

SEARCH & FIND

FEBRUARY – BLACK HISTORY

Sapling – Page 1



1. Ruby Bridges.

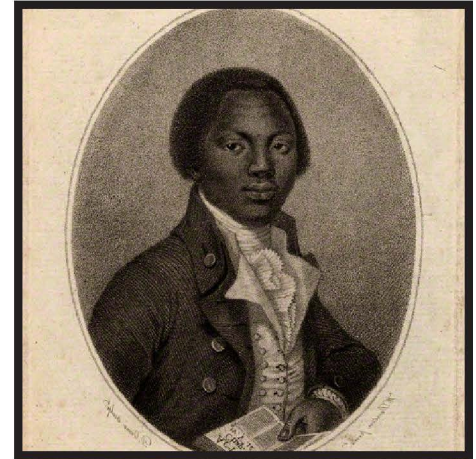
Clue: Ruby Bridges became the first African-American child to integrate a white elementary school in Louisiana in 1960. Today she is a philanthropist and a human rights activist.



2. Barthélemy Boganda.

Clue: Barthélemy Boganda was a politician who was instrumental in the independence of what is now the Central African Republic.

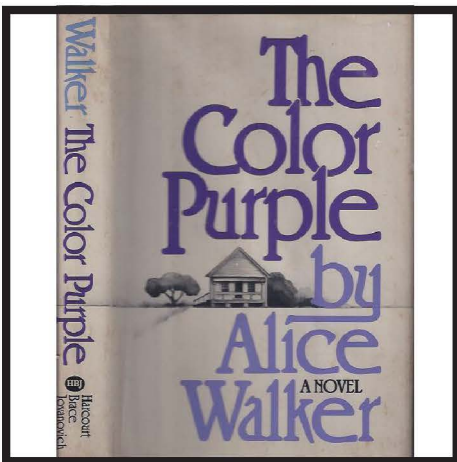
Image: By rfi.fr; Face to Face Africa; Public Domain



3. Olaudah Equiano.

Clue: After purchasing his freedom from slavery, Olaudah Equiano fought for abolition in the British Empire. He is shown here with his autobiography, *The Interesting Narrative of the Life of Olaudah Equiano*.

Image: By Daniel Orme; Wikimedia Commons; Public Domain



4. The Color Purple.

Clue: *The Color Purple* is a book by Alice Walker from 1982. It inspired a musical of the same name that premiered on Broadway in 2005 and had a revival in 2015. The story follows the life of Celie, an African-American woman living in the South in the early to mid 1900s.

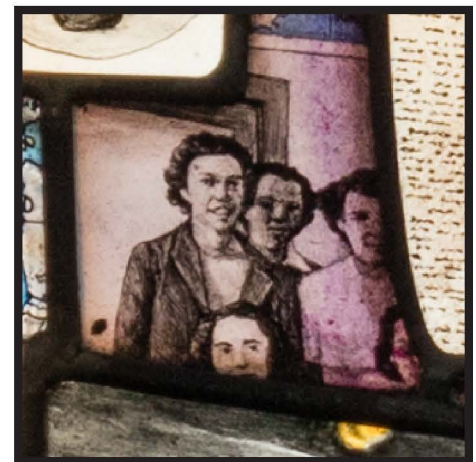
Image: By Alice Walker; AbeBooks; ©Alice Walker



5. Booker T. Washington.

Clue: Booker T. Washington was an African American educator, reformer, and political advisor. He was the head of the Tuskegee Institute for thirty years. Theodore Roosevelt invited Washington to dine with him and his family at the White House in 1901, an invitation that was considered highly controversial at the time.

Image: Unknown; ducksters; Public Domain



6. Dorothy Vaughn.

Clue: Dorothy Vaughn was an American mathematician at NACA (later NASA) who worked as a computer during the Space Race. She is one of three African American women covered in the biographical book *Hidden Figures* by Margot Lee Shetterly.

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7. Langston Hughes.

Clue: Langston Hughes was an American poet and novelist. He was a notable figure in the Harlem Renaissance, a 1920s movement of interest and expansion of the African American culture and society.

Image: By Jack Delano; Biography: ©Jack Delano



8. Harriet Tubman.

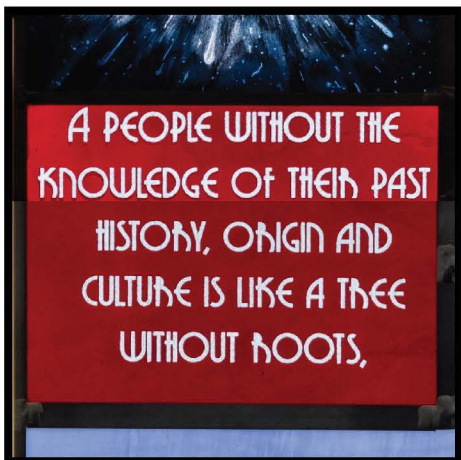
Clue: Harriet Tubman is seen here leading a group of slaves to freedom on the Underground Railroad. The Underground Railroad was an “underground” network of people and places to help slaves escape. It is estimated that around 100,000 slaves gained freedom because of the Underground Railroad.



9. Thurgood Marshall.

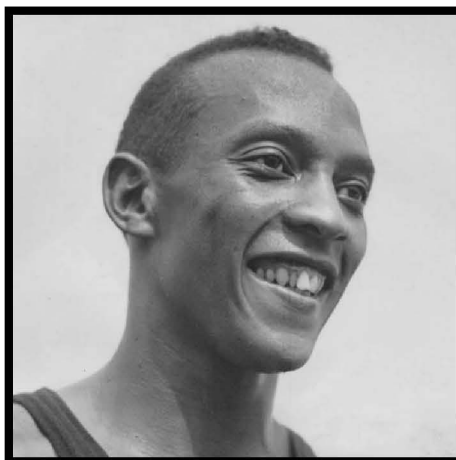
Clue: Thurgood Marshall became the first African American Supreme Court Justice in 1967. When he was a lawyer, he argued for the plaintiffs in the landmark 1954 case *Brown v. Board of Education*.

Image: By Okamoto, Yoichi R; Wikimedia Commons; Public Domain



10. Quote - Charles Seifert.

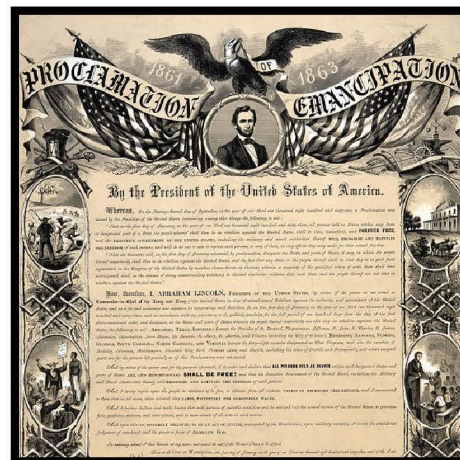
Clue: “A people without the knowledge of their past history, origin and culture is like a tree without roots.” Charles Seifert was a Black historian who focused on African and African American history. He was very influential in the Black arts community. This quote is from his book, *The Negro's or Ethiopian's Contribution to Art* published in 1938.



11. Jesse Owens.

Clue: Jesse Owens was an African American track and field athlete who won four gold medals in the Summer Olympics in Berlin. He set three-world records in a span of 45 minutes. His performance was particularly inspiring in light of Hitler's claims of Aryan supremacy.

Image: By Unknown; Wikimedia Commons; Public Domain



12. Emancipation Proclamation.

Clue: As one of the most influential documents from the Civil War, the Emancipation Proclamation went into effect on January 1, 1863 and stated that slaves in the rebelling states would be freed.

Image: By W. Roberts; Wikimedia Commons; Public Domain



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