

National History Bee – Finals (IS)

Regulation Tossups

(1) **The first of these laws required residence in the country for 14 years before receiving citizenship, but was repealed four years after its passage. These laws were used to justify Japanese (+) internment and the deportation of suspected gang members. These laws, passed during the Quasi-War, were criticized by the (*) Democratic-Republican Party. For the points, name these controversial national security laws enacted under John Adams.**

ANSWER: **Alien and Sedition** Acts (anti-prompt on "Naturalization," "Alien Friends," "Alien Enemies," or "Sedition" alone)

(2) **In a 1929 speech to the League of Nations, this man proposed the creation of a federal union of European countries. With Gustav Stresemann, this person was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize (+) in 1926 for his work negotiating the Locarno Treaties. This prime minister of France (*) signed a treaty that ostensibly "banned" war. For the points, name this man who co-signed a pact with Frank B. Kellogg.**

ANSWER: Aristide **Briand** (or Aristide Pierre Henri **Briand**; accept Kellogg-**Briand** Pact)

(3) **This leader instituted the Lex Cornelia Majestatis to remove rivals, and he gained his biggest rival after being chosen to campaign against Mithridates. (+) This man claimed to see "many Mariuses" in a young Caesar, and he reformed the *cursus honorum* while holding the office of perpetual (*) dictator before his 79 B.C.E. retirement. For the points, name this general of the late Roman Republic who was first to revive the dictatorship.**

ANSWER: **Sulla** (or Lucius Cornelius **Sulla** Felix)

(4) **Tupac was the son of a ruler of this empire, who expanded it via a wide network of roads and rope bridges. That ruler, (+) Pachacuti, formed this empire out of the Chieftdom of Cusco. Led by a Sapa named Atahualpa, (*) for the points, what was this South American Empire which was based out of Peru?**

ANSWER: **Inca** (or **Incan** Empire; accept **Tawantinsuyu**; accept **Realm of the Four Parts**)

(5) **After being spurned by Glaucus, this person transformed Scylla into a monster. Elpenor died after drunkenly falling off the roof of this person's home on the island of (+) Aeaea [[ay-AY-uh]]. One man became immune to this person's powers after he was given the herb (*) moly by Hermes. For the points, name this sorceress who turns Odysseus' crew into pigs.**

ANSWER: **Circe**

(6) **This ruler's grandfather, Egbert, defeated a combined Cornish and Danish force at Hingston Down. According to one legend, this ruler was scolded by a peasant woman for letting cakes burn on her skillet. This monarch defeated (+) Guthrum's Great Heathen Army at the Battle of Edington and worked out a settlement with the Danelaw.** (*) For the points, name this only "Great" ruler of England.

ANSWER: **Alfred** the Great (or **Ælfræd**)

(7) **In this country, Francis de Groot attempted to cut a ribbon for a bridge opening on horseback. Eric Campbell led this country's fascist New Guard, which opposed (+) Jack Lang. This country was led by Robert Menzies, and, in 1942, this country's city of (*) Darwin was attacked by Japan. For the points, name this Oceanic country which fought offensives around Rabaul in nearby New Guinea.**

ANSWER: Commonwealth of **Australia**

(8) **Joseph Cline wrote a memoir of this event titled *When the Heavens Frowned*. Henry Robert, who wrote *Robert's Rules of Order*, built a structure to prevent this event from happening again. Over 8,000 people died in this (+) meteorological event which crushed the "Wall Street of the Southwest."** (*) For the points, name this deadliest hurricane in American history, which smashed a Texas town in 1900.

ANSWER: **Galveston** hurricane (accept **1900** hurricane before "1900" is mentioned)

(9) **This leader's father, Arthur, served as governor-general of the Philippines before William Howard Taft. This general held the title "Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers" from 1945 to 1951, and earlier, he was forced to flee one country after retreating to (+) Bataan, stating "I shall return." Later, this man oversaw the occupation of Japan following World War Two.** (*) For the points, name this American general who commanded the army during the Pacific Campaign.

ANSWER: Douglas **MacArthur**

(10) **A 1993 revision of this program required states to implement policies designed to recover expenditures from the estates of deceased beneficiaries. This program was signed into law by (+) Lyndon B. Johnson, and the congressional bill that created this program was introduced by Wilbur Mills. The Affordable Care (*) Act significantly expanded, for the points, what federal program that assists impoverished people and is not to be confused with Medicare?**

ANSWER: **Medicaid** (do NOT accept "Medicare")

(11) **This organization offered to help the Haitian government combat gang violence. The Chechen Kadyrovites attempted to attack this organization in Rostov. After winning the Battle of Bakhmut, (+) this paramilitary's leader accused the Ministry of Defense, led by Sergei Shoigu, of shelling its positions.** (*) For the points, name this Russian paramilitary group formerly led by Yevgeny Prigozhin.

ANSWER: **Wagner** Group (or PMC **Wagner**)

(12) **A princess of this place named Andromeda was nearly sacrificed by Cassiopeia to the sea monster Cetus but was rescued by Perseus. This place's name references a myth (+) that its people have dark skin due to being burned by Phaeton's chariot. (*)** For the points, name this region from Greek myth that shares its name with a modern country on the Horn of Africa.

ANSWER: **Aethiopia** (or **Ethiopia**; prompt on "Africa" before read)

(13) **In a poem addressed to this leader, one woman envisioned a "Celestial choir! enthron'd in realms of light." That poem referred to this man as "His Excellency," while another author, Parson (+) Weems, wrote the first biography of this leader, describing how he could not "tell a lie" after (*) chopping down a cherry tree. For the points, name this man about whom several legends were written, the first president of the United States.**

ANSWER: George **Washington**

(14) **In a Sri Lankan tradition, this ruler executed numerous monks after the Uposatha ceremony was not held for seven years. This monarch hired the executioner Chandagirika to staff a prison dubbed this man's namesake (+) "Hell." This ruler's son Mahinda became a monk, and this ruler's violent actions in Kalinga resulted in his (*) conversion to Buddhism. For the points, name this Indian monarch, the most powerful ruler of the Mauryan Empire.**

ANSWER: **Ashoka** Maurya (or **Ashoka** the Great)

(15) **This person issued an unauthorized emancipation edict after being given command of the Department of the West. Kit Carson served alongside this person during conflicts with (+) Native Americans in California. This person lost a presidential election which saw vote-splitting with the Know Nothing Party of Millard Fillmore. (*)** For the points, name this American explorer of French-Canadian descent, the first Republican presidential nominee, who lost to James Buchanan in 1856.

ANSWER: John C(harles) **Frémont**

(16) **A treaty signed in this city in the province of Valladolid would later be ratified in Setubal. That agreement named for this city established a meridian off the coast of (+) Cape Verde. A 1494 agreement named for this city resulted in the division of lands discovered in the (*) New World. For the points, name this city, the namesake of a treaty between the Spanish and Portuguese Empires.**

ANSWER: **Tordesillas** (accept Treaty of **Tordesillas**)

(17) **This man converted a white man, Ethelred T. Brantley, after telling him to "cease from his wickedness." Novelist William Styron won a 1968 Pulitzer Prize for his first-person account detailing the (+) Confessions of this man. The original confessions of this man were published by contemporary white lawyer Thomas Ruffin Gray. An 1831 (*) rebellion in Southampton County, Virginia was led by, for the points, what enslaved person?**

ANSWER: Nat **Turner** (accept *The Confessions of Nat Turner*)

(18) **One woman associated with this philosophical movement wrote *The Ethics of Ambiguity* and a seminal text of modern feminism, *The Second Sex*. That woman was also close friends with a Frenchman who wrote (+) *Being and Nothingness* and described this philosophy as “a Humanism” in another book. Jean-Paul Sartre was a leader of (*) for the points, what popular school of philosophy which focuses primarily on the human subject in an absurd universe.**

ANSWER: **Existentialism**

(19) **One of these events in a certain city led to the heart attack of King Wenceslaus the Fourth and the start of the Hussite Wars. A later one of these events in that same (+) city sparked the 30 Years War when Catholic emissaries were (*) tossed into a dung heap. For the points, name these of events, a number of which happened in Prague and involved people being thrown out of windows.**

ANSWER: **defenestrations** (accept being **thrown out** of a **window** before mentioned; accept any **Defenestration of Prague**)

(20) **This leader ordered assassination attempts against the Mirabal sisters. This leader was known for inviting baseball players such as Satchel Paige to play for his country. Pico (+) Duarte was renamed after this leader, who ordered the Parsley massacre against the Haitian community. The city of (*) Santo Domingo was renamed after, for the points, what dictator of the Dominican Republic between 1930 and 1961?**

ANSWER: Rafael **Trujillo** [[troo-HEE-yoh]] (or Rafael Leónidas **Trujillo** Molina)

(21) **This company’s earliest name was “Primal Graphics,” which included abbreviations of two of its co-founders. Chris Malachowsky and Curtis Priem helped form this company with Taiwanese-American engineer Jensen (+) Huang. This company overtook Microsoft for a single day in 2024 as the most valuable company in the world thanks to the (*) AI boom. For the points, name this American tech corporation originally known for its GPUs for video game graphics.**

ANSWER: **Nvidia** Corporation

(22) **During this gathering, Cardinal Reginald Pole and Giovanni del Monte served as papal legates. This assembly, convened by Pope Paul the Third, affirmed transubstantiation (+) and the seven sacraments while rejecting the doctrine of *sola fide*. Meeting in three separate periods over 18 years, this council issued the Tridentine Creed. (*) For the points, name this ecumenical council which met in a city of northern Italy between 1545 and 1563, launching the Counter-Reformation.**

ANSWER: **Council of Trent** (or **Tridentine Council**; or **Concilium Tridentinum**)

(23) **In a Clifford Berryman cartoon, this law is labeled a “tonic.” while Pat Harrison and John Nance Garner look on as alternate doctors. This law’s second namesake was a representative from Oregon, while its first namesake also served as one of the (+) Twelve Apostles of the Mormon Church. This law was largely reversed by the 1934 Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act. (*) For the points, name this 1930 tariff credited with worsening the effects of the Great Depression.**

ANSWER: **Smoot-Hawley** Tariff Act (accept **Tariff Act of 1930** before “1930” is mentioned; prompt on partial answers)

(24) **In a coup, this ruler ended the Hundred Days' Reform by executing the "Six Gentlemen of Wuxu." This woman was a concubine for the Xianfeng [[SHEEN-feng]] Emperor (+) and elevated the Guangxu [[GWANG-shu]] Emperor after the death of the Tongzhi Emperor. (*)** For the points, name this long-ruling Manchu regent who governed Qing [[CHING]] Dynasty China as a dowager empress.

ANSWER: Cixi (accept Xingzhen)

(25) **This man theorized that one feature had its source at Lake Bangweulu, though he actually discovered Lake Malawi. This missionary discovered Victoria Falls, which he named for his queen. This explorer died in present-day (+) Zambia searching for the source of the Nile, after which his heart was buried under a mvule tree. (*)** For the points, name this Scottish explorer and missionary who extensively mapped central Africa and who Henry Morton Stanley "presumed" to find.

ANSWER: David Livingstone

(26) **A Tory government official accused this Whig party member of "venality and corruption" and imprisoned him in the Tower of London for six months. This politician sorted out the South Sea (+) Bubble as first lord of the treasury and leader of the House of Commons. (*)** King George the Second gifted Ten Downing Street to, for the points, which leader who is considered Great Britain's first prime minister?

ANSWER: Robert Walpole, First Earl of Oxford

(27) **In an election in this year, two Supreme Court justices ran for president, including David Davis on the Reform-Labor ticket. In this election, the Liberal Republican Party permanently split from the Republicans. (+) Susan B. Anthony was fined 100 dollars for illegally voting during this year in which Horace Greeley was defeated. (*)** For the points, name this election in which incumbent Ulysses S. Grant coasted to an easy re-election.

ANSWER: Election of 1872

(28) **After a series of initial successes, this leader's army was ultimately defeated at the Battle of Calderón Bridge. The overthrow of José de Iturrigaray inspired this leader to give a speech on September 16 (+) in support of Ferdinand the Seventh over a group of Spaniards. That speech by this leader is thought to have begun the independence movement in (*) Mexico. For the points, name this priest and revolutionary who gave the "Cry of Dolores."**

ANSWER: Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla

(29) **This agreement resolved disputes over Mesilla Valley land claims. This agreement added nearly 30,000 square miles of land south of the (+) Gila River. This agreement extended U.S. territory into present-day southern (*) Arizona and southwestern New Mexico. For the points, name this 1854 land acquisition named for an American diplomat.**

ANSWER: Gadsden Purchase

(30) **Soapstone bird figures found at this site became national symbols. Europeans falsely attributed this site's construction to Phoenicians, or the Queen of Sheba. Extensive trade networks connected this site to the Indian Ocean. (+)** as evidenced by Persian and Chinese artifacts found here. This site flourished between the 11th-15th centuries under the (*) Shona people near Masvingo. For the points, name this medieval stone city that lends its name to an African nation governed from Harare.

ANSWER: **Great Zimbabwe**

Extra Questions

(1) **The end of this government included periods of rule by Kurt von Schleicher and Franz von Papen, and this government's presidents were (+)** Friedrich Ebert and Paul von Hindenburg, the latter of whom appointed (*) Adolf Hitler as chancellor. For the points, name this German government which existed between 1918 to 1933, until the Nazis [[NAT-zees]] took power.

ANSWER: **Weimar** Republic (or **German** Reich; or **German** Republic; do NOT accept "First Reich" or "Second Reich" or "Third Reich"; prompt on "Germany")

(2) **This government's founder won the Battle of Sekigahara and established his capital at Edo. This regime implemented the sakoku (+)** isolation policy and maintained a rigid social hierarchy with the samurai at the top. This government fell during the (*) Meiji Restoration, a few years after Commodore Perry's "black ships" arrived. For the points, name this final Japanese shogunate, which ruled from 1603 to 1868.

ANSWER: **Tokugawa** Shogunate (prompt on "Japan")

(3) **In 1787, this man wrote an essay called "General Introduction," in which he asked the reader to use reason when judging future essays. This Caribbean-born man was seen as a supporter of elective (+)** monarchy, though he rejected the term. In an 1804 gubernatorial election, this man supported the eventual victor Morgan Lewis, leading to his murder by Lewis's opponent. (*) For the points, name this staunch Federalist who died in Weehawken in a duel with Aaron Burr.

ANSWER: Alexander **Hamilton**