

**UNIVERSITY INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE
SOCIAL STUDIES CONTEST**

INVITATIONAL A • SPRING 2023

Part I: General Knowledge

The Roar of the 1920s and Their Echo Through Time

(1 point each)

1. In 1922, the Bureau of Public Roads commissioned _____ to create a map of the most important roads in the country. The resulting map would cover nearly 80,000 miles of roads and would highlight military use and emphasize access to the coast and border crossings.

A. John J. Pershing	C. Herbert Hoover
B. Dwight D. Eisenhower	D. Henry Ford

2. The controversial evangelist, _____ published collections of sermons entitled, *This Is That, In the Service of the King*, and *Give Me My Own God*, founded a Bible College, and created a movement that grew to include around 600 branches worldwide.

A. Margaret Sanger	C. Billy Sunday
B. Aimee Semple McPherson	D. Billy Graham

3. In 1929, following an aborted test that brought unwanted press, Charles Lindbergh helped _____ gain financial support for liquid-propelled rocket engine experiments. The inventor was then able to fund a small shop for continued experimental flights near Roswell, New Mexico.

A. Robert Oppenheimer	C. Thomas Edison
B. Robert H. Goddard	D. Richard E. Byrd

4. Al Capone was sentenced to eleven years in federal prison in 1931, but was released from Alcatraz prison in 1939 due in part to his deteriorating medical condition brought on by the late stages of _____.

A. throat cancer	C. polio
B. heart failure	D. syphilis

“I would not wish to a dog or to a snake, to the most low and misfortunate creature of the earth...to suffer for things that I am not guilty of. But my conviction is that I have suffered for things that I am guilty of. I am suffering because I am a radical and indeed I am a radical; I have suffered because I was an Italian, and indeed I am an Italian; I have suffered more for my family and for my beloved than for myself; but I am so convinced to be right that if you could execute me two times...I would live again to do what I have done already.”

5. The quote above was made by the immigrant fishmonger, _____, who many historians believe was not responsible for the murder for which he was convicted.
- A. Bartolomeo Vanzetti
B. Richard Loeb
C. Nathan Leopold
D. Nicola Sacco
6. The famed University of Illinois alum, _____ was known as the “Gallop ing Ghost” for his celebrated abilities on the football field. He became one of the first nationally popular professional football players and helped the National Football League become a success.
- A. Jim Thorpe
B. Gene Tunney
C. Jack Dempsey
D. Red Grange
7. *The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock*, *The Hollow Men*, *Ash Wednesday*, and *Four Quartets*, are just a few of the numerous influential works that led to _____ receiving the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1948.
- A. Sinclair Lewis
B. Ernest Hemingway
C. Eugene O’Neil
D. T. S. Eliot
8. Christine Frederick was a home economist whose “New Housekeeping” series published in the *Ladies’ Home Journal* helped apply the concepts of efficiency and management from _____ to households.
- A. Taylorism
B. Victorianism
C. the Middletown Studies
D. the New Woman
9. _____, was a famous theorist who won the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1921 for his explanation of the photoelectric effect. He was born in 1879, in Ulm, Germany and died in 1955, in Princeton, New Jersey.
- A. Albert Einstein
B. Eberhard Anheuser
C. Sigmund Freud
D. Robert H. Goddard

10. _____, the first Black heavyweight boxing champion, opened the Club Deluxe, at 142nd and Lenox, in 1920. In 1922, the club was taken over by Owen Madden, a Manhattan mobster. Madden renamed the establishment the Cotton Club, limited the audience to white patrons, and began using popular jazz acts, which turned the club into the most popular cabaret in Harlem.

- A. Jack Dempsey
- B. Muhammad Ali
- C. Marcus Garvey
- D. Jack Johnson

11. _____ entered the Department of Justice as a file reviewer in 1917, and two years later he became special assistant to Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer, who he helped coordinate the infamous Palmer Raids. He managed to avoid much of the negative publicity from the mass roundups and was named acting director of the Bureau of Investigation in 1924.

- A. J. Edgar Hoover
- B. William McAdoo Jr.
- C. Harry Daugherty
- D. Jess Smith

- born in Virginia to a Presbyterian minister in 1856
- wrote *Congressional Government: A Study in American Politics* in 1885
- received a Ph.D. from Johns Hopkins University in 1886
- taught at Bryn Mawr College, Wesleyan University, and Princeton

12. All of the above statements describe _____.

- A. Woodrow Wilson
- B. William Jennings Bryan
- C. Louis Brandeis
- D. H. L. Mencken

13. In 1923 with the financial backing of his fraternity brothers, Arthur C. Nielson founded what would become the largest market-research company in the world. The operation almost went bankrupt twice, but it finally established itself by analyzing _____, which remained the company's largest and most profitable operation.

- A. radio program ratings
- B. magazine and newspaper sales
- C. food and drug sales
- D. television program ratings

14. Billy Sunday conducted massive revivals across the U.S. with an estimated attendance of around 100,000,000. He was famous as a Presbyterian minister that championed Prohibition, but had previously been a hard-drinking _____.

- A. vaudeville pianist
- B. professional baseball player
- C. rodeo clown
- D. traveling encyclopedia salesman

15. In 1993, a panel of historians named Chicago's _____ the worst mayor in American history. The Republican was first elected in 1915, but gained notoriety from his corruption-filled time in office during the "Beer Wars" of the Prohibition Era.
- A. Albert Fall
B. William Thompson
C. William Dever
D. Al Smith
16. While supervising excavations in the Valley of the Tombs of the Kings in 1902, _____ discovered the tombs of Hatshepsut and Thutmose IV. By 1922, he found Tutankhamen's tomb and over the next decade reports of the continuing removal of the tombs contents caused a sensation in the U.S. resulting in fads centered around Egyptian styles.
- A. Oscar de Priest
B. Andrew Mellon
C. Howard Carter
D. William Simmons
17. Adolphus Busch settled in _____ in 1857, after emigrating from Germany, and by 1901 was running the largest brewery in the country. He would also become an important political leader of the industry using his vast resources to try and deter or delay efforts at prohibiting alcohol.
- A. Chicago
B. St. Louis
C. Milwaukee
D. Brooklyn
18. _____ graduated from Harvard University in 1916 and volunteered as an ambulance driver in World War I. His antiwar novel *Three Soldiers* reflected the impact of these experiences. He would also work as a newspaper correspondent, fight for a pardon for Sacco and Vanzetti, and write works about the U.S. as "two nations" one of the rich and one of the poor.
- A. H. L. Mencken
B. John Dos Passos
C. Langston Hughes
D. Ernest Hemingway
19. In 1923, _____ recorded "Down Hearted Blues," which sold more than two million copies. She would go on to make 160 recordings in all, often accompanied by some of the greatest jazz musicians of the time, and earning her the title "Empress of the Blues."
- A. Dorothy Parker
B. Ma Rainey
C. Zora Neale Hurston
D. Bessie Smith

20. Drawn by improved employment opportunities between 1910 and 1920, the Black population of major northern cities grew 66% in New York City, 148% in Chicago, 500% in Philadelphia, and over 600% in Detroit as part of what became known as the _____.
- A. Harlem Renaissance
B. Great Migration
C. Boom Generation
D. Great Escape

Part II: Primary Source Material

***New World Coming: The 1920s and the Making of Modern America* by Nathan Miller**

(2 points each)

21. Before Prohibition officially became law, its chief architects gathered in Washington for a service at the First Congregational Church to celebrate the birth of the new era. The mouthpiece for the Anti-Saloon League, _____ mounted the pulpit at midnight and said, “the nation would be saloonless forever.”
- A. Wayne Wheeler
B. Bill Sunday
C. William Jennings Bryan
D. Frances Willard
22. _____ started school at age five and did better than average. At fourteen, he was expelled for hitting his teacher after she struck him. He went to work to support his family at a munitions plant and then as a paper cutter. He was not known for “practicing with guns” instead “you heard that each night he went home to his mother.”
- A. Al Capone
B. George Moran
C. Johnny Torrio
D. Dion O’Banion
23. The 1924 presidential nominee and solicitor general to Woodrow Wilson, _____ unsuccessfully argued before the Supreme Court in the case of *Brown v Board of Education* in favor of continuing school segregation in the United States.
- A. James M. Cox
B. John W. Davis
C. Charles W. Bryan
D. William Gibbs McAdoo
24. On June 5, 1931, George Johnson, the federal prosecutor, announced that a grand jury had indicted Al Capone on twenty-two counts of _____. Capone faced a possible thirty-four years in prison if convicted on all counts.
- A. Volstead Act violations
B. murder and armed robbery
C. bribery and fraud
D. income tax evasion

25. After a mob demolished the headquarters of the National Textile Workers, the organization established a tent city for its operations in _____. On the night of June 7, 1929, local police entered the camp and shooting broke out killing the police chief. Vigilantes then demolished the tent city sending men, women, and children, fleeing into the night.
- A. Gastonia, North Carolina C. Lowell, Massachusetts
 B. Danville, North Carolina D. Monroe, Georgia
26. After only three years of schooling, _____ taught for a year in a one-room schoolhouse. He later called it the hardest job he ever had. When the school term ended, he immediately headed for Marion on his mule.
- A. Warren Harding C. Henry Ford
 B. Calvin Coolidge D. Thomas Edison
27. By far the biggest craze to sweep the U.S. in the Twenties was centered around _____. It was brought about by Richard Simon and M. Lincoln Schuster with inspiration from Simon's aunt.
- A. mah-jongg C. flagpole sitting
 B. crossword puzzles D. beauty pageants
28. On September 3, 1919, Woodrow Wilson left Washington D.C. on a barnstorming tour across the country to the Pacific and back again. At sixty-three, Wilson was weak, trembling, and worn out. The exhausting trip to gain support for _____ went against the advice of his wife, friends, and his personal physician.
- A. his nomination for a third term C. the Treaty of Versailles
 B. the 19th Amendment D. his New Freedom proposals
29. Secretary of State Charles Evans Hughes called for compromise over the _____, but when the Japanese government threatened "grave consequences" over the law's exclusion of Japanese, the Senate was angered. Upon passage, U.S. flags were burned, a boycott was started, and a protestor disemboweled himself outside a U.S. embassy in Japan.
- A. National Origins Act of 1924 C. Undesirable Aliens Act of 1920
 B. Emergency Quota Act of 1921 D. Immigration Act of 1917

30. At Amherst College, _____ was chosen to give the Class Day humorous address, won a gold medal for first prize in a national essay contest about the American Revolution, and graduated with honors in 1895.

- A. Calvin Coolidge
- B. Franklin Roosevelt
- C. Woodrow Wilson
- D. Al Smith

“I looked out my window and down upon the dimly lighted city. Its...women writhing...to bring forth little babies; the babies naked and hungry, wrapped in newspapers to keep them from the cold; six-year-old children with pinched, pale, wrinkled faces, old in concentrated wretchedness, pushed into gray and fetid cellars, crouched on stone floors...I was resolved to see out the root of evil, to do something to change the destiny of mothers whose miseries were as vast as the sky.”

31. The quote above is attributed to _____.

- A. Dorothy Parker
- B. Margaret Sanger
- C. Caroline Nation
- D. Mary Hanchett Hunt

32. In China, _____ doubled as the Chinese government’s resident chief engineer, while prospecting for coal and minerals for his firm. He negotiated for coal deposits, traveled under escort of a hundred cavalymen, explored Tibet, the Gobi Desert, and Manchuria, and discovered an anthracite field larger than all the world’s then known reserves.

- A. Albert Fall
- B. Herbert Hoover
- C. Edwin Denby
- D. Edward Doheny

33. Charles Lindbergh was a daring twenty-five-year-old mail pilot that was inspired by a \$25,000 prize offered in 1919 by Raymond Orteig, a New York hotel owner, for the first successful nonstop flight by a heavier-than-air craft between _____.

- A. North America and Europe
- B. the U.S. and the U.K.
- C. the U.S. and Europe
- D. New York and Paris

34. To the surprise of _____, Dayton was a pleasant small town with rather tolerant citizens that were having second thoughts about hosting an extravaganza, but he also thought it was “no more possible in this Christian valley to get a jury unprejudiced against Scopes than it would be in Wall Street to get a jury unprejudiced against a Bolshevik.”

- A. H. L. Mencken
- B. Clarence Darrow
- C. Dudley Field Malone
- D. Arthur Garfield Hayes

35. On the morning of May 30, 1923, Harry Daugherty’s secretary, William E. Martin heard a noise and found _____ dead on the living room floor in Daugherty’s Washington D.C. apartment.
- A. Warren Harding
B. Woodrow Wilson
C. Charles Forbes
D. Jess Smith

Part III: Supplemental Readings
(3 points each)

“We have got to fight for the health and happiness of the Unborn Child. And to do that in a practical, tangible way, we have got to free women from enforced, enslaved maternity. There can be no hope for the future of civilization, no certainty of racial salvation, until every woman can decide for herself whether she will or will not become a mother, and when and how many children she cares to bring into the world. That is the first step.”

36. The excerpt above is from a speech given by _____ in New York City in 1925.
- A. Pauline Sabine
B. Mary Hanchett Hunt
C. Margaret Sanger
D. Gertrude Stein
37. The 18th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution was passed by Congress on December 18, 1917 and was ratified by the states just over two years later. This was a shock for opponents who had fought successfully to put in a ratification time limit of _____.
- A. seven years
B. ten years
C. three years
D. five years
38. In his 1925 dissent from the majority opinion in _____, Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes held that the appellant had not violated the previously established clear and present danger test. Holmes concluded that there was not a sufficient threat to justify punishing the speech since the call to action involved was abstract.
- A. *Schenck v. United States*
B. *Gitlow v. New York*
C. *Debs v. United States*
D. *Pierce v. Society of Sisters*
39. _____ earned a Ph.D. in philosophy from Harvard and was the first Black American to be a Rhodes Scholar. In 1925, he published an essay for *Survey Graphic* on the “New Negro.”
- A. Marcus Garvey
B. Alain Locke
C. W. E. B. Du Bois
D. Claude McKay

40. The slogan of the Ku Klux Klan mentioned by Hiram Evans in “The Klan’s Fight for Americanism” is “native, white, _____ supremacy.”
- A. American
B. Anglo-Saxon
C. Christian
D. Protestant
41. Despite the Supreme Court stating in the 1922 case _____ that “there is not implied... any suggestion of individual unworthiness or racial inferiority,” the court unanimously denied a citizenship application because “the appellant in the case... is clearly of a race which is not Caucasian.”
- A. *United States v. Wheeler*
B. *Olmstead v. United States*
C. *Ozawa v. United States*
D. *Whitney v. California*
42. According to the *New York Times* coverage of the executions of Sacco and Vanzetti from August 23, 1927, the last words of Bartolomeo Vanzetti were “_____.”
- A. I wish to forgive some people for what they are now doing to me
B. Farewell, mother
C. Long live anarchy
D. I want to thank you for everything you have done for me, Warden
43. Crossing the border into the U.S. without going through an official entry point was criminalized for the first time by the passage of _____ in 1929.
- A. Immigration Restriction Act
B. Blease's Law
C. California Alien Law
D. National Origins Law
44. The 1919 _____ was at the center of the *Moore v. Dempsey* Supreme Court decision that established the precedent that federal courts could intervene in state cases and decisions if constitutional rights had been violated.
- A. Centralia Massacre
B. Tulsa Race Massacre
C. Elaine Race Riot
D. Chicago Race Riot
45. The Emergency Quota Act of 1921 set a limit on immigration from countries based on the 1910 U.S. census. It specifically did not set a limit on immigration from Canada or _____.
- A. Asia
B. Western Europe
C. the United Kingdom
D. Latin America

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.

“Many industries boomed in the 1920s, but one stands tall above the rest: the automotive business. ‘Why on earth do you need to study what’s changing this country? Asked on of the Lynds’ interviewees in Middletown. ‘I can tell you what’s happening in just four letters: A-U-T-O!’ In mid-1920s Middletown, owning a car had become by 1924 ‘an accepted essential of normal living.’ Half of Middletown’s working-class families owned cars...although, of that group, a third did not yet have a bathtub.”

-Excerpt from Anything Goes: A Biography of the Roaring Twenties by Lucy Moore

Perhaps no icon of the 1920s has had as much of an impact and continued legacy in the United States as the automobile. Discuss why and how the automobile played a substantial role in changing specific and major aspects of the U.S. during the Twenties Era.

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SET A • 2023

ANSWER KEY

Part I (1 point each)	Part II (2 points each)	Points contestants could mention in their essay:		
1. A	21. C (pg. 58)	<p>Background</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Henry Ford introduced the Model T in 1908 and due to his revolutionary assembly line production dropped the price from \$850 to \$300 in 1925 •Billy Durant founded General Motors in 1908 by consolidating Oakland/Pontiac, Oldsmobile, Buick, Cadillac, and others. They would add Chevrolet and under Alfred Sloan create a decentralized business organization modeled by industries across the U.S. •Walter Chrysler followed Ford's assembly innovations at Buick under GM and by 1928 his own company was selling affordably priced stylish cars •7.5 million cars by 1920 jumped to 27 million by 1930 equaling 1 for every 5 people <p>Social</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From 1920-30 use increased from 55k miles to 200k miles over the life of an auto • Gen. Pershing created a map requesting 78k miles of roads be built and set the framework for the modern Highway system fostered by Eisenhower who was part of Pershing's expedition •3 million miles of highways existed by 1927 including Route 66 from Chicago to LA (1926) •Increased urbanization allowed cities to spread out, suburbs to grow (1000% Shaker Heights: Cleveland; 724% Grosse Pointe: Detroit; 2,485% Beverly Hills: LA), increased connections within regions, and pushed innovations such as the 1927 Holland Tunnel connecting NYC to New Jersey •Manufacturing and associated industries 	continued to fuel immigration of Blacks to northern cities	
2. B	22. A (pg. 305)		•Horse culture went away and carriages dropped from 2 million produced in 1909 to 10k in 1923	
3. B	23. B (pg. 168)		Economic	•Most were bought in installment purchases pushing the acceptance of credit and GM's financing department became one of the largest creditors in the country
4. D	24. D (pg. 315)			•Ford paid \$5 to workers, and though his demands were intense and invasive, it set a standard
5. A	25. A (pg. 290)			•Related industries (rubber, oil, steel, glass) boomed and cities they were based in grew (Akron 173%, Detroit 126%)
6. D	26. A (pg. 65)			•10% of all manufacturing and employment in the U.S. was tied to autos by 1930
7. D	27. B (pg. 129)			Cultural
8. A	28. C (pg. 27)			•Families went on drives for recreation leading them to travel more for visits, purchases, and activities
9. A	29. A (pg. 149)			•Summer vacations to great distances were practical creating new patterns of family behavior and spawned cottage industries such as motels (1925 in San Luis Obispo), gas stations (over 120k in 1929), resorts, and more amusement parks
10. D	30. A (pg. 131)			•Florida's land boom was facilitated by the new mobility of families
11. A	31. B (pg. 266)			•Roads and travel led to the first billboard advertisements
12. A	32. B (pg. 357)			•By 1926, there were around 2000 motels nationwide
13. C	33. D (pg. 317)			•Schools became larger as transportation was easier and teenagers had more mobility and therefore freedom from parents creating novel events (e.g. films marketed to teens, petting parties, music)
14. B	34. A (pg. 247)			•Autos became status symbols and celebrity endorsements and advertising exploded (Al Capone was famous for his bullet-proof Cadillac)
15. B	35. D (pg. 110)			
16. C				
17. B	Part III (3 points each)			
18. B	36. C			
19. D	37. A			
20. B	38. B			
	39. B			
	40. D			
	41. C			
	42. A			
	43. B			
	44. C			
	45. D			