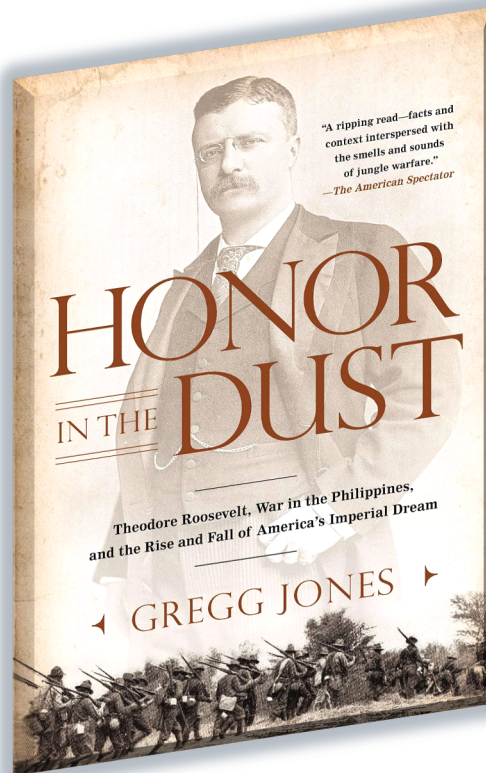




UNIVERSITY INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE

Social Studies

Invitational A • 2021



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**UNIVERSITY INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE
SOCIAL STUDIES CONTEST**

INVITATIONAL A • SPRING 2021

Part I: General Knowledge

American Empire: Expansion, Imperialism, and Intervention

(1 point each)

1. _____ were used predominately in the early years of Plains settlement, comprising about one-third of all draft animals in 1860. They were popular for many reasons including increased power for breaking rough sod and having the ability to be used as a quality source of food.

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| A. Oxen | C. Cows |
| B. Horses | D. Mules |

- One of the most-discussed thinkers of the Victorian period
- Wrote *The Synthetic Philosophy* in 1896
- Introduced the phrase “survival of the fittest”

2. All of the above statements describe which of the following individuals?

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. John L. Sullivan | C. Frederick Jackson Turner |
| B. Herbert Spencer | D. Josiah Strong |

3. The U.S. explorer, geologist, and ethnologist, _____ is best known for his exploration of the upper portion of the Colorado River and the Grand Canyon, but also made prophetic statements predicting conflict over the exceedingly scarce water resources in the southwestern U.S.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| A. Jim Bridger | C. Zebulon Pike |
| B. Kit Carson | D. John Wesley Powell |

4. Under interventionist policies of the early 20th century, President Woodrow Wilson sent the U.S. Marines into _____ to restore order and maintain political and economic stability in the Caribbean after the assassination of the island’s President in July of 1915. This occupation continued until 1934.

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------|
| A. Dominican Republic | C. Jamaica |
| B. Cuba | D. Haiti |

5. Soon after the annexation of Texas, President James K. Polk ordered _____ and an army of 4,000 men to the Rio Grande, opposite the Mexican city of Matamoros. A detachment of Mexican troops crossed the Rio Grande and engaged the U.S. forces in a skirmish that marked the beginning of the Mexican-American War.
- A. Archibald Gillespie
 B. Winfield Scott
 C. Zachary Taylor
 D. Stephen Kearny
6. John C. Fremont was known for his aggressive approach to exploration and military endeavors. He was able to avoid the more serious consequences of some of these actions due to the support and protection of the prominent Senator from Missouri and Fremont's father-in-law, _____.
- A. George Hoar
 B. Thomas Hart Benton
 C. Sanford Dole
 D. Lewis Cass
7. On the 100th anniversary of the overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawaii, President _____ signed a Joint Resolution of Congress acknowledging that the U.S. Minister assigned to Hawaii conspired with a small group of non-Hawaiian residents, including citizens of the U.S., to overthrow the indigenous and lawful government of Hawaii.
- A. George Bush
 B. Bill Clinton
 C. Ronald Reagan
 D. Jimmy Carter
8. In 1891, _____ of Hawaii died on a visit to the U.S. while in San Francisco, amid rumors that the kingdom was about to be sold.
- A. King Kalakaua
 B. Queen Liliuokalani
 C. King Kamehameha I
 D. King Kamehameha II
9. In April 1898, Senator Henry M. Teller of _____ proposed an amendment to the U.S. declaration of war against Spain which proclaimed that the U.S. would not establish permanent control over Cuba. This limited some attacks on the war being purely for expansionist reasons and protected the important sugar-beet industry in Teller's state.
- A. South Carolina
 B. Louisiana
 C. Colorado
 D. Florida

10. Sanford Dole was born in _____ to Protestant missionaries. He studied at Williams College in Massachusetts before practicing law and entering Hawaiian politics. He served as President of Hawaii after the overthrow of Queen Liliuokalani and Governor after annexation by the U.S.
- A. Boston, Massachusetts
B. Hartford, Connecticut
C. San Francisco, California
D. Honolulu, Hawaii
11. In 1829, a(n) _____ in Georgia fueled the desires of white land speculators and helped bring about the passage of the Indian Removal Act in 1830.
- A. economic collapse
B. railroad completion
C. gold rush
D. tribal war
12. The discovery of gold in California along the _____, near Coloma, precipitated a massive rush of people into the new territory that would usher it into statehood by 1850.
- A. American River
B. Oregon Border
C. Pacific Coast
D. Helvetia River
13. The Cuban Independence Movement began with the Ten Years' War before evolving into the more successful _____ that led to the declaration of the Republic of Cuba.
- A. War of 1895
B. Fredonian Rebellion
C. Patriot War
D. Wilcox Rebellion
14. In 1798, _____ moved into the Spanish territory of Louisiana and founded the first Anglo settlement west of the Mississippi River at what is now Potosi, Missouri.
- A. Lansford Hastings
B. Moses Austin
C. Lorrin Thurston
D. Matthew Maury
15. The "Major" Frank Hann Letters were a hoax that may have started as an April Fool's prank that eventually appeared in over 100 newspapers. The letters were meant to build support for U.S. intervention in _____.
- A. Hawaii
B. Mexico
C. Puerto Rico
D. Cuba

16. Narciso Lopez of _____, was responsible for multiple attempts at liberating Cuba from Spanish control and designed what would eventually become Cuba's national flag.

- A. Havana, Cuba
- B. San Augustine, Florida
- C. Caracas, Venezuela
- D. Seville, Spain

17. The _____ marked the first extended U.S. armed conflict chiefly fought on undisputedly foreign soil.

- A. Spanish-American War
- B. Texas War for Independence
- C. War of 1812
- D. Mexican-American War

- U.S. physician
- Missionary to Natives of present-day Washington and Oregon
- Killed with his family in an 1847 massacre by Cayuse

18. All of the above statements describe which of the following individuals?

- A. William Sublette
- B. Marcus Whitman
- C. John R. Brooke
- D. Jason Lee

19. The New Echota Treaty was signed by a minority party's leaders said to represent the _____ Nation in their capital located in present-day _____.

- A. Seminole; Florida
- B. Cherokee; Georgia
- C. Cherokee; Alabama
- D. Seminole; Tennessee

20. Johann Sutter, also known as John Sutter, was born in Germany, but was actually a _____ citizen and had served in their military before leaving the country to seek better fortunes in Mexico.

- A. Danish
- B. Swiss
- C. Swedish
- D. Belgian

Part II: Primary Source Material

***Honor in the Dust: Theodore Roosevelt, War in the Philippines, and the Rise and Fall of America's Imperial Dream*, by Greg Jones**

(2 points each)

21. General Elwell Otis was known for bombarding his superiors with encouraging news. He continually told President William McKinley and his new Secretary of War and former Wall Street lawyer, _____, that no more troops were needed in the Philippines and that U.S. forces were being greeted as liberators.
- A. William Howard Taft
B. John Hay
C. Elihu Root
D. Henry Lawton
22. Despite being praised as “the coolest man” under fire, twenty-six year-old _____ felt nothing matched the endless weariness of the harrowing first nights at Guantanamo Bay when the enemy was threatening three sides of the camp.
- A. Richard Harding Davis
B. Theodore Roosevelt
C. Stephen Crane
D. Henry Lawton
23. The court martial of Brigadier General “Jake” Smith resulted in General Lloyd Wheaton and his military panel declaring Smith should be _____.
- A. dishonorably discharged
B. reduced two grades in rank
C. admonished for his behavior
D. relieved of command for a year
24. General _____ performed well in bringing law and order to Manila, but was not skilled at restoring the relationship between the U.S. and Filipinos. He dismissed Filipinos as “robbers” who sought to “drive the Americans into the sea, and kill every white man in Manilla.”
- A. Arthur MacArthur
B. Elwell Otis
C. Samuel Young
D. Adna Chaffee
25. As 1900 drew to a close, General _____ faced new pressures to end the war due to the fact that enlistments of twenty-five volunteer regiments set to expire at the end of June the following year. Administration officials ordered him to have the situation “well in hand” before that troops left.
- A. Arthur MacArthur
B. Elwell Otis
C. Samuel Young
D. Adna Chaffee

26. Major General _____ had been a Confederate cavalry commander and, at the time of the U.S. invasion of Cuba, was a sixty-two year-old Congressman with a white beard that made him vaguely resemble Robert E. Lee.
- A. Leonard Wood
B. Samuel Young
C. Joseph Wheeler
D. Henry Lawton
27. Tony Waller’s objective was to get his Marines inland to join the multinational rescue of foreign citizens in Peking and _____. The city was located thirty miles up the Pei River from the coast and had been under siege by Boxers and Chinese troops.
- A. Beijing
B. Tientsin
C. Macau
D. Nanjing
28. Brigadier General Robert Hughes arrived at his headquarters on Panay in the spring of 1899 and by the summer of 1900 he had become the commander of the Army’s Department of _____, a vast area encompassing five major islands and more than 2.5 million people.
- A. the Visayas
B. Mindanao
C. Luzon
D. the Philippines
29. In April of 1898, Kansas City shoemaker Thomas Collins posted a sign _____ outside his shop and within minutes, an angry mob kicked in the door and police had to take Collins into protective custody.
- A. protesting war with Spain
B. in favor of Cuban independence
C. protesting the annexation of the Philippines
D. in favor of Hawaiian annexation
30. Commodore George Dewey idolized his former commander from the Civil War. He thought of him as the “ideal of the Naval officer, urbane, decisive, indomitable.” In times of crisis during his career, Dewey would ask himself what would _____ do?
- A. Admiral David D. Porter
B. Commodore Matthew Perry
C. Admiral David Farragut
D. Major Philip Kearny

31. A week before Christmas of 1899, _____ led his brigade out of Manila in a raging typhoon. They engaged the enemy at San Mateo along the Marikina River. His men were deployed in a flooded rice paddy as he famously wore his trademark British cork helmet. During the battle, he was shot in the heart ending one of the most celebrated military careers of the era.
- A. Lieutenant Arthur Conger
 B. General Henry Lawton
 C. Captain David Dixon Porter
 D. Major Littleton Waller
32. _____ was confined to a cot with a raging fever when he ordered the summary execution of several prisoners. He defended his actions as lawful and as necessary due to the inherent treachery of the inhabitants of Samar.
- A. Lieutenant Arthur Conger
 B. General Henry Lawton
 C. Captain David Dixon Porter
 D. Major Littleton Waller
33. In April 1900, _____ abruptly asked to be relieved from command in the Philippines. He publicly proclaimed victory and said, “the insurrection ended some months ago.” Despite his comments, that April would be the bloodiest month yet for U.S. forces.
- A. William Shafter
 B. Edwin Forbes Glenn
 C. Frederick Funston
 D. Elwell Otis
34. As Admiral Dewey prepared to attack the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay, he ordered signal flags run up to communicate with his squadron. Cheers erupted as the message was translated to _____.
- A. “The Enemy is Ours”
 B. “Damn the Torpedoes, Full Speed Ahead”
 C. “Remember the Maine”
 D. “Glory is Waiting”
35. The Filipino guerrillas financed their activities through an underground system of tax collections and contributions. Planters contributed a portion of their _____ or rice harvests, while in others cases the guerillas harvested crops from suspected collaborators and sold it to middle-men.
- A. banana
 B. coffee
 C. sugarcane
 D. hemp

Part III: Supplemental Readings
(3 points each)

36. John O’Sullivan began his “Annexation” essay by stating that all of Texas was U.S. territory and that _____ would be the next to territory to follow.
- A. Louisiana
B. Oregon
C. California
D. New Mexico
37. The case of *Balzac v. Porto Rico* centered mainly around a libel case where the defendant claimed his _____ Amendment rights were violated.
- A. Sixth
B. Fourth
C. Fifth
D. Ninth
38. The U.S. used the Monroe Doctrine as a justification for military and economic interventions throughout Latin America. Augusto Cesar Sandino sought to eliminate such influence in Latin America generally and specifically led an army against U.S. intervention in _____.
- A. Mexico
B. Nicaragua
C. Panama
D. Santo Domingo
39. The 1901 Supreme Court decision *DeLima v. Bidwell* involved the status of sugar imports from _____.
- A. Cuba
B. Puerto Rico
C. Hawaii
D. the Philippines

“Now, I claim that under the Declaration of Independence you cannot govern a foreign territory, a foreign people...that you cannot subjugate them and govern them against their will, because you think it is for their good, when they do not. ...You have no right at the cannon’s mouth to impose on an unwilling people your...notions of freedom and notions of what is good.”

40. The above excerpt is from an address given by _____ concerning the fate of the Philippines.
- A. Henry Cabot Lodge
B. Albert Beveridge
C. William Jennings Bryan
D. George Hoar

41. Frederick Jackson Turner’s address, “*The Significance of the Frontier in American History*,” was originally delivered to the American Historical Association in _____, a city that was growing and expanding at a historic rate, itself.

- A. New York City
- B. Buffalo
- C. Chicago
- D. San Francisco

42. Mark Twain’s “To the Person Sitting in Darkness” compared the U.S. activity in the Philippines to expansionist efforts by several European powers including the merciless attacks of the British on the _____ in South Africa.

- A. Boers
- B. Zulus
- C. Hindi
- D. Congolese

“When I next realized that the Philippines had dropped into our laps I confess I did not know what to do with them. I thought first we would take only Manila; then Luzon; then other islands perhaps also. I walked the floor...night after night until midnight; and I am not ashamed to tell you, gentlemen, that I went down on my knees and prayed...And one night late it came to me this way.”

43. The above excerpt was attributed to _____ by General James Rusling.

- A. Theodore Roosevelt
- B. William McKinley
- C. George Dewey
- D. Elwell Otis

44. Thomas Jefferson sought funding for a westward expedition for several reasons, but largely justified the request to Congress for reasons of _____.

- A. scientific research
- B. international respect
- C. commerce
- D. military preparedness

45. The first of the Northwest Ordinances that created a framework for establishing governments in territories was adopted by the Confederation Congress in 1784 and written by a committee led by _____.

- A. James Monroe
- B. Rufus King
- C. James Madison
- D. Thomas Jefferson

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.

“We have tried every effort at reconciliation. The cup of forbearance had been exhausted.... But now, after reiterated menaces, Mexico has passed the boundary of the United States, has invaded our territory and shed American blood upon the American soil...

As war exists, and, notwithstanding all our efforts to avoid it, exists by the act of Mexico herself, we are called upon by every consideration of duty and patriotism to vindicate with decision the honor, the rights, and the interests of our country.”

-James K. Polk War Message to Congress

President Polk’s third annual message of December 7, 1847, referred to the military conflict with Mexico as “a just war.” The following month... the House of Representatives passed an amendment censuring President Polk for “unnecessarily and unconstitutionally” beginning the Mexican War. Among those voting for the amendment was (Abraham) Lincoln. The initial purpose of the legislative bill was to extricate the United States from a war that had become increasingly burdensome financially and in lives lost.

-Louis Fisher, Specialist in Constitutional Law, Library of Congress

“For myself,” Grant wrote later about the United States war against Mexico, “I was bitterly opposed to the measure, and to this day regard the war, which resulted, as one of the most unjust ever waged by a stronger against a weaker nation.”

-Ulysses S. Grant, Personal Memoirs of U.S. Grant

The War with Mexico combined several elements of the overall history of U.S. expansion into one explosive event. Those in favor and opposed to the influence of settlers, slavery, manifest destiny, imperialism, and incorporating tribal lands wrestled over not just the war, but its justification, execution, and conclusion. Compare and contrast the main justifications for the war and invasion of Mexico to the arguments against hostilities.

UNIVERSITY INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE
SOCIAL STUDIES CONTEST

SET A • 2021

ANSWER KEY

| Part I (1 point each) | Part II (2 points each) | Points contestants could mention in their essay: | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|---|
| 1. A | 21. C (pg. 138) | Background | •Mexico was poorly equipped and even more poorly financed. For most of the war U.S. artillery and rifles were well ahead of anything used by Mexican forces. |
| 2. B | 22. C (pg. 58) | •The de facto independence of Texas in 1836 led to debate over its legitimacy and the addition of a slave state by detractors and its “re-annexation” by supporters | Political Reasons For/Against |
| 3. D | 23. C (pg. 316) | •Polk was elected on a platform of expansion including TX and California in 1844 | •New southern territories raised the possibility of slavery expanding |
| 4. D | 24. B (pg. 99) | •TX annexation in 1845 increased tensions between US/Mexico while also making the ambiguous borders more of a pressing issue | •Parts of 10 eventual states were added by these events. The mineral and land wealth would be unparalleled though that was not known at the time of the war or treaty |
| 5. C | 25. A (pg. 206) | •Polk sent John Slidell to offer \$25 million for CA and \$5 million for New Mexico territory, but was rejected | •Manifest Destiny was a growing inspiration and connecting the Oregon territory with the existing U.S. was economically, politically, and militarily advantageous |
| 6. B | 26. C (pg. 66) | •Mexico experienced coups during the era that left leaders without the power to make any concessions to the U.S. without risking being ousted | •Anglo settlers existed in parts of CA & NM. As in TX and OR, their support and inclusion was politically desirable, but they had also freely agreed to live in and by a foreign government |
| 7. B | 27. B (pg. 178) | Military Reasons For/Against | •Due to the time, lives, & funds expended not securing <i>more</i> territory, specifically Baja California, made the effort a failure to some |
| 8. A | 28. A (pg. 208) | •TX had claimed its territory extended to various points. The Rio Grande was the furthest & least supported claim. Polk supported this claim and after annexation took it as established law though Mexico still failed to even recognize that TX was independent | Social & Economic Reasons For/Against |
| 9. C | 29. A (pg. 13) | •Mexico supported raids into TX territory since 1836 and continued to frustrate efforts in disputed territories | •Pacific & Asian trade opportunities were growing & CA was essential to growing them |
| 10. D | 30. C (pg. 39) | •The idea of the U.S. using force to take land that Mexico refused to sell ran counter to expectations of not only a democracy, but ideas of international sovereignty | •Mexico owed about \$3.25 million to U.S. citizens based on claims of attacks and loss of property |
| 11. C | 31. B (pg. 139) | •The defense of “American soil” was a limited justification that did not support a multi-year, multi-front war deep into foreign territory that eventually took over ½ of Mexico’s land | •White supremacist politicians argued against the incorporation of people that were not Anglo and/or Protestant |
| 12. A | 32. D (pg. 287) | | •The land sought after was possessed by Mexico, its citizens, & also various Native groups that were not amenable to U.S. rule |
| 13. A | 33. D (pg. 152) | | |
| 14. B | 34. C (pg. 48) | | |
| 15. D | 35. D (pg. 145) | | |
| 16. C | | | |
| 17. D | | | |
| 18. B | Part III (3 points each) | | |
| 19. B | 36. C | | |
| 20. B | 37. A | | |
| | 38. B | | |
| | 39. B | | |
| | 40. D | | |
| | 41. C | | |
| | 42. A | | |
| | 43. B | | |
| | 44. C | | |
| | 45. D | | |