

A Set US History Bee Round 3

Round 3 tossups

(1) In this state, Benedict Arnold led a British force in defeating a local militia at the Battle of Groton [[GRAH-tun]] Heights. Disagreements with the Court of High Commission led to Thomas Hooker fleeing the Massachusetts Bay colony and founding this modern state. Minister John Davenport led a failed colony of pro-Cromwell Puritans in this state. For the point, name this state which gives its name to the Great Compromise, thus earning it the nickname "The Constitution State."

ANSWER: **Connecticut**

(2) This larger operation was supported by Operation Silence, which hampered judges by transporting witnesses out of their jurisdiction. In 2000, Leonel Brizola claimed that Juscelino Kubitschek [[zhoo-seh-LEE-noo KOO-bih-chek]] was killed as part of this initiative. A collection of documents detailing atrocities committed by the Archives of Terror, Alfredo Stroessner's [[STROH-sners]] secret police, were used to prove the existence of this operation. For the point, name this clandestine operation in which the U.S. supported right-wing dictatorships in South America.

ANSWER: Operation **Condor** (or Plan **Condor**)

(3) With David Porter, this military figure seized Villahermosa [[vee-yah-ehr-MOH-sah]] from a tiny Mexican garrison, giving the U.S. nominal control over Tabasco. Another expedition headed by this man led to the Peace of Kanagawa, allowing an American embassy to be opened in Shimoda. This naval officer was tasked with ending one nation's period of *sakoku*, propagated by the Tokugawa Shogunate. For the point, name this American commodore who opened the ports of Japan to western trade.

ANSWER: **Matthew C(albraith) Perry**

(4) For a photo taken during this 1968 event, Eddie Adams won a Pulitzer Prize for depicting the execution of Bả Lốp by General Nguyen Ngoc Loan [[NWEN NWAHK LWAHN]]. Operation Pegasus, which broke the siege of the marine military base Khe Sanh, began during this military action. Walter Cronkite declared his lack of faith in the U.S. armed forces to win an overseas war after this coordinated 1968 attack. For the point, name this "Offensive" named for a Vietnamese holiday, a tactical victory for the U.S. which still decreased public support for the Vietnam War.

ANSWER: **Tet** Offensive (prompt on "Vietnam War")

(5) During a Congressional trial, this man supposedly gave a speech while eating raw eggs and drinking brandy as a way to relieve his edema. Using his ironworks in Caledonia as a safehouse, this man and his lover, Lydia Smith, facilitated the escape of Black people on the Underground Railroad. This head of the Ways and Means Committee during the Civil War later introduced the Tenure of Office Act to Congress, which was used to impeach his rival, Andrew Johnson. For the point, name this Pennsylvania Radical Republican.

ANSWER: Thaddeus **Stevens**

(6) This woman's daughter, Susanna Cole, may have survived an attack on her family due to the rarity of her red hair. Wampage [[WAHM-pah-gee]], a chieftain of the Siwanoy [[SEE-wah-noy]] people, adopted a variant of this woman's name after attacking her settlement at Pelham Bay. With her brother-in-law, John Wheelwright, this woman supported the controversial teachings of John Cotton. For the point, name this woman who was exiled from the Massachusetts Bay Colony as a result of the Antinomian Controversy.

ANSWER: Anne **Hutchinson**

(7) Brock Pierce invited this man to a debate, and during a campaign event, this man wore a bulletproof vest and criticized Harriet Tubman for never freeing the slaves. Rocky De La Fuente chose this man as his running mate for the American Independent Party after this man gave up his own campaign with Michelle Tidball. This man came up with the "Democratic Plantation" theory in which welfare is used as a means of compliance. Originally a candidate for president with the "Birthday Party," for the point, who is this rapper and would-be politician?

ANSWER: Kanye **West**

(8) John Stuart negotiated a modification to this decree known as the Treaty of Hard Labour, relinquishing one tribe's claims west of the Allegheny Mountains. Daniel Boone willfully violated this decree while blazing the trail through the Cumberland Gap and settling in modern Kentucky. This edict, a provision of the Treaty of Paris, created the "Indian Reserve" past the Appalachians. For the point, name this "Proclamation" which forbade European settlement of the American Midwest, named for an 18th-century year.

ANSWER: The Royal Proclamation of **1763**

(9) Senator Thomas Hart Benton authored early iterations of these acts, sending his son-in-law, John C. Frémont, to find new western routes. The Kinkaid Amendment, an expansion of these acts, increased the number of hectares one could claim in Nebraska's Sandhills. One of these acts, based on the "Yeoman Farmer" ideal of Jeffersonian Democracy, led George Henry Evans to lobby Congress with the motto "Vote Yourself a Farm." For the point, name these acts which often gave public land to settlers for free if they were willing to live there for a certain amount of time.

ANSWER: **Homestead** Acts (accept **Donation Land** Claim Act before "Kinkaid")

(10) In this case, 26-year-old lawyer Sarah Weddington represented the plaintiff, later compiling her experiences in her book *A Question of Choice*. This challenge to a Texas statute had a companion case challenging a Georgia law filed on the same day called *Doe v. Bolton*. This court case was upheld in the 1993 Supreme Court case *Planned Parenthood v. Casey*. For the point, name this landmark 1973 case with an anonymous plaintiff, which legalized abortion nationwide.

ANSWER: ***Roe v. Wade*** (or *Jane **Roe**, et al. v. Henry Wade, District Attorney of Dallas County*)

(11) This man founded the settlement of Caparra where he lived until he was forced to flee due to a Kalinago raid. As provisional governor of Puerto Rico, this man was granted permission by Nicolás de Ovando to explore the island to evaluate claims made by the Taíno people. A claim by Hernando de Escalante Fontaneda is the likely origin of a legend that this man led an expedition in order to find the Fountain of Youth. For the point, name this Spanish explorer credited with discovering Florida.

ANSWER: Juan **Ponce de León**

(12) This politician organized the Nashville Convention in reaction to the Compromise of 1850, discussing the possibility of Southern secession. This figure and his wife, Floride, orchestrated the Peggy Eaton Affair, ostracizing the title woman for marrying too quickly. A split between Andrew Jackson and this ally of his occurred during the Nullification Crisis after this man's native South Carolina attempted to nullify the Tariff of 1828. For the point, name this member of the "Immortal Trio," with Henry Clay and Daniel Webster.

ANSWER: John C. **Calhoun**

(13) After this event occurred, it was satirically depicted with the words "Business Above All" on a medal created by Karl Goetz. One person involved in this event described it as "a million-ton hammer hitting a steam boiler a hundred feet high." This event was preceded by a similar event involving the *Earl of Lathom*, both of which occurred off the Old Head of Kinsale in Ireland. For the point, in which disaster did SM *U-20* torpedo a British ocean liner, sparking the entry of the United States into World War One?

ANSWER: Sinking of the RMS **Lusitania** (accept descriptive answers of the attack on the **Lusitania**)

(14) This man's plane was next to Fred White's when a Zuni rocket malfunctioned and slammed a Skyhawk plane, causing the 1967 USS *Forrestal* fire. After being implicated as part of the Keating Five, this man fought for stricter campaign finance laws leading to an Act with Russ Feingold in 2002. This man's father was commander of U.S. forces in Vietnam, but this man was still imprisoned and tortured by the North Vietnamese. Barack Obama's opponent in 2008, for the point, who was this Republican senator from Arizona and Vietnam War hero?

ANSWER: John **McCain** III

(15) This activist authored the treatise *Why I Became an IWW* to explain her turn to socialism and supported the refusal of life-saving care for children with severe impairments. In 1938, this woman wrote an open letter to *The New York Times*, chastising the paper for underreporting the mistreatment of people with disabilities in Nazi Germany. This woman dedicated her book, *The Story of My Life*, to inventor Alexander Graham Bell. For the point, name this disability rights advocate who was herself both deaf and blind.

ANSWER: Helen **Keller**

(16) Stephen Simpson, a former clerk at this institution, wrote a series of articles criticizing this institution in the newspaper *Aurora*, which Thomas Jefferson credited for his electoral victory in 1800. The *Second Report on Public Credit* by Alexander Hamilton outlined a plan for the creation of this institution. *McCulloch v. Maryland* concerned the title state's failed attempt to tax this specific institution. For the point, name this financial institution opposed by the Democratic-Republicans and created by Congress in 1791.

ANSWER: First **Bank** of the **United States**

(17) This party drafted a document calling for the abolition of the Pinkerton system. Ignatius Donnelly partially wrote this party's Omaha Platform, which called for the elimination of private banks. With Grover Cleveland and Benjamin Harrison, this party's candidate, James Weaver, evenly split North Dakota's three electoral votes. Along with the Democrats, this left-wing party nominated William Jennings Bryan in 1892 shortly before collapsing. For the point, name this late-19th century agrarian third party.

ANSWER: **Populist** Party (accept **People's** Party)

(18) This case followed the *Harris I* [[ONE]] case, and Theodore Olson and David Boies [[BOYS]] gave oral arguments in this case. An alternative method could not meet the "safe harbor" deadline in this decision. Anthony Kennedy was so incensed in this case that he sent a memo accusing dissenters of "trashing the court." John Stevens and Ruth Bader Ginsburg dissented in this decision on Equal Protection grounds. This case centered on "optical scanner" and "punch card" voting systems. For the point, name this 2000 case which ended a recount in Florida.

ANSWER: **Bush v. Gore** (accept *George W. Bush* and *Richard Cheney, Petitioners v. Albert Gore, Jr. and Joseph Lieberman, et al.*)

(19) Ralph Lane was forced to abandon his colony at this location due to the delay of Richard Grenville's supply mission. A fleet that established a colony at this location had earlier burned the town of Aquascogoc [[ah-KWAH-skoh-gohk]] in search of a missing silver cup. After returning to this location, John White discovered the word "CROATOAN" carved into a palisade. For the point, name this island, the site of a colony founded by Sir Walter Raleigh which mysteriously disappeared.

ANSWER: **Roanoke** Island

(20) During this presidential election year, Conservative Democrats used the Mississippi Plan orchestrated by the paramilitary Red Shirts to suppress the Black vote. One candidate in this election year, a former governor of New York, ran on an anti-corruption platform after the indiscretions of the Grant administration. A "corrupt bargain" supposedly occurred during this election year which pulled Union soldiers from the South, effectively ending Reconstruction. For the point, name this year of an electoral victory for Rutherford B. Hayes over Samuel Tilden.

ANSWER: **1876**

(21) In the Supreme Court, the first case concerning this right was 1990's *Cruzan v. Director, Missouri Department of Health*. Terri Schiavo's [[SHAI-vohs]] husband, Michael, argued for this right, and in Oregon, this right was approved in Measure 16, though it was not protected by the Due Process Clause in *Washington v. Glucksberg*. Often cited by Dr. Jack Kevorkian to defend his actions, for the point, what is this right which can involve assisted suicide?

ANSWER: Right **to Die** (accept descriptive answers)

(22) Bill McCoy participated in this activity, traveling between the Bahamas and southern Florida by boat. Under the Increased Penalties Act, an addendum to the Volstead Act, this activity's maximum penalty was a \$10,000 fine or five years imprisonment. The passage of the 21st Amendment undercut practitioners of this activity, but this activity still occurs in states like Virginia and Tennessee today. For the point, name this activity involving the production, distribution, and sale of illegal alcohol.

ANSWER: **Bootlegging** (or **rum-running**; accept descriptions similar to "Illegally distributing **alcohol**" before mentioned; do not accept "moonshining")

(23) Edmond-Charles Genêt [[zhuh-NAY]] publicly compared this man to a French aristocrat in an attempt to bolster the electoral prospects of George Clinton. Under the name "Publius," this man published "The Utility of the Union as a Safeguard Against Domestic Faction and Insurrection," also known as *Federalist No. 10*. As president, this man repealed the Embargo Act he once promoted and later led the U.S. in a war ended by the Treaty of Ghent. For the point, name this Virginia politician and fourth president of the United States.

ANSWER: James **Madison**

(24) One holder of this position, also a convicted felon, is the namesake of a rule that only allows bills supported by a majority of Republicans to see a full vote. That person who held this position from 1999 to 2007 was Dennis Hastert. After the 1994 midterm elections, Newt Gingrich became the first Republican in forty years to hold this position. A day after Pope Francis addressed Congress, John Boehner [[BAY-ner]] resigned this position and was succeeded by Paul Ryan. For the point, name this position assumed for the second time in 2019 by Nancy Pelosi.

ANSWER: **Speaker** of the United States **House** of Representatives (accept **House Speaker**)

(25) A pioneer nicknamed for these animals, Ellen Watson, was lynched alongside her husband in Wyoming during the Johnson County War. Confederate leader Wade Hampton led horsemen in a 100-mile raid to capture these animals in Union territory during the Siege of Petersburg. The use of barbed wire to contain these animals in the American West led to the Fence Cutting Wars, an attempt by settlers to return to the "Open Range" period. For the point, name this type of livestock which can produce milk as well as beef.

ANSWER: **Cattle** (accept **Cows**; accept **Bulls**)

(26) This battle occurred simultaneously with an attempt to seize the Aleutian Islands to draw some of the U.S. Pacific Fleet away to the north. The loss of the light carrier *Shoho* at the Battle of the Coral Sea weakened the capacity of the Combined Fleet to execute Admiral Yamamoto's plan at this battle. Cryptanalysts broke the Japanese code prior to this battle, allowing Chester Nimitz to move all available forces to the mid-Pacific. For the point, name this "Turning Point of the Pacific Theatre," a 1942 naval battle in a namesake atoll.

ANSWER: Battle of **Midway** (accept Operation **MI**)

(27) This man refused to acknowledge that abolitionist John Pierre was his illegitimate son with his East Indian servant, Mary Emmons. Joseph Alston, a future governor of South Carolina, married this man's daughter, Theodosia, but was widowed when she mysteriously disappeared aboard the *Patriot*. This man married Theodosia Prevost who had previously been married to a British officer. For the point, name this senator from New York who served from 1801 to 1805 as the third vice president of the United States.

ANSWER: Aaron **Burr**

(28) In an effort to regulate this industry, the Department of Commerce passed General Order 40 which established the Clear Channel, Regional, and Local designations. It isn't television, but a 1943 court case concerning this technology and the FCC's ability to regulate it forced NBC to sell off a subsidiary, which became ABC. Franklin D. Roosevelt delivered his "Fireside Chats" through this medium. For the point, name this wireless communication method, the first transmitters of which were developed by Guglielmo Marconi.

ANSWER: **Radio**

(29) Captain James C. Neill left to recruit reinforcements before this battle, but the mostly volunteer militia rejected his replacement. This battle is said to have caused the "Runaway Scrape," and the forces of James Fannin, who tried to join the losing side of this battle, were later massacred at Goliad. The co-commanders of the defense at this battle were William B. Travis and James Bowie. For the point, name this 1836 battle of the Texas Revolution, which occurred at a namesake fort which was built as a Spanish mission near San Antonio de Béxar [[BEH-har]].

ANSWER: Battle of the **Alamo**

(30) Serving as this man's Ambassador to the U.N., Andrew Young successfully negotiated an end to the Rhodesian Bush War, which paved the way for the founding of Zimbabwe. With strongman Omar Torrijos, this president agreed to return ownership of the Panama Canal to Panama on the last day of 1999. This president authorized Operation Eagle Claw, a failed attempt to end the Iran Hostage Crisis. For the point, name this U.S. president and former governor of Georgia who defeated Gerald Ford in the Election of 1976.

ANSWER: Jimmy **Carter**

Extra Question

(1) Part of this state was ceded in the Treaty of Hellgate, and a mining company jointly named for Boston and this state was formed in 1887 and changed its name in 1899 after this state's town of Anaconda. In 1918, that company built the tallest chimney at that point in history in this state which remains the tallest masonry structure in the world. One of this state's Copper Kings, William A. Clark, moved west for this state's 1863 gold rush and invested in the Butte [[BYOOT]] Mines. For the point, name this state which joined the Union in 1889.

ANSWER: **Montana** (accept Boston and **Montana** Consolidated Copper and Silver Mining Company)