Black History Quiz, Games & Quotes

Celebrating Black History Celebrating Black History

WORD FIND

M	H	T	N	O	M	Y	R	O	T	S	I	H	K	C	A	L	B
J	A	C	K	I	E	R	O	B	I	N	S	O	N	B	S	T	O
M	A	R	I	A	N	A	N	D	E	R	S	O	N	A	H	U	O
A	C	A	T	B	C	D	A	I	L	E	Y	E	F	R	E	S	K
X	O	G	S	I	T	I	N	A	H	T	S	I	J	A	K	K	E
R	U	L	M	N	N	A	A	C	P	R	E	O	P	C	E	E	R
O	N	A	M	S	A	L	P	Q	R	O	U	S	T	K	R	G	T
B	T	L	O	U	M	V	U	W	X	P	L	Y	A	O	E	E	W
I	B	E	T	Z	B	A	B	T	C	D	B	L	E	B	N	E	A
N	A	X	O	F	U	G	W	H	H	I	B	J	O	A	R	A	S
S	S	H	W	H	T	N	E	E	T	E	N	U	J	M	U	I	H
O	I	A	N	K	T	L	B	L	I	M	R	N	O	A	O	R	I
N	E	L	P	Q	E	R	D	B	M	O	N	K	S	J	J	M	N
T	U	E	W	H	I	J	U	L	I	A	X	Y	I	R	O	E	G
Z	A	Y	C	B	R	E	B	C	G	I	B	S	O	N	S	N	T
D	E	T	F	G	R	S	O	U	L	M	U	S	I	C	G	H	O
J	A	Z	Z	I	A	J	I	M	A	R	S	H	A	L	L	J	N
S	B	O	N	D	H	K	S	L	S	K	R	A	P	A	S	O	R

Find these words listed above. Solutions are on page 5 as well as information on the words.

Ailey

Alex Haley

Apollo

Ashe

Barack Obama, Jr.

Black History Month

Blues

Bond

Booker T. Washington

Count Basie

Eubie Blake

Gibson

Harriet Tubman

Jackie Robinson

Jazz

Juneteenth

Marian Anderson

Marshall

Martin Luther King Jr.

Max Robinson

Monk

Motown

NAACP

Plasma

Porter

Rosa Parks

Satchel

Sojourner

Soul Music

Tuskegee Airmen

W.E.B. DuBois

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MATCH GAME

Fill in the blank with the correct letter from the column of names. Answers are on page 7.

1. ___ An American poet, considered the first important Black writer in the U.S.

2. ___ An African American inventor, trained in mechanical engineering but worked as a railroad fireman. He invented the lubricating cup for steam engines.

3. ___ Born a slave, he later became an abolitionist and was a great orator who wrote a narrative of his life.

4. ___ First Black woman nominated for the Best Actress Academy Award.

5. ___ Playwright who wrote the first drama by a Black woman to be produced on Broadway.

6. ___ Husband & wife acting team known for their support of civil rights & contributions to the African American Theater.

7. ___ First Black astronaut to travel in space (1983).

8. ___ One of the first men to lose his life for the cause of American Independence during the Boston Massacre in 1770.

9. ___ Daughter of former slaves who served as a special advisor to President Franklin D. Roosevelt on the problems of minority groups.

10. ___ Nickname given African American members of the U.S. cavalry regiments who fought in the 1800's.

11. ___ The first African American congresswoman to serve from the Deep South, who participated in the hearings held by the House Judiciary Committee for the impeachment of President Nixon.

12. ___ The first Black teenagers to attend the all-white Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas (1957).

13. ___ First elected African American governor in U.S. history.

14. ___ In 1940 he became the first African American General in the U.S. Army

15. ___ He organized the first Black hospital in the U.S. and performed the first successful open heart surgery in 1893

16. ___ First Black astronaut that never made it into space (1967)

A. Barbara Jordan

B. Crispus Attucks

C. Mary McLeod Bethune

D. Benjamin Oliver Davis

E. Guion Bluford

F. Elijah J. McCoy

G. Robert H. Lawrence, Jr.

H. Lawrence Douglas Wilder

I. Daniel Hale Williams

J. Dorothy Dandridge

K. Buffalo Soldiers

L. Ossie Davis & Ruby Dee

M. Frederick Douglass

N. Phillis Wheatley

O. Lorraine Hansberry

P. Little Rock Nine

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WORD SCRAMBLE

Unscramble the letters below and fill in the blank spaces to make words or phrases. Answers are on page 8.

1. EMFEROD _ _ _ _ _ _ _
2. LIICV ISTGHR _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
3. GRRDDUUNNEO AARRILDO _
4. TTIIIOOALNBS _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
5. AERMGD VEESR _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
6. AME IOJMNES _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
7. TEAGR AIIOMNGTR _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
8. RRAHTIE NMTBUA _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
9. LLHEA RYREB _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
10. EEANRS & NVSUE _ _ _ _ _ _ & _ _ _ _ _
11. NTTCOO NGI _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
12. OOTRS _ _ _ _ _
13. SSJEE OSNWE _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
14. RYLSVAE _ _ _ _ _ _ _
15. EW ALLHS MVRCEEOO _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
16. NLCIO LLWPEO _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
17. YMAA UNGLEAO _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
18. YRA SLHCRAE _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
19. YSEHLIR HHSLMCIO _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
20. RTTCEAO TTSCO NGKI _

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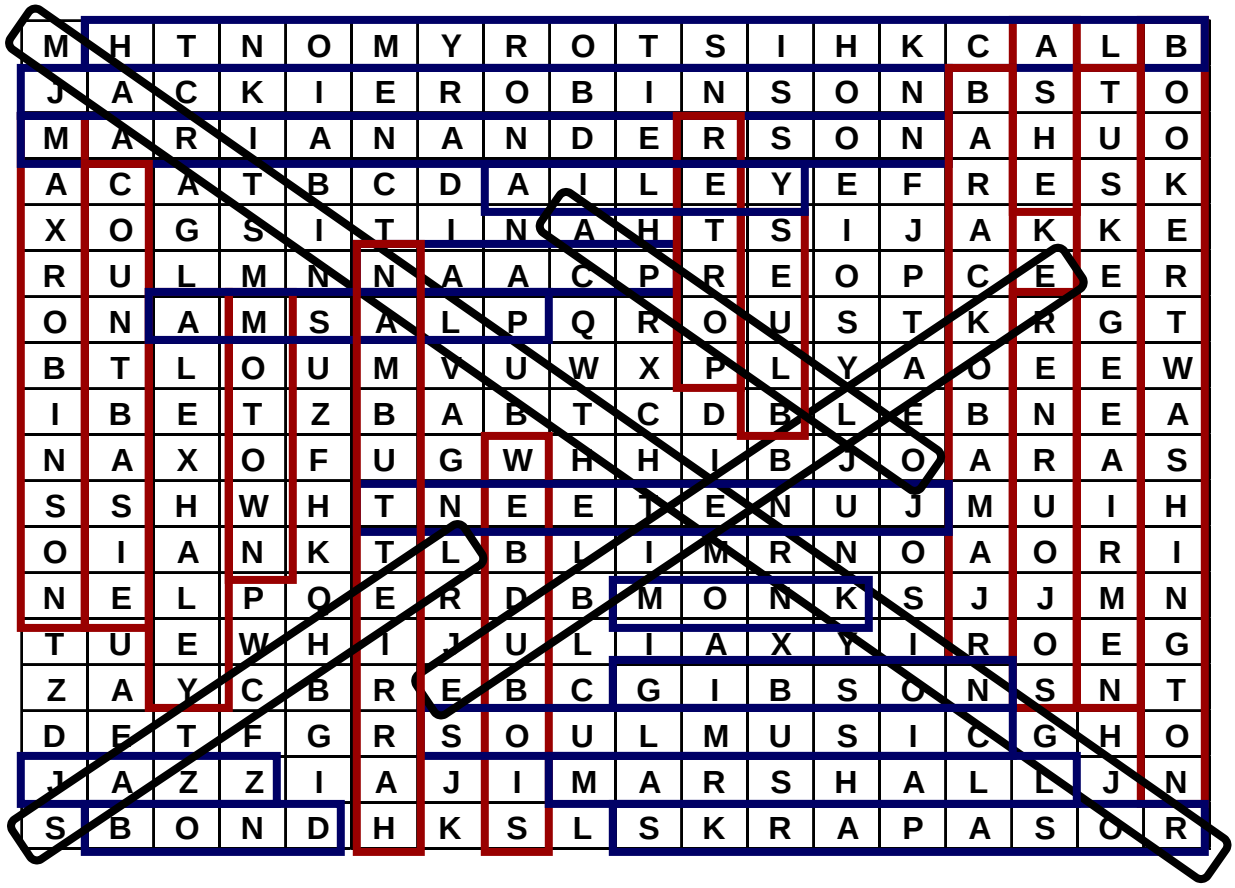
WORD FIND ANSWERS:



Word Find Information:

Ailey – *Alvin Ailey, Jr.* formed the famed Alvin Ailey American Dance Theater, which was composed mainly of Blacks and toured in the U.S. and abroad.
Alex Haley – Author of “The Autobiography of Malcolm X” and the Pulitzer Prize winner for “Roots: The Saga of an American Family.”
Apollo – The Apollo Theater was established in 1913 and played a central role in the culture of Harlem. It launched the careers of entertainment greats, such as Ella Fitzgerald, Lena Horne, Marvin Gaye, James Brown and many others.
Ashe – *Arthur Ashe* was the first Black winner of a major men’s tennis singles championship (1963).
Barack Obama, Jr. – The first African American President, the third African American and the first African American male Democrat to be elected to the U.S. Senate since reconstruction.
Black History Month – Black History Month is the successor to Dr. Carter G. Woodson's "Negro History Week," which he started in February 1926. He wanted to bring attention to the contributions of African Americans, since there was little or no recognition in the history books covering Black history. He chose the month of February because it was the birth month for Abraham Lincoln, Frederick Douglass and Langston Hughes.

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Word Find Information (continued):

Blues – William C. Handy who composed “Memphis Blues” (1912 – originally entitled “Mr. Crump” in 1909) is known as the “Father of the Blues,” although the Blues dates back to the 1890’s and earlier. It was developed after the Civil War and was influenced by field hollers and work songs. It is an expression of emotion and sadness. The Blues talks of basic human problems such as love, death and poverty.

Bond – *Julian Bond* is a Black Civil Rights Leader who helped create the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) in 1960. In 1965 he won a seat in the Georgia State Legislature but was not admitted due to his endorsement of a SNCC statement. The statement accused the United States of violating international law in Vietnam. The U.S. Supreme Court ruled the exclusion unconstitutional and he was sworn into office in January 1967.

Booker T. Washington – He organized a normal and industrial school, known as Tuskegee Institute, for African Americans in Tuskegee, Ala. It became one of the leading African-American educational institutions in America and it emphasized industrial training as a means to self-respect and economic independence for Black people.

Count Basie – William (Count) Basie was a Grammy Award winning jazz pianist, composer and bandleader in the era of the “big band.” A radio announcer dubbed him “Count” Basie to indicate his standing in the aristocracy of jazz with the likes of Duke Ellington.

Eubie Blake – He was a pianist and composer of ragtime music and show tunes. He met Noble Sissle (lyricist and vocalist) in 1915 and the two entertainers were among the first Black performers to appear onstage without minstrel makeup. They created one of the first musicals (“Shuffle Along” – 1921) that was written, produced, and directed by Blacks. It introduced three entertainers whose careers would be notable: Paul Robeson, Florence Mills, and Josephine Baker.

Gibson – *Althea Gibson* was the first African American to play in the U.S. championships at Forest Hills, NY (1950) and at Wimbledon, England (1951).

Harriet Tubman – She was one of the most successful Conductor’s of the Underground Railroad and is credited with leading more than 300 slaves to freedom.

Jackie Robinson – He was the first African American baseball player in the modern major leagues.

Jazz – An improvisational music form created by African Americans and developed from ragtime and blues.

Juneteenth – Juneteenth is the oldest known celebration to commemorate the end of slavery in the United States. On June 19, 1865 Major General Gordon Granger and the Union soldiers arrived in Galveston, Texas with the news that the Civil War had ended and that the Slaves were free. This was 2 1/2 years after President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, which went into effect January 1, 1863.

Marian Anderson – Considered by many the world’s greatest contralto. In 1939, Marion Anderson was not allowed to rent concert facilities in Washington D.C.’s Constitution Hall, which was owned by the Daughters of the American Revolution because of her race. First Lady, Eleanor Roosevelt, resigned from the DAR and arrangements were made for her to sing at the Lincoln Memorial on Easter Sunday with 75,000 in attendance. She was also the first African American singer to perform as a member of New York’s Metropolitan Opera in 1955.

Marshall – *Thurgood Marshall* presented over 30 civil rights cases before the Supreme Court and won 29 of them. His most important case was (Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka – 1954), which ended segregation in public schools. He later became the first African American Supreme Court Justice in American history.

Martin Luther King, Jr. – Civil Rights Leader and winner of the Nobel Prize for Peace in 1964. He was chosen the leader of the Montgomery Improvement Association, which started the Montgomery Bus Boycott. He advocated civil disobedience and non-violence resistance against unjust laws. He was assassinated on April 4, 1968.

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Word Find Information (continued):

Max Robinson – First Black network anchor. He was on ABC's "World News Tonight."
Monk – Thelonious Monk was a pianist, composer and arranger. He is considered one of the most important figures in modern jazz.
Motown – The recording company founded by Berry Gordy in Detroit, Michigan (1959). It became one of the most successful Black businesses of its time. He developed the majority of great rhythm-and-blues performers of the 1960s and '70s, including Diana Ross and the Supremes, Smokey Robinson and the Miracles, the Marvelettes, Stevie Wonder, Marvin Gaye, the Temptations, and Michael Jackson and the Jackson Five.
NAACP – National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is an interracial organization created to abolish segregation and discrimination, to oppose racism and to ensure the constitutional rights of African Americans. An interracial group, whose members included the likes of W.E.B. DuBois, Ida B. Wells-Barnett, Mary White Ovington, and others, created it in 1909.
Plasma – Dr. Charles Richard Drew was a Black American physician and surgeon who conducted research on the preservation of blood plasma. He developed ways to process and store large quantities of plasma in blood banks and was the leading authority in the field.
Porter – In 1925, Phillip A. Randolph was the founding president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. He built the first successful Black Trade Union and it won its first major contract with the Pullman Company in 1937.
Rosa Parks – "Mother of the Civil Rights Movement." On December 1, 1955 she refused to give up her seat on the bus to a White man and was arrested. This was the catalyst for the Montgomery Bus Boycott.
Satchel – *Satchel Paige* was a legendary baseball pitcher in the Negro League. He joined the major leagues in 1948 when the unwritten rule to ban Black players was abolished
Sojourner – Isabella Van Wagener was born in 1797. Since childhood she had visions and heard voices that she attributed to God. In 1843 she took the name *Sojourner Truth* and took on a calling to travel the land to sing and preach. She was an African American evangelist who applied her religious dedication to the abolitionist and women's rights movement.
Soul Music – This is the term first used to describe Black popular music in the 1950's, 60's and 70's. It is referred to as a return to Black music roots – to the combination of gospel and blues.
Tuskegee Airmen – The Tuskegee Airmen were the first African-American flying unit in the U.S. military who trained at theTuskegee Army Airfield.
W.E.B. DuBois – Civil Rights Activist, founder of NAACP, organizer of the Pan-African Congress and founder of the Niagara Movement.

MATCH GAME ANSWERS:

1-N 2-F 3-M 4-J 5-O 6-L 7-E 8-B 9-C 10-K 11-A
12-P 13-H 14-D 15-I 16-G

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WORD SCRAMBLE ANSWERS:

1. FREEDOM
2. CIVIL RIGHTS
3. UNDERGROUND RAILROAD
4. ABOLITIONIST
5. MEDGAR EVERS
6. MAE JEMISON
7. GREAT MIGRATION
8. HARRIET TUBMAN
9. HALLE BERRY
10. SERENA & VENUS
11. COTTON GIN
12. ROOTS
13. JESSE OWENS
14. SLAVERY
15. WE SHALL OVERCOME
16. COLIN POWELL
17. MAYA ANGELOU
18. RAY CHARLES
19. SHIRLEY CHISHOLM
20. CORETTA SCOTT KING

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AFRICAN AMERICAN QUOTES

“You have seen how a man was made a slave; you shall see how a slave was made a man.”

Frederick Douglass – “Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass”

“What happens to a dream deferred? Does it dry up like a raisin in the sun?”

Langston Hughes – “Harlem”

“I still have my feet on the ground, I just wear better shoes.”

Oprah Winfrey – “Up Close and Down Home” by Nellie Bly

“Success is to be measured not so much by the position that one has reached in life as by the obstacles which he has overcome while trying to succeed.”

Booker T. Washington – “Up From Slavery”

“The battles that count aren’t the ones for gold medals. The struggles within yourself – the invisible, inevitable battles inside all of us – that’s where it’s at.

Jesse Owens – “Blackthink”

“You can’t win unless you learn how to lose.”

Kareem Abdul Jabbar

“If I’d known I was going to live this long, I’d have taken better care of myself.”

Eubie Blake

“No individual has any right to come into the world and go out of it without leaving behind.”

George Washington Carver

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