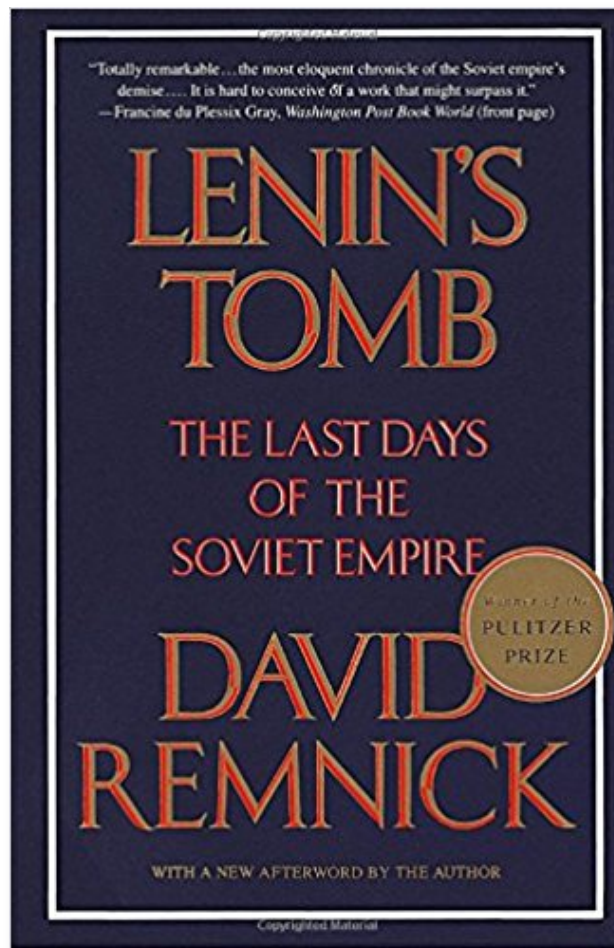




UNIVERSITY INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE

Social Studies

Invitational A • 2018



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**UNIVERSITY INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE
SOCIAL STUDIES CONTEST**

INVITATIONAL A • SPRING 2018

Part I: General Knowledge

In the Shadow of the Red Bear: Russia and the former Soviet Union

(1 point each)

1. The term _____ is a Russian abbreviation for the All-Union Leninist Communist League of Youth, which was established to spread communist teachings amongst young people aged fourteen to twenty-eight.

A. Pioneers	C. Komsomol
B. Little Octoberists	D. Commissars

2. After a three-way split emerged in the worldwide socialist movement over the issue of World War I, Vladimir Lenin proposed the creation of a new organization to promote “civil war, not civil peace” and in 1919 he called the first congress of the _____.

A. Duma	C. Comintern
B. Bolshevik Party	D. NKVD

3. As head of the Soviet secret police under Josef Stalin, _____ was instrumental in conducting purges and running the country’s labor camp system. After Stalin’s death in 1953, he attempted to become the sole leader of the USSR, but was arrested and executed before the year was out.

A. Lavrenty Beria	C. Georgii Malenkov
B. Nikita Khrushchev	D. Yuri Andropov

4. A poet, translator, novelist, and butterfly expert, _____ left Russia after the revolutions of 1917, but is still one of its most well-known authors due to his best-seller, *Lolita*.

A. Vladimir Nabokov	C. Fedor Dostoevskii
B. Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn	D. Alexander Pushkin

5. To _____ is to abandon a cause or country especially in order to adopt another.

A. refusnik	C. defect
B. rehabilitate	D. agitprop

12. A _____ is the most prominent label for a Russian who fought against the Bolsheviks in the Russian Civil War.
- A. Red
B. White
C. Menshevik
D. Serf
13. Which of the following is **NOT** true about Vladimir Putin?
- A. served twice as Russian Prime Minister
B. served as Deputy Mayor of Moscow
C. served twice as Russian President
D. served as KGB foreign intelligence officer
14. On December 11, 1994, Russian troops invaded Chechnya. Overcoming stiff resistance, the Russian forces took the capital city of _____ in March 1995.
- A. Grozny
B. Karakum
C. Tallinn
D. Kiev
15. In 1953, _____ succeeded Josef Stalin as Premier and was also very briefly First Secretary of the Communist party. However, Nikita Khrushchev replaced him as party head and eventually had him expelled from the party in 1961.
- A. Viacheslav Molotov
B. Georgii Malenkov
C. Aleksei Kosygin
D. Alexander Dubcek
- Member of the Supreme Council of the Kyrgyz SSR
 - Founder of the Social Democratic party
 - Led antigovernment protests in Bishek
 - In 2011 won the presidency of Kyrgyzstan in a landslide
16. All of the previous statements refer to _____.
- A. Gennadii Yanaev
B. Almazbek Atambayev
C. Andrei Zhdanov
D. Grigorii Zinoviev

17. In 1976, _____ was made Marshal of the Soviet Union, thus becoming the only other party leader after Stalin to hold the nation’s highest military rank.
- A. Aleksei Kosygin C. Konstantin Chernenko
B. Leonid Brezhnev D. Yuri Andropov
18. _____ was the pseudonym of Russian short-story writer and novelist Aleksey Maksimovich Peshkov, who first attracted attention with his sympathetic stories of tramps and social outcasts.
- A. Boris Pasternak C. Alexander Pushkin
B. Boris Nemstov D. Maxim Gorky
19. Known as the architect of the controversial “shock therapy” reforms administered in Russia after the dissolution of the Soviet Union, _____ was appointed Deputy Prime Minister and Economics Minister under Boris Yeltsin.
- A. Vladimir Voronin C. Mikhail Gorbachev
B. Lech Walesa D. Yegor Gaidar
20. Although the Uzbek Constitution prohibits presidents from serving more than two terms in office, _____ was elected to a third term in 2007 and again in 2015.
- A. Laimdota Straujuma C. Lavr Kornilov
B. Islam Karimov D. Serzh Sargsyan

Part II: Primary Source Material

***Lenin's Tomb: The Last Days of the Soviet Empire*, by David Remnick**

(2 points each)

21. In a June 1989 Politburo meeting, Gorbachev broached the “Solzhenitsyn problem.” He suggested that the _____, an organization famous for its cowardice, meet and decide the issue.
- A. Congress of People’s Deputies C. Historical Archives Institute
B. Cosmic Academy of Science D. Soviet Writer’s Union

“In foreign capitals and Soviet cities, he ordered his limousine to stop, got out on the streets, and worked the crowds. No one had seen such a thing: a modern Soviet leader who walked without an aide at each elbow.”

22. The preceding quote refers to which of the following individuals?

- | | | | |
|----|-----------------|----|-------------------|
| A. | Leonid Brezhnev | C. | Josef Stalin |
| B. | Boris Yeltsin | D. | Mikhail Gorbachev |

“His unerring sense of rightness, like that of scientist-moralists from Galileo to Oppenheimer, was steeped in his understanding of the scientific problems of light and time, his firsthand appreciation of both the laws of the universe and man’s tragic tendency to turn progress into catastrophe. He held in his mind, it seemed, a picture, even a music, of eternity.”

23. The preceding quote refers to which of the following individuals?

- | | | | |
|----|-----------------|----|------------------------|
| A. | Andrei Sakharov | C. | Viktor Yanukovich |
| B. | George Orwell | D. | Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn |

24. The day after the murder of Aleksandr Men, troops were activated for maneuvers near Ryazan that some believed to be a rehearsal for a coup d’état. A military spokesman claimed the soldiers were merely helping _____.

- | | | | |
|----|--|----|----------------------------------|
| A. | prepare for President Bush’s arrival | C. | repair a damaged airstrip |
| B. | decommission aging nuclear installations | D. | harvest potatoes from the fields |

25. The wave of anti-Stalinist sentiment, history, and ideology encouraged by Khrushchev in the 1950s known as _____ saw hundreds of thousands of prisoners released from labor camps.

- | | | | |
|----|----------|----|----------------|
| A. | glasnost | C. | rehabilitation |
| B. | the thaw | D. | perestroika |

26. What future leader referred to the time he stole hand grenades and tried to open them with a hammer causing an explosion and eventually the removal of his thumb and forefinger as “brilliant.”

- | | | | |
|----|----------------|----|----------------|
| A. | Vladimir Putin | C. | Boris Yeltsin |
| B. | Josef Stalin | D. | Vladimir Lenin |

27. The children in the former Soviet republic of Turkmenistan, fell sick for many reasons, but mainly suffered from the effects of the _____ monoculture, the obsession with a crop at all costs.
- A. cotton
B. wheat
C. tobacco
D. corn
28. The ____ in 1988 was seen as a complete contradiction of everything Gorbachev. Aleksandr Yakolev referred to it as “nothing less than a call to arms, a counterrevolution.”
- A. August Coup
B. Andreyeva article
C. Commonwealth of Independent States
D. Scissors Crisis
29. One of the chief plotters of the August Coup was _____, a figure little known to the public, but one with tremendous power. His main interest was to prevent any deterioration of military spending or might and had already stopped efforts to demilitarize the economy.
- A. Valery Boldin
B. Gennady Yanayev
C. Valentin Pavlov
D. Oleg Baklanov
30. For thirty years, the story of the military killing at least twenty-four of the nation’s own unarmed people at the _____ rebellion was a state secret. The strike at the city’s Electric Locomotive Works in 1962 was the first workers’ uprising in Russia since immediately after the Revolution.
- A. Yagunovsko
B. Novocherkassk
C. Magadan
D. Moscow
31. According to *Lenin’s Tomb*, Gorbachev’s early sense of himself as a success and his sense of optimism was tied to the _____ of his youth.
- A. military training
B. foreign travels
C. collective farm
D. communist education
32. In Moscow, during the end of the Soviet era it was unlikely to see anyone _____. The state packed up most from childhood and stuck them in “internats,” dismal homes outside of town.
- A. without parents
B. from foreign countries
C. homeless
D. who was disabled

33. _____ was a historical, anti-Stalinist group that wanted to “give a name” to the victims of the Stalin era by building monuments and research centers.
- A. Pamyat
B. Memorial
C. Newspeak
D. Samizdat
34. The noted author and Soviet critic, George Orwell, referred to the _____ as “The Ministry of Love.”
- A. Politburo
B. Komsomol
C. KGB
D. Comintern
35. An almost mythical outpost, closer to Los Angeles than to Moscow, _____ is the setting for two of the significant books written about Stalinism: *The Burn* and *Journey into the Whirlwind*.
- A. Siberia
B. Sakhalin Island
C. Kolyma
D. Magadan

Part III: Supplemental Readings
Country Profiles
(3 points each)

- At least 7 million die from collectivization in the early 1930s
- Chernobyl nuclear power station explodes creating environmental disaster
- Orange Revolution creates mass protests forcing change to pro-European government

36. All of the previous statements refer to the nation of _____.
- A. Belarus
B. Georgia
C. Ukraine
D. Kazakhstan
37. Throughout Armenia’s history, it has been conquered by the Greeks, Romans, Persians, and several other empires. From the 16th century through World War I, major portions of it were controlled by its most brutal invaders, the _____.
- A. Mongols
B. Russians
C. Ottomans
D. Arabs

45. The three former Soviet republics traditionally referred to as the Baltic States are Estonia, Lithuania, and _____.
- A. Latvia C. Serbia
B. Moldova D. Poland

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.

“It is clear that here Stalin showed in a whole series of cases his intolerance, his brutality, and his abuse of power. Instead of proving his political correctness and mobilizing the masses, he often chose the path of repression and physical annihilation, not only against actual enemies, but also against individuals who had not committed any crimes against the Party and the Soviet Government. Here we see no wisdom but only a demonstration of the brutal force which had once so alarmed V.I Lenin.”

-Nikita Khrushchev, to a closed session of the 20th Party Congress (February 25, 1956)

Despite the entirety of the USSR’s existence being marked by numerous actions of extreme oppression, the reign of Josef Stalin was seen as excessively and historically destructive even by fellow party leaders. Describe the key policies and measures taken against ethnic groups, nationalities, classes, dissidents, and leadership within the soviet sphere of influence that made Stalin’s regime so odious that the Communist Party sought to distance itself from him in the years after his death.

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Answer Key

Part I (1 point each)	Part II (2 points each)	Points contestants could mention in their essay:
1. C	21. D (pg. 268)	<p>Stalin was General Secretary for 30 years. He controlled all aspects of Soviet policy & life. Education & media stifled dissent & sent those of alternative viewpoints to the gulags or death. The “Doctor’s Plot” exemplified targeting of Jewish intellectuals based on anti-Semitic traditions. The economy was centralized & collectivization campaigns led to relocations & millions of deaths especially in the Ukrainian famines of 1932-33 and 1946-47. Successful farmers were targeted as Kulaks and exiled after losing all possessions. The Great Purge during the second half of the 1930s identified millions as “enemies of the people” or “working class” and resulted in internal exile to the chain of concentration camps or death especially for most of the original Bolshevik leadership and much of the military top brass which led in part to huge losses at the beginning of WWII. His Molotov-Ribbentrop pact led to mass executions in a carved up Poland as well as the Baltic states being annexed and millions forcefully relocated or killed. After WWII, Crimean Tatars, Chechens, Volga Germans, Koreans in eastern lands, amongst others had their land confiscated and were relocated or imprisoned. Over 6 million were forcefully migrated during his reign directly resulting in over 1 million deaths. The total numbers killed by Stalin’s policies is debated, but several million are documented.</p>
2. C	22. D (pg. 54)	
3. A	23. A (pg. 165)	
4. A	24. D (pg. 366)	
5. C	25. B (pg. 17)	
6. A	26. C (pg. 434)	
7. C	27. A (pg. 205)	
8. B	28. B (pg. 75)	
9. A	29. D (pg. 456)	
10. B	30. B (pg. 414)	
11. D	31. C (pg. 152)	
12. B	32. D (pg. 56)	
13. B	33. B (pg. 105)	
14. A	34. C (pg. 342)	
15. B	35. D (pg. 120)	
16. B		
17. B	Part III (3 points each)	
18. D	36. C	
19. D	37. C	
20. B	38. C	
	39. C	
	40. D	
	41. C	
	42. A	
	43. C	
	44. B	
	45. A	