

BLACK HISTORY BOWL PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://blackhistorybowl.examzify.com>



Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	16

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

- 1. Who founded Bethune-Cookman College and the National Council of Negro Women, Inc.?**
 - A. Mary McLeod Bethune
 - B. Bessye J. Bearden
 - C. Ida B. Wells
 - D. Charlotte Hawkins Brown
- 2. What movement aimed to end racial discrimination and segregation in the 1960s?**
 - A. The Civil Rights Movement
 - B. The Women's Suffrage Movement
 - C. The Labor Movement
 - D. The Freedom Summer Movement
- 3. Which event is commonly associated with Martin Luther King Jr.'s "I Have a Dream" speech?**
 - A. The March on Washington
 - B. The Selma to Montgomery march
 - C. The Birmingham Campaign
 - D. The Montgomery Bus Boycott
- 4. Who was the first African American to receive a Ph.D. from Harvard University?**
 - A. Frederick Douglass
 - B. W.E.B. Du Bois
 - C. Paul Laurence Dunbar
 - D. Carter G. Woodson
- 5. Which inventor is influential for innovations with electrical engineering in products such as the boiler furnace?**
 - A. Granville T. Woods
 - B. Thomas Edison
 - C. G.F. Grant
 - D. A. Philip Randolph

- 6. What was the objective of the Brown v. Board of Education ruling?**
- A. To outlaw segregation in public schools
 - B. To enhance voting rights
 - C. To establish civil rights for women
 - D. To regulate labor standards
- 7. Which significant act aimed to eliminate barriers to voting for African Americans?**
- A. Civil Rights Act
 - B. Voting Rights Act
 - C. Fair Housing Act
 - D. Affirmative Action Act
- 8. Who was the first African-American to discover a method to store blood?**
- A. Dr. Charles Drew
 - B. Dr. Daniel Hale Williams
 - C. Dr. James C. W. Johnson
 - D. Dr. Benjamin S. Carson
- 9. Who is often referred to as "The Mother of the Civil Rights Movement"?**
- A. Angela Davis
 - B. Harriet Tubman
 - C. Rosa Parks
 - D. Coretta Scott King
- 10. What event does Juneteenth commemorate?**
- A. The signing of the Emancipation Proclamation
 - B. The end of the Civil War
 - C. The emancipation of enslaved African Americans in the United States.
 - D. The Civil Rights Movement

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Who founded Bethune-Cookman College and the National Council of Negro Women, Inc.?

A. Mary McLeod Bethune

B. Bessye J. Bearden

C. Ida B. Wells

D. Charlotte Hawkins Brown

Mary McLeod Bethune is renowned for her significant contributions to education and civil rights. She founded Bethune-Cookman College in 1904, which was established to provide opportunities for African American students who were otherwise denied access to higher education. Through her leadership, the college became a prominent institution supporting the education and advancement of African Americans in the South. In addition to her role as an educator, Bethune was also a key figure in the civil rights movement. In 1935, she founded the National Council of Negro Women, Inc., aiming to unite women's organizations across the United States to address issues affecting African American women and families. Her vision for this organization was centered on advocating for women's rights, social justice, and equality for all. Her legacy is marked by her unwavering commitment to education and social progress, making her a pivotal figure in both the history of African American education and the broader civil rights movement.

2. What movement aimed to end racial discrimination and segregation in the 1960s?

A. The Civil Rights Movement

B. The Women's Suffrage Movement

C. The Labor Movement

D. The Freedom Summer Movement

The Civil Rights Movement was a pivotal social and political movement in the United States during the 1960s focused on achieving equal rights and ending racial discrimination and segregation, particularly against African Americans. This movement sought to dismantle systemic racism embedded in laws and social practices that enforced segregation in schools, public transportation, housing, employment, and other areas of life. Key figures such as Martin Luther King Jr., Malcolm X, Rosa Parks, and many others played instrumental roles in organizing protests, marches, and acts of civil disobedience. Events like the Montgomery Bus Boycott, the March on Washington, and the Selma to Montgomery marches drew national and international attention to the injustices faced by African Americans, leading to significant legislative changes, including the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965. While the other movements mentioned, such as the Women's Suffrage Movement and the Labor Movement, addressed important social issues, they focused on different aspects of inequality and rights. The Women's Suffrage Movement centered on securing voting rights for women, and the Labor Movement was concerned with labor rights and improving conditions for workers. The Freedom Summer Movement, although a significant campaign within the broader Civil Rights Movement that aimed to increase voter registration among

3. Which event is commonly associated with Martin Luther King Jr.'s "I Have a Dream" speech?

- A. The March on Washington**
- B. The Selma to Montgomery march
- C. The Birmingham Campaign
- D. The Montgomery Bus Boycott

The event commonly associated with Martin Luther King Jr.'s "I Have a Dream" speech is the March on Washington, which took place on August 28, 1963. This pivotal moment in the Civil Rights Movement drew over 250,000 people to the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C., where King delivered his iconic speech. The March on Washington was organized to advocate for civil and economic rights for African Americans, and King's speech encapsulated the hopes and aspirations of those fighting for racial equality and justice. The significance of the speech and the event lies in its powerful call for an end to racism in the United States, promoting the dream of a nation where individuals are judged by their character rather than their skin color. The March on Washington served as a key moment for galvanizing support for civil rights legislation, eventually helping to lead to the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965. This event not only highlighted the importance of peaceful protest but also solidified King's role as one of the leading figures in the fight for civil rights.

4. Who was the first African American to receive a Ph.D. from Harvard University?

- A. Frederick Douglass
- B. W.E.B. Du Bois**
- C. Paul Laurence Dunbar
- D. Carter G. Woodson

W.E.B. Du Bois was the first African American to earn a Ph.D. from Harvard University, achieving this significant milestone in 1895. His dissertation, titled "The Suppression of the African Slave Trade to the United States of America, 1638-1870," made a notable contribution to the historical understanding of slavery and its implications in the United States. Du Bois's achievement was groundbreaking, as he not only became the first African American to hold this degree from Harvard but also emerged as a leading intellectual and civil rights activist, co-founding the NAACP and advocating for the rights and education of African Americans. His work laid the foundation for future scholars and activists and remains influential in discussions about race, sociology, and education in America. This context highlights the importance of his accomplishment—W.E.B. Du Bois was not only a pioneer in academia but also a significant figure in the broader struggle for civil rights, making his Ph.D. a marker of progress and opportunity in a time when African Americans faced immense barriers to education and equality.

5. Which inventor is influential for innovations with electrical engineering in products such as the boiler furnace?

A. Granville T. Woods

B. Thomas Edison

C. G.F. Grant

D. A. Philip Randolph

Granville T. Woods is recognized for his significant contributions to electrical engineering, particularly in innovations that facilitated advancements in technologies such as the boiler furnace. His work during the late 19th and early 20th centuries included numerous patents related to electrical systems and devices that improved the efficiency of steam engines and railway systems, which ultimately contributed to modern electrical power applications. Woods was often referred to as the "Black Edison" because of his prolific inventions in the electrical field. His inventions helped to enhance the functionality and safety of electrical systems, showcasing his talent and paving the way for future developments in electrical engineering. While Thomas Edison is well-known for his role in popularizing electric light and many electrical innovations, Woods' specific contributions to the development of boiler furnaces and similar technology marked an important angle of innovation in the electrical engineering domain. The other individuals listed made notable impacts in their respective fields but did not focus specifically on innovations related to electrical engineering and products like the boiler furnace. G.F. Grant was a dentist and inventor known for his work in dentistry, and A. Philip Randolph was a prominent civil rights leader and labor organizer. Their contributions, while significant in their own right, differ from the electrical engineering innovations attributed to Granville T. Woods.

6. What was the objective of the Brown v. Board of Education ruling?

A. To outlaw segregation in public schools

B. To enhance voting rights

C. To establish civil rights for women

D. To regulate labor standards

The Brown v. Board of Education ruling, delivered by the U.S. Supreme Court in 1954, aimed to outlaw segregation in public schools, addressing the practice that had been established under the precedent of Plessy v. Ferguson in 1896. The Court found that segregating children in public schools solely based on their race created a sense of inferiority that was detrimental to their education and personal development. This landmark decision declared that "separate but equal" educational facilities were inherently unequal, thus violating the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. As a consequence, it marked a significant turning point in the civil rights movement, galvanizing efforts to dismantle the Jim Crow laws that enforced racial segregation across various facets of society, particularly in the south. This ruling laid the groundwork for further desegregation efforts and set a crucial legal precedent for future anti-discrimination legislation.

7. Which significant act aimed to eliminate barriers to voting for African Americans?

- A. Civil Rights Act
- B. Voting Rights Act**
- C. Fair Housing Act
- D. Affirmative Action Act

The Voting Rights Act is the significant legislation that directly aimed to eliminate barriers to voting for African Americans. Enacted in 1965, this landmark act was designed to enforce the voting rights guaranteed by the 14th and 15th Amendments to the United States Constitution. Prior to its passage, various discriminatory practices, such as literacy tests and poll taxes, were widely used to disenfranchise African American voters, particularly in the Southern states. The Voting Rights Act made it illegal to impose such barriers and provided for federal oversight and enforcement in areas with a history of voting discrimination. This act led to a substantial increase in African American voter registration and participation, fundamentally changing the electoral landscape in the United States and strengthening democratic practices. The other acts, while crucial in the broader context of civil rights and social justice, address different issues. The Civil Rights Act primarily focused on ending discrimination in public places and employment. The Fair Housing Act targeted discrimination in housing practices. Affirmative Action policies relate to employment and education equity. Each of these plays a vital role in the fight for equality, but it is the Voting Rights Act that specifically addresses voting access for African Americans.

8. Who was the first African-American to discover a method to store blood?

- A. Dr. Charles Drew**
- B. Dr. Daniel Hale Williams
- C. Dr. James C. W. Johnson
- D. Dr. Benjamin S. Carson

Dr. Charles Drew is recognized for his groundbreaking contributions to blood banking and the preservation of blood plasma during World War II. His research led to the development of effective methods for storing blood, which significantly improved the capabilities for blood transfusions. Drew's innovative work made it possible to keep blood for longer periods, thereby saving countless lives during medical emergencies and wartime situations. His advancements laid the foundation for modern blood donation and storage practices, and he is celebrated as a pioneer in the field of transfusion medicine. Understanding the impact of Drew's work highlights the importance of his contributions to medical science, especially in the context of African-American history, where his achievements stand out not only for their scientific significance but also for challenging racial barriers in a field that was predominantly segregated during his time.

9. Who is often referred to as "The Mother of the Civil Rights Movement"?

- A. Angela Davis
- B. Harriet Tubman
- C. Rosa Parks**
- D. Coretta Scott King

Rosa Parks is often referred to as "The Mother of the Civil Rights Movement" due to her pivotal role in initiating the Montgomery Bus Boycott in 1955. Her refusal to give up her seat to a white man on a segregated bus was a courageous act of defiance that sparked widespread protests against racial segregation. This moment is widely considered a catalyst for the broader civil rights movement, as it galvanized activists and brought national attention to the struggle for racial equality. Parks' actions exemplified the power of peaceful protest and civil disobedience, inspiring countless individuals to join the fight for justice and equality. Her legacy continues to be honored as a foundational aspect of the movement, emphasizing her significant contribution to American history and civil rights. In contrast, while other figures such as Harriet Tubman, Angela Davis, and Coretta Scott King have also made substantial contributions to the fight for freedom and equality, their primary activities occurred in different contexts or eras that do not directly connect to the civil rights movement in the same immediate way as Parks' actions did.

10. What event does Juneteenth commemorate?

- A. The signing of the Emancipation Proclamation
- B. The end of the Civil War
- C. The emancipation of enslaved African Americans in the United States.**
- D. The Civil Rights Movement

Juneteenth commemorates the emancipation of enslaved African Americans in the United States, specifically marking the day when enslaved people in Texas learned of their freedom. On June 19, 1865, Union soldiers led by Major General Gordon Granger arrived in Galveston, Texas, to enforce the Emancipation Proclamation, which had been issued by President Abraham Lincoln on January 1, 1863. Despite the proclamation, many enslaved individuals in Confederate states, particularly Texas, remained unaware of their liberation until the arrival of the federal troops. This date serves as a symbol of African American freedom and a recognition of the ongoing struggle for equality and civil rights. It highlights the importance of the last holdout of slavery in the United States, underscoring that liberation was a process that continued even after the formal announcement made by the Emancipation Proclamation. Understanding this historical context is crucial in appreciating the significance of Juneteenth as a celebration of African American heritage and resilience.

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:

<https://blackhistorybowl.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE