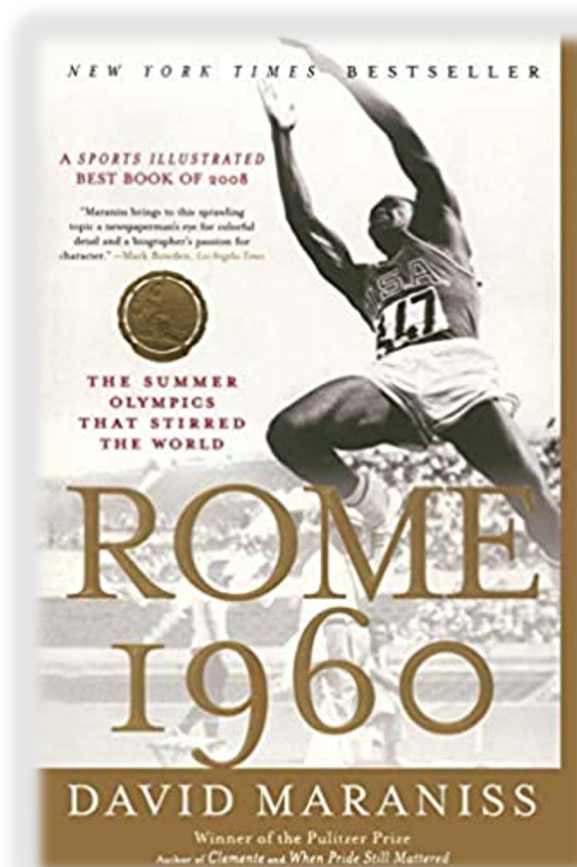




UNIVERSITY INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE

Social Studies

Invitational B • 2022



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UNIVERSITY INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE
SOCIAL STUDIES CONTEST

INVITATIONAL B • SPRING 2022

Part I: General Knowledge

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

1. After a ten year quagmire following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the USSR agreed to withdraw its forces after signing an agreement with Afghanistan, Pakistan, and _____.

A. Saudi Arabia	C. Iraq
B. Iran	D. the United States

2. The route of the marathon course at the 1972 Summer Games was purported to follow the shape of the Games' mascot, Waldi. It was the first official mascot of an Olympic Games and was modeled after a(n) _____, a very popular animal in Bavaria.

A. German Shepard	C. Doberman
B. Rottweiler	D. Dachshund

3. In _____, the Stoke Mandeville Games were held in _____ and featured more than 400 athletes from 23 countries. The event became known as the first Paralympic Games.

A. 1976; Örnköldsvik	C. 1952; Melbourne
B. 1948; London	D. 1960; Rome

4. Ludwig Guttman was famously the head of the National Spinal Injuries Centre at Stoke Mandeville Hospital in Aylesbury, England, but was born in, and first became a neurosurgeon in, _____.

A. Germany	C. Russia
B. Austria	D. Denmark

5. The Peoples Republic of China made its Olympic debut in 1952, but due to continued disputes over the recognition of the government of the Republic of China by the IOC; the PRC did not return to Olympic competition until _____.

A. 2002	C. 1988
B. 1980	D. 2008

6. In 1968, _____ signed the “Two Thousand Words,” calling for more progress toward democracy in Czechoslovakia. After Soviet tanks entered Prague in August, she fled to a mountain village. She was granted permission to rejoin the Olympic team only a few weeks before the Summer Games opened in Mexico City, where she went on to win four gold medals.
- A. Nadia Comăneci
B. Vera Čáslavská
C. Olga Korbut
D. Ewa Kłobukowska
7. In 1984, Nawal El Moutawakel from _____ won a gold in the 400 meter hurdles and became the first woman from an Arab or Islamic country to do so.
- A. Egypt
B. Libya
C. Morocco
D. Jordan
8. In 1987, the June Democratic Uprising or Struggle in _____ was eventually met with democratic concessions by the ruling regime in part due to a wish to avoid violence in the lead up to the Olympic Games.
- A. the Soviet Union
B. Spain
C. South Korea
D. Yugoslavia
9. According to the IOC’s own website, Detroit native, _____’s two-decade reign as President of their organization was the most controversial in the history of the Olympic movement.
- A. Thomas Bach
B. Michael Morris
C. Richard Pound
D. Avery Brundage
10. On September 24, 1988, _____ set a world record and won the 100 meter finals in what has been called the “Dirtiest Race in History.” The next day, he tested positive for steroids and had to return his gold medal soon after.
- A. Ben Johnson
B. Calvin Smith
C. Michael Johnson
D. Carl Lewis

“In the entire history of the modern Olympic Games...no fit American track and field performer has ever not competed in the Olympic Games except for Sam Stoller and me – the only two Jews on the 1936 team.”

11. The above quote was made by _____. He believed the decision to keep him from running the 4x100 relay was due, at least in part, to Avery Brundage trying to appease Adolf Hitler.
- A. Marty Glickman
B. Jesse Owens
C. Ralph Metcalfe
D. Mark Spitz
12. Kanō Jigorō collected the knowledge of the old jujitsu schools of the Japanese samurai and in 1882 founded his Kōdōkan School of _____. A term borrowed from a Chinese term meaning “gentle way.”
- A. taekwondo
B. judo
C. karate
D. muay thai
13. The _____, introduced some important permanent Olympic customs, including the parade of the nations. After the fiascoes of 1900 and 1904, the well-organized and highly successful 1906 event may have saved the entire Olympic movement from an early demise. Despite these accomplishments, they are not included in the official IOC lists.
- A. Friendship Games
B. Games of the New Emerging Forces
C. People’s Olympiad
D. Intercalated Games
14. The 1956 Olympics introduced one of the most dynamic Olympic closing ceremony customs. At the suggestion of _____, a Chinese teenager living in Australia, the traditional parade of athletes divided into national teams was discarded, allowing athletes to mingle as they move around the stadium. This informal parade is meant to signify the friendly bonds of Olympic sports.
- A. Ekaterini Thanou
B. Yusaku Kamekura
C. Dutee Chand
D. John Ian Wing
15. The Korean art of unarmed combat known as _____ is based on an earlier form of Korean self-defense and karate. The name was officially adopted for this martial art in 1955, after that name had been submitted by its principal founder, South Korean general Choi Hong-Hi.
- A. aikido
B. muay thai
C. judo
D. taekwondo

- Born in Port Arthur, Texas in 1911
- Won two golds and a silver at the 1932 Olympics
- Helped found the LPGA in 1950
- Posthumously awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 2021

16. All of the above statements describe _____, who is often referred to as one of the greatest athletes of the 20th century.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| A. Jim Thorpe | C. Wilma Rudolph |
| B. Jesse Owens | D. Babe Didrikson |

17. For about four decades of competition, the Olympics awarded official medals for painting, sculpture, architecture, literature, and music, alongside those for the athletic events. These Olympic art competitions first started at the _____.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. 1924 Winter Games in Chamonix | C. 1912 Summer Games in Stockholm |
| B. 1900 Summer Games in Paris | D. 1908 Summer Games in London |

18. The Japanese defeat of the USSR for the volleyball gold medal at the 1964 Summer Games is still the most-watched sporting event in Japanese television history. The group of women that started as a team at the Nichibo Textile Company plant in Kaizuka were known as the _____.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| A. Floating Flowers | C. Oriental Witches |
| B. Spiking Samurai | D. Nipponese Sirens |

19. When IOC President Henri de Baillet-Latour died of a stroke in 1942, there was no provision in place for presidential succession, so as Vice-President, _____ took over as de facto IOC President. His Swedish nationality during World War II helped his position. He kept the workings of the IOC alive by frequent letters about plans for when the War ended.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| A. Lord Killanin | C. Sigfrid Edström |
| B. Juan Antonio Samaranch | D. Avery Brundage |

20. Just before the start of the Summer Games in Melbourne, the Soviet Union invaded _____ to end the multiparty system established under Premier Imre Nagy. Nagy would eventually be tried for treason by the reinstated Communist government and executed.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| A. Czechoslovakia | C. Yugoslavia |
| B. Hungary | D. Ukraine |

Part II: Primary Source Material

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

(2 points each)

21. At the Olympic Trials, the _____ team barely made it out the semifinals, but advanced to face the heavyweight crew from the University of California for the third time that season. Using his experience with the favored opposition, coach Lou Lindsey was able to rally his team to become the U.S. representative in Rome.
- A. Naval Academy
B. New York YMCA
C. Stanford University
D. Harvard Yacht Club
22. When the official results finally flashed on the electronic scoreboard in Rome, Armin Hary was first, _____ second, and Peter Radford third in the 100 meter run. The photos showed Hary breaking the tape an inch ahead of the silver medalists even though the times for both men were the same: 10.2 seconds, tying the Olympic record.
- A. David Sime
B. Glenn Davis
C. Ray Norton
D. Francis Budd
23. _____, from the track club at San Jose State College, was the heavy favorite in Rome and labeled a likely triple gold medal winner. Shortly after the trials, his teammate started beating him at practice meets, but the U.S. coaches seemed unconcerned about his upcoming performance in Rome.
- A. David Sime
B. Glenn Davis
C. Ray Norton
D. Francis Budd
24. At the 1936 Summer Games, _____ won four gold medals. He was in Rome writing a syndicated column in 1960 and passed the word that he would love to meet Armin Hary. Hary abruptly turned him down, saying, "I'm sorry, I haven't time to fool with him."
- A. Roger Bannister
B. Jesse Owens
C. Jim Thorpe
D. Ralph Metcalfe
25. Despite _____ being found guilty of pocketing money prior to Rome and subsequently being suspended after the Games by his country's Track and Field Association, his gold medals were never revoked. In 1980, he was convicted of a 3.2 million deutsche mark swindle and served three years in jail.
- A. C. K. Yang
B. Armin Hary
C. Livio Berruti
D. Vasily Kuznetsov

26. On April 28, 1959 at the Pan American Games Trials, Cassius Clay suffered a rare loss when he was eliminated by a tall left-handed Marine named Amos Johnson. U.S. teammate, Nikos Spanakos, recalled that a factor in Clay's loss was that he had _____ the night before.
- A. a local promoter entertain him and his friends at his club
 - B. snuck out to the University of Madison's homecoming festivities
 - C. eaten six plates of spaghetti at a local restaurant
 - D. a pull-up contest with an entire basketball team
27. _____, who had excelled at the 100 meter freestyle swim, was supposed to be the U.S. favorite, but he was hospitalized for an emergency appendectomy six days before the 1960 Olympic Trials. In an unforgettable act of courage, he left his recovery room and qualified for the relay team, but narrowly missed a spot on the 100.
- A. Lance Larson
 - B. John Devitt
 - C. Jeff Farrell
 - D. Mark Spitz
28. After Knud Jensen died, three Italian doctors conducted the autopsy. The case then became shrouded in mystery. Seven months later on March 25, 1961, the final autopsy reported ruled that Jensen died from _____.
- A. a brain aneurysm
 - B. a cardiac episode
 - C. head trauma
 - D. heatstroke
29. In the legend of Muhammad Ali, it has been said that after he returned from Rome to _____, he was refused service in a restaurant because of his skin color and in his anger threw his gold medal into the Ohio River.
- A. Brooklyn
 - B. Atlanta
 - C. Clarksville
 - D. Louisville
30. The results in the 100 meter freestyle final in Rome were posted with _____ in second place. The posted times for first and second place were an identical 55.2 seconds, despite timers having the silver medalist at 55.1 and one even having him at 55 seconds flat.
- A. Lance Larson
 - B. John Devitt
 - C. Jeff Farrell
 - D. Mark Spitz

31. The anchor leg of 400 meter relay final was _____. He was a former basketball player that was still considered a novice at the time of the 1960 Games and stated, "I just learned how to run in the last couple of races." His performance led Tex Maule to label it, "the most intelligently run, aesthetically satisfying race of the Olympics."
- A. Otis Davis
B. Ed Temple
C. Glenn Davis
D. Lee Calhoun

"No set of officials could have been as ignorant of boxing...as the decisions indicated. Great Britain and the U.S., the world's oldest boxing nations, failed to win a single gold medal between them, while [the host] had four boxers in the finals... We doubt any of the four would have reached the semis had the bouts been held in any other country."

32. The above excerpt is from a report by Avery Brundage sent to the IOC after the _____.
- A. 1960 Games in Rome
B. 1936 Games in Berlin
C. 1912 Games in Antwerp
D. 1952 Games in Paris
33. _____ was less than two years-old in 1945 when Dresden was almost completely destroyed by Allied firebombing. The three-day attack on the civilian population was later immortalized by Kurt Vonnegut in *Slaughterhouse Five*.
- A. Theodore Lewald
B. Ingrid Kraemer
C. Carl Kaufman
D. Horst Dassler
34. Basketball was invented in the U.S. in 1891. It became an official Olympic event at the _____, where the U.S. won the gold medal by defeating Canada 19-8 on an outdoor packed-dirt court that turned muddy in a rainstorm.
- A. 1904 Games in St. Louis
B. 1932 Games in Los Angeles
C. 1936 Games in Berlin
D. 1908 Games in London
35. Despite his personal disinterest in sports, _____ letter to the athletes at Rome was perceived as a tactical coup for the Soviets. The message filled a news vacuum and was covered in most European newspapers causing concern for U.S. representatives in Rome.
- A. Nikita Khrushchev's
B. Joseph Stalin's
C. Leonid Brezhnev's
D. Konstantin Chernenko's

Part III: Supplemental Readings
(3 points each)

36. The _____ have been referred to as the most politically charged Olympics since the 1936 Games. Ten days before the Games were to open, students in the Plaza of Three Cultures protesting the use of funds for the Olympics rather than for social programs were fired on. The death toll was estimated to be in the hundreds, but the Games opened on schedule.

- A. 1972 Summer Games
B. 1968 Summer Games
C. 2014 Winter Games
D. 2016 Summer Games

37. According to the article '*Games must go on,*' says Brundage by Jack Ellis, five Black Africans left the ceremony as a possible protest to Avery Brundage's comments about _____.

- A. the need to continue the games
B. Arab responsibility for the attack
C. the exclusion of Rhodesia
D. the inclusion of South Africa

- | |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Concerns about having enough snow due to the temperate location• Costs exceeded a record \$50 billion• Numerous security threats due to political unrest in the surrounding regions• Anti-homosexuality bill passed by parliament invoked protests |
|---|

38. All of the above statements describe the _____.

- A. 2022 Winter Games
B. 2002 Winter Games
C. 2014 Winter Games
D. 1980 Winter Games

39. In June 1938, Prime Minister Konoé announced a "New Austerity Plan," reducing Japan's Olympic budget. In July, the Grand Exposition planned for 1940 was canceled, and the next morning the cabinet decided to withdraw from hosting the Olympic Games. A week later, it was announced that _____ would take over the 1940 Summer Games.

- A. Rome
B. London
C. Berlin
D. Helsinki

40. The _____ were the only Olympics to have the Opening Ceremony take place in November. However, the first events took place about five months earlier in June.

- A. 1956 Summer Games
B. 1904 Summer Games
C. 2016 Summer Games
D. 2002 Winter Games

41. According to the article *Massacre of the Israeli Athletes on German Soil* by Ioram Melcer, the site of the 1972 Olympic Games was symbolic due to it being _____.
- A. the birth city of the Nazi Party C. on the border of East and West Germany
 B. the capital of West Germany D. completely rebuilt after WWII
42. Despite producing 32 world records, the _____ drew more attention to the problems of the Olympic movement. They were a financial disaster, placing a burden of debt on the people of the host country that lasted for decades despite assurance from the host city mayor that “the Olympics can no more lose money than a man can have a baby.”
- A. 2014 Winter Games C. 1988 Summer Games
 B. 1968 Summer Games D. 1976 Summer Games
43. Despite intense criticism of the host country leading up to the _____, the organizing committee earned high marks for the facilities that were constructed for the event, particularly the award-winning National Stadium or “Bird’s Nest,” which was designed by noted Swiss architects, Jacques Herzog and Pierre de Meuron.
- A. Antwerp Games C. Beijing Games
 B. Moscow Games D. Stockholm Games
44. The _____ were poorly attended by both spectators and athletes. The remoteness of the host city and growing tension in Europe over the Russo-Japanese War kept away many of the world’s best athletes. Of the approximately 650 competitors representing 12 countries, fewer than 100 were from outside the host country.
- A. Athens Games C. Melbourne Game
 B. St. Louis Games D. Tokyo Games
45. As Werner Klingeberg was about to depart for Japan, the _____ began in July 1937. The brutal fighting reached its tragic climax with the Nanking massacre, during which at least 200,000 were murdered. The Japanese remained committed to hosting the Olympics seeing in them “an event to improve our nation’s physical strength and to foment nationalism.”
- A. Russo-Japanese War C. Mukden Incident
 B. second Chinese-Japanese war D. occupation of Korea

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.

“Avery Brundage was despotic...loyal to friends...and a self-made millionaire, champion of public virtue and philandering husband. His presidency...varied in style between that of a godparent and a bully, so it was unsurprising that his nickname was “Slavery Bondage.” He was the best and occasionally the worst friend the Olympic Movement could have, for his obsessive commitment to the past...blinded him to changes of an evolving society.”

-Excerpt from The Official History of the Olympic Games and the IOC, by David Miller

Avery Brundage had arguably more influence over the IOC and Olympic Movement over a longer period of time than any individual in history. Discuss his impact in terms of the major issues and events he dealt with as part of the IOC and how his actions affected the development of the Olympic Movement.

UNIVERSITY INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE
SOCIAL STUDIES CONTEST

SET B • 2022

ANSWER KEY

Part I (1 point each)	Part II (2 points each)	Points contestants could mention in their essay:	Commercialism	
1. D	21. A (pg. 242)	<p>Background</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Brundage was a successful construction magnate and had little sympathy for underprivileged athletes, yet he came from a modest background and a broken home in Chicago •Competed in 1912 Games in pentathlon & decathlon •President of the AAU in 1925-1935 & President of USOC 1928-1953 •Became member of the IOC in 1936, some believe as a reward for his efforts to deter a growing US boycott against Nazi-sponsored Berlin Games. He traveled to Germany for an inspection of sporting conditions and returned stating he was assured there would be no discrimination. Days before the games, he was voted in after U.S. member and boycott supporter Ernest Jahncke was expelled •Became IOC 2nd Vice President in 1945 and 1st VP in 1946 then President from 1952-72 succeeding ally and friend, Sigfrid Edstrom <p>Amateurism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Visited USSR in 1954 to observe state-sponsored system and heaped praise on the government's support despite his constant fight against athletes receiving aide •Opposed the 1962 IOC acceptance of broken time that allowed compensation for missed worktime believing in an ideal that had athletes only train in their leisure time for the love of the sport •Was so against the prevalence of skiing, hockey, and other professionals in the Winter Games that he proposed ending them •Refused to help efforts to restore medals to Thorpe family for decades 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Did not respond to TV rights as a life line for the perpetually strapped IOC mainly due to a fear of the influence of money <p>Politics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Seen as protector of Coubertin's ideals including the axiom that politics and sports do not mix •Strongly anti-communist yet supported the reality that the PRC should compete as China rather than Taiwan's ROC • Demanded West and East Germany compete as a single team even after the Berlin Wall was erected. Claimed their march together at the Rome Games achieved a unification that politics could not. The teams were granted separate status in 1968. •South Africa was suspended by the IOC in 1963 and he believed its policies violated the IOC charter. However, in 1968 he offered them a chance to compete, but a proposed boycott led to a rescinded invitation •Rhodesia was banned from the 1968 games for racist policies over Brundage's objection. In 1972, he again tried to support their inclusion, but an African boycott threat led to the IOC continuing the ban •He was opposed to athlete's protests and sought punishment for Tommie Smith and others •He made sure the 1972 Games continued after the murder of Israeli team members in the Olympic Village. Israel withdrew and hoped the U.S. would as well. Some nations and athletes did, but Brundage famously declared "the games must go on." In the same speech, he associated the tragedy with his displeasure at Rhodesia's exclusion. 	
2. D	22. A (pg. 187)			
3. D	23. C (pg. 48)			
4. A	24. B (pg. 169)			
5. B	25. B (pg. 406)			
6. B	26. C (pg. 197)			
7. C	27. C (pg. 125)			
8. C	28. D (pg. 141)			
9. D	29. D (pg. 354)			
10. A	30. A (pg. 131)			
11. A	31. A (pg. 335)			
12. B	32. B (pg. 217)			
13. D	33. B (pg. 156)			
14. D	34. C (pg. 235)			
15. D	35. A (pg. 80)			
16. D				Part III (3 points each)
17. C	36. B			
18. C	37. C			
19. C	38. C			
20. B	39. D			
	40. A			
	41. A			
	42. D			
	43. C			
	44. B			
	45. B			