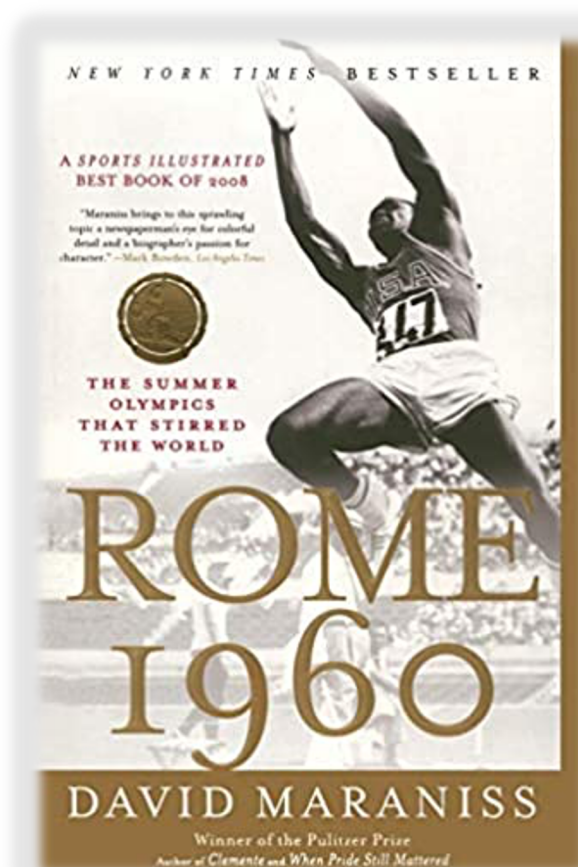




UNIVERSITY INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE

# Social Studies

Invitational A • 2022



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# UNIVERSITY INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE SOCIAL STUDIES CONTEST

INVITATIONAL A • SPRING 2022

## Part I: General Knowledge

### The Modern Olympic Movement and the Politics of Sport (1 point each)

1. The "ring of steel" for the \_\_\_\_\_ was a zone about 60 miles long and 25 miles deep, with total surveillance of the population. It included special forces such as the "Alpha" anti-terrorist squad of the FSB, a garrison of about 25,000 special police, 8,000 interior troops, and 30,000 regular troops to patrol the borders with Georgia and the breakaway republic of Abkhazia.  

A. 1980 Summer Games	C. 1996 Summer Games
B. 2014 Winter Games	D. 2008 Winter Games
  
2. The boycott of the 1984 Olympic Games by most of the Eastern Bloc and Soviet allies led to the staging of an alternative event which was dubbed the \_\_\_\_\_ or Alternative Olympic Games. The competitions were held between July 2 and September 16 in nine different nations.  

A. International Stoke Mandeville Games	C. Friendship Games
B. Games of the New Emerging Forces	D. Commonwealth Games
  
3. In 1850, Dr. William Penny Brookes started the \_\_\_\_\_. The games included a mixture of traditional games such as football, cricket, athletics, and events to entertain the spectators such as the Blindfolded Wheelbarrow Race.  

A. Wenlock Olympian Games	C. Athens Olympian Games
B. Intercalated Games	D. Cotswold Games
  
4. According to Olympic Charter Rule \_\_\_\_\_, a competitor who has dual citizenship may represent either country, but must wait 3 years to represent a new country if they change or acquire a new nationality.  

A. 41	C. 51
B. 50	D. 40

5. When Irish athletes arrived at the 1906 Olympic Games in Athens, they were surprised to learn they were representing Great Britain. In what is regarded as the first of many political protests at the Olympic Games, \_\_\_\_\_ climbed up the flag pole at the long jump medal ceremony, pulled down the British flag, and hoisted the Irish one in its place.
- A. Fanny Blankers-Koen                      C. George Poage  
B. Lord Killanin                              D. Peter O'Connor
6. \_\_\_\_\_, was a pioneering Greek poet, who was the first to call for a modern revival of the Olympics and began to promote the idea in 1833 when he published the poem *Dialogue of the Dead*.
- A. Panagiotis Soutsos                      C. Spyridon Louis  
B. Evangelis Zappas                        D. Emil Zatopek
7. Perhaps, the strangest Olympic mascot was a product of information technology designed for the \_\_\_\_\_. After it received a mixed reception when first presented, Whatizit was redesigned and renamed Izzy. Over time, a mouth appeared where there had first been only lips, stars appeared in its eyes, and a nose grew in the middle of its face.
- A. 1972 Summer Games                      C. 1996 Summer Games  
B. 2020 Summer Games                      D. 2002 Winter Games
8. In 1899, \_\_\_\_\_ became the first Black student to graduate from LaCrosse High School, after which he entered the University of Wisconsin, graduating from there in 1904. He later became the first Black athlete in history to medal when he placed in two different hurdle events at the 1904 Olympics.
- A. Michael Johnson                        C. John Carlos  
B. George Poage                              D. Jesse Owens
9. The first generation of graphic designers in Japan to emerge after WWII was led by \_\_\_\_\_. His importance to the emerging graphic-design community after his landmark designs of the 1960s, led to the affectionate nickname "Boss."
- A. Kano Jigoro                                C. Lance Wyman  
B. John Ian Wing                              D. Kamekura Yusaku

10. In the sanctuary of Olympia, where the Ancient Olympic Games took place, a flame burned permanently on the altar of the goddess \_\_\_\_\_. The present ceremony for the lighting of the Olympic flame takes place a few months before the opening of the Games, in front of the ruins of the Temple of Hera.
- A. Hestia  
B. Zeus
- C. Aphrodite  
D. Athena
11. Performance-enhancing drugs (PEDs) have a long history in sports. The first positive test for their use at the Olympics was in 1968. A competitor in the modern pentathlon was the only athlete of the Games disqualified, after he tested positive for \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. dianabol  
B. blood doping
- C. amphetamines  
D. alcohol
12. Changes to the computation of scoring in figure skating events came as part of the fallout from the judging controversy during the pairs competition of the Winter Games in Salt Lake City. The resulting uproar from the questionable awarding of the gold medals to the \_\_\_\_\_ pair led to a second pair of gold medals being awarded to the \_\_\_\_\_ team.
- A. Canadian; French  
B. Russian; Canadian
- C. French; U.S.  
D. U.S.; Russian
13. When \_\_\_\_\_ arrived at the Olympics in Mexico City, his technique was greeted with skepticism by coaches and competitors, but by the end of the first day of competition, he had successfully cleared each height on the first attempt. The next day he changed high-jumping forever by breaking the world record and winning the gold.
- A. Rafer Johnson  
B. Dick Fosbury
- C. Bob Beamon  
D. Mark Spitz
14. About a month before the \_\_\_\_\_ were to begin, Tonya Harding was implicated in an attempt to injure fellow figure skater Nancy Kerrigan. Harding filed a lawsuit against the U.S. Olympic Committee to keep from being barred from the Olympics, and eventually finished eighth.
- A. 2002 Salt Lake City Games  
B. 1980 Lake Placid Games
- C. 1994 Lillehammer Games  
D. 1988 Calgary Games

15. From 1964 to 1979, Rhodesia was the name used by what was formerly Southern Rhodesia; first as a British colony, then as a self-declared independent country without international recognition. In 1979, the nation adopted the name \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Zimbabwe	C. Malawi
B. South Africa	D. Zambia

- Competed alongside Jim Thorpe in the 1912 Olympic decathlon
- Served as president of the U.S. Olympic Association from 1929-1953
- Elected president of the IOC in 1952 and served until 1972
- Died in 1975 in the German host city of the 1936 Winter Games

16. All of the above statements describe which of the following individuals?

A. Jacques Rogge	C. Thomas Lewald
B. Thomas Bach	D. Avery Brundage

17. Canadian sailor, \_\_\_\_\_ placed twenty-first in his event at the 1988 Seoul Games, but still became world-famous by abandoning what appeared to be a medal-winning run to save the lives of two capsized competitors in a separate sailing event.

A. Lawrence Lemieux	C. Richard Pound
B. Jean Drapeau	D. Ben Johnson

18. In what became known as the “Miracle on Ice,” the U.S. hockey team defeated the four-time defending gold-medal winning USSR team at the \_\_\_\_\_. The semi-final match took place two days after a deadline set by President Jimmy Carter for Soviet forces to withdraw from Afghanistan.

A. 1980 Squaw Valley Games	C. 1980 Lake Placid Games
B. 1976 Sarajevo Games	D. 1976 Innsbruck Games

19. The Parc Olympique in Montreal, includes a 45-degree angled tower originally designed to be used for the \_\_\_\_\_ Games, but was not completed until 1987. The space inside it was originally meant to be used by sports federations as training gyms. Unfortunately, this idea never materialized and the tower was left vacant for about 30 years.

A. 1972 Summer	C. 1976 Summer
B. 1976 Winter	D. 1972 Winter

20. In 2014, the IOC unanimously passed 40 reforms proposed by president Thomas Bach at a special session held in Monaco. The IOC claims the changes, known as the \_\_\_\_\_, are centered around the three pillars of “credibility, sustainability, and youth.”
- A. 2000 Reform Commission  
B. Olympic Project for Human Rights  
C. Olympic Agenda 2020  
D. Olympic Movement’s Agenda 21

**Part II: Primary Source Material**

***ROME 1960: The Olympics that Changed the World*, by David Maraniss**

**(2 points each)**

21. In the final event of the 1960 Olympic decathlon, Rafer Johnson ran his best time ever. \_\_\_\_\_ finished ahead of Johnson in the 1500 meter race, but due to the closeness of the finish, knew he had lost overall to his close friend and rival.
- A. Vasily Kuznetsov  
B. Chuan-Kwang Yang  
C. Bob Mathias  
D. Ray Norton
22. Adi Dassler had been shocked to see Armin Hary run the 100 meter finals at the Rome Games wearing \_\_\_\_\_ shoes, instead of the cleats specified in their secret agreement. On the medal stand, Rudolf Dassler was surprised in turn to see Hary had changed into Adidas shoes.
- A. Nike  
B. Puma  
C. Asics  
D. Saucony
23. At a decisive session in Munich in 1959, the IOC voted to force the Republic of China Olympic Committee to compete under the name Taiwan, \_\_\_\_\_, or not at all. The IOC argued that the ROC Olympic Committee did not physically represent the vast territory of China.
- A. Formosa  
B. Nationalist Republic of China  
C. Taipei  
D. People’s Republic of China
24. After the 100 meter relay, A.J. Leibling wrote for *The New Yorker*, that “our last runner, made the women in the other lanes look like members of a third athletic sex...I am on principle opposed to the serious consideration of women’s track events...In any case, \_\_\_\_\_ is a joy to behold, even when standing still.”
- A. Wilma Rudolph  
B. Martha Hudson  
C. Barbara Jones  
D. Maria Itkina

25. After his athletic career, \_\_\_\_\_ would try acting, television reporting, and various corporate jobs. He became a supporter of Robert Kennedy's campaign in 1968. On the night of Kennedy's assassination, he helped wrestle the gun from Sirhan Sirhan and mistakenly went home with the weapon still in his pocket.
- A. Muhammad Ali  
B. David Sime  
C. Ralph Boston  
D. Rafer Johnson
26. Otis Chandler was considered by Rink Babka to be partially responsible for his athletic career. Chandler had been a shot-put star at Stanford and gave a speech at Babka's junior high school which inspired him to take up the sport. Chandler was as the Rome Games as the \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. president of the U.S. Olympic Committee  
B. publisher of the *Los Angeles Times*  
C. sports editor for *Track & Field*  
D. newest member of the IOC
27. In March of 1960, Black Africans staged protests around \_\_\_\_\_ against pass laws, which required them to carry documents listing details of their lives. At a protest in Sharpeville, white police officers fired into a crowd, leaving 69 dead and 176 wounded.
- A. South Africa  
B. Rhodesia  
C. Ethiopia  
D. Egypt
28. Carrying the flag for the first country in the Parade of Nations at the 1960 Summer Games was Prince Constantine, a future king of \_\_\_\_\_ and Dragon Class gold medal winner in yachting.
- A. Italy  
B. Albania  
C. Andorra  
D. Greece
29. By the time Abebe Bikila made his triumphant return to Addis Ababa, a saying had become popular in his home country. It stated, "it had taken Italy a million-man army to defeat \_\_\_\_\_, but only lone \_\_\_\_\_ soldier to conquer Rome."
- A. Greece; Greek  
B. Egypt; Egyptian  
C. Libya; Libyan  
D. Ethiopia; Ethiopian

30. After analyzing intelligence from European contacts and observing Soviet stars at the second U.S.-USSR dual track meet in 1959, the U.S. government decided to target \_\_\_\_\_ as a prospect for defection.
- A. Vitali Petrusenko  
B. Igor Ter-Ovanesyan  
C. Vasily Kuznetsov  
D. Gennady Shatkov
31. \_\_\_\_\_ made history as the first Black captain of a U.S. Olympic Team and the first to carry the flag at the Opening Ceremony.
- A. Rafer Johnson  
B. James Bradford  
C. Ray Norton  
D. Cassius Clay
32. \_\_\_\_\_ underwent the metamorphosis from sickly child to world class sprinter, overcoming severe allergies and bronchitis to become the Torino Express. The runner's image was famous worldwide due to an unforgettable and widespread photo of them rounding a curve just as a pigeon took flight a yard away.
- A. Armin Hary  
B. David Sime  
C. Livio Berruti  
D. Wilma Rudolph
33. The Soviets and their allies would not acknowledge the silver medalist in the decathlon at the 1960 Games. *Pravda's* account of the contest took note of first, third, and fourth, but said nothing about second place. It was an ideological extension of the refusal to acknowledge \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. West Germany  
B. Czechoslovakia  
C. Taiwan  
D. South Korea
34. Bynum Shaw of the *Baltimore Sun* had been monitoring coverage of the Olympics by \_\_\_\_\_ television. When Ingrid Kraemer won the diving events, her victories were "hailed as an example of the rewards of clean socialist living." When Armin Hary won, no correlation was made between politics and athletic success.
- A. Hungarian  
B. East German  
C. Soviet  
D. Chinese



*“He puts on airs, strikes an attitude, poses for effect, and treats his court seriously. With the journalists, he is casual and evasive, not hiding the fact that he takes pleasure in being begged, and...The new god of the stadium is anxious to accomplish feats beyond the world of sports. ‘He is not bad...He is just pigheaded and volatile...But it is better to have a bad personality than no personality’.”*

35. The above excerpt describes some of the press and public’s impression of \_\_\_\_\_ at the Rome Games.
- |                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| A. Herb Elliot  | C. Armin Hary    |
| B. Cassius Clay | D. Percy Cerutti |

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

- Featured the return of skeleton sledding and the debut of women’s bobsledding
- Vonetta Flowers became the first Black athlete to win a Winter gold medal
- Jarome Inigla became the first Black male to win a Winter gold medal
- Yang Yang became the first Chinese athlete to win a Winter gold medal

36. All of the above statements describe which of the following Olympic Games?
- |                       |                              |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| A. 2014 Sochi Games   | C. 2008 Beijing Games        |
| B. 1988 Calgary Games | D. 2002 Salt Lake City Games |
37. Twenty-six countries, mostly from Africa, chose to boycott the \_\_\_\_\_ when the IOC denied their request to ban New Zealand, whose national rugby team had recently toured South Africa. Taiwan also boycotted, when the host nation would not permit Taiwan to be identified at the Games as the Republic of China.
- |                         |                           |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| A. 1980 Moscow Games    | C. 1968 Mexico City Games |
| B. 1956 Melbourne Games | D. 1976 Montreal Games    |
38. Egypt, Lebanon, and Iraq boycotted the 1956 Melbourne Games in protest of the \_\_\_\_\_ invasion of the Sinai Peninsula in October.
- |           |            |
|-----------|------------|
| A. NATO   | C. Israeli |
| B. German | D. Soviet  |

- Michael Phelps broke Mark Spitz’s record for most golds won in a single Olympics
- Usain Bolt set world records in both the 100 and 200 meter races
- India and Mongolia had athletes capture the first individual gold medals in their countries’ histories

39. All of the above statements describe which of the following Olympic Games?
- |                              |                      |
|------------------------------|----------------------|
| A. 2008 Beijing Games        | C. 2004 Athens Games |
| B. 2016 Rio de Janeiro Games | D. 2012 London Games |
40. According to “*Terrorism and the Olympics*,” it was traditionally believed that terrorists sought publicity through relatively symbolic acts of political violence. More recent events suggest that terrorists are now equally interested in making their mark through \_\_\_\_.
- |                               |                                    |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| A. high civilian death tolls  | C. direct military conflict        |
| B. damaging financial systems | D. attacking international targets |
41. Richard Pound’s investigation of the Olympic bid scandal identified Congo’s \_\_\_\_ as the biggest “taker” among the implicated IOC members. During his visits to Salt Lake City, his treatment for hepatitis, his wife’s cosmetic surgery, and his mother-in-law’s knee replacement were all paid for by the bid committee.
- |                      |                   |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| A. Lamine Keita      | C. Charles Mukora |
| B. Jean-Claude Ganga | D. Anton Geesink  |
42. Despite British Prime Minister \_\_\_\_ calling for a boycott of the 1980 Olympics, the Chairman of the British Olympic Association (BOA), Sir Denis Follows, rejected the recommendation claiming that sports and politics did not, and should not, mix.
- |                      |               |
|----------------------|---------------|
| A. Winston Churchill | C. Tony Blair |
| B. Margaret Thatcher | D. John Major |
43. Bucking the trend of the previous decade, the \_\_\_\_ were able to make a \$215 million profit through effective management, relying on existing structures, and taking advantage of large numbers of volunteers.
- |                           |                         |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. 1984 Los Angeles Games | C. 1992 Barcelona Games |
| B. 1988 Seoul Games       | D. 1996 Atlanta Games   |

44. According to Laura F. Chase’s analysis, there was not significant change in Olympic traditions, rules, and regulations regarding gender equity until the tenure of \_\_\_\_.
- |                         |                           |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| A. Thomas Bach          | C. Avery Brundage         |
| B. Henri Balliet-Latour | D. Juan Antonio Samaranch |
45. The track and field events for the 1896 Athens Games were held at the Panathenaic Stadium. The stadium, originally built in 330 BCE, had been excavated but lay in disrepair before the 1896 Olympics. Through the direction and financial aid of \_\_\_\_, a wealthy Egyptian Greek, it was restored with white marble.
- |                       |                     |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| A. Panagiotis Soutsos | C. Georgios Averoff |
| B. Evangelos Zappas   | D. Ekaterini Thanou |

### 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.

*“It was only in the months after his visit to Much Wenlock, that Coubertin became an Olympic revivalist. In the process he would draw widely on the ideas and experiments of his predecessors, though he rarely ever acknowledged them...He forged a unique version of the modern games. Moreover, unlike his predecessors, he would be able to create an international social and political coalition that could make it happen. Perhaps Coubertin’s greatest advantage was his capacity to think big.”*

*-Excerpt from The Games: A Global History of the Olympics, by David Goldblatt*

Pierre Coubertin was referred to as a “thief seeking to rob Greece of her inheritance,” by an Athenian newspaper in 1896 when he claimed credit for bringing about the return of the Olympics. He was perhaps the most significant factor in the birth of the modern Olympic movement, but he drew heavily from the work of others. Describe the figures, competitions, and issues of the 19<sup>th</sup> century that influenced Coubertin and led to the modern Olympics.

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**SOCIAL STUDIES CONTEST**  
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**ANSWER KEY**

Part I (1 point each)	Part II (2 points each)	Points contestants could mention in their essay:	
1. B	21. B (pg. 304)	<b>Personal/French</b>	they have continued in some form through present day
2. C	22. B (pg. 188)	•Born Pierre de Frédy in Paris in 1863, Coubertin grew up with the history of French success under Napoleon and began adulthood dealing with the national setbacks inflicted by the Prussians	•Purveyors of various British competitions, including Brookes, tried to form the National Olympian Assoc. in 1865 and held games at the Crystal Palace
3. A	23. A (pg. 56)	•He knew of the Republican Olympiads of Paris from the late 1700s that tried to expand before they were ended under Napoleon	•Coubertin met Brookes in 1890 and was highly influenced by his work as well as the sum of British athletic culture and what he saw as its connection to political success
4. A	24. A (pg. 340)	•He hoped international cooperation in sports could lead to less war yet antithetically believed a strong national sports system to be the best training for future soldiers	<b>U.S.</b>
5. D	25. D (pg. 418)	•Coubertin sought to reform France's educational system with a focus on athletics	•Coubertin visited the U.S. in 1889 and was exposed to the obsession with intercollegiate sports. He also met T. Roosevelt and the two developed a correspondence based on their similar fondness for sports
6. A	26. B (pg. 316)	•His reforms fizzled, but he was successful in popularizing French athletic societies such as the USFS in 1889	<b>Greek</b>
7. C	27. A (pg. 63)	<b>British</b>	•In 1833, the Greek poet Panagiotis Soutsos was the first to call for an Olympic revival after Greece gained independence
8. B	28. D (pg. 93)	•Coubertin's education efforts were molded by his belief in Thomas Arnold and the Rugby School's example which he gleaned from the novel <i>Tom Brown</i>	•Evangelos Zappas was influenced by Soutsos and in 1856 wrote King Otto that he would fund the games. The Zappas Olympic Games were first held in 1859, but in 1888 the fourth competition failed to be held
9. D	29. D (pg. 399)	•Arnold (headmaster from 1828-42) was not as sports-minded as Coubertin believed, but his school did offer team sports that became standard for English boarding schools and helped spread competitive sports. Coubertin made a pilgrimage to the school and Arnold's tomb	•Crown Prince Constantine announced the return of a four-year Olympiad cycle beginning in 1892, but they were delayed
10. A	30. B (pg. 26)	•The UK had "Olympics" since the Cotswold Games in the 1600s to 1852, but as in Germany, France, & Sweden more evolved events were spreading	•Coubertin did not focus heavily on Philhellenism (the increased appreciation for ancient Greece that had become wildly popular in the mid-1800s due to exhibitions of recent excavations) until after the Olympics movement began
11. D	31. A (pg. 417)		•Once started, he borrowed heavily from what he believed to be aspects of classical Greek culture and the ancient games
12. B	32. C (pg. 229)		
13. B	33. C (pg. 306)		
14. C	34. B (pg. 245)		
15. A	35. C (pg. 341)		
16. D			
17. A	<b>Part III (3 points each)</b>		
18. C	36. D		
19. C	37. D		
20. C	38. C		
	39. A		
	40. A		
	41. B		
	42. B		
	43. A		
	44. D		
	45. C		

**DO NOT DISTRIBUTE TO STUDENTS BEFORE OR DURING THE CONTEST!**