

1. Cicely Tyson became the first Black woman to appear on a U.S. quarter. (True or **False**)
The correct answer is Maya Angelou. Mrs. Angelou a writer, poet, and civil rights activist.
2. Carter G. Woodson did not attend high school until his late teens. He was a brilliant student and completed a four-year course of study in less than two years. (**True** or False)
Dr. Carter was the fourth of seven children in his family.
3. In February 1924, Dr. Carter G. Woodson began his campaign to create a week to celebrate Negro History. Dr. Woodson chose the third week in February in recognition of the birthdays of Abraham Lincoln February 12th and Frederick Douglass on February 14th. (**True** or False)
Frederick Douglass was born as a slave, so his actual birthdate was unknown, but he chose the 14th as his birthday.
4. Negro History Week was officially launched in 1926. (**True** or False)
In 1976 on the 50th anniversary of the first Negro History Week, the association officially made the shift to Black History Month.
5. The famous book, "The Miseducation of the Negro" was written by Dr. Carter G. Woodson. (**True** or False)
Dr. Woodson wrote, "If you control a man's thinking, you do not have to worry about his actions. You do not have to tell him not to stand here or go yonder. He will find his proper place and stay in it."
6. Paul Robeson singer, actor and Black activist joined an all-white law firm after graduating from Columbia University. (**True** or False)
Mr. Robeson experienced such discrimination that he turned his back on his law profession, and that was the start of his stance against racism.
7. Dr. Shirley Jackson, an African American physicist that has inventions that include the touch-tone telephone, the portable fax, caller ID, call waiting and the fiber optic cable that are used today. (**True** or False)
She is currently the 18th President of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, NY. **Ren – suh – leer** Dr. Jackson received the National Medal of Science in 2016, by President Barack Obama.
8. Otis Boykin contribution to science was the improvement he made to the pacemaker after losing his mother to heart failure. (**True** or False)
Mr. Boykin has 26 patents in his name and a long list of achievements, such as IBM computers, burglar-proof cash registers, chemical air filters and an electronic resistor used in controlled missiles.
9. "Strange Fruit," first recorded in 1939, the protest song came to symbolize Black Americans struggle for voter's rights. (True of **False**)
"Strange Fruit" symbolized the brutality and racism of the practice of lynching in America's southern states.

10. “Strange Fruit” was recorded by Lena Horne in 1939. (True or **False**)

The song protested the lynching of Black Americans with lyrics that compare the victims to the fruits of trees was song by Billie Holiday.

11. There was a time in our churches, the choir and congregation would sing, “You Can’t Beat Gods Giving” during the taking of the benevolent offering. (**True** or False) Yes, there was a time.

12. Andrew Jackson Young, a former Georgia congressman, a United Nations ambassador, mayor of Atlanta, Georgia, a pastor, served as executive director of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and close confidant to Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. (**True** of False)
He celebrated his 90th birthday March 12th.

13. Bill Robinson, nicknamed Bojangles, was the man who taught little Shirley Temple to tap-dance up a staircase in a sequence that remain a classic in the history of the American movies’ musical. (**True** or False)

They performed in 4 movies together and their stair dance in the 1935 film “The Little Colonel. During that time Hollywood only wanted dark skin people for movies. Later for light skin Blacks they makeup called “Pancake.” 1940s – 1950s

14. James Weldon Johnson was the NAACP’s first Black executive secretary. (**True** or False)

Under his leadership, he increased their membership to 100,000 people in 300 chapters nationwide. He was key figure in the Harlem Renaissance, Mr. Johnson was a man of many talents. He was a distinguished lawyer and diplomat. He also, composed and write the lyrics for “Lift Every Voice and Sing.”

15. Granville T. Woods developed an improved steam boiler in 1884, he invented the first electric railway that was powered with electric lines from above the train. (**True** or False)

Mr. Woods also created the telegraph service that allowed messages to be sent from moving trains. This invention dramatically improved railroad safety.

White society possessing the ability to control the inventions created by Black men, also possessed the power to control the potentials of the inventors, themselves. Mr. Woods and others Black inventors were allowed to contribute to society as inventors, but not as businessmen. By minimizing Black inventors’ participation in the American Corporate system, white society was able to control the growth of the Black companies concern with technology.

On March 26, 1944, a group of white men brutally lynched Rev. Isaac Simmons, a Black minister and farmer, so they could steal his land in Amite County, Mississippi. Members of his family, some of whom witnessed his murder, fled the state, fearing for their lives. The white men responsible for lynching him successfully stole the Simmons’s land and were never convicted for their crimes.

Before his death, Rev. Simmons controlled more than 270 acres of debt-free Amite County land that his family had owned since 1887. This was very unusual among Black families in the South, where racism and poverty had posed obstacles to economic advancement for generations. Rev. Simmons worked the land with his children and grandchildren, producing crops and selling the property’s lumber.



[This Photo](#) by Unknown Author is licensed under [CC BY-ND](#)