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He was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize (1964) for his philosophy of nonviolent resistance.

Question 8:

On June 11, 1963, President Kennedy ordered the National Guard to ensure the enrollment of two African-American students, Vivian Malone and James Hood, at which university?

University of Mississippi
University of Chicago
University of Alabama

Question 9:

What key event in the civil rights movement happened in 1964?

Thurgood Marshall became the first African American to be appointed to the US Supreme Court.
Congress passed the Civil Rights Act.
The Black Panther Party was formed.

Question 10:

The National Rainbow Coalition, a political organization uniting various minority groups, was formed in 1986 by which African-American political leader?

General Colin Powell
Louis Farrakhan
Reverend Jesse Jackson, Sr.

Answers to Black History Quiz on page 11

Question 1:

Correct answer: Frederick Douglass
Douglass also published his Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass in 1845. Wheatley, who lived from 1753?-1784, was a poet and is generally considered the first important African-American writer in the United States. A largely self-taught surveyor, mathematician, and astronomer, Banneker published an almanac from 1791 to 1802 with tables showing the tides and astronomical events. He is generally considered the first African-American scientist.

Question 2:

Correct answer: February 3, 1870

Question 3:

Correct answer: Ida B. Wells

Wells was the editor and part owner of the Memphis Free Speech. An illiterate freed slave, Truth traveled widely throughout the North preaching emancipation and women's rights. A trained anthropologist, Hurston also wrote fiction, including two novels

Question 4:

Correct answer: National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)

DuBois was the only black founding member; he edited the NAACP's magazine, the Crisis. Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute (1881), organized the National Negro Business League in 1900. The SCLC was organized by Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr. in 1957.

Question 5:

Correct answer: Brown vs. the Board of Education of Topeka

The Supreme Court ruled unanimously that legal segregation in public schools was unconstitutional, thus overturning Plessy vs. Ferguson. Plessy vs. Ferguson (1896) resulted in the "separate but equal" policy that underpinned the Jim Crow laws in the South. The majority opinion of the court in the case of Scott vs. Sandford (1857) was that Congress had no power to prohibit slavery in the territories. Furthermore, several justices held that a black "whose ancestors were . . . sold as slaves" was not a citizen and therefore had no standing in court. The court's verdict contributed to tensions between the North and South leading up to the Civil War.

Question 6:

Correct answer: Rosa Parks

Her refusal to give up her seat on a bus to a white passenger triggered the 1955-1956 Montgomery bus boycott. An escaped slave, Tubman became a successful "conductor" on the Underground Railroad.

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