1. President Andrew Johnson returned land promised to former enslaved people back to Confederates after the Civil War. (**True** or False) President Andrew Johnson rescinded field order fifteen and return to Confederate owners the 400,000 acres of land, a strip of coastline stretching from Charleston, South Carolina to the St. John's River in Florida, including Georgia’s Sea Islands and the mainland thirty miles in from the coast.
2. Sharecropping seemed to offer economic opportunities for formerly enslaved people but ended up trapping them in debt and dependency. (**True** or False) Sharecropping developed as a system where landowners rented land to tenants, who worked the land and shared a portion of the crop with the landowner.
3. In 1863, over 160 million acres were seized from Indigenous people and allocated to white American citizens. (**True** or False) After emancipation, many Black people would attempt to take advantage of this purposed free-for-all, which like most things in this nation, would turn out to be free-for-whites only.
4. The Indian Removal Act of 1830 mandated the relocation of the Five Nations of Indigenous people from their expansive and fertile homeland in the southeastern region. (**True** or False) This relocation was named, “Trail of Tears,” where an estimated 60,000 Indigenous people and thousands of the Black people enslaved by them were violently forced west to make room for white settlers.
5. Manifest Destiny was a 19th-century doctrine that promoted westward expansion, leading to the relocation of Native American tribes and the acquisition of new territories. (**True** or False) The Manifest Destiny was used to justify the displacement of Native Americans and the acquisition of territories from other countries including Mexico.
6. Jubilee Day also used to refer to Juneteenth Day. (**True** or False) The first recorded celebration, which took place in 1866, was initially referred to as “Jubilee Day” and serve more as a political rally than a festive party. Emancipation Park in the Third Ward of Houston, Texas, was a byproduct of this movement.
7. Emancipated Park in Houston, Texas was the sole public park available to African Americans there for many years. (**True** or False) Four former slaves purchased ten acres of land to create a park for celebrating Juneteenth.
8. James Wormley (January 16, 1819 – October 18, 1884) was a free Black individual who owned and operated the Wormley Hotel in Washington D.C. in 1869. (**True** or False) James Wormley who traveled the world studied culinary arts and was rumored to have been at President Lincoln’s bedside the day he died. He was an entrepreneur who contributed to the establishment of the first school for Black youth in Washington D.C.
9. President Rutherford B. Hayes kept his bargaining deal, whereas he agreed to remove all federal troops from the South, allowing rampant racism a clear path forward. (**True** or False) This 1876 election result allowed for a peaceful transfer of power, and it allowed Jim Crow to become law.
10. Many African American families relocated from the South to the Midwest after Reconstruction due to a policy allowing individuals who cleared land to keep it. (**True** or False) It was widely known to Black people that white men were lying in wait to snatch the newly cleared land right from under them, and by force.
11. From 1870 to 1890, Black wealth and land ownership grew significantly. (**True** or False) In spite of all difficulties Mississippi and Georgia lead all states in the total number of Black property ownership.
12. Wall Street got its name from a physical wall built to protect the lower part of the peninsula from Native Americans. (**True** or False) The Dutch migrate tricked the Indigenous people (**Le-na-pe**) out of their land and violently expelled them.
13. Before Seneca village was established in 1825, the area along what is now the perimeter of Central Park was home to York Hill, a settlement of African Americans. (**True** or False) York Hill was eventually dismantled to make way for the Croton Aqueduct, and many of its residents relocated to Seneca Village.
14. The Black church has consistently been one of the most influential forces in promoting Black land ownership and wealth building. (**True** or False) These Black churches were at the frontline of fulfilling urgent needs for Black communities, from financing childhood education to recording oral history.
15. Reverend Henry H. Proctor was a minister of the First Congregational Church in Atlanta, where amenities such a library, a kindergarten, an employment bureau, a gymnasium, a ladies’ reading parlor, a music room, counseling services, and a model kitchen, and sewing rooming for girls. (**True** or False) Reverend Proctor lead the Nazarene Congregational Church in Brooklyn the place where he lived the rest of his life.