**Booker T. Washington Quiz**

\_\_\_ 1. Booker T. Washington was born as a:

1. Free man in an affluent Northern family
2. Free man to sharecroppers in the South
3. Slave on the Burroughs farm in Virginia
4. Slave on the Magnolia Plantation in Georgia

\_\_\_ 2. When Booker was 9 years old, he

1. First attended the local school and learned to read and write
2. Was apprenticed to a blacksmith
3. Moved to West Virginia and started working in the salt furnaces
4. Lost both parents and was placed in an orphanage

\_\_\_ 3. At the age of 16 Booker took an entrance exam to attend Hampton Institute. The exam consisted of:

1. Reciting poetry
2. Reading, mathematics and answering history questions
3. Building a bookcase
4. Cleaning a room

\_\_\_ 4. When Booker arrived in Alabama at the age of 25 to head up the Tuskegee Institute, what did he find?

1. Absolutely nothing
2. A dilapidated rural school on 1 acre of land
3. A worn-out farm with a few outbuildings.
4. A beautiful, well maintained campus

\_\_\_ 5. Under Washington’s guidance the curriculum at Tuskegee Institute emphasized

1. Vocational education
2. Religion
3. Arts and Music
4. Social Work and Nursing

\_\_\_ 6. What event in 1895 propelled Washington into the national spotlight?

1. He spoke at the Chautauqua Institute in New York state
2. He spoke at the Cotton States Exposition in Atlanta
3. He was the first Negro to receive an Honorary degree from Harvard
4. Tuskegee students performed at Carnegie Hall

\_\_\_ 7. In 1901 what event involving Washington cause a major uproar; especially in the South.

1. He married a white lady
2. He was Knighted by Queen Victoria of England
3. He dined at the White House
4. He ran for Governor of Alabama

\_\_\_ 8. As President of Tuskegee about 1/3 of Washington’s time was spent

1. Teaching classes and working with students
2. Conducting extension classes for farmers
3. Observing his teachers and working to improve their instructional practices
4. Traveling in the northern states to raise funds to support Tuskegee

\_\_\_ 9. The Jesup Wagon, a Tuskegee innovation in 1906 was a:

1. Motorized vehicle for carrying animals and produce to market
2. A prototype ambulance created by the engineering students
3. An agricultural demonstration wagon used to instruct farmers and sharecroppers in rural regions of the state about efficient farming methods
4. A type of horse drawn “school bus” to transport rural students to school

\_\_\_ 10. Washington was responsible for creating improved rural schools in the South where agricultural education and the NFA were common fixtures. These schools were known as:

1. Rosenwald Schools
2. Peabody Schools
3. Carver Schools
4. Washington Schools