

January 16th, 2020

Greetings Academic Bowl Participants:

Thank you, and your students for registering for the February 29th, 2020 Academic Bowl, to be held at UC Riverside. The men of Omega Psi Phi, fraternity, Inc. would like to share a bit of African American History with our Inland Southern California family for enjoyment and learning. It is a joy to share learning on a UC campus with family and friends. UC Riverside has truly opened their doors for our enjoyment. Special thanks go to **University Outreach & Admissions** for all their assistance.

HERE IT COMES:

The study questions and Information will be online to download for a hard copy:

PIRHOQUES.COM
GO.UCR.EDU/ACADEMICBOWL

The goal is to give each team who signed up by January 15th the study materials at the exact time. Presently, there are 11 teams signed up for the competition on Feb. 29th, from 8am - 2pm.

**REMINDERS: Only what is in the packet will be asked of you.
NO OUTSIDE INFORMATION!**

NO electronic devices whatsoever in the room during competition. No phones, no ear plugs or PODS, no devices of any kind. All bags, book bags or any study materials cannot be placed with you. We will have secure rooms for your items. Please have someone to remove any valuables for your protection.

NO extra noises or talking during the competition. Please refrain from any discussion with team during competition, unless on break. (subject to disqualification),

Any student caught with a phone or ANY electronic device with or around them: CAN and MAY be disqualified.

Another email will be sent out to discuss a day to come to UCR to view the facilities and use the machines to practice for familiarity. This will happen during the first week of February.

Thank you for your time and participation. Winning those new Laptops is something of JOY! Please do not hesitate to email, text or call for additional information.

Sincerely,

Below is the Study Packet: Please read carefully and ask questions you may have!

HBCU's

thehundred-seven.org/index.html

Study: TOP of page Go To: [HBCU match](#), [HBCU List](#),

[HBCU Legends](#): Modern Trailblazers, Hip Hop Hitmakers, & Women in STEM

All HBCU Names, City States.

Africa

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_sovereign_states_and_dependent_territories_in_Africa

Study: 54 recognized countries: Flag, where on African map (N, S, E, & W), Capital, & Population

Tuskegee Airmen

<https://library.ucr.edu/collections/tuskegee-airmen-collections>

Sports

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_African-American_sports_firsts

2002-2018 (21st Century)

Project 1619



In August the New York Times produced a magazine and podcast on their views on 1619 and its after life. Project 1619 Inc. was not consulted or involved in their production. Project 1619 Inc. does not support or endorse their opinions.

Members of Project 1619 have been teaching and educating people on the true history of Virginia's first Africans since 1994. There is an ongoing discussion in Virginia as to whether the first Africans who were brought here in 1619 were slaves or indentured.

In the early 1600's English Settlers arrived in Virginia as indentured servants. They had contracts that required them to typically work for seven years before gaining their freedom.

In 1619 the first Africans who were captured from Angola were taken to Point Comfort, today's Fort Monroe in Hampton, Virginia. They were sold for food. Slavery was not legal in the colony when they arrived and would not become legal until 1661. So how were the first 20 and Odd Africans treated? They were treated as indentured servants but without a written contract. Because they did not have a contract their freedom was at the mercy of their plantation owner. Most of the first Africans had to work 15-30 years before their freedom was granted. Once their freedom was granted they were able to start their own homesteads, marry white and Native Americans, purchase the freedom of their family relatives, own land, and enjoy the fruits of limited freedom. The first 40 years in Virginia was not typical of the next 200 years when slavery became legal. Slavery is a stain on America's soul, but let's not denigrate the legacy of Africans in America by calling them all slaves. Slave is a NOUN. Slavery was a condition. Our ancestors were humans were subject to the brutal condition of slavery. Today the descendants of those first Africans are proud of their heritage. Let's promote 400 years of achievement. We built this country.

Two of the original Africans who arrived on the White Lion in 1619 at Point Comfort were Antony and Isabella. In January 1625, according to the Virginia census, those two Africans, Isabella, Antonio and their son William were living in present day Hampton in Capt. William Tucker's home, who was the commander at Point Comfort (today's Fort Monroe). Their son William is the first documented African child born in English North America. He was baptized on January 4, 1624. His actual birth date is unknown but many historians believe he was born in late 1622 or early 1623.

Official Landing Date	Voyage from Ndongo	The Landing Site
<p>In the latter part of August 1619, the first ship carrying the captured 20 and odd enslaved Africans to the Virginia arrived at Point Comfort (today's Fort Monroe) in Hampton, Virginia. From that perilous voyage, their presence has had a profound impact on the cultural manifest of America's past and still impacts the social, economic and political disparities facing families of color today</p>	<p>If you attended primary school in Virginia and probably the entire South, you received a Intentionally distorted version on the arrival of the first Africans to land on English occupied land in America. And the truth has been known since 1619 when the first ship carrying enslaved Africans arrived at Point Comfort (Fort Monroe) in Hampton, VA.</p>	<p>The first Africans brought to the English Colonies of America came ashore in the latter part of August 1619 at Point Comfort, today's Fort Monroe in Hampton, Virginia. John Rolfe was the Secretary of the Virginia Company whose job was to inform England what was taking place in the colony.</p>