



2022-2023 Regional Tournament Study Guide – Question Set B

Instructions: This study guide should be your first resource in preparing for the National History Bee and Bowl regional tournament that is run on the B Set of questions for the 2022-2023 academic year. Most of the facts below are found at some point in the preliminary rounds of this set. Thus we have selected these facts for this study guide to help make your preparation easier and more efficient. No questions from the Bee Finals or the Bowl Playoffs were referenced in creating this study guide. This study guide is particularly meant to help new players and teams – not to determine the ultimate winner of the tournament. For that, you will need to do more preparation. We particularly recommend participating in all subject quiz bowl tournaments to gain more experience, as such tournaments have numerous questions on history. You can find quiz bowl tournaments near you by looking here: <https://hsquizbowl.org/db/tournaments/>

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, at a minimum, the introduction of a Wikipedia page on a topic to gain additional historical context about why it is significant. For the National History Bowl, we strongly recommend that your team divide up the topics here among the players who will be competing, so that at least one person on the team is responsible for knowing each of the various topics. On the other hand, remember that some of the topics below will be referenced in the questions in the National History Bee preliminary rounds, where students play individually, so it behooves students playing in the Bee to know all of the information contained below here.

Please also use the [National Capitals Study Guide found here](#) and our past question sets (especially National History Bee and Bowl Regional Tournament questions from past years) [which can 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 Tournaments, and at the National Championships too. Good luck!

African History

1. [Abiy Ahmed](#) (1976 -) has been the Prime Minister of [Ethiopia](#) since 2018. He won the 2019 Nobel Peace Prize for ending the conflict between Ethiopia and Eritrea but in late 2020 began a [civil war in the Tigray region](#).
2. The federal government of [Nigeria](#) and the breakaway state of [Biafra](#) engaged in a [civil war between 1967 until 1970](#).
3. [Libya](#) was ruled by [King Idris](#) (1890-1983) starting in 1951 until he was overthrown in a 19 9 coup d'état led by [Muammar Gaddafi](#) (1942-2011), who led Libya until his overthrow in 2011.

Ancient History

1. [Pharaohs](#) were believed to be the reincarnation of [Osiris](#) and served as head of Ancient Egypt.
2. Ritual killings of the [Helot](#) underclass occurred in [Sparta](#) the rival of [Athens](#).
3. The Roman general [Scipio Africanus](#) (215-186 BC) was a rival of the Carthaginian [Hannibal](#) (246-181 BCE), and defeated him at the [Battle of Zama](#) (202 BCE) to end the [Second Punic War](#) (218-201 BCE).

Asian History

1. The three Unifiers of Japan were [Oda Nobunaga](#) (1534-1582), [Toyotomi Hideyoshi](#) (1537-1598), and [Tokugawa Ieyasu](#) (1543-1616), the last of which founded the [Tokugawa Shogunate](#), which ruled Japan from 1603 to 1868.
2. [Akbar the Great](#) (1542-1605) was the third ruler of the [Mughal Empire](#) (1526-1857). During his reign, he abolished the [Jizya](#) sectarian tax on the Hindus.
3. The [Han Dynasty](#) was the second dynasty in Imperial China, reigning from 206 BCE until 220 CE. Among their achievements were the invention of paper and the development of the seismograph. To this day, the Han name is the [majority ethnic group of China](#).
4. Japan won the [Battle of Bataan](#) against the United States and the Philippines during World War II. American and Filipino prisoners of war had to undergo the [Bataan Death March](#) soon after, leading to many deaths.
5. In 1900, peasants in China under the [Qing Dynasty](#) (1636-1912), organized by the Society of Righteous and Harmonious Fists, rebelled against the government in an attempt to remove foreign influences, resulting in the [Boxer Rebellion](#) (1899-1901).
6. The [Khmer Empire](#) (802-1431) built the temple city [Angkor Wat](#), which is depicted on the modern flag of Cambodia.
7. The [Yellow River](#) of China was strategically flooded by rival nations during the [Warring States](#) period.
8. The [Taj Mahal](#) was commissioned by [Shah Jahan](#) (1592-1666) as a mausoleum for his wife, Mumtaz.

European History

1. The [War of Spanish Succession](#) (1701-1715) was triggered by the death of King [Charles II of Spain](#), who died without an heir.
2. The National Assembly declared the [Louvre](#) to be a museum in August, 1793. Its glass pyramids were designed by Chinese-American architect [I.M. Pei](#) (1917-2019) in 1984.
3. [Leon Trotsky](#) (1879-1940) was a Marxist revolutionary who organized the Red Army during the [Russian Civil War](#). He was assassinated in 1940 by an [NKVD](#) agent in Mexico City.
4. The [Seleucid Empire](#) (312 BC-63 BC) was founded by a *Dicadchi* (successor) general of [Alexander the Great](#) (356 BC-323 BC). Hannibal served their king Antiochus in the later years of his life.
5. [Bauhaus](#) was a German art school that was established by architect Walter Gropius (1883-1969). It attempted to combine the function of crafts with the design of fine arts.
6. [Peter the Great](#) (1672-1725) was an Emperor of Russia who established its navy as part of his ambitious westernization campaign. He won the [Great Northern War](#) (1700-1721) against Sweden.
7. [Oscar Wilde](#) (1854-1900) was a late-19th century Irish author and playwright whose works include *The Importance of Being Earnest* (1895) and *The Picture of Dorian Gray* (1890).
8. [Erwin Rommel](#) (1891-1944) was a field marshal known as the "Desert Fox" who commanded the Atlantic Wall.
9. [Oliver Cromwell](#) (1599-1658) became Lord Protector of England, Scotland and Ireland after leading the Parliamentary army during the [English Civil War](#) (1642-1651).
10. Constantine established the Byzantine Empire as the Eastern Roman Empire in 330 CE.
11. Louis XVI and his wife, Marie Antoinette, were deposed and executed during the French Revolution.
12. The [Pax Romana](#) was a period of peace within the [Roman Empire](#). It began with the reign of [Augustus](#) (63 BCE-15 CE) in 27 BCE until the death of [Marcus Aurelius](#) (121-180).
13. [Isaac Newton](#) (1642-1727) was an English physicist who developed the laws of motion.
14. After World War II, Western Germany was occupied by the U.S., Great Britain, and France while East Germany was occupied by the Soviet Union, leading to the creation of the Iron Curtain.
15. [Salvador Dalí](#) (1904-1981) was a Spanish surrealist artist who painted [The Persistence of Memory](#) (1931).
16. The [House of Hanover](#) was succeeded by the [House of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha](#) in 1901 before it was renamed to the [House of Windsor](#) in 1917.
17. The school of [Psychoanalysis](#) was founded by the Austrian neurologist, [Sigmund Freud](#).
18. [Gustavus Adolphus](#) (1594-1632) was the King of Sweden who died in the Battle of Lützen during the Thirty Years' War.
19. [Josef Mengele](#) (1911-1979) was a German SS doctor who conducted medical experiments on the prisoners of [Auschwitz](#).
20. [Mikhail Gorbachev](#) (1931-2022) was the last leader of the Soviet Union and oversaw its dissolution.

Latin American and Caribbean History

1. The [Hero Twins](#) feature in a mythological compendium called the [Popul Vuh](#), written by the [Mayan](#) people of Mesoamerica.
2. Conservative politician [Alberto Fujimori](#) (1938 -) was the authoritarian President of Peru between 1990 and 2000. He resigned and fled to Japan after videos showed his spy chief bribing lawmakers.
3. Brothers [Fidel Castro](#) (1926-2016) and [Raúl Castro](#) (1931 -) led the [Cuban Revolution](#) (1953-1959) and the overthrow of [Fulgencio Bastista](#) (1901-1973).
4. The [Incan Empire](#) (1438-1533) established its capital in [Cusco](#) during the 12th century. [Francisco Pizarro](#) (1478-1541) led the Spanish in its conquest of Peru and the overthrow of Sapa Inca [Atahualpa](#) (1502-1533).
5. The [Mexican War of Independence](#) (1810-1821) was begun by [Miguel Hidalgo](#) (1753-1811) with the Cry of Dolores.

US History

1. The right to "Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness" was written by Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826) in the [Declaration of Independence](#) (1776).
2. The [Underground Railroad](#) was an informal network of routes and connections utilized by enslaved people in the South to escape to the Northern U.S. and Canada.
3. "Scorched Earth" tactics were utilized by General [William T. Sherman](#) (1820-1891) during his [March to the Sea](#) in the [U.S. Civil War](#) (1861-1865).
4. [George Washington Carver](#) (1864-1943) taught at the [Tuskegee Institute](#), which was first led by [Booker T. Washington](#) (1856-1915).
5. [Sally Ride](#) (1951-2012) was the first American woman to go to space.
6. In August 1831, [Nat Turner](#) (1800-1831) led the deadliest slave revolt in American history in Southampton, Virginia.
7. [Pocahontas](#) (1596-1617) was the daughter of the chief of the [Powhatan people](#). In a possibly fictive tale, she intervened to save the life of [Jamestown](#) leader [John Smith](#) (1580-1631).
8. [George Armstrong Custer's](#) (1838-1876) "Last Stand" occurred at the [Battle of the Little Bighorn](#) (1876), where he was killed in action.
9. The [Gulf Tonkin Incident](#) refers to an August 2, 1964 confrontation in which North Vietnamese warships attacked two naval destroyers, the U.S.S. *Maddox* and the U.S.S. *Turner Joy*. A resolution of the same name passed shortly after launching the United States' combat involvement in the [Vietnam War](#) (1955-1975).
10. [Plessy v. Ferguson](#) was an 1896 Supreme Court Case that upheld the constitutionality of the "separate, but equal" doctrine. It was eventually overturned by the 1954 case [Brown v. Board of Education](#).