

1. The Jim Crow laws made racial segregation legal, denying Black people the “rights to vote, hold jobs, get an education, or other opportunities. (**True** or False) Any opposition was typically met with violence, imprisonment, fines, and even death.
2. John Lewis, another leader of the Civil Rights Movement, led the historic 600-person march across Edmund Pettus Bridge in Selma, Alabama. (**True** or False) State troopers brutally and bloodied the peaceful Civil Rights marchers. This day is famously named “Bloody Sunday.”
3. The Black Lives Matter movement was created in 2013 by three Black female organizers. (**True** or False) The movement began as a social media hashtag - #BlackLivesMatter – in response to violence against Blacks and other racial minorities, including the death of Trayvon Martin in 2012 and George Floyd in 2020.
4. In 2016, San Francisco 49ers quarterback Colin Kaepernick began taking a knee during pre-game National Anthem. (**True** or False) This significant gesture, which grew into a larger movement, sparked both debate and backlash, but ultimately drew much-needed attention to the issue of racism and violence in America.
5. Opal Lee, many people called the “Grandmother of Juneteenth” because of her tireless fight to highlight equality and the freedoms Americans now enjoy. (**True** or False) Opal Lee first made national headlines in 2016, when the then-89-year-old walked more than 1,400 miles from Fort Worth, Texas to Washington, D.C., in a campaign to convince lawmakers to recognize Juneteenth as a federal holiday.
6. Orange Mound, a neighborhood in southeast Memphis, Tennessee, was the first neighborhood in America to be built by and for African Americans. (**True** or False) In 1890, a developer named Elzey Eugene Meachem purchased land from the Deaderick family and began developing a subdivision for African Americans, selling lots for less than \$100.00. In the 1970s, Orange Mound was billed as the largest concentration of Blacks in the United States except for Harlem in New York City.
7. In 1834, James Weeks, a free Black man purchased a plot of land from another Black man what is now called Central Brooklyn, NY. (**True** or False) By 1860s, Weeksville had its schools, churches, an orphanage, an old age home, a variety of Black-owned businesses, and one of the country’s first Black newspapers, Freedman’s Torchlight. As part of Crown Heights in Brooklyn, Weeksville is a historical African American neighborhood founded by freed slaves in the 19th century. Weeksville Heritage Center, 158 Buffalo Avenue, Brooklyn, NY 11213.
8. In 1909, Oliver Toussaint Jackson purchased 320 acres of land in Dearfield, Colorado where he founded an agricultural settlement for Black Americans. (**True** or False) Overtime, however, the community prospered with a variety of crops – corn, melons, and squash.
9. The Niagara Movement was a Black Civil Rights organization founded in 1905 by a group of African American lawyers and was the immediate predecessor of the NAACP. (**True** or False) The Niagara Movement was organized to oppose racial segregation and demanded equal economic, educational opportunity as well as the vote for Black men and women.
10. In the South, for the first-time former slaves could vote, hold public office, and contract for their labor, during the Reconstruction Era that followed the American Civil War. (**True** or False) With the end of Reconstruction in the 1870s, Black freedoms began to narrow. From 1890 to 1908, Southern states ratified new laws that disenfranchised most Blacks.
11. Samuel J. Battle became the NYPD’s first Black police officer on June 28, 1911. (**True** or False) Mr. Battle was born January 16, 1833, in New Bern, N.C. He took and passed the sergeant’s exam, and later he became the first Black lieutenant for the force.

12. On February 15, 1804, New Jersey passed a law for the gradual process of ending enslavement within its borders. (**True** or False) New Jersey was the last Northern state to implement this process of ending slavery in its state.
13. Madam C.J. Walker invented and patented the straightening comb in 1905. (**True** or False) Madam C.J. Walker was an African American entrepreneur, Philanthropist, and political and social activist.
14. Mae Jemison became the first African American woman to travel in space. (**True** or False) During the shuttle mission she conducted experiments in life sciences, material sciences, and was co-investigator in the bone cell research experiment.
15. R & B artist Prince played twenty-seven instruments. (**True** or False) Prince taught himself to play piano, guitar, and drums while he was noticeably young.