



National
History Bowl



National
History Bee

2026-2027 Regional Tournament Study Guide – Question Set C

Instructions: This study guide should be your first step in preparing for the [National History Bee and Bowl Regional Tournaments](#) on the C Set of questions. Many of the facts below are found in the questions in this set. Other facts in the study guide will be found in the other Question Sets being used this academic year. **However, the majority of questions in the tournament are not referenced in the study guide.** The study guide is meant to help you get started. It is not meant to be fully comprehensive as the essence of academic competition is not memorizing a list, but having wide-ranging knowledge.

As the questions are all short paragraphs on a particular topic, if a topic is found below, then it is a good idea to learn more about it (since additional facts about a topic will also be referenced in the question). It is also helpful to read the introduction of a Wikipedia page on a topic. Please also use our past question sets which are [found here](#). Many of the topics that are found in past years' questions will come up this year too. Good luck!

Note 1: This academic year, the study guides are slightly shorter than in past years, but we are also including a list of additional terms at the end. These are also likely to be referenced at some point in the tournament, but you will need to do some research to learn about the significance of each of these.

Note 2: Dates of peoples' lives are provided mostly for reference. With very few exceptions (e.g. mentioning the year of an assassination), birth and death dates are almost never directly mentioned in questions. Please do not waste time trying to memorize any dates if they are only provided in parentheses below.

African History

1. Egypt became the first Arab state to recognize Israel under the leadership of President [Anwar Sadat](#) (1918-1981).
2. In 2003, Sudanese dictator [Omar al-Bashir](#) (1944 - present) launched a [Darfur](#) counter-insurgency campaign, killing 300,000 civilians.
3. The government of South Africa has been led by the [African National Congress](#) since the end of [apartheid](#) in 1994.

Ancient History

1. The [Crisis of the Third Century](#), a destructive 50-year period, was ended by [Diocletian](#) (242/243-311/312).
2. [Mycenae](#) is an archaeological site in Greece that was home to the legendary king [Agamemnon](#).
3. [Theodosius the Great](#) (347-395) was a Roman emperor who made [Nicene Christianity](#) the official state religion of the Roman Empire.

Asian History

1. [Bangladesh](#) was led by [Sheikh Hasina](#) (1947 - present) from 1996 to 2001 and again for four consecutive terms from 2009 until her resignation in August 2024.
2. The [eruption of Krakatoa](#) in 1883 created the loudest sound recorded in history.
3. The collapse of the [Han dynasty](#) was followed by an era of civil war called the [Three Kingdoms](#) period.

4. The [Mongol Empire](#) was established by [Genghis Khan](#).
5. The [Indus Valley Civilization](#) spanned modern-day Pakistan, northwestern India, and northeastern Afghanistan.
6. [Sukarno](#) (1901-1970) led the [nationalist movement of Indonesia](#) before becoming the country's first president in 1945.

European History

1. The [Velvet Divorce](#) of 1993 resulted in the dissolution of [Czechoslovakia](#) into the Czech Republic and Slovakia.
2. The [RAF](#) successfully defended the United Kingdom against the [Luftwaffe](#) during the [Battle of Britain](#).
3. [Maria Theresa](#) (1717-1780) was the only female ruler to govern the [Habsburg](#) Domain.
4. The [Hanseatic League](#) consisted of a network of merchant guilds in Northern and Central Europe.
5. England's Catholic king [James the Second](#) was replaced with Protestant Mary the Second and William the Third in the [Glorious Revolution](#).
6. The [Spanish Armada](#) was sent by King [Philip the Second](#) of Spain in 1588 to overthrow Queen Elizabeth the First of England.
7. The [British East India Company](#) was established in 1600 and held a monopoly on trade with Asia until it was dissolved in 1874.
8. The [Reign of Terror](#) during the French Revolution was primarily led by radical [Jacobin](#) leader [Maximilien Robespierre](#).
9. British explorer [James Cook](#) (1728-1779) was the first European to visit the Hawaiian Islands and mapped New Zealand and the eastern coastline of Australia.
10. The Provisional Government of Russia was overthrown by the [Bolsheviks](#) in the [October Revolution](#).

Latin American and Caribbean History

1. The [Sandinistas](#), a guerilla group and political party in Nicaragua, overthrew the [Somoza family](#) dictatorship in 1979.
2. [Juan Perón's](#) (1895-1974) namesake political movement, Peronism, focused on three pillars: social justice, economic independence, and political sovereignty. It is still popular today in Argentina.
3. Disputes over the ownership of the [Falkland Islands](#) resulted in a 1982 war between the United Kingdom and Argentina. The vast majority of its citizens are descended from British settlers.
4. Beginning in 1667, the Dutch colonized [Suriname](#) and ruled it for nearly 300 years until the country achieved full independence in 1975.
5. [Toussaint Louverture](#) (1743-1803) led the enslaved people of [Haiti](#) in a successful revolt against French colonial rule and slavery.

U.S. History

1. The [Girl Scouts of the USA](#) was founded by Juliette Gordon Low on March 12, 1912 in [Savannah, Georgia](#).
2. The [Electoral College](#) is the official system used to choose the president and vice president of the United States.
3. [Lyndon B. Johnson](#) (1908-1973) signed the landmark [Civil Rights Act of 1964](#), which prohibited discrimination and segregation in public places based on color, race, and religion.
4. [Winfield Scott](#) (1786-1866), a longtime general in the U.S. Army, served as the final presidential nominee of the Whig Party.
5. [Transcendentalism](#) is a 19th-century philosophical and literary movement which emphasized intuition, social reform, and the divinity of nature.
6. The [Tuskegee Airmen](#) were a group of African-American military pilots who served in World War Two.
7. [Theodore Roosevelt](#) (1858-1919) formed the [Bull Moose Party](#) in 1912 after losing the Republican Party presidential nomination to [William Howard Taft](#) (1857-1930).

8. Decades of [racial segregation in professional baseball](#) officially ended in 1947 when [Jackie Robinson](#) (1919-1972) debuted for the [Brooklyn Dodgers](#).
9. Soldiers of the [Continental Army](#) endured a harsh winter while encamped at [Valley Forge](#) during the American Revolution.
10. The signing of the [Pendleton Act](#) in 1883 began to phase out the [spoils system](#).

Terms for Further Study

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| 1. The Crisis | 11. Huldrych Zwingli | 21. Madagascar |
| 2. Prussia | 12. Zhou dynasty | 22. Edouard Manet |
| 3. Sun Yat-sen | 13. Sequoyah | 23. Bull Halsey |
| 4. English Civil War | 14. Shah Jahan | 24. behaviorism |
| 5. Ishtar / Inanna | 15. Harlem Renaissance | 25. Tenochtitlan |
| 6. Cultural Revolution | 16. Neil Armstrong | 26. Invisible Man |
| 7. Camp David Accords | 17. Peloponnesian War | 27. Haile Selassie |
| 8. Trajan | 18. Sir Francis Drake | 28. Simon Bolivar |
| 9. Nicaragua | 19. Stonewall Jackson | 29. 1683 Siege of Vienna |
| 10. Trail of Tears | 20. Malcolm X | 30. Boynton v. Virginia |