

AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORY BROOKLINE EDITION PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. Which baseball team fielded the first all-minority lineup in Major League history on September 1, 1971?**
 - A. The Pittsburgh Pirates
 - B. The Oakland Athletics
 - C. The Kansas City Royals
 - D. The Detroit Tigers
- 2. Ella Baker is associated with which civil rights era organization?**
 - A. NAACP era
 - B. SNCC era
 - C. CORE era
 - D. SCLC era
- 3. Which roles did Harriet Tubman play in abolition and the Civil War?**
 - A. Harriet Tubman, known as "Moses," guided enslaved people to freedom via the Underground Railroad and served as a spy and nurse for the Union
 - B. Harriet Tubman primarily operated as a writer and publisher of abolitionist materials
 - C. Harriet Tubman organized the first Black college in the North
 - D. Harriet Tubman later served as a general in the Civil War
- 4. Which amendment prohibits the denial of the right to vote based on race, color, or previous condition of servitude?**
 - A. 15th
 - B. 18th
 - C. 16th
 - D. 19th
- 5. Which leader popularized the phrase Black Power in the 1960s?**
 - A. Malcolm X
 - B. Stokely Carmichael (Kwame Ture)
 - C. Martin Luther King Jr.
 - D. Huey P. Newton

- 6. What outcome did the Plessy v. Ferguson decision of 1896 establish?**
- A. Ended segregation
 - B. Outlawed segregation in public facilities
 - C. Declared "separate but equal" unconstitutional
 - D. Established "separate but equal" facilities
- 7. Juneteenth marks which of the following?**
- A. A day commemorating Texas independence.
 - B. June 19, 1865, when enslaved people in Texas learned of emancipation.
 - C. End of World War II.
 - D. The founding of the first Black college.
- 8. What nickname was given to Wilma Rudolph after she became the fastest woman on earth at the 1960 Olympics?**
- A. The Tennessee Tornado
 - B. The Tennessee Greyhound
 - C. The Lightning Lady
 - D. The Speed Queen
- 9. What is the Great Migration, and what were its primary drivers and outcomes?**
- A. It was a brief movement with no urban growth.
 - B. The mass movement from the rural South to Northern and Western cities seeking better opportunities, leading to urban growth and political influence.
 - C. It involved relocation from the North to the South to preserve traditional lifestyles.
 - D. It was a movement of rural Europeans migrating to the Americas.
- 10. Name a legendary jazz musician known for his trumpet and improvisation.**
- A. Louis Armstrong
 - B. Duke Ellington
 - C. Charlie Parker
 - D. Miles Davis

Answers

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1. A
2. B
3. A
4. A
5. B
6. D
7. B
8. A
9. B
10. A

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Explanations

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1. Which baseball team fielded the first all-minority lineup in Major League history on September 1, 1971?

- A. The Pittsburgh Pirates**
- B. The Oakland Athletics
- C. The Kansas City Royals
- D. The Detroit Tigers

This question tests knowledge of a historic moment in Major League Baseball: the first time a team started an entire lineup of minority players. On September 1, 1971, the Pittsburgh Pirates fielded nine players who were not white Americans, including Roberto Clemente and Willie Stargell, along with Rennie Stennett, Gene Clines, Manny Sanguillén, Dave Cash, and Al Oliver. This event matters because it marked the first time an MLB club put an all-minority starting lineup on the field, highlighting the growing presence and visibility of Black and Latino players in the majors during that era. It reflects a significant step in the broader history of inclusion in baseball, demonstrating how minority talent was becoming central to team rosters.

2. Ella Baker is associated with which civil rights era organization?

- A. NAACP era
- B. SNCC era**
- C. CORE era
- D. SCLC era

Ella Baker is known for empowering grassroots leadership and helping to build a student-led network that reshaped how civil rights activism happened. She played a crucial role in organizing and mentoring the students who formed the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee in 1960, a group that prioritized bottom-up, participatory action rather than top-down direction. Baker believed ordinary students could drive change through nonviolent organizing, sit-ins, and voter-registration efforts, and she guided younger activists to take the lead in their communities. Her earlier work with the NAACP and her advisory roles with SCLC were important, but the lasting association and influence come from shaping SNCC and its approach to movement-building. So, the SNCC era is the best match because it captures the student-driven, grassroots focus that Baker championed.

3. Which roles did Harriet Tubman play in abolition and the Civil War?

- A. Harriet Tubman, known as "Moses," guided enslaved people to freedom via the Underground Railroad and served as a spy and nurse for the Union**
- B. Harriet Tubman primarily operated as a writer and publisher of abolitionist materials
- C. Harriet Tubman organized the first Black college in the North
- D. Harriet Tubman later served as a general in the Civil War

Tubman's impact comes from on-the-ground work that connected abolitionist activism to direct wartime service. She earned the nickname Moses for guiding enslaved people to freedom along the Underground Railroad, risking capture and death to lead others to safety. In the Civil War, she joined the Union effort as a scout and spy behind Confederate lines, gathering intelligence and coordinating missions, and she also served as a nurse tending wounded soldiers. She even helped plan the Combahee River Raid in 1863, which freed hundreds of enslaved people. This combination shows how her abolitionist work translated into practical, battlefield roles that aided the Union cause. She did not primarily operate as a writer/publisher, she did not organize the first Black college in the North, and she did not serve as a general in the war.

4. Which amendment prohibits the denial of the right to vote based on race, color, or previous condition of servitude?

- A. 15th**
- B. 18th
- C. 16th
- D. 19th

Voting rights cannot be denied based on race, color, or past enslavement. This amendment, ratified in 1870 during Reconstruction, explicitly guarantees that men cannot be prevented from voting for these reasons, extending the franchise to Black men and aiming to protect their political participation after emancipation. It followed the 13th and 14th Amendments in shaping equal rights for newly freed people and set a constitutional standard against racial disenfranchisement. The other amendments address different issues: one established Prohibition on alcohol (later repealed), another created the federal income tax, and a different one secured women's suffrage.

5. Which leader popularized the phrase Black Power in the 1960s?

- A. Malcolm X
- B. Stokely Carmichael (Kwame Ture)**
- C. Martin Luther King Jr.
- D. Huey P. Newton

Black Power centers on Black self-determination, pride in Black identity, and the idea that Black communities should build political and economic power from within. Stokely Carmichael, who led the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee in the 1960s, popularized the phrase through speeches and writings that framed the movement around empowering Black people to control their own communities. His emphasis shifted the conversation from simply seeking integration to demanding real power—policymaking, resources, and leadership within Black communities—which is why his role in making the term widely known is key. While Malcolm X helped shape ideas of Black pride and self-reliance, and Huey P. Newton and the Black Panther Party advanced the practical side of Black Power, Carmichael's public use and national prominence during that era made the phrase a recognizable rallying cry.

6. What outcome did the Plessy v. Ferguson decision of 1896 establish?

- A. Ended segregation
- B. Outlawed segregation in public facilities
- C. Declared "separate but equal" unconstitutional
- D. Established "separate but equal" facilities**

The main idea here is that the ruling established a legal framework for racial segregation by endorsing the idea of "separate but equal." It held that state laws could require separate facilities for Black and white people as long as those facilities were equal in quality. In practice, this provided constitutional cover for Jim Crow segregation and allowed it to continue for decades, even though the facilities for Black people were often far from equal. That's why the other options don't fit: the decision did not end segregation, did not outlaw segregation in public facilities, and did not declare separate but equal unconstitutional—that last bit would come later in Brown v. Board of Education.

7. Juneteenth marks which of the following?

- A. A day commemorating Texas independence.
- B. June 19, 1865, when enslaved people in Texas learned of emancipation.**
- C. End of World War II.
- D. The founding of the first Black college.

Juneteenth marks the day enslaved people in Texas learned they were free, on June 19, 1865, when Union General Gordon Granger arrived in Galveston and announced emancipation. This moment came long after the Emancipation Proclamation of 1863, because Texas had been distant from Union lines and enforcement there was slow. Juneteenth has come to symbolize the enduring meaning of emancipation and freedom for African Americans. It isn't about Texas declaring independence in 1836, it doesn't signify the end of World War II, and it isn't tied to the founding of a Black college.

8. What nickname was given to Wilma Rudolph after she became the fastest woman on earth at the 1960 Olympics?

- A. The Tennessee Tornado**
- B. The Tennessee Greyhound
- C. The Lightning Lady
- D. The Speed Queen

The idea being tested is how a standout athlete's achievement and background shape a memorable nickname. After the Rome 1960 Olympics, where Wilma Rudolph emerged as the fastest woman on the planet by winning three gold medals, the press dubbed her The Tennessee Tornado. That nickname fits perfectly: it combines her swift, explosive speed with a nod to her home state, Tennessee. The tornado imagery conveys power, rapid movement, and impact—qualities that matched her Olympic performances and left a vivid impression on fans and journalists. The other suggested nicknames aren't linked to her in the same well-known way, either lacking the Tennessee connection or the strong speed image that the tornado metaphor provided. So the Tennessee Tornado is the best fit because it captures both where she's from and how quickly she dominated the track.

9. What is the Great Migration, and what were its primary drivers and outcomes?

- A. It was a brief movement with no urban growth.
- B. The mass movement from the rural South to Northern and Western cities seeking better opportunities, leading to urban growth and political influence.**
- C. It involved relocation from the North to the South to preserve traditional lifestyles.
- D. It was a movement of rural Europeans migrating to the Americas.

The Great Migration was a large-scale movement of African Americans leaving the rural South for city life in the North and West during the early to mid-20th century. The core drivers were economic and social: the South offered limited farm work and dwindling prospects under Jim Crow, while northern and western industries offered better wages and steady factory jobs, especially during and after World War I and into the postwar era. The pull of urban life also meant access to more abundant communities, schools, and networks that could support families and careers. The outcome was a dramatic shift in the American population pattern: rapid urban growth of Black communities in northern and western cities, a rise in political influence and participation among Black residents, and the flowering of Black culture and social activism that helped propel later Civil Rights efforts. This framing matches the idea of a mass movement from the rural South to Northern and Western cities seeking better opportunities, with the resulting urban growth and increased political clout.

10. Name a legendary jazz musician known for his trumpet and improvisation.

A. Louis Armstrong

B. Duke Ellington

C. Charlie Parker

D. Miles Davis

Louis Armstrong is celebrated for turning the trumpet into a powerful voice of improvisation in jazz. His solo phrases, inventive melodic ideas, and expressive timing on early recordings with the Hot Five and Hot Seven showed how a trumpet can lead a tune with personality and flow, setting the standard for jazz soloing. That impact cements him as the legendary figure most closely associated with improvisation on trumpet. Duke Ellington shines as a towering composer and bandleader, not primarily as a trumpet improviser; Charlie Parker is renowned for blazing bebop on the alto sax, and Miles Davis, while a legendary trumpeter who pushed improvisation in new directions, is not the archetype most people first think of when the focus is trumpet and improvisation in jazz history.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

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We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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