

**Black American**  
**FREEDOM**  
**JUNETEENTH**

**INDEPENDENCE DAY | JUNE 19<sup>TH</sup>**



**JUNETEENTH EDUCATIONAL TRIVIA GAME**

## What date was the original Juneteenth?

- June 10, 1865
- June 15, 1863
- June 19, 1865
- June 14, 1864



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- Automatic elevator doors
- Refrigerated trucks
- All of the above





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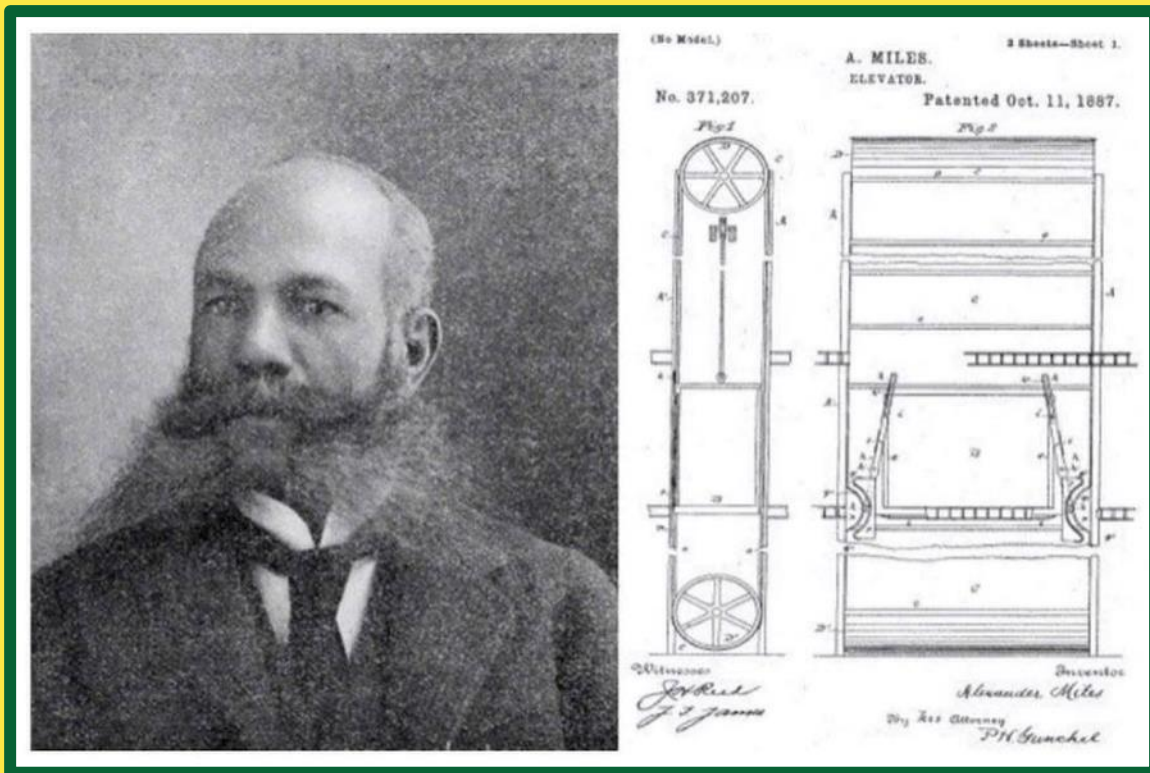
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The three-light traffic signal was  
invented by Garrett Morgan in 1923





Alexander Miles invented automatic elevator doors in 1887







Refrigerated trucks were  
invented by Frederick McKinley  
Jones in 1940





These are just a few examples of often-overlooked Black innovations.



# What constitutional amendment outlawed slavery?

- Thirteenth
- Fifteenth
- Seventeenth
- Nineteenth

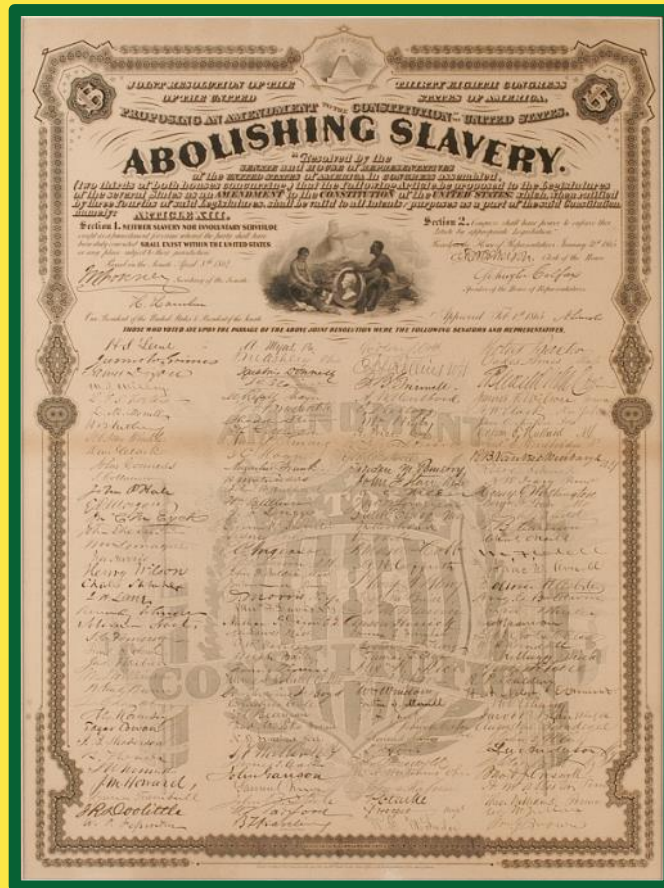


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The Thirteenth Amendment, which abolished slavery and involuntary servitude, was passed by Congress and ratified by the states in 1865. The Emancipation Proclamation declared freedom for enslaved people in the Confederate-controlled areas. The Thirteenth Amendment outlawed slavery throughout the United States.



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- Sidney Poitier
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Hattie McDaniel won the Academy Award for Best Supporting Actress for her performance as Mammy, in the 1939 epic *Gone With the Wind*. The hotel where the ceremony was held was segregated and producer David O. Selznick had to call in favors just to have her seated at a small table in the back. She also could not attend the cast after party, held at a “no Blacks” club. The next Black Actor to win the supporting actress award was Whoopie Goldberg, some 50 years later.



**What artist painted the “Migration Series,” paintings depicting the migration of more than six million blacks from the south to the north? (Hint: He is the first Black person featured in the Museum of Modern Art’s permanent collection.)**

- Romare Beardon
- Jean-Michel Basquiat
- Jacob Lawrence
- Norman Lewis

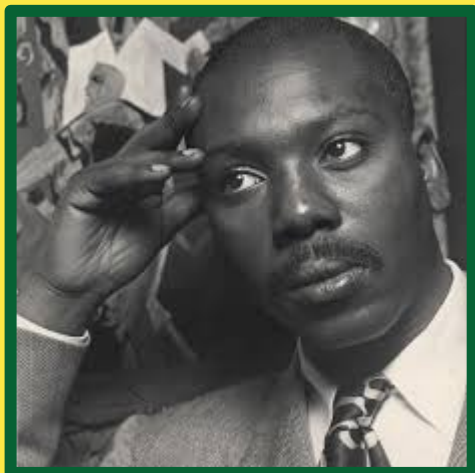


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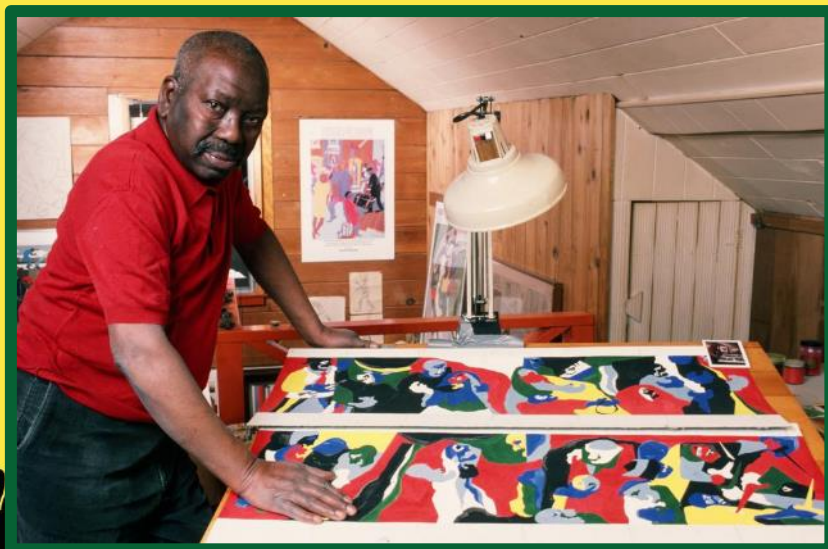
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The Great Migration refers to the relocation of six million Blacks from the south to the north. They were fleeing segregation and racial violence and seeking better job opportunities. Lawrence's family was part of the migration, moving from Virginia and South Carolina and eventually settling in Harlem, in New York City. Harlem was the most common destination, and the strong Black community there spawned a revival of Black music, dance, art, fashion literature, theater and politics known as the Harlem Renaissance.



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- Black-eyed peas and rice
- Bacon and eggs
- Pasta
- Crawfish Etouffee



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Both black-eyed peas and rice were cultivated in the homelands of abducted and enslaved Africans, who brought these staples to America. Rice was a major cash crop across the south, particularly in the Carolinas and spurred the area's rise to prominence in the colonial era.



# Which hymn is known as the Negro National Anthem?

- Go Down, Moses
- Wade in the Water
- Swing Low Sweet Chariot
- Lift Every Voice and Sing

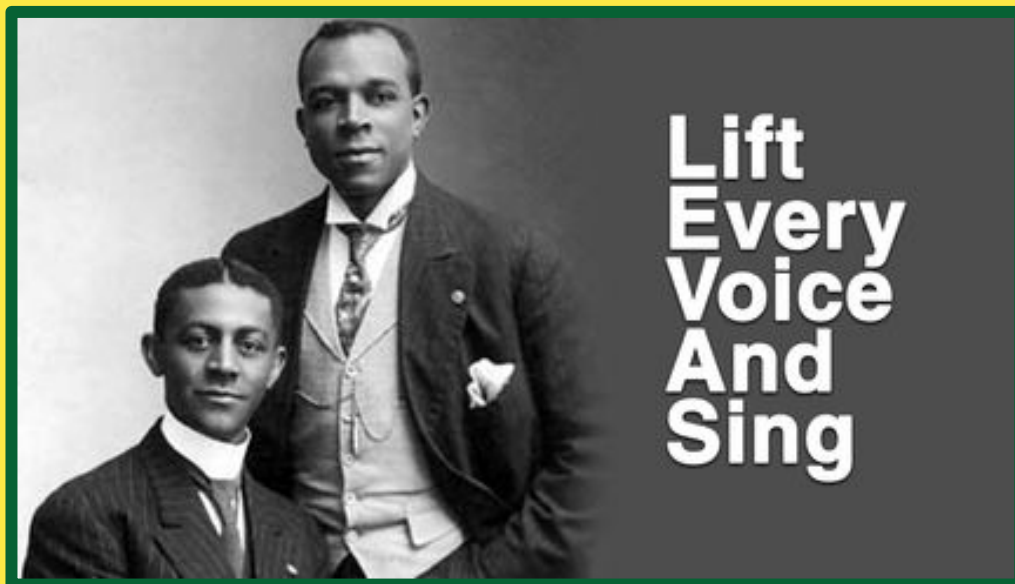


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Lift Every Voice and Sing is a hymn written as a poem by James Weldon Johnson with music by his brother J. Rosamond Johnson for the anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birthday in 1905. As with the U.S. national anthem, it is customary to stand when Lift Every Voice and Sing is sung or played.



**President Lyndon Johnson signed into effect landmark legislation that prohibited barriers, such as literacy tests and poll taxes, that were intended to keep Blacks from voting. That legislation is known as the:**

- End Southern Nonsense Act
- Voting Rights Act
- Equal suffrage Act
- One Man, One Vote Act



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Aug. 6, 1965, Washington, DC. President Lyndon Johnson signing the Voting Rights Act, as Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. looks on.



President Johnson signed the Voting Rights Act into law in August 1965. This followed a series of peaceful protests, led by Martin Luther King, Jr., calling for voting rights. The most known is the march from Selma to Montgomery in Alabama. It also followed repeated violence by state troopers and white segregationists. The most known of these is the brutal Bloody Sunday attack by state troopers on marchers crossing the Edmund Pettus Bridge in Selma. Six days later, Johnson went on national television to call for passage of the Voting Rights Act.



**In addition to the District of Columbia, Juneteenth is an official annual observance or government holiday in how many states?**

- 27
- 49
- 13
- 36



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Only South Dakota has not created an ongoing recognition. In 2020, South Dakota governor Kristi Noem made an official Juneteenth proclamation, but it is not an annual event.



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- Get in good trouble
- Speak softly and carry a big stick
- Turn the other cheek
- Remember the Alamo





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Lewis' inspiring quote is:

"Do not get lost in a sea of despair. Be hopeful, be optimistic. Our struggle is not the struggle of a day, a week, a month, or a year, it is the struggle of a lifetime. Never, ever be afraid to make some noise and get in good trouble, necessary trouble."



## **R&DE's celebration of Juneteenth is an opportunity to:**

- Reinforce R&DE's core value to Value and Embrace Diversity, Equity and Inclusion
- Appreciate an important, complex moment in U.S. history
- Learn of Juneteenth stories from our guest presenters
- All of the above



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In R&DE, we affirm that valuing and embracing diversity, equity and inclusion is morally just and an important cornerstone of our culture. We are committed to learning about the diverse history of America and the experiences of our colleagues. We will continue to have brave conversations about race and other forms of discrimination and to express the value of every individual.



## What was Muhammad Ali's original name?

- Leviticus Lewis
- Marcellus Moore
- Cassius Clay
- Aaron Brown



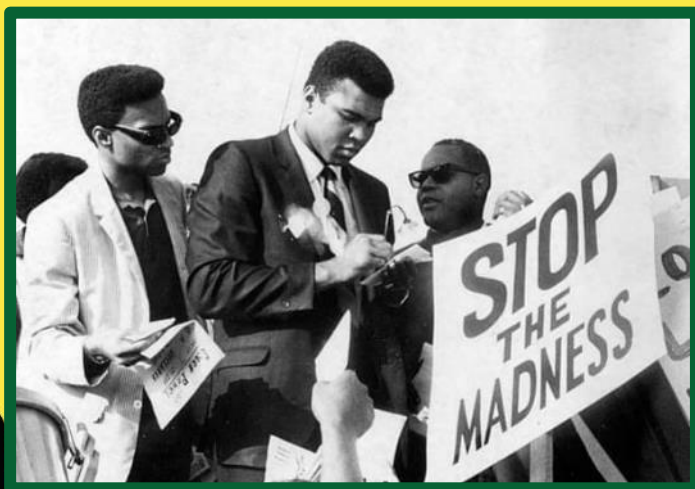
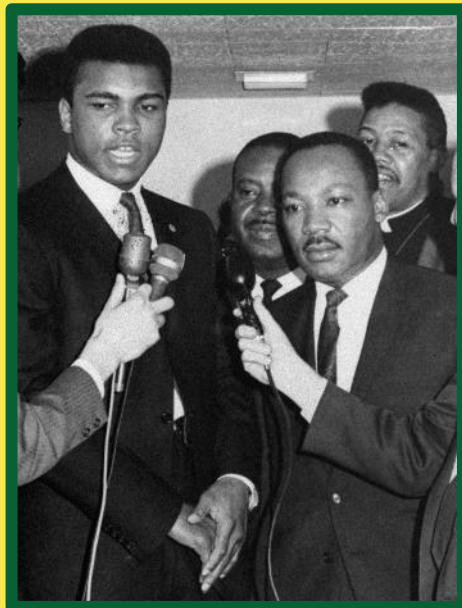
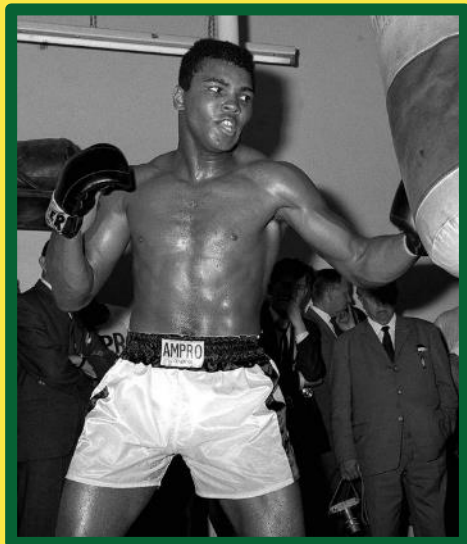


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Cassius Clay changed his name following his conversion to Islam. As Clay, he won an Olympic gold medal in boxing in 1960 and the world heavyweight championship in 1964. That same year he announced publicly that he was a Muslim and had changed his name. Ali cited his religious beliefs in 1966, when he refused to be drafted. He was found guilty of draft evasion but, five years later, had his sentence overturned by the Supreme Court. A controversial figure early in his career, known for his extreme confidence and brash persona, Ali was also a tireless humanitarian and advocate who became widely beloved. In 1996, he was chosen to light the flame at the summer Olympics in Atlanta.



## America's first female self-made millionaire?

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Madam Charles Joseph (C. J.) Walker was the first member of her Louisiana family born after the Emancipation Proclamation. Her own hair and scalp problems eventually led her to develop highly successful hair care products. She became an activist and philanthropist, contributing to education and other benefits for Black people.



## Jackie Robinson famously broke the color line in Major League Baseball. What team hired him?

- Brooklyn Dodgers
- Kansas City Monarchs
- Homestead Greys
- Aguilas de Santiago

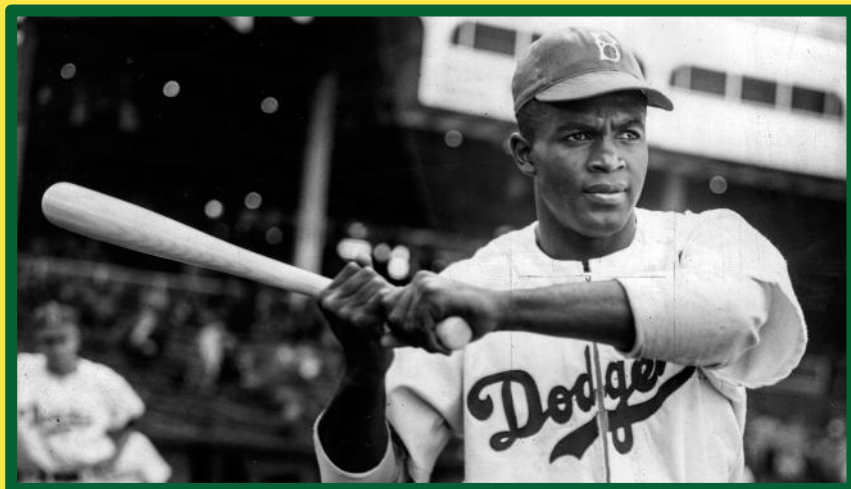


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Jackie Robinson started for the Dodgers on April 15, 1947. The other teams listed were part of the Negro Leagues, professional baseball teams comprised of Black and Latino players.



In December 2020, Major League Baseball said it was correcting a longtime error by acknowledging the Negro Leagues as major leagues. This means the impressive records of many outstanding athletes, denied opportunity in their time, will be included in the major league record books.



**In 1960, four Black college students staged a sit-in that helped integrate this store's lunch counter.**

- Woolworth's
- W.T. Grant
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- S. S. Kresge

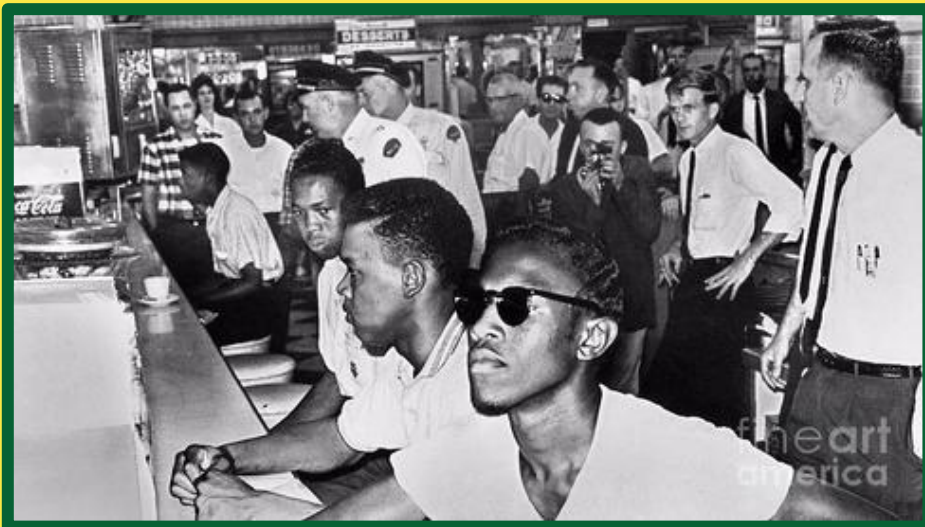


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The sit-in protests spread across the south and many establishments were desegregated as a result. A portion of the actual Greensboro, NC lunch counter is on display in the National Museum of American History.



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- Drugstore clerk
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On December 1, 1955, Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat on a bus, an act that launched the Montgomery bus boycott. Blacks in Montgomery refused to ride buses from December 1955 to December 1956, when the Supreme Court declared the segregated bus law was unconstitutional.

