correct answer: D. S. 475
GovInfo lists S. 475 as the bill number. Public Law 117-17 is the separate citation assigned after enactment.

11. A display lists June 17 and June 19 in discussing the 2021 Juneteenth law. Which note identifies them correctly?

A. June 17 is the House passage date, and June 19 is the approval date.
B. June 17 is the annual holiday date, and June 19 is the approval date.
C. June 17 is the approval date, and June 19 is the annual holiday date.
D. June 17 is the Senate passage date, and June 19 is the annual holiday date.

Correct answer: C. June 17 is the approval date, and June 19 is the annual holiday date.
The official record gives June 17, 2021, for approval. The text of the law adds June 19 as the holiday.

12. Which description matches how the National Archives presents the original handwritten General Order No. 3?

A. It appears as four separate postcards.
B. It begins on one page of a volume and continues onto the next.
C. It appears only as a printed newspaper advertisement.
D. It is a single note written on the reverse of a photograph.

Correct answer: B. It begins on one page of a volume and continues onto the next.
The archive identifies the pages as part of a volume of orders. The text begins on one page and continues onto the following page.

13. Why does the Library of Congress discuss the 1872 purchase of land after describing early Juneteenth celebrations?

A. The purchase moved the annual holiday from June to December.
B. The purchase was the first federal act making the date a legal holiday.
C. The purchase ended the use of Houston parks for Juneteenth.
D. The purchase created a lasting community place for the annual observance.

Correct answer: D. The purchase created a lasting community place for the annual observance.
The library describes a group pooling its resources to buy land where it could continue observing Juneteenth. The site became Emancipation Park.

14. Where does the June 19, 1865 order fit between the two Thirteenth Amendment dates given by the National Archives?

A. After Congress passed the proposal in January and before the states ratified it in December
B. Before both congressional passage and state ratification
C. After both congressional passage and state ratification
D. On the same date that the states ratified the amendment

Correct answer: A. After Congress passed the proposal in January and before the states ratified it in December
Congress passed the proposal on January 31, 1865. The amendment was ratified on December 6. The June order came between those events.

15. GovInfo records Senate passage on June 15, House passage on June 16, and approval on June 17, 2021. Which summary fits those dates?

A. The House and Senate voted on the same day before approval.
B. The Senate acted one day after the House and one day before approval.
C. The House acted one day after the Senate and one day before approval.
D. Approval came on the same day as Senate passage and before the House vote.

Correct answer: C. The House acted one day after the Senate and one day before approval.
June 16 lies one day after June 15 and one day before June 17. The dates place House passage between Senate passage and approval.