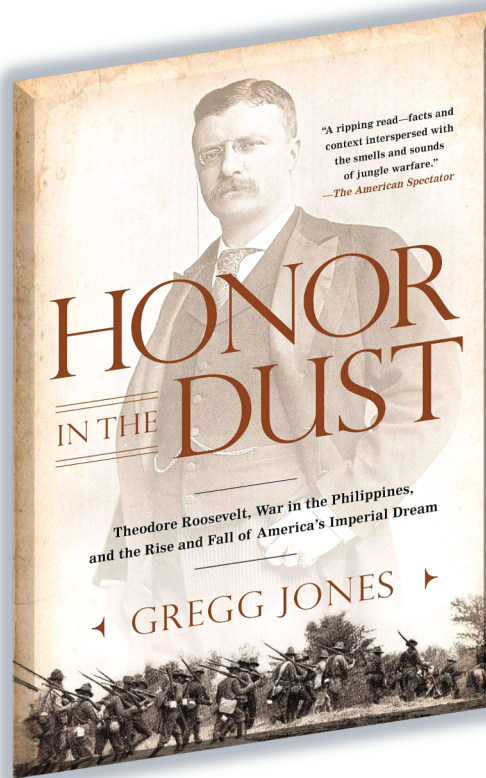




UNIVERSITY INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE

Social Studies

Region • 2021



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**UNIVERSITY INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE
SOCIAL STUDIES CONTEST**

REGION • SPRING 2021

Part I: General Knowledge

American Empire: Expansion, Imperialism, and Intervention

(1 point each)

1. The _____ led to the worst economic depression the U.S. had known up to that point in history, brought an end to the Gilded Age, gave the Populist Party more prominence, and significantly slowed the rampant speculation and movement in western lands.

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| A. Panic of 1837 | C. 1880's boom-bust cycle |
| B. Land Bubble of 1867 | D. Panic of 1893 |

- Pioneering war correspondent during the Mexican-American War
- Believed by some to have coined the term “manifest destiny”
- Helped arrange and traveled on a secret peace mission to Mexico in 1846
- Died at sea en route to Santo Domingo in 1878

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

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| A. Helen Hunt Jackson | C. John O'Sullivan |
| B. Jane Cazneau | D. Nicolas Trist |

3. During the _____ on December 29, 1890, an estimated 250 to 300 Miniconjou Indians were killed, nearly half of whom were women and children. Despite Nelson Miles stripping the lead officer of the attack, James Forsyth, of his command, a subsequent investigation deemed him innocent and 20 cavalry men involved received the Congressional Medal of Honor.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Wounded Knee Massacre | C. Sand Creek Massacre |
| B. Fetterman Massacre | D. Yellow Creek Massacre |

4. The Organic Act of _____ signed on August 1, 1950 made all Chamorros in the territory U.S. citizens. The residents do not have the right to vote in U.S. elections, but they were eventually granted a delegate to the House of Representatives that can hold a seat on committees.

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| A. the Virgin Islands | C. Puerto Rico |
| B. American Samoa | D. Guam |

5. In 1830, the experienced fur trapper _____ became one of the first to bring wagons from St. Louis to the Rocky Mountains and helped popularize the use of the Oregon Trail. He retired from trapping two years later and founded what would eventually become Fort Laramie near the South Pass.
- A. Jedediah Smith
B. William Sublette
C. Jim Bridger
D. Lansford Hastings
6. _____ was a buffalo hunter, Army scout, and Pony Express rider, but perhaps his most enduring accomplishment was his role in popularizing sensationalized conceptions about the American West through his tours around the world.
- A. Samuel Brannan
B. William Cody
C. Kit Carson
D. David Payne
7. The _____ resulted in the death of over 230 Native Americans and was a chief cause of the subsequent Arapaho-Cheyenne war. It is also known as the Chivington Massacre named for the commander of the Colorado volunteers responsible for the attack.
- A. Wounded Knee Massacre
B. Fetterman Massacre
C. Sand Creek Massacre
D. Yellow Creek Massacre
8. An expedition which bears the name of its leader, _____ was an early attempt by white settlers to capture Texas from Spain. Residents of Natchez, Mississippi were upset about the newly signed Adams-Onís Treaty and declared independence in Nacogdoches in 1819, but were only able to keep it for a few months.
- A. James Long
B. William Walker
C. Ira Allen
D. William Smith
9. Originally the _____ was stated to be, “all of that part of the U.S. west of the Mississippi, and not within the states of Missouri and Louisiana, or the Territory of Arkansas,” but was never an organized territory and ceased to exist in 1907.
- A. Indian Territory
B. Jefferson Territory
C. Louisiana Purchase
D. Kansas-Nebraska Land Grant

10. An 1839 stagecoach accident that removed _____ from active duty in the U.S. Navy was a blessing in disguise for the realms of transportation, hydrography, and oceanography. From his position in the Depot of Charts and Instruments, he greatly advanced the mapping of winds and currents and eventually published the first modern oceanographic text.
- A. Matthew Fontaine Maury
 B. Zebulon Pike
 C. John Wesley Powell
 D. Cornelius Vanderbilt
11. Despite his success in finally getting the Mexican government to agree to terms, President James Polk was outraged that _____ defied his orders to return to the U.S. and end negotiations. Polk agreed to send the treaty to the Senate, but refused to pay his negotiator for his time in Mexico after the order to return.
- A. Archibald Gillespie
 B. Winfield Scott
 C. Walter Scott
 D. Nicolas Trist
12. On March 1, 1954, four Puerto Ricans open fired onto the floor of the chamber of the U.S. House of Representatives wounding five members. They sought to bring attention to their demands for _____.
- A. a vote on statehood
 B. the removal of military bases
 C. immediate independence
 D. improved working conditions
- Led operations against Geronimo and Chiricahua Apache in late 1880s
 - Promoted by Theodore Roosevelt to general from the rank of captain in 1906
 - Served as governor of the Moro Province in the Philippines from 1909-1913
 - Named commander of the U.S.-Mexican border in 1917
13. All of the above statements describe which of the following individuals?
- A. Arthur Conger
 B. Frederick Funston
 C. John Jay Pershing
 D. Walter Reed
14. The Samoan Crisis of the late 1880s was a struggle, largely between the U.S. and _____, for influence over the islands.
- A. France
 B. Spain
 C. Japan
 D. Germany

15. A reporter and an artist, _____ was known for capturing life-like images of the American West in illustrations, paintings, and sculptures. Perhaps his best known sculpture, *The Bronco Buster*, was purported to be presented to Theodore Roosevelt by members of the Rough Riders.

- A. Frederic Remington
- B. William Randolph Hearst
- C. Owen Wister
- D. Richard Harding Davis

- Panic of 1837 begins after federal funds are removed from the Bank of the U.S.
- Opposed the annexation of Texas
- Armed clashes known as the Aroostook War occur along the Maine border
- Second Seminole War continues as natives refuse to adhere to the Indian Removal Act

16. All of the above statements describe the administration of President _____.

- A. Andrew Jackson
- B. William Henry Harrison
- C. Martin Van Buren
- D. John Quincy Adams

17. The idea for what became the Patriot War of East Florida began the year after the successful rebellion in West Florida. President _____ secretly supported an effort by Georgians to invade the area, but after they failed to capture St. Augustine, the administration withdrew its support and sought to repair relations with Spain.

- A. John Quincy Adams
- B. James Monroe
- C. James Madison
- D. Andrew Jackson

18. The most severe forms of _____ generally occur in the tropics and can be caused by bacteria or an amoeba. It is transmitted through the ingestion of food or water that has been contaminated by the feces of a human carrier. Transmission often occurs when infected individuals handle food with unwashed hands.

- A. cholera
- B. dysentery
- C. yellow fever
- D. malaria

19. In the words of William Appleman Williams, _____ thesis “rolled through universities and into popular literature like a tidal wave.” It has been called “the single most influential interpretation of the American past,” but its author, who was one of the first professional historians trained in the U.S., believed that all historical interpretation was shaped by present concerns.

- A. Josiah Strong’s
- B. Frederick Jackson Turner’s
- C. Walter Scott’s
- D. Alfred Thayer Mahan’s

- | | |
|------|--|
| I. | Republic of Vermont ceases to be independent and is admitted as a U.S. state |
| II. | Formal annexation of the Midway Islands |
| III. | Enabling Act allows North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and Washington to become states |
| IV. | U.S. pays \$25 million for Danish West Indies |

20. Select the answer that puts the items listed above in the correct chronological order.

- | | | | |
|----|----------------|----|----------------|
| A. | I, IV, III, II | C. | I, II, III, IV |
| B. | I, III, IV, II | D. | IV, I, III, II |

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. William Jennings Bryan was known for his powerful speeches and had been one of the first presidential candidates to personally travel on the campaign trail. He was affectionately known as the _____ and attracted enthusiastic crowds in his 1896 losing effort.

- | | | | |
|----|-------------------------|----|----------------|
| A. | Old Man of the Plains | C. | Great Commoner |
| B. | Silver Tongued Preacher | D. | People's Pope |

22. During Spanish rule, Manuel Tinio, Felipe Agoncillo, and Emilio Aguinaldo developed their insurrection tactics as part of an underground revolutionary group called the _____

- | | | | |
|----|-----------------|----|-----------|
| A. | Guerra Chiquita | C. | Katipunan |
| B. | Peanut Club | D. | Caudillo |

23. Following the election of 1900, Theodore Roosevelt lectured the President of Harvard, Charles Eliot, about the U.S.'s duty to stay in the Philippines and mentioned to a former Rough Rider officer that, "the one position that I should like to have had," was that of _____.

- | | | | |
|----|-------------------------------------|----|--------------------------------------|
| A. | Ambassador to the Manila Consulate | C. | a field command of his own division |
| B. | governor-general of the Philippines | D. | a naval command in the Pacific Fleet |

24. _____ was described as moonfaced and mustachioed, and was a lawyer who was arrested and tortured by the Spanish for his support of the independence movement in 1896. Upon his release, he joined Aguinaldo's staff and was eventually appointed the commander over Samar and Leyte.

- | | | | |
|----|----------------|----|-------------------|
| A. | Vicente Lukbán | C. | Joveniano Ealdama |
| B. | Allyn Capron | D. | Valeriano Weyler |

25. Albert Beveridge had been frustrated by what he saw as the failure of the U.S. to aggressively compete with Britain and Germany for colonies and overseas markets. He believed the success of the nation depended on global competition and that _____ would be the battleground and _____ would be the grand prize.
- A. the Mediterranean; Africa
B. Asia; China
C. Europe; the Pacific
D. Latin America; a canal
26. When Elwell Otis assumed command of the Philippines in the summer of 1898, he assured the War Department that he could conquer the islands with thirty thousand men. By the next year, he realized he would need as many as forty thousand men and also had to admit that he had been wrong about his predictions that _____.
- A. locals would begin to volunteer for militias
B. free elections would be held by Christmas
C. Manila would resemble a mid-American capital
D. a majority of state volunteers would reenlist
27. Nelson Miles devastating report on atrocities committed by U.S. troops in the Philippines reported new allegations about the Batangas campaign and raised the issue that higher authorities knew of the activities. The release of the report by the respected war hero _____.
- A. led to the conviction of Robert Howze
B. created a new media firestorm
C. made no difference
D. resulted in Elihu Root's resignation
28. The results of the _____ on July 3, 1898 ended the threat to William Shafter's army and effectively concluded the war in Cuba.
- A. Battle of Cárdenas
B. Battle of Santiago Bay
C. Battle of Guantánamo Bay
D. Battle of San Juan Hill
29. By 1900, Theodore Roosevelt had expanded his list of correspondents to include a number of U.S. officers in the Philippines including his former commander in Cuba, _____. In one letter, the General suggested that Elwell Otis be replaced by Henry Lawton as commander in the Philippines, and Roosevelt replied that he would do all he could to make a change in command.
- A. William Shafter
B. Samuel Young
C. Joseph Wheeler
D. Leonard Wood

30. On February 19, 1902, President Roosevelt seized the national headlines and diverted attention away from the issue of military cruelties in the Philippines. His Attorney General, Philander Knox announced _____.
- A. an antitrust lawsuit to break up Northern Securities
 - B. the desegregation of the Federal workforce
 - C. arrests of three U.S. senators on bribery charges
 - D. the approval of the sale of U.S. Steel
31. On June 20, 1900, German diplomat Baron von Ketteler proceeded to the foreign office in Peking to speak with Chinese officials about their demand that all foreigners leave the city. As he approached the office, _____.
- A. he was thrown from his horse by mortar shells
 - B. he was assassinated by a group of Chinese soldiers
 - C. he was taken hostage by a band of Boxer militia
 - D. he inadvertently gave away the position of diplomatic families
32. After finding the location of Emilio Aguinaldo from a captured courier, _____ devised a plan where he and four other officers would pose as prisoners led by disguised Macabebe Scouts in order to gain entrance to Aguinaldo's headquarters.
- A. David Dixon Porter
 - B. Frederick Funston
 - C. Edwin Forbes Glenn
 - D. Arthur Conger
33. In his first four months in office, Theodore Roosevelt antagonized many of his anti-imperialist opponents by vowing to construct a canal across Central America and outraged Southern whites by inviting _____ to dine at the White House.
- A. W.E.B. Dubois
 - B. Frederick Douglass
 - C. Booker T. Washington
 - D. Ida B. Wells
34. While George Dewey drew praise from around the world, William Shafter was receiving increasingly negative press for the lack of progress towards an invasion of Cuba. One of the main reasons for delay was President McKinley's _____.
- A. decision to wait until after the rainy season
 - B. renewed hope in a negotiated peace
 - C. fear of attacks from the Spanish fleet
 - D. efforts to remove Shafter as commander

"[The General's] example has bred many imitators, and many ghastly additions to our history: the torturing of Filipinos by the awful 'water-cure,' for instance, to make them confess-what? Truth? Or lies? How can one know which it is they are telling? For under unendurable pain a man confesses anything that is required of him, true or false, and his evidence is worthless."

35. The above excerpt is from a scathing indictment of the use of the water cure by U.S. troops written by Mark Twain, entitled "*A Defense of General _____*."

- A. *Aguinaldo*
- B. *Lawton*
- C. *Funston*
- D. *Waller*

Part III: Supplemental Readings
(3 points each)

36. In W.H. Prather's *The Indian Ghost Dance and War*, he described the Hotchkiss barking. The Hotchkiss was a powerful mobile artillery gun that played a major part in the _____.

- A. Wounded Knee Massacre
- B. Fetterman Massacre
- C. Sand Creek Massacre
- D. Yellow Creek Massacre

37. The _____ was derided as Seward's Folly and resulted in the U.S. paying of \$7.2 million to the Empire of Russia.

- A. Oregon Treaty
- B. St. Petersburg Accord
- C. Treaty of Portsmouth
- D. Alaskan Purchase Treaty

38. On February 8, 1887, "An Act to Provide for the Allotment of Lands in Severalty to Indians on the Various Reservations," also known as the _____ or General Allotment Act was passed by Congress. The act divided reservations into plots to force an individualistic agrarian lifestyle on tribes in an attempt to promote assimilation into white culture.

- A. Curtis Act
- B. Enabling Act
- C. Dawes Act
- D. Indian Removal Act

39. According to the Treaty of Paris of 1898, inhabitants of ceded territory that were native to Spain could choose to remain Spanish or gain the new nationality of the territory in which they lived. The political status of people that were natives of the territories ceded to the U.S. was _____.

- A. to be determined by Congress
- B. put to a vote after two years
- C. decided by a presidential commission
- D. set by Article I of the U.S. Constitution

“The strong desire to establish peace with Mexico on liberal and honorable terms, and the readiness of this Government to...adjust our boundary and other causes...as would lead to permanent relations of the most friendly nature, induced me...to seek...diplomatic relations between the two countries. – The Mexican Government not only refused to receive [the U.S. representative]...but after a long continued series of menaces have at last invaded our territory and shed the blood of our fellow citizens on our own soil.”

40. The above excerpt is from a message delivered to the U.S. Congress by ____.
- A. James Polk
B. Nicholas Trist
C. James Buchanan
D. Winfield Scott
41. The Ostend Manifesto was a communication from three U.S. diplomats sent from Belgium to Secretary of State _____ in 1854 discussing plans to acquire Cuba even if by force.
- A. Franklin Pierce
B. William Seward
C. William Marcy
D. James Buchanan

“The work must be done; we cannot escape our responsibility; and if we are worth our salt, we shall be glad of the chance to do the work...Above all, let us... face the responsibilities with proper seriousness, courage, and high resolve. We must demand the highest order of integrity and ability in our public men who are to grapple with these new problems. We must hold to a rigid accountability those public servants who show unfaithfulness to the interests of the nation or inability to rise to the high level of the new demands upon our strength.”

42. The above excerpt is from a speech by New York Governor, _____ in Chicago, Illinois in 1899.
- A. William McKinley
B. Theodore Roosevelt
C. Albert Beveridge
D. George Hoar
43. Article 4 Section 3 of the U.S. Constitution decrees that no new state can be formed from parts of other states without consent from _____ and Congress.
- A. a supermajority of a territorial convention
B. the Chief Executive
C. three-fourths of the sitting Cabinet
D. the legislatures of the states involved
44. *An Act proposing to the State of Texas the Establishment of her Northern and Western Boundaries, the Relinquishment by the said State of all Territory claimed by her exterior to said Boundaries, and of all her Claims upon the United States, and to establish a territorial Government for New Mexico* is one of the five main components of the _____.
- A. Missouri Compromise
B. Compromise of 1850
C. Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo
D. Gadsden Purchase

45. In his seminal work about the importance of a strong navy, Alfred Thayer Mahan not only urged growing the size of the country's fleet, but also adding _____. Otherwise, the warships would "be like land birds, unable to fly far from their own shores."
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| A. colonies in Asia | C. treaties of mutual trade and security |
| B. coaling stations and naval bases | D. Marines as occupying forces |

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 China crisis had seized America's attention like a streaking comet, but Republican and Democratic strategists remained convinced that another subject would decide the presidential election of 1900. 'The Philippines [will] be the paramount and dominating issue of the campaign,' President McKinley had privately predicted in May. Democrats concurred at their national convention six weeks later, proclaiming imperialism 'the paramount issue of the campaign.'"
-Excerpt from Honor in the Dust by Gregg Jones

The presidential election of 1900 was anticipated as a referendum not only on the U.S. actions in the Philippines, but on the rapid expansion of the U.S. overseas during the past few years in general and the future role of imperialism specifically. The actual outcome seemed to fall short of such expectations. Describe the major figures, issues, and events of the campaign and election with an emphasis on how they relate to U.S. imperialism.

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ANSWER KEY

Part I (1 point each)	Part II (2 points each)	Points contestants could mention in their essay:	
1. D	21. C (pg. 190)	<p>Figures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •President McKinley was the incumbent and he chose to repeat his front porch campaign style from 1896 • VP Garret Hobart had died the previous Nov. and T. Roosevelt became a favorite to replace him • TR campaigned heavily (673 speeches) saying the election was the most important since the U.S. Civil War and William Jennings Bryan would lead to ruin •George Hoar endorsed McKinley avoiding an inter-party fight between imperialist and anti. factions •Bryan campaigned personally in 1896 and repeated his novel approach with over 600 speeches •The campaign seemed to be a contest between Bryan and TR •Elihu Root worked from the War Dept. to minimize fallout from events in the Philippines and connect rebel activity to support for Dems. He ordered Gen. MacArthur to increase censorship and his removal was discussed. •MacArthur planned to use even more aggressive tactics if the GOP won the election •Sen. Mark Hanna worked to end strikes and gain donations to help McKinley •Mark Twain’s anti-imperialism writings gained national attention •Emilio Aguinaldo tried to use the election year to pressure the U.S. with attacks <p>Issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The Spanish-American War and Hawaiian annexation were generally popular, but the quagmire in the Philippines was hotly debated •Letters from soldiers and reports from the Philippines by observers brought attention 	to attacks on civilians and abuses by the military
2. B	22. C (pg. 101)		•Free silver and regulations were still important to Dem. voters
3. A	23. B (pg. 199)		• TR linked expansion to increases in prosperity
4. D	24. A (pg. 226)		•Business regulation and labor issues grew in importance for Bryan and the Dem. anti-imperialism coalition crumbled
5. B	25. B (pg. 93)		Events
6. B	26. D (pg. 124)		•RNC was held in Philadelphia, PA in July
7. C	27. C (pg. 346)		•DNC was in Kansas City, MO in July and imperialism was the main issue, but the war was not condemned due to some favoring expansion to new markets
8. A	28. B (pg. 86)		•Adlai Stevenson was nominated for VP
9. A	29. B (pg. 165)		•Bryan accepted the nomination with a speech in Indianapolis that called for Filipino independence and led to an endorsement of the Anti-Imperialists
10. A	30. A (pg. 278)		•McKinley felt the momentum from Bryan’s speech could not be overcome and made plans to increase troops in the Philippines before he left office
11. D	31. C (pg. 177)		•Battles in Marinduque and Laguna in Sept. were 2 of the worst U.S. defeats of the war and nearly 5 soldiers died daily in the first half of 1900
12. C	32. B (pg. 216)		•PA coal miners were threatening to strike and unrest in mining states was on the rise along with unemployment nationally
13. C	33. C (pg. 269)		Outcome
14. D	34. C (pg. 51)		•GOP won with 51.7% to 45.5% in popular vote & 292 to 155 in electoral college
15. A	35. C (pg. 358)		•Dems won the South and some mining states
16. C			•TR had switched focus to domestic prosperity and Bryan’s “radicalism” to secure the East and Midwest
17. C	Part III (3 points each)		• Imperialism failed to become the defining issue
18. B	36. A		
19. B	37. D		
20. C	38. C		
	39. A		
	40. A		
	41. C		
	42. B		
	43. D		
	44. B		
	45. B		