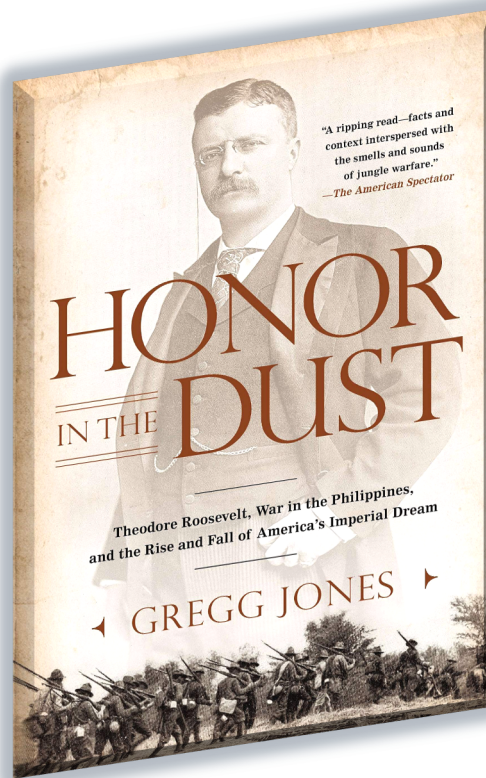




UNIVERSITY INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE

# Social Studies

Invitational B • 2021



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**UNIVERSITY INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE  
SOCIAL STUDIES CONTEST**

**INVITATIONAL B • SPRING 2021**

**Part I: General Knowledge**

**American Empire: Expansion, Imperialism, and Intervention**

**(1 point each)**

1. The Dolphin incident, also known as the Tampico Affair, resulted in the six-month occupation of Veracruz as part of President Wilson’s continued attempts to undermine the regime of \_\_\_\_\_.  

A. Pancho Villa	C. Venustiano Carranza
B. Emiliano Zapata	D. Victoriano Huerta
  
2. \_\_\_\_\_ rose from the rank of lieutenant to become a major general by the end of the Civil War. After the war, he coordinated some of the most effective and bloody attacks on Native American tribes in the West and became the commander of the Division of the Missouri in 1869. At the time of his death in 1888, he was the commanding general of the U.S. Army.  

A. William Sherman	C. Philip Sheridan
B. Winfield Scott	D. Kit Carson
  
3. \_\_\_\_\_ was one of the most famous and experienced “mountain men” in U.S. history. He is believed to have been the first white man to visit the Great Salt Lake in 1824 and was one of the first to explore the Yellowstone region.  

A. Jedediah Smith	C. Jim Bridger
B. Zebulon Pike	D. William Sublette
  
4. In the early 1820s, the Mexican possession of Texas was seen as a land of new opportunities by many in the United States. “Gone to Texas” became a popular phrase referring to those who had \_\_\_\_\_. It was often written in chalk on the doors of their abandoned homes or posted on their property.  

A. fled debt or crimes	C. become fur trappers
B. joined the military	D. been caught up in the Gold Rush

5. \_\_\_\_\_ arrival in 1834 made him the first Protestant missionary in the Oregon Territory. He had little success in converting Natives, but his efforts did lead to increased settlement in the Willamette Valley.
- A. Josiah Strong's  
B. Jason Lee's  
C. Marcus Whitman's  
D. Lansford Hasting's
6. Sanford Dole and his supporters asked for Queen Liliuokalani to abdicate the throne when they established their provisional government over Hawaii in 1893. However, she did not sign a formal abdication until after the failed \_\_\_\_\_ of 1895.
- A. Annexation Treaty  
B. Banana War  
C. Wilcox Rebellion  
D. *Boston* Incident
7. The phrase manifest destiny was popularized, in part by the attention and derision it received from political opponents. Its purported author, John O'Sullivan, was an outspoken editor and activist in the \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Democratic Party  
B. Whig Party  
C. America First Party  
D. Republican Party
8. The fever over westward expansion led to rapid investment and land speculation. The investment bubble burst when British lenders adopted a more conservative borrowing policy and the Jackson Administration issued the Specie Circular order, requiring hard currency for federal land purchases. The resulting runs on banks began the \_\_\_\_\_ and a years-long economic slump.
- A. Depression of 1819  
B. Panic of 1837  
C. Great Depression  
D. Panic of 1893
9. The confused and bloody \_\_\_\_\_ pitted Stephen Kearny's troops against Andres Pico and his Californios on December 6, 1846, near present-day Escondido, CA.
- A. Battle of Buena Vista  
B. Battle of San Pasqual  
C. Battle of Monterrey  
D. Battle of the Sacramento River
10. In order to be eligible under the \_\_\_\_\_ of 1862, an individual had to be either the head of a family or 21 years-old. This component was radically egalitarian and allowed thousands of Black Americans to move to the Great Plains as part of the Exoduster Movement.
- A. Homestead Act  
B. Foraker Act  
C. Kansas-Nebraska Act  
D. Newlands Act

11. The term \_\_\_\_\_ has been used to refer to small, unstable, Central American countries and as an epithet describing governments acting in a questionable manner. It is believed to have been coined by the author O. Henry during his time in Honduras.

- A. Yankee imperialism
- B. banana republic
- C. Peanut Club
- D. guano protectorate

*“this powerful race will move down upon Mexico, down upon Central and South America, out upon the islands of the sea, over upon Africa and beyond. And can anyone doubt the result of this competition of races will be the ‘survival of the fittest?’ ... In my own mind, there is no doubt that the Anglo-Saxon is to exercise the commanding influence in the world’s future.”*

12. The above excerpt is from Social Gospel preacher \_\_\_\_\_’s *Our Country* in 1885. He argued that the U.S. was destined for success, but still faced the threats of Catholicism, Mormonism, Urbanization, and Immigration. He also authored *The New Era* and nearly a dozen other books.

- A. Herbert Spencer
- B. Josiah Strong
- C. David Payne
- D. Albert Beveridge

13. In 1853, William Walker began his filibustering efforts in Mexico, became the president of \_\_\_\_\_ in 1856, and was eventually captured and executed in \_\_\_\_\_ in 1860

- A. Honduras; Costa Rica
- B. Nicaragua; Costa Rica
- C. Costa Rica; Nicaragua
- D. Nicaragua; Honduras

- Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee
- Delegate to the Washington Conference
- Awarded first doctorate in History from Harvard
- Senate Majority Leader

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

- A. Thomas Hart Benton
- B. George Hoar
- C. Henry Cabot Lodge
- D. Thomas Reed

15. In 1806, Zebulon Pike, after exploring the Great Plains region, had famously called the West the Great American Desert. It was not until trappers, Jedediah Smith and others, rediscovered the South Pass in 1824 that the \_\_\_\_\_ became a practical route for future settlement. It would first be used in its entirety in 1834.
- A. Mormon Trail  
B. Hastings Cutoff  
C. Oregon Trail  
D. Sublette Cutoff
16. The Pan-American Movement which culminated in the first Pan-American Conference of 1889 and the eventual creation of the Pan-American Union was largely the work of Benjamin Harrison's Secretary of State, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. James Buchanan  
B. John Hay  
C. William Jennings Bryan  
D. James Blaine
17. In the Spanish-American War, \_\_\_\_\_ commanded the 1st Corps of the Army and in October of 1898, he became military governor and head of the army of occupation in Puerto Rico. In December, he was replaced and named to the same position in Cuba.
- A. Walter Reed  
B. Leonard Wood  
C. John R. Brooke  
D. Archibald Gillespie
18. The Monroe Doctrine was inspired by the concerns of both the U.S. and the U.K. that other European powers might try to expand their influence in the Western Hemisphere. The British suggested a joint declaration forbidding future colonization in Latin America, but Secretary of State, \_\_\_\_\_ successfully argued that the U.S. should issue an independent statement.
- A. James Madison  
B. Daniel Webster  
C. John Quincy Adams  
D. Henry Clay
19. The Jefferson Territory unsuccessfully petitioned the U.S. Congress to become recognized as separate from \_\_\_\_\_. It operated as an unofficial entity until the creation of the Colorado Territory in 1861.
- A. New Mexico  
B. Utah  
C. Kansas  
D. California

20. In 1897, George Dewey was assigned to the U.S. Asiatic squadron. When war broke out in April of the next year, he sailed from \_\_\_\_\_ to the Philippines, and on April 30, his squadron entered Manila Bay.
- A. Pearl Harbor  
B. San Francisco  
C. Hong Kong  
D. Tokyo

**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. On September 29, 1900, President William McKinley ordered the drawdown of U.S. troop levels in \_\_\_\_\_, including Littleton Waller and his Marines. The presidential election was less than two months away and the “imperial adventure” and instability in the Philippines was causing political problems for Republicans.
- A. Luzon  
B. China  
C. Cuba  
D. Samar
22. William Jennings Bryan’s convention speech in August 1900 attacking McKinley’s policy in the Philippines outraged the administration. \_\_\_\_\_ urged the president to bolster his response by making a commitment to eventual Philippine independence.
- A. John Hay  
B. Benjamin Harrison  
C. Henry Cabot Lodge  
D. George Hoar
23. According to the mother of Arthur Conger, whom had come to live in \_\_\_\_\_, her son’s Filipino adversaries were “a scrubby lot of hardly human things, stunted...with no hats or shoes, and scarcely a rag of clothing.”
- A. Leyte  
B. Panay  
C. Samar  
D. Manila
24. El Caney, Las Guasimas, Siboney, and Daiquiri are all located near each other in southeastern \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Puerto Rico  
B. Guam  
C. Cuba  
D. Luzon

25. Discussions about abolishing the Marines were silenced after their actions in the Spanish-American War. Instead, Commandant \_\_\_\_\_ would eventually get approval to expand the Corps into a quick-strike force suited to policing the U.S.'s new overseas possessions.
- A. Robert Huntington  
B. Henry Kingsbury  
C. Leonard Wood  
D. Charles Heywood
26. On July 3, 1899, Admiral Pascual Cervera y Topete was faced with fulfilling a direct order from the supreme Spanish military commander in Cuba to break out of \_\_\_\_\_ or die trying.
- A. Manila Bay  
B. the Port of San Juan  
C. Havana Harbor  
D. Santiago Bay
27. The opposition to \_\_\_\_\_, would eventually cut across party and class divisions to bring together people such as Andrew Carnegie, Samuel Gompers, Grover Cleveland, Benjamin Harrison, and Jane Addams.
- A. expansionism  
B. immigration  
C. war  
D. emigration
28. Littleton Waller first pitched the idea for a cross-island expedition to Jacob Smith to create a chain of outposts. However, Smith believed the expedition could identify the best route for a \_\_\_\_\_ to connect east coast outposts with his headquarters on Leyte.
- A. railroad track  
B. telephone line  
C. canal system  
D. trading route
29. Leading up to the 1904 presidential campaign, the Democrats began exploiting the Philippine War abuse scandal. Theodore Roosevelt's hated adversary, \_\_\_\_\_, was already positioning himself as a contender for the Democratic nomination and was threatening to remind U.S. voters of dishonorable acts that Roosevelt had allowed to go unpunished.
- A. William Randolph Hearst  
B. William Jennings Bryan  
C. Alton Parker  
D. Nelson Miles
30. According to *Honor in the Dust*, the Battle of \_\_\_\_\_ was the last significant naval battle using Marine gunners on U.S. Navy ships.
- A. Manila Bay  
B. the Port of San Juan  
C. Havana Harbor  
D. Santiago Bay

31. On June 2, 1897, \_\_\_\_\_ delivered a public address that caused a national sensation. He used the word “war” sixty-two times and stated, “No triumph of peace is quite so great as the supreme triumphs of war.”
- A. Theodore Roosevelt  
B. Joseph Wheeler  
C. Albert Beveridge  
D. William Shafter
32. On March 17, 1902, \_\_\_\_\_ testified as part of the Senate investigation into U.S. conduct in the Philippines. He assured the panel that Filipinos “are not fitted for self-government,” that a U.S. withdrawal would result in ‘anarchy,’ and described his personal actions by saying “no man ever worked harder in the interests of peace than I did.”
- A. Elwell Otis  
B. William Taft  
C. Adna Chaffee  
D. Arthur MacArthur
33. In October 1895, Theodore Roosevelt told the Republican Club of Massachusetts, “I feel that it was a crime not only against the United States, but against the white race, that we did not \_\_\_\_\_ three years ago.”
- A. invade Cuba  
B. partition Peking  
C. annex Hawaii  
D. make a Samoan protectorate
34. Adna Chaffee privately declared \_\_\_\_\_ mentally unstable. This accusation could have been leaked to the press to allow administration officials to discredit anything he said, but when Secretary Root ordered a medical board to confirm his insanity, Chaffee backed away from the claim.
- A. Cornelius Gardener  
B. Emilio Aguinaldo  
C. Littleton Waller  
D. Jacob Smith
35. After the explosion of the USS Maine, the U.S. Congress prepared for war by passing a \$50 million emergency defense measure. More than half of the new spending was set aside to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. refurbish port fortifications  
B. modernize military communications  
C. increase the size of the Navy  
D. buy munitions and ordinance



**Part III: Supplemental Readings**  
**(3 points each)**

*“The opposition tells us that we ought not to govern a people without their consent. I answer, the rule of liberty that all just government derives its authority from the consent of the governed, applies only to those who are capable of self-government. We govern the Indians without their consent...we govern our children without their consent...Would not the people of the Philippines prefer the just, humane, civilizing government of the Republic to the savage, bloody rule of pillage and extortion from which we have rescued them?”*

36. The above excerpt is from an address by \_\_\_\_\_ to an Indiana Republican Meeting in Indianapolis, Indiana during the fall campaign of 1898.
- A. Theodore Roosevelt  
B. William McKinley  
C. Henry Cabot Lodge  
D. Albert Beveridge
37. In the 1832 *Worcester v. Georgia* decision, \_\_\_\_\_ argued for the majority, "The Cherokee nation, then, is a distinct community occupying its own territory in which the laws of Georgia can have no force."
- A. Joseph Story  
B. Roger Taney  
C. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr.  
D. John Marshall
38. The Oregon Treaty of 1846 established the 49<sup>th</sup> parallel as the boundary between U.S. and British territory. It also focused on establishing navigation rights of the \_\_\_\_\_ River.
- A. Snake  
B. Willamette  
C. Columbia  
D. Platte

*“We are constrained solemnly to declare, that we cannot but contemplate the enforcement of the stipulations of this instrument on us, against our consent, as an act of injustice and oppression...nor can we believe it to be the design of these honorable and highminded individuals, who stand at the head of the Govt., to bind a whole Nation, by the acts of a few unauthorized individuals.”*

39. In the above excerpt from John Ross’s appeal to the U.S. Congress, the “instrument” that he refers to being forced on his people without their consent is the \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. New Echota Treaty  
B. Dawes Act  
C. Indian Removal Act  
D. *Cherokee v. Georgia*

40. In *A Plea for Annexation*, John Stevens argues that “nothing more conclusively than these figures proves that the future of the Islands must be controlled by other than the native race.” “These figures” refers to the amount of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. profit made by U.S. sugar companies under the recent constitution
  - B. Hawaii rulers from 1850-1893
  - C. Hawaiians that died since the arrival of Europeans
  - D. immigration from the U.S. and Western nations
41. Most of the events reported by Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo in the “*More Like a Pig Than a Bear*” excerpt happen around \_\_\_\_\_, during the short-lived Bear Flag Revolt.
- A. Sacramento
  - B. Sonoma
  - C. Monterrey
  - D. Los Angeles
42. Isabella Gonzales was unmarried and pregnant at the time of her arrival at the Port of New York in 1902 which in part led to her detainment as an alien. The court ruled in *Gonzales v. Williams* that as a citizen of \_\_\_\_\_, she could not be considered an alien immigrant.
- A. the Philippines
  - B. Guam
  - C. the United States
  - D. Puerto Rico

*“Of all the quadrupeds that have lived upon the earth, probably no other species has ever marshaled such innumerable hosts as those of the \_\_\_\_\_. It would have been as easy to count or to estimate the number of leaves in a forest as to calculate the number...living at any given time during the history of the species previous to 1870.”*

43. The above excerpt from Superintendent of the National Zoological Park, William T. Hornady’s 1889 account refers to which species?
- A. bison
  - B. horses
  - C. oxen
  - D. cattle
44. In *My Husband was Seized with the Mania*, Harriet Noble described the multiple hardships, as well as a feeling of loneliness that came with living on the frontier. She particularly disliked going for weeks without a \_\_\_\_\_ to protect from wolves, Indians, and neighbors.
- A. sheriff
  - B. fence
  - C. rifle
  - D. door

45. The De Lomê Letter was penned by Don Enrique Dupuy de Lomê while serving as the \_\_\_\_\_ in 1898.
- A. Spanish Ambassador to the U.S.                      C. Minister of Commerce for Spain  
B. Foreign Minister of Spain                              D. Spanish Governor of Cuba

**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.

*“The transfer surprised everybody. Even the man who proposed the sale, Napoleon Bonaparte, had decided on it only a few weeks before. It thoroughly doubled the size of the United States...It cost \$15 million plus interest. It was no small sum; the federal budget at the time was under \$10 million. But Louisiana was no small place nor was Napoleon’s offer any small opportunity.”*

*-Walter Nugent, excerpt from Habits of Empire*

**The diplomatic wrangling and numerous events that lead to the eventual Louisiana Purchase dramatically altered the maps of three different nations. Describe the background, negotiations, and ramifications for Spain, France, and the United States leading up to and through the finalization of this historic land sale.**

**UNIVERSITY INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE  
SOCIAL STUDIES CONTEST**

**SET B • 2021**

**ANSWER KEY**

<b>Part I (1 point each)</b>	<b>Part II (2 points each)</b>	<b>Points contestants could mention in their essay:</b>		
1. D	21. B (pg. 185)	<p><b>Background</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•France had claims to the Louisiana territory until their defeat in the Seven Years War and the Treaty of Paris of 1763 ceded it to Spain</li> <li>•Spain controlled Louisiana with little impact on the fledgling U.S., until settlers began moving to Kentucky and Tennessee and needing access to the Mississippi River and down river ports.</li> <li>•The Treaty of San Lorenzo/Pinckney’s Treaty in 1795 established navigation rights and duty-free transport through the port of New Orleans</li> <li>•Napoleon came to power in France in 1799 and immediately looked to North America to extend his power</li> <li>•Carlos IV agreed to make France a barrier to the U.S. or the U.K. with the retrocession of Louisiana in the Treaty of San Ildefonso of 1801</li> <li>•France verbally agreed not to give the land to any other country</li> <li>•Napoleon suffered huge losses in Haiti/St.-Domingue due to a revolt. Troops he hoped to insert into Louisiana were killed by battle and disease or never able to leave Europe</li> <li>•In late 1802, Spain (still in control) denied U.S. access to New Orleans and some in Congress pushed for war before Spain reversed course months later</li> </ul> <p><b>Negotiations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• U.S. Minister to France Robert Livingston was negotiating with France’s Foreign Minister Charles Maurice de Talleyrand</li> <li>•James Monroe was sent as a special envoy to seek New Orleans (\$2 million) and if possible parts of Florida for up to \$10 million total</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Napoleon offered to sell the entire territory and had Minister of Treasury Francois Barbe-Marbois lead negotiations</li> <li>•The final price was negotiated in less than a month and announced in the U.S. on July 4, 1803</li> <li>•Spain, nor the French assembly, were consulted before Napoleon agreed</li> </ul> <p><b>Impacts:</b></p> <p><b>Spain</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Carlos IV was outraged and believed the sale defied the Treaty of Ildefonso</li> <li>•U.S. hopes of Monroe negotiating for West FL were sunk by the negative reaction</li> <li>•Spain finally dropped protests knowing they could only weakly defend New Orleans if attacked and feared the U.S. would seek more land if war broke out</li> <li>•The Adams-Onis Treaty of 1819 would need to settle some of the boundary issues the sale created</li> </ul> <p><b>France</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Paid off debts owed to Americans over naval attacks</li> <li>•Needed positive relations with U.S. in coming conflicts</li> <li>•Received much needed funds to fight the British</li> </ul> <p><b>United States</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•The constitutionality of the purchase was uncertain and went against Jefferson’s previous interpretations</li> <li>•The spread of slavery became much more realistic and would begin to dominate politics moving forward</li> <li>•Conflicts with the Native Americans would lead to removals and decades of Indian Wars</li> <li>•Portions of 15 states came from the new territory</li> <li>•The first significant population of foreign peoples would need to be incorporated</li> <li>•Exploration and interest moved to Pacific</li> </ul>	
2. C	22. D (pg. 197)			
3. C	23. B (pg. 212)			
4. A	24. C (pg. 70)			
5. B	25. D (pg. 90)			
6. C	26. D (pg. 81)			
7. A	27. A (pg. 106)			
8. B	28. B (pg. 254)			
9. B	29. D (pg. 305)			
10. A	30. D (pg. 84)			
11. B	31. A (pg. 26)			
12. B	32. A (pg. 298)			
13. D	33. C (pg. 24)			
14. C	34. D (pg. 335)			
15. C	35. C (pg. 7)			
16. D				<b>Part III (3 points each)</b>
17. C	36. D			
18. C	37. D			
19. C	38. C			
20. C	39. A			
	40. C			
	41. B			
	42. D			
	43. A			
	44. D			
	45. A			