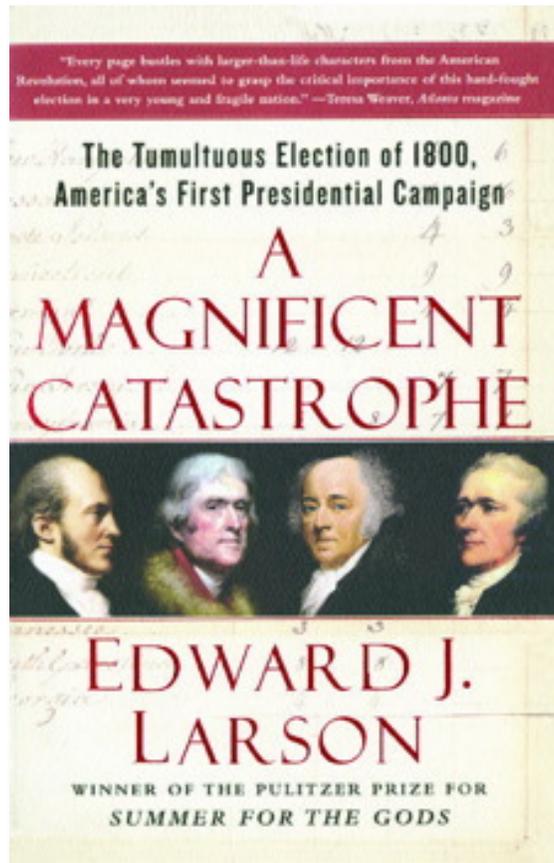




UNIVERSITY INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE

Social Studies

Region • 2025



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UNIVERSITY INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE
SOCIAL STUDIES CONTEST

REGION • SPRING 2025

Part I: General Knowledge

**The Rise of Factionalism, Partisanship, and the “Vices of Democracy” in the early United States
(1 point each)**

1. _____ wrote that Alexander Hamilton had “the very devil...lasciviousness itself,” in his eyes. She judged Albert Gallatin to be, “sly, artful...insidious.” Her critics objected to the wife of the President being involved in political discussions and Gallatin wrote, “She is Mrs. President not of the United States but of a faction....It is not right.”

| | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| A. Abigail Adams | C. Sarah Polk |
| B. Dolley Madison | D. Martha Jefferson |

2. As the spouse of the founder of the *National Intelligencer*, _____ was close to many leading political figures in Washington. She befriended Thomas Jefferson, visited Monticello in 1809, and witnessed the attack on the capital in 184. Her writings still provide a major source on social life in Washington during its early years.

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| A. Margaret Bayard Smith | C. Dolley Madison |
| B. Frances Wright | D. Margaret Eaton |

3. In the first two *Reports on the Public Credit*, which he submitted in 1790, _____ urged the funding of the national debt at full value, the assumption in full by the federal government of debts incurred by the states during the Revolution, and a system of taxation to pay for it all.

| | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| A. Albert Gallatin | C. Timothy Pickering |
| B. Alexander Hamilton | D. Nicholas Biddle |

4. Whig candidate _____, at the age of 67, was ridiculed by John de Ziska in the *Baltimore Republican*, writing, “Give him a barrel of hard cider, and settle a pension on him ... he will sit the remainder of his days in his log cabin by the side of the fire and study moral philosophy!”

| | |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| A. John Tyler | C. William Henry Harrison |
| B. Henry Clay | D. Zachary Taylor |

5. In 1848, _____ was the Democratic presidential nominee but was defeated. He later served as Secretary of State under President Buchanan, but he retired from the post when Buchanan refused to take a firmer stance against the secession of the southern states.
- A. Daniel Webster
B. Martin Van Buren
C. John C. Breckinridge
D. Lewis Cass
6. By February 1796, the majority of the _____ had been ratified by the U.S. and Great Britain. France interpreted it as a violation of its own commercial treaty with the U.S. and French resentment led to maritime attacks on the United States.
- A. Treaty of Mortefontaine
B. Pinckney Treaty
C. Jay Treaty
D. Treaty of Paris
7. Many of the Native peoples referred to as the _____, had homes, representative government, children in schools, and trades other than farming. Some 100,000 were forced to march westward under U.S. military coercion in the 1830s. The trek of the Cherokee became known as the “Trail of Tears,” and the Seminoles fought removal for seven years.
- A. Iroquois Confederacy
B. Seven Council Fires
C. Tecumseh Confederacy
D. Five Civilized Tribes
8. The term _____ was coined in 1819 by John Randolph of Virginia as a term of contempt for members of the House of Representatives from the North who supported southern policies related to territorial expansion and slavery.
- A. carpetbaggers
B. come-outers
C. Old Republicans
D. doughfaces
9. Andrew Jackson called him “a true man with no guile,” while fellow New Yorker William Marcy told him, “you were a great intriguer-the author of sundry plots.” During his lengthy political career, _____ was also called the Little Magician, the Sly Fox, Old Kinderhook, and the Mistletoe Politician.
- A. Thurlow Weed
B. Martin Van Buren
C. Stephen Van Rensselaer
D. DeWitt Clinton

10. President Madison appointed _____ to the Supreme Court in 1811. While teaching law at Harvard, he delivered lectures that became a series of legal commentaries, some of which affected statutes and treaties of Latin American nations. His works made him one of the founders of equity jurisprudence in the United States.

- A. Joseph Story
- B. Philip Barbour
- C. James Kent
- D. Samuel Chase

11. A radical wing of the Democratic Party, originally organized in New York City as the Equal Rights Party in 1835, became known as the _____ after using matches to continue a nominating meeting after party regulars turned off the gaslights. It was dominated by workingmen and reformers opposed to state banks, monopolies, paper money, and tariffs.

- A. Locofocos Party
- B. Tertium Quids
- C. New Schoolers
- D. Bucktails

12. _____ approached individuals such as Harman Blennerhassett, Andrew Jackson, and General James Wilkinson and talked with representatives from Britain, France, and even Spain from 1804-1806 about various schemes involving military action in the western U.S., Louisiana Territory, and Mexico.

- A. Aaron Burr
- B. Daniel Boone
- C. Edmond Charles Genét
- D. Sam Houston

- Republican attorney and leader of political faction in New York
- Mayor of New York City for three terms from 1803-1815
- Presidential candidate in 1812
- Governor of New York for two terms from 1817-1828

13. All of the statements above describe _____.

- A. Thurlow Weed
- B. Martin Van Buren
- C. DeWitt Clinton
- D. William Marcy

14. John Adams dispatched a U.S. delegation to France in 1797. When the diplomats tried to meet with French Foreign Minister _____, agents referred to as X, Y, and Z informed them that they would have to pay a bribe and provide the nation a loan. In April 1798, this was made public in the U.S. leading to preparations for war.

- A. Charles de Talleyrand
- B. Edmond Charles Genét
- C. Napoleon Bonaparte
- D. Alexis de Tocqueville

15. Appointed Secretary of the Treasury in 1801 by President Jefferson and continuing under President Madison until 1814, _____ was in office nearly thirteen years, the longest term of any Secretary in the department's history.
- A. William Crawford
B. James Monroe
- C. Alexander Dallas
D. Albert Gallatin
16. In 1840, the Democratic National Convention took the unprecedented course of refusing to nominate anyone for the vice presidency despite the incumbent, _____, still being alive and willing to continue in the position.
- A. George M. Dallas
B. Richard Mentor Johnson
- C. John C. Calhoun
D. George Clinton
17. Known as the Old Patroon, _____ was one of the richest Americans of all time. Perhaps his greatest influence on national politics was his decisive vote giving New York, and therefore a majority of states, to John Quincy Adams on the first ballot in the contingent election of 1824.
- A. Stephen Girard
B. John Jacob Astor
- C. Stephen Van Rensselaer
D. James Shields
18. _____ sought a political alliance with Andrew Jackson and later John Tyler, which he hoped would lead to the presidency, but both efforts eventually failed. When he ran for the presidency in 1836, he was one of three Whig candidates in the race and carried only his own state.
- A. Daniel Webster
B. John C. Calhoun
- C. Henry Clay
D. Hugh L. White
19. The _____ were primarily protests against limitations on civil liberties. Later uses of them for the constitutional theories of nullification and secession were inconsistent with the limited goals sought by Jefferson and Madison in creating their documents.
- A. *Notes on the State of Virginia*
B. Bill of Rights
- C. Alabama Letters
D. Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions

20. The crux of the _____ was a new requirement that all arriving ships provide U.S. customs agents with a written manifest of everyone on board, their age, sex, occupation, country of origin, and final destination. These records were the first to track the national origin of immigrants and would later lead to quotas and bans of certain ethnic groups.
- A. Steerage Act of 1819
B. Alien Enemy Act of 1798
C. Alien Friend Act of 1798
D. Non-Intercourse Act of 1807

Part II: Primary Source Material

A Magnificent Catastrophe: The Tumultuous Election of 1800, America's First Presidential Campaign

by Edward J. Larson

(2 points each)

“The enemies of our Constitution are preparing a fearful operation...Our Bonaparte, surrounded by his comrades in arms, may step in to give us political salvation in his way.”

21. In private letters and conversations, like the excerpt above from Thomas Jefferson to a fellow Virginian in 1800, Republicans began referring to _____ as “our Bonaparte.”
- A. Aaron Burr
B. Alexander Hamilton
C. George Washington
D. John Adams
22. The parts of the United States’ first urban party machine fell into place in _____ during the election of 1800 by trial and error.
- A. Philadelphia
B. Boston
C. New York City
D. Washington, D.C.
23. On May 21, 1800, President Adams issued a bold pardon of _____, who had led a popular uprising against federal war taxes.
- A. Daniel Shays
B. John Fries
C. Thomas Cooper
D. James McFarlane
24. Republican Assembly candidates won by an average of some 450 votes in New York City. The Sixth Ward, the city’s _____, accounted for the entire margin of victory. Without its votes, every Republican candidate would have lost.
- A. wealthiest
B. poorest
C. most industrialized
D. most populous

25. Two years before the election of 1800, _____, the country's leading evangelical minister and a virtual institution in his home state of Connecticut, published a Fourth of July oration against Jefferson as a proponent of French secularism in the United States.
- A. Johnathan Edwards
 B. Timothy Dwight
 C. Charles Grandison Finney
 D. Jonathan Trumball
26. As Washington's _____, Alexander Hamilton pushed a centralizing pro-business program of internal taxes, protective tariffs, a national bank, and close trading ties with Britain.
- A. Secretary of Commerce
 B. Secretary of State
 C. Attorney General
 D. Secretary of Treasury
27. After Pennsylvania resolved its impasse, the outcome of the election of 1800 hinged on _____ and would come down to the question of modern party allegiance versus traditional state and sectional loyalty.
- A. South Carolina
 B. New York
 C. Maryland
 D. North Carolina
28. Extremists like Alexander Hamilton, who favored transferring virtually all power to the national government and consolidating it in a strong executive and an aristocratic Senate, became known as the _____.
- A. Tertium Quids
 B. Essex Junto
 C. High Federalists
 D. Washingtonians
29. When word reached New York City that the frigate *Cleopatra* had recently captured two American merchant vessels and sent them as prizes to Canada, it reminded voters of the problems with the _____.
- A. Alien Acts
 B. Jay Treaty
 C. Adams' administration
 D. Treaty of Paris
30. As soon as an electoral-vote tie had started to seem likely, Hamilton wanted a pledge from Jefferson that he would not _____, ally the country with France, disband the Navy, or dismiss Federalists from government jobs.
- A. repeal the Judiciary Act of 1801
 B. repudiate the national debt
 C. declare war on the British
 D. support a new Sedition Act

31. Perhaps the largest funerary procession for George Washington occurred in Philadelphia. Congress designated Federalist Representative _____ of Virginia to deliver the eulogy. He spoke the words still used to characterize Washington: “First in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen.”
- A. John Marshall
B. George Mason
C. Henry Lee
D. Patrick Henry
32. Two years after the election, _____ broke the story that Jefferson kept Sally Hemings as a mistress. The writer’s body was found floating in Virginia’s James River a year later. An inquest ruled he had drowned while bathing drunk.
- A. Thomas Cooper
B. John Fenno
C. James Callender
D. Philip Freneau
33. After fifty-three pages vilifying President Adams, Hamilton concluded his letter which was printed in pamphlet form on October 22, with the recommendation that Federalist electors should _____.
- A. focus on the election of 1804
B. begin recruiting Congressional candidates
C. support only those loyal to the Constitution
D. vote for Adams and Pinckney
34. On July 1, 1800, Hamilton asked _____ for help in composing his “statement” that would explain his opposition to Adams. After initially agreeing to supply inside information, the Secretary of Treasury cooled to the idea and delayed sending any material.
- A. Albert Gallatin
B. Oliver Wolcott
C. Timothy Pickering
D. James McHenry
35. Thomas Jefferson had predicted that the nation’s “republican spirit” would revive once Federalists could no longer _____.
- A. control federal patronage
B. pack judgeships with party members
C. rally around George Washington
D. use the Army for intimidation

Part III: Supplemental Readings
(3 points each)

36. Aaron Burr challenged Alexander Hamilton to a duel based partly on Hamilton calling Burr “a dangerous man, and one who ought not to be trusted with the reins of government.” These comments were made in connection to the race for _____.
- A. President in 1800
B. New York State Assembly
C. Governor of New York
D. President in 1804
37. In 1835, Samuel Morse wrote that “You have agents among you, men in the pay of those very foreign powers, whose every measure of foreign and domestic policy has now for its end and aim the destruction of liberty everywhere. To increase your peril, you have a _____ that will not apprise you of the dangers that threaten you.”
- A. President
B. Congress
C. clergy
D. press
38. The _____ election was the first in which a large majority of electors were chosen by voters rather than by appointment of state legislatures.
- A. 1800
B. 1824
C. 1828
D. 1844
39. When the 1848 Seneca Falls Convention began to vote on a series of resolutions, all were approved until the ninth resolution, which demanded the vote for women. Opponents considered this demand impractical, but a speech by _____ persuaded delegates that such rights should not be restricted on grounds of sex.
- A. Frederick Douglass
B. Susan B. Anthony
C. Lucretia Mott
D. Elizabeth Cady Stanton
40. Though his efforts at gaining support from the Democratic Party in the election of 1844 failed, _____ attempts to annex Texas, widely perceived as advancing the cause of slavery, brought expansionism to the forefront of the campaign.
- A. Henry Clay’s
B. John Tyler’s
C. Martin Van Buren’s
D. James K. Polk’s

41. The _____ election was the only time in U.S. history where the candidate that received more electoral votes than any other did not become president.
- A. 1800
B. 1876
C. 1824
D. 1796
42. The majority opinion in *Martin v. Hunter's Lessee* ruled that the _____ in Article VI of the Constitution combined with the grant of appellate jurisdiction in Article III, gives federal courts the power to review state court decisions that interpret federal law or the Constitution.
- A. Equal Protection Clause
B. Supremacy Clause
C. Elastic Clause
D. Due Process Clause
43. The January 28, 1815, edition of the *Niles Weekly Register* shared the opinion that news of the Hartford Convention would lead to the _____.
- A. opening of a new offensive by the British
B. invasion of New England
C. suspension of negotiations in Ghent
D. secession of New England
44. Much of the information provided to Congress by President Jefferson's message about the Burr Conspiracy is based on letters and reports provided to him by General _____.
- A. William C.C. Claiborne
B. James Wilkinson
C. Andrew Jackson
D. Winfield Scott
45. James K. Polk defeated Henry Clay by 5,106 votes in the state of _____ in 1844. The Liberty Party garnered nearly 16,000 in the state for James Birney. If Clay had been able to better appeal to anti-slavery voters, he may have flipped the state's 36 electoral votes giving him a majority in the Electoral College.
- A. California
B. New York
C. Texas
D. Virginia

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.

“Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence...the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake, since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican government. But that jealousy to be useful must be impartial; else it becomes the instrument of the very influence to be avoided, instead of a defense against it.

...Excessive partiality for one foreign nation and excessive dislike of another cause those whom they actuate to see danger only on one side. Real patriots, who may resist the intrigues of the favorite, are liable to become suspected and odious, while its tools and dupes usurp the applause and confidence of the people to surrender their interests.

...There can be no greater error than to expect or calculate upon real favors from nation to nation. It is an illusion which experience must cure, which a just pride ought to discard.”

-Excerpts from Farewell Address, George Washington, September 19, 1796, Daily American Advertiser

“From the Situation, where I now am, I see a Scene of Ambition, beyond all my former suspicions or Imaginations...they never Stared me in the face in such horrid forms as at present. I see how the Thing is going. At the next Election, England will set up Jay or Hamilton and France Jefferson and all the Corruption of Poland will be introduced. Unless the American Spirit should rise and say we will have neither John Bull nor Louis Bourbon.”

-Excerpt from Letter to Abigail Adams from John Adams, March 17, 179,

George Washington cautioned the nation regarding the “danger of parties,” especially those founded on sectional and “geographical discriminations, but counseled even more forcefully against foreign entanglements. Despite these warnings, even before Washington left office, much of the partisan divisions in the United States were determined by foreign affairs. Discuss how ideas, allegiances, and fears surrounding Britain and France influenced partisanship surrounding major events and policies in the U.S. from 1794 to 1814.

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ANSWER KEY

| Part I (1 point each) | Part II (2 points each) | Points contestants could mention in their essay: | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|--|
| 1. A | 21. B (pg. 71) | <p>Background</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The Fr. Revolution began in 1789 inspired in part by the Am. Revolution. It had anticlerical, and anti-aristocratic goals at odds with the UK and conservative US elements. Jefferson and others supported it. •The UK refused to honor Treaty of Paris obligations and limited U.S. trade. <p>Washington Administration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Despite a previous Fr-Am alliance, Washington issued a Neutrality Proclamation in 1793. Citizen Genêt fomented Fr. support causing backlash. •Jefferson resigned as Secretary of State on the last day of 1793 and the influence of Hamilton and pro-British High Federalists increased. •Jefferson, Madison, and supporters became more vocal as the Republican Party began to align with French sympathies and strong opposition to the UK. •1794's Jay's Treaty gained little from the UK & Republicans attacked it. •The Election of 1796 painted Jefferson as a Jacobin atheist embodying the excesses of the Fr. Rev. and Adams as a monarchist supporting Brit. <p>Adams' Administration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Adams, a moderate towards UK and Fr., sent a peace commission to Fr. The resulting XYZ Affair in 1797 (exposed in 1798) led to a strong domestic reaction, a naval build-up, an Additional Army, and the Alien and Sedition Acts. Federalists gained more power based on fears of invasion and a Quasi-War commenced at sea. •Divisions between Adams & Federalist cabinet members (Pickering, McHenry) over relations with UK & Fr. led to their removal. Adams | dissolved the Add. Army & secured the Treaty of Mortefontaine with Fr. |
| 2. A | 22. C (pg. 101) | | •The election of 1800 saw the reactions to policy with Fr. and concerns over Napoleon's coup as major issues. |
| 3. B | 23. B (pg. 128) | | Jefferson Administration |
| 4. C | 24. B (pg. 104) | | •The Napoleonic Wars pushed the UK and Fr. to increase constraints on trade. |
| 5. D | 25. B (pg. 167) | | •Jefferson gained the Louisiana Purchase in 1803 due to Napoleon's need for money to support war efforts. |
| 6. C | 26. D (pg. 20) | | •The UK's increased impressment & seizure of US ships to limit trade to Fr. led to the Nonimportation Act of 1806. The <i>Chesapeake-Leopard</i> Affair in 1807 led to more support for sanctions against the UK and Fr. ship seizures combined to produce the Embargo Act. The controversial measure angered Federalists in New England, but were supported by Western Republicans. |
| 7. D | 27. A (pg. 234) | | Madison Administration |
| 8. D | 28. C (pg. 18) | | •The ineffective Embargo Act was replaced by 1809's Nonintercourse Act seeking to make UK or Fr. comply. |
| 9. B | 29. B (pg. 102) | | •Madison was manipulated by Napoleon to believe Fr. would comply with requests. War Hawks elected to Congress in 1810 pushed for war with UK over impressment & alleged arming of Western tribes. Some called for war with both UK & Fr. |
| 10. A | 30. B (pg. 254) | | •Anger in NE over the war led to the Hartford Convention and the blowback to its sectional focus hastened the demise of the Federalists. |
| 11. A | 31. C (pg. 50) | | •The War of 1812 sought to remove UK influence in N.A. and end impressment. The Treaty of Ghent only restored antebellum status, but increased U.S. nationalism & the end of the Napoleonic Wars brought stability to European affairs. |
| 12. A | 32. C (pg. 136) | | |
| 13. C | 33. D (pg. 218) | | |
| 14. A | 34. B (pg. 214) | | |
| 15. D | 35. C (pg. 66) | | |
| 16. B | Part III (3 points each) | | |
| 17. C | 36. C | | |
| 18. A | 37. D | | |
| 19. D | 38. B | | |
| 20. A | 39. A | | |
| | 40. B | | |
| | 41. C | | |
| | 42. B | | |
| | 43. C | | |
| | 44. B | | |
| | 45. B | | |