

## A Tribute to Socialism

### Packet by Mike Cheyne

1. This man was once marooned on the Isles of Shoals where he survived by receiving food from friendly natives. He arrived on the ship *Unity* with Captain Wollaston, whom he co-founded a settlement with but split with due to Wollaston's pro-slavery views. An agent of Ferdinando Gorges, this man decried the treatment of American Indians in his history *New English Canaan*. According to William Bradford, this man's colony was filled with orgy-laden pagan rituals. For 10 points, name this colonial writer best known for founding the colony of Merrymount.

ANSWER: Thomas Morton

2. At one point during this event, a speaker urged that his views "not be made fuzzy and futile by unthinking and stupid labels." During it, Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. sneered that he hardly knew anyone involved, and a Daniel Schorr television report controversially compared one participant to his "opposite numbers in Germany." Nelson Rockefeller was booed while pleading it was still a free country, and the final speaker was introduced by Richard Nixon as "Mr. Conservative." In its most famous moment, a man announced "moderation in the pursuit of justice is no virtue" after saying "extremism in the defense accepting a nomination for president. For 10 points, name this event that nominated Barry Goldwater for president.

ANSWER: 1964 Republican National Convention

3. This man has a July feast day in the Episcopal Church, sharing it with both Washington Gladden and Jacob Riis. The grandfather of Richard Rorty, this man co-founded a group called the Brotherhood of the Kingdom. A teacher at the Rochester Theological Seminary, he claimed that Jesus denounced the "social sin" of class contempt and that Christians needed to be active in society. For 10 points, name this author of *A Theology for the Social Gospel*.

ANSWER: Walter Rauschenbusch

4. This author used the alias "Mr. Vigilius" and "The Gleaner" to write various plays and essays. Her younger brother, Winthrop, was the first governor of the Mississippi Territory. She was the second wife of the founder of the United States Universalist denomination. In her best known work, she examines the power of imagination, reason, memory, and judgment within women. For 10 points, name this female author of the 1790 essay "On the Equality of the Sexes."

ANSWER: Judith Sargent Murray [or Sargent]

5. This author wrote the presumably thrilling *A Wheel Within a Wheel: How I Learned to Ride the Bicycle*. She was depicted in the 1893 pro-suffrage portrait *American Woman and Her Political Peers*, surrounded by unsavory men. In her most famous role, she pushed the platform of Home Protection and quarreled with Ida B. Wells, who said this person's work presented blacks as lust-filled rapists. She submitted the Polyglot Petition to various foreign countries. For 10 points, name this long-time president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

ANSWER: Frances **Willard**

6. The leader of this event murdered his son-in-law, Nicholas Bua, to prevent a possible betrayal. According to the *Next Generation* episode "Journey's End," an ancestor of Picard's would participate in bloody reprisals ten years after it happened. The signal for this event involved leaders untying various knotted cords. It was led by a man known as Po'pay, a leader of the Tewa people, who was based out of Taos. This event resulted in a systematic destruction of Catholic imagery. For 10 points, name this successful 1680 uprising of the namesake Indian tribe against the Spanish in New Mexico.

ANSWER: **Pueblo** Revolt [or **Pope's Rebellion** until mentioned]

7. This man gave the 1936 speech "Roosevelt Safeguards America," which he said was not "a political speech," but nevertheless still urged listeners not to vote for William Lemke. This Minnesotan was known as the "Right Reverend New Dealer" for his strident support of FDR and denunciation of Charles Coughlin. The author of *Distributive Justice*, he began his activism after reading *Rerum Novarum* while at seminary. For 10 points, name this Catholic priest and social justice advocate, the author of the book *A Living Wage*.

ANSWER: John Augustine **Ryan**

8. The protagonist of this novel is sexually abused by the sinister Reverend Eppes, and it ends with the title character hoping to be reunited with the beautiful Margaret Whitehead in heaven. Eugene Genovese defended the author's right to write it, and it was the subject of an essay collection subtitled *Ten Black Writers Respond*. It is based on an actual book published by Thomas Ruffin Gray. The title character is awaiting execution in a Virginia jail and thinks about murdering various white people. For 10 points, name this William Styron novel about the title leader of a slave revolt.

ANSWER: *The **Confessions of Nat Turner***

9. A character in this novel works as a ski lift operator in Colorado, while another becomes an encyclopedia salesman after leaving the ministry to become obsessed with nickelodeon cinemas. The first part of this novel is about Clarence, a minister in Paterson, New Jersey, while it ends with Clark, a cult member who eventually shoots the Koresh-like Jesse. This sprawling novel is about four generations of the Wilmot family. For 10 points, name this John Updike novel whose title refers to a lyric in "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" about where "Christ was born across the sea."

ANSWER: ***In the Beauty of the Lilies***

10. This man's nephew, Georges, produced a ridiculed 1654 translation of *Pharsalia*. Known as "Echon," he, along with Daniel and Davost, was based out of Ihonatiria. Slain alongside Gabriel Lalement, this man had his blood drank by his captors, who wanted to absorb his courage. This man may have coined the name for "lacrosse" and his skull is in a silver bust in a Quebec seminary. For 10 points, name this French Jesuit known for his work with the Huron and who is the male patron saint of Canada.

ANSWER: Saint Jean de **Brebeuf** [or just **Jean**]

11. Title or subtitle acceptable. The title of this essay is a quote from the film *The Cotton Club*, which the author quotes at the end of it followed by the lines “As they should. As they must.” Its subtitle is a reference to a Malcolm X comment in the wake of the JFK assassination. It compares “good Americans” to “Good Germans” and angrily begins by noting that “some half-million dead Iraqi children” have come home. This essay infamously describes the “little Eichmanns inhabiting the sterile sanctuary of the twin towers” in saying they were not innocent civilians. For 10 points, name this essay by Ward Churchill about the 9/11 attacks.

ANSWER: **“Some People Push Back”** [or **“On the Justice of Roosting Chickens”**]

12. Spiritualists believe that this man’s spirit dictated the 1871 “Seven Principles of Spiritualism.” His eldest son drafted the bill for the founding of the Smithsonian. While in England, this man founded the Grand National Consolidated Trades Union, an early socialist-like organization. He founded a colony after purchasing it from George Rapp and basing it around common property ownership. For 10 points, name this founder of the utopian colony at New Harmony, Indiana.

ANSWER: Robert **Owen**

13. In this speech, the speaker states that “self governed nations” do not fill their neighbors “with spies,” and reassures his audience that “we desire no conquest, no dominion.” The speaker noted that “neutrality is no longer feasible,” and in its most famous line, the speaker says “the world must be made safe for democracy.” It cites such problems as the Zimmerman Telegram but says the country bears no ill will against Germans. For 10 points, name this April 2, 1917, speech in which a president called for American entrance into a European war.

ANSWER: Woodrow **Wilson’s World War I** speech

14. The Donald Marshall case upheld the constitutionality of this event’s consequences. Taking place at the garden of Governor Jonathan Belcher, it was negotiated by Father Pierre Maillard, and also featured men symbolically washing paint from their bodies. This event took place in at what is now the Halifax Provincial Court and it brought peace to a region ravaged by Father Rale’s and Father Le Loutre’s Wars. For 10 points, name this 1761 event which ended over seventy-five years of conflict between the Micmac Indians and the British and which involved covering a certain weapon in dirt.

ANSWER: **Burying the Hatchet** Ceremony

15. This writer’s face was deformed at birth due to misused forceps and after suffering tuberculosis as a child, he developed a hunched back. This man criticized John Dewey for his pro-war views in his essay “Twilight of Idols,” and after dying in the Spanish flu epidemic, he was eulogized in the Dos Passos novel *1919*, which was influenced by this author’s text *War is the Health of the State*. For 10 points, name this intellectual who argued against the melting pot theory in such essays as “Trans-National America.”

ANSWER: Randolph **Bourne**

16. At one point in this speech, the speaker notes that “the character...of this nation never looked blacker.” The speaker asks “do you mean, citizens, to mock me, by asking me to speak?” At the end of this speech, the speaker claimed that “America reigns without a rival” in regards to “revolting barbarity and shameless hypocrisy.” At one point, the speaker says all “the gross injustice and cruelty” is revealed after asking “What, to the American slave” does the title day mean? For 10 points, name this 1852 oration by an African-American leader regarding American Independence.

ANSWER: Frederick **Douglass’ Fourth of July** oration

17. In the 1590’s, this man was named the personal chaplain of Sir Robert Cecil, the Earl of Salisbury, and his English translations include a 1609 one of Grotius’ *Mare Liberum*. He is the namesake of a London-based society that publishes primary records of various explorers. This man published the first Mercator-type projection in England. He was commissioned by Walter Raleigh to write a text which would convince Elizabeth I to fund colonization attempts. For 10 points, name this Englishman who promoted North American settlement.

ANSWER: Richard **Hakluyt**

18. During this event, Elbert Gary refused to negotiate with employees, and his company noted William Z. Foster was a former Wobbler and thus a Communist stooge. Samuel Gompers refused to let the AFL fund this event. It was led by the Amalgamated Association or AA, and it ended when frustrated workers returned to the job in places like Wheeling, Johnstown, and Gary. For 10 points, name this 1919 event, a complete failure by the labor movement to oppose an industry dominated by the Carnegie company.

ANSWER: **Steel strike** of 1919 [or **Great Steel Strike**]

19. This activist wrote the non-Buffalo Bills related novel *Norwood* depicting a girl who finds God in “the natural world, not books.” During the Great Railroad Strike, crowds booed him for saying “if you are being reduced, go down boldly into poverty.” The subject of a book called *The Most Famous Man in America*, he was assailed for committing adultery with Elizabeth Tilton. For 10 points, name this Congregationalist clergyman whose rifles were known as his “Bibles” and whose sister Harriet wrote *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*.

ANSWER: **Henry Ward Beecher**

20. This man died after being hit by a car while trying to cross Second Avenue in 1926. A relative of Tony Judt, he lost his highest position after losing to Henry Goldfogle. He was elected to Congress after earning fame for his work as a lawyer during the 1910 Cloakmakers Strike, where he worked with the ILGWU. This man and Victor Berger were the only two people from their party to serve in Congress. For 10 points, name this New York Congressman, one of only two Socialists elected to Congress.

ANSWER: Meyer **London**

21. This man married a woman named Hannah Hull, with her father giving her weight, 125 pounds, in gold, to the couple as a gift. He wrote that “liberty is in real value next unto Life,” so “none ought to part with it themselves or deprive others of it” in a 1700 essay. This man wrote the anti-slavery essay “The Selling of Joseph.” This man’s diary recounts the death of Giles Corey, although he later publicly apologized and called for fasting as penance for the Salem witch trials. For 10 points, name this Puritan, the longtime Massachusetts Chief Justice.

ANSWER: Samuel **Sewall**

22. This case was directed against legislation called the Siman Act. The plaintiff was an instructor in the Zion Parochial School in Hampton, and along with *Pierce v. Society of Sisters*, this case is called one of the “sturdiest pillars of the substantive due process temple.” In the majority opinion, James McReynolds defended the plaintiff’s right to teach and the Constitution’s power to protect those born “with English on the tongue” but also those who speak other languages. For 10 points, name this 1923 Supreme Court case that struck down a law restricting foreign language education in a Great Plains state.

ANSWER: **Meyer v. Nebraska** [accept **Meyer**]

23. Members of this very small group worked as teachers in the Raritan Bay Union utopia. This group published such works as “Appeal to the Christian Women of the South,” which framed slavery as a moral conflict. It rose to prominence after a member had a letter printed in William Garrison’s *The Liberator* without her knowledge. A member changed her name after marrying Theodore Weld. This group consisted of Sarah and Angelina. For 10 points, name this pair of South Carolina sisters who worked in the abolitionist movement.

ANSWER: The **Grimke** sisters

24. This book’s first edition shows the title character riding his motorscooter in front of a castle. The protagonist’s daughter, Clotilde, has a relationship with the son of the Egg King of Petaluma, Tod Johnson. The plot of this book is set in motion after the Communists realize that they need a king in power to successfully revolt against, which leads to the accession of the title character, the nephew of Charles Martel. For 10 points, name this John Steinbeck novel about an astronomer who becomes the king of France and who is a descendent of Charlemagne.

ANSWER: *The* **Short Reign of Pippin IV**

25. This speech attacks the purchasing of a two million dollar yacht for Haile Selassie. This speech states that “we cannot buy our security” and that “you and I have the courage to say” that “there is a point beyond which they must not advance.” The speaker says there is no longer left or right but up to individual freedom or down to totalitarianism, before noting that we have “a rendezvous with destiny.” Reportedly after it was delivered, Lyndon Johnson noted that the Republicans had nominated “the wrong damn boy” for President. For 10 points, name this 1964 speech given by Ronald Reagan on behalf of Barry Goldwater.

ANSWER: “A **Time for Choosing**”

26. This man's estate, Bush Hill, later became the vice-president's residence when the capital was in Philadelphia. With his son-in-law, he purchased the ground that Independence Hall was built on and is sometimes credited with its design. In his most famous speech, he argued against following the traditions of the Star Chamber. He argued that the press has "a liberty both of exposing and opposing tyrannical power" through printing the truth while calling for jury nullification. For 10 points, name this lawyer who successfully defended John Peter Zenger.

ANSWER: Andrew **Hamilton**

27. Norman Cousins was responsible for bringing some of these people to the United States. The only American one that we know of was a Navajo named Joe Kieyoomia. Two of them appeared on a controversial episode of *This Is Your Life* where they shared an uncomfortable handshake with Captain Robert Lewis, a clip also shown in the documentary *White Light/Black Rain*. A youthful one of these people tried to fold a thousand origami paper cranes to cure herself of leukemia. For 10 points, name these people who survived devastating atomic attacks at the end of World War II.

ANSWER: **hibakusha** [or **survivors of the Hiroshima/Nagasaki atomic bombings**]

28. This man spent his honeymoon in Cuba and soon became involved in various filibustering schemes, which led to him being charged under the Neutrality Act for financing Narciso Lopez. A writer in the *Democratic Review*, he successfully proposed that an equestrian statue of Andrew Jackson be built in Lafayette Square. In his most famous piece of writing, he wrote that the Oregon claim was part of the American right "to overspread and to possess the whole of the continent." For 10 points, name this columnist who coined the term "Manifest Destiny."

ANSWER: John Louis **O'Sullivan**

29. Will Rogers praised this man's *The Lesson of Russia*, saying "he is just about our best writer on Russia." He was hired by the *Saturday Evening Post* to write the "Freedom of Worship" article in their Four Freedoms Series. This man wrote the Declaration of Interdependence to protest racial intolerance, and he wrote a philosophical history on commission from the Little Blue Books company. With his wife, Ariel, he wrote a series that begins with *Our Oriental Heritage* and ends at *The Age of Napoleon*. For 10 points, name this historian who wrote the multi-volume *The Story of Civilization*.

ANSWER: Will **Durant**

30. Norman Asing wrote a widely circulated letter to this man saying "we are not the degraded race you would make us." During the Civil War, people proposed changing a landmark he named to "Tula Tulia" because of his Copperhead sympathies. During the 1800's, this man's proponents attempted to have his name attached to what is now Lake Tahoe. He defeated Pierson Reading in the closest gubernatorial election in California history. For 10 points, name this California governor who moved the capital to Sacramento and who strongly supported Chinese immigration restrictions.

ANSWER: John **Bigler**

31. While an ambassador, this politician threatened to boycott a film festival if *The Blackboard Jungle* was shown, and that ambassadorship ended after this person became ill due to arsenic poisoning. This person claimed Wayne Morse had been “kicked in the head by a horse” and she scathingly accused the FDR administration of harming “GI Jim” at the 1944 Republican Convention. A congresswoman from Connecticut and ambassador to Italy, she may be best known today for writing the play *The Women*. For 10 points, name this woman, the wife of *Time* publisher Henry.

ANSWER: Clare Boothe **Luce** [accept **Boothe**]

32. A proponent of slavery in Georgia, this man purchased slaves to work at his Bethesda Orphanage. A poem about him mourns the loss of his “wonted auditories” and “lessons in unequal’d accents.” This man may have helped Charles Wesley to write “Hark, the Herald Angels Sing” and was the subject of an elegiac 1770 poem by Phyllis Wheatley. Benjamin Franklin wrote that this man’s speeches caused “all the world” to grow religious. For 10 points, name this Methodist preacher, a famous open-air speaker during the First Great Awakening.

ANSWER: George **Whitefield**

33. In this speech, the speaker says that people have “groped their way to the light” and that “no Lavals, no Mussolinis will be tolerated in a Free World.” He claims that the title figure will “smoke the Hitler stooges.” The speaker challenges Henry Luce’s “American Century” idea, saying the future belongs to the title figure. This speech was given on May 8, 1942, by Henry Wallace. For 10 points, name this speech delivered by Henry Wallace which predicted an optimistic postwar future for the average person.

ANSWER: “**Century of the Common Man**” speech

34. The speaker of this speech notes that his truth may be slow to develop in the public mind, comparing it to the theories of Galileo and William Harvey. It praises a revolution occurring “without the loss of a single drop of blood” and stresses that Thomas Jefferson was “fundamentally wrong” for resting on the sandy foundation of equality. It states that “our new government is founded” on the principle that “the negro is not equal to the white man.” For 10 points, name this March 1861 speech given by Vice-President Alexander Stephens which laid out the principles of the Confederacy.

ANSWER: **Cornerstone** Speech

35. This speech notes “it’s hard to dazzle us” and that “the future doesn’t belong to the fainthearted.” The speaker observes that it is the anniversary of the death of Sir Francis Drake, who explored “the great frontiers of the ocean.” This speech famously ends by quoting poetic lines about people who have “slipped the surly bonds of Earth” and touched “the face of God.” It begins by listing such “heroes” as Ellison Onizuka and Christa McAuliffe. For 10 points, name this January 28, 1986 speech given by Ronald Reagan in response to the destruction of a space shuttle.

ANSWER: Ronald **Reagan’s Challenger** speech

36. This document claims that “freedom is the most contagious idea in history.” It was drafted by the co-founder of the 1970’s group “Team B,” Paul Nitze. This document outlines the decline of Germany, Japan, Great Britain, and France, but states that there is a new power “animated” by “a fanatic faith.” Influenced by George Kennan’s proposals, this document calls for significant military spending and claims the Soviet Union is a major threat. For 10 points, name this top secret 1950 policy paper which set the U.S.’ Cold War policy.

ANSWER: **NSC-68** [or **National Security Council Report 68**]

37. This document notes that “uncommon prosperity and security” have supplanted “the days of difficulty and danger.” It was written to an institution named for Isaac Touro, which had a cornerstone laid by Aaron Lopez, and was currently led by Moses Seixas. This letter stresses the United States “gives to bigotry no sanction” and wishes that the “children of the stock of Abraham” will “continue to grow merit.” For 10 points, name this letter sent by the first president to a religious institution in Rhode Island.

ANSWER: George **Washington**’s letter to the **Newport Synagogue** [or **Touro Synagogue** before mentioned]

38. This man defended himself against racism charges by pointing out his daughter married former NAACP head Joel Spingarn’s son. He refused to eliminate references in one of his books to slaves that were loyal to their masters because they were treated well. The winner of two Pulitzers for biographies of Christopher Columbus and John Paul Jones, this man collaborated with Henry Steele Commager to write *The Growth of the American Republic* textbook. For 10 points, name this Rear Admiral who wrote a 15-volume naval history of World War II.

ANSWER: Samuel Eliot **Morison**

39. Elizabeth Gaskell wrote that this man “gave up his life for what he believed to be right.” In 1897, William James referred to him as “the blue-eyed child of fortune,” and he is said to “have died for right...but in vain” in a namesake poem by Paul Laurence Dunbar. Johnson Hagood ordered him buried “in a common trench” out of disrespect. He, along with most of his men, was killed at the Second Battle of Fort Wagner, and is honored at a Boston memorial created by Augustus Saint-Gaudens. For 10 points, name this commander of the all-black 54<sup>th</sup> Massachusetts Infantry Regiment.

ANSWER: Robert Gould **Shaw**

40. This author wrote the 1965 essay “Civil Rights and Violence: Who Are the Guilty Ones?”, suggesting that the civil rights movement had gone too far. He originated the phrase “cut flower culture” to describe the spiritual rootlessness of modern societies, which would require eventual redevelopment of Judeo-Christian roots. This man wrote the sociological essay *Protestant, Catholic, Jew* and with Robert Gordis and Milton Konvitz, co-founded the quarterly *Judaism*. For 10 points, name this conservative Jewish writer, the religion editor of *National Review* during the 1960’s.

ANSWER: Will **Herberg**



41. The founder of this publication was beaten by a mob for alleging the carpenters of the *USS United States* were taking bribes. Its name referred to the founder's belief that it would "diffuse light within the sphere of influence." Founded by a man known as "Lightning Rod Junior," Benjamin Franklin Bache, the grandson of Franklin, this paper's founder was arrested under the Alien and Sedition Acts. For 10 points, name this Philadelphia newspaper which virulently attacked the Federalist Party during the Washington and Adams administrations.

ANSWER: The *Philadelphia Aurora* [accept anything with Aurora in it]

42. This document was written by M. Stanton Evans, the author of the Joseph McCarthy biography *Blacklisted by History*. The group that commissioned it would publish the magazine *The New Guard* and name Ronald Reagan as its Honorary Chairman. It begins by proclaiming that "foremost among the transcendent values is the individual's use of his God-given free will." This statement was written in 1960 and was named for the location of William F. Buckley's Connecticut estate. For 10 points, name this founding statement of the conservative Young Americans for Freedom group.

ANSWER: Sharon Statement

43. This speech ends with a description of the 18<sup>th</sup> Cavalry in Los Angeles preventing a mob from attacking a convalescent home for the aged. It mocks the "cross-dressing" at Madison Square Garden and uses such zingers as "Wrong, Albert" and "speak for yourself, Hillary." Because of a point where the speaker refers to "a religious war going on in our country for the soul of America," it is also known as the "culture wars" speech. For 10 points, name this speech given by a conservative at a convention that re-nominated George H.W. Bush for president.

ANSWER: Pat Buchanan's keynote address at the 1992 RNC

44. This man is credited with the idea that airlines should provide rewards for travelers voluntarily giving up their seats on overbooked flights. *Wired* magazine referred to him as "The Doomslayer," and he correctly noted that better technology caused tin, nickel, tungsten, chromium, and copper to go down in price. He notoriously bet Paul Ehrlich regarding the price of metals over a ten year duration. For 10 points, name this author of *The Ultimate Resource* and *The Resourceful Earth*, which argued that human ingenuity could overcome lack of resources.

ANSWER: Julian Simon

45. This character, along with Edith, tours a tenement house which is kept as a memorial to capitalism. He receives his "credit card" in the sequel to his first appearance, *Equality*, and is lectured on the wonders of the age by Doctor Leete. His mortgages are now worthless thanks to the destruction of the New York Stock Exchange. This character falls into a hypnosis-induced sleep and wakes up in the year 2000 in Boston, which is now a socialist utopia. For 10 points, name this protagonist of Edward Bellamy's utopian novel *Looking Backward*.

ANSWER: Julian West [accept either]

