Juneteenth History Trivia

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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.

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.

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

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.