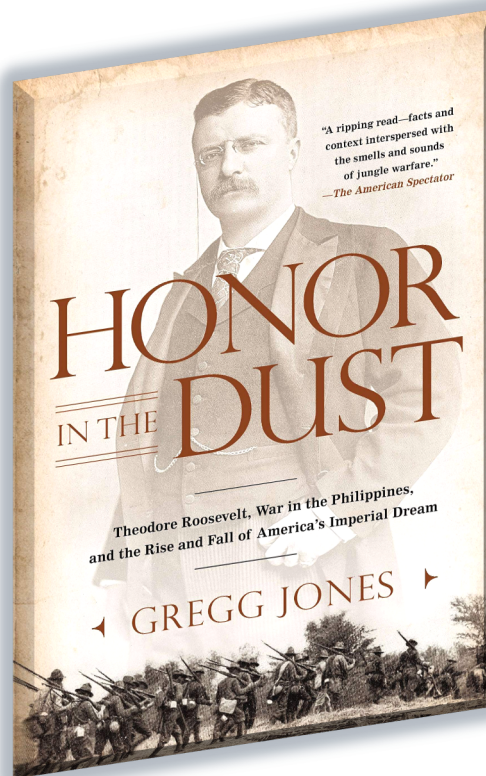




UNIVERSITY INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE

# Social Studies

State • 2021



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**UNIVERSITY INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE  
SOCIAL STUDIES CONTEST**

STATE • SPRING 2021

**Part I: General Knowledge**

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

**(1 point each)**

1. The Foraker Act, also known as the Organic Act of 1900 established direct \_\_\_\_\_ control in Puerto Rico.  

A. civilian	C. native
B. military	D. Congressional
  
2. In 1905, various Indian Nations living in what is now eastern Oklahoma attempted to form a separate state named \_\_\_\_\_.  

A. Sequoyah	C. Jefferson
B. Franklin	D. Deseret
  
3. The theory of \_\_\_\_\_ supported by people such as Herbert Spencer and William Graham Sumner was used as a philosophical rationalization for imperialist, colonialist, and racist policies, sustaining belief in Anglo-Saxon or Aryan cultural and biological superiority.  

A. settler colonialism	C. Manifest Destiny
B. social Darwinism	D. neocolonialism
  
4. The classification of the Great Plains as “the Great American Desert” is traced back to the assertions of \_\_\_\_\_, after he explored what became Nebraska and Oklahoma in 1820. He considered the area “almost wholly unfit for cultivation” and basically uninhabitable.  

A. Zebulon Pike	C. Stephen H. Long
B. John C. Frémont	D. Lansford Hastings
  
5. In 1845, \_\_\_\_\_ was sent to Mexico by President Polk to secure territorial concessions and avert war with Mexico. He was never officially received by the Mexican government and returned to the U.S. without making any significant progress on either of his goals.  

A. James Buchanan	C. John Slidell
B. Narciso López	D. Nicholas Trist

6. A chance encounter with explorer John C. Frémont led to \_\_\_\_\_ becoming a guide on Frémont’s government-financed explorations of the West. These expeditions included entering California and eventually resulted in the group’s involvement in what became the Bear Flag Revolt.
- A. Kit Carson  
B. Stephen Kearny  
C. Joseph Walker  
D. William Cody
7. The Reclamation Act of 1902 sponsored by Francis Newlands was instrumental in making areas of western U.S. states more inhabitable and successful through the support of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. housing developments  
B. road and bridge construction  
C. telegraph and telephone expansion  
D. irrigation projects
8. In 1846, Samuel Brannan was put in charge of creating a settlement for Mormons in sparsely populated \_\_\_\_\_, but found the territory to be full of other unforeseen opportunities. He was excommunicated by the Mormon church and for a time was the wealthiest man in the state due to his business efforts and his ability to entice others to move to the area.
- A. Utah  
B. Iowa  
C. Oregon  
D. California
9. Thomas Jefferson stated that President Monroe’s 1812 plan for the acquisition of parts of \_\_\_\_\_ was a “mere matter of marching.” However, the three-pronged invasion resulted in what one newspaper called nothing but “disaster, defeat, disgrace and ruin.”
- A. Mexico  
B. Canada  
C. Florida  
D. Oregon
10. The Mexican Border War was a series of disputes and military actions along the boundary between the U.S. and Mexico during the Mexican Revolution. The conflict lasted for most of a decade and was a continued distraction for the administration of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Theodore Roosevelt  
B. William McKinley  
C. Franklin Roosevelt  
D. Woodrow Wilson
11. The \_\_\_\_\_ epidemics theory proposed by Alfred Crosby contends that previously unknown diseases brought in by colonizers, explorers, or other representatives of foreign people into a new area caused massive population declines in places such as North America.
- A. virgin soil  
B. new world  
C. germ colony  
D. Columbian

12. On January 15, 1777, delegates in Westminster declared independence from England and the colony of New York. Delegates first named the independent state \_\_\_\_\_ before finally settling on the name Vermont. One month later, a constitution was adopted. It was the first written national constitution in North America and also the first to prohibit slavery.
- A. North York  
B. New Connecticut  
C. New England  
D. Acadia
13. By 1879, American settlers seeking property in what was then the \_\_\_\_\_ Territory organized bands that came to be known as “Boomers.” Most were ejected, but their persistent pressure led to Congressionally approved land runs that opened about half of the land to settlement and resulted in the creation of a new territory by 1890.
- A. Oklahoma  
B. Kansas  
C. Oregon  
D. Indian
14. The Johnston Atoll and Baker, Howland, and Jarvis Islands are all unincorporated territories of the U.S. originally claimed under the terms of the \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Monroe Doctrine  
B. Curtis Act  
C. Guano Act  
D. Open Door Policy
15. \_\_\_\_\_ was a Scottish author who is often considered the inventor and greatest writer of historical novels. The themes of his works, including a focus on individual heroic action, had a formative effect on several U.S. leaders such as Theodore Roosevelt and Henry Cabot Lodge.
- A. Owen Wister  
B. Walter Scott  
C. Rudyard Kipling  
D. Matthew Fontaine Maury
16. In 1830, the *Cherokee Phoenix* wrote, "Our neighbors who regard no law and pay no respects to the laws of humanity are now reaping a plentiful harvest... We are an abused people," referring to the Great Intrusion set off the year before in \_\_\_\_\_ by the discovery of gold.
- A. Alabama  
B. Georgia  
C. Oklahoma  
D. California

17. The Fredonian Rebellion arose from a dispute between the Mexican government and Haden Edwards. In 1826, Edwards attempted to turn his land grant which encompassed the area around \_\_\_\_\_ into an independent territory. Mexican forces seized control of the short-lived “republic” approximately one month after it was declared.

- A. Taos
- B. San Antonio
- C. San Jacinto
- D. Nacogdoches

18. The U.S. Army pathologist Walter Reed was able to prove \_\_\_\_\_ was transmitted by mosquito bites as opposed to fomites such as bedding or clothing used by an infected individual. His findings had a major impact on controlling the spread of the disease and helped make the construction of the Panama Canal more feasible.

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

- Became a national hero after service in the War of 1812
- Supervised the removal of the Cherokee people in 1838
- Whig nominee for president in 1852
- First in U.S. since George Washington to hold rank of lieutenant general

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

- A. Zachary Taylor
- B. William Henry Harrison
- C. Winfield Scott
- D. Ulysses Grant

20. The \_\_\_\_\_ pursued by President Franklin Roosevelt moved the U.S. away from much of the interventionism it had previously practiced in Latin America. Examples of the policy included the removal of troops from Haiti, the nullification of the Platt Amendment, and the renunciation of unilateral interventions.

- A. Pan-American Union
- B. Good Neighbor Policy
- C. Roosevelt Corollary
- D. Moral Diplomacy

**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 an article by journalist and pundit Henry Watterson, \_\_\_\_\_ was described as a battle-tested warrior who “coaxed submission many times of the aborigines,” and “would bring order out of chaos if sent to Manila,” but the request “sleeps in some pigeonhole.”
- A. Hamilton Fish  
B. Theodore Roosevelt  
C. William Sherman  
D. Nelson Miles
22. U.S. Navy divers examined the wreckage of the USS Maine and five weeks after the explosion, an investigation concluded that the vessel had been \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. ruptured due to an internal explosion  
B. deliberately destroyed by a mine  
C. too damaged to determine a cause  
D. targeted by Cuban provocateurs
23. When Theodore Roosevelt was questioned publicly he never mentioned it, but privately he viewed his father's \_\_\_\_\_ as a stain on the family name.
- A. battle with alcoholism  
B. lack of political skill  
C. failure to serve in the Civil War  
D. support for George McClellan
24. Littleton Waller's expedition across Samar led his men to become miserably acquainted with the most voracious of the jungle predators, the \_\_\_\_\_. Thirteen years later in the Amazon, Theodore Roosevelt would pay tribute in his writings to these same deadly creatures.
- A. spotted leopards  
B. monkeys  
C. insects  
D. cobras and pythons
25. A native of Peru, Indiana who was only five feet, seven inches tall, \_\_\_\_\_ was known for his blazing speed on the football field that earned him the nickname “Jack Rabbit” at DePauw University. Within days of his arrival in the Philippines, his hiking skills gave him a new nickname that would last the rest of his life.
- A. John Quick  
B. David Porter  
C. Hiram Bearss  
D. John Pershing

26. \_\_\_\_\_ was a decorated veteran of the Civil War and the campaigns against the American Indians. He also graduated from Harvard Law School and founded the Army staff school at Leavenworth, Kansas. A head wound that made him an insomniac led a colleague to compare him to a bottom-side up locomotive “with its wheels revolving at full speed.”
- A. William Shafter  
B. Frederick Funston  
C. Elwell Otis  
D. Arthur MacArthur
27. After President Roosevelt announced the antitrust lawsuit against the Northern Securities Company, conservative Republican power brokers confidently predicted that they had the votes to replace Roosevelt with business friendly \_\_\_\_\_ as the party’s nominee.
- A. Elihu Root  
B. William Taft  
C. William Randolph Hearst  
D. Mark Hanna
28. President McKinley and Senator Lodge used patronage and persuasion to eliminate Republican opposition to the Treaty of Paris and Democratic opposition eroded when \_\_\_\_\_ suddenly urged members to support the treaty to prevent further fighting.
- A. William Jennings Bryan  
B. Adlai Stevenson  
C. George Hoar  
D. Woodrow Wilson
29. When President Roosevelt ordered Adna Chaffee to \_\_\_\_\_, outrage boiled through the Army ranks. He further angered opponents by appointing a new panel for Jacob Smith’s court martial. The *Manila Times* accused Roosevelt of triggering perhaps, “the most profound crisis in the history of the U.S. Regular Army.”
- A. inform the mayor of Manila about upcoming movements  
B. have all new operations approved by the War Department  
C. call off the Mindanao campaign and open negotiations  
D. court martial any officer accused of using the water cure
30. After setbacks in early 1899, Emilio Aguinaldo handed command of part of his army to Antonio Luna. Luna confidently predicted that Filipinos in \_\_\_\_\_ would attack the U.S. troops when he launched an uprising. Instead, most of the inhabitants sought shelter in U.S. controlled areas and Luna’s forces suffered devastating losses and never seriously threatened the area again.
- A. Batangas  
B. Panay  
C. Samar  
D. Manila

31. As the Littleton Waller trial passed its midpoint, a member of the disastrous expedition, Marine Private John Sullivan, \_\_\_\_\_ the day before Waller took the stand in his own defense.
- A. was tortured and killed while on patrol
  - B. went AWOL to avoid testifying
  - C. announced he would testify for the prosecution
  - D. committed suicide in his barracks
32. In late 1899, anger towards the growing foreign presence in China had exploded into violent outbursts by a shadowy group calling themselves the Society of \_\_\_\_\_. Members were nationalists and they claimed their practices made them invulnerable to foreign bullets. Foreigners witnessing their routines nicknamed them the Boxers.
- A. Righteous and Harmonious Fists
  - B. Middle Kingdom Defenders
  - C. the White Lotus Restoration
  - D. Yellow Turbans of the Heavenly Kingdom
33. President Roosevelt’s 1902 campaign swing through Massachusetts nearly ended in tragedy when \_\_\_\_\_. A secret service agent sitting near the president was killed and Roosevelt required surgery.
- A. lightning hit the boiler deck of his steamer
  - B. an assassin attacked during his speech
  - C. a rockslide derailed his train car
  - D. a trolley car rammed his carriage

*“Republicans had abandoned the principles of Lincoln, the ideals that made the party synonymous with liberty and equal rights, and had now started down a dangerous slope. Many Republicans no longer even questioned the disenfranchisement of African-Americans in the South. If America so readily denied the rights of the lowliest of its own citizens, not to mention...in the Philippines, where would it end?”*

34. The excerpt above is historian Robert Welch Jr.’s summary of \_\_\_\_\_ April 1900 speech to the U.S. Senate concerning annexation of the Philippines.
- A. Henry Teller’s
  - B. George Hoar’s
  - C. Joseph Foraker’s
  - D. William Jennings Bryan’s
35. As more former soldiers prepared to testify before the Lodge Committee about the water cure, the number of outraged people grew in the country. This included former Republican House Speaker \_\_\_\_\_ whom, only six years earlier, Theodore Roosevelt and Henry Cabot Lodge had supported over William McKinley as their party’s nominee.
- A. James Blaine
  - B. Benjamin Harrison
  - C. Mark Hanna
  - D. Thomas Reed



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

36. In his speech concerning the war in Mexico in 1846, Representative Andrew Kennedy states that \_\_\_\_\_ are responsible for causing the war and every drop of blood shed during it.
- A. the uncooperative leaders of the Mexican government
  - B. House members who fostered opposition to the war
  - C. House members seeking the expansion of slavery
  - D. the unresponsive leaders of the previous administration
37. In December 4, 1847, \_\_\_\_\_ wrote to his wife concerning efforts to finalize the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, "knowing it to be the very last chance and impressed with the dreadful consequences to our country which cannot fail to attend the loss of that chance, I decided today at noon to attempt to make a treaty; the decision is altogether my own."
- A. Don Bernardo
  - B. Winfield Scott
  - C. Nicholas Trist
  - D. Antonio López de Santa Anna

*"The present policy of the Government is but a continuation of the same progressive change by a milder process. The tribes which occupied the countries now constituting the Eastern States were annihilated or have melted away to make room for \_\_\_\_\_."*

38. Which answer choice completes the excerpt from President Jackson's Message to Congress "On Indian Removal?"
- A. modern civilization
  - B. industry
  - C. republican democracy
  - D. the whites
39. The \_\_\_\_\_ repealed the Missouri Compromise stating that it was "inconsistent with the principle of non-intervention by Congress with slaves in the States and Territories," and that the meaning of the act was not to legislate slavery into any territory or state.
- A. Compromise of 1850
  - B. Oregon Treaty
  - C. Joint Resolution of Texas Annexation
  - D. Kansas-Nebraska Act

40. President McKinley outlined four major justifications for U.S. intervention in Cuba in his War Message to Congress. They reasons were the cause of humanity, the protection of U.S. citizens in Cuba, the threat to U.S. commerce, and the most important was that the situation \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. would not be dealt with by the Spanish
  - B. continually threatened U.S. peace
  - C. invited unwanted European intervention
  - D. provided needed opportunities for U.S. expansion

- I. Dawes Act is signed into law
- II. Homestead Act is signed into law
- III. Oregon Treaty is ratified
- IV. Alaskan Purchase Treaty is ratified

41. Select the answer that puts the items listed above in the correct chronological order.
- A. II, I, III, IV
  - B. III, II, IV, I
  - C. III, IV, II, I
  - D. II, III, I, IV
42. In President Roosevelt’s Annual Message to Congress in 1904 articulating his Corollary, he states that the Monroe Doctrine had recently been asserted and the U.S. had acted in the interests of humanity at large in all of the following areas except \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Mexico
  - B. China
  - C. Panama
  - D. Venezuela
43. The Missouri Compromise of 1820 prohibited slavery north of the 36°30’ line of latitude in the territory ceded to the U.S. by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. France
  - B. the United Kingdom
  - C. Spain
  - D. Native American Tribes
44. Frederick Jackson Turner’s 1893 claim that the U.S. frontier had ceased to exist for all practical purposes was based on information from the \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Raynolds Expedition of 1889
  - B. 1887 U.S. Geological Survey
  - C. 1890 U.S. Census
  - D. Enabling Acts of 1892

45. In the appeal John Ross made to the U.S. government in 1836, he described how a large portion of the Cherokee people had adopted ways of living similar to those in the United States. He wrote that they developed democratic rules, agriculture, domestication of livestock, and that many \_\_\_\_\_.
- |                           |                                |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. practiced Christianity | C. served in the U.S. military |
| B. sought citizenship     | D. intermarried with whites    |

**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.

*“But there are laws of political as well as of physical gravitation; and if an apple severed by the tempest from its native tree cannot choose but fall to the ground, Cuba, forcibly disjoined from its own unnatural connection with Spain, and incapable of self-support, can gravitate only towards the North American Union, which by the same law of nature cannot cast her off from its bosom.”*  
-Excerpt from 1823 letter between Secretary of State John Quincy Adams to U.S. Minister to Spain

*“That rich island, the key to the Gulf of Mexico, and the field for our most extended trade in the Western Hemisphere is, though in the hands of Spain, a part of the American commercial system. ...its condition was essentially an American question... that if ever ceasing to be Spanish, Cuba must necessarily become American.”*  
-Excerpt from 1881 letter between Secretary of State James G. Blaine to U.S. Minister to Hawaii

**The long and continuing chronicles of U.S. involvement in Cuba encompass many aspects of the overall history of U.S. expansionism including filibuster efforts, annexation attempts, war, interventions, and occupations. Describe the major events and circumstances associated with attempts made by both individuals and the U.S. government to incorporate, influence, or control Cuba from the late 1840s to the mid 1930s.**

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UNIVERSITY INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE  
**SOCIAL STUDIES CONTEST**  
 STATE • 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. A	21. D (pg. 296)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Thomas Jefferson and several presidents wrote about the possibility of adding the Spanish colony of Cuba</li> <li>•Narciso López had the support of prominent Americans such as John O’Sullivan in his effort to invade Cuba, but in 1849 the Taylor administration helped block his efforts.</li> <li>•In 1850, López discussed another attempt with Jefferson Davis and eventually received funding from prominent Southerners and briefly took the town of Cárdenas and flew a flag of their design that would become the Cuban flag</li> <li>•He returned in 1851, again failed to gain native support, and his men were captured and several were executed, including López</li> <li>• In 1854, the Ostend Manifesto, mostly written by James Buchanan, outlined US efforts under President Pierce to buy Cuba for \$130 million or take it by force</li> <li>•The Manifesto becoming public led to a backlash against the idea</li> <li>• The Cuban rebellion known as the Ten Years War led to an increase in Cuban emigres to the US and exile groups such as the Peanut Club, sought US intervention</li> <li>•US economic ties increased as the national economy and exporting industry increased. Many took advantage of the revolution to buy up property</li> <li>•José Martí founded the Cuban Revolution Party in NYC in 1892 and traveled the US organizing exiles</li> <li>•Humanitarian groups tried to bring aid to Cubans afflicted by General Weyler’s “Reconcentracion Policy” and US newspapers under Hearst and Pulitzer compete to sell papers with lurid details about suffering</li> <li>•The 1895 Major Frank Hann Letters hoax brought increased publicity to Cuban suffering at the hands of Spanish rule</li> <li>•In 1897, McKinley opened negotiations to buy Cuba for an estimated \$300 million</li> <li>• USS Maine was sent to protect US interests from the ongoing Cuban War of Independence and exploded on Feb. 15, 1898 in Havana Harbor</li> <li>• The yellow press, already inflamed from previous events, ramped up a call for US intervention</li> <li>• Spanish-American War began and the Teller Amendment was passed renouncing any attempts to incorporate Cuba</li> <li>•Treaty of Paris declared Cuba independent, but the US military maintained an occupation until 1902</li> <li>• Platt Amendment was passed in 1901 and declared the US’s right to intervene in Cuba for a wide range of reasons</li> <li>•In the Second Occupation of Cuba from 1906-09, the US military arrived after a revolt and ruled with a provisional government</li> <li>•Guantánamo Bay Naval Station was expanded in 1912 and remained in use despite Cuban calls for its return</li> <li>•The “Negro Rebellion” uprising, led by Afro-Cubans, was put down with aid from US troops</li> <li>•1917-22, The Sugar Intervention stationed US Marines in Cuba to help quell an insurgency and protect US-owned sugar plantations</li> <li>• In May of 1934, the US abrogated the Platt Amendment and ended its claims to limitless intervention power</li> </ul>	papers with lurid details about suffering	
2. A	22. B (pg. 7)			•The 1895 Major Frank Hann Letters hoax brought increased publicity to Cuban suffering at the hands of Spanish rule
3. B	23. C (pg. 68)			•In 1897, McKinley opened negotiations to buy Cuba for an estimated \$300 million
4. C	24. C			• USS Maine was sent to protect US interests from the ongoing Cuban War of Independence and exploded on Feb. 15, 1898 in Havana Harbor
5. C	25. C (pg. 249)			• The yellow press, already inflamed from previous events, ramped up a call for US intervention
6. A	26. C (pg. 98)			• Spanish-American War began and the Teller Amendment was passed renouncing any attempts to incorporate Cuba
7. D	27. D (pg. 279)			•Treaty of Paris declared Cuba independent, but the US military maintained an occupation until 1902
8. D	28. A (pg. 108)			• Platt Amendment was passed in 1901 and declared the US’s right to intervene in Cuba for a wide range of reasons
9. B	29. C (pg. 310)			•In the Second Occupation of Cuba from 1906-09, the US military arrived after a revolt and ruled with a provisional government
10. D	30. D (pg. 115)			•Guantánamo Bay Naval Station was expanded in 1912 and remained in use despite Cuban calls for its return
11. A	31. D (pg. 290)			•The “Negro Rebellion” uprising, led by Afro-Cubans, was put down with aid from US troops
12. B	32. A (pg. 176)			•1917-22, The Sugar Intervention stationed US Marines in Cuba to help quell an insurgency and protect US-owned sugar plantations
13. D	33. D (pg. 339)			• In May of 1934, the US abrogated the Platt Amendment and ended its claims to limitless intervention power
14. C	34. B (pg. 171)			
15. B	35. D (pg. 306)			
16. B				
17. D	<b>Part III (3 points each)</b>			
18. A	36. B			
19. C	37. C			
20. B	38. D			
	39. D			
	40. B			
	41. B			
	42. A			
	43. A			
	44. C			
	45. A			

**UNIVERSITY INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE  
SOCIAL STUDIES CONTEST**

**CONTESTANT ANSWER SHEET**    *CONTESTANT #*

*DO NOT write your name or school on any paper. Write the LETTER indicating the BEST possible answer to each question in the space below. Write clearly in CAPITAL letters. Write your essay response on scratch paper provided.*

**Part I (1 point each)**

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
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**Part II (2 points each)**

21. \_\_\_\_\_
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**Part III (3 points each)**

36. \_\_\_\_\_
37. \_\_\_\_\_
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40. \_\_\_\_\_
41. \_\_\_\_\_
42. \_\_\_\_\_
43. \_\_\_\_\_
44. \_\_\_\_\_
45. \_\_\_\_\_

**OBJECTIVE PORTION:**

- Objective scores determine which essays are graded.
- Objective scores determine **TEAM SCORES.**

Part I score (20 max) \_\_\_\_\_

Part II score (30 max) \_\_\_\_\_

Part III score (30 max) \_\_\_\_\_

**OBJECTIVE**

**TOTAL:** \_\_\_\_\_

**ESSAY PORTION:**

- Grade essays for the highest eight Objective Totals.

**ESSAY**

**TOTAL (20 max)** \_\_\_\_\_

**OVERALL**

**TOTAL** \_\_\_\_\_

- Combine Objective and Essay Totals to determine the Overall Total.

- Overall Total determines the ranking of individual winners.

**CHECKED BY:**

**GRADER #1:** \_\_\_\_\_

**GRADER #2:** \_\_\_\_\_

**GRADER #3:** \_\_\_\_\_