Name: Date:

**Shoaibi Probie Quiz #5 – The 20th and 21st Centuries**

*Remember, this is a closed Probie packet quiz .You can take as much time as you need.*

***Due: Thursday, November 10th by 7 PM.***

**Out of 80**

**Part I: This Week**

Have you attended an Exec meeting? (7pm on Sundays in Pav VIII)

Have you attended an admissions info session?

Have you submitted your admissions outline? Started thinking about your historical?

# **Part II: Dates and Facts** *(26 points)*

1. Construction of Central College begins (cornerstone: month/day/year): October 6, 1817
2. BOV states that students are prohibited from owning slaves (year): 1825-1826
3. University purchases Lewis Commodore (year): 1832
4. Library moved to Alderman (year): 1938
5. University of Virginia opens its doors (month/day/year): March 7, 1825
6. Person who put down the cornerstone: Thrimston Hern
7. Name of woman who founded a free black community behind what’s currently Old Cabell hall and name of the community: Kitty Foster, Venable Lane community aka “Canada”
8. Year of “May Days” (Vietnam Protests): 1970
9. Edgar Allen Poe a student here (month-month, year): February-December 1826
10. Women admitted to two-year nursing diploma program (year): 1901
11. Women admitted to graduate and professional programs (year):1920
12. Name and year of first woman appointed to the BOV: Emilie McVea, 1922
13. Year of the Rotunda Fire: 1895
14. Jefferson’s death (month, day, year): July 4, 1826
15. Alice Jackson applies for the MA in French (year): 1935
16. Brown v. Board of Education (year): 1954
17. Name and year of first African-American student admitted to UVa: Gregory Swanson, 1950
18. Name and year of first African-American to graduate from UVa: Walter Ridley, 1953
19. Name and year of first African-American woman to graduate from UVa: Louise Stokes-Hunter, 1953
20. First African-American undergraduate to graduate from UVa: Robert Bland, 1960
21. Martin Luther King, Jr. speaks at UVa (year): 1963
22. UVa admits black students in large numbers (year): 1969
23. Office of African-American Affairs (OAAA) opens (year): 1976
24. Name of Women’s Coordinate College of UVa: Mary Washington College, est. 1944
25. Women admitted to the College (year): 1970
26. Name and year of first female president of UVa: Theresa Sullivan, 2010

# **Part III: Identifications** *(20 points)*

1. What secretive research project did professors at Uva participate in during the Second World War? *(2 points)*

Part of the research for the atomic bomb that devastated Hiroshima and Nagasaki was done at Uva. Professor Jesse Beam’s had been a member of the original five-man committee appointed to study uranium fission under the National Research Council… experiments that would help usher in the nuclear age (Manhattan Project). After the University’s physicists concluded their wartime work on uranium in the Rouss laboratory, they turned their attention to development of guided missiles.

1. Which Senator (and soon to be President) attended “Law Day” at the University to talk about the Cold War? *(2 points)*

Massachusetts Senator John F. Kennedy. Ted Kennedy was a second-year srtudent of law at this time.

1. Who were the men present during the laying of the cornerstone? (2 points)?

Thomas Jefferson, James Monroe, James Madison, Thrimston Hern

1. Who gave the “Stab in the Back” speech, and what is it in reference to? *(2 points)*

Franklin Delano Roosevelt which was in reference to Mussolini’s attack of France on June 10, 1940. “On this 10th day of June 1940, the hand that held the dagger has struck it into the back of its neighbor… Once more the future of the nation and of the American people is at stake.”

1. Alderman library’s use during WWII: *(2 points)*

Served as a safe haven for Library of Congress holdings. At first, they only sent rare items such as the Magna Carta, the Constitution, and the papers of the 1st president. Soon, vans of millions of documents flooded in and were stored in the 3rd floor stacks.

1. Name of the Civil War general that marched on Charlottesville (2 points):

General Sheridan and Custer (either one)

1. Initiator of Honor Code:

Begun by Henry T. George Tucker

Shooting of Professor A.G. Davis (not the direct cause, just indicative of greater problems at the university) coupled with growing tensions (Jefferson and the BOV had established stricter provisions of order to which the students reacted very strongly) between the students and professor.

1. Name of the huge social weekend thrown every spring until it was canceled in 1982:

Easters

1. First African-American undergraduate to live on the Lawn:
2. Leroy Willis
3. Name the eight Uva Presidents in order. Did we have a president in 1825?

(They only need to know last names, not years)

The first president was appointed in 1904 because Jefferson, as an anti-federalist did not believe in a strong central government.

1825: No president

1904: Edwin Alderman

1931: John Newcomb

1947: Colgate Darden

1959: Edgar Shannon

1974: Frank Hereford

1985: Robert O’Neill

1990: John Casteen

2010: Theresa Sullivan

# **Part V: Short Answers** *(22 points total)*

1. What were the main concerns that men had with women attending the College of Arts and Sciences? Focus your answer on the Honor code and social life. *(3 points)*

Many believed that collegiate education was not suitable for women, thinking that educating women would draw them away from their domestic skills as a wife and mother. Furthermore, they were worried that the male students would lose focus with women in attendance. At UVa specifically, many feared that coeducation would be detrimental to the University’s traditions (rolls: men traveling to the women’s’ college), atmosphere, standards, and reputation. Many worried that no real gentleman would turn in a woman for the Honor Code (implying that admitting women would ruin the traditions of UVa and could not be trusted within the honor system). For most, admitting women simply contradicted the values of UVa’s founding father.

1. What was Gregory Swanson’s experience like at UVa? *(3 points)*

Gregory Swanson entered UVa as a law student in 1950. He had already been a practicing lawyer for two years. Although originally rejected, with the help of the NAACP and Thurgood Marshall, he sued and appealed is rejection. Officially, there were no other law schools in the state of Virginia allowing him to exploit the 1936 legislation loophole. The US Circuit Courts of Appeals ruled that the BOV’s refusal could not be defended in court. He left the University in 1951 due to racial hostility. He was forced to take housing off grounds, unable to join a fraternity, and dealt with confederate flags flown at football games.

1. What was the student reaction to the Vietnam War in May 1970? What was President Shannon’s reaction? *(4 points)*

Students held “May Days” that transformed the lawn in May 1970 to an anti-Vietnam protest space. Students rallied at the rotunda on May 4th and marched on Carr’s Hill. There they read to President Edgar Shannon the telegram that they had addressed to President Nixon, but he refused to sign it. Students continued onto Maury, the Naval ROTC building and were seeking to take over the building. After agreeing to non-violence, the doors were opened to protestors. On night in May 1970 students gathered on the north side of the rotunda and the Charlottesville attorney invoked the Commonwealth Riot Act. 67 people were arrested, and although the charges were soon dropped, outrage filled the University community.

On May 10, Shannon addressed the student body, pledging to continue the University’s free speech, even in an “absolutely dangerous and frightening situation.” He concluded with condemning the invasion of Cambodia, drawing cheer from the crowd. He presented a letter, which he pledged to send to Virginia’s US Senators.

1. Evaluate the validity of this statement: at the time of the Brown v. Board of Education decision, UVa remained an all-white, southern men’s University. *(3 points)*

Brown v. Board in 1954 ordered to desegregate “with all deliberate speed,” but blacks in Virginia were still only admitted to specialty schools like engineering because of the state’s continued adherence to the “separate but equal” doctrine. As long as black college existed, admittance to UVa’s college of Arts and Sciences could be denied. So… sort of, at least in the College. Because no law, medical, or engineering schools existed for Black students, they were educated at UVa.

1. What does UVA’s architecture tell us about the founding ideals? *(2 points)*

The way the lawn is structured shows the desire to have better relations between professors and students.

Neo-Classical Architecture

A hierarchy of the disciplines

Enlightenment

There are a lot of answers for this!

1. Was Jefferson a religious man? *(2 points)*

This is a difficult question. At UVA, he believed in the separation of church and state as seen by the location of the chapel. In actuality, TJ was probably a Deist, but that term didn’t exist at the time. He created his own Bible without any of the miracles. Jefferson was a Christian, but “it’s complicated”

1. What question are you most afraid of on an admissions tour? *(1 point)*

Answers will vary

1. Respond to the question you put above. *(3 points)*

Answers will vary

# **Part VI: Tour Preparation** *(4 points each, 12 points total)*

Answer may vary, but make sure they go it depth.

1. How do you plan on fitting HAA/HOW information in your regular Historical Tour? Name at least 2 stories that you’ll tell that include this information.

Answers may vary. Should include at least two specific stories regarding specific slaves at UVa/African American students during integration and two stories about women pre/post integration. See #4

1. Talk briefly about the how the attitudes of students and faculty differed in terms of integration and the presence of African Americans on grounds. Use examples from all of UVa’s history, ranging from the times of slavery to the modern day.

Answer may vary. Should include: Although there was no view entirely consistent across students and professors there were general trends. Early professor were from Europe and did not accept the institution of slavery, while early students were raised on large southern plantations. There were appalled and annoyed by Jefferson’s rule prohibiting students from bringing slaves to UVa. Students largely led the movement toward integration in the 1960s. Of the 900 people waiting outside of Old Cabell in 1963 waiting to see MLK speak, only one person was a professor.

1. What was the University’s response to the first African American and first female UVa students? What was the atmosphere like for those students?

Answers may vary: some examples

African-Americans

* 1936, state legislature establishes a system where the state would pay the tuition of African-American students qualified for UVa, but unable to attend because of their race
  + used Plessy v. Ferguson “separate but equal”
* 1950 Gregory Swanson applies to UVa law school after practicing for two years, exploiting the 1936 legislation loophole because there is no other law school for African-Americans in the state.
  + NAACP and Thurgood Marshall help him sue/appeal
  + US Circuit Court of Appeals tell the BOV his refusal could not be defended in court
  + Drops out in 195 due to racial hostility
* January 1950 Walter N. Ridley and Louise Stokes-Hunter enter UVa
  + 1953 Ridley becomes first black to gain degree of any kind from UVa (got PhD from Curry)
  + August, 1953 Stokes-Hunter becomes the 2nd black person and first black woman to gain a degree at the University, also earning her doctorate in education.
* BSA published “Directives and Proposals to the President and BOV” in 1972 calling for additional black faculty, an effective minority recruitment plan, a fully funded black studies program, and an alleviation of the “pressure and psychological strains” black students faced in attending an all white school

Women: <whoops, maybe a little biased toward the women…

* In 1892, Caroline Preston David applied for permission to take a final examination for a BA in mathematics
  + She is awarded a certificate of proficiency instead of a degree
* Conditions to apply included being 20 years of age and with atleast two years of experience elsewhere
  + Faculty began to reconsider its options because they feared offering these opportunities would result in full coeducation, son on June 11, 1894 the BOV voted against the admission of women under any circumstances
* Women were not suitable for college education and would distract the men of UVa from their studies
* 1910 Mary Mumford presses the Virginia General Assembly to establish a coordinate women’s college in Charlottesville.
* May 1921 Adelaide Simpson becomes first Dean of women and in 1922 Emilie McVea become first woman to apply to BOV
  + Students DID NOT respond favorably to women and were particulatly hostile in student publications. For years, a woman’s entrance into a classroom was often accompanied by male cries, whistles, and stamping feet.
  + Dean of Women complained there was no space for women
* 1935 Alice Jackson is an African-American female who focuses national attention on UVa’s discriminatory admissions policies when she applies to the school for a Master’s in French.
  + BOV denies application and UVa pays for her to go to Columbia
* From 1967-68, President Shannon directs a study on coeducation and concludes it is necessary
  + Despite concerns over the effect of the change on the Honor System, on women’s colleges in Virginia, on traditions like rolling women’s colleges, on the University’s resources, and on alumni satisfaction, Student Council concludes that coeducation was highly desirable, and the majority of students supported it, thinking coeducation would strengthen the academic an social life of UVa.
  + Honor Committee concludes in a study, however, that “coeducation will hurt the Honor System, and thus should not be recommended.”
* 1969: BOV lifts all restrictions and agreed to the gradual admissions of women throughout the 1970s, capping their enrollment at 35% by 1980.
  + That spring, UVa Law alumni John Lowe had initiated an ACLU lawsuit against the University appealing for women’s admittance into the college.
  + Court mandated coeducation
  + UVa lost so badly because it was the only public school in the nation that directed female applicants to a sister school more than 65 miles away, and many testified that the level and quality of learning was not the same at both schools.
* Sep. 1970 420 women become the first class of undergraduate women to enter the College of Arts and Sciences
* Club sports like tennis, field hockey, and basketball started in the fall of 1971 and achieved varsity status by 1973
  + Passing of Title IX in 1975 mandated that UVa provide equal opportunities and funding to men and women’s athletic programs
* The first few years were difficult for women as the men were still largely immature and stomped their feet when women spoke in class
* 1972 Cynthia Goodrich moved in 28 East lawn, becoming the first female lawn resident, and more women received invitations the following year.
* Katie Couric was head resident of the Lawn in 1979

# **Extra Credit** *(7 points possible)*

1. Who was the first Dean of Women? *(1 point)* Adelaide Simpson, 1921
2. Coolest fact you learned in this section of the probie packet? *(1 point) Answers will vary*
3. The best joke you plan on telling on historical tours? *(1 point) Must be funny*
4. When is initiation? *(1 point) Saturday, December 3rd*
5. Fill in the blank: Three, two, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_? *(1 point) What’s your kink?*
6. Which two probies slept outside at probie retreat? *(2 points) Duncan and Noah*