



Activity Quiz

Guidelines

Activity may be a joint effort with a buddy or performed individually during the tour or used as a review for discussion afterwards. Each question has corresponding information of the same number to assist in explanation, as well as, clarification.

Dallas African American History

Questions

1. What was the name of the first lady in the video *"From the Slave House to the White House"* whose ancestor fought in the civil war? *(*video may not play in all tours)*

2. How many flags have flown over Texas?

3. Name two of the flags that have flown over Texas.

4. What is the Freedman's Memorial Cemetery?

5. How did the African Americans get the land for Freedman's Memorial Cemetery?

6. What is the name of one of the oldest communities of African Americans in Dallas?

7. What is the State Thomas neighborhood called today?

8. Griggs Park was purchased in 1880. Why was the park purchased?

9. Define gentrification.

10. What is Emancipation?

11. What is Juneteenth?

Questions

12. What document was read in Galveston on June 19, 1865?

13. What is the name of the woman who owns an original home in the State Thomas neighborhood that is now called Uptown?

14. Name one of the oldest African American churches in Dallas on the tour.

15. What did the members of St. Paul United Methodist Church give for their building fund?

16. What is the "*Green Book*"?

17. Why was the Green Book needed during the 1930s through the 1960s?

18. Name the oldest existing African American high school in Dallas.

19. How many shifts did Booker T Washington High School have?

20. Name one famous graduate of Booker T Washington High School.

21. Who was the African American woman that helped integrate the Majestic Theater?

22. The mile of tragedy located in downtown Dallas includes 3 incidents. Name one.

23. One of the oldest African American settlements south of the Trinity River is located where?

24. What is the Bottom?

25. What is the original name of MLK Blvd?

26. What is the name of the theater that African Americans patronized in the 1960s?

27. Who was the first African American woman voter in Dallas as well as a civil rights activist and politician?

28. Name one of the many politicians who visited Mrs. Juanita Craft in her home.

29. Who were the original homeowners of South Boulevard prior to African Americans' ownership?

30. What was the original name of James Madison High School?

31. When did the State Fair become fully integrated?

Information

1. First Lady Michelle Obama's great great grandfathers Caesar Cohen and Jerry Sutton, served in the civil war as freed men. Mrs. Obama is the wife of the first African American President of the United States, Barack Obama.
- 2,3. "Six Flags Over Texas" a slogan used to describe six nations that have had sovereignty over the state of Texas: Spain (1519–1685; 1690–1821), France(1685–1690), Mexico(1821–1836), Republic of Tex.(1836–1845), Confederate States of Amer. (1861–1865), and the United States of America (1845–1861; 1865–present).
- 4,5. Freedman's cemetery is a memorial to those enslaved African Americans buried as far back as 1850-1860. There were over 2000 African Americans buried. Sam Eakins & ex-slaves brought land for \$25. Rev Griggs and others purchased additional land for the cemetery in 1881.
- 6,7. State Thomas, North Dallas or Short North Dallas (all are same area) is one of the oldest historical black community in Dallas torn apart by the development of North Central Expressway. Today the State Thomas neighborhood is called Uptown.
8. Griggs Park is named after Rev. Griggs the pastor of New Hope Baptist Church founded in 1875. The park was formally called the Hall Street Negro Park (Dallas had six other Negro parks). Land was purchased by group led by Rev. Griggs for Juneteenth celebration. Park was a gathering place for families/playing baseball. Ernie Banks baseball HOF played many games at this park. City of Dallas later purchased park from Griggs.
9. Gentrification is "urban renewal" of lower-class neighborhoods with condos attracting yuppie tenants, driving up rent and driving out long time, lower income residents.
10. Emancipation is to free from restraint, control, or the power of another; especially from bondage.
- 11,12. June 19, 1865, was the day that General Granger landed in Galveston, Texas, to inform enslaved African Americans of their freedom. This day is known as Juneteenth. Today, Juneteenth is a festival held annually in the United States, to commemorate emancipation from slavery in Texas. The document read by Gen. Granger, in Galveston and other counties in Texas, was General Order No. 3, not the Emancipation Proclamation.



ST PAUL UM CHURCH



BOOKER T WASHIINGTON



JUANITA CRAFT HOUSE



MADISON HIGH SCHOOL



NEGRO HALL OF LIFE

Information

13. Mrs. Ruth Sanders whose house was built in 1929 is still the owner and may be the only remaining resident of the community of State Thomas neighborhood. The 95 years old Mrs. Sanders attended Booker T. Washington. She also attended Houston Tillison and graduated from SMU.
- 14,15. St. Paul United Methodist Church was established 1873. The church was designed by William Pittman, son-in-law of Booker T. Washington. The church building located on Routh St. was started in 1901. Members purchased bricks for church building fund and often placed the bricks in the church's collection. The church was completed in 1927.
- 16,17. The Moorland Branch YMCA was opened in 1930 after raising \$75K instead of the required \$50K. It became a social and political center for the area where churches united. It also was the focal point for civil rights organizations. It is currently home of the Dallas Black Dance Theater. Moorland YMCA is one of the few remaining sites that allowed African Americans to eat and stay while travelling during Jim Crow (segregation) era. It was listed in an African American travel guide called the Green Book. The Green Book is ***The Negro Motorist Green Book*** or titled ***The Negro Travelers' Green Book*** was an annual guidebook for African American road trippers. It was originated and published by New York City mailman Victor Hugo Green from 1936 to 1966, during the era of Jim Crow laws (segregation) , when open and often legally prescribed discrimination against non-whites was widespread.
- 18, 19, 20. The old Colored High School which opened in 1892 was moved and renamed Booker T Washington in 1922. All Dallas' City and County students attended this school. B T Washington had three(3) shifts for students, morning, afternoon and evening. Notable graduates include Ernie Banks, Norah Jones, and Eyrikah Badu. It is currently a school for performing and visual arts.
21. The Majestic Theater once segregated was met with protest from Dallas activist Juanita Craft and many students, including SMU students.
22. The mile of tragedy includes three incidents. The shooting of five Dallas officers, the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and Martyr's Park, where three enslaved African Americans were unlawfully hanged after being accused of setting the city of Dallas on fire.
- 23,24. One of the oldest African American settlements in Dallas is located in Oak Cliff. It includes the Bottom and Tenth Street Historical District. The Bottom is an area close to the Trinity River levee where former enslaved African Americans settled after the civil war. Their path of migration was up the hill to the Tenth Street Historical district.
- 25,26. Forest Avenue was the main street after exiting the bridge that connected South Dallas and Oak Cliff. It is currently known as Martin Luther King Blvd. The street had many businesses including the historical Forest Avenue Theater.
- 27,28. Mrs. Juanita Craft was a NCAAP leader. She led protests to integrate the State Fair, Majestic Theater and other establishments. Mrs. Craft was the first African American woman to vote in a Dallas election and was a city council woman. Many dignitaries met with Mrs. Craft; Martin Luther King,, President Lyndon Johnson and Thurgood Marshall to name a few.

- 29,30. South Blvd was originally home to Jewish merchants who made their fortunes in Dallas. Notable residents included the family of Aaron Spelling, and Stanley Marcus who both attended Forest Avenue High School which became an African American high school later renamed James Madison High.
31. The State Fair of Texas was fully integrated in the 1960s after many African Americans boycotted many of its segregated events including Negro Achievement day. In 1955, Juanita Craft, NAACP Youth Council advisor for the Dallas branch, spearheaded a movement to end discrimination at the fair so that any person of any race could participate on any day they chose.

About *Hidden History* DFW

What once started as a simple means to honor family history, Hidden History DFW uncovers the forgotten sites of Dallas that were instrumental in developing one of the largest and most vibrant African American communities in America.

This three-hour tour will visit many historic sites that trace the African American experience following the Civil War through the 1960s.

You will learn about the two largest settlements following the civil war, the role of African Americans in the formation of Deep Ellum, and how the southern Dallas migration changed the face of the city forever.

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Information