

# Bee Final Round

## Regulation Questions

(1) This ruler built the first printing yard in his country, though the printers fled to Lithuania after an arson attack. Richard Chancellor established relations between this ruler and England by sailing through the White Sea to Archangel. To celebrate the Siege of Kazan, this ruler constructed St. Basil's Cathedral. This ruler was succeeded by the ineffectual Feodor after he murdered his son in a fit of rage. For the point, name this Russian monarch, the first to claim the title of Tsar.

ANSWER: **Ivan IV** (or **Ivan the Terrible**; or **Ivan the Awesome** or **Ivan Grozny**)

(2) The Philolexian Society was founded at this school that, in 1784, named George Clinton as its chancellor. Dwight Eisenhower served as this university's president, while a different US president, Barack Obama, finished his undergraduate studies here. Myles Cooper was defended from a mob at this location due to a speech by then-student Alexander Hamilton. King's College evolved into, for the point, what New York City university that is now part of the Ivy League?

ANSWER: **Columbia** University (accept Anglican **King's** College before mentioned)

(3) This city was claimed for Spain by the Basque explorers Legazpi and Urdaneta, and this city named a type of ship that participated in transoceanic trade primarily with Acapulco. This city's Malacanang Palace was built on the Pasig River. A very large type of galleon was named for, for the point, what center of Spain's "China trade," the largest city in the modern-day Philippines?

ANSWER: **Manila**

(4) This dynasty employed religious militia called the Ikhwan, or brothers, and this dynasty were early converts to the teachings of Abd al-Wahhab. This dynasty conquered Hejaz to gain custody of Islam's two holiest places. For the point, name this dynasty whose King Salman currently rules a namesake kingdom in the largest country on the Arabian Peninsula.

ANSWER: House of **Saud** (accept **Saudis**)

(5) An American consul in this modern-day country wrote the Blood Telegram during the genocidal Operation Searchlight, which was supervised by General Tikka Khan. This country's independence was secured by an Indian invasion after refugees flooded cities like Kolkata from this country. For the point, name this country that was known as East Pakistan before its independence and which now has its capital at Dhaka.

ANSWER: **Bangladesh** (accept **East Pakistan** before mentioned; do not prompt on Pakistan alone)

(6) A man who was convicted of this crime passed money to his Colombian wife, Maria del Rosario. Along with perjury, this was the crime that Whittaker Chambers and Alger Hiss were accused of in the 1950s. In 1953, a Jewish couple was controversially executed for this crime. The Rosenbergs were executed for, for the point, what crime in which they passed state secrets to the Soviet Union?

ANSWER: **espionage** (accept equivalent answers, like **spying**)

(7) The sculptor Thutmose created a bust of this leader with a blue cap crown that is now in the New Museum in Berlin. This person's mummy may be the "Younger Lady," the mother of King Tutankhamen. A female pharaoh named Neferneferuaten in the New Kingdom may have been this woman. For the point, name this Queen consort of Egypt who may have served as Pharaoh after the death of her husband, Akhenaten.

ANSWER: Nefertiti

(8) During this event, Armand du Paty de Clam faked a hand injury to obtain a writing sample from a suspect. Georges Picquart uncovered that a memorandum in this event was actually written by Ferdinand Esterhazy. This event's main subject was sent to Devil's Island after being convicted of passing military secrets to the Germans in 1894. Emile Zola's letter "J'Accuse" concerned, for the point, what affair in which a Jewish French military officer was convicted of espionage?

ANSWER: Dreyfus Affair (accept answers related to the trial or imprisonment of Alfred Dreyfus)

(9) In another work, this thinker theorized the "death drive" in an attempt to accomplish the title task of going Beyond the Pleasure Principle. This thinker, who developed a five-stage theory of psychosexual development, postulated the Oedipus Complex and wrote The Interpretation of Dreams. For the point, name this Austrian thinker, the founder of psychoanalysis.

ANSWER: Sigmund Freud

(10) Jing Ke attempted to assassinate this man by hiding a dagger in a map after this man attacked the state of Yan. After defeating the kingdoms of Wei, Chu, and Zhao to take power, this man began construction on the Great Wall and buried dissenting Confucians alive. The Warring States Period ended with the rise of, for the point, what first emperor of China?

ANSWER: Qin Shi Huangdi (accept Ying Zheng; accept Zhao Zheng; accept King Zheng of Qin)

(11) This leader wrote the Letter from Jamaica and issued the Decree of War to the Death. This man successfully directed the Admirable campaign after issuing the Cartagena Manifesto, and he later won the Battle of Carabobo which led to the independence of Venezuela. For the point, name this South American leader known as "The Liberator", the founder of Gran Colombia.

ANSWER: Simon Bolivar

(12) Frederick Stopford was dismissed after failing to attack after landing at Sulva Bay in this campaign. Otto Liman von Sanders opposed ANZAC forces during this campaign, in which Mustafa Kemal rose to military prominence by commanding Turkish troops. Winston Churchill was disgraced by the outcome of, for the point, what failed British campaign against the Ottoman Empire in World War I?

ANSWER: Gallipoli Campaign (or the Dardanelles Campaign; accept similar descriptions)

(13) This group purged its country's Cham Muslim population and harshly discriminated against "New People" from its country's cities. This party overthrew the dictatorship of Lon Nol with the assistance of Prince Sihanouk, and was led by the "Committee", headed by a man formerly known as Saloth Sar. For the point, name this communist party led by Pol Pot in Cambodia.

ANSWER: Khmer Rouge (prompt on answers of the communist party of Cambodia before mentioned)

(14) This ruler was forced to sign the embarrassing Treaty of Ripon with the Covenanters, and his attempts to call “ship money” taxes ended in fiasco. The Long Parliament was first called by this king, and it was purged by his successor, Oliver Cromwell. For the point, name this English King who succeeded James I and was executed following his loss in the English Civil War.

ANSWER: Charles I

(15) When this city fell to Japan in 1942, Winston Churchill called it the “worst disaster” in British military history. Stamford Raffles built a British trading port in this city, which was ruled by the Sultan of Johor. The People’s Action Party won the first election in this country, which saw growth under Lee Kuan Yew. For the point, name this Southeast Asian city-state that was expelled from Malaysia in 1965.

ANSWER: Singapore

(16) The nobility in this country was known as szlachta [**pr. shlock-ta**], and many were murdered by peasants in the Galician slaughter. This country’s last king, Stanislaw Poniatowski, wrote its Constitution of 3rd May before his defeat by Catherine the Great. For the point, name this country that endured 3 partitions by Austria, Russia, and Prussia after the fall of its commonwealth with Lithuania.

ANSWER: Poland

(17) Walls called onoi were built during restoration efforts in this city conducted under Toyotomi Hideyoshi. Emperor Kanmu moved his capital to this city, which was attacked by Minamoto Yoritomo in 1183. The Battle of Uji took place near this city during the Genpei War, which ended a period in which this city was the capital. For the point, name this city that was Japan’s capital during the Heian Period and is more recently known for a protocol attempting to combat climate change.

ANSWER: Kyoto

(18) This man used a system known as the *missi dominici* which included Alcuin of York. He suffered a rare military defeat at a battle where the paladin Roland was killed, the Battle of Roncevaux Pass. This man’s empire was split among his three grandsons in the Treaty of Verdun after the death of his successor Louis the Pious. For the point, name this King of the Franks and first Holy Roman Emperor.

ANSWER: Charlemagne

(19) The Free South Moluccan Youth was a terrorist group from this country, where the separatist Free Aceh [**pr. ah-chay**] Movement operated until a 2004 natural disaster. For the point, name this Southeast Asian country that granted independence to East Timor in 2002 and was the land nearest to the epicenter of the 2004 Indian Ocean earthquake and tsunami.

ANSWER: Indonesia

(20) Associate Director Clyde Tolson was succeeded as leader of this agency by W. Mark Felt, a man later confirmed to be the “Deep Throat” figure from the Watergate scandal. Martin Luther King Jr. was investigated under this agency’s COINTELPRO program. This agency caught criminals like Public Enemy Number 1, John Dillinger. For the point, name this federal law enforcement agency that was once led by J. Edgar Hoover in Washington, DC.

ANSWER: Federal Bureau of Investigation (or FBI)

(21) This man supposedly laughed for the first time after hearing of the St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre in France. His attempts to attack England were eventually thwarted at the Battle of Gravelines [grahv-uh-leen], where fire ships were used against his fleet. Queen Elizabeth gave the Tilbury speech to rally support against the forces of, for the point, what king who sent out the Spanish Armada?

ANSWER: **Philip II** of Spain (accept **Philip I of Portugal**, but do not accept or prompt on "Philip I" alone; prompt on Philip alone)

(22) This man constructed a bridge across the Danube built by this man's architect, Apollodorus of Damascus. At this man's death in 117 AD, the Roman Empire stood at its greatest extent. Decebalus was defeated in the Dacian War by, for the point, what second of the Five Good Emperors whose conquests in modern-day Romania are commemorated by a namesake column in Rome?

ANSWER: **Trajan** (or Caesar Nerva **Traianus** Germanicus)

(23) In one battle during this campaign, a series of defensive fletches were created by Pyotr Bagration. The losing side in this campaign began it five years after signing the Treaty of Tilsit with the winning side, which began a scorched-earth policy under General Kutuzov and abandoned their largest city after the Battle of Borodino. For the point, name this campaign where Moscow was burned to the ground after its capture and the brutal winter wiped out the Grande Armee.

ANSWER: **Napoleon's Invasion of Russia** (accept similar answers and the **Patriotic War of 1812**)

(24) The "Bloody Saturday" photograph was taken in this city, where a God City Temple was built to mark its municipal status. This city's proximity to the capital of the Southern Song Dynasty gave it the nickname "Little Hangzhou." A group of namesake Russians emigrated to this city, which also names a political clique led by Jiang Zemin. The Bund and the financial district of Pudong are in, for the point, what city, the most populous in China and the world?

ANSWER: **Shanghai**

(25) This man's mother-in-law Alexandra tried to plot against him by appealing to Cleopatra to make Aristobulus III high priest, forcing this man to execute Aristobulus III. This man built the port of Caesarea Maritima and the fortress of Masada and he helped rebuild the Second Temple. As a Roman client king, this man took power following the fall of the Hasmonean Dynasty of Judea. In the Gospel of Matthew, this man orders the death of every child less than two in Bethlehem. For the point, name this king of Judea.

ANSWER: **Herod** the Great

(26) During this war, the volunteer Army of the Vosges [**pr. vohzh**] came to the aid of the losing side. The superiority of Krupp artillery proved decisive during this war's Battle of Gravelotte, and its Battle of Beaumont preceded a disastrous defeat that resulted in the capture of a leader. After those battles, Marshal Bazaine surrendered at Metz, leading to the creation of the Third Republic. The Battle of Sedan was fought during, for the point, what war that ended with a German defeat of Napoleon III?

ANSWER: **Franco-Prussian** War (or **Franco-German** War)

(27) This leader established a new capital that absorbed the city of Avaris and may have been used as a supply depot for his Syrian campaigns. This man commissioned the temples of Abu Simbel and dedicated them to his wife Nefertari. Muwatalli II was defeated by this man in a battle that resulted in the world's first recorded peace treaty. For the point, name this Egyptian Pharaoh who won the Battle of Kadesh.

ANSWER: **Ramesses II** (or **Ramesses the Great**; accept Ozymandias)

(28) The targets of this campaign were to be starved out by the strategies of the Hunger Plan. The Great Patriotic War began after this event, in which Army Group South planned on taking control of the oil reserves of the Caucasus. Afraid of Napoleon's failure, the overseer of this 1941 campaign focused on destroying the Red Army rather than taking Moscow. For the point, name this Nazi invasion of Russia.

ANSWER: **Operation Barbarossa** (Prompt on German invasion of Russia before the last line)

(29) This event was made worse by inflammatory radio broadcasts by the RTLM, and it was precipitated by the shooting down of a plane carrying President Juvenal Habyarimana. Kofi Annan refused to allow a U.N. peacekeeping force to intervene against this event's perpetrators, a group of radical Hutus who used machetes against the Tutsis. For the point, name this months-long event in which more than a million people were killed in Africa in 1994.

ANSWER: **Rwandan Genocide** (accept descriptive answers of a **genocide** of the **Tutsis**/by the **Hutus** before either is mentioned)

(30) This city's most influential leader was killed at the Battle of Mantinea [man-ti-nay-uh]. This city's general Epaminondas placed his strongest hoplites on his left flank to win the Battle of Leuctra [look-tra] over Sparta. The Sacred Band fought for, for the point, what central Greek city-state that rivaled post-Golden Age Athens and shares its name with a city in Egypt?

ANSWER: **Thebes**

(31) This organization's Trusteeship Council has been inactive since 1994. Ralph Bunche won a Nobel Prize for his actions taken on behalf of this organization. The chief purpose of the Dumbarton Oaks Conference was to formulate this organization, which was announced on New Year's Day 1942. There are five permanent members of the Security Council within, for the point, what international peacekeeping organization?

ANSWER: **United Nations** (Accept **UN**)

(32) One author from this country wrote a novel which can be read either straight through or skipping chapters in a prescribed order; that author of Hopscotch is Julio Cortazar. Another author from this country wrote short stories like "The Garden of Forking Paths." For the point, name this home country of Jorge Luis Borges, who protested its leaders in Buenos Aires during the Dirty War.

ANSWER: Republic of **Argentina**

(33) Suetonius made note of one of these works in Rome that noted “A calculation new. Nero his mother slew.” Another work of this type notes “I love her whose number is 545” and was discovered in the ruins at Pompeii. In Egypt, these artworks were often scrawled in red paint by construction gangs at sites such as the Great Pyramid. A modern creator of this type of artwork drew nine images on the West Bank wall. For the point, name this art form produced by Banksy, who creates often political statements using spray paint.

ANSWER: **Graffiti**

(34) Gonzalo de Cordoba served a king of this name, capturing Naples and Granada. Boabdil of the Nasrid Dynasty was defeated by forces under a king of this name and his wife. This man was the regent for Joanna the Mad before Charles V took power. A king of this name sponsored Christopher Columbus’s expedition to the New World. For the point, a king of Aragon with what name married Isabella of Castille to unite Spain?

ANSWER: **Ferdinand**

(35) A Prime Minister of Britain was told to “hit [this man] hard, hit him soon, and hit him by yourself,” which led to Operation Kadesh. This man’s pan-Arabic stance led to the United Arab Republic with Syria. Anthony Eden resigned during a crisis that began when this leader seized the Suez Canal. This man replaced the head of the Free Officers Movement, Mohammed Naguib, in a 1954 coup. Anwar Sadat succeeded, for the point, what Egyptian ruler who built the Aswan High Dam and became President in 1956?

ANSWER: Abdel Gamel **Nasser**

(36) This event is commemorated by an annual full-length marathon at White Sands Missile Range in New Mexico. This event’s perpetrators executed numerous people at Pantingan River, ignoring Masaharu Homma’s orders that its victims be “transferred peacefully.” For the point, name this 1942 event in which tens of thousands of prisoners-of-war were forced by the Japanese Army through the Philippines.

ANSWER: **Bataan Death March**

(37) This event was preceded by a hijacking that Waddie Hadad ordered the PFLP-EO to carry out. Dora Bloch was murdered and her body was left in a field in the aftermath of this event, in which Yonatan Netanyahu was killed in action. Idi Amin condemned this action, which took place in his country’s largest airport. For the point, name this Israeli operation that rescued 100 hostages in 1976.

ANSWER: Operation **Entebbe** (accept descriptions of the **Entebbe** Raid; accept **Operation Thunderbolt** and **Operation Jonathan** before “Yonatan” is read; prompt on descriptions that don’t use the word “Entebbe”)

(38) One side in this war accomplished its first ever naval victory in the Battle of Gangut. The Greater Wrath and this war were ended by the Treaty of Nystad. Despite an early victory at Narva, a European empire faded after Carl Gustav Rehnskiöld was crushed at Poltava. For the point, name this 18th century war between Peter the Great of Russia and Charles XII of Sweden.

ANSWER: **Great Northern War**

(39) The SED led this country for over 40 years, including periods of leadership under Erich Honecker and Walter Ulbricht. This country was the chief target of Willy Brandt's Ostpolitik. The Stasi was an intelligence organization in, for the point, what European country that reunified with its western neighbor after the fall of the Berlin Wall?

ANSWER: **East Germany** (accept **German Democratic Republic**; accept **Deutsche Demokratische Republik**; accept **GDP**; accept **DDR**)

(40) After a Senator was involved in one of these events, Walter Mondale earned the distinction of losing a political race in every US state; Mondale had replaced the late Paul Wellstone as a candidate. Tip O'Neill replaced Hale Boggs as House Majority Leader after Boggs was involved in one of these events. Ted Stevens, who survived one of these events in 1978, died in one shortly after he was cleared from his federal corruption charge. For the point, name this type of tragedy that was intentionally caused by terrorists on 9/11.

ANSWER: **plane crashes**

(41) This composer allegedly said, "All this has caused me much pain. Who could have foreseen it!" in response to a November 1831 uprising against the Russians in this composer's home country. That uprising inspired a piece that was published with this composer's "Black Key" etude in a collection dedicated to Franz Liszt. The "Revolutionary" Etude was composed by, for the point, what Polish pianist?

ANSWER: Frederic Francois **Chopin** (accept Fryderyk Franciszek **Chopin**)

(42) While American forces were distracted by the Tet Offensive in another country, assassins targeted this building in the January 21 Incident. An attack on this building led the government to create the hit squad Unit 681, but they decided to mutiny and hijack a bus to Seoul instead. This building was once the home of assassination target Park Chung-hee and is now occupied by Moon Jae-in. For the point, name this complex in Seoul, the home of the South Korean president.

ANSWER: **Blue House** (or the **Pavilion of Blue Tiles**; or **Cheong Wa Dae**)

(43) Doubts of Yue Fei's loyalty to this dynasty led to his execution. In the Jingkang incident, its capital Kaifeng was captured by the Jin dynasty, marking the boundary between its northern and southern periods. This dynasty was crushed at the Battle of Yamen and was the first to use paper money and gunpowder. For the point, name this Chinese dynasty that was defeated by the Mongols.

ANSWER: **Song** Dynasty

(44) Mzilikazi [m'zili-kazi] served as one of this man's generals before founding his own kingdom, and Henry Francis Fynn served as a doctor at this leader's court. This leader ordered all of the milk cows in his realm slaughtered after his mother's death. A series of migrations called the mfecane [m'feh-cah-nay] caused by this leader led to the creation of groups like the Ndebele [de-beh-lay], and this leader pioneered the use of a stabbing spear that replaced the assegai, the iklwa. For the point, name this Zulu conqueror.

ANSWER: **Shaka** Zulu

(45) The inspiration for this novel came from the author's realization that tales he read in Century magazines were "emotionless as rocks." A character in this novel has what seems to be a "profound dignity in the firm lines of his awful face," but dies with "an expression of every agony" in front of the protagonist. Jim Conklin dies in front of Henry Fleming, a young private in the 304th New York Regiment who wishes he had proof of valor. For the point, name this Civil War novel by Stephen Crane.

ANSWER: The **Red Badge of Courage**

(46) Fritz Kuhn led a group that sought to promote this regime in the US, using Camp Norland as its largest headquarters. An embrace of Savitri Devi splintered a group that used this regime's ideology and was founded by George Lincoln Rockwell. A group promoting this regime's ideology unsuccessfully marched in Skokie, Illinois. Charles Lindbergh's America First Committee opposed America entering a war against this country until Japan bombed Pearl Harbor. For the point, name this regime led by Adolf Hitler.

ANSWER: **Nazi** Germany (accept equivalents related to the **Third Reich**; prompt on Germany)

(47) After this composer received a government denunciation, he described his next symphony as a "response to just criticism." Another of this composer's works includes a repeating ostinato called the "Invasion Theme" and was named for a city "that Stalin destroyed and Hitler merely finished off." For the point, name this Soviet composer of Lady Macbeth of the Mtsensk District and the Leningrad symphony.

ANSWER: Dmitri **Shostakovich**

(48) This man, who was killed on the Hampshire when his ship struck a mine in the North Sea, expanded the usage of concentration camps after he succeeded Lord Roberts as commander in the Boer War. This man rose to fame after the Battle of Omdurman, where he secured the British reconquest of the Sudan. For the point, name this Secretary of State for War who "wants you," according to a famous World War I recruitment poster.

ANSWER: Horatio Herbert **Kitchener**, 1st Earl Kitchener (accept Lord **Kitchener**)

(49) Viscount (**pr. VYE-count**) Exmouth bombarded this city after its leader refused to abolish Christian slavery; that bombing of this city allowed Stephen Decatur to end its impressment of American sailors. Omar Agha, a leader of this city, clashed with Decatur's forces during the Second Barbary War. For the point, name this city, historically ruled by a bey, that is now the capital of a North African country bordering Morocco and Tunisia.

ANSWER: **Algiers**