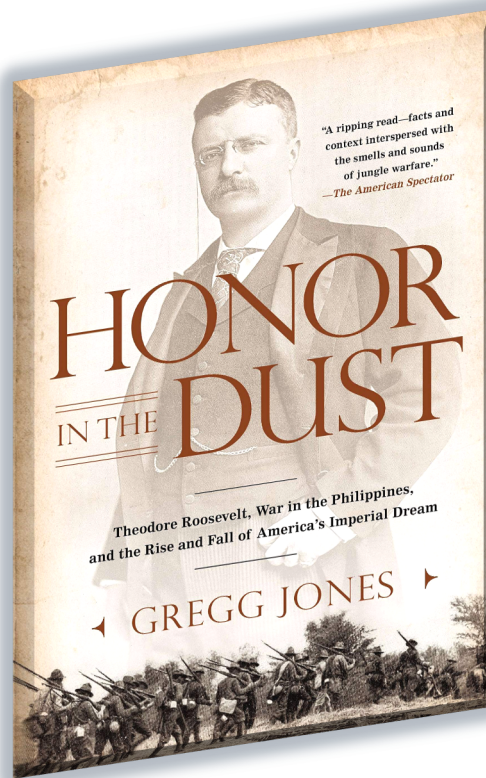




UNIVERSITY INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE

Social Studies

District • 2021



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**UNIVERSITY INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE
SOCIAL STUDIES CONTEST**

DISTRICT • SPRING 2021

Part I: General Knowledge

American Empire: Expansion, Imperialism, and Intervention

(1 point each)

1. The effort to annex Santo Domingo by U.S. President _____ was led by his Secretary of State, Hamilton Fish. A treaty was signed in 1869, but failed to gain ratification after a tie vote in the Senate the next year.

A. Ulysses Grant	C. Rutherford Hayes
B. Abraham Lincoln	D. James Garfield

2. The Gadsden Purchase is also referred to as the _____. The name of the agreement comes from the inclusion of parts of a fertile valley that extends from New Mexico to Texas.

A. Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo	C. Treaty of La Mesilla
B. De la Huerta Treaty	D. Ocampo Treaty

3. The site of the _____ was largely washed away by flooding in 1861. However, the efforts that took place there to establish a provisional government for the French-Canadian and U.S. settlers of the French Prairie in 1843 had long since created a lasting legacy. The provisional government would remain in effect until the area was incorporated into the U.S. as a territory in 1848.

A. Whitman Massacre	C. Champoeg Meetings
B. Bear Flag Republic	D. Oregon Dragoon Rebellion

4. William Jennings Bryan helped secure the Democratic nomination for Woodrow Wilson in 1912 after unsuccessfully serving as the party's nominee against Republican presidential nominees William McKinley and _____.

A. William Taft	C. Grover Cleveland
B. Benjamin Harrison	D. Theodore Roosevelt

5. Between 1905 and 1907, _____ ensured U.S. financial control in the Dominican Republic while avoiding, at least initially, both the costs and the enmity of creating a formal colony. The continued use of these displays of power, including the deployment of marines, was also central to involvement in Nicaragua between 1916 and 1933.

- A. gunboat diplomacy
- B. dollar diplomacy
- C. missionary diplomacy
- D. moral diplomacy

6. _____ served in the War of 1812, seized the New Mexico Territory, and completed the pacification of California during the Mexican-American War, but he was ultimately defeated by yellow fever after taking command of Veracruz, Mexico.

- A. Robert Stockton
- B. John Frémont
- C. Stephen Kearny
- D. Winfield Scott

7. During the California Gold Rush, Cornelius Vanderbilt used his Accessory Transit Company to transport people and products from the East Coast to San Francisco via _____. His activities in that country would lead to unsuccessful plans for a canal and the successful removal of a hostile government.

- A. Panama
- B. Costa Rica
- C. Colombia
- D. Nicaragua

- Elected “delegado” of the Cuban Revolutionary Party in 1892
- Writer of poetry and essays centered on the theme of liberty
- Died in battle during the Cuban War for Independence in 1895

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

- A. Máximo Gómez
- B. José Rizal
- C. José Martí
- D. Valeriano Weyler

9. *The Virginian* was a novel adapted by _____ from several short stories published from 1893 to 1902. The work had a massive influence on conceptions and iconography associated with the West and helped established the Western as a genre in print and film.

- A. Zane Grey
- B. Owen Wister
- C. William Cody
- D. David Halberstam

- Authored the Bayonet Constitution and became Minister of the Interior in 1887
- Named as envoy to the U.S. from the Provisional Government of Hawaii in 1893
- Owned the *Honolulu Advertiser*

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

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| A. David Wilcox | C. Lorrin Thurston |
| B. Sanford Dole | D. David Kalākaua |

11. Meetings between representatives of the independent states of the Western Hemisphere throughout the last two hundred years are collectively referred to as Pan-American conferences. At a meeting in Bogotá, Colombia in 1948, the Pan-American organization was restructured into the _____.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| A. United Nations American Delegation | C. South Atlantic Treaty Organization |
| B. Organization of American States | D. Western Republics Conference |

12. The Mormon Battalion pulled recruits largely from settlers waiting to emigrate to Utah from the area of Council Bluffs, Iowa. Veterans of the unit would end up settling, and developing areas throughout the West after their service in the _____.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| A. War of 1812 | C. U.S. Civil War |
| B. Mexican-American War | D. Texas Revolution |

- Born in Mecklenburg, North Carolina
- Known as the “Napoleon of the stump”
- First “dark horse” nominee in the history of the U.S. presidency

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

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| A. Henry Clay | C. James Polk |
| B. Andrew Jackson | D. Winfield Scott |

14. The administration of _____ oversaw numerous military interventions into Nicaragua, Mexico, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Cuba, Panama, and Honduras; notwithstanding, the President was still awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1919 for his leadership in the creation of the League of Nations.
- A. Franklin Roosevelt
B. William Taft
C. Theodore Roosevelt
D. Woodrow Wilson
15. From 1806 to 1807, _____ explored areas west of Missouri and entered New Mexico scouting the region around Santa Fe before his party was forced to leave the territory. The information he gathered led to an increase in discussions about expansion and possible annexations.
- A. Lansford Hastings
B. Zebulon Pike
C. Jedediah Smith
D. Kit Carson
16. In 1839, U.S. President Martin Van Buren sent Winfield Scott to calm the growing conflict known as the _____. Scott worked with the British to create a truce until a final settlement was created by the Webster-Ashburton Treaty in 1842.
- A. Green Mountain Rebellion
B. Patriot War
C. Fredonian Rebellion
D. Aroostook War
17. In January 1847, the _____ began when Mexican and Native forces broke into the home of Governor Charles Bent and scalped him before murdering him.
- A. Bear Flag Republic
B. Ghost Dance Movement
C. Great Intrusion
D. Taos Revolt
18. _____ represented Maine in the U.S. House of Representatives from 1877 until he resigned his seat and his position as Speaker of the House in 1899 to protest the McKinley administration's imperialist policies.
- A. Thomas Reed
B. George Hoar
C. James Blaine
D. William Jennings Bryan

19. The _____ Treaty was ratified on November 18, 1901 to officially annul the _____ of 1850 and granted the U.S. control over a possible canal across the Isthmus of Panama.
- A. Hay-Bunau-Varilla; Clayton-Bulwer Treaty
 - B. Hay-Herrán; Treaty of Cahuenga
 - C. Hay-Pauncefote; Clayton-Bulwer Treaty
 - D. Hay-Quesada; Treaty of Cahuenga
20. On June 15, 1898, the Anti-imperialist league formed to fight the possible U.S. annexation of _____ as an insular area citing a variety of economic, legal, racial, and moral arguments.
- A. Hawaii
 - B. the Philippines
 - C. Cuba
 - D. Sonora

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. In military terms, _____ was a minor skirmish with major implications. The U.S. forces showed they were more than a match for the Spanish army and it was precious validation for Theodore Roosevelt. His Rough Riders had proven beyond question their courage under fire.
- A. San Juan Heights
 - B. El Caney
 - C. Santiago Bay
 - D. Las Guásimas
22. According to *Honor in the Dust*, no one had done more to persuade President William McKinley that a war against Spain was not only moral but necessary than _____ and no one had done more to prepare the nation for victory.
- A. William Randolph Hearst
 - B. Henry Cabot Lodge
 - C. Elihu Root
 - D. Theodore Roosevelt
23. On August 4, 1900, a relief force of 20,000 soldiers representing the world's finest armies marched into the _____ countryside bound for _____. The force included troops from the U.S., Japan, France, Russia, Wales, Italy, and British and French colonies.
- A. Cuban; Havana
 - B. Chinese; Peking
 - C. Filipino; Manila
 - D. Manchurian; Port Arthur

24. On July 5, 1898, ____ announced his intention to vote for the annexation of Hawaii after twice refusing to commit to supporting the McKinley administration’s position. He insisted that he was not abandoning his opposition to foreign expansion because Hawaii was a special case.
- A. Charles Schurz
B. Henry Cabot Lodge
- C. Edward Atkinson
D. George Hoar
25. At the Home Market Club of Boston on February 4, 1899, three large portraits of George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, and the main speaker for the event hung over a one-word caption, “Liberators.” ____ would seek to defend the label in his address despite over 1,000 Filipinos being killed by U.S. soldiers in the previous twelve days.
- A. Elwell Otis
B. Samuel Young
- C. William McKinley
D. Arthur MacArthur
26. Upon his arrival in the Philippines, ____ received a frosty reception from General MacArthur. He also quickly found himself at odds with other people from the U.S. including a business that took out an ad in a local newspaper with a photograph of the president’s representative that read, “This is the cause of our leaving the Philippines.”
- A. Nelson Miles
B. William Taft
- C. Mark Hanna
D. William Jennings Bryan

“You have wasted six hundred millions of treasure. You have sacrificed nearly ten thousand American lives-the flower of our youth. You have devastated provinces. You have slain uncounted thousands of people you desire to benefit. You have established reconcentration camps...[and] succeeded in converting a people who three years ago were ready to kiss the hem of the garment of the American...into sullen and irreconcilable enemies, possessed of a hatred which centuries cannot eradicate.”

27. The above excerpt is from the last great address on the Philippines given by ____.
- A. George Hoar
B. Albert Beveridge
- C. Stephen Crane
D. Mark Twain
28. George Dewey ordered Edward Wood to open a dialogue with Emilio Aguinaldo. Aguinaldo pressed Wood for a statement about U.S. intentions towards the Philippines after Spain’s defeat. Wood replied, “The U.S., my general is a great and rich nation and neither needs nor desires ____.”
- A. colonies
B. your resources
- C. more wars
D. Filipino citizens

29. Though known as a friend of Filipinos in public, privately _____ disparaged Filipinos as “magnificent liars” who were “deceptive, venal, corrupt,” and utterly incapable of self-rule.
- A. John Pershing
B. Nelson Miles
C. Adna Chaffee
D. William Taft
30. _____ had begun the Civil War as a private and ended it as a brevet brigadier general. He was wounded three times in the same arm and earned five brevets for bravery. Over the next thirty-two years, his assignments ranged from fighting Native Americans to overseeing the nation’s new national park at Yellowstone.
- A. Samuel Young
B. Lloyd Wheaton
C. Joseph Wheeler
D. Henry Lawton
31. Momentum for Theodore Roosevelt’s candidacy as Vice President grew despite the strenuous objections of President McKinley’s close friend Senator _____, who pleaded with his fellow Republicans, “don’t any of you realize that there’s only one life between this madman and the presidency?”
- A. Charles Dawes
B. Henry Cabot Lodge
C. Garret Hobart
D. Mark Hanna
32. After Arthur MacArthur announced his harsh new policy in December 1900, U.S. troops encouraged the already severe tendencies of their Filipino allies such as the _____ Scouts and native militias like the Guardia de Honor, notorious for its use of torture.
- A. Gordon
B. Macabebe
C. Mindanaon
D. Tagalog
33. Which of the following is not located on Luzon?
- A. Vigan
B. Malolos
C. Manila
D. Igaras
34. On February 17, 1902, during a White House meeting _____ showed President Roosevelt the draft letter he had written to Elihu Root, alleging systematic brutality by U.S. soldiers in the Philippines. He vowed to end the abuses if the president would send him to the islands.
- A. Leonard Wood
B. Henry Kingsbury
C. Nelson Miles
D. Joseph Rawlins

35. _____ arrived in Washington to take his seat as a new U.S. senator and immediately lobbied for a seat on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, but had to settle for a spot on the Committee on the Philippines. President McKinley believed the new senator “was tiresome” and “hurting his standing [with] unwise methods of securing recognition.”
- A. John Long
B. Herbert Welsh
C. Robert Hughes
D. Albert Beveridge

Part III: Supplemental Readings
(3 points each)

36. The Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty of 1903 granted the U.S. the right to “act as if it were sovereign” in the Canal Zone until an agreement in 1977 set up a transfer of control back to Panama to take place on December 31, _____.
- A. 2003
B. 1999
C. 1979
D. 2027
37. The _____ declared that neither the U.S. nor Britain will ever “fortify or colonize” any part of Central America.
- A. Monroe Doctrine
B. Clayton-Bulwer Treaty
C. Treaty of Paris
D. Hay-Pauncefote Treaty
38. The *Circular Addressed to Benevolent Ladies of the United States* dealt mainly with the issue of _____.
- A. expanding slavery into the territories
B. annexing Texas
C. removing Natives from their lands
D. supporting Cuban independence
39. In *The Hawaiian Situation*, Eugene Tyler Chamberlain argues that the support for the removal of Queen Lili’uokalani in Hawaii by some U.S. representatives should be reversed much like the British did after the removal of _____ in 1843.
- A. King Kalākaua
B. Queen Kapi’olani
C. King Kamehameha III
D. King Lunalilo

40. After hearing the case of *Cherokee Nation v. Georgia*, the U.S. Supreme Court declined to rule on the merits of the case because it deemed the Cherokee Nation was ____.
- A. under the jurisdiction of Georgia
 - B. a domestic dependent nation
 - C. a foreign state
 - D. an unincorporated territory
41. In “*For Oregon!*” *Settlers from Illinois Describe the New Territory*, emigrants from Illinois describe their experiences after leaving for the prospects of healthier and sometimes wealthier lives in Oregon. Most of the letters come from settlers of the ____.
- A. Willamette Valley
 - B. Pacific Coast
 - C. Central Oregon Foothills
 - D. Columbia Plateau
42. After a raid on Columbus, New Mexico by Francisco Villa, Woodrow Wilson’s Secretary of State, Robert Lansing, sought to frame the U.S. response as ____ rather than an intervention.
- A. an effort to clean up the country
 - B. legal war of reprisal
 - C. the defense of American territory
 - D. humanitarian aid to Mexico
43. The Joint Resolution to Provide for Annexing the Hawaiian Island to the U.S. of 1898 decreed that no further immigration of ____ people would be allowed into the islands or into the rest of the U.S. by way of the islands.
- A. Non-European
 - B. Chinese
 - C. Japanese
 - D. Filipino

“Our own right to self-government is no more sacred than the right of the...ignorant...to govern themselves. If they prefer a monarchy, feeble and inefficient though it may be, it is their business, and not ours. But it is claimed that the provisional government is one composed of Christians... We have no more right to interfere on this ground with the government... than we have to interfere with the government of China or Japan or Turkey, none of which are Christian...and none of which,...are any more just to the subjects of such governments.”

44. The above excerpt is from William Springer’s essay on the situation in ____.
- A. Hawaii
 - B. the Philippines
 - C. Texas
 - D. Nicaragua

45. _____ originated from the plaintiff not wanting to pay duties on oranges brought into the Port of New York, but the opinions issued as part of the Supreme Court’s 5-4 decision addressed much larger issues such as if the Constitution applies to all U.S. territory.

- A. *DeLima v. Bidwell*
- B. *Gonzales v. Williams*

- C. *Downes v. Bidwell*
- D. *Balzac v. Porto Rico*

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 Monroe Doctrine and its purposes have always provided both justification and an explanation for most American interventionist measures. From its establishment in 1823 throughout all the important moments in modern history, the invocation of the Monroe Doctrine and the assumptions underlying it provided policy makers with the justification needed for acting on behalf of what they conceived as being a strategic or economic interest for the United States. ‘Like a cat with nine lives, the Monroe Doctrine has died many times since its first articulation, only to reemerge in slightly different forms at different historical moment.’”

excerpt from A Different View, May 2015, IAPSS (International Association of Political Science Students)

The Monroe Doctrine has evolved from a brash statement of assumed power to a centerpiece of a hegemon’s policy to an aging statement of questionable relevance. Discuss the qualities of major interpretations, extensions, and applications of the doctrine and related U.S. foreign policy in the Western Hemisphere from 1823 to 1934.

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ANSWER KEY

Part I (1 point each)	Part II (2 points each)	Points contestants could mention in their essay:	
1. A	21. D (pg. 72)	Promulgation-1850s	• Taft and his Sec. of State Philander Knox crafted their Dollar Diplomacy “substituting dollars for bullets” that was used starting in 1911
2. C	22. D (pg. 19)	• Crafted by Sec. of State John Quincy Adams w/ UK support, but released unilaterally Dec. 2, 1823	• Taft used it to support regime changes in LA, but resentment did not subside and military actions followed in some cases
3. C	23. B (pg. 182)	• Declared U.S. wouldn’t interfere in European affairs	
4. A	24. D (pg. 159)	• U.S. would not interfere in existing colonies	Wilson-FDR
5. A	25. C (pg. 154)	• No future colonization of the W. Hemisphere would be tolerated	• Wilson rejected Dollar Diplomacy and presented Moral Diplomacy to assist countries that followed policies aligned with U.S. beliefs
6. C	26. B (pg. 195)	• European interference in any Western nation would be considered an act against the U.S.	• Wilson intervened twice during the Mexican Revolution with an expedition of Northern Mexico in 1916, an occupation of Veracruz in 1914, and also worked to undermine unfavorable leaders
7. D	27. A (pg. 321)	• largely ignored	• Wilson continued the trend started with TR to use military interventions and long-term occupations to assert U.S. interests numerous times in Cuba, the Dominican, Honduras, Haiti, Nicaragua, and beyond
8. C	28. A (pg. 45)	• U.S. did not invoke for UK invasion of Falklands in 1833	• WWI and the League of Nations lessened the implied freedom of unilateral activity and spheres of influence
9. B	29. D (pg. 223)	• Polk referenced it to rebuke UK & Spanish interests in OR, CA, & Mexico	• Wilson discussed a “good neighbor policy,” without following through in practice
10. C	30. A (pg. 129)	1860s-1900	• Harding-Hoover continued some occupations, but reduced new assertions of the Monroe Doctrine
11. B	31. D (pg. 187)	• Lincoln pressured France to withdraw its support of Maximilian I in Mexico	• FDR issued his Good Neighbor Policy in 1934 to focus on reciprocal exchanges between the U.S. and LA
12. B	32. B (pg. 215)	• After the Civil War troops were available to mobilize to the border and France withdrew support	• The same year the Platt Amendment was annulled and the occupation of Haiti ended
13. C	33. D (pg. 96)	• Grover Cleveland expanded the doctrine’s use to pressure UK into arbitration in its border dispute with Venezuela in 1895 and the doctrine gained more credence amongst other powers	• The U.S. used the Organization of American States to further U.S. policies in LA
14. D	34. C (pg. 274)	Roosevelt-Taft	
15. B	35. D (pg. 168)	• The Platt Amendment explicitly allowed the U.S. to intervene in Cuban affairs after their independence from Spain following the Spanish-American War of 1898	
16. D		• 1904’s Roosevelt Corollary allowed for U.S. intervention in internal affairs in Latin America (LA) if a country committed any acts deemed dangerous to U.S. interests	
17. D	Part III (3 points each)	• TR asserted a police power to correct controversies in LA especially if European interests were involved	
18. A	36. B		
19. C	37. B		
20. B	38. C		
	39. C		
	40. B		
	41. A		
	42. C		
	43. B		
	44. A		
	45. C		