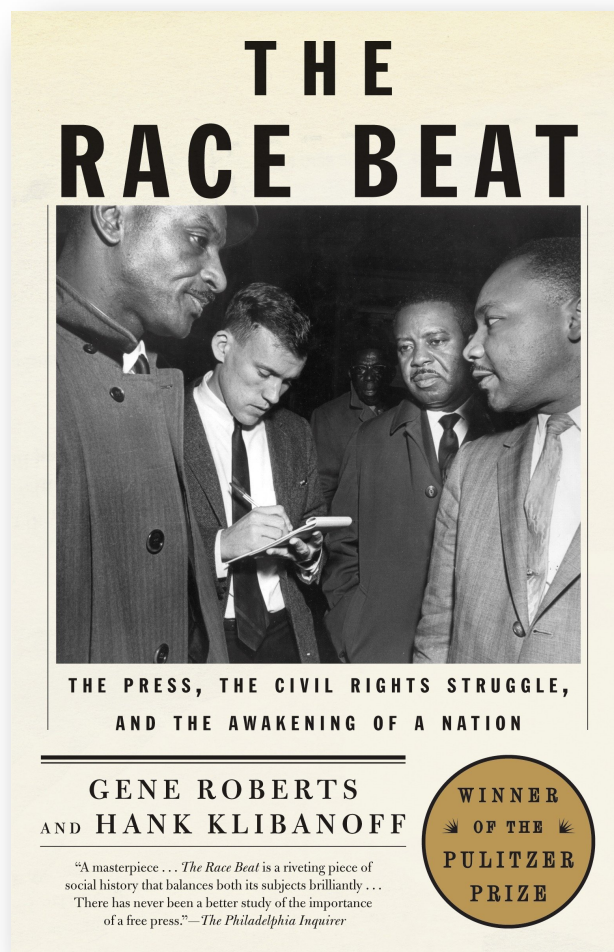




UNIVERSITY INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE

# Social Studies

State • 2019



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# UNIVERSITY INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE SOCIAL STUDIES CONTEST

STATE • SPRING 2019

## Part I: General Knowledge

### US Civil Rights: Fulfilling a Nation's Promise

(1 point each)

1. In U.S. history, the laws that enforced racial segregation in the South between the end of Reconstruction in 1877 and the beginning of the civil rights movement in the 1950s are generally referred to as Jim Crow laws. These are best described as examples of \_\_\_\_\_ segregation.  

A. de facto	C. de jure
B. unlimited	D. entrenched
  
2. The generally reliably liberal Hugo Black was the only dissenter in which 1966 Supreme Court decision upholding the Voting Rights Act?  

A. <i>South Carolina v. Katzenbach</i>	C. <i>Shelby County v. Holder</i>
B. <i>Allen v. State Board of Elections</i>	D. <i>Katzenbach v. Morgan</i>
  
3. The Supreme Court decisions of *Powell v. Alabama* and *Norris v. Alabama* are related to a 1931 incident centered around the \_\_\_\_\_.  

A. Scottsboro Boys	C. NAACP
B. Ku Klux Klan	D. 24 <sup>th</sup> Amendment
  
4. In 1912, \_\_\_\_\_ gave up nursing and published a series of articles, including “What Every Girl Should Know” for the *New York Call*. In 1914, she issued a short-lived magazine, *The Woman Rebel*, and distributed a pamphlet, *Family Limitation*, advocating her views.  

A. Alice Paul	C. Carrie Chapman Catt
B. Gloria Steinem	D. Margaret Sanger
  
5. In 2009, President Barack Obama signed into law the Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr., Hate Crimes Prevention Act. The new legislation expanded the federal hate-crimes statute to include violent crimes motivated by disability, gender, gender identity, and sexual orientation. The law was named for victims of hate crimes committed in which two states?  

A. Colorado and California	C. Wyoming and Texas
B. Colorado and Texas	D. California and Virginia

6. The John Birch Society is an ultraconservative private organization founded by retired Boston candy manufacturer \_\_\_\_\_, in 1958. He claimed communist controlled President Eisenhower, Chief Justice Earl Warren, and several civil rights organizations.
- A. Orval Faubus  
B. Barry Goldwater
- C. Robert Welch  
D. Strom Thurmond
7. With passage of the Third Force Act in 1871, popularly known as the Ku Klux Klan Act, Congress authorized President \_\_\_\_\_ to declare martial law, impose heavy penalties against terrorist organizations, and use military force to suppress the KKK.
- A. Ulysses Grant  
B. Andrew Johnson
- C. Lyndon Johnson  
D. Abraham Lincoln
8. In the spring of 1963, activists in \_\_\_\_\_ launched one of the most influential campaigns of the Civil Rights Movement: Project C. It would be the beginning of a series of lunch counter sit-ins, marches on City Hall, and boycotts on downtown merchants to protest segregation laws in the city.
- A. Nashville, Tennessee  
B. Birmingham, Alabama
- C. Albany, Georgia  
D. Greensboro, North Carolina
9. The day after Proposition 187 was approved by \_\_\_\_\_ voters, several groups filed federal lawsuits against it, including the Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund, the League of Latin American Citizens, and the ACLU. Three days later, a federal district court judge issued a temporary injunction and a permanent injunction was issued the next month.
- A. Texas  
B. New Mexico
- C. Arizona  
D. California
10. All of the following served as president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association except \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Susan B. Anthony  
B. Anna Howard Shaw
- C. Alice Paul  
D. Carrie Chapman Catt

11. Originally appointed a Democrat to represent South Carolina in the U.S. Senate in 1954 under a write-in campaign, \_\_\_\_\_ switched to the Republican Party in 1964 campaigning against the Civil Rights Act and for GOP presidential nominee Barry Goldwater. He was reelected as a Republican to seven consecutive terms turning 100 while still in office.
- A. Jesse Helms  
B. Strom Thurmond
- C. Robert Byrd  
D. George Wallace
12. The same year he left the SCLC, \_\_\_\_\_ founded Operation PUSH (People United to Save Humanity). In 1984, he established the National Rainbow Coalition, whose mission was to establish equal rights for blacks, women, and homosexuals. The two organizations merged in 1996 to form the Rainbow/PUSH Coalition.
- A. Stokely Carmichael  
B. Jesse Jackson
- C. Harvey Milk  
D. Bobby Seale
13. In response to the Brown decision, the Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties was created in 1954. It was dedicated to using massive resistance to preserve strict racial segregation in the public schools of \_\_\_\_\_. The organization went so far as to push for the closure of schools rather than allow integration to take place.
- A. South Carolina  
B. Kansas
- C. Virginia  
D. Alabama
- *Co-founder of National Women's Political Caucus*
  - *Co-founder of National Association for the Repeal of Abortion Laws*
  - *Author of The Second Stage, The Fountain of Age, and Beyond Gender*
14. All of the items listed above refer to which of the following individuals?
- A. Gloria Steinem  
B. Shirley Chisholm
- C. Margaret Sanger  
D. Betty Freidan
15. The Olympic Project for Human Rights (OPHR) was an organization established by sociologist Harry Edwards and others, including noted Olympians Tommie Smith and John Carlos. The organization called for a boycott of the \_\_\_\_\_ unless conditions concerning racial segregation and racism in sports in general were met.
- A. The 1980 Olympics in Moscow  
B. The 1936 Olympics in Berlin
- C. The 1968 Olympics in Mexico City  
D. The 1984 Olympics in Los Angeles

16. In 1971, the \_\_\_\_\_ marched from Calexico, California, to the state's capital, Sacramento, to protest police brutality, racial discrimination, and the Vietnam War. In 1972, they occupied Santa Catalina Island off the California coast, arguing that it had not been specifically named in the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo of 1848 and therefore did not belong to the United States.
- A. National Farm Workers Association  
B. League of United Latin American Citizens  
C. Brown Berets  
D. American Indian Movement
17. Physician and pioneering activist \_\_\_\_\_ was once described as "a man who in the space of one week delivers twenty babies, twenty speeches, and twenty thousand votes." His work for veterans and civil rights earned him the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1984.
- A. Hector Perez Garcia  
B. John Lewis  
C. Robert E. Lee Baker  
D. James Baldwin
18. \_\_\_\_\_ was founded in 1910 and has been in print ever since. It is considered the world's oldest black publication.
- A. *Ebony*  
B. *The Crisis*  
C. *Jet*  
D. *The Liberator*
19. The organization that later would be named GLAAD was formed in November of 1985 when members of New York's gay and lesbian community met to discuss their dissatisfaction with the portrayal of \_\_\_\_\_ in the *New York Post* and the need to take a stand against defamatory and sensationalistic media coverage.
- A. The Stonewall Riots  
B. Same-sex marriage  
C. Harvey Milk  
D. AIDS
20. The \_\_\_\_\_ are commonly associated with the Sleepy Lagoon murder, which occurred in August 1942. José Díaz died following a fight at a reservoir outside Los Angeles. California Governor Culbert Olson used the outcry over the murder to call for a roundup by the L.A. Police Department of more than 600 young men and women, most of whom were Mexican American.
- A. Brown Berets  
B. Zoot Suit Riots  
C. Los Angeles Riots  
D. Chicano Movement Marches

**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. At United Press, Claude Sitton became close friends with wire editor Lucien Carr whom as a student at Columbia University met Allen Ginsberg and introduced him to \_\_\_\_\_ and William S. Burroughs, forming the core of what became the Beat Generation.
- A. Langston Hughes  
B. Kurt Vonnegut  
C. James Baldwin  
D. Jack Kerouac
22. In June 1966, after some divisions had surfaced, the movement came together to protest the shooting of \_\_\_\_\_ during a Freedom March from Memphis to Jackson. The shooting occurred when a man stepped from a wooded area and fired a shotgun at him in full view of cameramen.
- A. William Moore  
B. Julian Bond  
C. Robert Moses  
D. James Meredith
23. Unlike earlier sit-ins which had begun without any notice to the press, \_\_\_\_\_ mailed out press releases urging coverage of the Freedom Rides which were planned to take place from Virginia to Louisiana.
- A. SCLC  
B. NAACP  
C. SNCC  
D. CORE
24. Earl Warren had won unanimity among the justices of the Supreme Court, including those from Alabama, Texas, and Kentucky, largely by showing a willingness to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. to weigh everyone's opinion equally  
B. delay dismantling segregation  
C. use political pressure  
D. change history
25. In 1963, the *Washington Post* mentioned demonstrations in Birmingham, but the local papers made no mention. Fred Shuttlesworth complained that the local dailies were ignoring local race news and he gained an "unwilling ally" in asking for coverage when \_\_\_\_\_ noted that other civil rights stories were on the front page, but "there is a complete news blackout about Birmingham."
- A. George Wallace  
B. Theophilus "Bull" Connor  
C. John Patterson  
D. Tom Waring

26. Governor Ross Barnett promised President John F. Kennedy that he would allow James Meredith to enroll at Ole Miss if \_\_\_\_\_ before he gave in.
- A. all National Guardsmen were returned to state control
  - B. U.S. marshals would draw their guns
  - C. funding for his hydroelectrical project were approved
  - D. the President endorsed his reelection
27. For many white reporters, the *Gazette* newsroom became a workplace. As black reporters arrived in Little Rock most sought the home of \_\_\_\_\_ where they gave and received information and became part of the strategic planning.
- A. Ira Lipman
  - B. Elizabeth Eckford
  - C. Harry Ashmore
  - D. Daisy Bates
28. Two months after the *Sullivan* ruling, \_\_\_\_\_ decided that the press covering the civil rights movement was itself worth a story. The story covered the roles of about eighty “race reporters” of varying backgrounds working “among the magnolias and the cattle prods.”
- A. *The New York Times*
  - B. *The Washington Post*
  - C. *Newsweek*
  - D. *Time*
29. Martin Luther King Jr. felt that the term \_\_\_\_\_ was, at best, an unfortunate choice of words. Roy Wilkins was outraged by it. He called it “the father of hatred and the mother of violence.”
- A. outside agitator
  - B. communist sympathizer
  - C. black power
  - D. Afrocentrism
30. \_\_\_\_\_ underwent a transformation in 1964 when he began writing from a more national perspective and in less divisive language. He changed due to opportunities to write a syndicated column for a national audience in print and on CBS’s televised *60 Minutes* program.
- A. William Dilday
  - B. Tom Waring
  - C. James Kilpatrick
  - D. Ralph McGill
31. Howard Smith’s news documentary about civil rights activities in \_\_\_\_\_ aired in a diluted form, but still caused an “earthquake.” The city’s station disaffiliated from CBS and the city’s commissioners sued Smith and CBS for libel.
- A. Atlanta
  - B. Jackson
  - C. Birmingham
  - D. Albany

*"[The civil rights movement had succeeded], because we had a group of men and women who were prepared to get up there and write the words or shoot the pictures, capture the sound. And I think that's...changed this nation once and for all. If it hadn't been for the media...the civil rights movement would have been like a bird without wings, a choir without a song."*

32. The above quote is attributed to \_\_\_\_\_, whom *The Race Beat* refers to as the greatest embodiment of the movement's success.
- |                    |                           |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| A. John Lewis      | C. Martin Luther King Jr. |
| B. Ralph Abernathy | D. James Meredith         |
33. On his first field trip to research *An American Dilemma*, Gunnar Myrdal was accompanied by \_\_\_\_\_, a UCLA and Harvard-educated black man whose presence was more jarring than Myrdal's in some parts of the South.
- |                  |                       |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| A. James Baldwin | C. W.E.B. Du Bois     |
| B. Ralph Bunche  | D. A. Philip Randolph |
34. The Freedom Rides began without violence, but just over the \_\_\_\_\_ state line riders were attacked at the Greyhound terminal in Rock Hill.
- |                   |            |
|-------------------|------------|
| A. South Carolina | C. Alabama |
| B. Virginia       | D. Georgia |
35. In looking for a director for the SERS, Harry Ashmore called on his old friend, \_\_\_\_\_ the editor of the *Charlotte News*, for suggestions. After Ashmore had suggested several names his friend finally asked, "Well, why don't you ask me?" The decision was finalized quickly after that.
- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| A. Pete McKnight | C. Don Shoemaker |
| B. Roy V. Harris | D. Simeon Booker |

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

36. The 1948 Supreme Court case \_\_\_\_\_ originated from a discriminatory housing covenant in St. Louis, Missouri. It also involved future justice Thurgood Marshall advocating for the petitioners.
- |   |                              |
|---|------------------------------|
| A. <i>Shelley v. Kraemer</i>              | C. <i>Lau v. Nichols</i>     |
| B. <i>Missouri ex el Gaines v. Canada</i> | D. <i>Bowers v. Hardwick</i> |



37. The case of *Romer v. Evans* centers around the constitutionality of Colorado voters adopting Amendment 2 to their State Constitution which precluded any judicial, legislative, or executive action designed to protect persons from discrimination based on their \_\_\_\_.
- A. race  
B. religion  
C. sexual orientation  
D. gender
38. In 1958, Mildred Jeter, a black woman, and Richard Loving, a white man, were married in the District of Columbia. When the couple returned home to Virginia they were charged with violating the state's anti-miscegenation statute. The couple was found guilty and sentenced to a year in jail, but the judge agreed to suspend the sentence if the couple \_\_\_\_.
- A. would leave Virginia and not return for 25 years  
B. would obtain an annulment within 30 days  
C. would file for divorce within six months  
D. would agree to be sterilized
39. Two fairly different versions of Sojourner Truth's "Ain't I a Woman" exist, but most historians agree the powerful speech was made at the \_\_\_\_ Convention in Akron, Ohio in 1851.
- A. Abolitionist  
B. Women's Rights  
C. Suffragette  
D. Republican National
- |      |   |
|------|---|
| I.   | <i>I am for the Equal Rights Amendment</i> , Shirley Chisholm |
| II.  | <i>We Shall Overcome</i> , Lyndon Johnson                     |
| III. | <i>I've Been to the Mountaintop</i> , Martin Luther King Jr.  |
| IV.  | <i>The Ballot or the Bullet</i> , Malcolm X                   |
40. Select the answer that puts the speeches listed above in the correct chronological order.
- A. II, IV, I, III  
B. III, II, IV, I  
C. IV, II, III, I  
D. IV, II, I, III



45. Which 1938 Supreme Court case centered around a black student's admittance to the state's whites only law school?

A. *Sweatt v. Painter*

B. *Missouri ex al Gaines v. Canada*

C. *Regents of Univ. of California v. Bakke*

D. *Grutter v. Bollinger*

### 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.

*"SNCC is special because we are young. We're 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 year-olds. Most of us have dropped out of school so we're no longer students, but we don't have mortgages, we don't have car payments, we don't have families, we don't have husbands and wives and children, so we can do these things. And because we're young we are also foolish and we are willing to take risk."*

*-Julian Bond, The Century: America's Time*

Many young people likened their work in the black civil rights movement to military service insomuch that they may have to lay down their lives in order to achieve victory. However, the same youthful exuberance that energized campaigns also led to eventual fissures in the overall movement. Younger leaders felt stymied by the glacial pace of reform seemingly endorsed by their elders and sought more aggressive, sometimes militant, tactics. Discuss the impact youth had on the black civil rights efforts in the United States. Be sure to mention key individuals, groups, and events that accelerated and/or hindered the movement.

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**ANSWER KEY**

Part I (1 point each)	Part II (2 points each)	Points contestants could mention in their essay:	
1. C	21. D (pg. 189)	<b>Leaders:</b>	Elizabeth Eckford and the "9" dealt with mobs & threats, but Ernest Green persevered to graduate in '58
2. A	22. D (pg. 398)	• MLK was only 28 when the SCLC was founded in '57 & he had already gained notoriety due to his work in the Montgomery Bus Boycott starting in '55	• Autherine Lucy led integration at the college level starting in '52 at the Univ. of AL & James Meredith continued the struggle in '62 integrating Ole Miss
3. A	23. D (pg. 243)	• John Lewis was chairman of SNCC at 23 in '63 when he helped organize the March on Washington. He had been 1 of the original Freedom Riders and had already been arrested 24 times for protests. He was the youngest speaker at the March, but had to be convinced by MLK to change his words to be less accusatory of government inaction	• The Feb. '60 Woolworth sit-in in Greensboro, NC was led by 4 freshmen from NC A&T University & led to hundreds joining them and spawning similar protests in other states
4. D	24. B (pg. 62)	• Jesse Jackson at 19 joined seven others in July '60 to participate in a sit-in at the Greenville, SC Public Library The group was arrested for "disorderly conduct" & Jackson became nat'l director of the SCLC's Operation Breadbasket by 26, but clashed w/ older MLK associates	• The sit-in campaign, coordinated by the Nashville Student Movement in TN in '60 was extremely successful & served as a pattern for the future, Diane Nash, James Bevel, Bernard Lafayette, John Lewis, & Marion Barry were college students involved with many going on to found SNCC
5. C	25. A (pg. 308)	<b>Groups:</b>	• The largely unsuccessful Albany, GA campaign in '62 highlighted growing discord between SNCC & the SCLC about confrontation styles
6. C	26. B (pg. 288)	• SNCC formed at a May '60 meeting organized by Ella Baker at Shaw University after the first wave of student sit-ins & specifically wanted to be an independent organization that worked with the SCLC & NAACP, but was not beholden to them. Marion Barry was its 1 <sup>st</sup> chairman at age 24	• The Children's Crusade protests in Birmingham, AL in April/May '63 led to hundreds of elementary age children being put in jail which helped break down the infrastructure of the segregated system and the footage of police dogs and fire hoses used on them created nationwide sympathy for the cause
7. A	27. D (pg. 165)	• When Stokely Carmichael became chair in '66 he quickly evoked Black Power as a goal & clashed with MLK about working with whites instead of focusing on black communities	• The Sixteenth Street Baptist Church bombing in Birmingham in Sept. '63 made martyrs of 4 young girls & led some to feel black communities needed to defend themselves
8. B	28. C (pg. 364)	• The Black Panthers were co-founded by 24 year-old Huey Newton wanted more immediate results for black communities & were not opposed to violent means if necessary	• In June '64, civil rights workers James Chaney, Andrew Goodman & Michael Schwerner (the oldest at 24) were murdered near Neshoba County, MS for working to register black voters during Freedom Summer which was organized by COFO, but spearheaded by SNCC
9. D	29. C (pg. 400)	• The Panthers & a more militant SNCC drew attention from the FBI that began efforts to weaken the organizations through COINTELPRO	• The draft for the war in Vietnam caused many young people to become more vocal feeling their lives were no longer just figuratively on the line. In '66 SNCC became the 1st civil rights organization to oppose the war a view eventually supported by MLK
10. C	30. C (pg. 406)	<b>Events:</b>	
11. B	31. C (pg. 251)	• Claudette Colvin helped start the Montgomery Bus Boycott in '55 & Browder v Gayle decision	
12. B	32. A (pg. 407)	• School desegregation efforts put students across the country at the forefront with Little Rock being one of the most famous in '57.	
13. C	33. B (pg. 8)		
14. D	34. A (pg. 244)		
15. C	35. A (pg. 67)		
16. C			
17. A	<b>Part III (3 points each)</b>		
18. B	36. A		
19. D	37. C		
20. B	38. A		
	39. B		
	40. C		
	41. A		
	42. A		
	43. D		
	44. A		
	45. B		