

History Bee – Final Round (6th-8th)

Regulation Tossups

(1) **In 1970, Gamal Abdel Nasser organized an Arab League summit to coax this leader and King Hussein to enter a ceasefire following the Jordanian Civil War. In the wake of the 1972 Munich massacre, this leader closed down (+) Black September, a subgroup of Fatah, which he founded. This politician was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize after engaging in peace accords with Ehud Barak, the prime minister of (*) Israel, at the 2000 Camp David Summit. For the points, name this first president of Palestine.**

ANSWER: Yasser **Arafat** (or **Abu Ammar**)

(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) **This novel and two books by Kurt Vonnegut were banned from school libraries by the board of Strongsville City School District, a decision overturned in the *Minarcini* case. This work references (+) Joseph McCarthy's investigations into Major Peress when questioning how Major Major Major got promoted. Centering on the life of U.S. Army Air Forces bombardier (*) John Yossarian, for the points, what is this classic comedic World War Two novel by Joseph Heller?**

ANSWER: **Catch-22**

(4) **One of this ruler's sons, Theuderic, won the Battle of the Unstrut River. Salic law was codified by this monarch, who fought the Alamanni at the Battle of Tolbiac. This leader defeated (+) Syagrius at the Battle of Soisson, and he also led his army to victory over Alaric the Second at the Battle of Vouillé [[voo-YEH]]. Adopting Catholicism instead of (*) Arianism, for the points, what member of the Merovingian dynasty was the first king to unify the Frankish people?**

ANSWER: **Clovis** the First (or **Chlodovechus**; or **Hlodowig**; or **Chlodwig**)

(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) **This philosopher issued a document that became the founding charter of the Pugwash Conferences. This philosopher divided the title concept into "ancient," "Catholic," and "modern" periods in (+) A History of Western Philosophy.** Along with Albert Einstein, this philosopher named a 1955 manifesto calling for the end of nuclear weapons testing. (*) For the points, name this early analytic philosopher who collaborated with Alfred North Whitehead on his *Principia Mathematica*.

ANSWER: Bertrand **Russell** (or Bertrand Arthur William **Russell**, 3rd Earl Russell)

(7) **In 1242, this former state allied with neighboring Suzdalia in order to repel the Livonian Order on frozen Lake Peipus. This state was governed by princes such as Alexander (+) Nevsky, who shared their power with this city-state's merchant class. This Slavic republic, which traded with the Hanseatic League, was governed by an assembly called the *veche* prior to being conquered by (*) Moscow.** For the points, name this medieval republic in northern Russia.

ANSWER: Veliky **Novgorod** Republic (or **Novgorod**skaya respublika; accept Lord **Novgorod** the Great; accept Gospodin Veliky **Novgorod**; do NOT accept or prompt on "Nizhny Novgorod"))

(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) 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 Hô 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)

(12) The "action" branch of this president's intelligence service led an effort that resulted in the death of Fernando Pereira. The Security and Liberty Law was repealed by this president, who abolished the death penalty with an act named for Minister of Justice Robert Badinter. Valéry (+) Giscard d'Estaing [[deh-STANG]] was the predecessor of this man, who oversaw an operation in New Zealand which sank the ship *Rainbow Warrior*. The first (*) left-wing president of the Fifth Republic was, for the points, what French socialist?

ANSWER: François Mitterrand (or François Marie Adrien Maurice Mitterrand)

(13) This religion began to be persecuted in the Sassanid Empire Bahram the Second's murder of an early Apostle, Mar Sisin. This group preserved copies of the gnostic *Book of Giants* and was briefly a rival of (+) Christianity. This religion survived in China as "Mingjiao." Faiths such as Zoroastrianism and Buddhism were syncretised with this religion, which was founded in the Parthian Empire. (*) For the points, name this dualistic religion established by a namesake Iranian prophet.

ANSWER: Manichaeism (accept Mani alone)

(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 Raiheart 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) 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

(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 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 1890 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 [[nah-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) Churches built by colonial settlers from this country include St. James Kingsessing and Gloria Dei in Philadelphia. A colonist from this country is credited with bringing the Rambo apple to America, and many of its best-known settlers arrived on the (+) Kalmar Nyckel. Many of this country's colonial settlements along Brandywine Creek were conquered by the Dutch in 1655. (*) For the points, name this Nordic country whose most famous colonies in North America include Fort Christina in present-day Delaware.

ANSWER: Kindom of Sweden (or Konungariket Sverige)

(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**)