1. During the Black Power movement of the 1960s, braids were re-embraced as a symbol of Black pride and resistance against Eurocentric beauty standards. (**True** or False) Braids became a symbol of Black pride and self-expression.
2. Henrietta Duterte Bowers was an African American woman who owned a Mortuary, and her business operated as a stop on the Underground Railroad. (**True** or False) Ms. Bowers often hid runaway slaves in coffins or disguised them as part of a funeral procession.
3. The Floating Freedom School was the educational facility for free and enslaved African Americans on a Steamboat on the Mississippi River established by Baptist Minister John Berry Meachum. (**True** or False) To circumvent the new state law in Missouri, Reverend Meacham bought a steamboat which he anchored in the middle of the Mississippi River, thus placing it under the authority of the federal government. The new floating Freedom School was outfitted with desk, chairs and a library.
4. Catherine Allen Latimer (1896 – 1948) was the New York Public Library’s first African American librarian. (**True** or False) Ms. Latimer was a notable authority on bibliographies of African American life and instrumental in forming the library’s Division of Negro History, Literature and Prints. She remained at the 135th Street branch-termed “Harlem’s Cultural Center” – for the entirety of her career.
5. Regina Anderson Andrews was the first African American to head a branch of the New York Public Library. (**True** or False) Ms. Andrews fought for promotion and equal pay against entrenched sexism and racism. And she also played a key role in the Harlem Renaissance.
6. O.W. Gurley was a resident of Tulsa, Oklahoma during the prosperous days of the famous Black Wall Street era, where he amassed an estimated net worth between $500,000 and $1 million (between $6.8 million and $13.6 million in 2018 dollars) (**True** or False) He owned a rooming house, built three two-story buildings and five residences and bought an 80-acre farm.
7. Clara Belle Williams was the first African American to graduate from the New Mexico college at the age of fifty-one. (**True** or False) During her studies, professors did not allow her into the lecture halls, she took notes and attended classes in the hallway.
8. Oscarville, Georgia was a thriving Black community with a population of about thousand residents in 1912, when 19-year-old white women was found dead near the town. When night came terror began a mobs of whites drove out all the Blacks. (**True** or False) In the late 1950s, Buford Dam was built, and Lake Lanier was formed, covering up Oscarville and most of its history.
9. Sundown towns are places where it was once legally or socially required African Americans to be out of town by a certain time usually sundown. (**True** or False) While most sundown towns have been “desegregated,” there are still a few that exist today.
10. Ida B Well was an African American investigative journalist who wrote about the horror of lynching in the late 1800s. (**True** or False) Her pamphlets, which detailed the brutalities that Black people face, were circulated widely, and helped bring attention to this issue. This led to a new era of investigative journalism.
11. A blues song would substitute Oh, Lord! With Oh, Baby! (**True** or False) Often, melodies carry over from blues to gospel, and vice-versa, with only the lyrics changing. For example, while a gospel song might be punctuated with C’mon, Hallelujahs and Oh, Glory’s.
12. Quincy Jones is the most Grammy nominated artist with eighty nominations and twenty-eight awards. (**True** or False) Jones is also one of the founders of the Institute for Black American Music.
13. Oscar Micheaux is regarded as the first African American feature filmmaker in 1919. (**True** or False) The film was titled “The Homesteader” and was based on Micheaux’s novel of the same name. It told a story of a Black settler who falls in love with a white woman on the South Dakota frontier. Micheaux work paved the way for generations of independent filmmakers.
14. In December 1848, William and Ellen Craft were slaves and they devised a plan to disguise Ellen, who had lighter skin, as a sickly white male slaveholder, with William as his faithful enslave man. (**True** or False) After four days of traveling, they succeeded in their quest for freedom by first arriving in Philadelphia and then later settling in Boston.
15. On November 7, 1841, Madison Washington was an enslaved man who led a successful slave rebellion aboard the ship Creole. (**True** or False) Mr. Washington led one hundred and twenty-eight people to freedom.