

National History Bee – Finals (MS)

Regulation Tossups

(1) The first of these laws forced foreigners to reside in the country for 14 years before receiving citizenship, but was repealed four years following its passage. Two of these four laws expired in 2000. (+) but the last is still in effect in 2025, and 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) This man resigned one position after losing a game of golf to David Lloyd George at the 1922 Cannes Conference. In a 1929 speech to the League of Nations, this man proposed the creation of a federal union of European countries. (+) and this man, with Gustav Stresemann, was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1926 for his work negotiating the Locarno Treaties. (*) For the points, name this man who served as the Prime Minister of France for eleven terms and signed a treaty which ostensibly "banned" war with Frank B. Kellogg.

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

(3) This politician earned the Grass Crown after besieging Nola. 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 BC retirement. For the points, who was this general of the late Roman Republic who was first to revive the dictatorship?

ANSWER: Sulla (or Lucius Cornelius Sulla Felix)

(4) This ruler's name means "earth-shaker" or "he who overturns space and time." After defeating the Chancas, this leader reorganized his empire into four quarters or "suyus" and established a system of tribute called (+) mit'a. This ruler's son Tupac expanded the empire he built, and he ordered the creation of agricultural terraces on mountains and established a network of (*) roads spanning thousands of miles. For the points, name this ninth Sapa Inca who transformed a small regional state into the vast Inca Empire.

ANSWER: Pachacuti

(5) **In the *Argonautica*, Jason and Medea seek out this person in order to be purified for the murder of Absyrtus. After being spurned by Glaucus, this person transformed (+) Scylla into a monster, and Elpenor died after drunkenly falling off the roof of this person's home on the island of Aeaea [[ay-AY-uh]]. One man becomes immune to this person's powers after he is 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, and, 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) **A government in this country was removed from power by Philip Game. Eric Campbell led this country's fascist New Guard, which opposed (+) Jack Lang, and one of its members named Francis de Groot attempted to cut a ribbon for a bridge opening. 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*, in which he controversially claimed that a certain type of defense was unnecessary. 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 (or **1900** Hurricane before "1900" is said)

(9) **This man appointed George Malcolm to the Supreme Court and collaborated with Paul V. McNutt during World War Two. This man was his country's non-voting resident (+) commissioner in the U.S. House of Representatives from 1909 to 1916, and this man authorized a \$500,000 check for Douglas MacArthur from his country's coffers shortly before fleeing on a submarine. (*) For the points, identify this man who served from 1935 to 1944 after winning the first national presidential election in the Philippines.**

ANSWER: Manuel **Quezon** (or Manuel Luis **Quezon** y Molina; accept **MLQ**)

(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 to assist impoverished people, that is not to be confused with Medicare?**

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

(11) **This organization's founding was influenced by Dmitry Utkin of the GRU Spetsnaz and drew its name from his call sign. This organization offered to help the Haitian government combat gang violence, and 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) **The Olympian gods feast in this place in the Iliad when Thetis seeks an audience with Zeus. A princess of this place named Andromeda (+)** was nearly sacrificed by Casseopia 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) **This author remarked, "Hail, happy saint, on thine immortal throne," to open a poem centering on the death of the minister George Whitefield. This poet envisioned a "Celestial choir! enthron'd in realms of light" in a poem addressed (+)** "To His Excellency, George Washington." The line "'Twas mercy brought me from my Pagan land" opens a poem by this author addressing the slave (*) trade. For the points, name this colonial African-American poet who wrote "On Being Brought from Africa to America."

ANSWER: Phillis **Wheatley**

(14) **In a Sri Lankan tradition, this ruler executed numerous monks after the Uposatha ceremony was not held for seven years. The ancient Stupa of Sanchi was commissioned by this monarch, who earlier 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 agreement included a provision for moving mail and goods across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and this treaty resolved disputes over Mesilla Valley land claims. This treaty added nearly 30,000 square miles of land south of the (+)** Gila River, and this agreement, which was finalized for 10 million dollars with the Mexican government, 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 (accept La **Mesilla** sale or Treaty of **Mesilla** or Venta de La **Mesilla** before "Mesilla")

(16) **Though not Pamplona, this city has historically hosted the Toro de la Vega festival in which a bull is chased by hundreds of lancers. A treaty signed in this city in the province of Valladolid would later be (+) ratified in Setubal and resulted in the establishment of a meridian off the coast of Cape Verde. That 1494 agreement resulted in the division of lands discovered in the (*) New World. For the points, name this city that was the site of the signing 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,” and this man’s enslaved followers referred to him as “the Prophet.” Novelist William Styron won a 1968 Pulitzer Prize for his first-person account detailing the (+) confessions of this man, but his original confessions 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**

(18) **This philosopher rejected Dostoevsky’s idea that “if God is dead everything is permitted,” arguing that without God, humans would be totally responsible for their actions. This woman analyzed the “serious man,” the “nihilist,” (+) and the “adventurer” and wrote that “man’s freedom can only be achieved through the freedom of others” in her work “The Ethics of Ambiguity”. (*) For the points, name this French philosopher and confidante of Jean-Paul Sartre who wrote seminal feminist text *The Second Sex*.**

ANSWER: Simone de **Beauvoir**

(19) **Due to one of these events during the Cultural Revolution, Deng Pufang became a paraplegic. 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 Thirty Years War when Catholic emissaries were (*) tossed into a dung heap. For the points, name these kind of events, a number of which happened in Prague, that involve people being thrown out of windows.**

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

(20) **This man ordered an assassination attempt against Venezuelan president Rómulo Betancourt, as well as the Mirabal sisters. This man was known for inviting baseball players such as Satchel Paige to play for his country, and Pico (+) Duarte was renamed after him. This man ordered the Parsley massacre against the Haitian community, and the city of (*) Santo Domingo was renamed for him. For the points, name this authoritarian who served as the dictator of the Dominican Republic between 1930 and 1961.**

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

(21) This company's founder was originally the head of CoreWare at LSI Logic, and its 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 demand from the (*) AI boom. For the points, name this American tech corporation originally known for its GPUs for video game graphics.

ANSWER: Nvidia Corporation

(22) Cardinal Reginald Pole and Giovanni del Monte, who later became Pope Julius the Third, served as papal legates during this gathering. 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 northern Italian city 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 are looking 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, while also serving as a Senator from Utah. 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 "tariff" is read; prompt on partial answers)

(24) This leader allowed Katharine Carl to paint her portrait for the St. Louis World's Fair at the request of the wife of ambassador Edwin Conger. 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 the Nile's source was Lake Bangweulu, though he actually discovered Lake Malawi. This missionary discovered Victoria Falls, which he named for his queen, and fought against the (+) Arab slave trade in East Africa. This explorer died in present-day Zambia searching for the source of the Nile, after which his (*) heart was buried under a mvula 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) **This man arranged the acquittal of former first minister Robert Harley after initially endorsing his impeachment. A Tory government accused this Whig of “venality and corruption” and imprisoned him in the Tower of London (+) for six months. This man sorted out the South Sea Bubble in his role as First Lord of the Treasury and Leader of the House of Commons. (*) King George the Second gifted 10 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) **An election in this year saw two Supreme Court justices run for president, including David Davis on the Reform-Labor ticket. In this election, the Liberal Republican Party permanently split from the Republicans. (+) That election in this year saw Susan B. Anthony fined 100 dollars for illegally voting. This election was lost by Horace (*) Greeley, who died before the inauguration. For the points, name this election in which incumbent Ulysses S. Grant coasted to an easy re-election.**

ANSWER: election of **1872**

(28) **At his execution, this man declared, “I shall be remembered forever, you all will soon be forgotten”. After a series of initial successes, this man's army was ultimately defeated at the Battle of Calderón Bridge. (+) The overthrow of José de Iturrigaray inspired this man to give a speech on September 16 in support of Ferdinand the Seventh over a group of Spaniards. That speech by this man is thought to have begun the independence movement in (*) Mexico. For the points, name this man who gave the "Cry of Dolores".**

ANSWER: Miguel **Hidalgo** y Costilla

(29) **This man issued an unauthorized emancipation edict after he was given command of the Department of the West, although it was later revoked after pressure from Abraham Lincoln. Kit Carson served alongside this man during his conflicts with (+) Native Americans in California, and this man 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. **Frémont**

(30) **This site's conical tower stands 30 feet high within its "Western Enclosure." Soapstone bird figures found here became national symbols, and Europeans falsely attributed its construction to Phoenicians or the (+) Queen of Sheba. Extensive trade networks connected this site to the Indian Ocean, 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.**

ANSWER: **Great Zimbabwe**

Extra Questions

(1) **The Barmat scandal affected presidential elections for this government, and doctors diagnosed patients with “zero stroke” due to hyperinflation under this government. 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 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 enforced the sankin-kotai system and confined Dutch traders to Dejima island. This regime's founder won at Sekigahara and established his capital at Edo. (+) This regime implemented the sakoku isolation policy and maintained a rigid social hierarchy with 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 promoted opposition to France, and he 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 following an incident in Weehawken.**

ANSWER: Alexander **Hamilton**