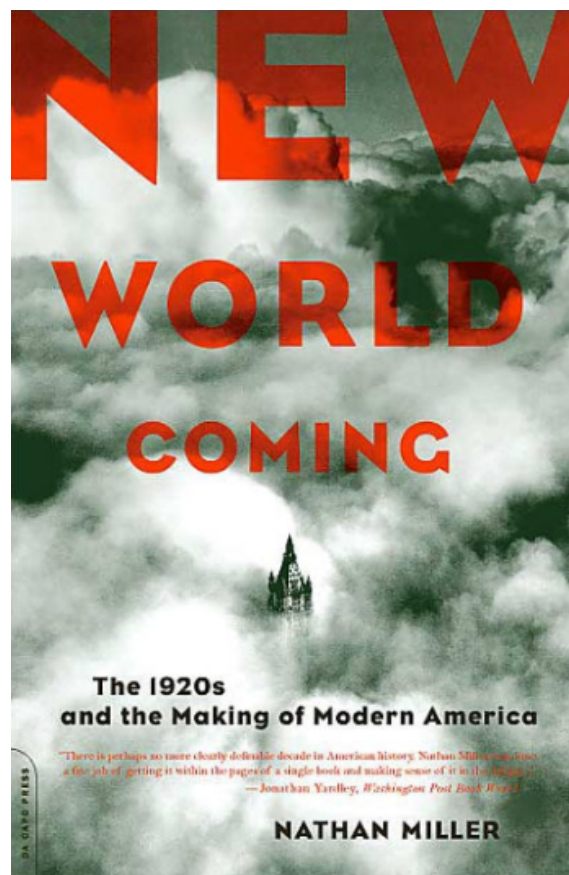




UNIVERSITY INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE

Social Studies

State • 2023



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**UNIVERSITY INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE
SOCIAL STUDIES CONTEST**

STATE • SPRING 2023

Part I: General Knowledge

The Roar of the 1920s and Their Echo Through Time

(1 point each)

1. _____ was notorious for relentlessly enforcing the Eighteenth Amendment. Her zealous actions earned her nicknames such as “Prohibition Portia” and the “First Lady of the Law.”

A. Grace Coolidge	C. Mabel Walker Willebrandt
B. Pauline Sabin	D. Edith Wilson

2. In a proposal in 1925, the route from _____ was designated U.S. Highway 60. Kentucky officials protested because the plan left their state out and based on other proposed roads, a highway numbered 60 should run through Kentucky. Route 60 was then changed to 66 in 1926.

A. Indianapolis, IN to San Francisco, CA	C. Chicago, IL to Los Angeles, CA
B. Columbus, OH to San Francisco, CA	D. Philadelphia, PA to Los Angeles, CA

3. The Dawes Plan of 1924 sought to create stability in the _____ economy by placing controls on the nation’s budget and currency in order for the government to be able to make payments forced on it by the Treaty of Versailles.

A. Italian	C. German
B. Austrian-Hungarian	D. Ottoman

4. The response to the Boston police strike of 1919 helped establish the national prominence of Massachusetts governor _____.

A. Calvin Coolidge	C. Ole Hanson
B. Henry Cabot Lodge	D. A. Mitchell Palmer

“Without [his] generalship it is more than likely we should never had had the Eighteenth Amendment.”

“[His] conquest is the most notable thing of our times.”

“Nothing is more certain than that when the next history of this age is examined...[He] will be considered one of its most extraordinary figures.”

5. All of the above quotes are from obituaries following the death, at 57, in 1927 of _____. He was considered one of the most influential lobbyists of his era.
- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| A. Marcus Garvey | C. Wayne B. Wheeler |
| B. Francis Galton | D. Edward Clarke |
6. Born in 1872, _____ lived most of her life either within or near Washington D.C., yet rarely bothered to follow politics. She claimed a lineage of southern aristocracy extending back to Pocahontas, was educated primarily at home, and had an extremely limited formal education.
- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| A. Elizabeth Tyler | C. Margaret Sanger |
| B. Nellie Tayloe Ross | D. Edith Wilson |
7. The oldest broadcasting network in the U.S., the _____ came into being on November 15, 1926, with a gala four-hour radio program originating from the ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City. It was a joint effort of RCA, AT&T, and Westinghouse Electric Corporation.
- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| A. American Broadcasting Corporation | C. National Broadcasting Company |
| B. Columbia Broadcasting System | D. United Holdings Frequencies |
8. The _____ was the most severe of the approximately 25 race riots throughout the U.S. in the “Red Summer” following World War I. The event was triggered by the death of a Black youth on July 27th. He had been swimming and drifted into an area claimed by whites. He was attacked with stones and subsequently drowned.
- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| A. Tulsa Massacre | C. Elaine Massacre |
| B. Haymarket Riot | D. Chicago Race Riot |
9. _____ is a monthly magazine, with one of the largest circulations of any periodical in the world. It was first published in 1922 on a low budget by DeWitt Wallace and Lila Acheson featuring condensed popular articles taken from other periodicals.
- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| A. <i>Time Magazine</i> | C. <i>The New Yorker</i> |
| B. <i>American Mercury</i> | D. <i>Reader’s Digest</i> |

10. _____'s first published book, *Three Lives*, has been called a minor masterpiece; however, the general public knew her for authoring such lines as "Rose is a rose is a rose is a rose." Her only book to reach a wide audience was *The Autobiography of Alice B. Toklas*, which was actually her own autobiography.
- A. Edith Wharton
B. Christine Frederick
C. Willa Cather
D. Gertrude Stein
11. _____ was one of the most well-known U.S. authors of the 20th century. He was known for stories that reflected his adventures around the world in places such as Spain, Cuba, and France; however, he was born in a suburb in Illinois and died in the Ketchum, Idaho.
- A. Ernest Hemingway
B. John Dos Passos
C. Kurt Vonnegut Jr.
D. H. L. Mencken
12. The autobiographies of _____ included *Swing That Music* and *Satchmo: My Life in New Orleans*. The house that he had in Queens, New York City, from 1943 until his death in 1971 was preserved as a museum that maintained his archives.
- A. Duke Ellington
B. Louis Armstrong
C. George Gershwin
D. Joseph Oliver
13. The majority of the Republican presidential campaign in _____ was via radio and newsreels. The GOP candidate made only seven speeches in person, and those were mainly recitations of the party's planks. The Democratic candidate campaigned aggressively as the "Happy Warrior" with a brown derby hat, cigar, and "The Sidewalks of New York" as his theme song.
- A. 1920
B. 1928
C. 1924
D. 1932
14. The Treaty of Versailles was drafted during the Paris Peace Conference, which was dominated by the national leaders known as the "Big Four" consisting of Woodrow Wilson of the U.S., David Lloyd George of _____, Georges Clemenceau of _____, and Vittorio Orlando of _____.
- A. the U.K.; France; Italy
B. France; the U.K.; Italy
C. the U.K.; Belgium; France
D. France; the U.K.; Belgium

15. _____ was bitter due to the many failures he endured while trying to profit financially from his inventions. Despite his lack of personal success, he was widely regarded as the “father of radio” and the “grandfather of television.”

- A. Alexander Fleming
- B. Lee de Forest
- C. Robert H. Goddard
- D. John Logie Baird

16. _____ built a publishing empire on *Time*, *Fortune*, and *Life* magazines, becoming one of the most powerful figures in the history of U.S. journalism.

- A. William Randolph Hearst
- B. Henry Luce
- C. Arthur C. Nielsen
- D. H. L. Mencken

- New York State Senator from 1911-1913
- Assistant Secretary of Navy from 1913-1920
- Governor of New York from 1929-1933
- Founded the charity now known as the March of Dimes in 1938

17. All of the above statements refer to _____.

- A. Al Smith
- B. Franklin Roosevelt
- C. Josephus Daniels
- D. Fiorello La Guardia

18. On June 2, 1924, Congress passed legislation that granted citizenship to all _____ born in the United States. The right to vote, however, was governed by state law and until 1957, some states barred voting access.

- A. Native Americans
- B. African-Americans
- C. women
- D. nisei

19. Around 1920, professional dancers adopted the _____, and after its appearance in the Black musical *Runnin' Wild* in 1923, it became a national craze. As it became a fashionable ballroom dance, it lost some of the exuberance of its original version.

- A. Varsity Drag
- B. Charleston
- C. Lindbergh Lean
- D. Collegiate

20. A _____ is defined as a person, and especially a business or professional man, who conforms unthinkingly to prevailing middle-class standards. The term is based on the title character from a novel published in 1922 about a prosperous real-estate broker in the Midwestern town of Zenith.
- A. Gatsby
B. Dolittle
C. Babbitt
D. Middleton

Part II: Primary Source Material

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

(2 points each)

21. The term _____ was an homage to Rudolph Valentino and his most romantic role. They parted their hair in the center, combed it straight back, and slicked it down with Brilliantine. They wore new Van Heusen shorts and wide-legged flannel trousers called “Oxford Bags.”
- A. Top Cat
B. Zoot
C. Sheik
D. Jim Dandy
22. David Stephenson was the key man in the Ku Klux Klan’s organization. He was known as a pathological liar, heavy drinker, and a hustler. He set up his headquarters in _____ and was the strongest political force in the state once proclaiming, “I am the law.”
- A. Indianapolis, Indiana
B. Birmingham, Alabama
C. Albany, Georgia
D. Portland, Oregon
23. After the U.S. entered World War I prejudices, xenophobia, and aggressive nationalism ran rampant in some areas. A man who _____ at a Victory Bond rally in Washington was shot dead by a uniformed sailor. The crowd reacted with cheering.
- A. passed out anti-draft pamphlets from the Socialist Party
B. was speaking to his fellow factory workers in German
C. refused to stand during “The Star Spangled Banner”
D. would not remove his hat for the opening prayer
24. _____ was the first president to have their election returns broadcast on radio and whose inauguration was carried by a public address system.
- A. Warren Harding
B. Calvin Coolidge
C. Franklin Roosevelt
D. Herbert Hoover

25. While president, _____ was against public works programs and decided to cut rather than increase spending and spoke to the Senate to oppose a veterans' bonus. His administration's most important domestic contribution was establishing the Bureau of the Budget under Charles Dawes.
- A. Calvin Coolidge
B. Warren Harding
C. Woodrow Wilson
D. Herbert Hoover
26. Despite Woodrow Wilson's desire to "go down fighting," twenty-one Democrats broke ranks in 1920 to vote in favor of _____ and it came within seven votes of being ratified. After the vote, Henry Cabot Lodge observed that the issue was "as dead as Marley's ghost."
- A. the 18th Amendment
B. a complete ban on new immigration
C. membership in the World Court
D. the amended Treaty of Versailles
27. From the pulpit and in the newspapers and lecture halls, _____ was denounced as an ape, a weasel, a maggot, a ghoul, a jackal, a tadpole, a British toady, a German spy, a clever and bitter Jew, a dangerous Red, and a reactionary.
- A. Sinclair Lewis
B. John T. Scopes
C. Al Smith
D. H. L. Mencken
28. In 1919, Major _____ led a convoy of autos, trucks, and ambulances across the country in a test of vehicles and the nation's highways. The convoy averaged fifty miles a day and the trip of 3,242 miles took two months.
- A. George Patton
B. Dwight Eisenhower
C. Harry Truman
D. Douglas MacArthur
29. A new form of advertising appeared alongside roads in the United States promoting _____ on signs. The lighthearted approach to advertising amused motorists for more than forty years until the last signs disappeared in the 1960s.
- A. Burma-Shave
B. the Boca Raton Chamber of Commerce
C. the San Luis Obispo Motel
D. Listerine

35. _____ and James Joyce's *Ulysses* were both published in 1922 and had more influence on the postwar generation than any other literary works. Ernest Hemingway did not understand the work and thought it was pretentious, but like many was pulled into the vision of a world spiritually devastated by war.
- A. F. Scott Fitzgerald's *This Side of Paradise* C. Sinclair Lewis' *Main Street*
 B. John Dos Passos' *Adventures of a Young Man* D. T. S. Eliot's *The Waste Land*

Part III: Supplemental Readings
(3 points each)

36. In "The Klan's Fight for Americanism," Imperial Wizard Hiram Evans, a _____, promotes his beliefs in the Klan's slogan of "Native, white, Protestant Supremacy."
- A. coal salesman from Indiana C. dentist from Texas
 B. mail pilot from Oregon D. preacher from Georgia
37. In the case of *Schenck v. U.S.*, Charles Schenck claimed his First Amendment rights protected his attempts to distribute literature asserting that the draft violated the _____ and therefore should be challenged.
- A. First Amendment C. Fourteenth Amendment
 B. Thirteenth Amendment D. Ninth Amendment
38. Congressman _____ of New York declared Prohibition "had created contempt and disregard for the law." In 1926, he invited reporters to the House Office Building to take photos of him making and drinking 2% beer. He repeated the stunt in Harlem and even asked to be arrested, but was refused.
- A. Jimmy Walker C. Alfred Smith
 B. Fiorello La Guardia D. George Remus

"The net effect of _____ great speech yesterday seems to be preciously the same as if he had bawled it up a rainspout in the interior of Afghanistan. That is, locally, upon the process against the infidel Scopes, upon the so-called minds of these fundamentalists of upland Tennessee...It rose like a wind and ended like a flourish of bugles. The very judge on the bench...began to look uneasy. But the morons in the audience...simply hissed it."

39. The above excerpt written by H.L. Mencken is most accurately completed by which of the following?
- A. William Jennings Bryan's C. Clarence Darrow's
 B. Dudley Field Malone's D. George Rappleyea's

40. The Boulder Canyon Project Act of 1928 authorized construction of the Boulder Dam, the All-American Canal to connect the Imperial and Coachella Valleys with the _____, and divided the lower basin waters among the lower basin states.
- A. Colorado River
B. Pecos River
C. Rio Grande
D. Columbia River
41. In the majority opinion for the Supreme Court in *Buck v. Bell*, Justice _____ infamously upheld forced sterilization requirements stating such procedures saved the nation from "being swamped with incompetence... Three generations of imbeciles are enough."
- A. William Howard Taft
B. Louis Brandeis
C. Harlan Stone
D. Oliver Wendell Holmes
42. In "The Children's Era," Margaret Sanger discusses a theoretical society that could prevent cruelty to unborn children with laws that would _____ for those with transmissible disease, "subnormal children," inadequate economic situations, and other conditions deemed harmful.
- A. provide welfare payments
B. create specific neighborhoods
C. build family hospitals
D. make parenthood a crime
43. In 1927, the Supreme Court held in _____ that those who abuse their rights to freedom of speech "by utterances inimical to the public welfare, tending to incite crime, disturb the public peace, or endanger the foundations of organized government and threaten its overthrow," can be punished.
- A. *Nixon v. Herndon*
B. *Gitlow v. New York*
C. *Whitney v. California*
D. *Buck v. Bell*
44. The 18th Amendment did not define "intoxicating liquors," alcohol-related criminal activity, or any exceptions to a ban on alcohol. These specifics were left to Congress, which passed _____. President Woodrow Wilson vetoed the bill, but it was passed and became law on October 28, 1919.
- A. Blease's Law
B. the Increased Penalties Act
C. the Butler Act
D. the National Prohibition Act

"I can...make the statement that my nomination was brought out by no promise...by me or anybody in my behalf. I will not be influenced...by...a person's wet or dry attitude. I will not be influenced...by the fact that a man is either rich or poor, whether he comes from the North, the East, the South, or the West, or by what church he attends in the worship of God."

45. The above quote is from _____ during his presidential campaign.

- | | | | |
|----|-------------------|----|-----------------------|
| A. | Herbert Hoover | C. | Al Smith |
| B. | Warren G. Harding | D. | Franklin D. Roosevelt |

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 mind of the Negro seems suddenly to have slipped from under the tyranny of social intimidation and to be shaking off the psychology of imitation and implied inferiority. By shedding the old chrysalis of the Negro problem we are achieving something like a spiritual emancipation...The multitude perhaps feels as yet only a strange relief and a new vague urge, but the thinking few know that in the reaction the vital inner grip of prejudice has been broken.

With this renewed self-respect and self-dependence, the life of the Negro community is bound to enter a new dynamic phase, the buoyancy from within compensating for whatever pressure there may be of conditions from without."

- excerpt from Alain Locke, "Enter the New Negro,"

The 1920s witnessed a flourishing culture within the Black community and an expansion of its influence on the wider culture of the United States. However, the dynamic movement of the "New Negro" went well beyond the arts of the Harlem Renaissance by encompassing politics, business, and even globe-spanning social issues. Describe the key individuals and events leading to and defining the "New Negro" movement.

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SOCIAL STUDIES CONTEST - 20th Anniversary
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ANSWER KEY

Part I (1 point each)	Part II (2 points each)	Points contestants could mention in their essay:		
1. C	21. C (pg. 261)	<p>Background</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •NAACP created in 1909 by WEB Du Bois in NYC and others to move past the appeasement approach of Booker T. Washington. They focused on legal efforts and campaigns to address inequality. By 1920, more members lived in the South than North •Service by Blacks in WWI had provided opportunities to prove patriotism and skill as well as be exposed to adulation of the French which clashed with the lack of respect upon their return •The Great Migration saw Black laborers moving to Northern urban centers during WWI. Papers like the <i>Chicago Defender</i> continued to draw people previously stuck in the Jim Crow South •In 1916, Hubert Harrison founded the New Negro Movement and started The Liberty League and the newspaper of the movement, <i>The Voice</i> which focused on race-consciousness and an end to segregation & lynching <p>Harlem Renaissance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Writers like Claude McKay pushed ideas of strength, pride, and discontent in works such as <i>If We Must Die</i>. Langston Hughes, Zora Neale Hurston, and others wrote on themes of the Black experience & was widely read •Music popularized by the likes of Duke Ellington, Louis Armstrong, Ma Rainey, & Bessie Smith drew people to Harlem and pushed the style into the mainstream <p>UNIA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Marcus Garvey arrived in NYC in 1917 to start the U.S. branch of the UNIA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •He founded Negro Factories Corp., Black Star Steamship Line, and other businesses for Black communities •He was investigated closely by government agencies and sentenced to federal prison from 1925-27 for mail fraud •The UNIA and NAACP were rivals and Garvey's call for separatism clashed with NAACP efforts. He focused on Black pride and wanted repatriation to a new Black-led Liberia and even claimed to be the Provisional President of Africa 	
2. C	22. A (pg. 145)			
3. C	23. C (pg. 37)			
4. A	24. A (pg. 83)			
5. C	25. B (pg. 91)			
6. D	26. D (pg. 32)			
7. C	27. D (pg. 239)			
8. D	28. B (pg. 190)			
9. D	29. A (pg. 191)			
10. D	30. B (pg. 339)			
11. A	31. C (pg. 197)			
12. B	32. D (pg. 215)			
13. B	33. D (pg. 353)			
14. A	34. C (pg. 255)			
15. B	35. D (pg. 207)			
16. B				
17. B				
18. A				
19. B				
20. C				
	Part III (3 points each)			
	36. C			
	37. B			
	38. B			
	39. C			
	40. A			
	41. D			
	42. D			
	43. C			
	44. D			
	45. C			
				<p>Politics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Voting rights were emphasized and in 1927 <i>Nixon v. Herndon</i> culminated an effort to strike down a Texas law against Blacks voting in the Dem. primary •Leonidas Dyer (R-MO) authored an anti-lynching bill in 1911. In 1918 it passed the House, but was filibustered by Southern Senators for decades <p>Business</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Madam C.J. Walker was the first female self-made millionaire. She supported artistic and social endeavors with her wealth. Her daughter A'Lelia was a key supporter of Harlem icons and movements via her Dark Tower cultural salon •A. Philip Randolph organized one of the first successful Black unions (Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters) in 1925. It was refused recognition by the AFL. Black workers often crossed strike lines due to their exclusion from Unions. <p>Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The NAACP pushed for Black teachers in the segregated Southern schools •Fisk and Howard University saw students and faculty strike against white administration's rules and limited curriculums