

History Bee – Final Round (K-5)

Regulation Tossups

(1) In 1698 in what is now this country, Scottish investors "established" the colony of New Caledonia under the Darien scheme. Following the overthrow of his predecessor, Guillermo Endara was sworn in as president of this country. Omar (+) Torrijos rose to power in this country following a coup and negotiated a series of treaties with Jimmy Carter in 1977. (*) For the points, name this country where Manuel Noriega was overthrown and where the U.S. ceded ownership of a canal that links the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

ANSWER: Republic of **Panama** (or República de **Panamá**)

(2) During a civil war, this person aided his ally Lucius Cornelius Cinna against Gnaeus Octavius as part of a faction that instigated purges. This person is credited with actions in the Cimbrian War, which culminated in his victories at (+) Aquae Sextiae and Vercellae. In the wake of a civil war, this leader took office for a record seventh consulship, while earlier he defeated Jugurtha of Numidia. (*) For the points, name this Roman general, a rival of Sulla who was formerly credited with namesake major military reforms.

ANSWER: Gaius **Marius** (accept **Marian** reforms)

(3) Richard Pankhurst argued that this object was the light in the sky that caused Zara Yaqob to found Debre Birhan. This object was seen as a bad omen for the defenders of Belgrade, causing it to be excommunicated by Callixtus the Third. Mark (+) Twain declared he "came in" with this object and that it would be "the greatest disappointment" if he did not "go out" with it. Appearing on the Bayeux [[BAY-yoh]] Tapestry, (*) for the points, what comet appears roughly every seventy to eighty years?

ANSWER: **Halley's** Comet (or Comet **Halley**; or One-P **Halley**)

(4) During the 1848 revolutions, the Free Cities of Menton and Roquebrune seceded from this country and later became Sardinian protectorates. In 1911, a constitution in this country transformed it into a constitutional monarchy during the reign of Prince (+) Albert the First. The longest-ruling prince of this country, Rainier the Third, gave the country media attention after he married actress Grace Kelly. (*) For the points, name this micronation on the French Riviera that has been mostly ruled by the Grimaldi family since the 13th century.

ANSWER: Principality of **Monaco** (or Principauté de **Monaco**; or Principato di **Monaco**; or Prinçipatu de **Mùnegu**)

(5) **This woman wrote *A New Conscience and an Ancient Evil*, which inspired Lois Weber's 1916 film *Shoes*. This author of *My Friend Julia Lathrop* helped found the Juvenile Protective Association in (+) Chicago, which worked alongside America's first juvenile court. This woman was inspired by Toynbee Hall for the project that led to her becoming the first American woman to win the (*) Nobel Peace Prize. For the points, name this woman who, with Ellen Gates Starr, founded Hull House.**

ANSWER: Jane **Addams** (or Laura Jane **Addams**)

(6) **Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's efforts helped lay the groundwork for this agreement in the mid-1970s. In November of 1977, the leader of one nation that signed this agreement made a major address before the Knesset (+) in Jerusalem. During negotiations for this agreement in the US, President Carter took the leaders of both nations involved to visit the nearby Gettysburg battlefield. (*) For the points, name this agreement, signed in September 1978 by the leaders of Israel and Egypt at a namesake presidential retreat in Maryland.**

ANSWER: **Camp David** Accords

(7) **A bishop born in what is now this country published the 1543 "ABC-kiria." That Lutheran reformer was Mikael Agricola, who oversaw the Diocese of Turku in this country. Fighting over control of the northernmost region of this country took place during the (+) Lapland War. In 1921, a building that was planned to celebrate the culture of this country was designed by Eliel Saarinen, father of (*) Eero. For the points, name this Scandinavian country where the Kalevala House was planned to be constructed in Helsinki.**

ANSWER: Republic of **Finland** (or Republiken **Finland**; or **Suomi**; or **Suomen tasavalta**)

(8) **Native Americans from this tribe helped rescue passengers from the *City of Columbus*, and, like the Nipmuc, they were one of the tribes listed in the Earle and Briggs Reports. Peter Folger taught (+) Joel Hiacoomes alongside a member of this tribe, who became the first Native American to graduate from Harvard University. Metacom was a chief of this tribe, who became known to colonists as King Philip. (*) For the points, name this tribe whose leader, Massasoit [[mass-uh-SOYT]], aided Plymouth Colony.**

ANSWER: **Wampanoag** (or **Wopanaak**)

(9) **This man briefly came out of retirement to end a Bulgar advance on Constantinople at the Battle of Melantias, and contrary to popular legend, this man was not made a blind beggar in Rome. Earlier during his (+) military career, this general won the Battle of Ad Decimum, leading to the capture of Gelimer, and he recaptured Rome after it was briefly taken by Totila. (*) For the points, name this extremely successful Byzantine general who led the empire's reconquest of North Africa and Italy.**

ANSWER: Flavius **Belisarius**

(10) A French translation of a work written by this thinker was banned by the Spanish Inquisition, but was largely translated by José Alonso Ortiz. This tutor to Charles Townshend's stepson, Henry Scott, wrote a work that was used to support the (+) Eden Agreement. This thinker, who wrote *The Theory of Moral Sentiments*, investigated mercantilism in a work that popularized the metaphor of an "invisible hand." (*) For the points, name this Scottish economist who wrote *The Wealth of Nations*.

ANSWER: Adam Smith

(11) William Laurence Saunders replaced this man as chairman of the Naval Consulting Board, created after this man proposed it. Having modified Leavenworth's goldenrod to increase its latex output, (+) this man operated a film studio called the Black Maria. Receiving his first patent for an electric vote recorder, (*) for the points, who was this American inventor, who created the phonograph and pioneered practical incandescent light bulbs?

ANSWER: Thomas Edison (or Thomas Alva Edison)

(12) This ruler first came to power by overthrowing his nephew during the Jingnan Campaign. During this emperor's reign, he launched an invasion against Vietnam, where he defeated the Hồ dynasty but was driven out by a rebellion by Le Loi. (+) During this emperor's reign, he launched the treasure voyages under Zheng He [[JUNG HUH]] to collect tribute from nearby polities. (*) For the points, name this third Ming emperor who constructed the Porcelain Tower and Forbidden City.

ANSWER: Yongle [[YONG-luh]] Emperor (or Zhu Di)

(13) In this election year, a group of "Old Republicans" supported a Georgian candidate who finished in third place. Prior to this election year, William Crawford suffered a stroke, but maintained favor with the (+) Virginia dynasty. Following the failure of any candidate to win this election year outright, the "corrupt bargain" was allegedly orchestrated by Henry Clay. (*) For the points, name this election year in which, despite losing the electoral vote, John Quincy Adams secured his only term as president.

ANSWER: 1824 United States presidential election

(14) This ruler's eldest son, Ellac, died at a 454 skirmish in Pannonia at the Battle of Nedao. Jordanes claimed that this man had been given a weapon from Mars called the "Holy War Sword of the Scythians." This leader supposedly created a pyre of (+) horse saddles on which he would self-immolate to avoid capture at a battle won by Flavius Aetius and Theodoric the First, the Battle of the (*) Catalaunian Plains. For the points, name this brother of Bleda, known as the "Scourge of God," who was king of the Huns.

ANSWER: Attila the Hun

(15) During this revolt, in which Lord Dorchester was promised support from Joseph Brant's Mohawk warriors, Eli Parsons led a force at Chicopee, stationed across the river from Luke Day. William Shepard worked with (+) Benjamin Lincoln to put down this revolt, which the federal government struggled to handle due to limitations in the Articles of Confederation. (*) For the points, name this 1780s revolt in Massachusetts, in which rebels tried to seize weapons at the Springfield Armory.

ANSWER: Shays' Rebellion

(16) According to Pausanias, this man founded the kingdom of Ephyra and instituted the Isthmian Games following the death of his nephew, Melicertes. This man tricked Persephone by instructing his wife, the Pleiad Merope, to not put coins in his mouth or give him a proper (+) burial. This man is given his most famous punishment after he cheats death by trapping Tartarus in chains. (*) For the points, name this Greek king who is forced by Zeus to endlessly roll a boulder up a hill as punishment.

ANSWER: Sisyphus (or Sisyphos)

(17) This man defeated Alan Keyes in a 2004 Senate election, despite Keyes not being a state resident. When commenting on Senate obstructionism, this president remarked, "I've got a pen, and I've got a phone." This man, according to historian Michael Beschloss, was (+) "probably the smartest guy ever to become president," and this man was the first Black editor of the *Harvard Law Review*. Rising to fame for delivering the keynote address at the 2004 Democratic National Convention, (*) for the points, who is this first Black president of the United States?

ANSWER: Barack Obama (or Barack Hussein Obama The Second)

(18) This monarch emerged victorious over Aymer de Valence, the Earl of Pembroke, at the Battle of Loudoun Hill, which reversed the outcome of the Battle of Methven. This monarch's murder of John Comyn the Third of Badenoch at (+) Greyfriars Church led Pope Clement the Fifth to excommunicate him. The Treaty of Edinburgh-Northampton recognized this king as ruler of (*) Scotland. For the points, name this King of Scots who defeated Edward the Second of England at the Battle of Bannockburn.

ANSWER: Robert the Bruce (or Raibeart am Brusach; or Robert the First; prompt on partial answers)

(19) This person is the namesake of the Central Business District General Neighborhood Renewal Plan in Oklahoma City. Following events at Tiananmen Square, this person wrote "China Won't Ever Be the Same." In one project by this person, the (+) Murray House was dismantled and later moved to Stanley to make room for the Bank of China Tower in Hong Kong. (*) For the points, name this Chinese-American architect who designed a glass pyramid for the Cour Napoléon of the Louvre Palace.

ANSWER: I. M. Pei (or Ieoh Ming Pei; accept Pei Plan)

(20) **During one conflict, this man's government signed the unratified McLane-Ocampo Treaty, which would have granted the United States rights across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. This president led the Liberals in the Reform War after (+) conservative opposition to the Constitution of 1857. Victory in that war triggered a French intervention against this man, whose forces won the Battle of Puebla, prompting the holiday of Cinco de Mayo. (*)** For the points, name this Zapotec politician, the first indigenous president of Mexico.

ANSWER: Benito **Juárez** (Benito Pablo **Juárez** García)

(21) **Wallonian members of this religious group were led by Jessé de Forest when they fled to New Netherland. Johannes de Peyster Sr. came from a family in this religious group, which included the leader of Fort Caroline, (+) Jean Ribault [[REE-boh]]. Members of this religious group settled the Westchester County city of New Rochelle and were targeted by Catholics in the 1572 Saint (*) Bartholomew's Day massacre. For the points, name this religious group that was given rights in the Edict of Nantes [[NANT]] and were French Protestants.**

ANSWER: **Huguenots** [[HEW-guh-nohz]] (prompt on "Calvinists" or "Protestants" or "French Protestants")

(22) **This empire suffered a war of succession in the Great Troubles and fought the Grand Duchy of Lithuania in a defeat at the hands of Algirdas at the Battle of Blue Waters. Mamai was the leader of this empire when it lost a clash to Dmitry of (+) Moscow at the 1380 Battle of Kulikovo. One khan of this empire, Tokhtamysh, fought Timur at the Battle of the Terek River. Based in cities like Sarai, (*) for the points, what colorfully-named Mongol successor empire was led by rulers like Jochi and governed over portions of Siberia and Eastern Europe?**

ANSWER: **Golden Horde** (or **Ulug Ulus**; or **Kipchak** Khanate; accept **Golden Horde** Dynastic War; accept **White Horde**; accept **Ulus of Jochi** before "Jochi" is mentioned; prompt on "Great Horde")

(23) **This scientist wrote the book *How to Live Longer and Feel Better*, which offered advice based on a lack of L-gulonolactone oxidase in humans. Alongside Robert B. Corey and H. R. Branson, this scientist discovered the alpha helix and the (+) beta sheet. This scientist, who developed the concept of orbital hybridization, is the namesake of the scale for electronegativity. (*)** For the points, name this person who advocated for taking mega-doses of Vitamin C, the only person to win two unshared Nobel Prizes.

ANSWER: Linus **Pauling** (or Linus Carl **Pauling**)

(24) **This leader, who is honored with the title Quaid-e-Azam, was trained as a barrister at Lincoln's Inn in England. He's not Woodrow Wilson, but in response to the Nehru Report, this man drafted his own Fourteen Points. (+) In 1940, this man's Muslim League passed the Lahore Resolution to aim for the establishment of a separate Islamic homeland in the British Raj. (*) Celebrated every December 25 in his home country, for the points, who is this founder and first president of an independent Pakistan?**

ANSWER: Muhammad Ali **Jinnah**

(25) Soldiers involved in this event, which names a Dee Brown book, were granted nineteen Medals of Honor, though Kai Kahele, Jeff Merkley, and Elizabeth Warren introduced a bill to revoke them. Occurring under the supervision of James Forsyth, (+) this event may have begun after a deaf man named Black Coyote refused to give up his gun. Occuring during the Ghost Dance War, (*) for the points, what is this 1980 incident in which the U.S. Army killed around three hundred Lakota people in Pine Ridge, South Dakota.

ANSWER: Wounded Knee Massacre (or Battle of Wounded Knee; accept *Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee*)

(26) A nationalist Renaissance in this country was spurred by Naum Veqilharxhi's [[Inah-OOM veh-chee-lar-JEES]] attempts to create a standard alphabet and the collapse of the League of Prizren. Fan (+) Noli briefly served as the prime minister of this country after he overthrew King Zog, who was exiled after this country was invaded by Italy before World War Two. (*) For the points, name this country whose communist rule saw Enver Hoxha [[HOH-jah]] construct bunkers in Tirana.

ANSWER: Republic of Albania (or Republika e Shqipërisë)

(27) Lawrence Walsh was appointed Independent Counsel to investigate this event. Before being tried for this event, former Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger was pardoned by George H.W. Bush. The Tower Commission was established to investigate this (+) scandal, after which Fawn Hall shredded documents to protect Oliver North. (*) For the points, name this political scandal centered on the illegal sales of weapons to a Middle Eastern nation to fund a rebel group in Central America.

ANSWER: Iran-Contra Affair (or Contragate; accept "scandal" in place of "affair")

(28) This politician ordered the creation of the Royal Commission on Chinese Immigration, which was followed by the institution of the Chinese Immigration Act of 1885 and the Chinese head tax. This promoter of an economic program called the National Policy resigned as (+) prime minister before Alexander Mackenzie's Liberal government took power in the wake of the Pacific Scandal. Facing Louis Riel's Red River Rebellion, (*) for the points, who was the first prime minister of Canada?

ANSWER: Sir John A(lexander) Macdonald

(29) In 1079, one ruler of this country was exiled for murdering a Catholic bishop. In the Twelfth century, another leader of this country divided it into five principalities including Masovia and Sandomierz. (+) The only king of this country given the epithet 'the Great' was its fourteenth century leader (+) Casimir the Third, who ordered a Gothic castle built on the banks of the Vistula River in (*) Krakow. For the points, name this European nation that joined a commonwealth with Lithuania in the 16th century.

ANSWER: Poland

(30) Friedrich Adolf Riedesel and William Phillips are included in a painting depicting the surrender of the losing general of this battle. Schuylerville was the site of this battle, at which Simon (+) Fraser was killed in action. One side in this battle was forced to retreat after an engagement at Bemis Heights. Taking place in 1777, this battle ended with the surrender of John Burgoyne. (*) For the points, name this New York battle of the American Revolution, considered a turning point of the war.

ANSWER: Battle(s) of Saratoga

Extra Questions

(1) During this monarch's reign, the U.K. fought France in the North American theater of the War of the Spanish Succession. During this monarch's reign, the Act of Settlement 1701 was passed to ensure that her successor would not be (+) Catholic, passing succession to Sophia of Hanover and her son, George the First. (*) For the points, name this last monarch of the Stuart dynasty, who was queen during the passage of the Act of Union, which politically merged England and Scotland.

ANSWER: Anne (accept Queen Anne's War)

(2) A dominion named for this province was first led by Premier Robert Bond, who settled the French Shore issue. After the U.S. closed its airspace following 9/11, an airport in this province took in thousands of evacuees in the town of Gander. (+) The Beothuk caught swordfish and cod in this province's Grand Banks, and in the 1960s, researchers excavated this province's site of L'Anse aux [[LAN-soh]] Meadows. (*) Leif Erikson landed on, for the points, what Atlantic Canadian island province governed from St. John's?

ANSWER: Newfoundland and Labrador (or NL)

(3) In this country, Calixto García organized a revolt known as the "Little War." In one bid for independence, the Ten Years War, this country was led by the sugar mill owner Carlos Manuel de Céspedes. This country was ruled by the Pentarchy of 1933 following the (+) Sergeants' Revolt, which collapsed five days later with the rise of Ramón Grau. Fulgencio Batista was overthrown in, (*) for the points, what Caribbean nation that was once led by Fidel Castro.

ANSWER: Republic of Cuba (or República de Cuba)