Test your knowledge of the Connecticut Freedom Trail with this short quiz. Have your friends give it a try, too and compare your scores. Answers can be found at the end of these questions, but no peeking!

1. He graduated in the first class of Tuskegee Airmen in 1942.
   A. Jackie Robinson
   B. Lemuel R. Custis
   C. Frank T. Simpson
   D. William Best

2. Built in 1847, this is the first known residential subdivision in the state to have been laid out by a free black man for black homeowners.
   A. Little Liberia
   B. Trowbridge Square
   C. Leverett Beman Historic District
   D. Glasgow Village

3. He led an armed raid on the U.S. arsenal at Harper’s Ferry, Virginia in 1859.
   A. Thomas Taylor
   B. Charles W. Morgan
   C. John Brown
   D. Theodore D. Weld

4. This town was the “Grand Central Station” for the Underground Railroad in Connecticut.
   A. New Haven
   B. New London
   C. Farmington
   D. Windsor

5. This is where the Mende Africans from the ship, La Amistad, were brought by the U.S. Coast Guard on August 27, 1839.
   A. New London
   B. New Haven
   C. Hartford
   D. Farmington

6. This former U.S. President defended the Mende Africans before the U.S. Supreme Court.
   A. John Quincy Adams
   B. Martin Van Buren
   C. William Henry Harrison
   D. John Tyler
7. The Mende Africans of the Amistad were from the area in Africa now known as:
   A. Sierra Leone
   B. Liberia
   C. Senegal
   D. Guinea

8. He constructed a residence in Farmington for the Mende Africans.
   A. Noah Porter
   B. Austin F. Williams
   C. Elijah Lewis
   D. Timothy Wadsworth

9. She was denied permission to sing at Washington D.C.’s Constitution Hall in 1939.
   A. Marietta Canty
   B. Hannah Gray
   C. Marian Anderson
   D. Anna Louise James

10. He served as the Black Governor in Norwich from 1770-1772.
    A. Peter Freeman
    B. Peleg Nott
    C. Hercules
    D. Boston Trowtrow

11. In 1958, he became the first African American elected to the Connecticut General Assembly.
    A. Boce W. Barlow, Jr.
    B. Wilfred X. Johnson
    C. Frank T. Simpson
    D. Charles Ethan Porter

12. This Hartford native received critical acclaim for her performances in theatre, radio, motion pictures and television but was limited to portraying domestic servant roles.
    A. Marietta Canty
    B. Marian Anderson
    C. Hannah Gray
    D. Flora Hercules

13. Thomas Taylor, the last survivor of the “Battle of the Ironclads” is buried here.
    A. Grove Street Cemetery, Putnam
    B. West Burying Ground, Middletown
    C. Riverside Cemetery, Trumbull
    D. Grove Street Cemetery, New Haven
14. She founded the first chapter of the NAACP in Connecticut.
   A. Mary Townsend Seymour
   B. Abby Smith
   C. Prudence Crandall
   D. Anna Louise James

15. In 1947, he broke the color barrier in major league baseball at Ebbets Field in Brooklyn, New York.
   A. Hank Aaron
   B. Jackie Robinson
   C. Willie Mays
   D. Roy Campanella

16. Known as the black Othello, this internationally known actor, singer and civil rights activist in 1940 purchased a home in Enfield and used it to entertain his guests.
   A. Paul Robeson
   B. Charles Gilpin
   C. Bill “Bojangles” Robinson
   D. Harry Belafonte

17. He is credited with being the first African American to volunteer for the Union Army during the Civil War.
   A. Nero Hawley
   B. Venture Smith
   C. Milo Freeland
   D. James Mars

18. In 1995, she was designated as Connecticut State Heroine.
   A. Prudence Crandall
   B. Harriet Beecher Stowe
   C. Ella Grasso
   D. Katharine Hepburn

19. The admittance of Sarah Harris in the fall of 1832 to a school at this site led to major problems.
   A. Prudence Crandall House, Canterbury
   B. Goffe Street School, New Haven
   C. Shaker Village, Enfield
   D. Tappan Reeve School, Litchfield

20. Made up of free blacks, former slaves and their descendants and migrants from the South, this early 19th century community in Bridgeport supported two churches, a school, a library and a number of individual homes.
    A. Little Liberia
    B. Long Wharf
    C. New Ethiopia
    D. Trowbridge Square
21. This is the only known 18th century fieldstone dwelling constructed by African American craft men in Connecticut.
   A. 34 Bidwell Street, Manchester
   B. 37 Howe Street, New Haven
   C. 321 Hayden Station Road, Windsor
   D. 3925 Torringford Street, Torrington

22. He spearheaded the campaign that led to the Connecticut General Assembly in 1887 passing “An Act to prevent Discrimination by Life Insurance Companies Against Person’s of Color.”
   A. John Brown
   B. Leverett Beman
   C. Roger Sherman Baldwin
   D. George S. Jeffrey

23. He was the first African American to serve in the U. S. House of Representatives.
   A. Hiram R. Revels
   B. Blanche Bruce
   C. Joseph Rainey
   D. Edward W. Brooke III

24. In 1951, he began serving as Windsor’s first black police officer.
   A. William H. Best
   B. Lemuel R. Custis
   C. Boce W. Barlow, Jr.
   D. Wilfred X. Johnson

25. This escapee on the Underground Railroad started a community in Deep River.
   A. William Winters
   B. Venture Smith
   C. James Mars
   D. Sandy Archer

26. The image of this abolitionist’s house is incorporated in the City of Torrington’s seal.
   A. Frederick Douglas
   B. Harriet Beecher Stowe
   C. John Brown
   D. Isaiah Tuttle

27. The inscription on her headstone from 1749 provides evidence of Connecticut Black Governors.
   A. Nancy Toney
   B. Flora Hercules
   C. Sojourner Truth
   D. Fanny Beman
28. She was the first African American woman to become a pharmacist in Connecticut.
   A. Anna Louise James  
   B. Ann Petry  
   C. Hannah Gray  
   D. Mary T. Seymour

29. This church denomination is known as the “Freedom Church.”
   A. African Methodist Episcopal Church  
   B. African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church  
   C. Christian Methodist Episcopal Church  
   D. Ebenezer Baptist Church

30. This legislation to establish the Connecticut Freedom Trail was passed in what year?
   A. 1995  
   B. 1996  
   C. 2000  
   D. 2005

31. She participated in most of the important Civil Rights cases from 1945 to 1965. In 1950, she prepared the draft complaint for what would become *Brown v. Board of Education*. She was the only woman on the NAACP legal team for *Brown* and in 1966, she became the first black woman federal judge.
   A. Constance Baker Motley  
   B. Barbara Jordan  
   C. Shirley Chisholm  
   D. Marian Wright Edelman
Answer Key
1. B
2. C
3. C
4. C
5. A
6. A
7. A
8. B
9. C
10. D
11. B
12. A
13. A
14. A
15. B
16. A
17. C
18. A
19. A
20. A
21. A
22. D
23. C
24. A
25. A
26. C
27. B
28. A
29. B
30. A
31. A