1. Berman v. Parker is a landmark Supreme Court case from 1954 that challenged the District of Columbia Redevelopment Act of 1945, which permitted the government to condemn private property in blight areas. (**True** or False) This ruling expanded the government's ability to use eminent domain for urban renewal, even if the property is transferred to private entities for development.
2. The Jones family (African Americans) lost their home and farm due to eminent domain in Huntsville, Alabama in the late 1950s/early 1960s. (**True** or False) Records show that the city condemned a portion of the land in 1954 to acquire a well site for a public water system and the family was compensated, but they believe they were not fully compensated.
3. The Black Panther Party’s Free Breakfast Program fed thousands of children in the late 1960s and early 1970s. (**True** or False) It is estimated that the program reaches tens of thousands of children across the country.
4. Research indicates that eminent domain has displaced African Americans five times more frequently than their proportion in the population. (**True** or False) Eminent domain has historically been used to displace Black communities for various purposes, including building highways, universities, and other public and private projects.
5. Black families are over three times less likely to receive an inheritance, according to a 2019 report. (**True** or False) Eight percent of Black families receive an inheritance compared to twenty-six percent of white families.
6. In 1662, Colonial Virginia and other English colonies enacted a legal doctrine stating that children born to enslaved mothers would inherit their mother's status. (**True** or False) If a mother has been enslaved, her child would also be enslaved and if the mother had been free then her child would also be free.
7. Bleeding Kansas was seen a precursor to the Civil War, highlighting the deep division within the United States. (**True** or False) This violent conflict in the Kansas Territory arose from political and ideological debates concerning the legality of slavery in the proposed state of Kansas.
8. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. specifically advocated for the desegregation of Native Americans and inspired much of the modern-day movement for Native rights including water rights and tribal sovereignty. (**True** or False) Our nation was born in genocide when it embraced the doctrine that the original American, the Indian, was an inferior race.
9. Land Back aims to reestablish Indigenous political authority over territories that tribes claim by treaty. (**True** or False) Land Back advocates for indigenous rights, preserved languages and traditions, and work towards food sovereignty, decent housing, and a clean environment.
10. The Elaine massacre, which occurred from September the 30th to October the 2nd, 1919, was a violent racial conflict in Phillips County, Arkansas resulting in the death of an estimated two hundred African Americans. (**True** or False) The massacre was rooted in the struggles of African American sharecroppers who were organizing for better wages and working condition through the Progressive Farmers and Household Union of America.
11. Queens Mother Audley Moore work was influential in shaping the modern reparations movement and her legacy continues to inspire activists and leaders in the fight for justice and

equality. (**True** or False) Ms. Moore believed that an integral part of economic restitution would be the “handing back” of economic and cultural wealth stolen during the process of enslavement.

1. On July 14, 2020, Asheville's, North Carolina City Council approved community reparations for Black residents. **True** or False) The resolution directs the city manager to create a process within the next year aimed at developing short-, medium-, and long-term recommendations focused on fostering generational wealth and improving economic mobility and opportunity in the Black community.
2. Callie Guy House (1861 – 1928) is most famous for her efforts to gain reparations for former slaves. (**True** or False) Ms. House is regarded as the early leader of the reparations movement among Africa American political activists. She was born a slave in Nashville, Tennessee.
3. In 1912, Charles and Willa Bruce open a beach resort at Manhattan Beach in Los Angeles County, California. (**True** or False) In 1924, the Manhattan Beach city council use eminent domain to close the area for redevelopment as a public park?
4. Convicted shooter of the Buffalo, NY ten victims, had written on one of his weapons the phrase, “Here’s your reparations!” (**True** or False) Buffalo supermarket shooter sentenced to life for racist attack killing ten.
5. Tennis icon Venus Williams gets her own Barbie Doll. (**True** or False) Tennis legend Venus Williams is now being honored with her own Barbie Inspiring Women doll.
6. Ona Judge fled to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in 1796 to escape her enslavement by President George Washington. (**True** or False) Ona was described as a light mulatto girl much freckled and almost white. Like many other slaves of mixed-race descent, she received a post in the household at the age ten, she became Martha Washington’s personal maid.

Systematic and structural racism, which includes the historical practice of eminent domain and its discriminatory application, has significantly impeded the progress of African Americans in the United states.

African Americans faced ongoing discrimination in housing, education, employment, and the justice system. This translates into disparities like lower income, limited access to quality jobs, higher rate of incarceration, and significant health inequalities.