

African American History Challenge

Life Upon These Shores

Part Six – War And Its Meaning (1859—1865)

A. Harper's Ferry

1. The October 1859 raid on the federal arsenal at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, was led by whom?
2. This raid on a federal arsenal was one of the major events that led to the Civil War. Name the place of the raid and the leader.

B. "This Is A White Man's War!"

1. The Civil War began on April 12, 1861, when what event occurred?
2. After the Civil War started, Frederick Douglass believed that ultimately the North would be forced to wage war for what two main reasons?

C. Contraband

1. Early in the Civil War, Lincoln refused to recognize contraband slaves as free for what reason?
2. Early in the Civil War, one particular Union general identified escaped slaves as contraband. Name the general.

D. The Port Royal Experiment

1. Off the Carolina coast, just before the end of the Civil War, efforts by the Gideon's Band and the Union army to help Blacks make the change to freedom was known by what name?

E. "...The Release Of Certain Persons Held To Service..."

1. After defeating an amendment to expel all slaves emancipated by it, Congress passed a bill in 1862 that did what?

- F. President Lincoln And Colonization
1. At his conference with Black leaders in 1862, who did President Lincoln blame for the existence of civil war?
 2. During the Civil War, this famous Black poet blamed President Lincoln for “still dabbling with colonization.” Name the poet.
 3. During the Civil War, President Lincoln still was organizing a colonization plan that would have deported Blacks to what two places?
- G. First In The Field
1. During the Civil War, throughout the year 1862, Generals Lane, Hunter and Saxton pushed for what strategic change in manpower?
- H. Emancipation Proclamation
1. Name the person who said this during the Civil War: “What I do about slavery, and the colored race, I do because I think it helps to save the Union.”
 2. Name at least two objectives of the Emancipation Proclamation.
- I. Carnival Of Fury
1. In July 1863, the 19th century’s deadliest urban riot erupted in New York City. Rather than slavery or race, the more immediate cause was what?
 2. In the New York City riot of 1862, the largely Irish White working class took out their anger and frustration on whom?
- J. The 54th Massachusetts Volunteer Infrantry Regiment
1. The Confederate attack on Fort Sumter occurred in what month and year?

2. Although in 1862 Congress authorized the recruitment of Black soldiers, President Lincoln did not do so until after he issued what order?
3. This Black army regiment heroically attacked Fort Wagner, South Carolina, in July 1863. Name the regiment?

K. Fort Pillow

1. During the Civil War, the Confederacy declared a special policy for captured Black Union units. What was this policy?
2. During the Civil War what happened at Fort Pillow, Tennessee, that stands out as exceptionally heinous?

L. Extraordinary Heroism: New Market Heights

1. In this battle in Virginia during the Civil War, fourteen African American soldiers won the Medal of Honor for their valor. Name the battle.

M. Defending Rights In The Midst Of War

1. In the closing days of the Civil War, as Whites in Louisiana continued to kill free Blacks, the advice of the local Black newspaper was what?
2. A Black man, Louis Roudanez, established the nation's first Black daily newspaper. Give the name of the newspaper.
3. This abolitionist, born free in New Jersey in 1826, was the first Black lawyer to practice before the U.S. Supreme Court. Name him.

N. First Of A Bitter Harvest: The 13th Amendment

1. On January 31, 1865, Congress approved the 13th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Upon ratification later in that year, this did what?

- O. First Black Voice In Congress
1. In February 1865, in campaigning to ratify the 13th Amendment, this abolitionist minister became the first Black to speak before the U.S. Congress. Name him.
- P. Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, And Abandoned Lands
1. After the Civil War, this agency provided food, clothing, shelter, education and legal assistance to freed slaves. Name the agency.
- Q. Freedman's Bank
1. To promote thrift and financial security among freed slaves and Black veterans, in 1865 Congress chartered this financial institution. Name it.
- R. The Lincoln Assassination
1. After hearing President Lincoln express support for Black voting rights, this White supremacist decided he would kill him. Name the assassin.
2. In the plans for New York City to honor President Lincoln with a funeral procession, what major negative situation developed?

Part Seven - Reconstructing A Nation (1866—1877)

A. Formation Of The Ku Klux Klan

1. This organization, founded in 1866, became a haven for White supremacist vigilantes determined to keep remnants of slavery. Name the organization.
2. The Civil Rights Act of 1871, which gave the federal government the right to prosecute those depriving citizens of their constitutional rights, was in response to terrorism by what organization?

B. Civil Rights Act Of 1866

1. The Supreme Court's decree in Dred Scott v Sanford was overruled in 1866 by what act of Congress?
2. Which amendment to the U.S. Constitution duplicated many of the provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1866?

C. Murder In Memphis, 1866

1. The congressional investigation of racial violence in Memphis in 1866 led to a federal policy to control the South. The name given to this strict federal policy is what?
2. Those Whites who attacked Blacks in the Memphis riots of 1866 seemingly were angered most by what local circumstance?

D. Fourteenth Amendment And Black Citizenship

1. The Fourteenth Amendment became part of the U.S. Constitution in what year?
2. Which amendment to the U.S. Constitution was aimed at securing the former slaves their rights as citizens?
3. The Dred Scott decision in 1857 had ruled Blacks were not citizens of the United States. Which constitutional amendment overruled this?

4. Originally the U.S. Constitution had not required States to provide due process of law and equal protection of the law. Which amendment required this of the States?
 5. Originally the U.S. Constitution required that slaves be counted as three-fifths of a person in determining state representation and taxation. Which amendment changed that so that newly-freed Blacks would be counted fully?
- E. Reconstruction And Black Higher Education
1. Following the Civil War, from 1865 to 1868, four major Black colleges and universities were founded. Name three.
 2. Since their founding in the 1860's, Fisk, Morehouse, Hampton and Howard have had many distinguished graduates. Fourteen are listed by Dr. Gates. Name at least three of those listed.
- F. Fifteenth Amendment To The Constitution
1. Following the Civil War, what was the great irony about the stance of President Andrew Johnson on voting rights?
 2. The 15th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution proclaims what?
 3. Despite the 15th Amendment, many states disenfranchised Blacks through the use of what tactics?
- G. African American Diplomats
1. In 1869, this ex-high school principal was appointed minister to Haiti, making him the nation's first Black diplomat. Name him.
- H. Hiram Rhodes Revels
1. The first African American to serve in the U.S. Senate was whom?

2. Two Black men, both representing Mississippi, served in the U.S. Senate during Reconstruction. Name them.

I. Blanche Bruce, Robert Smalls, And African Americans In Congress

1. The first African American elected to the U.S. Senate was whom?
2. Robert Smalls, a Black representative from South Carolina during Reconstruction, was praised for what heroic act during the Civil War?

J. Harvard/Yale, 1870 and 1876

1. After becoming the first African American graduate of Harvard in 1870, this man served as a principal, a university professor, a librarian and a diplomat. Name him.
2. Born nine years before the Civil War, he became the first African American to earn a Ph. D and only the 6th person of any race to earn a Ph. D in physics. Name him.

K. Civil Rights Act of 1871—The Ku Klux Klan Act

1. Immediately after the Civil War, what three amendments were added to the U.S. Constitution?
2. The Civil Rights Act of 1871 was also known by what other name?

L. The Decline Of Civil Rights, 1875—1883

1. In 1883, the U.S. Supreme Court found the main section of the 1875 Civil Rights Act unconstitutional based upon what distinction?
2. After the federal courts withdrew the protection of the Civil Rights Act of 1875, states began passing laws that required what?

- M. Fisk University Jubilee Singers
1. Formed in 1871 to help pay the bills of the university, this group overcame racial discrimination to become the premier gospel music group in America. Name the group.
 2. This gospel music group, formed five years after the Civil War, performed throughout the world and was awarded the nation's highest award for artistic contribution. Name them.
- N. Charlotte Ray
1. Born in 1850 in New York, she graduated from Howard University in 1872 and became the first Black female lawyer in the United States. Name her.
- O. U.S. Supreme Court...The Slaughterhouse Cases
1. In the Slaughterhouse Case in 1873, the U.S. Supreme Court put severe restrictions on which Constitutional amendment?
- P. The Catholic Healy
1. Born a slave, this Catholic bishop became the first Black president of a mainly-White American university, at Georgetown U. in 1874. Name him.
- Q. Convict Lease
1. After the Civil War, the Mississippi Plan of 1875 firmly established the system of convict leasing. What was convict leasing?
- R. End of Reconstruction And Ho For Kansas
1. What was the Compromise of 1877?
 2. In the 1870's, after federal troops were removed from the South, many Blacks migrated to Kansas. These immigrants were described by what name?

Part Eight—“There Is No Negro Problem” (1877—1895)

- A. Black Frontierspeople And Cowboys
1. During the height of the “Old West”, hundreds of thousands of Blacks lived there, many of whom were cowboys. Name at least one Black cowboy or gunslinger from the “Old West.”
- B. The Inventive Lewis H. Latimer
1. Born in Massachusetts in 1848 to ex-slaves, this inventor drafted schematics for the first telephone and the first electric light system in New York City. Name him.
- C. Knights Of Labor And Colored Farmers’ Alliance
1. Founded in 1886 by Black farmers, and numbering one million members, this union ran its own national newspaper and co-opt stores. Name it.
 2. In the late 1800’s, the Colored Alliance worked with the Southern Alliance in establishing a third political party. Name the party.
- D. Education And Philanthropy In The 19TH Century
1. Started in 1881, this school, with the aid of John D. Rockefeller, became the first Black women’s college in the United States. Name it.
 2. This college was opened in 1881 by its first president—Booker T. Washington—and stressed the importance of manual, industrial and craft labor. Name it.
 3. Its most famous faculty member arrived at Tuskegee Institute in 1896, where he revolutionized farming by showing the worth of soybeans, sweet potatoes and peanuts. Name this professor.
- E. Major League Baseball And Jim Crow
1. Prior to 1887, several Black men had played major league baseball. Give the full name of the one known as “Fleet”.

- F. Mississippi Plan And Black Disenfranchisement
1. When Mississippi's White-dominated constitutional convention met in 1890, it sought one major result. What was that?
 2. The so-called Mississippi Plan established a blueprint for other southern states to restrict the Black vote. Give at least two of the tactics of this plan.
- G. Provident Hospital And Dr. Daniel Hale Williams
1. Born in Philadelphia in 1856, this African American opened the first Black hospital, established a training program for Black nurses, and completed the first successful open-heart surgery. Name him.
- H. Ida B. Wells-Barnett And Lynching
1. In the 1880's, after hundreds of murders of Blacks by White mobs, an anti-lynching campaign was launched. Its most effective spokesperson was whom?
- I. The Worlds Columbian Expo...The Banjo Lesson
1. In 1893, at this international exposition held in Chicago, one day was reserved for Black singers, poets and artists. Name the event.
 2. At the Columbian Exposition, the African American artist Henry Tanner exhibited a painting of two Blacks that showed great intimacy and technical achievement. Name the painting.
- J. W.E.B. DuBois And Harvard University
1. W.E.B. DuBois, the nation's preeminent African American scholar for over six decades, received his Ph. D in 1895, from what school?

Part Nine—New Negro, Old Problem (1895—1900)

- A. Booker T. Washington At The Atlanta Cotton States Exposition
1. In 1895, African American leader Booker T. Washington gave a speech in Atlanta that helped shape African American history for decades to come. By what name is this famous speech known?
 2. Criticism of Booker T. Washington’s “Atlanta Compromise” speech was led by what African American leader?
- B. Plessy v. Ferguson
1. In 1896, the U.S. Supreme Court authorized states to impose segregation of the races on the premise that separate could be equal. What is the name of the case that gave that opinion?
 2. In 1954, the U.S. Supreme Court in *Brown v. Board of Education* overturned *Plessy v. Ferguson* by essentially saying what about segregation?
- C. National Association Of Colored Women...American Negro Academy
1. In 1896, two organizations of Black women merged to form the National Association of Colored Women (NACW). Who was its first president and what was its slogan?
 2. In 1897, the American Negro Academy (ANA) was organized under the leadership of whom?
- D. Wilmington, North Carolina, Race Riots of 1898
1. In 1898, reckless charges of rape prompted White mobs to kill 35 local Blacks and 1599 Blacks to flee the city. In what city in North Carolina did this occur?
- E. Buffalo Soldiers
1. In 1866, several all-Black army regiments were sent West, where they protected both Indians and White settlers. Give the common nickname for these soldiers.

- F. War With Spain And For An Empire
1. Booker T. Washington believed the war that began in 1898 would provide jobs for African Americans. Which war was he referring to?
 2. Partly as a consequence of the Buffalo Soldiers, the United States defeated Spain in warfare. Name at least two lands acquired by the U.S. as a result of the war.
- G. Afro-American Council
1. Over a decade before the founding of the NAACP an organization to fight discrimination against Blacks was founded by Thomas Fortune. Name this organization.
- H. W.E.B. DuBois: The Paris Albums, 1900
1. At the Paris Exposition in 1900, this African American leader exhibited photographs intended to refute extremely unattractive images of Blacks. Name this leader.

Part Ten—The Ordeal Of Jim Crow 1900—1917

- A. George H. White And The Ordeal Of Black Politics
1. Born into slavery in 1852, this Carolinian became the state prosecutor and later was the last Black to serve in Congress in the 19th century. Name him.
- B. Dinner At The White House
1. In 1901, an American president and the leading African American leader shared dinner at the White House, with the intent of attracting Black political support. Name the president and the Black leader.
- C. The Music Of Johnson, Johnson, And Cole
1. This African American, born in 1871, wrote "*Lift Every Voice and Sing*" and also served as the first Black Executive Secretary of the NAACP. Name him.
 2. Born in Georgia in 1868, this Black composer specialized in musical productions that challenged the minstrel tradition that severely ridiculed Black culture. Name the composer.
- D. Charles Chestnut And James Weldon Johnson
1. Born in Cleveland in 1858, this writer became the first African American to publish a short story—"The Goophered Grapevine"—in 1887. Name the writer.
 2. Born in 1871, this very prolific writer published "*The Autobiography of an Ex-Colored Man*," in 1912. Name the writer and indicate what the novel focused on.
- E. Paul Lawrence Dunbar And In Dahomey
1. **"We wear the Mask that grins and lies/It hides our cheeks and shades our eyes/This debt we pay to human guile/With torn and bleeding hearts we smile."** Name the poem and the author.

2. In 1903, Paul Lawrence Dunbar and Marion Cook produced the first musical written by African Americans to open on Broadway. Name the musical.
- F. The Boston Guardian And The Chicago Defender
1. William Monroe Trotter, who co-founded the Boston Guardian in 1901, devoted much effort to criticizing the accommodation tactics of the “Wizard of Tuskegee.” Who was this so-called “Wizard of Tuskegee”?
 2. In 1905, Robert S. Abbott, the son of former Georgia slaves, founded a nationally-circulated African American newspaper in Chicago. Name the newspaper.
- G. The Souls of Black Folk
1. This masterful collection of essays, written in 1903 by W.E.B. DuBois, challenged Blacks to confront White oppression. Name the book.
 2. In the book, “*Souls of Black Folk*,” the author discusses Black “double-consciousness”, the Black Talented Tenth, and the shortcomings of “accommodation.” Name the author.
- H. Mary McLeod Bethune And African American Education
1. It began as an African American grammar school in Daytona, Florida, in 1904, and eventually became Bethune-Cookman college in 1931. Name its founder.
- I. Niagara Movement
1. In 1905, this conference of Black leaders met in Ontario, Canada, to demand that Black Americans receive the full benefits of citizenship. This started a six-year movement called what?
- J. The Atlanta Riot, The Brownsville Raid...
1. In 1906, in Georgia, White newspapers and political leaders instigated a riot that killed eleven people. The riot is known by what name?

2. In 1906, after a fatal clash between civilian Whites and Black soldiers in Texas, President Roosevelt punished the Blacks with dishonorable discharges. This incident is referred to by what name?

K. Springfield Race Riot...Founding Of The NAACP

1. After a riot in Springfield, Illinois in 1908, several White activists joined Black leader W.E.B. DuBois in forming the premier civil rights organization in the nation, in 1911. Give its name.
2. After the NAACP issued its constitution in 1911, its new monthly magazine was started by W.E.B. DuBois. Give the name of the magazine.

L. Madam C.J. Walker

1. Born in 1867, this Black woman struggled for 15 years as a washerwoman before becoming a millionaire by selling Black hair care products. Name her.

M. Matthew Henson

1. Born to sharecroppers in 1866, this African American explorer helped “discover” the North Pole in 1908. He was later awarded a Medal of Honor by Congress and recognized with a postal stamp. Name him.

N. The Founding Of The Urban League

1. This organization was founded in 1911, with the mission of assisting Black migrants in finding jobs and in adjusting to northern culture. Name the organization.

O. Emancipation Anniversary, Carter G. Woodson

1. The celebration of the day Texas slaves received word of their freedom at the close of the Civil War is called what?
2. After receiving his Ph. D from Harvard in 1912, this scholar earned the title, “The Father of Negro History” by publishing the “*Journal of Negro History*” and many other books on Black history. Name him.

P. Jack Johnson And White America

1. Born in Galveston, Texas, in 1878, this boxer became the first African American world heavyweight champion in 1908. Name him.

Q. Woodrow Wilson And Federal Segregation

1. Early in his term, President Woodrow Wilson displayed his White supremacist views by implementing what policy in federal offices?