

was he?

Answer: Thurgood Marshall

More about Thurgood Marshall: Marshall established a private legal practice before founding the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, where he served as executive director. In that position, he argued several cases before the Supreme Court, including *Brown v. Board of Education*, which held that racial segregation in public education is a violation of the Equal Protection Clause.

Question: This prominent author, philosopher, theologian, educator, and civil rights leader played a leading role in many social justice movements and organizations of the twentieth century. He's perhaps best known for writing *Jesus and the Disinherited*. Who was he?

Answer: Howard Thurman

More about Howard Thurman: Thurman's theology of radical nonviolence influenced and shaped a generation of civil rights activists, and he was a key mentor to leaders within the Civil Rights Movement, including Martin Luther King Jr. In 1944, he co-founded, along with Alfred Fisk, the first major interracial, interdenominational church in the United States, The Fellowship of All Peoples, in San Francisco.

Question: This American labor unionist, civil rights activist, and socialist politician organized and led the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, the first predominantly African American labor union. Who was he?

Answer: A. Philip Randolph.

More about A. Philip Randolph: In the early Civil Rights Movement and the

Labor Movement, Randolph was a voice that would not be silenced. His continuous agitation, with the support of fellow labor rights activists against unfair labor practices in relation to People of Color, eventually led President Franklin D. Roosevelt to issue an executive order 1941, banning discrimination in the defense industries during World War II. The group then successfully pressured President Harry S. Truman to issue another executive order, ending segregation in the armed services. In 1963, Randolph was the head of the March on Washington.

Question: Because of a period of relative isolation from whites while working on large plantations in rural areas of Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina, these Africans, enslaved from a variety of Central and West African ethnic groups, developed a Creole culture that has preserved much of their African linguistic and cultural heritage from various peoples. Who were they?

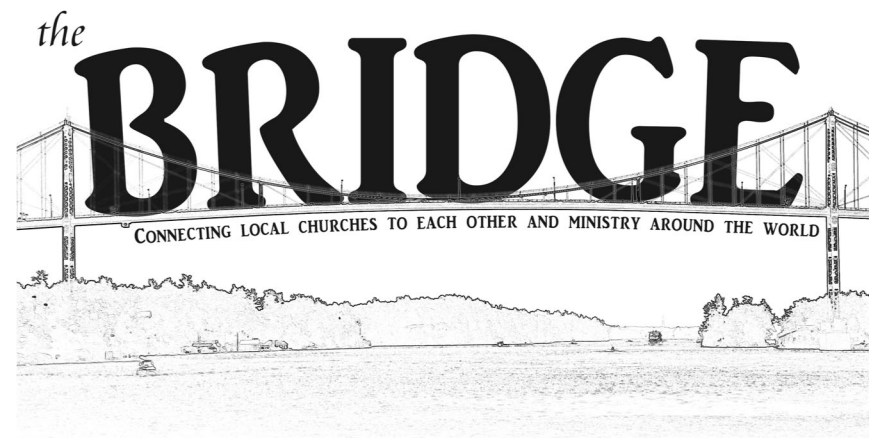
Answer: The Gullah people.

More about the Gullah people: The Gullah speak an English-based creole language containing many African loanwords and influenced by African languages in grammar and sentence structure. Sometimes referred to as "Sea Island Creole" by linguists and scholars, the Gullah language is oftentimes likened to a number of Caribbean Creole languages and the Krio language of West Africa. Gullah crafts, farming and fishing traditions, folk beliefs, music, and storytelling traditions all exhibit strong influences from Central and West African cultures. Their rice-based cuisine is famous for its shrimp and grits dish.

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The 2021 Session of the Upper New York Annual Conference will be held remotely June 17-19. Visit <https://www.unyumc.org/events/annual-conference> to learn more.



The Upper New York Conference's vision is to live the gospel of Jesus Christ and to be God's love with our neighbors in all places.

A look inside!

CCORR presents Black History Jeopardy

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CCORR presents Black History Jeopardy

By Rev. Holly Strickland and Georgia Whitney



Knowledge equals power and understanding! As we move through Black History Month, here's a fun way to deepen and

enrich your knowledge of African American history. You might do this as a team event—or just to increase your familiarity on a variety of African American topics. Think of it as Black History Jeopardy! In this issue of the *Bridge*, the UNY Communications team has chosen eight questions for you to answer. Visit <http://bit.ly/BlackHistoryJeopardy2021> for 10 more questions to answer.

Question: Who was the first black woman to travel in space?

Answer: Dr. Mae Jemison.

More about Dr. Jemison: Dr. Jemison served as a mission specialist aboard the Space Shuttle Endeavour, joining NASA's astronaut corps in 1987. She was selected to serve for the STS-47 mission, during which she orbited the Earth for nearly eight days in Sept. 1992. Dr. Jemison earned her medical degree from Cornell University, and was a doctor for the Peace Corps and a general practitioner before applying to NASA. After leaving NASA, she founded a technology research company, and later formed a non-profit educational foundation. Dr. Jemison has also written several books for children, and appeared in a 1993 episode of *Star Trek: The Next Generation*.

Question: What was Muhammad Ali's birth name?

Answer: Cassius Clay

More about Muhammad Ali: Ali is widely regarded as one of the most significant and celebrated figures of the 20th century and as one of the greatest boxers of all time. At 18, he won a gold medal in the light heavyweight division at the 1960 Summer Olympics and turned professional later that year. He won the world heavyweight championship from Sonny Liston in a major upset in 1964, at age 22. Ali's actions as a conscientious objector to the Vietnam War

made him an icon for the larger counterculture generation, and he was a high-profile figure of racial pride for African Americans during the Civil Rights Movement and throughout his career.

Question: This African American woman is recorded as the first black self-made millionaire in the U.S. Who is she?

Answer: Madam C. J. Walker

More about Madam C. J. Walker: Ms. Walker made her fortune by developing and marketing a line of cosmetics and hair care products for black women through the business she founded, Madam C. J. Walker Manufacturing Company. She became known also for her philanthropy and activism. She made financial donations to numerous organizations and became a patron of the arts. Villa Lewaro, Walker's lavish estate in Irvington, New York, served as a social gathering place for the African-American community.

Question: This African-American blues singer was widely renowned during the Jazz Age, and was the most popular female blues singer of the 1920s and 1930s and popularized "Alexander's Ragtime Band." Who was she?

Answer: Bessie Smith

More about Bessie Smith: Nicknamed the "Empress of the Blues," she is often regarded as one of the greatest singers of her era, and was a major influence on fellow blues singers, as well as jazz vocalists. Smith's parents died when she was young, and she and her siblings survived by performing on street corners. She went on to tour and had a successful recording career.

Question: During antebellum America, where did slaves gather in secret to practice their religious traditions?

Answer: They gathered in Hush Harbors.

More about Hush Harbors: Religion was a

highly respected part of slave life, offering the enslaved hope and reassurance. Slaves were forced to organize and conduct these meetings in secret because owners feared slaves assembling without supervision. The meetings were held after dark, once field and house chores were completed, and went on late into the night. Christianity was slaves' prominent religion after being transported to the Americas. Slaves discovered promising stories and passages in the Bible that offered hope. The story of Jesus Christ's suffering on the cross drew attention because of the similar, harsh treatment slaves received. In the Hush Harbors, slaves could combine their African religious traditions with Christianity, free to blend the components of each religion in these meetings. The slaves could let go of all their hardships and express their emotions. African American spirituals originated in Hush Harbors. The songs created by slaves contained a double meaning, revealing the ideas of both religious salvation and freedom from slavery. The meetings included such as dance, shouts, and rhythms.

Question: What nickname has been given to African American U.S. Army personnel?

Answer: Buffalo Soldiers

More about Buffalo Soldiers: Originally Buffalo Soldiers were members of the 10th Cavalry Regiment of the United States Army, formed in 1866, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. This nickname was given to the Black Cavalry by Native American tribes who fought in the Indian Wars. The term eventually became synonymous with all African-American regiments formed in 1866.

Question: This lawyer and civil rights activist was the first African American justice to serve as a U.S. Supreme Court justice. Who

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