

1. Former NBA star Earvin “Magic” Johnson has been added to Forbes’ annual World Billionaires List. (**True** or False) After life on the court, Johnson has built a business empire that includes being part- owner of NFL’s Washington Commanders, investments in inner-city movie theaters and Starbucks locations.
2. On April 2, 1802, Georgia ceded its western territory-the land that would become Alabama and Mississippi- under the condition that slavery would be legal there. (**True** or False) Georgia’s cession of its western territory was part of a strategy by the “slave states” to shore up their power. At the time, there were eight “slave states” and eight “free states.”
3. The first permanent settler in Chicago was a Black man named Jean Baptiste Point DuSable. (**True** or False) He was born on the island of Haiti in the early 1770 and was educated in France. In June 2021, Chicago City Council voted to rename Lake Shore Drive, a museum, and a high school in recognition of Jean Baptiste Pointe DuSable.
4. Jean Baptiste Pointe DuSable estate would grow to consist of a modest-sized home, a horse mill, a bake house, a dairy, a smokehouse, a poultry house, a workshop, a stable, and a barn. (**True** or False) DuSable had such a business acumen that he took advantage of all the economic possibilities that the area had to offer and then presented them in a way that served his community.
5. Solomon Northup an African America farmer, laborer, a musician who experience of being kidnapped and sold into slavery was the primary author of the memoir “Twelve Years a Slave.” (**True** or False) The narrative of Mr. Northup a citizen of New York was kidnapped in Washington City in 1841, was based on his book “Twelve Years a Slave.”
6. Saxe Joiner a Black man who spied on white townspeople during the Civil War, was lynched for writing letters back to his master’s wife and to another lady who lived within the home of his master. His messages were not to worry because he would protect them from the approaching Northern troops. (**True** or False) Mr. Joiner was arrested, however his trial produced a lenient verdict. The white community was outraged that a Black slave would have the audacity to insult a white woman in such a way as he did.
7. Frederick McKinley Jones an African American inventor who developed an apparatus for the movie box office that delivers tickets and returned change to customers. (**True** or False) Mr. Jones also invented the snowmobile, but mainly his focus was on refrigeration and was granted over forty patents in that field.
8. George T. Sampson, an African American inventor, is credited with inventing American’s first automatic clothes dryer in 1892. (**True** or False) He received a patent for it in 1893.
9. Alexander Miles an African American inventor and businessman, known for being awarded a patent for automatically opening and closing elevator doors. (**True** or False) Mr. Miles improved the method of the opening and closing of the elevator doors and the shaft door when an elevator was not on that floor.
10. The Harlem Hellfighters were one of the most important regiments in American History in World War 1. (**True** or False) The Harlem Hellfighters was a regiment of New York National Guardsmen in the First World War were set up to fail.
11. Judy Woodford Reed an African American woman who is the first woman of color to receive a US patent for the dough kneader and roller. (**True** or False) It was unlikely Ms. Reed could read or write because her patent was signed with an “X.”

12. Up until 1863, it was illegal for slaves to be literate, and those found reading, writing, or teaching others could be punished severely or killed. (**True** or False) Several southern states passed anti-literacy laws prohibiting teaching slaves to read and write.
13. Dr. Gladys West developed technology that contributed to the creation of the Global Positioning System, or GPS. (**True** or False) Out of Mrs. West's work on Seasat came GEOSAT, a satellite programmed to create computer model of Earth's surface.
14. Linda Martell is an African American singer who was the first Black female artist in the country music field and the first to play the Grand Ole Opry. (**True** or False) Beyoncé gave reference to Linda Martell in her new track Cowboy Carter. Ms. Martell, now eighty-two, left a sizable mark on country music. In 1970 her sole album, "Color Me Country", was the first major release by a Black female artist in country. She endured occasional taunts from country fans unaccustomed to seeing a Black woman onstage singing country song. Her career as a country singer was short due to racism.
15. Kitty Black Perkins is an African American fashion designer, and she designed the first Black Barbie doll in the late 1970s. (**True** or False) Mrs. Black Perkins was Chief Designer of Fashion Concepts for Mattel's line for over twenty-five years.