African American History Challenge
Life Upon These Shores

Part Eleven – Renaissance (1917—1928)

A. World War I And The Great Migration
   1. During WWI, this military marching band leader brought African American music to European audiences. Name him.

   2. Hundreds of thousands of American Blacks served in WWI, with over 170 awarded the highest military medal from one European nation. Name that country.

   3. Beginning in the early 1900’s, factory production in the North, West and Midwest enticed millions of Blacks to move from the South. This massive movement was called what?

B. Birth Of A Nation...Protests And The Second KKK
   1. Released in 1915, the film “The Birth of a Nation” led to the revival of what terrorist organization?

   2. The American president who greatly sympathized with the racist message of the film “The Birth of a Nation” was whom?

   3. Fearing that the 1915 film “The Birth of a Nation” would increase racial tensions, one major organization called for its censorship. Name that organization.

C. Riots In East St Louis And Houston....1917
   1. As a result of its 1917 race riot, six thousand Blacks left this Midwestern industrial city. Name the city.

   2. In this racial violence in 1917, more than 100 Black American soldiers killed seventeen White policemen and civilians. Name the city.
D. Pan-African Congress

1. In 1919, following WWI, W.E.B. DuBois organized a conference in Paris that dealt with colonialism in Africa. The name of this conference was what?

2. As Blacks recovered from WWI, one leader in particular advised them to close ranks and “fight the forces of hell in our own land.” Who was this leader?

E. Red Summer, Tulsa, And More

1. Lynchings of Blacks and race riots occurred in Chicago, Omaha and Tulsa in the years following WWI. This was so bad and bloody that the year 1919 was called what?

2. Post WWI racial attacks on Blacks in Tulsa and Rosewood, Florida, seemed to have common motives that caused them. Name one of these common motives.

F. Marcus Mosiah Garvey

1. In 1916, this Black Jamaican traveled to Harlem to appeal for “Africa for Africans” and for American Blacks to “emigrate to the motherland.” Name this leader.

2. By 1923, Marcus Garvey’s organization that was concerned with positively shaping American Black’s self-image had six million members. Name this organization.

3. In the 1920’s, this Black immigrant’s calls for Black pride and economic independence created the largest mass cultural movement among Blacks in American history. Name him.

4. In the 1920’s, Marcus Garvey was opposed by other Black leaders as well as by the U.S. government. But his downfall was directly attributable to what?

G. Claude McKay And “If We Must Die”

1. “If we must die, let it not be like hogs/Hunted and penned in an inglorious spot.” Name the 1920’s poet who wrote this.
H. Sadie Alexander...And Bessie Coleman
   1. In 1921, three Black women—Sadie Alexander, Eva Dykes and Georgiana Simpson—each achieved a similar educational accomplishment. What was that?

   2. Although rejected for training in America, this pioneer Black woman (Bessie Coleman) achieved her license at a French training school in 1921. In what unique area did she become licensed?

I. Harry Pace...Robeson...Howard Gallery Of Art
   1. In 1921, Harry Pace started the country’s first Black-owned record label. It was called what?

   2. In 1921, displays of the works of painter Henry Tanner and sculptress Mata Fuller jump-started an era of Black cultural expression, in writing, art, and music. This era came to be popularly known as what?

   3. In 1924, this athlete, actor and singer achieved worldwide acting acclaim with his performance in “The Emperor Jones.” Name him.

   4. In 1928, this became the first art gallery owned and operated by African Americans. Name it.

J. Schomburg Collection And Opportunity
   1. During the 1920’s, this Urban League monthly magazine featured literary contests, award banquets and works by Langston Hughes, Claude McKay and other Harlem Renaissance writers. Name the magazine.

   2. The New York City Library purchased a major collection of books about African American life, which it made available to the public. This collection was known by what name?
K. A. Phillip Randolph...Brotherhood of ...Porters
1. Asa Phillip Randolph, civil rights activist from 1911 until 1979, maintained influence and power based upon his leadership of what labor union?

2. In 1919, A. Phillip Randolph and his associate Chandler Owen published a magazine that earned them jail-time for its liberal statements. Name the magazine.

L. Alain Locke And The New Negro
1. In 1925, Alain Locke edited a special issue of the magazine “Survey Graphics”, in which he showcased the artistic works of African Americans. This special issue helped signal the birth of what famous era?

M. Louis Armstrong And Duke Ellington
1. Born in New Orleans in 1901, this jazz musician played in the bands of King Oliver and Fletcher Henderson, as well as in nearly 50 motion pictures. Name him.


N. Paul Robeson
1. Born in 1898, this Rutgers All-American football player and Columbia law school graduate achieved on stage and screen, while advocating strongly for Black civil rights. Name him.
Part Twelve - Growing Authority (1928—1939)

A. Oscar DePriest And Adam Clayton Powell, Jr.
   1. In 1928, this Chicago businessman became the first Black elected to Congress in the 20th Century. Name him.

   2. Born in 1908, this New York City Baptist minister was elected to Congress in 1944, where he devoted decades to agitating for Black civil rights. Name him.

B. Scottsboro And Walter White
   1. In 1931, when the NAACP refused to provide legal assistance to the Scottsboro Nine, another organization defended them in court. Which organization was this?

C. Tuskegee Syphilis Study
   1. This federal experimental program ran from 1929 through 1973 and has become a metaphor for irresponsibility in the use of human subjects in scientific research. Name the study.

D. Etta Moten, Oliver Law, And William Hastie
   1. In 1934, she sang at President Roosevelt’s birthday party, making her the first Black to perform at the WH since 1881. Name her.

   2. In 1937, this WWI veteran became the first African American to command an integrated military force. Name him.

   3. In 1937, this graduate of Harvard Law School was appointed district judge in the Virgin Islands, making him the first Black federal court judge in American history. Name him.

E. The Apollo Theater
   1. Beginning in the 1930’s, Lionel Hampton, Billie Holiday, Ella Fitzgerald, James Brown and Count Basie, among many others, played this Harlem theater. Name the theater.
F. National Negro Congress
   1. Organized formally in 1936, this Black organization protested lynching in America and fascism in Europe. Name it.

G. Jesse Owens And Joe Louis
   1. In 1936, this Black American challenged Adolph Hitler's racial notions by winning four gold medals at the Olympics held in Nazi Germany. Name him.

   2. In 1938, this boxing champion achieved even greater fame by defeating a boxing representative of Nazi Germany. Name the American boxer.

H. Zora Neale Hurston, Arna Bontemps, Richard Wright
   1. Born in 1891, this Harlem Renaissance writer's masterpiece was published in 1937 and entitled, “Their Eyes Were Watching God.” Name her.

   2. This Harlem Renaissance author’s major book was, “Black Thunder,” wherein he explores the 1800 slave revolt led by Gabriel Prosser. Name him.

   3. In 1940, Richard Wright wrote a novel that at the time made him the most famous Black writer in the world. Name the book.

I. Mary McCleod Bethune
   1. In 1935, a Black educator called together thirty women from women’s groups throughout America, to form a new African American activist women’s organization. Name the organization.
Part Thirteen – The Era Of World War II (1939—1950)

A. Marian Anderson Performs...
   1. In 1939, this event, featuring the world-famous Black American singer Marian Anderson, transformed the place it occurred into a site of protest. Name the place it occurred.

B. March On Washington Movement And Executive Order 8802
   1. Labor leader A. Phillip Randolph called off the 1941 March on Washington—but only after President Roosevelt issued Executive Order 8802. What did Executive Order 8802 require?

C. Moving Toward The Double V
   1. The African American community knew WWII primarily for the “Double V” campaign. What was the “Double V” campaign?

   2. Born in 1917, this African American artist painted series of paintings on Toussaint, on Harriet Tubman, on Frederick Douglass, and on the Great Migration. Name the painter.

   3. Born in 1895, this African American actress won an Oscar for playing the part of Mammy in the 1939 film, “Gone With the Wind.” Name her.

   4. Born in 1904, this African American doctor discovered that blood plasma could replace whole blood transfusions, which saved thousands of lives in WWII. Name him.

   5. In 1943, this African American educator and others formed the United Negro College Fund, whose motto is “A mind is a terrible thing to waste.” Name him.

D. African Americans In The Military During WWII
   1. In October 1940, this recipient of the Distinguished Service Cross became the nation’s first African American general. Name him.
2. In 1943, the Black pilots of the 99th Pursuit Squadron flew in air combat against German pilots. This American squadron was known by what other name?

E. The Tuskegee Airmen
1. With the persistence of Mary McLeod Bethune, African Americans were in the Civilian Pilot Training Program. This led to the establishment of what African American air squadron?

2. The Tuskegee Airmen, who were active from 1941 until 1949, were called by what nickname and why?

F. World War II-Era Race Riots
1. In 1943, during WWI, race riots broke out in over 46 American cities. Name two cities where such riots occurred.

G. John H. Johnson, Ebony, And Jet
1. Born in Arkansas in 1918, John H. Johnson eventually published three different magazines with African American themes. Name two of them.

H. Congress Of Racial Equality And The Journey...
1. In April 1947, an interracial group of nine activists set out to integrate interstate bus travel. They were members of a new civil rights group. Name the group.

I. John Hope Franklin
1. Born in 1915, in 1947 this African American historian wrote, “From Slavery To Freedom: A History of African Americans,” which is considered the definitive textbook in Black history. Name this historian.

J. Jackie Robinson And Black Baseball
1. After baseball’s major leagues began excluding African Americans in 1887, Blacks began to organize Negro leagues in what years?
2. Ironically, the death of the Negro leagues in the 1940's and 1950's resulted from something a great number of Black ball players wanted. What was that?

3. When he integrated major league baseball with the Brooklyn Dodgers in 1947, this African American encountered harassment and death threats. Name this player.

K. Executive Orders And To Secure These Rights
1. In the late 1940's, President Harry Truman issued Executive Orders 9808, 9980 and 9981. Indicate what at least one of these was intended to do.

L. The Artistry Of Gordon Parks
1. Born in Kansas in 1912, this talented African American photographer worked for Life Magazine for twenty years, and produced motion pictures, including "The Learning Tree" and "Shaft". Name him.