



2022-2023 Regional Finals Study Guide – White Question Set

Instructions: This study guide should be your first resource in preparing for the National History Bee Regional Finals on the White Question Set. Most of the facts below are found at some point in the 120 questions that compose the White 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. The [Zulu](#) Kingdom of Southern Africa was ruled by King Shaka, who was eventually killed by his half-brothers in 1828.
2. [Morocco](#) is a kingdom in Africa that was once ruled by the Saadi Sultanate during the 16th and 17th centuries.
3. The [Mali Empire](#) was founded by Sundiata Keita. Kings of this empire were referred to as *mansa*.

Ancient History

1. [Athens](#) is a Greek city-state known as the birthplace of democracy. They were losers of the Peloponnesian War against [Sparta](#).
2. [Cyrus the Great](#) was the founder of the First Persian Empire, or the Achaemenid Empire.
3. The [Minotaur](#) was a monster in Greek mythology that had the body of a man with a head of a bull. It was eventually killed by Theseus in the Labyrinth.
4. [Apollo](#) is the Greek god of healing, archery, and music. He was the twin brother of Artemis, the goddess of hunt.
5. [Alexander the Great](#) was a Macedonian king whose empire spanned from Greece to India.

Asian History

1. [Baghdad](#) was founded by the second Abbasid caliph, Al-Mansur, who replaced Damascus with Baghdad as the capital of the Caliphate.
2. Within the Karakoram range lies [K2](#), the second-tallest mountain on Earth.
3. [Kyoto](#) was the capital of Japan prior to its present-day capital at Tokyo.
4. [Mahatma Gandhi](#) used nonviolent resistance to protest British colonialism in India.
5. [Siberia](#) is a vast region that was conquered by Russia starting in 1580.
6. [Hong Kong](#) is an administrative region of China that was a British colony until 1997. An agreement between China and Great Britain allowed Hong Kong to govern under a one country, two systems policy.
7. Imperial China was ruled by [dynasties](#), which were a succession of monarchs belonging to the same family. The longest-reigning dynasty was the Zhou.

Latin American History

1. [Haiti](#) was led by dictators "Papa Doc" and "Baby Doc" Duvalier.
2. [Simón Bolívar](#) was a Venezuelan soldier whose efforts in gaining independence in South American countries earned him the nickname "the Liberator."
3. [Puerto Rico](#) became a U.S. territory in 1898, after the Spanish-American War.

European History

1. [Spain](#) during its Civil War was ruled by *Caudillo* Francisco Franco, who served as its head of state from 1935 until 1975.
2. [Margaret Thatcher](#) served as the United Kingdom's first female prime minister from 1979 until 1990.
3. The Great Famine was a period between the years of 1845 to 1852, where the [Irish](#) suffered after the loss of their potatoes to blight.
4. [Richard Wagner](#) composed the four-part cycle *The Ring of the Nibelung*.
5. [Westminster Abbey](#) is a church in London that has served as the venue for royal coronations since William the Conqueror's in 1066.
6. The [French Revolution](#) was a movement that ended with the abolition of the Old Regime and the creation of a constitutional monarchy. A period known as the Reign of Terror resulted in the public executions of Marie Antoinette and Louis XVI via the [guillotine](#).
7. [Benito Mussolini](#) led the National Fascist Party and served as dictator of Italy during World War II.
8. [Charlemagne](#), the son of Pepin the Short, was crowned the First Holy Roman Emperor by Pope Leo III. He sought to spread Christianity throughout Western Europe.
9. The monarchy of [Denmark](#) is considered to be one of the oldest in the world. Its current queen, Margrethe II, can trace her lineage back to Harald Bluetooth, who ruled from 958 until 986.
10. [Yugoslavia](#) was first ruled by Peter I when it was still called the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes. Josip Broz Tito was declared president for life of Yugoslavia in 1974.
11. The [Black Death](#) was the second pandemic caused by the bubonic plague between 1346 to 1353. It resulted in the deaths of an estimated 75,000,000 to 200,000,000 people.
12. [William the Conqueror](#) became the first Norman king of England following his victory at the Battle of Hastings.
13. The [Knights Templar](#) was a religious military order who fought during the Crusades and served to protect Christian pilgrims to the Holy Land.
14. [Elizabeth I](#) ruled England between the years 1558 to 1603. Her reign saw the restoration of Protestantism to England and the defeat of the Spanish Armada.

US History

1. [John Adams](#) and [Thomas Jefferson](#) were the second and third presidents of the United States, respectively. They both died within hours of one another on the 50th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence.
2. [Benjamin Harrison](#) was the 23rd President of the United States. During his presidency, he signed the Sherman Antitrust Act into law.
3. The [New York Yankees](#) were originally known as the New York Highlanders. Notable players include Mickey Mantle, Joe DiMaggio, and Babe Ruth.
4. [Andrew Johnson](#) became the 17th president after the [assassination of Abraham Lincoln](#) in 1865. He was the first U.S. president to be impeached.
5. The [National Rifle Association](#), or NRA, is an organization that advocates for gun rights.
6. [William Randolph Hearst](#) and Joseph Pulitzer were newspaper publishers whose sensational stories led to the rise of yellow journalism.
7. [Harriet Tubman](#) was an abolitionist who led nearly 70 slaves to freedom through the Underground Railroad.
8. [Charles Lindbergh](#) became the first aviator to fly solo across the Atlantic Ocean.
9. [Robert Frost](#) was a poet and four-time Pulitzer Prize winner whose most notable works include "Mending Wall" and "The Road Not Taken."
10. [Warren G. Harding](#) was the 29th president. His presidency was rocked by the Teapot Dome Scandal.
11. [Elvis Presley](#) was a singer nicknamed the "King of Rock and Roll." He was portrayed by Austin Butler in a namesake 2022 biopic.