**International History Bowl**

**2014-2015 Beta Set**

**HIGH SCHOOL BOWL ROUND 3**

**First Quarter**

1. This language is closely related to Asturian, and it is often considered to have the second highest number of native speakers of any language. Its early works include Don Quixote (**pr. kee-HOE-tay**) and it can be studied at branches of the Cervantes Institute. For 10 points, name this language which is the most widely spoken in Latin America and which developed originally near Madrid.

ANSWER: **Spanish**

2. This country celebrates a December 5 holiday honoring the birthday of its king, who has ruled since 1946 as a member of the Chakri Dynasty. Many vacationing Europeans were killed in this Asian country’s resort of Phuket in 2004. For 10 points, name this country which has suffered fifteen military coups in the last seventy years in Bangkok.

ANSWER: **Thailand**

3. A painting by this man was ordered defaced by the Council of Trent, leading to the man who altered his work being known as "The Breeches-Painter." Daniele da Volterra added loincloths to cover the nudity in this man's *The Last Judgment*. For 10 points, name this painter who worked lying on his back on a scaffold to decorate the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel.

ANSWER: **Michelangelo** [or Michelangelo di Lodovico **Buonarroti** Simoni]

4. An attempt to fly this country's flag at an American school here led to the "Martyrs' Day" riot. This country's dictator Omar Torrijos (**pr.** **toh-REE-hoce**) signed a treaty with Jimmy Carter that gave this country control over a formerly extraterritorial "zone." For 10 points, name this country which the U.S. encouraged to declare independence from Colombia in order to build a canal.
ANSWER: **Panama**

5. George Taylor opened a mill to produce this good in a way that satisfied Quakers affiliated with the Free Produce Movement. Slaves in tobacco fields dreaded being "sold down the river" to work with this good. For 10 points, name this good produced in the Deep South, which became economically feasible again after Eli Whitney invented its "gin."

ANSWER: **cotton**

6. In the 1970s, this character was portrayed by Bill Bixby and by Lou Ferrigno. This character has been played on film by three actors since 2003: Eric Bana, Edward Norton, and Mark Ruffalo, who appears as this character in *The Avengers*. For 10 points, name this large, green, angry Marvel Comics character.

ANSWER: The Incredible **Hulk**

7. Near the end of this decade, the Mayerling scandal erupted. During this decade, Chinese Gordon was killed fighting the Mahdi in Sudan. The rules for colonialism were set out at the Berlin Conference during this decade. For 10 points, identify this decade in which Queen Victoria celebrated the Golden Jubilee of her 1837 accession to the throne.

ANSWER: **1880**s

8. This man secured recognition of independence at the Treaty of Lausanne, which ended the deportation of his country's Greek minority. This founder of the Republican People's Party banned the wearing of fezzes and introduced the Latin alphabet as part of the "Six Arrows" platform. For 10 points, name this founder of modern secular Turkey.

ANSWER: Mustafa **Kemal** [or Mustafa Kemal **Ataturk**]

9. When it became apparent that this event had failed, a disgusted Erich Ludendorff simply walked away, leading its main organizer to be sentenced to the Landsberg Prison, where *Mein Kampf* was written. For 10 points, name this failed 1923 attempt by Adolf Hitler to seize power in Germany by leading an uprising at a Munich drinking venue.

ANSWER: **Beer Hall Putsch**

10. This man said he planned to use a Kärcher pressure-washer to "clean out" suburbs. In 2014, this former leader of the UMP was questioned by police for alleged corruption in a judicial appointment in Monaco. He lost a close re-election bid in 2012 to his left-wing rival François Hollande (**pr. frah-SWAH oh-LAHND**). For 10 points, name this former President of France.

ANSWER: Nicolas **Sarkozy**

**International History Bowl**

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**Second Quarter**

1. This politician purged opponents in the "Anti-Rightist Campaign" after encouraging dissenters to identify themselves in the Hundred Flowers movement. Following news of the Secret Speech, this politician led his country away from Nikita Khrushchev's Soviet Union in the late 1950s. For 10 points, name this Long March leader and longtime "chairman" of Communist China.

ANSWER: **Mao** Zedong [or **Mao** Tse-tung]

BONUS: What late 1950s program championed by Mao involved producing steel in backyard furnaces in a disastrous attempt to overtake Soviet and American industrial capacity?

ANSWER: **Great Leap Forward**

2. This man wrote the Heiligenstadt Testament in his last days and wrote his sixth symphony while inspired by the area surrounding Vienna. He originally dedicated his third symphony to Napoleon while the first four notes of his fifth symphony are said to represent fate knocking at the door. For ten points, name this German composer who went deaf in the course of writing nine symphonies.
ANSWER: Ludwig van **Beethoven**

BONUS: Beethoven’s hometown was what former capital of West Germany?

ANSWER: **Bonn**

3. In this sport, the Hershey Bears have won eleven Calder Cups. In 2014, Metallurg Magnitogorsk won the Gagarin Cup as champion of a prominent European league for this sport. The top league in this sport awards the Hart Trophy to its MVP and the Conn Smythe Trophy to the best playoff performer. For 10 points, name this sport whose champion receives the Stanley Cup.

ANSWER: ice **hockey**

BONUS: Which country won the men’s hockey gold medal at Sochi in 2014, defending their title from Vancouver in 2010?

ANSWER: **Canada**

4. William Jopling wrote the standard textbook on this disease. The Greek island of Spinalonga once housed people with this disease, who were treated by Marianne Cope and "Father Damien" on Molokai in Hawaii. For 10 points, name this disease whose causative agent was identified in 1873 by Gerhard Hansen, and whose sufferers were once isolated into namesake "colonies."

ANSWER: **leprosy** [or **Hansen's Disease** until "Hansen" is read]

BONUS: In 1950, William Jopling established a leprosy hospital named after what river in the Middle East, in which lepers were instructed to bathe in the Bible?

ANSWER: **Jordan** River

5. This man’s government organized the Congress of People’s Deputies and signed the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty. He introduced economic restructuring known as "perestroika" (**pr.** **peh-rez-TROY-kuh**) and government transparency called "glasnost". For 10 points, name this rival of Boris Yeltsin who was the final leader of the Soviet Union.

ANSWER: Mikhail **Gorbachev** [Mikhail Sergeyevich **Gorbachev**]

BONUS: Gorbachev was called on to tear down the Berlin Wall in a speech by which American president in the 1980’s?

ANSWER: Ronald **Reagan**

6. Following this battle, Locris and Phocia (**pr. FOH-see-uh**) "Medized" (**pr. MEED-eyzd**). This battle ended after Ephialtes (**pr. eph-FYE-ull-TEEZ**) showed the "goat path" to the winning force, commanded by Xerxes (**pr. ZERK-seez**). For 10 points, name this 480 BC battle in which Leonidas (**pr. LEE-oh-NYE-duss**) led three hundred Spartans in holding a pass for three days against Persia.

ANSWER: Battle of **Thermopylae**

BONUS: Also present at Thermopylae were troops from what city, which used the Sacred Band to come to prominence in the fourth century BC and was the legendary home of Oedipus (**pr.** **ED-uh-puss**)?

ANSWER: **Thebes**

7. This man collected scrapbooks filled with pictures of Condoleeza Rice, and he once set up a tent near the United Nations where he resided with his "Amazonian Guard." He was killed near Sirte (**pr. SUR-tay**) in October 2011 following his overthrow in the Arab Spring. For 10 points, identify this nemesis of Ronald Reagan who was the forty-year dictator of Libya.

ANSWER: Muammar **Gadaffi**

BONUS: Several of Gadaffi's family members were injured by a U.S. bombing raid in 1986 following the Libyan government's assault on a disco in what city, previously the site of a 1948 "airlift?"

ANSWER: West **Berlin**

8. These two countries established their border in 1689 with the Treaty of Nerchinsk, which ended a brief conflict in the Amur River region. These two countries share a border in between Mongolia and Kazakhstan. For 10 points, name these two geographically largest countries in Asia.

ANSWER: **Russia** and **China** [order not important but do not accept or prompt if only one answer is given]

BONUS: What Soviet leader's "Secret Speech" denouncing Stalinism was the turning point in the Sino-Soviet split of the 1950s?

ANSWER: Nikita **Khrushchev** [Nikita Sergeyevich **Khrushchev**]

**International History Bowl**

**2014-2015 Beta Set Round 3**

**Third Quarter**

THIRTY YEARS WAR

During the Thirty Years War, who or what was the…

1. Increasingly chaotic German “empire” whose member states took opposing sides?

ANSWER: **Holy Roman** Empire [or **Hapsburg** Empire]

2. Major world religion whose Protestant Reformation was one of the war’s ultimate causes?

ANSWER: **Christianity**

3. Century in which it took place*?*

ANSWER: **17th** (accept 1600’s)

4. Activity which peaked during the war, and used the *Malleus Mallificarum* to determine whom to burn?

ANSWER: **witch**-hunts [or **witch**-hunting, etc.]

5. Country whose pragmatic policy was made by Cardinal Richelieu (**pr. ree-shell-OO**)?

ANSWER: **France**

6. Event in which two diplomats were thrown out a window that sparked the fighting?

ANSWER: **Defenestration of Prague**

7. King of Sweden who was killed at the Battle of Lutzen?

ANSWER: **Gustavus Adolphus** [or **Gustav II**; or **Gustav Adolf**; prompt on partial answer]

8. Treaty which formally ended the conflict?

ANSWER: Peace of **Westphalia** (accept “**Munster**” or “**Osnabruck**” too)

THE U.K. IN THE 1990’S

In the 1990s, who or what was the…

1. City where the Jubilee underground line on the tube was extended?

ANSWER: **London**

2. Holiday shortly before Easter for which a Northern Ireland peace accord was named?

ANSWER: **Good Friday**

3. Labour Party Prime Minister who began his ten-year term in 1997?

ANSWER: Tony **Blair** [Anthony Charles Lynton **Blair**]

4. City whose “United” soccer team was managed by Sir Alex Ferguson?

ANSWER: **Manchester**

5. City where a Scottish parliament was established?

ANSWER: **Edinburgh**

6. Longtime Chancellor of the Exchequer who ultimately succeeded to the premiership in 2007?

ANSWER: Gordon **Brown**

7. Five-member "girl group" whose song "Wannabe" led the British pop culture revival?

ANSWER: The **Spice Girls**

8. 1992 treaty creating the European Union which Britain joined?

ANSWER: **Maastricht** Treaty

POST-WORLD WAR II ITALY

In Italy after World War II, who or what was the...

1. Ideology advocated by the Red Brigades terrorist group and Italy's neighbor Yugoslavia?

ANSWER: **Communism** [or **Marxism**]

2. Organized crime phenomenon which was curtailed in the "Maxi trial?"

ANSWER: the **mafia**

3. City that hosted the 1960 Olympics and is seeking the 2024 games too?

ANSWER: **Rome**

4. Western military alliance which orchestrated Operation Gladio in Italy?

ANSWER: **NATO** [or **North Atlantic Treaty Organization**]

5. Media mogul who became Italy's right-wing prime minister three times and was frequently charged with corruption?

ANSWER: Silvio **Berlusconi**

6. Milan-based designer who founded what is now Italy's largest men's fashion house in 1975?

ANSWER: Giorgio **Armani**

7. Umbrella auto manufacturer which now owns Ferrari, Maserati, and Chrysler?

ANSWER: **Fiat**

8. Name commonly given to the period of political violence from 1969 to the mid-1980s?

ANSWER: **Years of Lead** (LED) [or **Anni di piombo**]

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**Fourth Quarter**

1. **One man of this name was brought over as a king from Hannover, but couldn’t speak English. Another man of this name served as king during World War (+) II. A different king of this name lost the American (\*)** colonies while after Prince William dies, a man will likely once again become king of England with this name. For 10 points, give this name of 6 kings of England so far.

ANSWER: **George**

2. **This man died mysteriously at the Grinder's Stand inn in 1809 while journeying on the Natchez Trace. In 1804, he departed from St. Louis (+) with another man whom he had hired for the Corps of Discovery. Along the way, he met** (\*) Sacajawea and reached the British Oregon Territory. For 10 points, name this man who was appointed to explore western North America by Thomas Jefferson along with William Clark.

ANSWER: Meriwether **Lewis**

3. **When this phenomenon is enacted to target negative externalities, it is known as "Pigouvian" (**pr. pig-OO-vee-uhn**). According to supply-side economics, this process produces similar (+) revenues at the extremes, as demonstrated by the Laffer curve. A slogan in the American revolution decried the imposition of this process (\*)** "without representation." For 10 points, identify this process in which the government legally compels people to provide money.

ANSWER: **tax**ation

4. **A 2001 panel of experts in this sport named Regla Torres and Lorenzo Bernardi among its three best players of all time. William Morgan invented this game in 1895 as a less physical use of (+) basketball courts. Al Scates is the most successful coach in this sport, and was the trainer of the best-ever player at this sport, (\*)** Karch Kiraly (**pr. kuh-RIGH**). For 10 points, name this game in which a libero, blockers, and setters play across an elevated net.

ANSWER: **volleyball**

5. **This man led a legion in support of the Colorado Party during the Uruguayan Civil War. He later took command of the Hunters of the Alps to fight against Austria, which challenged his project that included the Siege of (+) Gaeta undertaken by the Expedition of the Thousand. This man allied with Count (\*)** Cavour to achieve the Risorgimento (**pr. ree-SORGE-ee-MEN-toe**). For 10 points, name this general who led the Redshirts on a successful campaign to unify Italy.

ANSWER: Giuseppe **Garibaldi**

6. **A road extending from Castrum Truentinum to the Aurelian Walls of Rome was named for this substance, whose transportation was the impetus for building some of the oldest known (+) roads. This substance was traded to the north in exchange for gold from the (\*)** African interior, especially by the Ghana Empire. For 10 points, identify this formerly valuable substance which can now be easily retrieved from natural sources such as seawater and is often iodized.
ANSWER: **salt**

7. **The latest date for this facility's destruction is 642, according to the story blaming Amr ibn al As, though it is also believed that Theophilus ordered it (+) burned in 391 or that it fell victim to the chaos of the Zenobia revolt. This building housed thousands of (\*)** scrolls and tablets and was the jewel of a complex dedicated to the Muses by Ptolemy (**pr. TAH-luh-mee**). For 10 points, name this center of learning in the Classical world, which was found in Egypt.

ANSWER: **Library of Alexandria**

8. **In 1595, the Tooth of the Buddha was moved to a reliquary on this island, where the Kingdom of Kandy long held out against colonization. In the twentieth century, this island had the world's first (+) female prime minister, and its (\*)** Sinhalese majority fought a protracted war with a terrorist group that invented suicide bombing. For 10 points, name this island country where the Tamil Tigers fought against the government at Colombo, often spilling into nearby India.

ANSWER: Sri **Lanka**

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**Tiebreakers/extras ONLY USE IF YOU NEED A BACKUP OR TIEBREAKER!**

**This man revised the pamphlet *The Falsifiers of History* to present his side of 1930s events, and he gave the "Dizzy From Success" speech to explain why he was modifying goals of the (+) First Five-Year Plan. This leader orchestrated the "show trials" of army generals and others, decimating his military before the (\*)** Nazi invasion of his country in Operation Barbarossa. For 10 points, name this fan of gulags who was the dictator of the Soviet Union from 1924 to 1953.

ANSWER: Joseph **Stalin** [or Ioseb Besarionis Dze **Jugashvili**]

BONUS: What city defeated Genoa (in the Chioggia (**pr. kee-OH-juh**) War and grew into a great maritime power under the leadership of "doges?"

ANSWER: **Venice**