

1. York was an enslaved African American who served as William Clark's body servant during the Lewis and Clark expedition. **(True or False)** York made significant contributions to the expedition and was the first African American to cross the continent and see the Pacific Ocean. There is a statue of York in Louisville, Kentucky.
2. Freedmen's Bank, bank chartered by the U.S. Congress in March 1865 to provide a place for former slaves to safely store their money. **(True or False)** The bank's failure not only robbed many African Americans of their savings but also had a severe psychological impact on them, causing many to give up hopes and dreams that went along with their savings and bringing about a general distrust of financial institutions for years to come.
3. Dr. Shirley Ann Jackson is a physicist who conducted breakthrough scientific research which laid the groundwork for the invention of the portable fax, touch tone telephone, solar cells, fiber optic cables, and the technology behind caller ID and call waiting. **(True or False)** Dr. Jackson worked at Bell Labs from 1976 to 1991, where her research contributed to these inventions.
4. Dr. Mark Dean is an African American computer scientist and engineer who designed the original IBM PC in the early eighties. **(True or False)** Dr. Dean was the first African American ever to be named an IBM fellow in 1996 and inducted into the National Inventors Hall of Fame in 1997.
5. Major League Baseball has incorporated the Negro League stats specifically from seven different Negro Leagues from 1920 – 1948. **(True or False)** The stats from Negro League players – barred from MLB during segregation – means greats like Babe Ruth and Ty Cobb no longer hold top spots, revamped records show.
6. The state of California has the first Black woman lesbian senator. **(True or False)** Laphonza Butler was appointed to the US Senate after the death of Senator Diane Feinstein. Ms. Butler is an American labor union official and politician serving as the junior US Senator of California since 2023.
7. Enslaved Blacks used cornrows hair style to create maps of escape routes to freedom since they could not read or write. **(True or False)** This also enabled Black enslaved people to carry seeds and gold in their braids. Once they were free, they had seeds for planting and seeds for eating.
8. Thomas L. Jennings (Jan. 1, 1791, to Feb. 12, 1856) an African American who was a tailor and owned and operated dry cleaning business in New York City on Church street. **(True or False)** Thomas developed his dry-cleaning process called dry scouring as a tailor. His customers often complained of their clothes being ruined by stains, so he started experimenting with different chemicals that could protect the fabric while removing the stains. Jennings' patented process named "dry scouring clothes" on March the 3rd 1821.
9. Hattie McDaniels was the first person of color to win an Oscar and was not allowed to attend the premiere event in Atlanta, Georgia because she was Black. **(True or False)** She won an Oscar for role in "Gone With The Wind." During Ms. McDaniels' career she starred in over three hundred film productions.
10. Hattie McDaniels is the first Oscar winner to appear on a postage stamp. **(True or False)** Ms. McDaniels went on to have a stellar career.
11. Beyonce is the most Grammy award-winning artist of all time. **(True or False)** She has made history in the music industry and holds the Grammy Awards with thirty-two trophies.
12. Shirley Chisholm survived three assassination attempts during her run for the US Presidency in 1972. **(True or False)** Ms. Chisholm was the Black woman elected to Congress in 1968.

13. Ralph Bunche was the first African American to win the Noble Peace Prize. (**True** or False) Mr. Bunche received in 1950 in recognition of his successful mediation of the Armistice Agreements between Arab nations and Israel.
14. Reverend Raphael Warnock was Georgia's first Black Senator. (**True** or False) His victory created a path for the Democrats to gain control of the US Senate. In 2005 he became the youngest senior pastor of Ebenezer Baptist Church where Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. was once a pastor.
15. Rashida Jones, 39, MSNBC president and first Black executive to run a major television news network. (**True** or False) Ms. Jones was previously senior vice president of news at MSNBC and NBC News, where she oversaw breaking news coverage, like the coronavirus pandemic and 2020 election. Ms. Jones set rating records for two town-hall specials and oversaw the second president debate.