Black History Quiz

By Clarence W. Hicks

February is Black History Month the following is a 30 question quiz which focuses specifically on Black Women. It is a small cross sampling of some of the achievements of black women in the U.S. in areas such as government, sports, the performing arts, business, etc.

The quiz is enlightening and entertaining. It ranges from the first black female poet the current Miss America.

Test yourself and see how well you can do with it. Scoring instructions are at the end of the quiz.

1. She was a slave who was born in Africa and sold on the docks of Boston in 1761. She achieved international fame as a poet. In 1773 her poems on various subjects were published in London.

Questions

— a. Phillis Wheatley
— b. Harriet Tubman
— c. Elizabeth Prophet

2. She was born in 1797 in Rochester, New York and was one of the most famous abolitionist figures in black history.
— a. Sadie Latimore
— b. Nannie Burroughs
— c. Sojourner Truth

3. This renowned black woman was born in Dorchester County, Maryland engineers of the "underground railroad" that assisted runaway slaves in their escape to freedom.
— a. Ida B. Wells
— b. Jeanne Lee
— c. Harriet Tubman

4. She was born in 1868 and was a leading cosmetic manufacturer, a highly successful businesswoman and one of the first American women millionaires. She gave freely of her wealth to worthy educational and charitable institutions.
— a. Madam C. J. Walker
— b. Lillie E. Edwards
— c. Velma A. Strayhorne

5. She was the first black woman lawyer in the U.S. She was graduated from Howard University less than ten years after the issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation.
— a. Constance B. Motley
— b. Charlotte E. Ray
— c. Edith S. Sampson

6. She was an educator, social worker and a founder of a well-known college in Flordia.
— a. Lorraine Ann Spellman
— b. Mary McLeod Bethune
— c. Gloria Mae Bennett

7. On July 23, 1939, she was appointed the first black woman judge in the U.S.
— a. Geraldine Ford Bledsoe
— b. Jane Matilda Bolin
— c. Constance Baker Motley

8. Lena Horne is known as
— a. a singer/actress
— b. a folk singer
— c. a civil rights activist

9. She was the first black person to sing with the Metropolitan Opera Company (1941). Later she became a delegate to the United Nations. On January 7, 1955, she became the first black singer to be signed by the Metropolitan Opera Company for a leading role.
— a. Dorothy Maynor
— b. Marian Anderson
— c. Violette Johnson

10. In 1950, she became the first black delegate from the United States to the United Nations.
— a. Sadie T. Mossell
— b. Preissa A. W. Harper
— c. Edith S. Sampson

11. She was a black American singer born and educated in New Orleans. Having shown remarkable talent at an early age, she became a concert singer and recording artist. She is known especially for her renditions of spiritual (gospel) songs.
— a. Alberta Hunter
— b. Hilda Simms
— c. Mahalia Jackson

12. She comes from a family that has distinguished itself in the field of medicine. Her father is a graduate of Harvard Medical School, her sister is a specialist in industrial medicine and her grandfather was one of the first graduates of Meharry Medical College.
— a. Dr. Mildred E. Phillips
— b. Dr. Jane C. Wright
— c. Dr. Dorothy B. Ferebee

13. She is the black seamstress who was arrested when she refused to give her seat on a public bus in Montgomery, Alabama on December 12, 1955. Her arrest led to a Supreme Court ruling that segregation on public buses in Montgomery was illegal.
— a. Rosa James
— b. Rosa Parks
— c. Rosa Clayton

14. The first black woman to win the Wimbledon tennis championship (July, 1957) was
— a. Althea Gibson
— b. Ora Washington
— c. Cheryl Roberts

15. She has worked with her brother Berry Gordy Jr., since 1959 when he began Ritsville U.S.A. with $700. Today she is a senior vice president of the Motown Corporation, a giant in the entertainment industry.
— a. Esther Edwards
— b. Minnie Gaston
— c. Rose Morgan

16. She is regarded as the fastest female sprinter in all time. She won three gold medals in the 1960 Olympics.
— a. Althea Gibson
— b. Wilma Rudolph
— c. Susan McKinney

17. She is the first black writer to win a Pulitzer Prize in literature for her volume Annie Allen. Her other books include Bronzeville Boys and Girls, Selected Poems. and Selected Poems and Riot.
— a. Virginia Josey
— b. Gwendolyn Brooks
— c. Edmonia Lewis

18. She became the first black female ambassador in the U.S. when she was appointed to Luxembourg in 1966.
— a. Edmonia J. Davidson
— b. Patricia R. Harris
— c. Elizabeth Hartman

19. On November 5, 1968 she became the first black woman to be elected to Congress.
— a. Shirley Chisholm
— b. Cardiss Collins
— c. Autherine Lucy

20. In 1972 she became the first black elected to Congress from the South in the Twentieth century.
— a. Barbara Jordan
— b. Geraldine McCollough
— c. Mary Terrell

21. Identify the author of the following famous passage. "I want very much to talk with you. About Africa. You see, Mr. Asagai, I am looking for my identity!"
— a. Florence Scott
— b. Nella Larson
— c. Lorraine Hansberry

22. She is known as the "Voice of the Century" and was the first black operatic star to sing a leading role on television.
— a. Marian Anderson
— b. Hildred Roach
— c. Leontyne Price

23. She was born in Detroit and eventually became a member of the her church choir. She became part of a singing group called the Primettes. The Primettes later became the Supremes, and she was on her way to becoming internationally known as a singer and an actress.
— a. Diana Ross
— b. Melba Moore
— c. Nell Carter

24. She has been singing professionally since she sang a solo in the church in Detroit where her father was the pastor. Paid the sum of fifteen dollars, she went out and bought a pair of roller skates. She eventually went from gospel singing to "soul" and is known as the "Queen of Soul".
— a. Jackie Mabley
— b. Aretha Franklin
— c. Patrice Rushin

25. She has a distinguished career on stage and in television. She portrayed Robeson in the film Sounder which won her an Academy Award nomination as best actress in 1973.
— a. Dianne Carroll
— b. Leslie Uggams
— c. Cicely Tyson

26. Clara Ward is known as
— a. a gospel singer
— b. a fashion designer
— c. a television actress

27. Gladys Knight is known as
— a. a jazz singer
— b. a recording company executive
— c. an educator

28. Della Reese is known as
— a. A jazz singer/pianist/actress
— b. a concert singer
— c. a pianist/composer

29. She is a distinguished educator, and is presently president of the largest professional organization in the nation, the National Education Association.
— a. Lorraine Williams
— b. Dorothy Height
— c. Mary Futrell

30. She is the black female who won the Miss America Contest in 1983.
— a. Vanessa Williams
— b. Vanessa Brown
— c. Vanessa Smith

Answers

1. a. Phillis Wheatley
2. c. Sojourner Truth
3. c. Harriet Tubman
4. a. Madame C. J. Walker
5. b. Charlotte E. Ray
6. b. Mary McLeod Bethune
7. b. Jane Matilda Bolin
8. a. a singer/actress
9. b. Marian Anderson
10. c. Edith S. Sampson
11. c. Mahalia Jackson
12. b. Dr. Jane C. Wright
13. b. Rosa Parks
14. a. Althea Gibson
15. a. Esther Edwards
16. b. Wilma Rudolph
17. b. Gwendolyn Brooks
18. b. Patricia R. Harris
19. a. Shirley Chisholm
20. b. Barbara Jordan
21. c. Lorraine Hansberry
22. c. Leontyne Price
23. a. Diana Ross
24. b. Aretha Franklin
25. c. Cicely Tyson
26. a. gospel singer
27. a. a jazz singer
28. a. jazz singer/pianist/actress
29. c. Mary Futrell
30. a. Vanessa Williams

Scoring

Number Correct
26-30 — Excellent! You're either a historian or you peeked at the answers.
21-25 — Good! You knew some answers and were lucky at guessing a few.
16-20 — Fair, but nothing to brag about.
11-15 — I wouldn't tell anyone if I were you.
0-10 — Shame on you!

Top historian honored

Carter G. Woodson stamp issued

The U.S. Postal Service has announced further details concerning the 20-cent commemorative stamp honoring Black historian Carter G. Woodson.

Although he served as a teacher and administrator in many educational institutions, Woodson built his reputation as a historian during the 35 years he served as editor of the Journal of Negro History, the official publication of the Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History.

The scholarly quarterly was a landmark publication in the field of Black history, refuting many misconceptions associated with early Black Americans until that time.

The Carter G. Woodson stamp is the latest addition to the Black Heritage USA Series which includes Harriet Tubman, Dr. Martin Luther King, Benjamin Banneker, Whitney Moore Young, Jackie Robinson and Scott Joplin.

Jerry Pinkney of Croton-on-Hudson, New York, designed the vertically oriented stamp. Pinkney, who has designed all the stamps in the Black Heritage USA Series, is a member of the Postal Service Citizens' Stamp Advisory Committee.

The full-color design (satures a solemn-faced Woodson holding a history book. Above the portrait in a single line of black type is "Carter G. Woodson," and across the bottom of the design a single

line of white type reads "Black Heritage USA 20 cents."

The stamp was modeled by Richard C. Sennett of the American Bank Note Company which printed the stamps on the gravure press in yellow, red, blue, violet, black and ochre.

On the selvage of each pane of 50 stamps will appear a six-digit plate number, "Copyright, U.S. Postal Service 1983," "Use Correct ZIP Code" and Mr. ZIP (running position). The plate number will be preceded by the letter "A" as have all the plate numbers of stamps printed since 1979, by a private company under contracts with the Postal Service.

The image area size of a single stamp is 0.94 x 1.44 inches (31.5 x 36.5 millimeters), and the overall size, from perforated side to perforated side, is 0.99 x 1.56 inches (25.14 x 39.67 millimeters).

Procedures for ordering first day cancellations are as follows:

Customers affixing stamps: Customers are encouraged to purchase stamps at their post offices and affix them to their envelopes. Covers bearing customer-affixed stamps will be given preferential service.

All envelopes must be addressed on the right side at least 5-8 of an inch up from the bottom, and peelable return labels are recommended. Stamps should be mounted approximately 1-4 of an inch from the top and right side. A filler of postal card thickness should be inserted in each cover.

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Salutes Black History Month

Kentucky Fried Chicken

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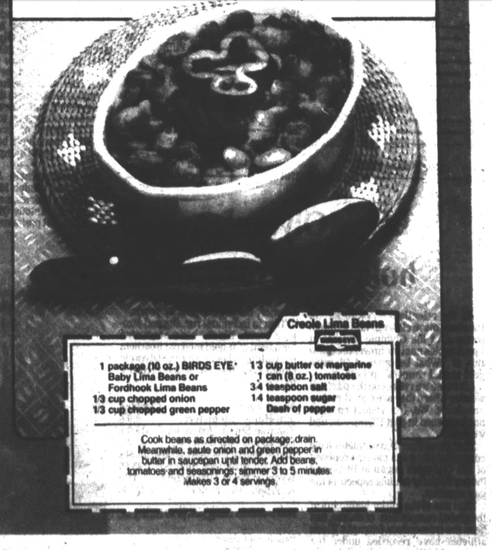

Katie Whickham heads Beauty Culturists

While all are celebrating Black History Month with memories from the past let's not forget Black History is still being made today.

A case in point is the continuing progress of the National Beauty Culturists League, Inc., under the strong leadership of its president Dr. Katie E. Whickam. This league has more than 10,000 active members through 40 state associations and 270 local chapters.

With a sustained year-round program keeping members abreast of the latest techniques in the trade, Dr. Whickam and the NBCL directs its members to assume their full responsibilities as good citizens by participating in civic and community work following their slogan

DR. KATIE WHICKHAM

"Every Beautician A Registered Voter".

Dr. Whickam a native of Louisiana was born in Assumption Parish, the daughter of the late Reverend and Mrs. John C. Whickam. Her father was a retired Baptist minister and her mother a graduate of Straight University was a teacher in the public school of Assumption Parish. Thirteen children made up the Whickam family.

Dr. Whickam attended McDonough No. 35 High School and is a graduate of Gilbert Academy Evening School. She attended Xavier University, and is a graduate with a Teacher's Degree in Beauty Culture from the famed Orchid, New York, N.Y. and former owner of the Orchid Beauty Shop in New Orleans, a former instructor of Poro School of Beauty Culture, and the founder and owner of Katie's School of Beauty Culture and Barbering of New Orleans.

Dr. Whickam attends seminars in continuing education. She holds certificates from the following Universities: Tulane, New Orleans, University of Miami, Miami, Florida, Denver Community College, Denver, Colorado, Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville, Illinois, and Howard University, Washington, D.C. She is the grand supreme basileus of Theta Nu Sigma National Sorority.

Dr. Whickam was the first beautician to serve on the executive board of the Y..W.C.A., in New Orleans, La., the executive board of the Urban League of Greater, N.O., and the National Council of Negro Women, and first vice-president of the N.A.A.C.P. Branch in New Orleans, La.

She was appointed chairperson of the Churches division of the United Fund Campaign in 1954; served as chairperson, Negro division chairperson of the Churches division of the Polio campaign in 1956; and also served as chairperson, Negro division of the United Fund campaign in 1956, succeeding the late Dr. Rivers Fredericks.

She has received awards from the U.S.O. and War Bond Drives, Girl Scouts, and the United Fund. She has received citations from the Governors of Oklahoma, Missouri, New Jersey and from the Mayor of her city, New Orleans, Texas, Florida, Kentucky, Michigan, New York, Georgia, California, Colorado, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and others.

Dr. Whickam has studied Beauty Culture in Paris, France and Rome, Italy. Before becoming President of the National Beauty Culturists' League, Inc. she served as 1st vice president, and also as Dean of the National Institute of Cosmetology of the organization.

She attended sessions of the National Council of Negro Women, Washington, D.C. and served on the Executive Committee of the Prayer Pilgrimage. She has served as Beauty Consultant at most of the High Schools in New Orleans. Assistant Secretary of Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) under the leadership of the late Dr. Martin Luther King.

Dr. Whickam is a member o the First African Baptist Church. Devoted to her Church, she has served in many capacities untiringly. She has served as chairperson of the Business and Professional Women's Department of the 1st District Baptist Association.

Dr. Whickam was a chartered member of the New Orleans Negro Board of Trade and chairperson of the Metropolitan Women's League, also an honorary member of the Girl Scouts of New Orleans.

Dr. Whickam as president of National Beauty Culturists' League has contributed $500 to the Montgomery Improvement Association and three $500 Life Memberships with the N.A.A.C.P. For 1959-60 she had a $1,000,000 program for the educational department of the National Beauty Culturists' League. The department was organized for scholarships and Institutions of higher learnings.

Eddie Tolan. The first Black American to win the Olympic 100 and 200 meter races, 1932.

If it weren't for Hitler, Eddie Tolan might be as famous as Jesse Owens.

By refusing to shake Jesse Owens' hand, Adolf Hitler unknowingly assured him a place in the history books, as well as the record books. Owens took the slur in stride and went on to beat Hitler's "supermen" in 4 events at the 1936 Berlin Olympics.

Because of his athletic achievements and their political significance, Jesse Owens has become a name well known to nearly everyone. But there have been many lesser known Black athletes who have also won Olympic Gold medals. Like Eddie Tolan, the first Black American to win gold medals in both the 100 and 200 meter races, in 1932—four years before Owens did.

Eddie Tolan on the victory stand after winning the Olympic 100 meter race, Los Angeles, 1932.

Eddie Tolan, nicknamed "The midnight express."

This month, Domino® Sugar would like to pay special tribute to all the Black athletes who distinguished themselves in the Olympic Games. Eddie Tolan is just one of hundreds of outstanding Black Olympians. And just one of millions of Black Americans who contribute to a better America every year.

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