

1. The Marine Corps was the last military branch to accept Black recruits. (**True** or **False**) Those recruits were placed in all-Black training units at Montford Point, North Carolina, beginning in 1942.
2. In 1777, Vermont became the first territory to abolish slavery. (**True** or **False**) In 1776, slavery existed in all thirteen colonies. There were colonies before states.
3. In 1780, Pennsylvania became the first state to abolish slavery, doing so by judicial decree in 1783. (**True** or **False**) This new law came with the statute that provided for freedom of every slave born after its enactment. This was a move in the right direction.
4. Massachusetts was the first state to abolish slavery outright. (**True** or **False**) The remaining New England states – New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Rhode Island – adopted gradual emancipation schemes modeled on Pennsylvania's statute in the mid-1780s. Black men and women prospered in that state. Booker T. Washington frequented this state for financial contributions for Tuskegee Institute.
5. In 2013, Federal District Court rules New York City Police Department's "stop and frisk" policy is not discriminatory and is constitutional. (**True** or **False**) The court ruled "stop and frisk" policy is discriminatory and unconstitutional upon finding that 85% of the people stopped are Black or Hispanic.
6. Ms. Cicely Tyson made only \$6,000 for the movie *Southern*. (**True** or **False**)
7. Tyler Perry paid Ms. Cicely Tyson one million dollars for one day's work on the movie, "*Why Did I Get Married?*" (**True** or **False**) Tyler Perry said, he loved working with her, and it made him feel good that he was in a position to give this incredible woman some security in her later years.
8. During what became known as the Red Summer of 1919, anti-Black riots erupted in 25 major American cities. (**True** or **False**) Cities included, Houston, Texas, Chicago, Illinois, Washington, D.C., Omaha, Nebraska, Elaine, Arkansas, Tulsa, Oklahoma and Charleston, North Carolina. White mobs' intent on protecting their economic and social dominance from growing communities of Black workers, so they attacked Black communities, destroyed property, and killed or injured hundreds of Black people.
9. An "Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986 creates a 100-to-1 sentencing disparity between crack and powder cocaine possession. (**True** or **False**) That law contributed to mass incarceration of African Americans.
10. In 1963, State Troopers join local deputies in beating and shocking with cattle prods more than 350 African Americans as they waited in line to register to vote in Selma, Alabama. (**True** or **False**) On another occasion those waiting in line to register to vote could not leave the line to eat or drink and when a group of organizers attempt to bring water to those waiting line, they were beaten.
11. In 1968, Michael Griffith, 23-year-old Black man, was hit by a car and killed after being chased onto the highway by a white mob in Howard Beach, New York. (**True** or **False**)
12. The New Deal Legislation and The GI Bill after World War 2 purposefully left out millions of Black people from accessing its benefits. (**True** or **False**) This decision trapped and created intergenerational poverty; however, it gave whites a leg up in creating middle class status through home purchasing, educational training, and guaranteed loans.
13. Many Christian slave owners often equated dark or black skin with sin. (**True** or **False**) Europeans had several biblical passages to serve as their backbone for negative and superior attitude to Africans. The essence of their argument was that God intended for white men to rule over Black men. Their religious doctrine would continue to be used by many over the course of centuries in order to justify the forced labor and violence Blacks experienced at the hands of their enslavers.
14. Maria Stewart an African American woman, a writer and orator were the earliest known women to lecture in public on women's rights and abolition. (**True** or **False**) Ms. Stewart is known for four

powerful speeches she delivered in Boston in the early 1830's – a time when no woman, Black or white, dared to address an audience from a public platform. She addressed audiences of mix races.

15. Sarah Boone, an African American inventor, who obtained a patent for her improved designed ironing board. (**True** or False) Ms. Boone's ironing board was designed to improve the quality of ironing the sleeves and bodies of women's garments.

Notable quote: "Those who have no record of what their forebears or ancestors have accomplished, lose the inspiration which comes from the teaching of biography and history." Carter G. Woodson