

**HIS 104 – AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORY II**  
**FLORIDA MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY–Dr. T. Hobbs**  
**FINAL EVALUATION**

**PART I: MULTIPLE CHOICE**

*Select the correct answer for each of the following questions.*

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| 1. Which is the correct date span for the American Civil War? (a) 1763 to 1783 (b) 1812 to 1814 (c) 1861 to 1865 (d) 1865 to 1877.  |
| 2. What year was the Emancipation Proclamation signed, marking the beginning of the end for the American system of chattel slavery? (a) 1861 (b) 1862 (c) 1863 (d) 1865.  |
| 3. The most newly freed slaves urgently sought everything <b><u>EXCEPT</u></b> : (a) steady work (b) land (c) the reunification of their families (d) retribution against those that had enslaved them.   |
| 4. Special Field Order #15 stipulated that: (a) all black Civil War veterans would be given a parcel of land and a pension (b) a tract of land spanning from South Carolina to Florida would be set aside for freedmen (c) freedmen could purchase land confiscated from southern planters by the U.S. government (d) all of the above. |
| 5. The Freedmen’s Bureau did all of the following <b><u>EXCEPT</u></b> (a) provide African-Americans with 40 acres of land and a mule (b) furnish medical supplies (c) supervise work contracts between freemen and employers (d) establish schools.  |
| 6. Created by the Federal Government in March of 1865, the _____ had the mission of restoring order to the former Confederate states and dispensing aid to those who needed it. (a) 54 <sup>th</sup> Massachusetts Regiment (b) contraband (c) 14 <sup>th</sup> Amendment (d) Freedmen’s Bureau.  |
| 7. The _____ became the center of community life – including everything from political leadership to educational opportunities to self-help – for African Americans after emancipation. (a) church (b) Republican Party (c) Freedmen’s Bureau (d) school.   |
| 8. Which amendment to the national Constitution outlawed slavery in the United States? (a) 13 <sup>th</sup> Amendment (b) 14 <sup>th</sup> Amendment (c) 15 <sup>th</sup> Amendment (d) none of the above.  |
| 9. What was the purpose of the black codes? (a) to ensure the availability of a subservient agricultural labor force (b) to determine the status and future of freedmen (c) to give very limited freedom to blacks (d) all of the above.  |
| 10. The ____ Amendment to the Constitution made blacks citizens of the U. S.: (a) 13 <sup>th</sup> (b) 14 <sup>th</sup> (c) 15 <sup>th</sup> (d) none of the above.   |
| 11. At the time of its creation, the U. S. Constitution protected the institution of slavery. (a) true (b) false.   |
| 12. _____ represented Mississippi in the United States Senate for one year as the first African American to serve in that body. (a) Hiram R. Revels (b) Joseph Rainey (c) Blanche K. Bruce (d) Jonathan Wright.   |

13. _____ was the only African American to serve as governor of any state during Reconstruction (albeit only a few days). (a) Blanche K. Bruce (b) P. B. S. Pinchback (c) Hiram Revels (d) John Lynch.
14. Which political party can be credited with leading the fight to end American slavery? (a) the Republican Party (b) the Democratic Party (c) the Green Party (d) all of the above.
15. Blanche K. Bruce (a) served as governor of Louisiana during Reconstruction (b) was the first African American field officer in the U. S. Army (c) became the second African American to serve in the U.S. Senate (d) all of the above.
16. What was one of the greatest failures of Reconstruction? (a) the failure to outlaw attacks against blacks. (b) the readmission of the former Confederate states to the Union. (c) the failure to initiate wide-scale redistribution of land to the former slaves. (d) the failure of the Republican party to seat an African American on the U. S. Cabinet.
17. The Mississippi Plan of 1890 (a) instituted a poll tax (b) barred people from voting if arrested for certain “negro” crimes (c) had a literacy requirement for voting (d) all of the above.
18. The term “Redemption” during the period after the Civil War refers to (a) the end of slavery and the emancipation of the slaves (b) the rise of African Americans to political power (c) the return of white political rule to the southern states (d) a religious movement which occurred in the South after the Civil War.
19. Who wrote and performed the song “Jump Jim Crow”? (a) Bo Jangles (b) John Lee Hooker (c) Thomas “Daddy” Rice (d) Duke Ellington.
20. The derogatory stereotype of “Mammy” is an African American woman characterized as (a) overweight (b) hypersexual (c) servile (d) a and c only.
21. What factors caused the decline of black political influence toward the end of the Reconstruction Era? (a) political infighting among Republicans (b) white violence (c) new state constitutions that circumvented the 15 <sup>th</sup> Amendment (d) all of the above.
22. Minstrel shows (a) included dignified African American actors (b) was one of the most popular forms of entertain in American during the late 19 <sup>th</sup> and early 20 <sup>th</sup> centuries (c) had roots in west African culture (d) all of the above.
23. Who was the leading anti-lynching spokesperson during the late 19th and early 20th centuries? (a) Booker T. Washington (b) Ida B. Wells-Barnett (c) Monroe Trotter (d) W. E. B. DuBois
24. The U. S. Supreme Court case that established the principle of “separate but equal” was: (a) <i>Brown v. Topeka Board of Education</i> (b) <i>Guinn v. United States</i> (c) <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i> (d) <i>Dred Scott v. Sandford</i> .
25. Between 1882 and 1952, how many lynching were recorded in the United States?: (a) over 10,000 (b) nearly 5,000 (c) close to 1,000 (d) less than 500.

26. The Atlanta Compromise speech was delivered by: (a) W. E. B. DuBois (b) Frederick Douglass (c) Henry McNeal Turner (d) Booker T. Washington.
27. Which of the following books was NOT written by Ida B. Wells-Barnett?: (a) *Southern Horrors* (b) *A Red Record* (c) *Strange Fruit* (d) *Mob Rule in New Orleans*.
28. This extreme form of extralegal murder was used to intimidate African Americans and keep them “in their place.” (a) black codes (b) segregation (c) lynching (d) rioting.
29. How did W. E. B. DuBois differ from Booker T. Washington in his approach to improving the condition of the black people? (a) DuBois did not think blacks should be submissive to whites, and merely wait for change. (b) DuBois was impatient with white supremacy, and with whites who accepted it. (c) DuBois felt that agitation for political change should top black’s lists of needs. (d) all of the above.
30. What was Social Darwinism? (a) The idea that man evolved from monkeys. (b) The idea that blacks, not whites, evolved from monkeys. (c) A theory that applied Darwin’s theory of “survival of the fittest” to human society. It supported the idea that whites were biologically superior to blacks. (d) none of the above.
31. After Reconstruction, white people expected blacks to observe certain rules of etiquette. Which of the following is **NOT** true? (a) Black men were supposed to remove their hats in the presence of a white person. (b) Black and white people could shake hands, but only if the black person did not look the white person in the eye. (c) Black men were never to look at, and certainly never to touch, white women. (d) White people were not expected to use any term of respect when speaking to a black person.
32. Why did Jack Johnson’s boxing career and life outside the ring create so much interest? (a) Johnson’s victories in the ring challenged white assumptions of black inferiority. (b) Johnson challenged racial mores by opening dating and marrying white women. (c) Johnson demonstrated a self-confidence and pride that made him “uppity” in the eyes of white people. (d) all of the above are true.
33. She became a millionaire after creating a line of hair care products for black women. (a) Maggie L. Walker (b) Madame C. J. Walker (c) Anna Julia Cooper (d) Mary Church Terrell.
34. The Niagara Movement was organized by (a) W.E.B. Du Bois (b) Booker T. Washington (c) Oswald Garrison Villard (d) Frederick Douglass.
35. The Negro national anthem, “Lift Every Voice and Sing,” was written by (a) Madison Grant (b) Lothrop Stoddard (c) D. W. Griffith (d) James Weldon Johnson.
36. \_\_\_\_\_ was the organization founded by Carter G. Woodson to promote the study and appreciation of black history. (a) *Journal of Negro History* (b) Universal Negro Improvement Association (c) National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (d) Association for the Study of Negro Life and History.

37. Which of the following is true about the Great Migration? (a) White Northerners welcomed blacks to their communities. (b) Between 1910 and 1940, nearly 2 million blacks moved from the South to the North and West. (c) All blacks found better living conditions in the North. (d) Blacks had job opportunities at all levels in northern factories.

38. Who is the best-known leader of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters? (a) William Green (b) A. Philip Randolph (c) Samuel Gompers (d) W. E. B. DuBois.

39. \_\_\_\_\_ served as the director of Negro Affairs for the National Youth Administration. (a) W. E. B. DuBois (b) Robert Vann (c) William Hastie (d) Mary McLeod Bethune.

40. What was significant about the 1936 presidential election? (a) Black voters outside the South shifted in significant numbers to the Democratic Party. (b) Fewer blacks than ever voted, since violence and intimidation tactics were rampant. (c) Black voters inside the South shifted to the Republican Party. (d) FDR won without significant black support.

41. The Scottsboro Boys (a) were accused of raping Victoria Price and Ruby Bates (b) served several years for a crime they didn't commit (c) were defended by the International Labor Defense (ILD) (d) all of the above.

42. What amendment did the NAACP claim Southern states were violating when they lacked black graduate educational facilities or refused admittance to blacks? (a) First Amendment (b) Fourteenth Amendment (c) Twenty-First Amendment (d) Tenth Amendment.

43. Blacks were attracted to Franklin Roosevelt (a) because of the economic relief created by his New Deal programs (b) he spoke out publicly against segregation (c) his wife, Eleanor, was sympathetic to African American issues (d) A and C only.

44. \_\_\_\_\_ wrote the poem "If We Must Die." (a) Langston Hughes (b) Paul Lawrence Dunbar (c) Zora Neale Hurston (d) Claude McKay.

45. Of the following black writers, who was born in the South? (a) Jessie Fauset (b) Alain Locke (c) Zora Neale Hurston (d) Aaron Douglas.

46. Who challenged Adolph Hitler's ideas of Aryan superiority at the Olympics held in Berlin in 1936? (a) Jack Johnson (b) Ralph Ellison (c) Jesse Owens (d) Joe Louis.

47. A. Philip Randolph organized the March on Washington Movement in: (a) 1953 (b) 1942 (c) 1941 (d) 1950.

48. Executive Order #8802: (a) outlawed discrimination on all interstate public transportation (b) abolished the poll tax (c) established the Fair Employment Practices Committee (FEPC) (d) was signed by John F. Kennedy.

49. Who led the campaign to end racial quotas for nurses in the armed forces? (a) Mabel Staupers (b) General Benjamin O. Davis, Jr. (c) Dorie Miller (d) Mary McLeod Bethune.

50. What provoked two white men in Money, Mississippi to lynch Emmett Till? (a) A breach of social etiquette – the boy called a white woman “Baby.” (b) Till raped a white woman. (c) Till was married to a white woman, and had several children in the North with her. When he and his family moved into the South, they were all lynched. (d) Till attempted to register to vote.
51. This 1954 Supreme Court decision that outlawed discrimination in education and ultimately led to the dismantling of Jim Crow Laws: (a) *Brown v. Topeka Board of Education* (b) *Sweatt v. Painter* (c) *Plessy v. Ferguson* (c) *Smith v. Allwright*.
52. This Alabama city is most closely associated with the beginnings of the Civil Rights Movement with the boycott of its bus system by black residents: (a) Montgomery (b) Selma (c) Birmingham (d) Anniston.
53. In 1957, President Dwight D. Eisenhower sent National Guard troops to what southern city to enforce school integration? (a) Little Rock, Arkansas (b) Memphis, Tennessee (c) Montgomery, Alabama (d) Jackson, Mississippi.
54. What group did Martin Luther King, Jr., form to continue the civil rights struggle begun with the Montgomery Bus Boycott? (a) Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (b) Montgomery Bus Boycott League (c) Southern Christian Leadership Conference (d) Congress of Racial Equality.
55. This woman is called the “midwife” of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee. (a) Fannie Lou Hamer (b) Constance Baker Motley (c) Ella Baker (d) Daisy Young
56. What tactic did college students begin to employ beginning in 1960? (a) the protest bombing (b) the boycott (c) the musical benefit concert (d) the sit-in.
57. What were the Freedom Rides? (a) an interracial attempt by students to ride public transportation through the South (b) an attempt to gain voting rights for blacks (c) an attempt by whites to destroy the SCLC and SNCC (d) an effort by the Kennedy administration to publicize black problems to people in the North.
58. What views did Malcolm X hold about changing black people’s status in America prior to 1964? (a) he thought that non-violence was not an effective tactic (b) he rejected integration, saying that most blacks did not want to spend time with whites (c) he felt that real revolution would only come with bloodshed (d) all of the above are true.
59. How did Stokely Carmichael change SNCC around 1965? (a) he expelled all white members (b) he began to admit whites (c) he forced all members to renounce nonviolence and Christianity (d) he set age limitations on group members, to only allow college-aged students to be members.
60. \_\_\_\_\_ became the first African American to serve on the U. S. Supreme Court. (a) Charles H. Houston (b) Johnnie Cochran (c) C. Alexander Looby (d) Thurgood Marshall.
61. Who founded the Black Panther Party? (a) Stokely Carmichael (b) Huey Newton (c) Bobby Seale (d) both B and C.

62. Why did the Black Panthers alarm white Americans? (a) They advocated self-defense, and frequently patrolled black neighborhood with guns to protect them. (b) They were stressing a return to segregation, which had become popular. (c) They advocated violence against all whites, regardless of political views. (d) None of the above.

63. Which of the following was **NOT** a program or law instituted by Lyndon Johnson? (a) “The Great Society” (b) “The War on Poverty” (c) the Voting Rights Act of 1965 (d) the March on Washington.

64. Who of the following people were **NOT** associated with the Black Arts Movement? (a) Sonia Sanchez (b) Nikki Giovanni (c) Amiri Baraka (d) Richard Wright.

65. In what year was the *Plessy v. Ferguson* decision handed down by the U. S. Supreme Court? (a) 1865 (b) 1890 (c) 1894 (d) 1896.