

The Great Black History Quiz

- 1 **Ida B. Wells** - Ida Bell Wells-Barnett was an African-American investigative journalist, educator, and an early leader in the civil rights movement. She was one of the founders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.
- 2 **W.E. Dubois** - the first African American to earn a Ph.D. from Harvard University in 1895. He wrote extensively and was the best-known spokesperson for African-American rights during the first half of the 20th century. He co-founded the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) in 1909.
- 3 **Stokely Carmichael** - Kwame Ture a Trinidadian-American civil rights activist known for leading the SNCC and the Black Panther Party in the 1960s
- 4 **Reverend Ralph Abernathy** - Civil rights leader and the best friend and close assistant of Martin Luther King Jr. (1929–1968). He followed King as the president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). The organization used nonviolent means to fight for civil rights for African Americans.
- 5 **Angela Davis** - an American political activist, academic, and author. She emerged as a prominent counterculture activist in the 1960s working with the Communist Party USA, of which she was a member until 1991, and was involved in the Black Panther Party during the Civil Rights Movement
- 6 **Flip Wilson** - Clerow "Flip" Wilson Jr. was an American comedian and actor best known for his television appearances during the late 1960s and the 1970s. From 1970 to 1974, Wilson hosted his own weekly variety series, The Flip Wilson Show,
- 7 **Marian Wright Edelman** - an American activist for children's rights. She has been an advocate for disadvantaged Americans for her entire professional life. She is president emerita and founder of the Children's Defense Fund.
- 8 **Martin Delaney** - Martin Robison Delany was an African-American abolitionist, journalist, physician, soldier and writer, and arguably the first proponent of black nationalism. Delany is credited with the Pan-African slogan of "Africa for Africans.
- 9 **Marcus Garvey** - a Jamaican political activist, publisher, journalist, entrepreneur, and orator. He was the founder and first President-General of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities League, through which he declared himself Provisional President of Africa. He advanced a Pan-African philosophy which inspired a global mass movement, known as Garveyism.
- 10 **Huey Newton** - Huey Percy Newton was a revolutionary African-American political activist who, along with Bobby Seale, co-founded the Black Panther Party in 1966. In 1967, he was involved in a shootout which led to the death of a police officer and in 1974 was accused of shooting a woman, leading to her death
- 11 **Shirley Chisolm** - an American politician, educator, and author. In 1968, she became the first black woman elected to the United States Congress, and she represented New York's 12th congressional district for seven terms from 1969 to 1983. In 1972, She was she was the first Black candidate and the first woman to seek the Democratic party's nomination for president.
- 12 **Kofi Anan** - Ghanaian diplomat who served as the seventh Secretary- General of the United Nations from January 1997 to December 2006
- 13 **Arthur Ashe** - an American professional tennis player who won three Grand Slam titles. Ashe was the first black player selected to the United States Davis Cup team and the only black man ever to win the singles titles at Wimbledon, the US Open, and the

the only black man ever to win the singles title at Wimbledon, the US Open, and the Australian Open. He retired in 1980. In 1985 He was diagnosed as HIV positive.

- 14 **Kweisi Mfume** - an American politician and the former President/CEO of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, as well as a five-term Democratic Congressman from Maryland's 7th congressional district, serving in the 100th through 104th Congress.
- 15 **Lauryn Hill** – A singer, song writer and rapper. Major album *The Miseducation of Lauryn Hill*.
- 16 **Madame C.J. Walker** - Sarah Breedlove, known as Madam C. J. Walker, was an African-American entrepreneur, philanthropist, and a political and social activist. Walker was considered the wealthiest African-American businesseswoman and wealthiest self-made woman in America at the time of her death in 1919.
- 17 **Pres. Jomo Kenyatta** - a Kenyan anti-colonial activist and politician who governed Kenya as its Prime Minister from 1963 to 1964 and then as its first President from 1964 to his death in 1978.
- 18 **Ben Carson** - an American politician, author and former neurosurgeon serving as the 17th United States Secretary of Housing and Urban Development since 2017, under the Trump Administration. In 1974, he appointed the university's Director of Pediatric Neurosurgery. As a surgeon, he specialized in traumatic brain injuries, brain and spinal cord tumors, achondroplasia, neurological and congenital disorders, craniosynostosis, epilepsy, and trigeminal neuralgia.
- 19 **Leontyne Price** - an American soprano. Born and raised in Laurel, Mississippi, she rose to international acclaim in the 1950s and 1960s, and was the first African American to become a leading prima donna at the Met
- 20 **Thurgood Marshall** - Thurgood Marshall was an American lawyer who served as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States from October 1967 until October 1991. Marshall was the Court's 96th justice and its first African-American justice
- 21 **John H Johnson** - the founder of a major international media and cosmetics empire that includes EBONY and JET magazines, Fashion Fair Cosmetics and EBONY Fashion Fair. Founded in 1942, Johnson Publishing is the number one African American publishing company in the world.
- 22 **Pele** - Edson Arantes do Nascimento, KBE, known as Pelé, is a Brazilian retired professional footballer who played as a forward. He is widely regarded as one of the greatest players of all time.
- 23 **Hattie McDaniel** - an American stage actress, professional singer-songwriter, and comedian. She is best known for her role as "Mammy" in *Gone with the Wind*, for which she won the Academy Award for Best Supporting Actress, the first Academy Award won by a black entertainer.
- 24 **Sidney Portier** - Sir Sidney Poitier, KBE is a Bahamian-American actor and film director. He received two nominations for the Academy Award for Best Actor, winning one, by which he became the first black actor to win the Award.
- 25 **Bill T. Jones** - an American choreographer, director, author and dancer. He is the co-founder of the Bill T. Jones/Arnie Zane Dance Company.
- 26 **Anna Deavere Smith** - an African American actress, playwright, and professor. She is known for her roles as National Security Advisor Dr. Nancy McNally in *The West Wing*
- 27 **Bessie Smith** - Bessie Smith was an American blues singer. Nicknamed the Empress of the Blues, she was the most popular female blues singer of the 1920s and 1930s. Bessie was born into poverty and orphaned at an early age. She is credited with recording **more** than 160 songs between 1923 and 1933.

- 28 **Alex Haley** - an American writer and the author of the 1976 book *Roots: The Saga of an American Family*. ABC adapted the book as a television miniseries of the same name and aired it in 1977 to a record-breaking audience of 130 million viewers.
- 29 **Toni Morrison** - Chloe Anthony Wofford Morrison, known as Toni Morrison, was an American novelist, essayist, editor, teacher, and professor emeritus at Princeton University. Her first novel, *The Bluest Eye*, was published in 1970. She died on August 5 2019.
- 30 **August Wilson** - An American playwright whose work included a series of ten plays, *The Pittsburgh Cycle*, for which he received two Pulitzer Prizes for Drama. Each work in the series is set in a different decade and depicts comic and tragic aspects of the African-American experience in the 20th century.
- 31 **David Satcher** - an American physician, and public health administrator. He was a four-star admiral in the United States Public Health Service Commissioned Corps and served as the 10th Assistant Secretary for Health, and the 16th Surgeon General of the United States.
- 32 **Malcolm X** - an American Muslim minister and human rights activist who was a popular figure during the civil rights movement. His original name was Malcolm Little, Muslim name el-Hajj Malik el-Shabazz,
- 33 **Jean Basquiat** - an American artist of Haitian and Puerto Rican descent. Basquiat first achieved fame as part of SAMO, an informal graffiti duo who wrote enigmatic epigrams. He is best known for his primitive style and his collaboration with pop artist Andy Warhol. Basquiat's art focused on dichotomies such as wealth versus poverty, integration versus segregation, and inner versus outer experience.
- 34 **Judith Jamison** - an American dancer and choreographer, best known as a ballet dancer and as the Artistic Director of Alvin Ailey American Dance Theater.
- 35 **Miles Davis** - an American jazz trumpeter, bandleader, and composer. He is among the most influential and acclaimed figures in the history of jazz and 20th century music.
- 36 **James Baldwin** - an American novelist, playwright, and activist. His essays, as collected in *Notes of a Native Son*, explore intricacies of racial, sexual, and class distinctions in Western societies, most notably in mid-20th-century North America. One of the 20th century's greatest writers.
- 37 **Touissant Louverture** - François-Dominique Toussaint L'Ouverture, also known as Toussaint L'Ouverture or Toussaint Bréda, was a French general and best-known leader of the Haitian Revolution. He was a leader of the growing resistance. His military and political acumen saved the gains of the first black insurrection in November 1791.
- 38 **Bob Marley** - a Jamaican singer and songwriter. Considered one of the pioneers of rocksteady, as well as forging a smooth and distinctive vocal and songwriting style.
- 39 **Ralph Ellison** – an American novelist, literary critic, and scholar best known for his novel *Invisible Man*, which won the National Book Award in 1953. He also wrote *Shadow and Act*, a collection of political, social and critical essays, and *Going to the Territory*. became known primarily for *Invisible Man*, which won the Russwurm Award and the National Book Award and established him as one of the most important American authors of the twentieth century. But he also published several nonfiction works and short stories.
- 40 **Charles Drew** - an American surgeon and medical researcher. He researched in the field of blood transfusions, developing improved techniques for blood storage, and applied his expert knowledge to developing large-scale blood banks early in World War II.
- 41 **Haile Selassie** - an Ethiopian regent from 1916 to 1930 and emperor from 1930 to 1974. He is a defining figure in modern Ethiopian history. He was crowned emperor in

1974. He is a defining figure in modern European history. He was crowned emperor in 1930 but exiled during World War II after leading the resistance to the Italian invasion. He was reinstated in 1941 and sought to modernize the country over the next few decades through social, economic and educational reforms.

- 42 **Ella Fitzgerald** - an American jazz singer sometimes referred to as the First Lady of Song, Queen of Jazz, and Lady Ella. She was noted for her purity of tone, impeccable diction, phrasing, intonation, and a "horn-like" improvisational ability, particularly in her scat singing.
- 43 **Condoleezza Rice** - an American political scientist and diplomat. She served as the 66th United States Secretary of State, the second person to hold that office in the administration of President George W. Bush.
- 44 **KRS-1** - Lawrence "Kris" Parker, better known by his stage names KRS-One, and Teacha, is an American rapper and occasional producer from The Bronx, New York.
- 45 **Nelson Mandela** - a South African anti-apartheid revolutionary, political leader, and philanthropist who served as President of South Africa from 1994 to 1999. He was the country's first black head of state and the first elected in a fully representative democratic election. For 20 years, he directed a campaign of peaceful, nonviolent defiance against the South African government and its racist policies. He was arrested and imprisoned in 1962, and subsequently sentenced to life imprisonment for conspiring to overthrow the state following the Rivonia Trial. He served 27 years in prison, split between Robben Island, Pollsmoor Prison, and Victor Verster Prison. In 1993, Mandela and South African President F.W. de Klerk were jointly awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for their efforts to dismantle the country's apartheid system.
- 46 **Duke Ellington** - Edward Kennedy "Duke" Ellington was an American composer, pianist, and leader of a jazz orchestra, which he led from 1923 until his death over a career spanning more than six decades
- 47 **Jackie Robinson** - Jack Roosevelt Robinson was an American professional baseball player who became the first African American to play in Major League Baseball in the modern era. Robinson broke the baseball color line when he started at first base for the Brooklyn Dodgers on April 15, 1947.