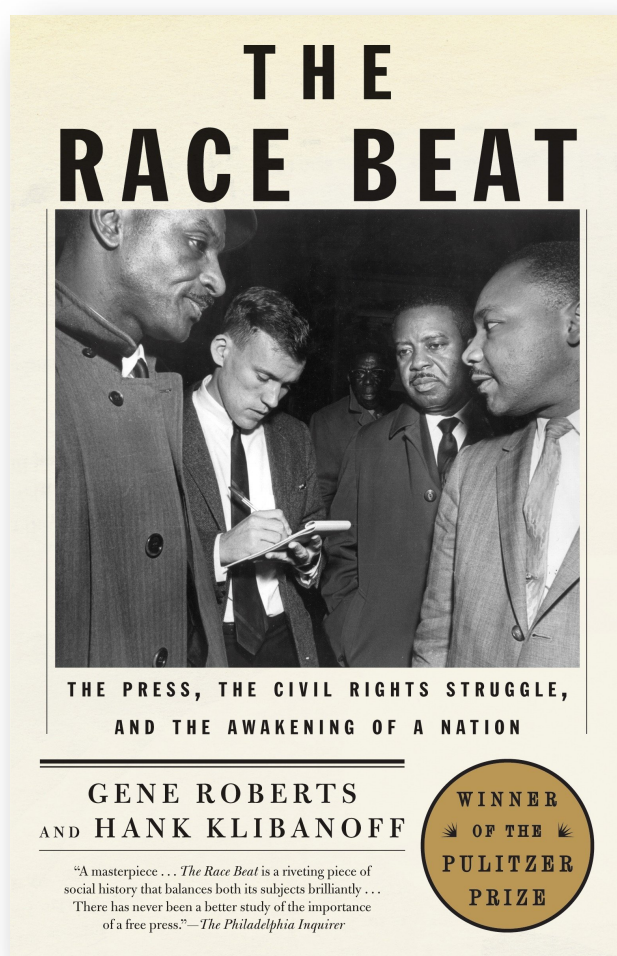




UNIVERSITY INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE

# Social Studies

District • 2019



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# UNIVERSITY INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE SOCIAL STUDIES CONTEST

DISTRICT • SPRING 2019

## Part I: General Knowledge

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

(1 point each)

1. A few weeks before the 1960 election, Martin Luther King Jr. was arrested while leading a protest in Atlanta, Georgia. \_\_\_\_\_ phoned his wife to express his concern, and helped secure her husband's release.  

A. Lyndon B. Johnson	C. John F. Kennedy
B. Richard M. Nixon	D. Dwight D. Eisenhower
  
2. The EEOC is a government agency established by the \_\_\_\_\_ to “ensure equality of opportunity by vigorously enforcing federal legislation prohibiting discrimination in employment.”  

A. Equal Rights Amendment	C. Fair Housing Act
B. Civil Rights Act of 1964	D. Civil Rights Restoration Act of 1987
  

- Developed the 1964 Freedom Summer Project
  - Helped create the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party
  - Co-Director of Council of Federated Organizations
  - Developed the Algebra Project in 1982

3. All of the items listed above refer to which of the following individuals?  

A. Ella Baker	C. Fannie Lou Hamer
B. Robert Moses	D. Amzie Moore
  
4. \_\_\_\_\_ was born August 17, 1887 in Jamaica. He gained notoriety as a charismatic black leader in Harlem who organized the first important American black nationalist movement.  

A. Jesse Jackson	C. Malcolm X
B. W.E.B. DuBois	D. Marcus Garvey

- First black television producer in U.S.
- Emmy, Tony, and Grammy award winner
- Friend of MLK who raised thousands for CORE and SCLC projects
- First platinum selling artist

5. All of the items listed above refer to which of the following individuals?
- |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| A. Sydney Portiere | C. Ella Baker      |
| B. Harry Belafonte | D. Langston Hughes |
6. Marguerite Johnson is the original name of the American poet, memoirist, and actress \_\_\_\_\_ whose several volumes of autobiographical work explore the themes of economic, racial, and sexual oppression.
- |                            |                     |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| A. Margaret Sanger         | C. Maya Angelou     |
| B. Pollie Ann Myers Hudson | D. Gwendolyn Brooks |
7. Due to riots in several U.S. cities in the mid-1960s, \_\_\_\_\_ responded by appointing a National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders which concluded that the country was in danger of dividing into two societies—one white, one black, “separate and unequal.”
- |                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| A. Robert F. Kennedy | C. Lyndon B. Johnson |
| B. J. Edgar Hoover   | D. Harry S. Truman   |
8. Marcus Garvey founded the Universal Negro Improvement Association in \_\_\_\_\_ in 1914, but its primary influence was felt in the urban black neighborhoods.
- |           |            |
|-----------|------------|
| A. Harlem | C. Liberia |
| B. Haiti  | D. Jamaica |
9. After succeeding his father as pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church in 1937, \_\_\_\_\_ won election to the New York City Council in 1941, becoming the first black man to serve on that body and in 1945 he won election to the U.S. House of Representatives.
- |                           |                    |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| A. Adam Clayton Powell Jr | C. Jesse Jackson   |
| B. Fred Shuttlesworth     | D. Langston Hughes |

10. Under \_\_\_\_\_ of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, an employer may not discriminate with regard to any term, condition, or privilege of employment. Areas that may give rise to violations include recruiting, hiring, promoting, transferring, disciplining, discharging, assigning work, or providing benefits.
- A. Title IX  
B. Section 504
- C. Title VII  
D. the Equal Right Amendment
11. Facing resistance from southern senators, Truman circumvented a threatened Senate filibuster by issuing \_\_\_\_\_ in July 1948, integrating the armed forces.
- A. Executive Order 10730  
B. *The Declaration of Constitutional Principles*
- C. Proposition 187  
D. Executive Order 9981
12. The political coalition in the South known as Redeemers sought to roll back dramatic changes in the region's traditional political power structure including the inclusion of blacks in politics. It is most associated with which era in U.S. history?
- A. Antebellum Period  
B. Civil Rights Movement
- C. Reconstruction Era  
D. Harlem Renaissance
13. In 1980, \_\_\_\_\_ received a Ph.D. in social philosophy after writing his dissertation, "War Against the Panthers," which was subtitled "A Study of Repression in America." Within two years the party would disband due to factionalism and pressure from government agencies.
- A. Bobby Seale  
B. Huey Newton
- C. Robert Moses  
D. Russell Means
14. Robert Kennedy was born in Brookline, Massachusetts, in 1925 and helped his brother on his path from Massachusetts Representative to Senator to President. After JFK's assassination, Robert was elected to the U.S. Senate representing the state of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. California  
B. Massachusetts
- C. Connecticut  
D. New York
15. The 504 Sit-ins were disability rights protest launched on April 5, 1977. People with disabilities and supporters occupied federal buildings in several major cities in order to force the signing and implementation of long-delayed regulations. The longest of these sit-ins was in \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Washington D.C.  
B. Boston
- C. San Francisco  
D. Philadelphia

16. The Harlem Renaissance helped create a culture out of which the \_\_\_\_\_ movement was born. It put a focus on self-expression and questioned traditional literary styles. An anthology edited by Alain Locke shared the name of the movement and featured the early work of some of the most gifted Harlem Renaissance writers.

A. Black Nationalism	C. New Negro
B. Back to Africa	D. Black Power

- *The Children*
- *The Unfinished Odyssey of Robert Kennedy*
- *The Best and the Brightest*
- *The Fifties*

17. \_\_\_\_\_ covered the beginnings of the Civil Rights Movement for *The Tennessean* in Nashville before his award-winning career at the *New York Times* and eventually writing numerous books including all those listed above.

A. Benjamin Fine	C. Harrison Salisbury
B. Claude Sitton	D. David Halberstam

18. \_\_\_\_\_ graduated from Washington and Lee University after WWII and joined the staff of the *Free Lance-Star* as a reporter and later as sports editor. He joined *The Washington Post* in 1954, specializing in civil rights and racial issues, including the strategy of massive resistance to school desegregation that dominated Virginia politics during the 1950s.

A. Robert E. Lee Baker	C. Ralph McGill
B. Alex Wilson	D. Karl Fleming

19. \_\_\_\_\_ was a student leader at Alabama State University who served as executive vice president of the SCLC before becoming a founding member of SNCC. He marched with Martin Luther King Jr. from Selma, was jailed with King, and was in the courtyard below when King was assassinated in Memphis in 1968.

A. Marion Barry	C. Robert Moses
B. Bernard Lee	D. Ralph Bunche

20. In 1969, \_\_\_\_\_ was indicted for conspiracy to incite riots during the Democratic National Convention. When he repeatedly protested in court that he was denied his constitutional right to counsel, the judge ordered him bound and gagged. Following his release from prison, he renounced violence and ran for mayor of Oakland in 1973.
- |                |                             |
|----------------|-----------------------------|
| A. Bobby Seale | C. Jesse Jackson            |
| B. Huey Newton | D. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. |

**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. Grover Hall called it “the dumbest act that has ever been done in Montgomery” when a state grand jury returned indictments against MLK on the charge of illegally conspiring to hinder a lawful business and officials decided to \_\_\_\_\_.
- |                           |                               |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. not prosecute him      | C. arrest him during a sermon |
| B. put him on trial alone | D. hold him without bail      |
22. Governor Ross Barnett had the legislature pass a law barring university enrollment to anyone accused of a crime of moral turpitude and had James Meredith jailed briefly on the charge of “swearing falsely.” The charge was based on the fact that Meredith had \_\_\_\_\_.
- |  |
|--|
| A. claimed he had graduated early from high school |
| B. put his parent’s address on his tax return      |
| C. used a nickname to register for classes         |
| D. put the wrong date on his voter registration    |
23. After a clear majority had been attained for passage, the one U.S. senator left trying to defeat the 1957 Civil Rights Bill was \_\_\_\_\_, who waged a one-man filibuster that lasted nearly twenty-four hours before failing.
- |                   |                    |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| A. George Wallace | C. Robert Byrd     |
| B. Strom Thurmond | D. Barry Goldwater |
24. In Little Rock, *New York Times* education reporter Benjamin Fine’s emotions carried him beyond the traditional journalistic role of detached observer when he sat next to \_\_\_\_\_, put his arm around her and said, “Don’t let them see you cry.”
- |                        |                            |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. Gloria Ray Karlmark | C. Elizabeth Eckford       |
| B. Daisy Bates         | D. Pollie Ann Myers Hudson |

25. The newspapers owned by the Hederman family in \_\_\_\_\_ were journalistically the worst major-city newspapers in the South. They were vindictive, poorly written, and error-ridden. The management of the news explained why \_\_\_\_\_ remained the most reactionary state in the South.
- |                        |                         |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. Atlanta; Georgia    | C. Jackson; Mississippi |
| B. Montgomery; Alabama | D. Memphis; Tennessee   |
26. As Harry Ashmore looked for newspaper opportunities during the postwar years overall circulation was growing, but the number of newspapers had been diminishing. The kind of people who owned and ran newspapers increasingly \_\_\_\_\_.
- |                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| A. had no journalism background | C. had only profits in mind            |
| B. were politically motivated   | D. were disinterested in local stories |
27. In 1940, Gunnar Myrdal was finishing the most comprehensive study yet of race relations in the U.S. when he wrote the \_\_\_\_\_, which was underwriting his project, that “the whole plan is in danger of breaking down.”
- |                         |                                   |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. Ford Foundation      | C. Truman Civil Rights Commission |
| B. Southern School News | D. Carnegie Foundation            |
28. Liberal and some segregationist editors in the South were asking if \_\_\_\_\_ were allowed to take root would it lead to brutal lawlessness. The fear was that if poor whites were “whipped into a paranoid frenzy” by demagogues what would stop them from taking additional steps.
- |                       |                         |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| A. Citizens’ Councils | C. massive resistance   |
| B. KKK expansion      | D. John Birch societies |
29. Over a four-day span, Autherine Lucy had attended two and a half days of classes before Alabama University’s board of trustees voted to suspend her until further notice because \_\_\_\_\_.
- |                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| A. her payment for classes was late | C. they could not guarantee her safety         |
| B. faculty threatened to strike     | D. the governor threatened to withhold funding |
30. Gene Patterson was mowing his lawn when his office called to tell him about \_\_\_\_\_. He decided to write a column to his fellow white southerners. An editor at an Atlanta CBS television sent a crew to film him reading it and Walter Cronkite ran the entire column on the national news.
- |                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| A. MLK’s assassination | C. the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church bombing |
| B. Bloody Sunday       | D. Executive Order 10730                       |

31. In 1958, Robert E. Lee Baker's coverage in \_\_\_\_\_ of Terrell County's terrorizing of black residents and repression of voter registration efforts prompted the Justice Department to bring charges of voting discrimination in a case argued before the U.S. Supreme Court that led to a ban on giving different registration tests to different races.
- A. *The New York Times* C. *Newsweek*  
B. *The Washington Post* D. *Time*
32. In 1955, \_\_\_\_\_ had the highest percentage of black citizens of any state in the nation and the lowest percentage registered to vote. In 1868, black voters represented 56% of the electorate in the state, but by 1892 made up only 11% of the electorate.
- A. Georgia C. Mississippi  
B. Alabama D. Tennessee
33. As Frank McGee was leaving \_\_\_\_\_, he unexpectedly helped establish television news as legitimate and respectable journalism when he passed Ira Lipman's name to NBC correspondent John Chancellor as someone who could help.
- A. Birmingham C. Albany  
B. Little Rock D. Selma
34. Assistant Attorney General for civil rights, John Doar was relaxing at dinner at the Elite Café in \_\_\_\_\_ when he was called to the phone and told that Viola Liuzzo, a civil rights volunteer from Detroit, had been slain by gunfire from a passing car.
- A. Atlanta, Georgia C. Montgomery, Alabama  
B. Birmingham, Alabama D. Oxford, Mississippi
35. On June 12, 1964, publisher James C. Davis pressed the button that launched the \_\_\_\_\_, opening its plant on Forrest Blvd. to create a publication that was "more in line with the attitudes of white Georgians." It closed fourteen months later and the street name was eventually changed to Ralph McGill Blvd.
- A. *Atlanta Constitution* C. *Daily World*  
B. *Telegraph* D. *Atlanta Times*



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

*“The war will soon end and the armies will return to their native lands...What then, will happen after the war? Will the widows left with families to support cheerfully leave their well-paid posts for those commanding lower wages? Not without protest! Will the wives who now must support crippled husbands give up their skilled work and take up the occupations which were open to them before the war?”*

-excerpt from *The Crisis*, by Carrie Chapman Catt

36. What is the war being referenced in the excerpt above?
- |                       |                             |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. the U.S. Civil War | C. World War II             |
| B. World War I        | D. the Spanish-American War |
37. The Civil Rights Act of 1957 did not create new rights, but it increased protection of voting rights and established the process for federal enforcement of civil rights law by creating the Civil Rights Division in the \_\_\_\_\_, and expanding federal authority to include civil lawsuits.
- |                         |                                    |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| A. Executive Branch     | C. Department of Justice           |
| B. Education Department | D. Federal Bureau of Investigation |
38. The Americans with Disabilities Act or ADA provided civil rights protections to individuals with physical and mental disabilities and sought to guarantee equal opportunities. It was signed into law by President \_\_\_\_\_ on July 26, 1990, with widespread bipartisan support.
- |                      |                   |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| A. Bill Clinton      | C. George W. Bush |
| B. George H. W. Bush | D. Jimmy Carter   |

*“The rights of citizens of the United States to vote in any primary or other election for President or Vice President for electors for President or Vice President or for Senator or Representative in Congress shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of failure to pay any poll tax or other tax.”*

39. The above excerpt is from Section I of the \_\_\_\_\_ Amendment.
- |         |         |
|---------|---------|
| A. 5th  | C. 14th |
| B. 24th | D. 15th |

40. The decision in *Yick Wo v. Hopkins* held that despite the seemingly unbiased wording of a San Francisco city ordinance, the city had still violated the Equal Protection Clause due to the biased \_\_\_\_\_ of the law.
- A. enforcement  
B. intention  
C. inspiration  
D. nature
41. The Supreme Court ruled in *The Civil Rights Cases* that neither the 13<sup>th</sup> or 14<sup>th</sup> Amendments were infringed by the existence of uncodified racial discrimination, which therefore could not be constitutionally prohibited. The decision nullified the \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Reconstruction Amendments  
B. Civil Rights Act of 1875  
C. Emancipation Proclamation  
D. Civil Rights Enforcement Act of 1871
42. The Seneca Falls Declaration of Sentiments stated, “that it is the duty of the women of this country to secure to themselves their sacred right to \_\_\_\_\_.”
- A. no contest divorce  
B. elective franchise  
C. gainful employment  
D. equal representation
43. In his solo dissent to the majority opinion in *Plessy v. Ferguson*, Justice \_\_\_\_\_ argued that the Constitution was color-blind and that the United States had no class system. Accordingly, all citizens should have equal access to civil rights.
- A. Henry Billings Brown  
B. Earl Warren  
C. John Marshall Harlan  
D. Benjamin Curtis
44. Due process deals with the administration of justice and thus the due process clause acts as a safeguard from arbitrary denial of life, liberty, or property by the government. Which two amendments contain such a clause?
- A. 15<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup>  
B. 14<sup>th</sup> and 24<sup>th</sup>  
C. 5<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup>  
D. 24<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup>

*"What happened...is part of a far larger movement which reaches into every section and state of America. It is the effort of American Negroes to secure for themselves the full blessings of American life. Their cause must be our cause too. Because it's not just Negroes, but really it's all of us, who must overcome the crippling legacy of bigotry and injustice.*

*And we shall overcome."*

*President Lyndon Baines Johnson, March 15, 1965*

45. What major event had transpired the week before this speech was made to a joint session of Congress?
- |                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| A. MLK's assassination | C. the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church bombing |
| B. Bloody Sunday       | D. Executive Order 10730                       |

#### **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 is no issue of state's rights or national rights. There is only the struggle for human rights. I have not the slightest doubt what will be your answer. But the last time a President sent a civil rights bill to the Congress it contained a provision to protect voting rights in Federal elections. That civil rights bill was passed after eight long months of debate. And when that bill came to my desk from the Congress for signature, the heart of the voting provision had been eliminated.*

*This time, on this issue, there must be no delay, or no hesitation, or no compromise with our purpose. We cannot, we must not, refuse to protect the right of every American to vote in every election that he may desire to participate in.*

*And we ought not, and we cannot, and we must not wait another eight months before we get a bill. We have already waited 100 years and more and the time for waiting is gone. So, I ask you to join me in working long hours and nights and weekends, if necessary, to pass this bill."*

*-President Lyndon Baines Johnson*

**There had been legislation passed since the Civil War addressing the need to fully deliver on the civil rights promised by the U.S. Constitution, but none of it had managed to do so effectively or comprehensively. The passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 delivered protections for those rights at a level that was unprecedented. The creation of such a seismic document was not without struggles. Describe the history of the attempts to create such a bill and how the Civil Rights Act of 1964 succeeded in ways previous legislation and government action did not by changing the law as well as paving the way for further acts.**

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

Part I (1 point each)	Part II (2 points each)	Points contestants could mention in their essay:	
1. C	21. B (pg. 138)	<b>Previous Legislation:</b>	• It was passed 73-27 after significant behind-the-scenes dealing and strong-arming by LBJ
2. B	22. D (pg. 276)	• The 13 <sup>th</sup> , 14 <sup>th</sup> , 15 <sup>th</sup> , Amendments sought to end slavery and move passed a two-tier system of citizenship	• It was signed on July 2, 1964
3. B	23. B (pg. 148)	• States were able to bypass the intent of these changes through poll taxes, tests, and systemic segregation codified through Jim Crow laws	<b>Provisions:</b>
4. D	24. C (pg. 161)	• The Civil Rights Act of 1875 sought to protect rights in public accommodations, but was ruled unconstitutional in the Civil Rights cases of 1883 by the SCOTUS	• Segregation on the grounds of race, religion, or origin was banned at all places of public accommodation- ending the denial of service based on race
5. B	25. C (pg. 82)	• The Civil Rights Act of 1957 was the next official piece of legislation, but the incorporation of the Bill of Rights begun by the SCOTUS also had a significant effect on expanding federal ability to counter discrimination	• The Civil Rights Commission was expanded and voter data was required to be collected
6. C	26. A (pg. 31)	• The 1957 Act established a Commission on Civil Rights and a civil rights section of the Justice Department, but much of the original intent of the bill was watered down to receive passage	• Title VI banned discrimination from any program that receives federal funds
7. C	27. D (pg. 3)	<b>Kennedy Administration:</b>	• The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission was created in Title VII to be able to sue on behalf of workers discriminated based on the previously listed factors as well as gender
8. D	28. C (pg. 207)	• JFK had campaigned on a stronger civil rights bill, but had done little in office until incidents in Birmingham spurred him to action	• The Dept. of Ed. could assist with desegregation
9. A	29. C (pg. 132)	• He proposed sweeping reform in the summer of 1963, but was assassinated before the bill was fully formed	• Title IX allowed cases to be moved to federal courts to avoid biased state judges
10. C	30. C (pg. 351)	<b>Passage:</b>	<b>Legacy/Success:</b>
11. D	31. B (pg. 198)	• LBJ had ushered the 1957 Act through the Senate as Majority Leader and had expert legislative experience	• It prohibited unequal voting requirements, but the enforcement and needed ban of literacy tests would have to come from the Voting Rights Act of 1965
12. C	32. C (pg. 76)	• Despite poison pill amendment attempts it passed the House 290-130	• Paved the way for the Fair Housing Act of 1968
13. B	33. B (pg. 168)	• There was a 75-day filibuster by southern senators in the Senate	• <i>Heart of Atlanta Motel v. US</i> helped solidify its constitutionality
14. D	34. C (pg. 390)		• MLK called it a “second emancipation”
15. C	35. D (pg. 373)		• Limitations in Title VII were amended to expand workers redress of grievances based on discrimination in the Civil Rights Act of 1991
16. C			
17. D	<b>Part III (3 points each)</b>		
18. A	36. B		
19. B	37. C		
20. A	38. B		
	39. B		
	40. A		
	41. B		
	42. B		
	43. C		
	44. C		
	45. B		

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