

1. Dr. Rudolph Jackson, one of the first Black doctors at St. Jude's Hospital, was a groundbreaking figure in the treatment of sickle cell, childhood cancer, solid tumors, and other life-threatening diseases. (**True** or False) Dr. Jackson built the sickle cell program to such a stature that in the early 1970s, the National Institute of Health hired him to head the federal government's efforts to fight the disease.
2. Dreams, dreams, play my dreams. All numbers dreamed of should be played in three days. (**True** or False) To dream you see a baby denotes joy and much happiness accompanied by health and wealth in abundance. To hear one cry denotes that you will have a baby boy shortly. Number to play **112**.
3. Dorie Miller, a Pearl Harbor hero was a Black mess attendant who brought down several Japanese airplanes with no machine gun training. (**True** or False) At that time (1941) Black people were confined in the Navy to menial duties.
4. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., at birth he was given the name Michael King, Jr. (**True** or False) Dr. King's father renamed both of them out of love and respect for the German priest Martin Luther, who is best known for the Protestant Reformation.
5. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., was arrested nine times while fighting for racial equality. (True or **False**) The correct answer is, he was arrested **twenty-nine** time while fighting for racial equality. Even when people mistreated him, he refused to give up.
6. Rosa Parks was named "The First Lady of Civil Rights" by the U. S. Congress. (**True** or False) Ms. Parks was a Civil Rights Activist and the "Mother of the Freedom Movement."
7. In 1996, President Bill Clinton presented The Presidential Medal of Freedom to Rosa Parks. (**True** or False). The Presidential Medal of Freedom is the highest honor that can be bestowed upon a civilian by the of the United States Government.
8. The Montgomery Bus Boycott, lead by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., caused the city of Montgomery to reverse its policy on segregation on its city buses. (**True** or False) December 1, 1955, Rosa Parks refused to give her seat on a public bus. After 381 days, the bus lines nearly went bankrupt.
9. Ruby Bridges became the first African American child to integrate a Southern Elementary School. (**True** or False) U. S. Marshalls had to protect and escort her into the school daily.
10. Ruby Bridges was the only student in her class when she integrated an elementary school at the tender age of six. (**True** or False) A brave child who inspired millions. Later she became an activist and a speaker for school justice. There was retaliation against the family, her father lost his job, the grocery store refused to sell to her mother and her share-cropping grandparents were evicted off their farm.
11. Jackie Robinson became the first Africa American to play for a major league baseball team in 1947. (**True** or False) Mr. Robinson stayed positive, he never lost his temper. One of his beliefs, do the right thing.
12. In 1960, the state of Louisiana school district created entrance exams for African American students to see weather they could compete academically at the all-white school. (**True** or False) Ruby and five other students passed the exam. Brown v. the

Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas, which ended racial segregation in public schools. Nonetheless, southern states continued to resist integration.

13. On Juneteenth, St. Louis, Missouri honored Black Americans who sued for their freedom. (**True** or False) A 14-foot bronze statue was erected in honor of the Black people who sued for their freedom in St. Louis, Missouri on June 18<sup>th</sup>, 2022.
14. George Stinney, Jr., a ninety pound, Black 14-year-old boy remains the youngest person executed in the U.S. in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. (**True** or False) George convicted of rape and murder of two white girls. Alcolu, South Carolina
15. LeBron James has become the first active NBA player to reach the milestone of becoming a billionaire. (**True** or False) James is the NBA's highest paid player, earning \$121 million dollars last year on and off the court.

On June 17, 2015, a 21-year-old white man named Dylann Roof entered the Emanuel A.M.E. Church in Charleston, South Carolina, and sat in on a Bible study session for about an hour before opening fire on the other participants, killing nine people. All of the worshippers were Black.

The Emanuel African Methodist Episcopal Church, known as "Mother Emanuel," to many, is one of the largest and most storied Black congregations in the South. Just six years after its founding in 1816, the church was burned down after it was discovered that Denmark Vesey, one of the church's founders and ministers, was planning a large-scale slave revolt. Black churches were outlawed in Charleston in 1834, but after the Civil War ended in 1865, the Emanuel Church reopened.

On June 19, 1865, after white Southerners had extended the enslavement of countless Black people by concealing the Civil War's end for more than two months, Union troops arrived in Texas. For the first time, local Black residents learned that the Confederacy had lost the war and that they were free under the Emancipation Proclamation.

Although President Abraham Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation had theoretically freed enslaved Black people in Confederate territories when it was issued in 1863, that declaration was unenforceable in locations that remained under Confederate control. The Proclamation had almost no effect in Texas and other Confederate states that rejected the freedom of enslaved people—especially on plantations that had little contact with Union forces.