



## 2022-2023 Regional Finals Study Guide – Blue Question Set

**Instructions:** This study guide should be your first resource in preparing for the National History Bee Regional Finals on the Blue Question Set. Most of the facts below are found at some point in the 120 questions that compose the Blue Question Set. Thus we have selected these facts for this study guide to help make your preparation easier and more efficient. Remember that the questions are all short paragraphs on a particular topic, so if a topic is referenced below, then it is a good idea to learn a bit more about it on your own than what is listed here (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 to gain additional historical context about why it is significant. Please also use the National Capitals Study Guide and our past question sets (especially National History Bee Regional Finals questions from past years) which can all be found [here](#). Many of the topics that are found in past years' questions will again be found in the questions at this year's Regional Finals, and at the National Championships too. Good luck!

### African History

1. [Madagascar](#) is a large island off the coast of Africa that is home to the Malagasy people.
2. [Nelson Mandela](#) was an anti-Apartheid activist who was elected president of South Africa in the nation's first free elections.
3. The union of Zanzibar and Tanganyika led to the formation of [Tanzania](#), a former British colony
4. The [Mali Empire](#) was an African kingdom that was notably ruled by Mansa Musa the First.

### Ancient History

1. The Temple of the Winged Lions is found in [Petra](#), a sandstone city in Jordan.
2. The [Etruscans](#) were a civilization in Central Italy that predated the Roman Empire.
3. The phrase "an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth" is found in [Hammurabi's Code](#).
4. [The Art of War](#) was an instructional text on the philosophy of combat that was written by the Chinese general Sun Tzu.
5. One of the Ancient Wonders of the World, the [Great Sphinx of Giza](#) is a large statue with a lion's body and a human head.

### Asian History

1. The [Korean War](#) began in 1950 until an armistice was signed in 1953. The war ended with the establishment of a demarcation zone on the 38th parallel.
2. [Confucius](#) was a Chinese philosopher whose ideas involved filial piety and the worship of ancestors.
3. Ceylon was the former name of [Sri Lanka](#), an island located to the south of India.
4. [Corazon Aquino](#) served as president of the Philippines from 1986-9 who opposed and ultimately succeeded the dictator Ferdinand Marcos.
5. The [samurai](#) were a warrior class of feudal Japan that used katanas and served masters known as *daimyos*.
6. [Karachi](#) is the most populous city of Pakistan, as well as the birthplace of the nation's founder, Muhammad Ali Jinnah.
7. The second dynasty of China was the [Shang Dynasty](#). It was the first dynasty to have written records.

### Latin American History

1. Known as El Libertador, [Simon Bolivar](#) was a military leader who fought against Spain to secure independence for much of Latin America.
2. The city of Tenochtitlan served as the capital of the [Aztec](#), who were ruled by Montezuma the Second.
3. Socialist President [Hugo Chávez](#) served as head of state of Venezuela until his death in 2013.

### European History

1. [Portugal](#) once controlled the modern nations of Guinea-Bissau, Angola, and Mozambique.
2. Iceland and the United Kingdom opposed one another during a fishing rights dispute known as the [Cod Wars](#).
3. [Hessians](#) were a group of German mercenaries who fought for the British during the American Revolution.
4. The [Berlin Wall](#) was a structure that was constructed during the Cold War to divide East Germany and West Germany.
5. The London Metropolitan Police were founded by Prime Minister [Robert Peel](#).
6. [Italy](#) was reunified by the military leader Giuseppe Garibaldi, who led the Capture of Rome.
7. [Czechoslovakia](#) was a country in Central Europe that formed in 1918 after breaking away from Austria-Hungary. The nation later split into Slovakia and the Czech Republic.
8. British forces assisted in the U.S.-led Iraqi Freedom of the 2000s under the leadership of Prime Minister [Tony Blair](#).
9. [Auschwitz](#) was the largest concentration camp operated by the Nazis during World War Two.
10. [King Louis the Fourteenth](#) was known as the Sun King for his long reign that lasted from 1643-1715.
11. [Martin Luther](#) was a Protestant thinker who outlined his problems with Catholicism in a work known as the Ninety-Five Theses.
12. [Mikhail Gorbachev](#) led the Soviet Union after Boris Yeltsin. Gorbachev was in power when the Communist nation began to dissolve.
13. [Queen Elizabeth the Second](#) ruled Great Britain from 1952 until her death in 2021. She was succeeded by Charles the Third.

## US History

1. [Amelia Earhart](#) was the first female pilot to fly solo across the Atlantic Ocean.
2. [Juneteenth](#), a holiday commemorating the emancipation of enslaved African Americans, commemorates June 19, 1865, the date of the end of slavery in Texas.
3. The [Boston Massacre](#) was a 1770 skirmish that saw British soldiers fatally shoot five men.
4. [Brigham Young](#) was a Mormon leader who led the followers of Joseph Smith to Utah.
5. [Geronimo](#) was an Apache leader who led in the defense of the Chiricahua Apache's homeland against the U.S. military.
6. [Frederick Douglass](#) was an African-American abolitionist whose autobiography was titled *Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, an American Slave, Written by Himself*.
7. [William Henry Harrison](#) was the shortest-serving president of the U.S. after serving nearly a month in office after dying from pneumonia in 1841.
8. Article Five of the [U.S. Constitution](#) provides the framework for making alterations to the Constitution itself.
9. [James K. Polk](#) was the eleventh president of the United States from 1845-49.
10. Founded by magnates such as Andrew Carnegie and J.P. Morgan, [U.S. Steel](#) was the first American company to be valued at \$1 Billion.
11. The Mexican government defeated a Texas militia at the [Battle of the Alamo](#) in San Antonio.