

1. Maya Angelou believed her voice killed a man who abused her, and she stop speaking for almost 5 years. (**True** or False) As a child Maya Angelou was sexually abused by her mother's boyfriend.
2. In the years that Maya Angelou did not speak, her listening, observing, and memorizing skills improved and her love for books expanded. (**True** or False) "I Know Why the Cage Bird Sings," detailed her own life experiences.
3. On May 11, 2010, Arizona Governor signed into law a legislative act designed to end Ethnic Studies classes in the state. (**True** or False) This law banned schools from engaging with certain books written by authors of color and temporarily eliminated the Mexican American Studies program in Tucson schools, preventing hundreds of students from engaging with their history and culture within a school setting for almost a decade.
4. On April 24, 1877, as part of a political compromise that enabled his election, President Rutherford B. Hayes withdrew federal troops from the southern states. (**True** or False) The withdrawal marked the end of Reconstruction and paved the way for the resurgence of white supremacist rule in the South, carrying with it the rapid deterioration of political rights of Black people.
5. After the civil War, the Reconstruction amendments to the U.S. Constitution abolished slavery and granted Black people civil rights, including granting Black men and Black women the right to vote. (True of **False**) Correct answer, granted voting rights to Black men, not Black women. As a result, Black people in the South, for the first time constituted a community of voters and public officials, landowners, wage-earners, and free American citizens. Congress passed an amendment on June 4, 1919, for women's right to vote.
6. In July 2015, the North Carolina Legislation passed a law requiring legislation approval to change or remove monuments erected in honor of an event, a person or military service that is part of North Carolina history. (**True** or False) This bill was written in response to efforts to remove Confederate flags and monuments in other states after a white supremacist shot and killed nine Black men and women in a historically Black church in South Carolina, on June 17, 2015.
7. On July 1, 1965, a white sheriff in Camden, Alabama, forced people to leave and then padlocked the doors of the Antioch Baptist Church-a Black church where leaders were discussing civil rights. (**True** or False) Community members from the Summer Community Organization and Political Education group had been meeting at the church for several months, working to promote Black voter registration in Alabama and the rest of the South.
8. When People at the Antioch Baptist Church began registering Black voters, the white community quickly targeted them. (**True** or False) Before evicting people from the church, a group of white men broken into the church building and severely beat two Black teenagers. Rather than providing protection from the violence, the sheriff announced that the church had been the cause of too much disturbance.

9. The Voting Rights Act of August 1965 outlawed discriminatory barriers to voting like poll taxes and literacy tests, and also imposed strict oversight upon states and districts with histories of voter discrimination. **(True or False)** This new law quickly proved extremely effective; Black registration rate soon rose throughout the South and Black officials were elected at the highest rates since Reconstruction.
10. On June 25, 2013, in a 5-4 decision in *Shelby County v. Holder*. The Supreme Court struck down Section 4 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965. **(True or False)** This decision gutted one the nation's most important and successful civil rights laws. Southern states and others used poll taxes, literacy tests, and violence to deny Black Americans the right to vote for another century.
11. In 1870, Southern Democrats declared the election of Mississippi Senator Hiram Revels, the first African American Senator, declared null and void. **(True or False)** Southern white politicians were determined to block his seating to the U.S. Congress, however, Hiram Revels was eventually seated after a Senate vote of 48 to 8.
12. In 1999, NYPD officers fatally shoot unarmed Amadou Diallo 41 times. **(True or False)** The four officers, were charged with second-degree murder and were acquitted in an Albany, New York trial.
13. Frazier B. Baker was an African American teacher who was appointed as Postmaster of Lake City, South Carolina in 1897 under the Presidency of William McKinley. **(True or False)** Enraged local white people burn his home, fatally shoot him and his infant daughter, and wound his wife and other children.
14. The state of Kentucky refuses to ratify Thirteenth Amendment abolishing slavery and does not do so until 1976. **(True or False)** Kentucky finally adopt the Thirteenth Amendment in the year of 1976.
15. Five Black boys and a Latino teen arrested for raping a jogger in New York City's Central Park. **(True or False)** They spend more than a decade in prison before being vindicated of their crimes.

**There is a campaign going on through mass opposition to civil rights in several of our states. This movement goal is to restore Americanism; by defending white identity and defending segregation.**

**Also, we have an attack on Ethnic Studies in this country, certain curriculum has been discontinued, along with books removed from libraries.**

**History could repeat itself, with the assistance of our conservative Supreme Court and GOP state legislators.**

*The slave's narrative: if you don't remember or know where you've been, you can't be sure where you're going, or you don't have direction or lesson from the past, the risk is what Black Americans understanding our history as beginning in bondage rather than in the freedom of African that preceded it.*