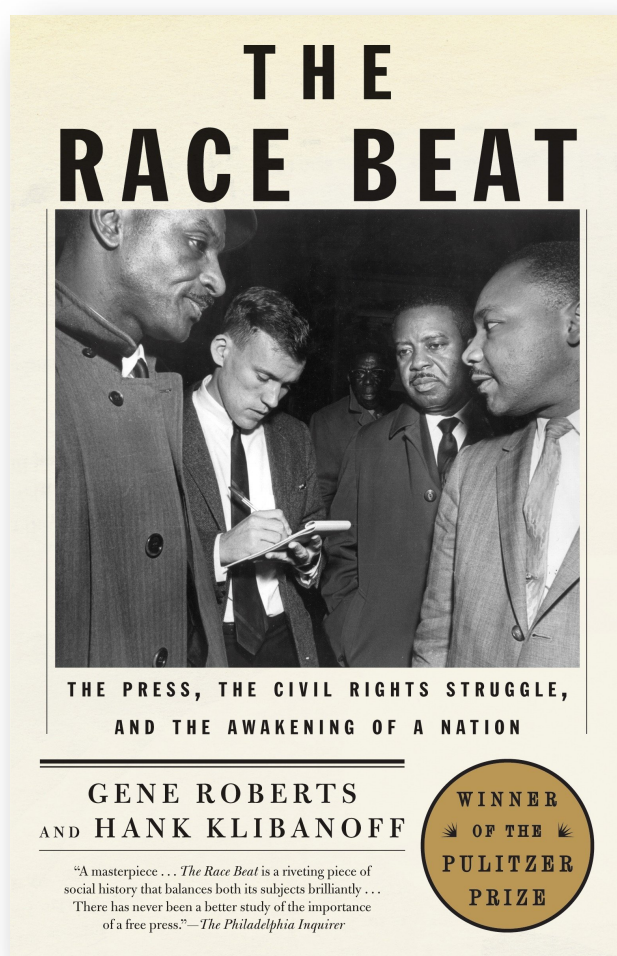




UNIVERSITY INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE

Social Studies

Invitational B • 2019



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UNIVERSITY INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE SOCIAL STUDIES CONTEST

INVITATIONAL B • SPRING 2019

Part I: General Knowledge

US Civil Rights: Fulfilling a Nation's Promise

(1 point each)

1. Uses of the doctrine of _____ in the United States have prompted some critics to claim it is invoked by majorities to justify laws and practices that discriminate against various ethnic, religious, or other minority groups and avoid the scrutiny of federal oversight.

A. State's rights	C. Passive resistance
B. Massive resistance	D. De jure segregation

2. Harvey Milk and the San Francisco mayor, George Moscone, were shot and killed in City Hall by Dan White, a conservative former city supervisor in 1978. At White's murder trial, his attorneys' strategy became known as the _____ defense due to statements about White's overeating of junk food.

A. Fast food	C. Coach potato
B. Twinkie	D. Drive-thru

3. As coordinator of nationwide lettuce, grape, and Gallo wine boycotts in the 1970s, Dawson, New Mexico native, _____ helped create the national climate that led to the passage of the Agricultural Labor Relations Act, the first law recognizing the rights of California farmworkers to bargain collectively.

A. Dolores Huerta	C. Hector Garcia
B. Cesar Chavez	D. Judith Heumann

4. After Martin Luther King, Jr. was assassinated, his position as president of the _____ was taken by the Reverend Ralph David Abernathy. The organization maintained its philosophy of nonviolent social change, but having lost its founder, it soon ceased to mount giant demonstrations and confined itself to smaller campaigns, predominantly in the South.

A. SNCC	C. NAACP
B. National Urban League	D. SCLC

5. Though _____'s constituency had voted for him many times, his violent tactics eventually earned major public backlash. Moves were made to oust him from office by changing the structure of Birmingham's city government, which was temporarily done in 1962.
- A. David Halberstam
B. Theophilus Eugene Connor
C. J. Edgar Hoover
D. Laurie Pritchett
6. The doctrine of nonviolence is the use of peaceful means, not force, to bring about political or social change and its use in many American civil rights movements can best be traced back to the teachings and protests of _____.
- A. Malcolm X
B. Mohandas Gandhi
C. Elijah Muhammad
D. Booker T. Washington
7. In August 1965, Martin Luther King, Jr. said, "One of the most heroic Christian deeds of which I have heard in my entire ministry was performed," in response to _____ being killed after standing between 16-year old Ruby Sales and a part-time deputy sheriff in Hayneville, Alabama.
- A. Jonathan Daniels
B. Richard Morrisroe
C. James Reeb
D. Jimmie Lee Jackson
8. Officially sponsored by the National Organization for Women, the Women's Strike for Equality March was the brainchild of Betty Friedan and on August 26, 1970, on the 50th anniversary of the _____, 50,000 feminists paraded down New York City's Fifth Avenue with linked arms, blocking the major thoroughfare during rush hour.
- A. Seneca Falls Convention
B. 19th Amendment
C. founding of Planned Parenthood
D. Jeannette Rankin's election
9. _____ was a magazine launched in 1972 by Gloria Steinem, Patricia Carbine, and others. It was the first nationally circulated women's magazine to bring feminism and the issues of the women's movement into the mainstream.
- A. *The Feminine Mystique*
B. *Woman's Day*
C. *Ms.*
D. *Vogue*

10. The _____ was an American political organization founded in 1979 by Jerry Falwell, a religious leader and televangelist, to advance conservative social values and as a reaction to the growth of civil rights movements.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| A. Citizens Council | C. Moral Majority |
| B. Redeemers Association | D. John Birch Society |

11. _____ is the refusal to obey the demands or commands of a government without resorting to violence or active measures of opposition; its usual purpose is to force concessions from the government.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| A. Nonviolence | C. Massive resistance |
| B. Civil disobedience | D. A sit-in |

12. The term “Don’t Ask, Don’t Tell” was coined after President _____ signed a 1993 law directing that military personnel “don’t ask, don’t tell, don’t pursue, and don’t harass.” In 2010, both houses of Congress voted to repeal the policy.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| A. Bill Clinton | C. George H. W. Bush |
| B. Ronald Reagan | D. George W. Bush |

- Assistant Secretary of Education for Special Education and Rehabilitative Services
- Special Advisor for International Disability Rights
- World Bank Group’s first Advisor on Disability and Development
- Led 504 Sit-in at the San Francisco Office of U.S. Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare

13. The items listed above best describe which of the following individuals?

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------|
| A. Margaret Sanger | C. Bernice “Bunny” Sandler |
| B. Judith Heumann | D. Gwendolyn Brooks |

14. The American playwright _____ wrote *A Raisin in the Sun*. In 1959, it became the first drama by a black woman to be produced on Broadway.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| A. Lorraine Hansberry | C. Maya Angelou |
| B. Gwendolyn Brooks | D. Alice Walker |

15. The death of 25-year-old Freddie Gray from a severe spinal cord injury while in police custody led to protests and riots in _____ during April, 2015.
- A. Sacramento
B. Brooklyn
C. Baltimore
D. Los Angeles
16. The Fifteenth Amendment was ruled a valid constitutional basis for the Voting Rights Act of 1965 by the 8-1 _____ decision authored by Earl Warren.
- A. *South Carolina v. Katzenbach*
B. *New York Times v. Sullivan*
C. *Mendez v. Westminster School District*
D. *One, Inc. v. Olesen*
17. The leader of the STOP-ERA campaign was a career woman named _____. Despite her law degree, she glorified the traditional roles of American women. She heckled feminists with quips like "I'd like to thank my husband for letting me be here tonight."
- A. Elizabeth Cady Stanton
B. Ella Baker
C. Phyllis Schlafly
D. Alice Paul
- *Invisible Man*
 - *Flying Home and Other Stories*
 - *Juneteenth*
 - *Going to the Territory*
18. All of the works listed above were authored by _____.
- A. Richard Wright
B. Harry Belafonte
C. Langston Hughes
D. Ralph Ellison
19. John Lewis grew up as the son of sharecroppers in Alabama, attended Fisk University in Tennessee, and gained fame as a civil rights leader who worked throughout the country. Currently, Lewis represents a congressional district in _____.
- A. New York
B. Georgia
C. South Carolina
D. Michigan

20. The _____ Freedom Democratic Party existed from 1964 through the early 1970s. The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee helped establish the party, but not to permanently replace the regular Democratic Party in the state. Rather, SNCC hoped it would allow blacks and whites to be in a party that shared the same views as their national organization.
- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| A. North Carolina | C. Mississippi |
| B. Alabama | D. South Carolina |

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 NBC affiliate station manager, Fred Beard, in _____ reviewed, censored, edited, and sometimes added editorial comment to national broadcasts to fit his Citizens' Council point of view. He even went so far as to introduce news reports as "biased managed northern news."
- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| A. Birmingham | C. Selma |
| B. Albany | D. Jackson |
22. Starting in 1937 as a cub reporter on the *Piedmont* in Greenville, _____ was soon asked by his city editor to go north on his vacation with expenses paid by the paper to "defend the honor" of the South.
- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| A. Harry Ashmore | C. Ralph McGill |
| B. John Popham | D. Hodding Carter |

"The cliché that states' rights must be won now or lost forever is not the truth. The shibboleth that the Supreme Court's order may be legally ignored is not the truth. The myth that Virginia is in contest with alien forces is not the truth. The truth is that Virginia can open all the schools and cannot with justice and good sense keep them closed."

23. The above excerpt is written by _____ of the *Virginian-Pilot* who would go on to win a Pulitzer for his editorials.
- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| A. Luther Carter | C. John Brooks |
| B. Virginius Dabney | D. Lenoir Chambers |

24. Tom Waring suggested in a letter to Jack Kilpatrick that a media monitoring committee be set up to examine reporting by those he considered anti-South after coverage of events in _____. Kilpatrick didn't fully support the idea, but believed Orval Faubus was "absolutely crucified by the television and radio people."
- A. Greensboro
B. Memphis
C. Tuscaloosa
D. Little Rock
25. On March 28, 1963, police in Greenwood, Mississippi deployed a technique that would become a magnet to the press and the eyes of the nation. The confrontation that ensued was the first time anyone could recall _____ being used against civil rights demonstrators.
- A. fire hoses
B. National Guardsmen
C. Citizens' Councils
D. dogs
26. Not one reporter was present to cover four freshmen from North Carolina Agricultural and Technical College take part in the first _____ on February 1, 1960 in Greensboro.
- A. lunch counter sit-in
B. voter registration drive
C. peace march
D. freedom ride
27. More than two thousand people ringed the Governor's Mansion with "a wall of human flesh" amid rumors that federal agents were going to arrest _____ for refusing to admit James Meredith into Ole Miss University.
- A. Orval Faubus
B. Paul Johnson
C. George Wallace
D. Ross Barnett
28. In May 1963, _____ demanded an opportunity to respond to Jackson Mayor Allen Thompson's comments on local television about the racial situation. With the FCC's help he became the first black civil rights spokesman to deliver a pro-integration message on local stations.
- A. Stokely Carmichael
B. Medgar Evers
C. Fred Shuttlesworth
D. Ralph Bunche
29. Ten days after Medgar Evers was killed, the FBI arrested _____ in Greenwood, Mississippi.
- A. James Earl Ray
B. Roy Bryant
C. Lee Harvey Oswald
D. Byron De La Beckwith

30. Levi Pearson's initial lawsuit in Clarendon County had been thrown out on a technicality and the chief lawyer for the Legal and Educational Defense Fund, Thurgood Marshall began looking for a better case in Clarendon County. He found such a case with ____.
- A. *Sweatt v. Painter* C. *Henderson v. United States*
 B. *Briggs v. Elliott* D. *Brown v. Board of Education*
31. The senior editor at the *Saturday Evening Post* immediately yanked an article titled "The Hell He is Equal," by James Kilpatrick for "bad taste in the extreme," in the aftershock of what September 1963 event?
- A. Martin Luther King Jr. assassination C. Bloody Sunday
 B. 16th Street Baptist Church bombing D. March on Washington
32. By July 11, 1954, Robert Patterson had attracted the core group that founded the _____. They met in a private home in Indianola in Sunflower County, Mississippi where blacks made up 68% of the population, but only .03% of the registered voters.
- A. Citizens' Council C. SNCC
 B. SCLC D. Ku Klux Klan
33. During the effort to integrate Little Rock's Central High almost all of the day's violence had been directed at _____, but it was sufficient to make school officials worry they could not protect the new students. Three hours after they first entered the school, the students were secretly removed.
- A. local police C. journalists
 B. civil rights leaders D. National Guardsmen
34. By 1965, the "Claude Sitton notebook," was a common practice where reporters put one of the sawed-in-two steno pads into the breast pocket of their suit coat to hide their identity as part of the press. If you put two pads in your pocket it resembled a shoulder holster which might cause the mobs to think you were a(n) _____ and think twice before attacking.
- A. hired bodyguard C. undercover cop
 B. FBI agent D. Klan member

35. In 1965, movement organizers were starting to disagree with each other over many issues. A turning point came five days after President Johnson signed the Voting Rights Act when rioting raged through Watts, a district in _____ predominantly populated by blacks.
- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| A. Chicago | C. Los Angeles |
| B. New York City | D. Oakland |

Part III: Supplemental Readings
(3 points each)

36. To highlight the Board of Supervisors past treatment of minorities in San Francisco, Harvey Milk discussed the Manicheans in his “*You’ve Got to Have Hope*” address. He stated their legacy shows that the opposite of love is _____.
- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| A. hate | C. indifference |
| B. contempt | D. prejudice |

“The white man made the mistake of letting me read his history books. ‘Liberty or death’ is what brought about the freedom of whites in this country from the English. They didn’t care about the odds. Why, they faced the wrath of the entire British Empire. And in those days, they used to say that the British Empire was so vast and so powerful that the sun would never set on it...yet these thirteen little scrawny states...tired of being exploited and oppressed and degraded, told that big British Empire, ‘Liberty or death.’”

37. The excerpt above comes from a speech given at King Solomon Baptist Church in Detroit, Michigan by _____.
- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| A. Martin Luther King | C. Malcolm X |
| B. Stokely Carmichael | D. Fannie Lou Hamer |
38. Though it was later overruled by *Lawrence v. Texas*, the 1986 decision in _____ found that the Fourteenth Amendment does not prevent a state from criminalizing private sexual conduct involving same-sex couples.
- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. <i>Loving v. Virginia</i> | C. <i>Obergefell v. Hodges</i> |
| B. <i>US v. Virginia</i> | D. <i>Bowers v. Hardwick</i> |

39. The speech by Robert Kennedy discussing the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr. stated, “what we need...is not violence or lawlessness; but love and wisdom, and compassion toward one another.” It is believed his words kept violence in _____, where the speech was given, to a minimum despite riots erupting in many cities across the country.
- A. Washington D.C. C. Miami
B. Boston D. Indianapolis
40. Before _____ was argued before the Supreme Court, an en banc panel of the Court of Appeals held that corporations were "persons" and had protected rights under the Free Exercise Clause of the First Amendment.
- A. *Burwell v. Hobby Lobby Stores* C. *Jones v. Mayer Co.*
B. *Griggs v. Duke Power Co.* D. *UAW v. Johnson Controls*
41. Between 1965 and 1969, the Supreme Court issued several key decisions upholding the constitutionality of Section 5 of the _____ and affirming the broad range of practices for which preclearance by either the District Court for the District of Columbia or the U.S. Attorney General was required.
- A. Civil Rights Act C. Americans with Disabilities Act
B. Fair Housing Act D. Voting Rights Act
42. The unanimous 1964 Supreme Court decision in _____ stated that the Civil Rights Act did not exceed Congress’ Commerce Clause powers by depriving places of public accommodation of the right to choose their own customers.
- A. *Meritor Savings Bank v. Vinson* C. *Shelley v. Kraemer*
B. *Hearts of Atlanta Motel Inc v. United States* D. *Yick Wo v. Hopkins*

"All of this is on account of we want to register, to become first-class citizens. And if the Freedom Democratic Party is not seated now, I question America. Is this America, the land of the free and the home of the brave, where we have to sleep with our telephones off the hooks because our lives be threatened daily, because we want to live as decent human beings, in America?"

43. The above quote is from which of the following individuals in 1964?
- | | | | |
|----|-------------------------|----|--------------------|
| A. | Fannie Lou Hamer | C. | Shirley Chisholm |
| B. | Martin Luther King, Jr. | D. | Stokely Carmichael |

44. The unanimous decision in *Franklin v. Gwinnett County Public Schools* held that monetary damages were available to enforce _____ because such relief is available to remedy the violation of a federal right.

A.	the 5 th Amendment	C.	the Equal Rights Amendment
B.	Title IX	D.	the Americans with Disabilities Act

“This bill will live in infamy. To sign it into law at any time is tragic. To do so upon the eve of the celebration of our independence insults the intelligence of the American people. It dishonors the memory of countless thousands of our dead who offered up their very lives in defense of principles which this bill destroys. It is an act of tyranny. It is the assassin’s knife stuck in the back of liberty.”

45. The above excerpt is from a speech by George Wallace in which he condemns which act of Congress?

A.	The Civil Rights Act of 1957	C.	The Voting Rights Act
B.	The 24 th Amendment	D.	The Civil Rights Act of 1964

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 feminist agenda is not about equal rights for women. It is about a socialist, anti-family political movement that encourages women to leave their husbands, kill their children, practice witchcraft, destroy capitalism, and become lesbians."

-Pat Robertson, televangelist and former presidential candidate

Feminism is defined as the theory of the political, economic, and social equality of the sexes yet the New York Times reported only 18% of Americans consider themselves feminists while 85% of the same respondents support equality for women. The connotation of feminism ranges so widely in part due to its long and varying history. Discuss the similarities and differences between the goals and groups associated with First and Second Wave Feminism and the obstacles unique to each.

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

Part I (1 point each)		Part II (2 points each)		<p>Points contestants could mention in their essay:</p> <p>Background: Social reform movements had significant female involvement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Limitations on their ability to affect change in these groups helped lead to a focus on increasing legal/political rights and standing• Seneca Falls (1848) was a crystalizing moment for the ideas and track of 1st wave of feminism which is often described as lasting until the passage of the 19th Amendment• The FDA approved an oral contraceptive (1961), which opened both personal & professional possibilities for women• The Feminine Mystique (1963) discussed a growing displeasure amongst some women who felt a lack of ownership over their lives• 2nd wave is usually described as starting in the early 60s using the inspiration & experience of other civil rights movements and lasting until the failure to ratify the ERA (1982)Goals: 1st Wave mainly sought de jour changes to inequalities versus de facto changes sought in the 2nd Wave• 1st wave pursued suffrage as a leading goal, but also legal recognition as equal partners in marriage with rights to children and property• The ability to divorce based on cruelty and other protections were granted state by state during the 1st wave• Access to professional arenas was sought in the 1st wave and breakthroughs were made, but limited• 2nd wave focused on access and creating equality in funding, representation and access to jobs, education, and political power	<p>• 2nd wave sought changes in cultural portrayals & expectations of women. Advertising, entertainment, and others were reexamined for how they limited the concepts of women in society</p> <p>• 2nd wave also focused on the freedom of women over reproductive rights and an evolution of traditional relationships</p> <p>• Legal equality in the 2nd wave was sought successfully through Title IX and EEOC rulings, but came up short of an ERA amendment</p> <p>Groups: The American Woman Suffrage Association & National Woman Suffrage Association (merged together in 1890 into NAWSA) were the leading 1st wave orgs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The National Assoc. of Colored Women was formed in 1896, but most minority women were barred or limited from participation in 1st wave orgs. and the movement overall was largely limited to middle class whites• The Congressional Union/National Women’s Party (1913) was one of the more militant 1st wave groups• The National Organization of Women (1966) and the National Women’s Political Caucus (1972) were major 2nd wave groups• Planned Parenthood became a major 2nd wave advocate for women’s health that tied back to Sanger’s 1st wave work <p>Obstacles: 2nd wave groups were much more diverse leading to a broader movement, but also a less unified identity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 1st wave started with no direct access to political power• Both faced organized resistance by men & women who saw their goals as anti-family, anti-traditional, and even immoral
1.	A	21.	D (pg. 282)		
2.	B	22.	A (pg. 25)		
3.	A	23.	D (pg. 210)		
4.	D	24.	D (pg. 182)		
5.	B	25.	D (pg. 312)		
6.	B	26.	A (pg. 222)		
7.	A	27.	D (pg. 289)		
8.	B	28.	B (pg. 337)		
9.	C	29.	D (pg. 345)		
10.	C	30.	B (pg. 46)		
11.	B	31.	B (pg. 350)		
12.	A	32.	A (pg. 66)		
13.	B	33.	C (pg. 179)		
14.	A	34.	B (pg. 377)		
15.	C	35.	C (pg. 395)		
16.	A				
17.	C				
18.	D				
19.	B				
20.	C				
		Part III (3 points each)			
		36.	C		
		37.	C		
		38.	D		
		39.	D		
		40.	A		
		41.	D		
		42.	B		
		43.	A		
		44.	B		
		45.	D		

**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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5. _____
6. _____
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14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____

Part II (2 points each)

21. _____
22. _____
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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:

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.

Judge 1	Judge 2	Judge 3	Consensus
_____	_____	_____	_____

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)