1. Dr. Charles R. Drew was a renowned surgeon and medical researcher who pioneered methods for long-term storage of plasma blood. (**True** or False) Dr. Drew’s techniques for blood storage allowed medics to save thousands of Allied forces’ lives during World War 2.
2. Dr. Charles R. Drew is most notably known for organizing America’s first large-scale blood bank. (**True** or False) Dr. Drew taught biology and was a coach in Baltimore, Maryland until he had enough money to enter medical school.
3. In 1688, the Germantown Quaker Petition was the first religious protesting against slavery in the Thirteen Colonies. (**True** or False) This petition was the first American public document to protest slavery.
4. Slavery in Brazil was not officially abolished until 1888, near 30 years after the United States. (**True** or False) Nearly 40% of Brazilian population were slaves, and the county reliance on sugar production, which was largely dependent on slave labor.
5. Cheyney University of Pennsylvania was founded in 1837 as the African Institute, making it the first Historically Black College and University (HBCU) in the United States. (**True** or False) The school was established by Richard Humphreys, a Quaker philanthropist who donated $10,000 to the cause.
6. 1882 the Chinese Exclusion Act prohibited Chinese labors from entering the United States for 10 years. (**True** or False) This was a marking the first class of immigrants to be excluded based on race. The Act also provided for the nation’s first immigrant inspectors and a process of deportation. There was a “1929 Immigration Act” that targeted Mexicans.
7. Ranch dressing was invented by a Black man named Steven Henson. (**True** or False) He also started the company Hidden Valley Ranch and eventually sold it to Clorox.
8. Paul E. Williams an African American inventor patented the “first useful helicopter” the Lockheed Model 186 (XH-51) on the 26th of November 1962. (**True** or False) Mr. Williams invented the components of the “first useful helicopter.”
9. Alfred L. Cralle (September 4, 1866 – May 6, 1919) was an African American businessman and inventor, best known for inventing the “Ice Cream Scooper.” (**True** or False) Mr. Cralle who patent the ice cream scoop in 1897 after observing the difficulties of serving ice cream with spoons and ladles.
10. On February 8, 1986, Oprah Winfrey became the first African American to host a nationally syndicated talk show. (**True** or False) Oprah’s final talk show was aired on May 25, 2011. The show ended after 25 years.
11. Nelson Mandella first day in a segregated school, he was given an English name. (**True** or False) This name changing was a widespread practice in a society in which whites were either unable or unwilling to pronounce an African name and considered it uncivilized to have one.
12. In the first part of the 20th century, Morehouse, and along with Spelman College, also in Atlanta were symbols of hope and inspiration to Southern African Americans and then overtime had a profound effect on the quality of leadership in Atlanta’s Black community. (**True** or False) Morehouse produced many influential alumni, including Dr. Martin Luther King. Jr., Julian Bond, Maynard Jackson, Spike Lee, Samuel L. Jackson, Edwin Moses, former Surgeon General David Satcher, and Dr. Louis W. Sullivan, who served as Secretary of Health and Human Services under President George H.W. Bush in 1989.
13. The Tuskegee Airmen were initiated in the U.S. armed forces on February 19, 1942, as the first African American pilots who fought in World War 2. (**True** or False) The were subjected to segregation and discrimination despite being as brave as the rest of the military.
14. The Honorable John Lewis was at the forefront of the civil rights movement of the 1950s and 1960s. (**True** or False) Mr. Lewis led and helped organize many movements, including the Freedom Riders, the 1963 March on Washington, and the Selma to Montgomery marches.
15. In the fall of 1947, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., delivered his first sermon at the Ebenezer Baptist Church in Atlanta, Georgia. (**True** or False) The congregation voted to license Dr. King as a minister soon afterward, and he was ordained on February 25, 1948.