

1. Many Southern states passed so-called pig laws – in 1876, for example, the state of Mississippi established the theft of any property worth ten dollars or more and any livestock worth a dollar or more as “grand larceny” and thus subject to a sentence of as high as five years. (**True** or False) Southerners constantly manipulated laws to drive convictions. Pig laws did create more convicts, and those convicts were overwhelmingly Black people and overwhelmingly leased. The conditions under convict leasing were often as gruesome as anything that had existed under slavery.
2. The famous Angola Prison, located in the state of Louisiana, pay their prisoners that work in the fields between two and twenty cents an hour. (**True** or False) This information was published in September 2015. This prison population is more than 90% Black. The Fair Labor Standards Act or the National Labor Relations Act does not apply to incarcerated workers. (**American Slavery, Reinvented**)
3. The Little Rock Nine had to endure, being pushed down a set of stairs, being beaten, having acid tossed in one’s face, all banned from extracurricular activities, and one mother lost her job because she refused to withdraw her child from the school. (**True** or False) Much more happen to the students during their first year at Little Rock central High School. The National Guard had to remain in place the entire year to protect the students. Daisy Bates recruited the students and she stayed with them through this sad struggle from equal education.
4. Daisy Gaston-Bates was the only women speaker at the 1963 March on Washington. (**True** or False) The state of Arkansas made the third Monday in February Daisy Gaston-Bates Day. She was the writer for the family newspaper and the President of local NAACP Chapter.
5. Queens Village native Karine Jean-Pierre will become the first Black White House press secretary when she replaces Jen Psaki. (**True** or False) President Joe Biden announced his historic decision to elevate Jean-Pierre to the top position as Psaki steps down for a new position in the private sector. Jean-Pierre is also the first LGBTQ woman to serve as White House press secretary.
6. As of 2020, in both Alabama and Mississippi there is a Robert E. Lee Day, Confederate Memorial Day, and Jefferson Davis’s birthday celebrations. (**True** or False) There are groups like the United Daughters of the Confederacy and the Sons of the Confederate soldier that continue to spread false propaganda about the Civil War. These organizations are extension of the Ku Klux Klan.
7. In 1979, the state of Texas made June 19<sup>th</sup>, (Juneteenth celebration) a state holiday. (**True** or False) Texas became the first state to create a holiday in honor of Black Emancipation.
8. The oldest park in Houston, Texas is Emancipation Park. (**True** or False) During the Jim Crow period it was the sole public park in the area available to African Americans. Emancipation Park served as a centerpiece of Houston’s Black community.
9. The state of Georgia is the home to the largest Black population. (True or **False**) The correct answer is the state of Texas. Florida has the second largest population and Georgia has the third largest population. March 25, 2021.
10. By 1860, the four million enslaved people were by far the country’s most valuable economic asset. (**True** or False) Slavery was the central US economy and valued at approximately \$3.5 billion, they were worth more than all of the country’s manufacturing and railroads combined.
11. The very first thing you want to do to an enslaved person is to strip them of their identity, take away their given African name and replace them with new European names. (**True** or False) The captured Africans’ last names often indicated where they were stolen from or reflected a connection to the person who took them from their birthplace which also assisted the enslavers keep track of their cargo.
12. William Cooper Nell was hired as a postal clerk in Boston during the year 1861, which made him the first African American to hold a federal civilian post. (**True** of False) Mr. Nell was an abolitionist, and he was dedicated to integration and opposed the separation of Black people and whites. In 1855, Nell and his colleagues gained victory over segregation, which ended in Boston schools. He understood that white’s schools had more tools for a better education.

13. During part of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries there were more enslaved Black people in New York City than any urban area across North America. (**True** or False) Enslaved workers made up more than a quarter of the city's labor force. As the city grew, so did the number of enslaved people.
14. Slave workers built a wall in lower Manhattan, that was later named Wall Street. (**True** or False) The wall was built by the Dutch for protection against the Native Americans. The fact is, there were lots of violence against the Native Americans by the Dutch who were set on taking their land.
15. Before the civil war, New York City, lower Manhattan was listed as the largest slave trade market and Charleston was the second largest. (True or **False**) The correction answer is Charleston was the largest and NYC the second largest. Fernando Wood, the mayor of the city during the civil war proposed in 1861 to secede from the Union to protect the city's profit from cotton-trading relationship with the Confederacy. The United States of America's economy was founded on the currency of selling human livestock.
16. Central Park was built on Seneca Village, which was a neighborhood for free Black people in the nineteenth century. (**True** or False) There are remains in that park of Black people. Seneca Village was an independent Black community that existed from 1825 to 1857. They lived with Irish immigrants peacefully, and there were intermarrying. They Blacks owned their property. Mayor Fernando Wood used the city's power of eminent domain to make the village property.