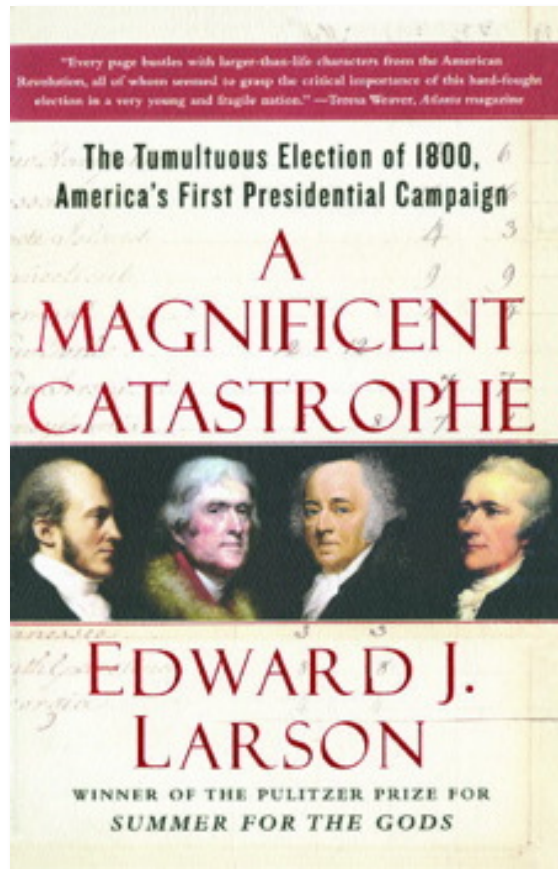




UNIVERSITY INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE

Social Studies

Invitational B • 2025



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**UNIVERSITY INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE
SOCIAL STUDIES CONTEST**

INVITATIONAL B • SPRING 2025

Part I: General Knowledge

**The Rise of Factionalism, Partisanship, and the “Vices of Democracy” in the early United States
(1 point each)**

- Delegate to Continental Congress from Pennsylvania
- Delegate to the Constitutional Convention and signer of the U.S. Constitution
- Attorney General of Pennsylvania
- Vice Presidential candidate in 1812

1. All of the items above describe _____.

| | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| A. Benjamin Franklin | C. Jared Ingersoll |
| B. DeWitt Clinton | D. Benjamin Rush |

2. Disappointed by the ambivalent position of the Whig Party toward slavery, “Conscience” Whigs held a convention in August 1848 at Buffalo, New York. They founded the _____ and were joined by delegates from 17 states drawn from similar-minded minor parties and the antislavery faction of the New York Democrats, known as “Barnburners.”

| | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| A. Liberty Party | C. American Party |
| B. Anti-Masonic Party | D. Free Soil Party |

3. _____ is an unorthodox religious attitude that found expression among a group of English writers in the early 1600s. It inspired similar thoughts in American colonies in the late 1700s. In general, it is the acceptance of religious knowledge that is inborn in every person or that can be acquired by the use of reason.

| | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| A. Unitarianism | C. Deism |
| B. Anticlericalism | D. Transcendentalism |

4. The Raleigh Letter, published in April of 1844, and the subsequent First and Second Alabama Letters sent in July, were an effort by Henry Clay to clarify his position on the _____. His letters managed to anger voters on either side of the issue and may have cost him the election.

| | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|
| A. re-charter of the National Bank | C. annexation of Texas |
| B. tariff debate | D. need for war |

5. On July 31, 1844, under the “Secession Oak” in _____, the first organized political movement with the express goal of South Carolina’s secession from the Union was born. It called for secession if the South was not guaranteed its rights to slavery, a lower tariff, and states’ rights.
- A. Charleston
B. Columbia
- C. Bluffton
D. Sumter
6. President Andrew Jackson appointed _____, of Delaware, as minister plenipotentiary to the United Kingdom in 1829 and Secretary of the Treasury in 1831. He later became Secretary of State due to his moderate stance during the Bank War.
- A. Roger B. Taney
B. Martin Van Buren
- C. William Duane
D. Louis McLane
7. _____ was an abolitionist, orator, newspaper publisher, and author who is famous for his autobiography. He became the first Black U.S. marshal and was the most photographed American man of the 19th century.
- A. Benjamin Banneker
B. Bass Reeves
- C. Frederick Douglass
D. Henry Highland Garnet
8. At the Democratic Convention of 1844, a majority of delegates initially supported _____, but not enough to satisfy the two-thirds rule. James K. Polk was added as a candidate on the eighth ballot and after the ninth ballot, he won the nomination.
- A. Martin Van Buren
B. John C. Calhoun
- C. Richard Mentor Johnson
D. James Buchanan
9. _____ was the printer and publisher of the *Philadelphia Aurora*, a leading Republican newspaper in the 1790s. During his short life, he learned printing from his grandfather and became a vocal critic of the early Federalist Party and George Washington’s administration.
- A. Duff Green
B. John Fenno
- C. Thomas Cooper
D. Benjamin Franklin Bache
10. _____ wrote her own and many of Susan B. Anthony’s addresses as well as countless pamphlets and articles. Her 1854 address to the New York legislature eventually resulted in legislation granting married women the rights to their wages and to equal guardianship of their children.
- A. Lucretia Mott
B. Frances Wright
- C. Elizabeth Cady Stanton
D. Lucy Stone

11. When the _____ constitution tried to exclude free Blacks as residents, a crisis emerged. Led by Henry Clay, Congress stipulated that the territory could not gain statehood until it agreed that their exclusionary clause would never be interpreted to violate the U.S. Constitution's Privileges and Immunities Clause. The territory reluctantly agreed and became the 24th state in 1821.
- A. Texas
B. Missouri
C. Louisiana
D. Florida
12. _____ developed a reputation as a gifted politician, and his skill was apparent when he created the Albany Regency, an informal political organization in New York state that was a prototype of the modern political machine. It became a powerful force in state politics and helped ensure his election to the U.S. Senate in 1821.
- A. Silas Wright
B. Martin Van Buren
C. William Marcy
D. DeWitt Clinton
13. The *Albany Evening Journal*, originally founded in 1830 by _____ to support anti-Masonry, became a leading Whig organ. The publisher allied himself with William H. Seward, a leading New York Whig, and was influential in Seward's election as governor of New York in 1838.
- A. Thomas Platt
B. Thurlow Weed
C. Roscoe Conkling
D. Silas Wright
14. In 1812, _____ bought out the First Bank of the United States, after its charter expired. Toward the end of the War of 1812, when U.S. credit was at its lowest ebb, his subscription of 95% of the government war bonds enabled the U.S. to carry on the war.
- A. Nicholas Biddle
B. Lewis Cass
C. Stephen Van Rensselaer
D. Stephen Girard
15. _____ openly acknowledging his enslaved mistress and detractors alleged his nomination for Vice President was due to his dubious claim that he killed Tecumseh in the War of 1812. These controversies led to him failing to receive a majority of electoral votes in 1836 before being selected by the Senate.
- A. Francis Granger
B. Richard Mentor Johnson
C. John Tyler
D. George M. Dallas

16. The First Party System of politics in the United States is generally considered to have ended by the Election of _____.

- A. 1844
- B. 1800
- C. 1824
- D. 1832

17. In 1815, _____ became editor of the *St. Louis Enquirer* and used it to assert that the West must “share in the destinies of this Republic.” He once brawled with Andrew Jackson in the streets of Nashville, but after becoming a U.S. Senator in 1821, he became a Jackson supporter and was soon acknowledged as the chief spokesman for the Democratic Party in the Senate.

- A. John C. Calhoun
- B. Martin Van Buren
- C. John Eaton
- D. Thomas Hart Benton

18. Despite being born in Kentucky and then owning an Alabama cotton plantation worked by enslaved people, _____ eventually championed the abolition movement. The Liberty Party nominated him as its presidential candidate in 1840 and again in 1844.

- A. James G. Birney
- B. Henry Highland Garnet
- C. Gerrit Smith
- D. Thomas Earle

- Postmaster General under George Washington from 1791-95
- Secretary of State under Washington and John Adams until dismissed in 1800
- Senator from Massachusetts from 1803-1811
- Attempted to create a Northeastern secession movement in 1804

19. All of the items above describe _____.

- A. Aaron Burr
- B. Oliver Wolcott
- C. James McHenry
- D. Timothy Pickering

20. The _____ Party was formally organized in 1834, bringing together a loose coalition of groups united in their opposition to what party members viewed as the executive tyranny of “King Andrew” Jackson. They borrowed their name from the British party opposed to royal prerogatives.

- A. Whig
- B. Nullifier
- C. Know Nothing
- D. National Republican

Part II: Primary Source Material

A Magnificent Catastrophe: The Tumultuous Election of 1800, America's First Presidential Campaign

by Edward J. Larson

(2 points each)

21. Although Federalist John Jay had served as New York's governor since 1795, Republican stalwart _____ served nine terms as governor prior to Jay and had carried New York's electoral votes for Vice President in 1792.
- A. George Clinton
B. Aaron Burr
C. Gouverneur Morris
D. Horatio Gates
22. Adams month-long journey to the nation's new capital through _____ in 1800 became the first presidential campaign trip in U.S. history.
- A. Virginia and the Carolinas
B. Pennsylvania and Maryland
C. New York and New Jersey
D. New England
23. "There is no more prospect of seeing a French army here as there is in heaven," _____ once told the hawkish Secretary of War, Oliver Wolcott.
- A. John Adams
B. Thomas Jefferson
C. George Washington
D. Albert Gallatin
24. In 1799, the country's flagship Federalist newspaper was the _____.
- A. *National Intelligencer*
B. *Gazette of the United States*
C. *Herald of Liberty*
D. *New England Palladium*
25. The road between Prosser's Plantation and Richmond became impassable due to _____, so Gabriel postponed his planned uprising for a day and sent his followers home.
- A. roving militia patrols
B. a travelling revival
C. enormous rain
D. a massive funeral procession
26. Despite its early date, the _____ election became the clearest test of popular opinion on the 1800 presidential race ever conducted in a competitive setting. The local press focused squarely on national issues rather than state ones.
- A. New York City
B. Pennsylvania
C. Philadelphia
D. Maryland

27. John Adams would have won the election of 1800 by two votes if the _____ had not been used in assigning representation in the House and therefore electoral votes.
- A. 1800 Census
B. unit rule
- C. Connecticut Plan
D. Three-Fifths Compromise
28. In Massachusetts, certain prominent High Federalists were known derisively as the _____. The core group included Fisher Ames, Senators George Cabot and Benjamin Goodhue, and Theophilus Parsons.
- A. Old Guard
B. Albany Regency
- C. Doughfaces
D. Essex Junto
29. High Federalists reportedly boycotted a dinner for Adams and became enraged upon learning that Adams toasted their former foes John Hancock and _____ at the event held at Boston's Faneuil Hall.
- A. George Clinton
B. Samuel Adams
- C. Gouverneur Morris
D. Patrick Henry
30. In 1796, Alexander Hamilton tried to manipulate the Electoral College system to deprive Adams of the presidency and get _____ elected to the position instead.
- A. George Washington
B. Thomas Pinckney
- C. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney
D. John Jay
31. _____ reportedly told the Constitutional Convention, "The people are turbulent and changing; they seldom judge or determine right. Give therefore to the first [or upper house] a distinct, permanent share in the government. They will check the unsteadiness of the second [or lower house]."
- A. James Madison
B. William Patterson
- C. Alexander Hamilton
D. Roger Sherman
32. Historian Douglas Egerton concluded that _____ probably had received at least some evidence of participation by white people in the Gabriel Revolt, but suppressed or destroyed it.
- A. John Adams
B. Thomas Jefferson
- C. Philip Freneau
D. James Monroe

33. Federalists despaired when Thomas McKean beat _____ by about 5,000 votes out of some 70,000 ballots cast in the 1799 Pennsylvania governor's contest.
- A. James Ross
B. William Cobbett
C. Rufus King
D. Robert Morris
34. Only three states stuck with district elections for choosing presidential electors in 1800, four fewer than in 1796. Two others, Rhode Island and _____, used a statewide general ticket for electors. The rest used some form of legislative appointment.
- A. Maryland
B. Virginia
C. New York
D. South Carolina
35. In 1798, when Congress authorized a full-time force to counter any potential invasion by France, they called it an "Additional Army." Republicans denounced it as a _____.
- A. illegal Quartering Act
B. step towards monarchy
C. Federalist Force
D. standing army

Part III: Supplemental Readings
(3 points each)

36. The _____ campaign in 1840 provided a number of effective lessons for future politicians, notably an emphasis on imagery over ideas. Fearful of alienating voters, the convention that nominated him adopted no party platform and he followed the suggestion that he run on his military record and offer no indication "about what he thinks now, or what he will do hereafter."
- A. Henry Clay
B. Andrew Jackson
C. Zachary Taylor
D. William Henry Harrison
37. President _____ asked in the second veto message to Congress in less than a month concerning the same issue, "May we not now pause until a more favorable time, when, with the most anxious hope that the Executive and Congress may cordially unite, some measure of finance may be deliberately adopted promotive of the good of our common country?"
- A. John Tyler
B. Andrew Jackson
C. James Madison
D. James K. Polk

38. The Supreme Court case of *Fletcher v. Peck* centered around Article I, Section 10, Clause I of the U.S. Constitution, also known as the _____.

- A. Supremacy Clause
- B. Commerce Clause
- C. Contract Clause
- D. Necessary and Proper Clause

39. At the 1840 annual meeting of the _____ in New York, abolitionists split over such questions as women's right to participate and whether to nominate abolitionists as independent political candidates. William Lloyd Garrison won control of the organization, and his opponents promptly walked out.

- A. American Anti-Slavery Society
- B. American Colonization Society
- C. Free Soil Party
- D. Liberty Party

“Are we to be _____, lest the purity of the white blood should be sullied by an intermixture with ours? It seems to us that our white brethren might well enough reserve their fear, till we seek such an alliance with them. ...The territories of the commonwealth are sufficiently ample to afford us a home without doing violence to the delicate nerves of our white brethren...Besides, we are not intruders here, nor were our ancestors.”

40. The excerpt above from the statement written by Robert Purvis is best completed with _____.

- A. disenfranchised
- B. expelled
- C. enslaved
- D. marginalized

41. Henry Highland Garnet expressed anger at the National Negro Convention in 1843 with his open call for _____. His ideas went against the nature of contemporary Black and white abolitionists which led fellow convention attendee, Frederick Douglass, to make a rebuttal to Garnet’s speech.

- A. universal male suffrage
- B. immediate manumission
- C. a new political party
- D. armed resistance

“One common objection to this movement is, that if the principles of freedom and equality which we advocate were put into practice, it would destroy all harmony in the domestic circle....There can be no true dignity or independence where there is subordination to the absolute will of another, no happiness without freedom.”

42. The quote above is attributed to _____ in 1848.

- A. Elizabeth Cady Stanton
- B. Frederick Douglass
- C. Thomas Dorr
- D. Angelina Grimké

43. In the unanimous *Marbury v. Madison* decision, John Marshall established the principle of judicial review when he wrote that the Judiciary Act of 1789 was void due to its violation of _____ of the U.S. Constitution.
- A. the Supremacy Clause
B. Article VII
- C. the Establishment Clause
D. Article III
44. _____ claimed in his veto message, that even though an investigation by a House of Representatives committee into abuses by the Bank of the United States did not have enough time to fully investigate, its findings still “excite suspicion and alarm.”
- A. James Madison
B. James K. Polk
- C. Andrew Jackson
D. John Tyler
45. In a unanimous decision handed down in _____, the Supreme Court established its jurisdiction over state criminal proceedings.
- A. *Worcester v. Georgia*
B. *Cohens v. Virginia*
- C. *McCulloch v. Maryland*
D. *Prigg v. Pennsylvania*

ESSAY PROMPT:

NOTE: Contestants who do not write an essay will be disqualified. Any essay that does not demonstrate a sincere effort to discuss the assigned topic will be disqualified. The rankings of essays will be based primarily on how well the topic has been addressed. A focused, concise and specific essay beats a vague and rambling essay. Proper grammar and organization should be used to aid clarity, but should not be considered a major factor in scoring. Cover as many corners of the issue as practical. Avoid including personal editorialized opinions, as more than enough information on the subject has been published.

When General Thomas Glascock of Georgia took his seat in the House, a mutual friend came up to him and asked, "General, may I introduce you to Henry Clay?"

"No, sir!" came the stern response. "I am his adversary, and choose not to subject myself to his fascination."

"There is one man, and one man only, who can save the Union," cried John Randolph... "that man is HENRY CLAY. I know he has the power, and I believe he will be found to have the patriotism and firmness equal to the occasion."

"I don't like Clay," snapped John C. Calhoun. "He is a bad man, an imposter, a creator of wicked schemes. I wouldn't speak to him, but, by God! I love him."

"But when will be forgotten the memory of his chivalrous character," editorialized the National Intelligencer, "his gallant bearing, his melodious voice 'whose every tone was music's own?' His proudest epitaph would be his own words that he knew no North, no South, nothing but his country." -Excerpts from Henry Clay: Statesman for the Union by Robert V. Remini pages 77, 425, 578, and 783

Henry Clay was a political force on the national stage through five different decades. He is arguably one of the, if not the, most significant non-president political figure in all of U.S. history; however, his failure to attain the presidency has largely dominated his legacy. Describe Clay's most significant accomplishments and his greatest failures as a politician from 1831-1850.

UNIVERSITY INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE
SOCIAL STUDIES CONTEST

SET B • 2025

ANSWER KEY

| Part I (1 point each) | Part II (2 points each) | Points contestants could mention in their essay: | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|--|--|
| 1. C | 21. A (pg. 86) | <p>Background</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Clay was born in VA in 1777 and moved to KY in 1797. He would gain prominence nation-wide for his legal skills (1st temporary insanity plea, defend Burr, 1st amicus curiae brief for SCOTUS). •Clay was elected to the U.S. Senate before running for the House in 1810. He became Speaker in his 1st term and made it a powerful position. •He led the War Hawks in Congress then helped craft the Treaty of Ghent. •He helped pass the MO Compromise and authored the 2nd MO Compromise in 1821. •Clay ran for president in 1824 finishing 4th. He supported Adams in the contingent election, but cries of a Corrupt Bargain resulting in Clay becoming Secretary of State and Adams receiving votes in the contingent election would cast a pall over his future presidential efforts. <p>Election of 1832</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Clay returned to the Senate in 1831 and was the 1st in a major party nominated at a national convention (National Republicans in 1832). •He made the early re-charter of the Bank (part of his American System with protective tariffs and internal improvements) the focus of his campaign overestimating the popularity of the Bank and himself while underestimating support for the incumbent, Jackson. The Bank veto would stand, but Clay's Senate would censure Jackson for removing funds. •Clay's loss led to several anti-Jackson groups uniting into the Whig Party in 1834. <p>Nullification Crisis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Clay would successfully defuse the crisis by crafting and gaining support for the | Compromise Tariff of 1832. The Tariff was passed on March 2nd the same day as the Force Bill that authorized military use in SC. | |
| 2. D | 22. B (pg. 142) | | | |
| 3. C | 23. A (pg. 53) | | | |
| 4. C | 24. B (pg. 57) | | | |
| 5. C | 25. C (pg. 192) | | | |
| 6. D | 26. A (pg. 93) | | | |
| 7. C | 27. D (pg. 250) | | | |
| 8. A | 28. D (pg. 148) | | | |
| 9. D | 29. B (pg. 148) | | | |
| 10. C | 30. B (pg. 40) | | | |
| 11. B | 31. C (pg. 19) | | | |
| 12. B | 32. D (pg. 197) | | | |
| 13. B | 33. A (pg. 60) | | | |
| 14. D | 34. B (pg. 65) | | | |
| 15. B | 35. D (pg. 75) | | | |
| 16. C | Part III (3 points each) | | | |
| 17. D | 36. D | | | |
| 18. A | 37. A | | | |
| 19. D | 38. C | | | |
| 20. A | 39. A | | | |
| | 40. A | | | |
| | 41. D | | | |
| | 42. A | | | |
| | 43. D | | | |
| | 44. C | | | |
| | 45. B | | | |
| | | | | <p>Election of 1844</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Clay resigned his seat in 1842 to run for president again. Whigs unified around him after being rebuffed in favor of Harrison in '40. •He had attacked Tyler as "His Accidency" after his vetoes blocked Clay's American System. •Clay was unable to fully address slavery trying to balance appeal to North and South, but his nuanced position caused him to lose support from the Liberty Party in the North and to Polk's expansionist views in the West and South. •He enslaved people, but was President of the American Colonization Society for decades. He declared he would "rather be right than President," speaking out against abolition efforts in 1839 and his Roanoke and Alabama Letters, which stated he was open to Texas annexation, but not at present, further eroded support. •Polk would win in a very close vote where the Liberty Party vote in NY or PA could have sent Clay to the White House. He lost the popular vote by less than 40,000. <p>Compromise of 1850</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Clay returned to the Senate in 1849 to address the newest sectional crisis. •Perhaps his greatest legislative feat was the Compromise of 1850. It didn't pass as an omnibus bill, but S. Douglas guided all parts through as separate acts. •Clay was hailed as a hero and would serve until his death in 1852. He became the first ever to lie in state in the U.S. Capitol rotunda. |