

1. Lonnie Bunch is an American educator and the first African American to serve as the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. (**True** or False) Mr. Bunch has spent most of his career as a history museum curator and administrator. As Secretary, he oversees 21 museums, 21 libraries, the National Zoo, numerous research centers and several education units, and centers.
2. The aftermath of the emancipation, former slaveowners in Maryland used the state's "Black Code" to immediately re-indenture children under the guise of "apprenticeship." (**True** or False) This functionally extended slavery for adolescents. (Swindling people under friendship)
3. Jack Johnson became the first African American man to hold the World Heavyweight Champion boxing title in 1908. (**True** or False) He held onto the belt until 1915.
4. Martin Luther King, Jr. started as a freshman at Morehouse College at the young age of 15. (**True** or False) Dr. King skipped two grades and entered college in 1944.
5. Lucy Stanton became the first Black woman in American to earn a four-year college degree. (**True** or False) Ms. Stanton graduated from Oberlin College with a literary degree.
6. Guion Bluford became the first Black person in space in 1983. (**True** or False) He spent 688 hours there over his career as an astronaut.
7. Sidney Poitier became the first Black man to win an Oscar, for his leading role in Lilies of the Field. (**True** or False) A true trail blazer. It was a landmark victory for Mr. Poitier.
8. In July 1777, Vermont became the first colony to ban slavery. (**True** or False) Vermont's legislation also gave African American males the right to vote.
9. On November 7, 2023, nine voting precincts in the county of Hinds, Mississippi ran out of ballots. (**True** or False) On the ballots were the governor, and other statewide, legislative, regional and local offices. Hinds County includes Jackson, the nearly 83%-Black capital city.
10. Over the last twenty years, states have put barriers in front of the ballot box – imposing strict voter ID laws, cutting voting times, restricting registration, purging voter rolls. (**True** or False) These efforts, which received a boost when the Supreme Court weaken the Voting Rights Act in 2013.
11. James McCune Smith was the first African American person to earn a medical degree. (**True** or False) He also started the nation's first pharmacy under Black ownership and was the first African American to have their work published in a peer-review medical journal.
12. James Hemings, the older brother of Sally Hemings is credited with the introduction of macaroni and cheese to America. (**True** or False) Hemings was trained to be a French chef; independently, he took lessons to learn how to speak the French language.
13. The Chicago Defender was remarkably successful in encouraging Blacks to migrate from the South to Chicago. (**True** or False) They listed names of churches and other organizations to whom they could write for help. Letters were written to Bethlehem Baptist Association in Chicago, Illinois, which assumed the task of helping Black migrants

find housing and employment. They also help migrants to adjust to the new environment.

14. Many of the Black migrants who came to Chicago between 1910 and 1930 started businesses and became entrepreneurs. (**True** or **False**) The “Perfect Eat” Shop, a restaurant on 47th street near South Park, is an example of such a business. It was owned by Ernest Morris an African American.
15. Chicago’s South Side “Black Belt” contained zones related to economic status, whereas the poorest lived in the northernmost, oldest section of the Black Belt, while the elite resided on the southernmost section. (**True** or **False**.) The poor have no voice or any financial support.
 - Sarah “Sally” Hemings was an enslaved woman with one-quarter African American ancestry and was owned by President Thomas Jefferson. She had at least six children fathered by Jefferson.
 - “Black Code” was racially discriminatory laws that were passed in 1865 and 1866 in states that had been part of the confederate.
 - This “Black Belt” was of dilapidated housing that stretched thirty blocks along State Street and was rarely more than several blocks wide. Also, housing restrictions confined Blacks to the “Black Belt,” an overcrowded chain of almost exclusively African American neighborhoods on the City’s South Side of Chicago.