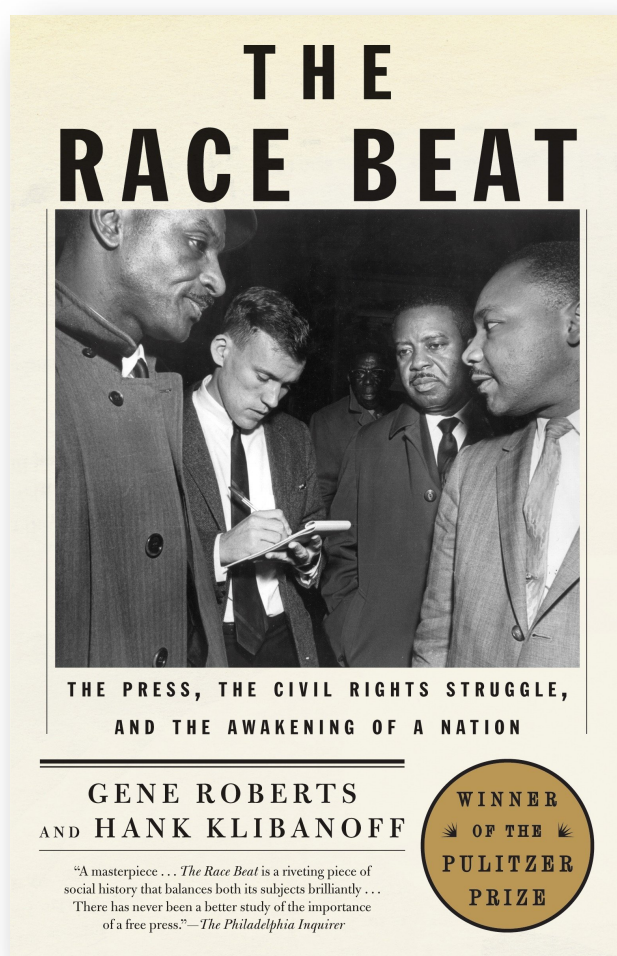




UNIVERSITY INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE

# Social Studies

Region • 2019



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# UNIVERSITY INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE SOCIAL STUDIES CONTEST

REGION • SPRING 2019

## Part I: General Knowledge

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

1. According to the National Women's Hall of Fame, where she was inducted in 2013, \_\_\_\_\_ efforts led to the first federal investigation of sex discrimination on campuses and culminated with passage of Title IX.  

A. Ella Baker's	C. Gloria Steinem's
B. Judith Heumann's	D. Bernice Sandler's
  
2. The Wounded Knee occupation on the Pine Ridge Reservation in \_\_\_\_\_ lasted for 71 days, during which time two Sioux men were shot to death by federal agents. American Indian Movement leaders and their supporters surrendered after officials promised to investigate their complaints.  

A. Minnesota	C. Oregon
B. South Dakota	D. Oklahoma
  

I. Don't ask, don't tell policy goes into effect	
II. #metoo popularized by Alyssa Milano on Twitter	
III. Freddie Gray protests erupt in Baltimore	
IV. Rodney King Riots take place in Los Angeles	

3. Select the answer that puts the items listed above in the correct chronological order.  

A. I, IV, II, III	C. IV, I, III, II
B. IV, I, II, III	D. I, IV, III, II
  
4. Though the \_\_\_\_\_ that started June 28, 1969, didn't start the gay rights movement, they were a galvanizing force for LGBT political activism, leading to numerous gay rights organizations, including the Gay Liberation Front, Human Rights Campaign, GLAAD, and PFLAG.  

A. 504 Sit-ins	C. Stonewall Riots
B. Longest Walk Protests	D. Milk Murder Riots

5. In 1958, Cesar Chavez became general director of the CSO, but he resigned four years later to cofound the National Farm Workers Association. In September 1965, he began leading what became a five-year strike and a nationwide boycott of California \_\_\_\_.
- A. lettuce  
B. strawberries  
C. grapes  
D. apples
6. Notwithstanding the social services the \_\_\_\_ provided, the FBI declared the group an enemy of the U.S. government. J. Edgar Hoover had pledged that 1969 would be the last year of the organization and through COINTELPRO used agent provocateurs, sabotage, misinformation, and lethal force to eviscerate the national organization.
- A. National Urban League  
B. Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee  
C. Klu Klux Klan  
D. Black Panther Party

*“Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere. We are caught in an inescapable network of mutuality, tied in a single garment of destiny. Whatever affects one directly, affects all indirectly.”*

7. In the above quote from Martin Luther King Jr.’s “Letter from Birmingham Jail,” he argues against the commonly used insult of \_\_\_\_ that detractors of the movement used to claim their community members did not wish for change.
- A. passive resistor  
B. outside agitator  
C. race baiting  
D. black militant
8. In his 1964 inaugural address as governor, \_\_\_\_ encouraged the people of Mississippi to accept the changes that were occurring throughout the South and the nation and pledged that law and order would prevail in Mississippi. However, later in the year when three civil rights workers went missing, he called their disappearance a hoax and told reporters, “those boys are in Cuba.”
- A. Ross Barnett  
B. Paul Johnson  
C. Orval Faubus  
D. Strom Thurmond
9. Although the Title IX clause of the 1972 Federal Education Amendments, signed into law on June 23, 1972, applies to a variety of programs, it has received the most attention for its impact on \_\_\_\_, especially at the collegiate level.
- A. athletics  
B. fraternal organizations  
C. employment  
D. academics

10. California Governor Earl Warren ordered the creation of a citizens' committee to investigate and determine the cause of the \_\_\_\_\_. The report indicated racism was the central cause exacerbated by the response of the LAPD and biased media coverage. Los Angeles Mayor Fletcher Bowron, issued his conclusion that the riots were caused by juvenile delinquents rather than prejudice.

- A. Los Angeles Riots
- B. Watts Riots

- C. Brown Beret Raids
- D. Zoot Suit Riots

11. The \_\_\_\_\_ got their start at a Mexican American youth conference in East Los Angeles, California, in 1966, at which high school students gathered to discuss problems facing Mexican Americans. They were later referred to as Young Chicanos For Community Action.

- A. Chicano Civil Rights Movement
- B. The Brown Berets

- C. American Civil Liberties Union
- D. League of United Latin American Citizens

- Elected Attorney General of California (1938)
- Elected Governor of California (1942)
- Selected as Republican Vice-Presidential Nominee (1948)
- Appointed Chief Justice of the United States (1953)

12. All of the following items listed above apply to which of the following individuals?

- A. Richard Nixon
- B. Thurgood Marshall

- C. Earl Warren
- D. Robert F. Kennedy

13. In 1978, American Indian activists and supporters marched for five months from \_\_\_\_\_ to Washington, D.C., to protest threats to tribal lands and other issues in what was known as The Longest Walk. It is generally considered the last major event of the "Red Power Movement."

- A. Los Angeles, CA
- B. Tulsa, OK

- C. Cheyenne, WY
- D. San Francisco, CA

14. From 1851, \_\_\_\_\_ worked closely with Susan B. Anthony for 50 years after the first convention. She was the better orator and writer which complemented Anthony, the organizer and tactician. She wrote not only her own and many of Anthony's addresses but also countless letters and pamphlets, as well as articles and essays for numerous periodicals.

- A. Carrie Chapman Catt
- B. Lucretia Mott

- C. Lucy Stone
- D. Elizabeth Cady Stanton

15. Marcus Garvey's influence declined rapidly when he and other UNIA members were indicted for mail fraud in 1922 in connection with the sale of stock for the \_\_\_\_\_ shipping company. He served two years of a five-year prison term, but in 1927 his sentence was commuted by President Calvin Coolidge, and he was deported as an undesirable alien.
- A. Negro World  
B. Black Moses  
C. Negro Factories Incorporated  
D. Black Star Line
16. At 24, Gandhi worked for a law firm in \_\_\_\_\_. He was quickly exposed to racial discrimination. While traveling, he was thrown out of a railway compartment. During the same journey, he was beaten because he would not travel on the footboard to make room for a European, and finally was barred from hotels reserved "for Europeans only." Soon after he began his social activism.
- A. India  
B. South Africa  
C. England  
D. Nepal
17. In 1910, \_\_\_\_\_ founded and became the first president of the Negro Fellowship League, which aided newly arrived migrants from the South and in 1913 founded Chicago's Alpha Suffrage Club.
- A. Marcus Garvey  
B. W.E.B. DuBois  
C. Booker T. Washington  
D. Ida B. Wells
18. The \_\_\_\_\_ of 1973 is a federal law, that replaced a bill of the same year to extend and revise the authorization of grants to States for services, with special emphasis on services to those with the most severe disabilities. It was signed into law by President Richard Nixon.
- A. Rehabilitation Act  
B. Proposition 187  
C. Title IX of the Education Codes  
D. Americans with Disabilities Act
19. In 1969, \_\_\_\_\_ established an annual award, that shared his/her name, to honor a black author of an outstanding text for children, and in 1979, a similar award was added to honor an outstanding black illustrator.
- A. Coretta Scott King  
B. Langston Hughes  
C. Maya Angelou  
D. Lorraine Hansberry

20. In 1903, in his book \_\_\_\_\_, W.E.B. Du Bois charged that Booker T. Washington's strategy, rather than freeing blacks from oppression, would serve to perpetuate it. This attack crystallized the opposition to Washington and polarized the leaders of the black community into two wings.
- |                                   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| A. <i>The Crisis</i>              | C. <i>Black Reconstruction in America</i> |
| B. <i>The Souls of Black Folk</i> | D. <i>The Path Forward</i>                |

**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. Montgomery Police Commissioner L.B. Sullivan said an ad in the *New York Times* accused him of "grave misconduct" and improper actions as a Montgomery official despite \_\_\_\_\_.
- |  |
|--|
| A. he nor any other white Alabamian being named                        |
| B. admitting to all the actions listed                                 |
| C. the ad being mainly focused on Mississippi                          |
| D. the <i>Times</i> printing a positive article about him the next day |
22. When James Meredith filed suit in federal court to enroll at Ole Miss, *The Meridian Star* ran an editorial stating his enrollment would open the floodgates to massive integration and eventually \_\_\_\_\_.
- |                                |                       |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| A. the end of higher education | C. intermarriage      |
| B. a black president           | D. a second Civil War |
23. In 1956, Autherine Lucy was told she would be admitted to the University of Alabama, but Pollie Anne Myers Hudson was told she would not be allowed to enroll because she \_\_\_\_\_.
- |  |
|--|
| A. had accepted money for a speech on integration            |
| B. was married after becoming pregnant                       |
| C. had not graduated from an accredited high school          |
| D. was not recommended by the Tuscaloosa pastors association |
24. In the 1954 Democratic primary, Orval Faubus's connection to Commonwealth College became a liability due to the school's \_\_\_\_\_ tilt to its founding, mission, and funding.
- |                      |                   |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| A. white supremacist | C. integrationist |
| B. socialist         | D. Quaker         |

25. In 1954, \_\_\_\_\_ circulation dropped precipitously due to the recession and the apparent disconnect between the magazine's style and the suddenly serious tenor of the news affecting black communities. To win back thousands of lost readers, John. H. Johnson threw out gossip and began providing more sober portrayals of life.
- A. *Ebony's* C. *The Pittsburgh Courier's*  
B. *Negro Digest's* D. *The Defender's*
26. Harry McAlpin became the first Negro reporter to win entry into White House press conferences in 1944, but every attempt by black journalists to gain access to the House and Senate press galleries had been rejected by the \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Southern Congressional Caucus  
B. Standing Committee of Correspondents on Capitol Hill  
C. Congressional Sergeant-at-Arms  
D. Associated Press Guild of Reporters
27. Gunnar and Alva Myrdal wrote *Contact with America* which argued that \_\_\_\_\_ had much to learn from America about democracy, dialogue, and self-criticism because almost all U.S. citizens respected other viewpoints even when they strongly disagreed.
- A. Germans C. Swedes  
B. the British D. the French
28. Jimmy Ward had been a photographer at the *Jackson Daily News* who became editor in 1957. He rarely had a mind of his own and wanted to have important friends. Editorials and news stories produced by the Citizens' Councils and later, the \_\_\_\_\_, made their way into the *Daily News* virtually unedited, sometimes with Ward's byline on them.
- A. FBI C. Ku Klux Klan  
B. governor's office D. John Birch Society
29. The segregationists' strategy to end the Montgomery bus boycott in late January 1956 involved running a hoax story in the *Montgomery Advertiser* that claimed \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the State Police would be monitoring the roads for illegal carpools  
B. Martin Luther King Jr. had returned to Atlanta  
C. three black ministers had reached an agreement with the city  
D. the Fifth Circuit Court had ruled the boycott illegal

30. The top editor of *The New York Times*, \_\_\_\_\_ had been raised in Philadelphia, Mississippi. His grandfathers had both served in the Confederate Army and one had even been part of General Nathan Bedford Forrest's cavalry.
- A. Felix McKnight  
B. Turner Catledge
- C. John Hohenberg  
D. Louis Loeb
31. The premier issue of \_\_\_\_\_ was a sixteen-page tabloid that came out in September 1954, carrying the banner headline: REPORTING SERVICE TO TELL SCHOOL STORY.
- A. *The Negro and the Schools*  
B. *Southern Education Reporting Service*
- C. *To Secure These Rights*  
D. *Southern School News*
32. \_\_\_\_\_ had been shot to death by someone in a passing car. His car then crashed into a shanty. The sheriff had examined the body and declared the death resulted from a concussion. When the presence of lead pellets became undeniable, the sheriff said they were probably tooth fillings.
- A. George Lee  
B. Simeon Booker
- C. Gus Courts  
D. Lamar Smith
33. In \_\_\_\_\_, families divided into two camps: for and against Gene Talmadge, the theatrical demagogue whose trademark red suspenders and fiery oratory enthralled the state across three decades.
- A. Alabama  
B. Georgia
- C. Mississippi  
D. Arkansas
34. Just forty-eight hours after Bloody Sunday, two thousand people joined Martin Luther King Jr. in a new march across the Pettus Bridge, but he turned the marchers back before they reached the highway so as not to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. engage the Alabama State Police  
B. cross the National Guardsmen's barricades  
C. violate a federal judge's injunction  
D. break a temporary agreement with Governor Wallace



35. Many national reporters were not at the first protests at Kelly Ingram Park because they were not confident in the ability of the SCLC to make \_\_\_\_\_ a flash point and had moved on to a story about a white Baltimore postman who had been murdered in Alabama while on a one-man Freedom-March for integration.
- |                    |                        |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| A. Washington D.C. | C. Memphis, Tennessee  |
| B. Albany, Georgia | D. Birmingham, Alabama |

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

36. In which 1991 case did the U.S. Supreme Court rule that policies constitute a violation of Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act even when well-intentioned if the result is sexual discrimination?
- |  |   |
|--|---|
| A. <i>United States v. Virginia</i>      | C. <i>UAW v. Johnson Controls, Inc.</i> |
| B. <i>Meritor Savings Bank v. Vinson</i> | D. <i>Griggs v. Duke Power Co.</i>      |

*"I maintain that every civil rights bill in this country was passed for white people, not for black people. For example, I am black. I know that. I also know that while I am black I am a human being, and therefore I have the right to go into any public place. White people didn't know that...So some boys had to write a bill to tell that white man, 'He's a human being; don't stop him'."*

37. The excerpt above is from a speech given in 1966 by which of the following individuals?
- |                       |                    |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| A. Stokely Carmichael | C. Huey Newton     |
| B. Malcolm X          | D. Elijah Muhammad |
38. A critical provision of the Civil Rights Act of 1875 prohibiting racial discrimination in public places rested on the enforcement clause in section five of the \_\_\_\_\_. Five cases testing the application of this section rose in both the North and the South, and the Supreme Court combined them for a single hearing in March 1883.
- |                               |                               |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. 13 <sup>th</sup> Amendment | C. 15 <sup>th</sup> Amendment |
| B. 14 <sup>th</sup> Amendment | D. 10 <sup>th</sup> Amendment |
39. The 1974 U.S. Supreme Court case of *Lau v. Nichols* involved the denial of supplemental English language courses to students in \_\_\_\_\_.
- |                            |                              |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. Los Angeles, California | C. Brownsville, Texas        |
| B. San Antonio, Texas      | D. San Francisco, California |

*"The Secretary of Defense is authorized and directed to take all appropriate steps to enforce any orders of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Arkansas for the removal of obstruction of justice in the State of Arkansas with respect to matters relating to enrollment and attendance at public schools."*

40. The above excerpt is from an Executive Order issued by \_\_\_\_.
- |                         |                      |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| A. Dwight D. Eisenhower | C. Harry S Truman    |
| B. John F. Kennedy      | D. Lyndon B. Johnson |
41. The \_\_\_\_ is also known as Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968.
- |                      |                                 |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| A. Voting Rights Act | C. Federal Education Amendments |
| B. Fair Housing Act  | D. Equal Rights Amendment       |
42. In her "Living the Revolution" speech, Gloria Steinem blamed the lack of honored female role models in history for Pat Nixon responding that \_\_\_\_ was the woman in history she most admired, "because she meant so much to young people."
- |                   |                     |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| A. Helen Keller   | C. Jane Addams      |
| B. Amelia Earhart | D. Mamie Eisenhower |
43. W. A. Gayle of *Browder v. Gayle* was the \_\_\_\_
- |  |                                 |
|--|---------------------------------|
| A. owner and operator of the city bus line | C. Sheriff of Montgomery County |
| B. mayor of the city of Montgomery         | D. Alabama Attorney General     |
44. The U.S. Supreme Court held in *U.S. v. Windsor* that the purpose and effect of the Defense of Marriage Act is to impose a "disadvantage, a separate status, and so a stigma" on same-sex couples in violation of the \_\_\_\_'s guarantee of equal protection.
- |                              |                             |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. 5 <sup>th</sup> Amendment | C. Civil Rights Act of 1964 |
| B. Title IX                  | D. Civil Rights Act of 1957 |
45. The U.S. Supreme Court held in *Roe v. Wade* that a woman's right to an abortion fell within the right to privacy recognized in 1965 as part of \_\_\_\_ to be protected by the U.S. Constitution.
- |   |                                   |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| A. <i>Whole Woman's Health v. Hellerstedt</i>         | C. <i>Griswold v. Connecticut</i> |
| B. <i>Planned Parenthood of Pennsylvania v. Casey</i> | D. <i>Loving v. Virginia</i>      |

**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.

*“There are two ways of countering injustice. One way is to smash the head of the man who perpetrates injustice and to get your own head smashed in the process. The consequence is not the progress of a nation but its decline. This other method is satyagraha. No clapping is possible without two hands to do it, and no quarrel without two persons to make it. Similarly, no State is possible without two entities (the rulers and the ruled). If you make laws to keep us suppressed in a wrongful manner and without taking us into confidence, these laws will merely adorn the statute-books. We will never obey them. We will gladly die and will not so much as touch you. But so long as there is yet life in these our bones, we will never comply with your arbitrary laws.”*

*—Mohandas Gandhi’s “On Civil Disobedience”*

**Just as Gandhi’s actions drew inspiration from Henry David Thoreau’s views on passive resistance so too did his ideas influence Martin Luther King Jr.’s approach to affecting change. These beliefs and their accompanying tactics were emulated by numerous movements around the world and in the United States. Discuss the use, effectiveness, and limitations of passive resistance in advancing the causes of U.S. civil rights movements.**

UNIVERSITY INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE  
**SOCIAL STUDIES CONTEST**  
 REGION • 2019  
**ANSWER KEY**

Part I (1 point each)		Part II (2 points each)		Points contestants could mention in their essay:	
1.	D	21.	A (pg. 230)	<b>Background:</b>	• Protests at the Miss America Pageant ('69) and other events also brought attention
2.	B	22.	C (pg. 271)	• Gandhi developed satyagraha, first in South Africa and then India, via the Salt March ('30) & actions to obtain equal rights & eventual independence from the British	• Protests & marches were common, but since many goals were for cultural reform they were harder to confront with passive tactics
3.	C	23.	B (pg. 128)	• The Nuremberg Trials after WWII even called such actions obligatory when laws were immoral	<b>Chicano Movement:</b>
4.	C	24.	B (pg. 144)	<b>Black Civil Rights:</b>	• Boycotts (like the Delano Grape Boycott '65-'70) & strikes were the primary weapons of Cesar Chavez, Dolores Huerta, and the UFW
5.	C	25.	A (pg. 79)	• MLK believed strongly in nonviolent tactics and remained true to them despite eventual calls by younger elements in the movement to take more aggressive actions	• Leaders took part in hunger-strikes to gain attention to their cause as well as show their commitment
6.	D	26.	B (pg. 34)	• Malcolm X, Carmichael, the Black Panthers, & others found such philosophies unacceptably slow & subservient	• Students led walk-outs in East LA ('68) to protest the poor quality of education for Latino students
7.	B	27.	C (pg. 4)	• Some in the movement felt the approach failed to demand the rights the Constitution guaranteed naturally	• The Brown Berets felt more militant actions were required
8.	B	28.	A (pg. 216)	• The Montgomery Bus Boycott ('55) & Rosa Parks gave an identity to the movement, but ultimately only Court action ended the segregation	<b>American Indian Movement:</b>
9.	A	29.	C (pg. 127)	• Greensboro ('60) & other sit-ins brought more attention & with boycotts led to relatively quick & significant changes	• AIM & "Red Power" groups used occupations of former tribal lands (Alcatraz, '69) & symbols of discontent (Mayflower II, '70) to force discussion of rights & issues facing American Indians. Russell Means led an occupation of the BIA ('72), but some violence ensued & Dennis Banks occupation of Wounded Knee ('73) involved an FBI shootout
10.	D	30.	B (pg. 356)	• Freedom Rides ('61) were an approach that appealed to those wanting active campaigns while still expertly pairing the peaceful approach with violent reactions	• The Longest Walk to D.C. ('78) was an echo of the March from Selma ('65), but failed to bring the same level of change
11.	B	31.	D (pg. 69)	• The Children's Crusade (Birmingham, '63) was one of the most vivid examples of non-violent protests with media coverage creating attention & change based on the reactions they elicit	<b>Disabled Rights:</b>
12.	C	32.	A (pg. 80)	<b>Women's Movement:</b>	• The 504 Sit-ins ('70) were one of the most effective uses of nonviolent protest (specifically w/ Judy Huemann in San Francisco) leading not only to specific implementation of law, but also creating a new level of cohesion in the movement
13.	D	33.	B (pg. 187)	• The Women's Strike for Equality ('70) celebrated the 50 <sup>th</sup> anniversary of the 19 <sup>th</sup> Amendment and followed the idea of using peaceful demonstrations to show power and create a community	<b>MISC.:</b>
14.	D	34.	C (pg. 388)		• The Free Speech and Anti-War Movements (especially on college campuses) of the 60s/70s were largely modeled off of the actions of MLK using sit-ins, marches, etc. to gain new rights and garner attention
15.	D	35.	D (pg. 315)		
16.	B	<b>Part III (3 points each)</b>			
17.	D	36.	C		
18.	A	37.	A		
19.	A	38.	B		
20.	B	39.	D		
		40.	A		
		41.	B		
		42.	D		
		43.	B		
		44.	A		
		45.	C		

**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. \_\_\_\_\_
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29. \_\_\_\_\_
30. \_\_\_\_\_
31. \_\_\_\_\_
32. \_\_\_\_\_
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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)