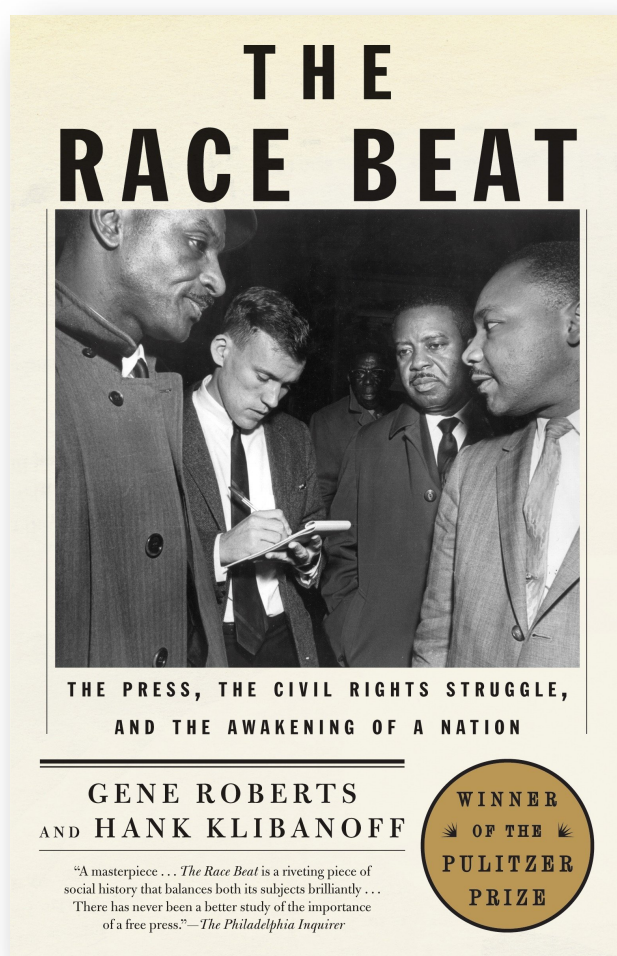




UNIVERSITY INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE

Social Studies

Invitational A • 2019



DO NOT TURN THIS PAGE UNTIL
YOU ARE INSTRUCTED TO DO SO!

UNIVERSITY INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE SOCIAL STUDIES CONTEST

INVITATIONAL A • SPRING 2019

Part I: General Knowledge

US Civil Rights: Fulfilling a Nation's Promise (1 point each)

1. On March 9, 1965 after Martin Luther King turned around a planned march from Selma due to a restraining order, three white clergymen who had travelled to Alabama to join the march were assaulted. One of them, Massachusetts Unitarian minister _____ died of his wounds.

A. James Reeb	C. Jonathan Daniels
B. Frank Johnson	D. James Zwerg

2. Under the leadership of _____, the Federal Bureau of Investigation wire-tapped Martin Luther King and tried to have stories about extra-marital relationships published in order to discredit him.

A. Dwight D. Eisenhower	C. Orval Faubus
B. J. Edgar Hoover	D. Robert F. Kennedy

3. The last third-party presidential candidate to win any electoral votes was pro-segregation multiple term Governor of Alabama, _____ as the candidate of the American Independent Party in 1968.

A. Strom Thurmond	C. George Wallace
B. Ross Perot	D. Theodore Bilbo

4. A _____ is a place that offers goods and services to the general population such as a restaurant. Federal and state laws protect designated groups from discrimination in such places.

A. local boycott	C. public accommodation
B. citizen's council	D. project "C"

5. *4 Little Girls* was a 1997 Oscar-nominated documentary film about the deaths and events connected to what 1963 terrorist attack?

A. Bloody Sunday	C. 16 th St. Baptist Church Bombing
B. Zoot Suit Riots	D. Alcatraz Island Occupation

- *The Negro Speaks of Rivers*
- *Harlem*
- *The Weary Blues*
- *Not Without Laughter*

6. All of the titles listed above are notable works of what Harlem Renaissance author known for commenting on and sharing the experience of black Americans?

- A. James Baldwin
B. Maya Angelou
C. Richard Wright
D. Langston Hughes

7. One of the most controversial figures of the Civil War era, _____ was responsible for the massacre of black troops at Fort Pillow in 1864, and he served as the first grand wizard of the Ku Klux Klan in 1867.

- A. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. C. Orval Faubus
B. Nathan Bedford Forrest D. Thomas J. Jackson

8. An 1854 speech to the New York legislature by Johnstown, NY native _____ eventually helped lead to laws granting married women rights to their wages and to equal guardianship of their children.

- A. Susan B. Anthony
B. Elizabeth Cady Stanton
C. Lucy Stone
D. Alice Paul

9. _____ played a key role in the historic March on Washington where despite his young age, he was considered one of the civil rights movement's "Big Six" leaders. He may be best known for leading demonstrators to the Edmund Pettus Bridge when they were attacked by Alabama State troopers in what became known as "Bloody Sunday."

- A. John Lewis
B. Martin Luther King
C. Medgar Evers
D. Ralph Emerson

10. In the post–Civil War era, the _____ emerged as one of the techniques used by southern whites to disenfranchise black citizens. It was designed to be an instrument that could evade the reach of the Fifteenth Amendment and federal intervention in elections. By 1908, all of the southern states had enacted some form of it.

- A. black codes
B. separate-but-equal doctrine
C. hate crime
D. poll tax

11. In April 1968, rioting in Chicago spurred by _____ left 11 dead, 48 wounded by police gunfire, 90 policemen injured, and 2,150 people arrested.
- A. the assassination of RFK
B. the Democratic National Convention
C. police shooting of Fred Hampton
D. the assassination of MLK
12. The original secretary-treasurer of the SCLC when it was founded in 1957, _____ was a pastor and civil rights leader who was Martin Luther King's chief aide and closest associate during the civil rights movement of the 1950s and '60s.
- A. Jesse Jackson
B. Fred Shuttlesworth
C. Ralph Abernathy
D. Stokely Carmichael
13. The President's Commission on the Status of Women was established on December 14, 1961 by John F. Kennedy to investigate women's equality in education, in the workplace, and under the law, and was chaired by _____.
- A. Gwendolyn Brooks
B. Bernice Sandler
C. Gloria Steinem
D. Eleanor Roosevelt
14. The President's Committee on Civil Rights established by Executive Order 9808 under Harry S. Truman published its final report entitled _____ in 1947.
- A. *Fulfilling America's Promise*
B. *Eyes on the Prize*
C. *And Justice for All*
D. *To Secure These Rights*
15. April 28, 1967, citing his religious beliefs, _____ refused induction into the U.S. Army at the height of the war in Vietnam. As black activist Julian Bond later observed, "When a figure as heroic and beloved as [he] stood up and said, 'No, I won't go,' it reverberated through the whole society."
- A. Harry Belafonte
B. Elvis Presley
C. Kareem Abdul-Jabbar
D. Muhammad Ali
16. On February 21, 1965, _____ was assassinated while delivering a lecture at the Audubon Ballroom in Harlem; three members of the Nation of Islam, which he had left a year earlier, were convicted of the murder.
- A. Medgar Evers
B. Malcolm X
C. Harvey Milk
D. Elijah Muhammad

17. Lester Maddox served as governor of _____ after gaining publicity in 1964 for refusing to serve black customers at his Pickrick Restaurant. He passed out ax handles to symbolize opposition to the Civil Rights Act and eventually closed his restaurant rather than comply with the law.
- A. Mississippi
B. Alabama
C. South Carolina
D. Georgia
18. Originally named, Valenza Burke, _____ is an American novelist whose works emphasized a need for black Americans to reclaim their African heritage. The 1983 novel, *Praisesong for the Widow*, is often referred to as the best example of her beliefs on heritage.
- A. Paule Marshall
B. Ella Baker
C. Maya Angelou
D. Gwendolyn Brooks
19. The *Woman's Journal*, was first published on January 8, 1870, by _____ and her husband, Henry Blackwell, for those interested in women's rights and as an official publication of the American Woman Suffrage Association.
- A. Lucy Stone
B. Phyllis Schlafly
C. Susan B. Anthony
D. Lucretia Mott
20. _____'s militancy in the fight for women's suffrage led to multiple arrests before the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment in 1920. In 1923, she drafted and had introduced into Congress the first equal rights amendment to the Constitution.
- A. Carrie Chapman Catt
B. Alice Paul
C. Betty Friedan
D. Ida B. Wells

Part II: Primary Source Material

***The Race Beat: The Press, the Civil Rights Struggle, and the Awakening of a Nation*, by Gene Roberts and Hank Klibanoff**
(2 points each)

21. The editorial entitled, "*What a Price for Peace*," by *Tuscaloosa News* publisher, _____ caused him to be called every twenty minutes by critics while he was sleeping. Eventually, he installed a second unlisted phone line.
- A. Buford Boone
B. P. B. Young, Jr.
C. Grover Hall
D. Alistair Cooke

22. Under pressure from Judge Swango, Sheriff _____ permitted black reporters in the courtroom for the Till trial, but along with Till's mother and a black congressman they were required to sit at a separate table in the spectator section.
- A. J. W. Milam
B. Bull Connor
C. H. C. Strider
D. Z. T. Mathews
23. In 1948, the _____ gathered in Birmingham to nominate the governors of South Carolina (Strom Thurmond) and Mississippi (Fielding Wright) as their presidential and vice-presidential candidates.
- A. Interposition Party
B. Dixiecrats
C. Democrats
D. Segregationist Party
24. On May 4, 1964, Ralph McGill endorsed the _____ calling it, "an emancipation proclamation for the South," arguing that everyone would benefit and the South's economy would grow rapidly.
- A. voting rights act
B. civil rights bill
C. *Hearts of Atlanta* decision
D. 24th Amendment
25. According to *The Race Beat*, _____ were born ten days apart in the South. One came from the editorial pages of the *Richmond News Leader* on Nov. 21, 1955 and the other was ushered into the world on Dec. 1, 1955.
- A. massive and passive resistance
B. Sit-ins and Freedom Rides
C. SNCC and CORE
D. Citizen's Councils and Interposition
26. For two days of late September, 1955, in what Simeon Booker saw as "an incredible interracial manhunt," cars of deputies and reporters searched rural Mississippi, knocked on doors, and asked questions searching for _____.
- A. the body of Emmett Till
B. surprise witnesses
C. Charles Diggs
D. Bryant and Milam
27. Against the six-foot-two, 235-pound man he was asked to accuse, Emmett Till's great uncle _____ was described as "a black pigmy standing up to a white ox."
- A. Jimmy Hicks
B. John Temple Graves
C. Mose Wright
D. Jimmie Lee Jackson

28. In 1962, Martin Luther King left _____ emotionally bruised and determined not to get into such a situation again. He felt the campaign had made a major mistake by attacking segregation on all fronts.
- A. Albany
B. Montgomery
- C. Birmingham
D. Nashville
29. Vivian Malone and James Hood sought to enroll at the _____ in June 1963 after a federal judge said the 1956 order allowing Autherine Lucy to enroll was still in effect.
- A. University of Mississippi
B. Ole Miss
- C. University of Alabama
D. Little Rock Central High School
30. A 1962 *New York Times* article by Claude Sitton describing _____ bullying a SNCC meeting at the Mount Olive Baptist Church led to Attorney General Robert Kennedy directing the Department of Justice to investigate Terrell County for voting rights violations.
- A. Laurie Pritchett
B. Z. T. Mathews
- C. Bull Connor
D. Orval Faubus
31. After Emmett Till's mother, Mamie Bradley, decided she would never be able to describe the condition of her son's body, she insisted that the casket remain open at the public funeral held in _____.
- A. Jackson, MS
B. New Orleans, LA
- C. Hattiesburg, MS
D. Chicago, IL
32. When Army Secretary Wilber M. Brucker wanted an up-to-the-minute report on the 101st Airborne in Little Rock, AR, an officer in the Pentagon made the novel suggestion to _____.
- A. turn on a television set
B. call Harry Ashmore directly
- C. set up a military phone booth
D. read the *Arkansas Gazette*
33. After the *New York Times* ran _____'s story on racial violence and intimidation in Birmingham, a grand jury indicted him on forty-two counts of libel and he faced twenty-one years in jail.
- A. Claude Sitton
B. Harrison Salisbury
- C. Roy Reed
D. Turner Catledge

34. The well-groomed, perpetually tan lifelong bachelor _____ injected vivacity into the editorial page of the *Montgomery Advertiser* when he was named editor in 1947.
- A. Harry Ashmore
B. Grover C. Hall, Jr.
- C. Hodding Carter, Jr.
D. Thomas Waring
35. After Martin Luther King was awarded the Nobel Prize, it became an embarrassment to Atlanta that a planned banquet may have a small turnout. When the president of _____ told local business leaders that chairman Robert Woodruff thought “we ought to go to the dinner,” there was a near stampede to buy tickets to the event.
- A. Delta Airlines
B. the Atlanta Braves
- C. Turner Broadcasting
D. Coca-Cola

Part III: Supplemental Readings
(3 points each)

36. The 1971 decision in _____ effectively forbids employers from using arbitrary tests to evaluate an employee. The case stopped such practices from being used in order to get around other rules forbidding racial discrimination.
- A. *US v. Virginia*
B. *Jones v. Mayer Co.*
- C. *Griggs v. Duke Power Co.*
D. *Meritor Savings Bank v. Vinson*
37. The _____ case was named for one of twenty parents who brought suit against the president of the school board for Clarendon County, South Carolina. Initially, the parents had only asked for equal access to school buses for black students, but eventually challenged the segregated nature of the entire school system.
- A. *Briggs v Elliot*
B. *Brown v. Board of Education*
- C. *Browder v. Gayle*
D. *Bowers v. Hardwick*

“The first problem for all of us, men and women, is not to learn, but to un-learn. We are filled with the Popular Wisdom of several centuries just past, and we are terrified to give it up. Patriotism means obedience, age means wisdom, woman means submission, black means inferior – these are preconceptions imbedded so deeply in our thinking that we honestly may not know that they are there.”

38. The above excerpt comes from a commencement address given by Gloria Steinem at _____.
- A. National Women’s Conference
B. Vassar College
- C. Democratic National Convention
D. Stanford University

"You deplore the demonstrations that are presently taking place...But I am sorry that your statement did not express a similar concern for the conditions that brought the demonstrations into being. I would not hesitate to say that it is unfortunate that so-called demonstrations are taking place...at this time, but I would say in more emphatic terms that it is even more unfortunate that the white power structure...left the Negro community with no other alternative."

39. The above excerpt was authored by _____ while incarcerated.
- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| A. Malcolm X | C. Shirley Chisolm |
| B. Stokely Carmichael | D. Martin Luther King, Jr. |

"We bring greetings from California, greetings from the men, women, and children who toil in the fields to bring our daily food to our tables. There's a great task to be done in this nation. First, we have to set a goal. We have to give people a sense of purpose. There's a great deal to do. We need to construct instead of destroy. We need to inspire hope in people for the future."

-Cesar Chavez; Nomination Address for Governor Jerry Brown

40. The above excerpt is from a speech made at the 1976 Democratic National Convention held in _____.
- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| A. Los Angeles | C. San Francisco |
| B. Chicago | D. New York City |

"No _____ shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States;"

41. The above excerpt from the Fourteenth Amendment can be accurately completed with which of the following words?
- | | |
|---------------|---------------------|
| A. Government | C. Person |
| B. State | D. Legislative Body |

42. The decision rendered in *Plyer v. Doe* stated that the protections afforded in the Fourteenth Amendment included rights for _____ and therefore states must provide them educational opportunities.
- A. children of illegal aliens C. migrant workers
B. black students D. female students
43. The 24th Amendment was passed during the Kennedy administration, but was ratified in 1964 during the _____ administration.
- A. Eisenhower C. Nixon
B. Johnson D. Truman
44. The Voting Rights Act of 1965 was largely designed to enforce the _____, 95 years after it was ratified.
- A. Fifteenth Amendment C. Twenty-Sixth Amendment
B. Fourteenth Amendment D. Nineteenth Amendment
45. The *Radio and Television Report to the American People on Civil Rights* by President Kennedy on June 11, 1963 was in response to which of the following events?
- A. integration at the University of Alabama
B. police treatment of protestors in Birmingham
C. state troopers attack on marchers near the Edmund Pettus Bridge
D. the passage of the Civil Rights Act

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.

“...his tortured, bloated, and decomposed body...was a ghastly sight...Till’s neck was wrapped in barbed wire attached...to a cotton gin fan...the boy’s head was beaten in and ‘cut up pretty badly, like an axe was used,’ the sheriff said.”

“For those who were not among the tens of thousands who lined up to see the body, Jet magazine carried a close-up photograph of Till’s wildly disfigured and indiscernible face...the northern press responded quickly and with outrage at the brutal hand of Jim Crow.”

-excerpt from The Race Beat

Mamie Till-Mobley stated, “I think everybody needed to know what happened to Emmett Till.” Her decision to have an open-casket funeral for her son in 1955 had an immediate and continuing impact on the still nascent black civil rights movement in the United States. Rosa Parks would eventually say, “I thought of Emmett Till, and I just couldn’t go back,” when speaking about her refusal to move to the back of a Montgomery bus. Discuss the specifics of this historic case, it’s outcome and how its legacy impacted the civil rights movements at the time and beyond.

UNIVERSITY INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE
SOCIAL STUDIES CONTEST
 SET A • 2019
ANSWER KEY

Part I (1 point each)	Part II (2 points each)	Points contestants could mention in their essay:	
1. A	21. A (pg. 135)	Background:	hinderances caused by the Jim Crow constraints of the area, they had limited access to cover some aspects of the trial as compared to the national and international press
2. B	22. C (pg. 97)	• Till lived outside Chicago with his mother when at age 14 he visited cousins at the home of his great-uncle Mose Wright in Mississippi in August of 1955	• In 1956 the self-described details of how Bryant and Milam murdered Till were published in Look magazine by William Huie
3. C	23. B (pg. 41)	• While in Bryant Grocery and Meat Market in Money, MS, he was accused of either making flirtatious comments, whistling, or making lewd remarks towards Carolyn Bryant	Case:
4. C	24. B (pg. 372)	• Carolyn's husband Roy heard of the encounter around 2am on the 28 th then he, along with his half-brother John Milam, abducted Till	• Rep. Charles Diggs of Detroit came to observe the trial and was forced to sit in segregated areas
5. C	25. A (pg. 109)	• Aug. 31 st Till's body was recovered from the Tallahatchie River tied to a cotton gin fan	• Wright and Willie Reed both testified that Bryant and Milam had kidnapped Till
6. D	26. B (pg. 100)	• He had been beaten and shot in the head	• There was a frantic search for witnesses during the trial, who knew about the site of the murder and other details
7. B	27. C (pg. 99)	• The only identifiable feature was his father's ring	• The defense did little to refute the testimony and the closing arguments appealed to the jury's duty to protect American civilization
8. B	28. A (pg. 268)	Coverage:	• After a 5-day trial and just over an hour of deliberation (lengthened by a "pop break") both defendants were acquitted by the all-white male jury
9. A	29. C (pg. 325)	• Till's mother insisted the body be sent back to Chicago for a funeral and burial	Legacy:
10. D	30. B (pg. 266)	• Estimates for attendance were as high as 50,000 mourners	• The brutality and coverage led to increased awareness and mobilizations against Jim Crow abuse
11. D	31. D (pg. 88)	• The Chicago Defender had exclusive rights to photos from the funeral which were widely seen in the black press, but less able to be reported in other papers	• Several outlets including the New York Times began devoting increased resources to "race" stories
12. C	32. A (pg. 180)	• Jet magazine, which was co-owned with the Defender, published a photo of the body and the issue was reprinted several times	• Medgar Evers used the event to organize in Mississippi
13. D	33. B (pg. 234)	• Coverage of the funeral and the details of the kidnapping and murder were covered by press from around the world	• The FBI reopened the case in 2004 and exhumed the body, but no one else was indicted
14. D	34. B (pg. 122)	• The case was heavily covered by the black press, but due to specific actions of Sheriff Strider and general	• In 2017, Carolyn Bryant admitted lying at the trial and that Till never made any lewd comments or touched her
15. D	35. D (pg. 381)		
16. B			
17. D	Part III (3 points each)		
18. A	36. C		
19. A	37. A		
20. B	38. B		
	39. D		
	40. D		
	41. B		
	42. A		
	43. B		
	44. A		
	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. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____

Part II (2 points each)

21. _____
22. _____
23. _____
24. _____
25. _____
26. _____
27. _____
28. _____
29. _____
30. _____
31. _____
32. _____
33. _____
34. _____
35. _____

Part III (3 points each)

36. _____
37. _____
38. _____
39. _____
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: _____

Rubric

for the Social Studies Essay

Judges may award all or no points. This is a working document for as many as three judges. Final points are a compromise among judges, NOT A RUNNING POINT TOTAL or pure point averaging. Return this form to the student with the objective portion of the contest.

■ Points AWARDED:

Judge 1

Judge 2

Judge 3

Consensus

A 16-20 ESSAY opens with a declarative statement that extends the prompt without re-stating it. The thesis is supported by substantial, relevant information that analyzes the prompt from a range of perspectives — for example, political, social, cultural and economic. It does not provide a mere shopping list of facts. It interprets the facts without editorializing. The essay is well written and organized with few spelling, grammar or punctuation errors. The essay is clear, precise and succinct.

An 11-15 ESSAY offers a clear thesis with limited development. It either deals with one aspect in depth or with all aspects more superficially while providing limited analysis. Generally good writing and organization skills displayed. May contain errors of fact that do not seriously detract from the quality of the essay.

A 6-10 ESSAY lacks a thesis or presents a confused or undeveloped thesis. It deals with the prompt in a superficial way and offers no analysis. Instead, it tends to editorialize. May contain major fact errors, display poor writing skills and rely on bloated, pretentious language.

A 0-5 ESSAY displays little or no understanding of the prompt. The response is poorly written and organized and may contain significant fact, grammar, punctuation and/or spelling errors that detract from the clarity of the response.

Comments:

OVERALL ESSAY SCORE _____

(maximum of 20 points)

OBJECTIVE SCORE _____

(score from the objective portion of the test)

OVERALL SCORE _____

(add essay score to objective score)