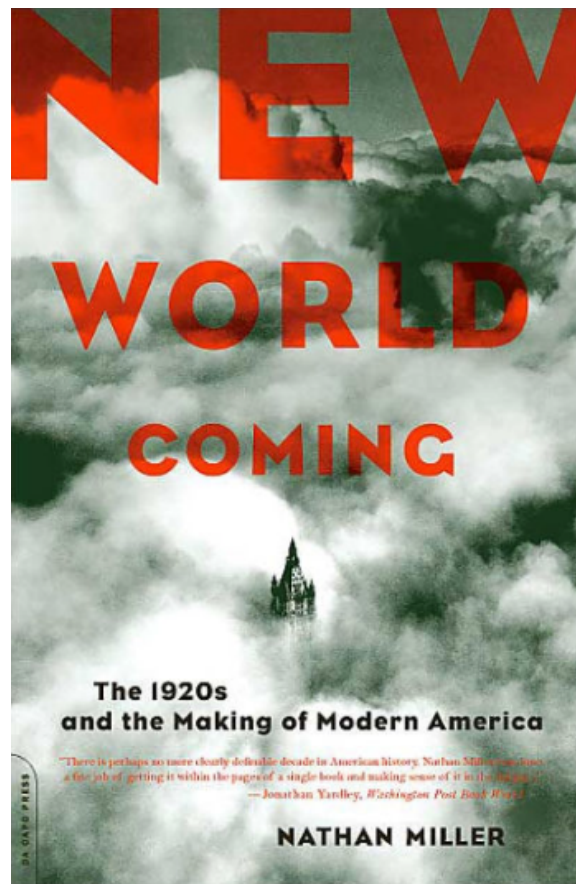




UNIVERSITY INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE

# Social Studies

District • 2023



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**UNIVERSITY INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE  
SOCIAL STUDIES CONTEST**

DISTRICT • SPRING 2023

**Part I: General Knowledge**

**The Roar of the 1920s and Their Echo Through Time**

**(1 point each)**

1. Gene Tunney became a popular fighter in the 1920s and his most used nickname was \_\_\_\_\_. He claimed the world heavyweight boxing title from Jack Dempsey on September 23, 1926.

- A. “Fighting Marine”    C. “Gentleman Jim”  
B. “Pugilist Professor”     D. “Manassas Mauler”

2. The plummeting of the Dow Jones Industrial Average that began with massive drops in late October of 1929 would continue until it hit a low of 41.22 in July of 1932. The historic high of 381.17 reached in September of 1929 would not be seen again for just over \_\_\_\_\_ years.

- A. 50    C. 5  
B. 10     D. 25

- |   |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Born in Michigan to an eventual representative in U.S. Congress</li><li>• Named inaugural “Man of Year” by Time magazine in 1927</li><li>• Advocated isolationism prior to WWII based on white supremacist ideals</li><li>• Pulitzer Prize winning author in 1954</li></ul> |
|---|

3. All of the statements above describe \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Charles Lindbergh    C. Walter Chrysler  
B. Henry Ford    D. Ernest Hemingway

4. Having declined the pleas of the Farmer-Labor Party that he run in 1920, \_\_\_\_\_ accepted the nomination on the Progressive ticket in 1924. He was supported by several farm groups, organized labor, the Socialist Party, and by the Scripps-Howard newspaper chain. He carried only one state, but placed second in 11 others, and won almost 17% of the total vote.

- A. Theodore Roosevelt III    C. William Jennings Bryan  
B. William Randolph Hearst     D. Robert La Follette

5. The Holland Tunnel is a passage under the \_\_\_\_\_ connecting Canal Street in Manhattan, New York, with 12th and 14th streets in Jersey City, New Jersey. The tunnel was completed in 1927 becoming the longest underwater vehicular tunnel in the world at that time.

- A. East River
- B. Hudson River
- C. Erie Canal
- D. Lake Champlain

- Solicitor General for the Wilson Administration from 1913-1918
- Advisor to Wilson at the Paris Peace Conference in 1919
- U.S. Ambassador to Great Britain from 1918-1921
- Successfully argued *Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. v. Sawyer* case in 1952

6. All of the statements above describe \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. John W. Davis
- B. William McAdoo
- C. Clarence Darrow
- D. Mabel Walker Willebrandt

7. The St. Valentine’s Day Massacre on February 14, 1929 occurred in a garage on the North Side of Chicago. The seven victims were believed to all be part of \_\_\_\_\_’s bootlegging operation.

- A. Al Capone
- B. George Moran
- C. Johnny Torrio
- D. Dion O’Bannon

8. Unlike the raucous and drawn out process of 1924, \_\_\_\_\_ won the Democratic nomination for president in 1928 on the first ballot at the party’s convention in Houston, Texas.

- A. Herbert Hoover
- B. Al Smith
- C. John W. Davis
- D. Franklin Roosevelt

9. \_\_\_\_\_ was born Sarah Breedlove to parents formerly enslaved on the same cotton plantation near Delta, Louisiana in 1867. By the time of her death, she owned numerous real estate properties including The Dark Tower, a town house that became a center for cultural discussions hosted by her daughter during the Harlem Renaissance.

- A. Zora Neale Hurston
- B. Madam C. J. Walker
- C. Bessie Smith
- D. Gertrude Stein

10. In the 1920s, \_\_\_\_\_ loomed large as many people coped with rapid change. It can be defined as the diversion of the mind to purely imaginative activity or entertainment as a distraction from reality. It took many forms and led to trends as basic as magazines and movies and as bizarre as swallowing live gold fish and flagpole sitting.
- A. dadaism  
B. consumerism  
C. surrealism  
D. escapism
11. Clarence Darrow received notoriety for his highly publicized work as the defense attorney for Eugene Debs, Big Bill Haywood, and others. Despite being known for his defense of union activities, he had originally made his fortune working for a railroad company in \_\_\_\_\_, the city he lived in for 50 years.
- A. New York  
B. Chicago  
C. St. Louis  
D. Pittsburgh
12. Labeled the “foremost American dramatist,” \_\_\_\_\_ won the first Nobel Prize for Literature awarded to an American playwright. His masterpiece, *Long Day’s Journey into Night* is the most renowned of his many great plays.
- A. Eugene O’Neil  
B. Thornton Wilder  
C. Tennessee Williams  
D. T.S. Eliot
13. First generation \_\_\_\_\_ immigrants to the United States, known as issei, faced numerous forms of legalized discrimination including state laws that kept them from owning land.
- A. Chinese  
B. Jewish  
C. Japanese  
D. Mexican
14. Popularized by the publication of eleven short stories by F. Scott Fitzgerald entitled *Tales of the \_\_\_\_\_*, the use of the term used to describe the era after World War I was actually fairly widespread by the time of the book’s release in 1922.
- A. *Jazz Age*  
B. *Roaring Twenties*  
C. *Speakeasy*  
D. *Prohibition*

15. Serving as the Secretary of Treasury from 1921-1932, \_\_\_\_\_ received credit for many of the policies leading to the immense growth of the U.S. economy during that time and was also largely blamed for its collapse which eventually led to his resignation.
- A. Herbert Hoover  
B. Andrew Mellon  
C. Harry Daugherty  
D. Frank B. Kellogg
16. \_\_\_\_\_ was the daughter of a prominent railroad executive and niece to the founder of the Morton Salt Company. She was selected as the first female representative on the Republican National Committee in 1923, but endorsed the Democratic nominee for president in 1932 based on her opposition to Prohibition.
- A. Nellie Tayloe Ross  
B. Pauline Sabin  
C. Francis Galton  
D. Miriam Ferguson
17. Black musical revues were staples in Harlem during its renaissance and by the mid-1920s had moved south to Broadway. One of the earliest of these was Eubie Blake and Noble Sissle's \_\_\_\_\_, which launched the career of Josephine Baker.
- A. *The Jazz Singer*  
B. *Shuffle Along*  
C. *A Raisin in the Sun*  
D. *These Shining Lives*
18. In 1927, Babe Ruth earned \$70,000. That same season he teamed with Lou Gehrig to form the greatest home-run hitting duo in baseball. The 1927 Yankees team was nicknamed \_\_\_\_\_ and are regarded by many baseball experts as the greatest team to ever play the game.
- A. Murder's Row  
B. The Bambino's Bombers  
C. The Yankee Clippers  
D. The Iron Horses
19. The International Conference on Naval Limitation that began in 1921 was a gathering called by the United States to limit the naval arms race and to work out security agreements in the area of the Pacific Ocean. It is better known as the \_\_\_\_\_ and resulted in both the Four-Power Pact and the Five-Power Naval Limitation Treaty.
- A. Hughes Naval Declaration  
B. Pacific Charter  
C. Naval Non-Proliferation Conference  
D. Washington Naval Conference

20. \_\_\_\_\_ held nearly 300 patents by the time of his death in 1956. Besides his famous frozen food process, he developed infrared heat lamps, a recoil-less harpoon gun for hunting whales, and a method for removing water from foods.
- A. Clarence Birdseye  
B. Alexander Fleming  
C. Robert Goddard  
D. Philo Taylor Farnsworth

**Part II: Primary Source Material**

***New World Coming: The 1920s and the Making of Modern America* by Nathan Miller  
(2 points each)**

21. New Yorkers adored \_\_\_\_\_ for being the “ideal” mayor during the Jazz Age. The popular politician easily won reelection in 1928 in spite of strong rumors about payoffs and corruption.
- A. Big Bill Thompson  
B. Jimmy Walker  
C. Paul Block  
D. Fiorello La Guardia
22. Warren Harding authorized his Attorney General to obtain a restraining order against the \_\_\_\_\_ workers union in 1922. His ill-advised reactionary decision impacted the midterm elections. Republicans lost seven Senate seats and seventy seats in the House.
- A. automobile assembly  
B. railroad shop  
C. coal mining  
D. textile mill
23. By the mid-1920s an estimated \$1 of every \$5 spent by consumers, excluding rent and insurance, went towards \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. food  
B. illicit alcohol  
C. automobiles  
D. entertainment and recreation
24. The Los Angeles district attorney, Asa Keyes, hauled Aimee Semple McPherson before a grand jury and charged her with obstruction of justice after an investigation into her suspicious 1926 disappearance. Ultimately, \_\_\_\_\_ and Sister Aimee returned to her evangelical movement.
- A. the charges were dropped without explanation  
B. a six-month suspended sentence was issued  
C. 200 hours of community service were ordered  
D. a jury acquitted her of all related charges

25. Far from receiving a fatal blow from the Scopes Trial, fundamentalism quietly continued to gain support leading to an anti-evolution law in \_\_\_\_\_. The U.S. Supreme Court struck down the law in 1968. In reaction, “equal time” bills were passed in the same state and Louisiana, but in 1987 the laws were also struck down by the Supreme Court.
- |              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| A. Tennessee | C. Florida |
| B. Arkansas  | D. Alabama |
26. At the urging of the Ku Klux Klan, the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the American Federation of Labor, Congress passed the \_\_\_\_\_ in 1921. Arrivals to the U.S. from Eastern Europe and Italy plummeted 90% by the next year.
- |                              |                                    |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| A. The Johnson-Reed Act      | C. Immigration and Nationality Act |
| B. Emergency Immigration Act | D. National Origins Act            |
27. Forty thousand spectators stood bare-headed at Yankee Stadium on the night of May 20, 1927 for a moment of silent prayer for \_\_\_\_\_ before a boxing match between Jack Sharkey and Joe Humphrey.
- |                          |                      |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| A. Calvin Coolidge’s son | C. Charles Lindbergh |
| B. Woodrow Wilson        | D. Rudolph Valentino |
28. Johnny Torrio went to Chicago to manage the enterprises of his uncle, \_\_\_\_\_. When the city’s underworld boss was found shot dead at his club no one was charged, but it was believed that Torrio paid \$10,000 for the murder. His deceased uncle received the first of the “great gangster funerals” with five thousand mourners including judges and other prominent politicians.
- |                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| A. Dion O’Bannon | C. Frank Costello |
| B. George Moran  | D. James Colosimo |
29. Born in Kentucky in 1861, \_\_\_\_\_ went west as a youth to become a cowboy, prospector, self-taught lawyer, and a territorial judge. In 1912, when New Mexico became a state, he was named its first U.S. senator.
- |                 |                      |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| A. Edwin Denby  | C. Charles R. Forbes |
| B. James M. Cox | D. Albert Fall       |

30. A bomb ripped away the front of the house of \_\_\_\_\_ on June 2, 1919. The bomb was one of eight that day. The targets included the mayor of Cleveland, a Massachusetts state legislator, a mill owner in New Jersey, and judges in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.
- A. A. Mitchell Palmer  
B. Franklin Roosevelt
- C. J. P. Morgan  
D. J. Edgar Hoover
31. Arnold Rothstein, the man who allegedly fixed the 1919 World Series, was reputed to have tried to organize a national crime syndicate. After he was killed in 1928, his protégé, \_\_\_\_\_ became the pivotal New York crime boss. He was one of the new breed who made alliances based on common interests that leaped over ethnic boundaries.
- A. Meyer Lansky  
B. Alphonse Capone
- C. Jack Diamond  
D. Salvatore Lucania
32. Hollywood moguls were terrified that scandals would inspire Congress to impose censorship upon the film industry. Following the example of Major League Baseball hiring \_\_\_\_\_ as commissioner after the “Black Sox” scandal of 1919, studio heads created the post of movie czar for Will Hays.
- A. Ford Christopher Frick  
B. A. Barlett Giamatti
- C. Jim Thorpe  
D. Kenesaw Mountain Landis
33. The pull of Europe upon U.S. writers and artists was as strong as ever in the 1920s. Many who left for Paris and the south of France claimed they could better create in a place where puritanism did not exist. However, \_\_\_\_\_ remained. When asked why he stayed he replied, “Why do men go to zoos?”
- A. Sinclair Lewis  
B. H. L. Mencken
- C. F. Scott Fitzgerald  
D. Ernest Hemingway
34. By 1926, \_\_\_\_\_ had a population around 150,000, was known as the “Magic City,” and was growing faster than all but one other city in the United States. Twenty-five years earlier it had a population of only around sixty.
- A. Jacksonville  
B. Los Angeles
- C. Miami  
D. Las Vegas



*“The black velvet neck band she wore...became a fad among flappers...She was the first first lady to fly in an airplane, brought a jazz band to the White House, even though jazz was denounced in some quarters as ‘invented by demons for the torture of imbeciles,’ and tried the Charleston.”*

35. The excerpt above refers to which of the following?
- |                     |                      |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| A. Edith Wilson     | C. Eleanor Roosevelt |
| B. Florence Harding | D. Lou Hoover        |

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

36. Crystal Eastman declared in “Now We Can Begin” that \_\_\_\_\_ was just as elementary and essential in feminist propaganda as equal pay because it ensures some freedom of occupational choice.
- |                  |                         |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| A. birth control | C. voting               |
| B. education     | D. equal representation |
37. In 1927, Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes wrote the unanimous opinion for *Nixon v. Herndon* stating that the statute in question clearly violated the petitioners’ rights under the \_\_\_\_\_. The violation was so obvious that no other abridgment of rights needed to be considered.
- |                               |                               |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. 1 <sup>st</sup> Amendment  | C. 14 <sup>th</sup> Amendment |
| B. 16 <sup>th</sup> Amendment | D. 15 <sup>th</sup> Amendment |
38. On May 21, 1919, the House of Representatives passed the \_\_\_\_\_, and 2 weeks later, the Senate followed. When Tennessee became the 36th state to ratify the amendment on August 18, 1920, it passed the final hurdle of obtaining the agreement of three-fourths of the states and a week later Secretary of State Bainbridge Colby certified its ratification.
- |                               |                               |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. 18 <sup>th</sup> Amendment | C. 16 <sup>th</sup> Amendment |
| B. 17 <sup>th</sup> Amendment | D. 19 <sup>th</sup> Amendment |
39. On December 5, 1933, Utah became the 36th of the 48 states to ratify the \_\_\_\_\_. This was the first and only time state conventions were used to ratify an amendment to the U.S. Constitution.
- |                               |                               |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. 18 <sup>th</sup> Amendment | C. 20 <sup>th</sup> Amendment |
| B. 19 <sup>th</sup> Amendment | D. 21 <sup>st</sup> Amendment |

40. In the documentary *Prohibition* by Ken Burns, it states that the U.S. Brewer’s Association believed a federal prohibition law would be improbable due to the national government’s reliance on the excise tax on alcohol. The passage of the \_\_\_\_\_ dispelled such beliefs.
- A. 17<sup>th</sup> Amendment  
B. 16<sup>th</sup> Amendment  
C. 19<sup>th</sup> Amendment  
D. 18<sup>th</sup> Amendment

“I am opposing a social order in which it is possible for one man who does absolutely nothing that is useful to amass a fortune of hundreds of millions of dollars, while millions of men and women who work all the days of their lives secure barely enough for a wretched existence. This order of things cannot always endure. I have registered my protest against it. I recognize the febleness of my effort, but, fortunately, I am not alone.”

41. The excerpt above is from a statement by \_\_\_\_\_ on September 18, 1918.
- A. Eugene V. Debs  
B. Nicola Sacco  
C. Marcus Garvey  
D. H. L. Mencken
42. The case of \_\_\_\_\_ was decided by a bare 5-4 majority in 1928. This controversial decision regarding technology and its use to infringe Fourth and Fifth Amendment rights was reversed in 1967 by *Katz v. United States*.
- A. *United States v. Wheeler*  
B. *Schenck v. United States*  
C. *Olmsted v. United States*  
D. *Buck v. Bell*
43. According to Representative John Box in a 1928 speech to Congress calling for increased immigration control, “Few, if any, other immigrants have brought us so large a proportion of criminals and paupers as have the \_\_\_\_\_ peons.”
- A. Italian  
B. Slavic  
C. Jewish  
D. Mexican
44. George William Hunter's *Civic Biology* was the Biology textbook that John Scopes used in class. It taught that case studies like those of the “Juke” and “Kallikak” families showed the need for \_\_\_\_\_ to avoid parasitism and other societal ills.
- A. eugenics  
B. education  
C. immigration reform  
D. religious instruction

45. H.L. Mencken reported for the *Baltimore Evening Sun* that the selection process of the jury to try Scopes made it obvious to him that, “the jury would be unanimously \_\_\_\_\_.”
- A. down on Darwin  
B. hot for Genesis  
C. warm-hearted, but closed-minded  
D. backwards in logic, literacy, and law

**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.

*“[Mencken] wrote: ‘Prohibition went into effect on January 16, 1920, and blew up at last on December 5, 1933...It seemed almost a geologic epoch while it was going on, and the human suffering that it entailed must have been a fair match for that of the Black Death or the Thirty Years War.’ Mencken ...exaggerated...but in all sorts of ways, there was a fatal impact. Walter Lippmann...denounced the ‘circle of impotence in which we outlaw intolerantly the satisfaction of certain persistent human desires, and then tolerate what we have prohibited.’”*

*Excerpt from Prohibition by Edward Behr*

**The 18<sup>th</sup> Amendment, essentially banning alcohol in the U.S., was ratified in less than a year with overwhelming public support. Just over a decade later, it would be the first constitutional amendment to be repealed, ironically to equally raucous acclaim. Describe and analyze the events and ideas that led to the demise of this “experiment, noble in motive and far-reaching in purpose,” and its legacy in the United States.**

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UNIVERSITY INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE  
**SOCIAL STUDIES CONTEST - 20<sup>th</sup> Anniversary**  
 DISTRICT • 2023  
**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. B (pg. 295)	<b>Background</b> •WWI led to a grain rationing inspired ban and the movement to continue it gained steam from growing anti-immigrant, and specifically anti-German sentiments, that related saloons and drinking in general to immigrants •46 of 48 states ratified the Volstead Act despite a veto attempt by Wilson •Banning alcohol above .5% was stricter than expected <b>Enforcement</b> •States like NY and mayors of cities like Bill Thompson in Chicago refused enforcement & supported flouting the law •The Act exempted alcohol used for sacramental and religious rites, and medicinal uses. Production and sale for these uses (including industrial) rose from 100,800,000 in 1919 to 203,800,000 legal gallons in 1926. When Prohibition ended, distilleries produced 123,405,00 •Allowing home winemaking led to Vine-Glo and other popular law-skirting products •People converted or became rabbis or priests to gain access to religious exemptions •Medicinal prescriptions were abused and entire businesses were created by George Remus and others creating medical company fronts to distribute product •The massive water and land border of the U.S. was porous •Smuggling poured in from Canada and from the Bahamas and other islands •Rum Row and other floating beverage dispensaries became common in international waters on all coasts •Only 1,500 Prohibition agents were appointed with impossibly large enforcement	areas, limited resources, and paltry pay leading to bribery
2. D	22. B (pg. 113)		<b>Crime</b> •Organized crime in its modern form did not exist until Prohibition. Local, state, and eventually national crime syndicates were products of the massive profitability of bootlegging et al. •Kingpins like Capone made a \$100 million a year (~1.5 billion today) and spent a half million a month in bribes •The public became inured to the idea of officials from beat cops to the AG Harry Daugherty taking bribes and corrupt officials became a trope of American culture
3. A	23. C (pg. 174)		<b>Cultural</b> •18 <sup>th</sup> Amendment was the first to limit individual rights countering the traditional use of the Constitution •Consumption became more socially acceptable in various gatherings despite age, class, or gender
4. D	24. A (pg. 234)		<b>Repealment/Legacy</b> •Hypocrisy of officials enforcing, but not following the law bred resentment •Crime and violence exemplified by gang warfare and the 1929 St. Valentine's Day Massacre led to grassroots efforts to repeal by Pauline Sabin and others •People had serious afflictions or were killed by adulterated alcoholic concoctions •The Depression added need for excise tax revenue and jobs from manufacturing and distribution •A national crime syndicate was created and many of the lessons learned from bootlegging were applied to drug running •Overall consumption dropped dramatically even after the 21 <sup>st</sup> Amendment and the saloon disappeared as an institution
5. B	25. B (pg. 250)		
6. A	26. B (pg. 93)		
7. B	27. C (pg. 326)		
8. B	28. D (pg. 306)		
9. B	29. D (pg. 107)		
10. D	30. A (pg. 33)		
11. B	31. D (pg. 297)		
12. A	32. D (pg. 243)		
13. C	33. B (pg. 202)		
14. A	34. C (pg. 284)		
15. B	35. B (pg. 100)		
16. B			
17. B	<b>Part III (3 points each)</b>		
18. A	36. A		
19. D	37. C		
20. A	38. D		
	39. D		
	40. B		
	41. A		
	42. C		
	43. D		
	44. A		
	45. B		