

**2009 TAMPA BAY TEEN SUMMIT SCHOLAR BOWL QUESTIONS & ANSWERS**

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**THE GAMMA ZETA LAMBDA CHAPTER**

**OF**

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**2009 African American Brain Bowl  
Questions and Answers**

1. What is the name given by DNA specialists to the world's first human as identified in Africa and determined by the study of genetic history?

*Answer: Lucy*

2. Who was the first African warrior-king to unite Upper and Lower Egypt four millennia ago?

*Answer: Menes*

3. Name the two undoubted Africans who conquered and ruled all of Egypt at least 600 years before the birth of Christ.

*Answer: Piankhi and Tarharqu*

4. Identified as the mother of Akhenaten, the world's first proponent of the idea of one God, this Egyptian Queen was described by her contemporaries as "coal" in complexion and undoubtedly African in her facial features. What was her name?

*Answer: Queen Tye*

5. A 10th century African king on a round trip between his kingdom of ancient Mali and Mecca in Arabia was so wealthy that spending by his 40,000-person entourage upset the economies of the nations through which they passed. Identify this African king.

*Answer: Mansa-Musa or Kan-kan Musa*

6. Songhai, the greatest and largest of the "Big Three" pre-colonial West African empires, was founded by a warrior family which supplied several generations of rulers with the same name. What was the name?

*Answer: Sonni Ali*

7. What was the name of a major pre-colonial African University whose professors were required to sign their individual names to the diplomas of every graduating student who had attended their classes?

*Answer: Sankore in Timbuktu*

8. Called the "African Attila," this mighty warrior, in the 1820s, organized an exceptionally disciplined army of 100,000 soldiers and at age 34 conquered territory larger in size than the country of France. What was his actual name?

*Answer: Shaka Zulu*

9. In East Africa, there're remnants of magnificent 14th century stone structures once known as the "African Acropolis" and "The Temple." Falsely attributed to European architects, these artifacts are now seen as the works of Africans exclusively. Identify these artifacts by the names now most commonly used to describe them.

**Answer: The Great Enclosure" and/or the "Great Walls of Zimbabwe"**

10. Of scores of states and societies in pre-colonial West Africa, name the two largest and most famous.

**Answer: Melle or Mali 800-12—AD: Songhai 1200-1600 AD**

11. In slavery era Trans Atlantic trade involving Africa, Europe and the "New World, what products were most commonly shipped from a) Europe to African societies and b) the "New World" slave societies to Europe?

**Answer: a) cloth, b) sugar**

12. European control of the African continent evolved from negotiated waterfront landing rights to military conquest, ending in the parceling out of Africa to major European powers in the 1880s at an infamous conference held in what city?

**Answer: Berlin, 1882-1884**

13. In the 20th century African political independence movements, what types of associations did Black activists first organize in their freedom struggles?

**Answer: Labor Unions**

14. With a larger circulation than any other newspaper published by Blacks anywhere and often carrying articles written in English, French and Spanish, the *Negro World* reached at least 500,000 readers per issue. It was published by what organization?

**Answer: Marcus Garvey's United Negro Improvement Organization**

15. In 1914, France sanctioned the election of Blaise Diagne, the first Black from any European colony to hold a seat in a mainland law-making body. Identify this body.

**Answer: Chamber of Deputies**

16. In Kenya, the famed Mau Mau movement represented reaction to political subordination, economic oppression and outright racism, but in the wake of the movement emerged the "George Washington" of Kenya. What was his name?

**Answer: Jomo Kenyatta**

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17. More than one Nobel Prize has been awarded to persons on the **African** continent. Identify the first **African** Nobel Prize recipient by name, country and year of award.

**Answer: Albert Lutuli of South Africa in 1961**

18. During the past century, of the 54 countries on the continent of Africa, all but one has been a "possession," "colony" or "protectorate" of some European power. What's the one exception?

**Answer: Ethiopia**

19. Perhaps the most famous **African** of the 20th century, Nelson Mandela was freed in 1990 after spending 27 years behind bars as a political prisoner. Name the prison site where he served most of his sentence.

**Answer: Robbens Island**

20. What language is most commonly spoken by Blacks in the western hemisphere?

**Answer: Brazilian Portuguese**

21. In the colonial era, the first free Black self-governing community in North America was established in 1752 in Spanish-controlled Florida. Name this community.

**Answer: Fort Mosé or Gracia Real de Santa Teresa de Mosé**

22. The first publication produced by a person in defense of an **African-American** community was issued in 1794 by Richard Allen, the founder of the **African** Methodist Episcopal church, rejecting accusations of over-charging for services in a Philadelphia city emergency. Name the date and the occasion of the allegations.

**Answer: Yellow Fever Epidemic of 1793**

23. While **African** Americans made up large proportions of sailors on early **American** ships, the first person to own a small fleet of seagoing vessels was based in Massachusetts and in 1813 financed his own "back-to-Africa" movement. Identify this merchant seaman.

**Answer: Paul Cuffe**

24. Given the name "Isabella" and speaking Dutch from infancy, the first Black female professional anti-slavery orator, she has been given credit for a speech in English she never made. What was her stage name and what was the title of a litany written in her honor?

**Answer: Sojourner Truth, "Ain't I A Woman"**

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25. Trained in Boston's New England Female Medical College in 1864, the first **African American** female holder of the degree Doctor of Medicine built up a huge practice in Richmond, Virginia. What was the name of this pioneer professional?

**Answer: Rebecca Lee Crumpler**

26. An **African American** used clothing store owner in Boston authored the first nationally noticed political pamphlet by a person. Some locations made it a crime to possess this document. Identify the author and the pamphlet.

**Answer: Davis Walker, "Appeal to the Colored Citizens of the World."**

27. By "stealing" a Confederate navy vessel and delivering it to the Union, this enslaved **African American** became the first hero of the Civil War. He remained in the public eye as a post-Civil War Congressman. Identify him.

**Answer: Robert Smalls**

28. As the granddaughter of one of Philadelphia's wealthiest Blacks who once had over a hundred workers of both races in his ship sail repair business, Charlotte Forten was among the first women of color to "go South" to teach freed men and women. She reported this experience in what publication?

**Answer: Journal of Charlotte Forten**

29. He helped Frederick Douglass edit the *North Star*, 1848, published a still cited book in 1852, led an exploratory party to Africa in 1859, and in 1865, he was the first Black during the Civil War to be appointed to a rank higher than sergeant. What were his rank and name?

**Answer: Major Martin Robison Delany**

30. Until 1864 it was illegal for **African American** Americans to tread upon the floors of the United States Congress. In celebrating the passage of the 13th Amendment in 1865, a radical clergyman became the first Black to address the House of Representatives. What was his name?

**Answer: The Reverend Henry Highland Garnet**

31. The first **African American** elected to the United States Congress was never seated. He was also the first **African American** to speak on business before the House of Representatives. Identify him.

**Answer: John Willis Menard of Louisiana**

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32. While **African** Americans holding the Ph.D.s now number several thousand, the very first **African** to earn a Ph. D. in the United States graduated from Yale University in 1876 in the difficult field of physics. What was his name?

**Answer: Edward Alexander Bouchet**

33. Who was the first **African-American** female to complete work for the Ph. D. while attending Radcliffe College in Massachusetts in the field of English in 1921?

**Answer: Eva Beatrice Dykes**

34. She was the founder of her own college, the organizer of public issue association in the 20th century, first **African** female administrator to head a federal office and made history down to the writing of her "Last Will and Testament." Who was she?

**Answer: Mary McLeod Bethune**

35. At the core of the institutional arrangements affecting the amount of credit and cash available in the United States, the Federal Reserve Board is to the **American** economy what the heart is to the human body: a pump whose decisions pulsate throughout the nation. Identify the first Black to head this unit of government?

**Answer: Andrew Brimmer**

36. While several **African American** females hold congressional seats in our time, the very first Black woman to be elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1968 had already served in her state legislature. Identify that noted person.

**Answer: Shirley Chisholm**

37. In national recognition, this **African American** educator achieved a "double first." He was the first to have a U.S. stamp issued (1940) bearing his likeness and the first to have a U.S. coin issued (1946) with his facial image. Identify him.

**Answer: Booker T. Washington**

38. A major model for Blacks and whites in the 1940s, this educator achieved national renown for his scientific work and became the first **African American** to be honored with a federally-funded statute (1960) to his memory. Who was he?

**Answer: George Washington Carver**

39. While most enslaved Africans in the New World used to raise sugar cane, a freeperson of color was the first person to follow explicitly scientific methods in 1843 in the conversion of cane juice to crystallized sugar. Identify that person.

**Answer: Norbert Reillieux**

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40. Before becoming the first **African American** to attain the rank of general in the U.S. Air Force, this serviceman was the first and only individual in recent military history to receive two promotions within 24 hours--from captain to major and lieutenant colonel. Identify him.

**Answer: Major General Benjamin Oliver Davis, Jr., in 1943**

41. While astronauts are now seen as routine, few are aware of the first Black person to be selected for the exceedingly rigorous training required by the space program's Manned Orbiting Laboratory in 1967. What was that person's name?

**Answer: Major Robert H. Lawrence, Jr.**

42. Mae C. Jemison, the first female astronaut, is known primarily for her role in the space program. Before entering this program in 1987, Ms. Jemison worked in Sierra Leone, Africa for two years in what capacity?

**Answer: Doctor of Medicine from Cornell Medical School**

43. From its founding in 1867 to 1926, Howard University, the nation's best known most comprehensive predominantly Black university, had white presidents. What was the profession and full name of its first **African American** president?

**Answer: Mordecai Wyatt Johnson, Preacher**

44. Able to write in English, French and German by his early twenties, this Philadelphia-born scholar was the first **African American** to be awarded, in 1907, a Rhodes scholarship, the world's most prestigious grant for advanced study at Oxford University. Identify him.

**Answer: Alain Leroy Locke**

45. The National Science Foundation, as the government's presence in scientific research, distributes billions of dollars to support the work of some of the nation's most brilliant individuals. Who was the first **African American** to head this foundation?

**Answer: Dr. Walter E. Massey**

46. The Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) and the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) were among the most prominent national civil rights advocacy organizations in the Sixties. One individual served first as manager of SCLC and then of SNCC. Identify that person.

**Answer: Ella Baker**

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47. In the epoch-making arrest of Mrs. Rosa Parks, which launched the Montgomery, Alabama bus boycott, Mrs. Parks had a "day job" as a professional seamstress in a department store. What was her far more significant "night job?"

**Answer: Secretary, local NAACP**

48. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s predecessor at Montgomery's Dexter Avenue Baptist Church was perceived as being "ahead of his time." Identify this now legendary minister.

**Answer: The Reverend Vernon Johns**

49. During the Civil Rights Movement, the NAACP was at the heart of protest movements on behalf of African Americans. Its most famous director switched from a career of recording news to one of making news when, in 1955, he became Executive Director of the NAACP. Who was he?

**Answer: Roy Wilkins, former Journalist**

50. Dating from 1911, the National Urban League has been a major organization monitoring the economic and education status of African Americans. During the Civil Rights movement, its Executive Director was a former social work professional who headed the League until his untimely demise in 1971. Identify him.

**Answer: Whitney M. Young, Jr.**

51. Affecting the speech and mannerisms of an aristocrat, this individual created Black America's most powerful labor union and was a pioneer in mass demonstrations. What was his name?

**Answer: Asa Phillip Randolph**

52. Daisy Gaston Bates, then a state NAACP advisor to the famed "Little Rock Nine" desegregating Little Rock, Arkansas' Central High School in 1957, lost her business in the struggle. Identify the business.

**Answer: Ownership of the Arkansas State Press newspaper**

53. At the beginning of World War II, Navy Mess Attendant Dorie Miller shot down four Japanese planes. He was proclaimed a hero, returned to duty and lost his life in battle still a mess man attendant. The United States Navy acknowledged his heroics by awarding him what special honor?

**Answer: The Navy Cross Medal**

54. In the 1940s when it was most dangerous to do so, the NAACP assigned its Southern states field representative to report on the illegal activities of groups such as the Ku Klux Klan. Her work brought her a measure of fame and the attention of Southern racists. Identify her by name.

**Answer: Ruby Hurley**

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55. In 1937 Joe Louis Barrow defeated an early "great white hope" before a crowd of 45,000 fans and became the first **African American** officially recognized as heavyweight champion since Jack Johnson. Name his opponent.

**Answer: Jim Braddock**

56. In a heroic congressional career of a quarter century, the first **African American** Representative from New York proposed 50 different bills embodying the early concepts of equal opportunity and affirmative action, and saw each of them become law. Identify this lawmaker.

**Answer: Adam Clayton Powell, 1944-1970**

57. After being fired from her South Carolina public **school** teaching job in 1956 for her membership in the NAACP, she made the entire South her classroom through her numerous adult literacy and civic education workshops and programs. Identify this individual.

**Answer: Septima Poinsette Clark**

58. Gaining enduring national fame for her eloquent defense of the U.S. Constitution during hearings on whether or not then President Richard Nixon had perhaps violated it, this **African-American** member of the U.S. House of Representatives became a role model for females of both races. Identify the individual and state represented.

**Answer: Barbara Jordan of Texas**

59. The famous case of *Brown vs. Board of Education of Topeka* (Kansas) declaring racial segregation unconstitutional was the finale of a legal strategy commonly attributed to the heroic background work of one law **school** professor and legal activist who trained Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall and others.

**Answer: Howard University Law School Dean, Charles Hamilton Houston**

60. A self-employed full time racial spokesperson for most of his life, in 1988 Jesse Louis Jackson ran for president of the United States and received more votes than any other **African American** for any office at any time. How many votes did he receive?

**Answer: 8 million**

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61. The 1963 March on Washington was notable for a) its size--250,000 marchers, b) peaceful conduct and c) the classic "I Have a Dream" speech by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. The person commonly given credit for the logistics of the march was trained by Asa Philip Randolph, the master of marches. Identify this person.

**Answer: Bayard Rustin**

62. The first-known organized freedom ride protests occurred in 1947 to test the effectiveness of the U.S. Supreme Court's decision outlawing racial segregation in interstate travel. Name the group.

**Answer: Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)**

63. In the Spanish Civil War of the 1930s, the two opposing armies halted their fighting for one hour to listen to an African-American singer. After the last song, the combatants resumed their endeavors to destroy one another. What was the name of this famous singer?

**Answer: Paul Robeson**

64. Fluent in French and Latin and supportive of fellow African Americans writing in English during the 1920s and the author of four novels between 1924 and 1928, this Black Philadelphia native has been described as the "mother" of the Harlem Renaissance. Identify her.

**Answer: Jesse Remond Fauset**

65. With the publication of his *Native Son*, a 1940 instant "best seller," many African Americans saw Richard Wright as an intellectual hero who was unafraid to tell unvarnished truths about the impact of racism on self-esteem. Why was this book called a best seller?

**Answer: 200,000 copies sold in three weeks**

66. In the pre-emancipation period, the Northern political movement in the 1840s to abolish slavery included African-American leaders such as Samuel Ringgold Ward, Henry Highland Garnet and Frederick Douglass. What political party received their endorsement?

**Answer: The Liberty Party**

67. The first Black elected to any public office in America during slavery was also elected to the U.S. Congress after the Civil War. Between these periods, he was a high official of the Freedmen's Bureau, a law school dean and a U.S. diplomat. Identify this person.

**Answer: John Mercer Langston, Brownhelm, Ohio, 1855**

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68. Upstate New York was the home base of the first explicitly political association organized by Blacks during the years prior to the Civil War. Frederick Douglass was selected to head this group. What was this organization called?

**Answer: *The New York Suffrage Association of 1855***

69. The Compromise of 1850, legalizing the retrieval of fugitive slaves anywhere in the United States, stimulated an emigration movement, with many blacks moving to Canada.

Name this emigration association.

**Answer: *1854 National Emigration Convention, based in Ohio***

70. The 1857 Supreme Court's *Dred Scott* decision denying citizenship nationalized slavery on the one hand and gave state and local authorities control over slavery on the other.

What part of the decision was used to make this outcome possible?

**Answer: *National and state property protection sections***

71. When the Civil War erupted, free Blacks in the North held numerous rallies supporting it and most of the 180,000 African-American soldiers fighting for the North were from the Deep South. Which state supplied the largest proportion of African-American soldiers?

**Answer: *Louisiana, 24,052***

72. The movie "Glory" with Denzel Washington highlighted the famed 54<sup>th</sup>

Massachusetts

Volunteer Infantry, a unit made up of African-American volunteers from many other Northern states; however the honor of supplying the largest number of Northern Black soldiers went to what state?

**Answer: *Pennsylvania, with 8,612***

73. In addition to their heroics at Fort Wagner in South Carolina and the Battle of the Crater in Virginia, Black Civil War soldiers took part in some 39 major battles and minor engagements. How many African-American soldiers were awarded the Medal of Honor?

**Answer: *22 received the Medal of Honor***

74. In anticipation of Union victory in 1864, Northern Black leaders held their largest pre-emancipation conference, attended by 144 eminent individuals, with Frederick Douglas presiding. Where was this leadership summit held?

**Answer: *Syracuse, New York***

75. Recognizing that the mass of Blacks were engaged in agriculture and other forms of manual labor, in 1869 Isaac Myers, a Baltimore owner of a ship caulking firm, issued a national call for Black workers to organize. Scores of Blacks responded by organizing what union?

**Answer: *National Negro Labor Union***

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76. In making the shift from exclusion in 1865 to inclusion in political activity in 1868, **African** Americans in the Deep South learned the details of government in workshops throughout the South, held under the sponsorship of what organization?

**Answer: Northern National Union League Movement**

77. The 1876 ending of Black reconstruction resulted in a mass movement in 1879-80 of hundreds of thousands of Southerners who went to Oklahoma, Missouri, Kansas and Illinois. What was this mass movement known as?

**Answer: The Black Exodus of '79**

78. In the last two decades of the 19th century some 1,300,000 Southern **African-American** farmers organized for cooperative buying of supplies and selling of produce. These farmers were part of the Farmers Alliance movement. What was the name of their separate organization?

**Answer: The Colored Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union**

79. Abandoned by the Republican party and rejected by the Democratic party in the 1890s, **African-American** political activists were attracted to a third party. What was it called?

**Answer: The Populist Party**

80. In 1896, the National Federation of Afro-**American** Women and the National Conference of Colored combined under the name National Association of Colored Women. Their very first president was a future civil rights activist. What was her name?

**Answer: Mary Church Terrell**

81. Booker T. Washington's theory of racial uplift was based on a 1890s social philosophy which favored the social stratification of races. What was the label given to this philosophy?

**Answer: Social Darwinism, or survival of the fittest as rulers**

82. With **African** Americans virtually eliminated from political life at beginning of the 20th century, a new political movement equating efficient public service with Anglo-Saxon ethnic purity attracted many "mainstream" Americans who urbanized the Ku Klux Klan. What was this new movement called?

**Answer: Progressivism**

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83. The Roaring Twenties for mainstream America was a peak period for African American musical and literary innovation. What popular phrase was applied to African-American creative life during this period?

**Answer: *The Black or Harlem Renaissance***

84. The 1960s flowering of literary and artistic talents among African Americans brought forth names such as Don Lee, Amir Baraka (aka LeRoi Jones), Sonya Sanchez, Nikki Giovanni, Alvin Ailey and many others. What was the name given to this creative period?

**Answer: *Black Arts Movement***

85. Alex Haley, the author of both *Roots* and *The Autobiography of Malcolm X*, is one of the few writers with two enduring culturally significant works. Almost single-handedly Haley popularized a field of historical research known as what?

**Answer: *Genealogy***

86. After a distinguished career as teacher, research chemist and business entrepreneur, the renowned Dr. Percy L. Julian became a millionaire in 1961 by merging Julian Laboratories with the huge chemical company known by what name?

**Answer: *Smith, Kline and French Pharmaceutical Company***

87. During the 1930s and 40s Dr. Earnest E. Just gained international fame for his work on the dynamics of egg fertilization and cell structure and at age 22 received from the NAACP its highest recognition for the individual whose work contributed most to the advancement of African Americans. What is the name of this prestigious award?

**Answer: *Joel Elias Spingarn Medal***

88. While Dr. Daniel Hale Williams is well known as the first physician to successfully operate on the human heart, he is less well known as a hospital administrator who headed two major African-American hospitals. Name the hospitals.

**Answers *Provident Hospital, Chicago; Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, DC***

89. Jan Ernest Matzeliger, the Black mechanical wizard whose shoe making machine placed America in the forefront of the shoe manufacturing business, migrated to North America in search of economic opportunity and found it here rather than in his native land. Where was his original home?

**Answer: *Paramaribo, Guiana***

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90. As a Black professional inventor. Elijah McCoy not only saved manufacturing concerns untold millions with his non-stop oil lubricating devices, but also earned a comfortable living from his own business which was advertised as what enterprise?

**Answer: *The Elijah McCoy Manufacturing Company, Detroit***

91. In a field where a microscopic mistake can generate major effects, Dr. Benjamin Carson routinely makes national news as a master neurosurgeon. Since 1984, Dr. Carson's professional base of operations has been at what hospital?

**Answer: *Johns Hopkins Hospital***

92. Calculating the trajectories of spacecraft for lunar or moon landings is work of very **high** precision and very low margins for error. An Afro-**American** female pioneering in the mathematics of interplanetary navigation spent 30 years at NASA and was honored with plaques containing her name. Identify her.

**Answer: *Katherine Johnson***

93. The holder of the B.A., the M.A. and the Ph. D. in mathematics before his 23rd birthday worked in the fields of statistics and probability theory. This famed professor had a distinguished career at the University of California-Berkeley. Name him.

**Answer: *David H. Blackwell***

94. From winning first place in Washington, D.C. **high school** science fairs to becoming the first Black female to earn a doctorate in physics from Massachusetts Institute of technology in the field of particle physics to being chosen president of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, this outstanding scientist has been a role model for many **African-American** students. Name this outstanding scientist.

**Answer: *Dr. Shirley Ann Jackson***

95. **African** Americans are disproportionately liable to suffer from sickle cell anemia, a disease which can lead to stroke, swollen hands and pneumonia. For five decades, the nation's leading researcher on this illness worked at Howard University. Name him.

**Answer: *Dr. Roland Scott***

96. In a career reminiscent of Granville T. Woods' a nearly a century earlier, this inventor was widely recognized for his work involving electro gas dynamics, and related subjects. He shows up on most rosters of contemporary Black scientists and inventors. What is his name?

**Answer: *Meredith Gourdine***

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97. Among the few highly trained and internationally recognized **African** Americans in the field of computerized weather modeling and global greenhouse effects is the former president of the mainstream **American** Meteorological Society. Identify him.

**Answer: Warren M. Washington**

98. While **African** Americans are still underrepresented in the field of medicine, the leading producer of Black undergraduates who eventually enter medical **school** upon graduating from a small private college in the South. Name the institution.

**Answer: Xavier University of Louisiana**

99. The Apollo 16 lunar landing vehicle placed on the moon an ultraviolet camera/spectrographic device to take unprecedented detailed images of stars in the making, billions of miles away. This feat fulfilled the childhood dream of its **African-American** designer. Name this designer.

**Answer: Dr. George Carruthers**

100. Prior to the 1950s, the Southern medical profession was as racially segregated as its dance halls. Who was pre-eminent leader of the struggle to desegregate the practice of medicine in the United States?

**Answer: Dr. Montague Cobb**

101. The **African-American** co-inventor of the foil electric microphone element, which issued in nearly 90% of the world's phones, holds upwards of 40 patents in America and some 200 in Europe. These accomplishments have been recognized by the ultra selective National Inventors Hall of Fame. Identify this inventor.

**Answer Dr. James E. West**

102. Who won back-to-back women's singles tennis titles at Wimbledon in 2000 and 2001?

**Answer: Venus Williams**

103. What **African** country is the world's leading producer of diamonds?

**Answer: The Congo**

104. Who became the first **African American** Secretary of State in 2001?

**Answer: Colin L. Powell**

105. Name the **African American** magazine that was published in 1945.

**Answer: Ebony Magazine**

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106. Name the organization whose slogan is “A mind is a terrible thing to waste.”

**Answer: *The United Negro College Fund.***

107. Was *Kemet* the ancient name of Egypt, Ethiopia or Algeria?

**Answer: *Egypt***

108. Name the city where Dr. Daniel Hale established the first **African American** hospital.

**Answer: *Chicago, Illinois***

109. Who was Jacob Lawrence?

**Answer: *Jacob Lawrence was a painter.***

110. What U.S. president signed Executive Order 9981?

**Answer: *Harry Truman***

111. Who was sworn in as the first Black president of the Union of South Africa in 1994.

**Answer: *Nelson Mandela***

112. What fashion designer said his clothes were intended “not for the queen, but for the people who wave at her”?

**Answer: *Will Smith (of Willi Wear Ltd.)***

113. Name the first Black **American** to go into space.

**Answer: *Guion Stewart Bluford Jr.***

114. Why is the dance called the *Vimbuza* important to the Tumbuka of Malawi.

**Answer: *The dance is used to heal sick people.***

115. Who was the first Black secretary of housing and urban development to be appointed by President Lyndon B. Johnson?

**Answer: *Robert C. Weaver***

116. Name the athlete who defied Hitler’s theory of Black inferiority by winning four gold metals at the Berlin Olympics?

**Answer: *Jessie Owens***

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**Answer: Jessie Owens**

117. What are the two main differences between Asian and **African** elephants?

**Answer: African elephants have larger ears and both sexes have tusks. Asian elephants have smaller ears, and usually only the males have tusks.**

118. Who designed the memorial called the “Grave of the Unknown Soldier”?

**Answer: Paul R. Williams**

119. This person was the first Negro League player to be named to baseball’s “Hall of Fame”.

**Answer: Satchell Paige (1971)**

120. Name the first **African American** company to be listed on the **American** Stock exchange.

**Answer: Ultra Sheen hair care products**

121. What educator and social reformer wrote *Up From Slavery*?

**Answer: Booker T. Washington**

122. Which **African** country was one of the founding members of the United Nations?

**Answer: Liberia in 1945**

123. Was the Civil War fought to free the slaves or to preserve the Union?

**Answer: To preserve the Union.**

124. Did Carter G. Woodson found “Jet” magazine or “The Journal of Negro History”?

**Answer: The Journal of Negro History**

125. What was the significance of the Dred Scot decision of 1857?

**Answer: Dred Scott was a slave not a citizen, even though he had resided in a free territory and in free Illinois**

126. Name the Black journalist who became famous as the main Washington anchor for the Cable News Network.

**Answer: Bernard Shaw**

127. Which city is the capital if Madagascar?

**Answer: Antananarivo**

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128. Which river crosses the equator twice: The Nile, Niger Congo or Zambezi?

**Answer: *The Congo***

129. Dr. George F. Grant created an artificial palate. Was this device designed to fit the human ear, mouth or heart?

**Answer: *Mouth***

130. In which year did Apartheid officially end in South Africa?

**Answer: *1991***

131. What name was given to the period of cultural rebirth that took place in Harlem, New York City?

**Answer: *The Harlem Renaissance***

132. Who first taught the principle that “Black is Beautiful”

**Answer: *Malcolm X***

133. Name the Black mathematician who was a surveyor on the team that planned the District of Columbia.

**Answer: *Benjamin Banneker in 1790***

134. In the 1960s what form of Civil Rights protest began with a long bus ride through the south?

**Answer: *The Freedom Rides***

135. How do African rhinoceroses differ from rhinos of Asia?

**Answer: *All African rhinos have two horns. Most Asian rhinos have only one horn.***

136. Who was the first African American woman to go in to space.

**Answer: *Mae Jemison***

137. Name the first African American woman to be sworn in as the U.S. Surgeon General.

**Answer: *Joycelyn Elders***

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138. What name was given to the people who helped enslaved persons escape to the north along the “Underground Railroad”?

**Answer: Conductors**

139. Name the book written in 1895 by Ida B. Wells that showed that thousands of black men, women and children had been lynched in the United States.

**Answer: The Red Record**

140. Who founded the “Tuskegee Institute”?

**Answer: Booker T. Washington**

141. Which book, written by W.E.B. Du Bois, exclaims that the problem of the twentieth century is the problem of the color line?”

**Answer: The Souls of Black Folk**

142. Name the first woman to be ordained as an Episcopal priest.

**Answer: Pauli Murray (1910-1985)**

143. Name the author of the book “Roots” who invented the character of Kunta Kinte and his **American** descendents.

**Answer: Alex Haley**

144. Who was the founder of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party?

**Answer: Fannie Lou Hamer (1917-1977)**

145. What **African American** baseball player is credited with breaking the color barrier in baseball?

**Answer: Jackie Robinson**

146. When did President Johnson nominate Thurgood Marshall to be a justice on the “Supreme Court of the United States?”

**Answer: June 13, 1967**

147. Name the first **African American** congresswoman.

**Answer: Shirley Chisholm**

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148. What **African American** woman has been “dubbed” “America’s Mom”, by *Rolling Stones* magazine?

**Answer: Marian Wright Edelman: Children’s Defense Fund Founder**

149. “I am somebody” and “I am black, beautiful, and proud”, are the mantas that are credited to what founder of the “Rainbow Coalition”

**Answer: Jessie Jackson**

150. What was the slogan of the “Black Buying Power Movement”?

**Answer: “Don’t Buy Where You Can’t Work”. (1930s)**

151. Who formed the “Universal Negro Improvement Association.

**Answer: Marcus Garvey**

152. This inventor created a gas inhalator and automatic stop sign for automobiles.

**Answer: Garret Morgan**

153. This hematologist developed a test for syphilis.

**Answer: Dr. William Hinton**

154. This **African American** woman was the first to earn a medical degree from New York’s Bellevue Medical College.

**Answer: May Chinn (1896-1980)**

155. What tiny, mountainous country is completely surrounded by South Africa?

**Answer: Lesotho ( Capital city is Maseru)**

156. Is Niki Giovanni known as “the princess of Black poetry” or “ the queen of Black science fiction?

**Answer: The princess of Black poetry**

157. Who became the first Black four-star general in U.S. military history?

**Answer: Daniel “Chappie” James, Jr. (in the U. S. Air Forc, 1975)**

158. Was “Oh Happy Day” a spiritual song or a gospel song.

**Answer: A gospel song written by Edwin Hawkins.**

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159. Which country is the world's fourth largest island?

**Answer: Madagascar (one of the most biologically diverse places on the planet).**

160. Was Elijah McCoy a lawyer, an inventor or a publisher?

**Answer: An inventor (He received over 40 patents in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries).**

161. Why did Carter Woodson choose February as the month to celebrate Negro History Week?

**Answer: (He believed that Abraham Lincoln and Frederick Douglass, both born in February, had the greatest influence on Black Americans).**

162. Was slavery abolished in the state of New York in 1827, 1837, or 1867?

**Answer: 1827**

163. Name the medical specialty of Dr. Keith Black, a noted surgeon at Cedars-Sinai in Los Angeles, California.

**Answer: The nervous system (including the brain and the spinal cord)**

164. What is the name of the first Black Greek letter organization to be organized in the United States?

**Answer: Sigma Pi Phi (founded in Philadelphia, 1904)**

165. Where is the Danakil depression located?

**Answer: The Red Sea (in Ethiopia, and Eritrea)**

166. Name the author of the poetry collection entitled "God's Trombones".

**Answer: James Weldon Johnson (published in 1927)**

167. What is the name of the first Black school in Lake Worth, FL?

**Answer: Osborn School (1726 Douglas Street- built in 1948)**

168. The first anthropologically correct Black doll to be mass produced was created in the city of Belle-Glade . What was the doll's name?

**Answer: Saralee**

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169. Name the chief Black residential area of Key West, FL.

**Answer: *The Bahamas Village (a twelve block area in Key West, FL)***

170. Who was the first Black woman to be named to the Florida State Senate since Reconstruction?

**Answer: *Mrs. Carrie Meeks***

171. Why did some of the citizens of Dade County, FL initiate a tourism boycott in 1990?

**Answer: *South African leader Nelson Mandela was not welcomed by Dade county elected officials***

172. Name the four HBCUs that are located in the state of Florida.

**Answer: *Florida A&M University, Bethune- Cookman University, Florida Memorial College and, Edward Waters College.***

173. What is the un-official name of Fort Gadsden?

**Answer: *“The Negro Fort” (located on the Apalachicola River)***

174. This man was the owner and publisher of “The Florida Sentinel”, at one time the South’s largest Black newspaper.

**Answer: *Matthew M. Lewey (the newspaper was published in Pensacola eventually became the Tampa Sentinel-Bulletin.)***

175. Name the community that is located in Levy County and was destroyed by mob violence in the winter of 1923.

**Answer: *Rosewood (Governor Chiles signed a bill in 1994 to compensate the survivors and their descendants of that massacre.)***

176. This author has had his novel “Things Fall Apart” reprinted in forty languages and has sold more than three million copies around the world.

**Answer: *Chinua Achebe of Nigeria***

177. “Who Says a Dread-headed Black woman can’t play a fairy princess”.

**Answer: *Caryn Johnson (Whoopi Goldberg)***

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178. This person who was born on Saint Lucia, in the Caribbean, and is the child of mixed ancestry won the 1992 Nobel Prize for literature.

**Answer: Derek Walcott**

179. What was the name of the ship that made the first voyage from the North **American** colonies to bring enslaved Africans from Africa?

**Answer: The Rainbow**

180. What was the boxing great Sugar Ray Robinson's real name?

**Answer: Walker Smith**

181. What is the name of the first Black Greek fraternity?

**Answer: Alpha Phi Alpha**

182. What was the name of the route that James Beckwourth discovered in the early 1850s, helping pioneers and gold seekers get to California?

**Answer: Beckwourth Pass**

183. Who wrote *The Autobiography of Malcolm X*?

**Answer: Alex Haley**

184. What female track star holds world records in the 100 meter and 200 meter dash?

**Answer: Florence Griffith-Joyner**

185. What is the name of Debbie Allen's sister, who appeared on *The Cosby Show*?

**Answer: Phylicia Rashad**

186. What anti-slavery newspaper was founded by Frederick Douglass?

**Answer: The North Star**

187. G. T. Sampson invented what popular home appliance in 1892?

**Answer: Clothes Dryer**

188. What poet and playwright is also named LeRoi Jones?

**Answer: Amiri Baraka**

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189. Who did Arthur Ashe beat in 1975 to become the first Black **American** to win the singles title at Wimbledon?

**Answer: Jimmy Connors**

190. Paul Williams served as co-architect for what major international airport?

**Answer: Los Angeles**

191. Who directed the movie *Boyz in the Hood*?

**Answer: John Singleton**

192. In 1619, British colonists in Jamestown, Virginia purchased America's first **African** workers. What name was given to these workers?

**Answer: Indentured Servants**

193. Who became the only Black **American** member of the famous "Edison Pioneers," a group of people who had worked with Edison before 1885?

**Answer: Lewis Howard Latimer**

194. Who is the author of the *Color Purple*?

**Answer: Alice Walker**

195. Who became the first Black **American** woman to sit on the International Olympic Committee?

**Answer: Anita DeFrantz**

196. John Lewis directed his civil rights movement through what organization?

**Answer: Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)**

197. Who was the first Black **American** astronaut to fly in space?

**Answer: Guion S. Bluford, Jr.**

198. Who wrote the famous song "Say It Loud, I'm Black and I'm Proud"?

**Answer: James Brown**

199. Who was known as "The Big O"?

**Answer: Oscar Robertson**

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200. What magazine is called “The Magazine of Today’s Black Woman”?

**Answer: *Essence***

201. Who was the first woman to play for the Harlem Globetrotters?

**Answer: *Lynette Woodward***

202. Who believed in “equality for every man, self defense and self help”?

**Answer; *Malcolm X***

203. Who invented the fountain pen in 1890?

**Answer: *W. B. Purvis***

204. At the 1924 Olympics in Paris, Dehart Hubbard became the first Black **American** to win the gold medal in what event?

**Answer: *Broad Jump***

205. What White abolitionist urged Frederick Douglass to join the attack on Harper’s Ferry?

**Answer: *John Brown***

206. Who invented the folding bed?

**Answer: *L. C. Bailey***

207. What famous musician changed the course of jazz with a style called “bebop”?

**Answer *Dizzy Gillespie***

208. What was the name of Levi Coffin’s Midwestern operation which helped enslaved Africans escape?

**Answer *The Underground Railroad’s Grand Central Station***

209. Who invented the gas mask?

**Answer: *Garrett Morgan***

210. In a matter of months, who went from running an elevator to being the most famous young poet in America?

**Answer *Paul Lawrence Dunbar***

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211. Who helped organize the first “Negro Baptist” church in the **American** colonies in Savannah, Georgia?

**Answer: Andrew Bryan**

212. Who invented the mailbox?

**Answer E. G. Becket**

213. Who was the first Black **American** president of the National Baseball League?

**Answer: Bill White**

214. Who was the most well-known Black **American** movie producer in the 1920s?

**Answer: Oscar Micheaux**

215. How did the name “Jim Crow” originate?

**Answer: Character in popular minstrel shows of the 19<sup>th</sup> century**

216. Who predicted the eclipse of the sun in 1789?

**Answer: Benjamin Banneker**

217. What was the amount of the first royalty check for Berry Gordy, Jr. founder of Motown Records?

**Answer: \$3.40**

218. Who formed the National Negro Business League?

**Answer: Booker T. Washington**

219. Who invented the Small Pox vaccine?

**Answer: Dr. Louis Wright**

220. What famous Black author said, “Black writers must do more than merely exhibit rage – they must analyze the roots of racial oppression”?

**Answer: James Baldwin**

221. What was Kareem Abdul-Jabbar’s given name?

**Answer: Lew Alcindor**

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222. In what year were Black Americans authorized to join the U. S. Navy?

**Answer: 1861**

223. Who invented the technique of using dye to detect liver disease and evaluate blood?

**Answer: Dr. Carrol M. Leevy**

224. Who did Muhammad Ali knock out in 1974 to win the heavyweight title for the second time?

**Answer: George Foreman**

225. Who organized the National Skills Bank in order to improve job opportunities for Black Americans?

**Answer: Whitney Young, Jr.**

226. Who invented the horse saddle?

**Answer: W. D. Davis**

227. What dictator secretly attended one of Marian Anderson's performances?

**Answer: Joseph Stalin**

228. Who was the founder of the **African** Methodist Episcopal church?

**Answer: Richard Allen**

229. In 1972, who became the first woman candidate for President of the United States?

**Answer: Shirley Chisholm**

230. What Black **American** sailor won the Congressional Medal of Honor in the Civil War battle of Mobile Bay at Ft. Gaines?

**Answer: John Lawson**

231. What famous dermatologist treated leprosy and syphilis?

**Answer: Theodore K. Lawless**

232. Willie Mays ended his career in 1974 as a member of what team?

**Answer: New York Mets**

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233. Who was the first **American**-born Black man to be ordained a Roman Catholic priest?

**Answer: Father Tolton**

234. Who developed the largest research and training center for kidney transplant in the country?

**Answer: Dr. Samuel L. Koontz**

235. Who won an Oscar for his role in the 1989 film *Glory*?

**Answer: Denzel Washington**

236. Who was the first Black **American** to lead professional baseball in home runs?

**Answer Larry Doby**

237. In what year was Joe Louis inducted into the Boxing Hall of Fame?

**Answer: 1954**

238. What was the name of the era that introduced an unprecedented outpouring of Black art, literature and music?

**Answer: Harlem Renaissance**

239. Who was the first Black **American** elected to the Baseball Hall of Fame?

**Answer: Jackie Robinson**

240. Who was the first woman assigned by the U. S. Navy to study underwater acoustics?

**Answer: Mary Middleton**

241. What was the name of the first screenplay produced by a Black **American** woman?

**Answer: Georgia, Georgia**

242. What landmark Supreme Court ruling required all railroad companies to provide equal accommodations for Blacks?

**Answer: Mitchell vs. U. S. Interstate Commerce Act**

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243. Who invented the fire extinguisher?

**Answer: J. T. Marshall**

244. What was the given name of famous jazz singer Billie Holiday?

**Answer: Eleanor Fagan**

245. What was Earl Monroe's nickname during his basketball career?

**Answer: The Pearl**

246. What was the name of nation's first Black college?

**Answer: Cheyney University**

247. Who were the first two Black Americans among the first Black Pony Express?

**Answer: George Monroe and William Robinson**

248. Who was responsible for creating Black History Month?

**Answer: Carter G. Woodson**

249. Who invented bullet resistant Plexiglas?

**Answer: Emmanuel L. Logan**

250. Who did Floyd Patterson lose his title boxing fight to in 1962?

**Answer: Sonny Liston**

251. What was the significance of the Fifteenth Amendment?

**Answer: It banned race-based voting qualifications**

252. Who invented the refrigerator?

**Answer: J. Standard**

253. Who is the author of the play *A Raisin in the Sun*?

**Answer: Lorraine Hansberry**

254. Who was the first Black **American** to win an elective office?

**Answer: John Mercer Langston**

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255. What notable scientist, astronomer and inventor was commissioned to help lay out Washington, D.C.?

**Answer: Benjamin Banneker**

256. In 1962, Buck O'Neil became the first Black coach of what baseball team?

**Answer: Chicago Cubs**

257. What characteristic of James Baldwin's writings did some Black **American** civil rights leaders criticize?

**Answer: His embrace of nonviolent protest**

258. What was the name of the Harlem club where many famous Black **American** entertainers began their careers?

**Answer: Cotton Club**

259. Who invented the incubator?

**Answer: Granville T. Woods**

260. Who played the role of the Cat Woman in the Batman TV series?

**Answer: Eartha Kitt**

261. North Carolina University was the starting point for what popular NBA player?

**Answer: Michael Jordan**

262. Gabriel Prosser arrested and executed in 1800 for what reason?

**Answer: Leading a slave revolt**

263. What was the occupation of Lewis Temple who invented the toggle harpoon used by the whaling industry?

**Answer: Blacksmith**

264. In what state was Langston Hughes born?

**Answer: Missouri**

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265. Who was the first Black recipient of the Heisman Trophy?

**Answer: Ernie Davis**

266. Who was the first Black **American** to earn a Ph.D. in Physics?

**Answer: Edward Bouchet**

267. How old was Langston Hughes when his poetry was first published?

**Answer: 19**

268. Marlin Briscoe was the first Black starting quarterback for what football team?

**Answer: Denver Broncos**

269. Who was the first Black **American** female judge in the United States?

**Answer: Jane Matilda Bolin**

270. Who invented the common dust mop?

**Answer: T. W. Stewart**

271. Which member of the Board of Directors for the NAACP served for 36 years?

**Answer: Carl J. Murphy**

272. What running back surpassed Jim Brown's rushing record of 12,312 yards?

**Answer: Walter Payton**

273. Who was the first Black **American** female lawyer to practice before the Supreme Court?

**Answer: Violette Anderson**

274. Maynard Jackson became the first Black **American** mayor of what city?

**Answer: Atlanta**

275. In what was labeled "*The Fight of the Century*," to whom did Muhammad Ali lose a 15 round boxing match?

**Answer: Joe Frazier**

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276. Who paid for the passage and transport of Black colonists in his ships to Africa, because he believed **African** colonization was the answer to free Black society?

**Answer: Paul Cuffe**

277. What breakthrough medical procedure was performed by Dr. Daniel Hale Williams?

**Answer: Open Heart Surgery**

278. The movie *Buck and the Preacher* was directed by what famous Black **American** actor?

**Answer: Sidney Poitier**

279. What was Ira Aldridge's profession?

**Answer: Actor**

280. What golfer became the first Black **American** to play in the Masters?

**Answer: Lee Elder**

281. The NAACP was founded in 1909 in what city?

**Answer: New York**

282. How many times did Archie Griffin win the Heisman Trophy?

**Answer: 2**

283. What organization helps fund over forty Black **American** colleges?

**Answer: United Negro College Fund (UNCF)**

284. What Black **American** union organizer helped open the door for the U.S. Congress to pass legislation outlawing job discrimination?

**Answer: Asa Philip Randolph**

285. A. Clayton Bates overcame what handicap to become a legendary dancer?

**Answer: Loss of left leg**

286. Who was the first Black **American** to earn a degree from Harvard?

**Answer: Richard Greener**

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287. Apollo 16 used an ultraviolet camera designed by what Black **American**?

**Answer: George E. Carruthers**

288. Sidney Poitier became the first Black **American** to win the Best Actor Oscar for his starring role in what film?

**Answer: Lilies of the Field**

289. Who invented the device that made it easier to handle the sails of large ships?

**Answer: James Forten**

290. Who was the U. S. Ambassador to the United Nations from 1977 to 1979?

**Answer: Andrew Young**

291. Why did the enslaved Africans volunteer to fight against England in the **American** Revolution?

**Answer: They were offered freedom**

292. What nickname was given to Elizabeth Taylor Greenfield who was one of the best known soprano singers in the 1850s?

**Answer: Black Swan**

293. Who said, "Every race and every nation should be judged by the best it has been able to produce, not by the worst"?

**Answer: James Weldon Johnson**

294. Which state's constitution is the first to ban the ownership of slaves?

**Answer: Vermont**

295. Which amendment abolished slavery throughout the United States and its territories?

**Answer: 13<sup>th</sup>**

296. What famous Haitian revolutionary and emperor was noted for his brilliant defense in 1802 when held off 12,000 French soldiers with only 1,200 men?

**Answer: Jean-Jacques Dessalines**

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297. Who was the enslaved **African** who organized and led the mutiny of the slave ship Amistad?

**Answer: Joseph Cinque**

298. Who was the first **African American** to receive a PH.D. from Harvard University?

**Answer: William Edward Burghardt**

299. Who is the author of *The Musketeers* and *The Count of Monte Cristo*?

**Answer: Alexandre Dumas**

300. What Black **American** female dancer opened a dance **school** and choreographed and appeared in *Stormy Weather*?

**Answer: Katherine Dunham**

301. In 1986, who was the first Black **American** citizen elected to the Texas State Senate since 1883?

**Answer: Barbara Jordan**

302. Who was the first Black **American** woman to have her own weekly television series, *Julia*?

**Answer: Diahann Carroll**

303. George Washington Carver made paint and ink from what common food item?

**Answer: Peanuts**

304. What famous Black American was a reporter on the CBS television program “60 Minutes?”

**Answer: Ed Bradley**

305. Who invented the telegraph system between moving trains?

**Answer: Granville T. Woods**

306. What is the title of the book that earned Toni Morrison a Pulitzer Prize?

**Answer: Beloved**

307. What was the significance of Daisy Bates and the “Little Rock Nine”?

**Answer: They fought school desegregation**

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**Answer: *They fought school desegregation***

308. What is the name of the college founded by Booker T. Washington?

**Answer: *Tuskegee Institute***

309. What was the name of the first newspaper published by John B. Russworm in 1827, written by and for Black Americans?

**Answer: *Freedoms Journal***

310. What was the name of the original African American community now known as Palm Beach?

**Answer: *The Styx***

311. What is the name of the church where the first Black school was established in West Palm Beach?

**Answer: *Tabernacle Baptist Church***

312. What are the names of the attorneys who filed and won the school desegregation law suite against the School District of Palm Beach County?

**Answer: *William M. Holland and I. C. Smith***

313. What was the name of the military group known as the Black Birds and/or Red Tails who never lost a fighter bomber?

**Answer: *Tuskegee Airmen***

314. Who was the first Black mayor of West Palm Beach?

**Answer: *Eva Mack***

315. Whose name appeared on the lawsuit against the School District of Palm Beach County to equalize the salaries of Black and White teachers?

**Answer: *Charles Stebbins***

316. Who is the author, musician, writer and former school superintendent who wrote the words to the Negro National Anthem?

**Answer: *James Weldon Johnson***

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317. Who was the first Black American Palm Beach County Commissioner?

**Answer: Maude F. Lee**

318. Who was the Florida educator who established a college with \$1.50, five little girls and “faith in God”?

**Answer: Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune**

319. Name the Florida author and anthropologist of the Harlem Renaissance who worked closely with James Baldwin.

**Answer: Zora Neale Hurston**

320. What major southern city was court ordered to allow Ruby Bridges the right to integrate elementary schools?

**Answer: New Orleans**

321. Since Reconstruction, who was the first African woman from Florida to be elected to the United States Congress?

**Answer: Carrie Pittman Meek**

322. Following the 1954 Brown v Board decision, in what year was a segregated junior college established in West Palm Beach?

**Answer: Roosevelt Junior College**

323. Who is the former NAACP attorney and Dean of Howard University Law School who filed the law suits that led to the 1954 Brown V Board of Education decision?

**Answer: Charles Hamilton Huston**

324. A slave ship called “Clothilde” was the last slave ship to arrive in America. Where did it land?

**Answer: Alabama**

325. Who created the rodeo sport “Bulldogging”?

**Answer: Bill Pickett**

326. Who was the first Black American to be Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff?

**Answer: Colin Powell**

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