1. Georgia Teresa Gilmore was an African American woman who participated in the Montgomery Bus Boycott through her fund-raising organization, “The Club From Nowhere,” which sold food. (**True** or False) Her grass-roots activism helped sustain the 382-day boycott and inspired similar groups to begin raising money for the boycott. She organized Black women to sell pound cakes, sweet potato pies, fried fish, stews, greens, pork chops and rice at beauty salons, laundromats, cab stands, and churches.
2. The art of bulldogging (a form of rodeo) was created by a Black ranch hand, named Bill Pickett. (**True** or False) In the 1870s and 1880s, as many as 25 percent of cowboys in the Old West were Black.
3. Vivien Thomas an African America who helped to pioneer the “blue baby” procedure, corrected a cardiac defect in newborns in which the blood was redirected. (**True** or False) Mr. Thomas did not have a college degree, however he made the equipment to perform the surgery on toddlers. Later in Mr. Thomas’ career he joined the medical school faculty at John Hopkins and was responsible for training many surgeons -without ever having secured a degree in the field himself.
4. Sister Rosetta Tharpe a Black woman who merged the sounds of juke joints and nightclubs with Sunday morning gospel music, forged a path that changed the course of American music. (**True** or False) Ms. Tharpe style of music paved a way for Chuck Berry, Elvis Presley, and Aretha Franklin – who was inducted into the Rock & Roll Hall of Fame in 2018.
5. Mary Church Terrell an African American who cofounded the National Association of Colored Women, which connected Black women’s social and political clubs, to encourage them to educate their members about their civil rights, discuss urgent local issues, and fight to end segregation. (**True** or False) Ms. Terrell coined the motto “Lifting as we climb.” She saw that, although the United States owed Black people an insurmountable debt, it was Black women who; in holding up their communities were crucial to any political effort to address Jim Crow practices.
6. Robert Robinson Taylor was the first known Black student to graduate from MIT and the first accredited Black architect. (**True** or False) Mr. Taylor helped develop the campus for the Tuskegee Institute, in Alabama. In 2015, the U S Postal Service created a postage stamp using his likeness. He is the great-grandfather of Valerie Jarrett, who served as an advisor to President Barack Obama.
7. In 1943, Paul Robeson became the first Black actor to portray Othello on Broadway, accompanied by a white supporting cast. (**True** or False) Mr. Robeson career as an actor and singer spanned four decades.
8. The Nicholas brothers Fayard and Harold were star attractions, dancing at the Cotton Club, on Broadway, and in multiple films in the 1930s and 1940s. (**True** or False) The pair received Kennedy Center Honors in 1991, recognizing their lifetime achievement.
9. In 2008, Usain Bolt became the first man to win three world records at a single Olympics event. (**True** or False) He is a Jamaican sprinter who won gold medals in the 100-meter and 200-meter races in an unprecedented three straight Olympic Games 2008, 2012, and 2016. He is widely considered the greatest sprinter of all time.
10. Countries like the United Kingdon and the Netherlands celebrate Black History Month in October. (**True** or False) Black History Month is celebrated in February in the United States and Canada.
11. The Black Panther Party launched programs such as free breakfast, Community Health Clinics, survival programs, education, and cultural programs. (**True** or False) These social programs were a

significant part of the Black Panther Party’s legacy, demonstrating their commitment to improving the lives of Black people and addressing systemic inequalities.

1. Lisa Gelobter invented the “Gif” it is an acronym for Graphics Interchange Format, a format that supports animated images. (**True** or False) She had made our tweets and text messages funny.
2. Lincoln University in Pennsylvania became the first degree-granting institution of higher education for African American. (**True** or False) This institution paved the for Historically Black Colleges and Universities.
3. Mathematician and scientist Benjamin Banneker is credited for designing the blueprints of Washington, D.C. (**True** or False) President George Washington had appointed Banneker, making him the first Black presidential appointee in the United States.
4. Curtis Jackson aka 50 Cent transitioned from a hip-hop artist to a business mogul when he negotiated for equity in a Vitamin Water company instead of a flat fee. (**True** or False) This decision paid off handsomely when Coca-Cola acquired Glaceau for $4.1 billion. 50 Cent’s share in the company earned him between $60 and $100 million.