

Bee Round 1 - MIDDLE SCHOOL

Regulation Questions

(1) German troops invading this country in World War II were stopped in its northwestern city of El Alamein. Ferdinand de Lesseps built a large structure in this country, linking the Red Sea to the Mediterranean Sea. The Suez Canal was built in, for the point, what country that is led from Cairo?

ANSWER: Egypt

(2) Prior to becoming US president, this man served as president of Princeton University. This president called for the formation of the League of Nations as part of his Fourteen Points, which he incorporated into the Treaty of Versailles. For the point, name this US President during World War I.

ANSWER: Woodrow Wilson

(3) Some prospectors in this industry were dubbed Wildcatters. J. Paul Getty and T. Boone Pickens were two industrialists who made their fortune in this industry, which has recently boomed near the Bakken Formation in the Dakotas due to the use of horizontal drilling. For the point, name this industry that produces petroleum.

ANSWER: oil industry (accept petroleum before mentioned; do not accept natural gas or mining)

(4) Francis Xavier led a 16th-century Jesuit mission to spread Christianity to this country. A temple in this country is rebuilt every 20 years, and shrines in this country are built for the veneration of kami and sometimes feature torii gates. For the point, name this home country of Shintoism in East Asia.

ANSWER: Japan (or Nippon)

(5) A park with a motif of ceramic lilies in this city was designed by the architect of a basilica that has been under construction for 90 years, the Sagrada Familia. Recent protests along La Rambla in this city have taken place in support of Catalan independence. For the point, name this Spanish city whose namesake soccer club has played numerous El Clásico matches against Real Madrid.

ANSWER: Barcelona

(6) Philippe de Villiers de L'Isle-Adam commanded the Knights Hospitalier to defend this island against Suleiman the Magnificent in 1522. A 226 BC earthquake destroyed this island's bronze statue of Helios. For the point, name this Greek island famed for a wonder of the world, its namesake Colossus.

ANSWER: Rhodes

(7) The *Santisima Trinidad* was captured during this battle alongside the flagship *Bucentaure*. Cuthbert Collingwood led an aggressive maneuver during this battle and took command of the British fleet after the death of a commander who used HMS Victory as his flagship. For the point, name this 1805 naval battle in which Villeneuve was decisively defeated by Horatio Nelson.

ANSWER: Battle of Trafalgar

(8) The third war fought between Britain and this country established the Durand Line, which split the Pashtun people between Pakistan and this country. An invasion of this country by the Soviet Union in 1979 led fighting against Islamic fighters known as Mujahideen. For the point, name this country whose wars with Britain and the Soviets included bombings in Kabul.

ANSWER: **Afghanistan**

(9) This man established a dynasty that twice tried to invade Japan, but was stopped due to storms known as kamikazes. This man was visited at court by an Italian emissary, and this man was the namesake of a famous poem by Samuel Taylor Coleridge. For the point, name this founder of the Yuan Dynasty, who extended Mongol control of China after the conquests of his grandfather Genghis Khan.

ANSWER: **Kubla(i) Khan**

(10) A city in this province hosted the 1976 Summer Olympics but lost its baseball team in 2004 when it moved to Washington. The Meech Lake Accords attempted to resolve this province's status. Maurice Duplessis [**pr. due-pless-ee**] once led this province which conducted independence referenda in 1980 and 1995. For the point, name this French-speaking province of Canada.

ANSWER: **Quebec**

(11) Over 1.8 million children were vaccinated against this disease as part of the Francis Field Trial. The March of Dimes advocated for eradicating this disease by funding the work of Albert Sabin and Jonas Salk, who invented two different methods of preventing it. The production of iron lungs sharply fell thanks to, for the point, effective treatments to prevent which disease that Franklin Roosevelt suffered from?

ANSWER: **polio**

(12) When news of this event broke, the Boston Symphony Orchestra immediately played the second movement of Beethoven's *Eroica* symphony, a funeral march. The soap opera *As The World Turns* was interrupted by Walter Cronkite breaking the news of this event. For the point, what November 22, 1963 murder was followed by Lyndon Johnson taking the oath of office in Dallas?

ANSWER: **assassination** (or **murder**, **shooting**, etc.) of John F. **Kennedy** (accept **assassination of JFK**; prompt on Kennedy alone; "murder" or synonym is not needed after mention in line 4)

(13) Edgar Snow commented that Communist forces formed a passion for this sport during the Chinese Civil War. Glenn Cowan missed his team bus in an incident involving this sport, during which he was presented with a gift by Zhuang Zedong. That incident resulted in a type of diplomacy named for this sport. For the point, name this indoor Olympic sport which uses paddles and has often been dominated by Chinese players.

ANSWER: **Table Tennis** (Accept **Ping Pong**)

(14) A Pulitzer Prize winning photograph shows three firefighters standing on ruins looking at this object. The first of these objects is often thought to have been made by a Philadelphia woman, Betsy Ross, though there is no concrete evidence to support that claim. These objects acquired two additional stars after 1959 when Alaska and Hawaii joined the union. For the point, name these objects that fly over Washington, DC and other American cities.

ANSWER: American (or US) flags (prompt on flag)

(15) This country is home to the Assamese language, which developed farther east than its related languages of Marathi and Gujarati. This modern-day country was home to the ancient Kingdom of Kalinga that was conquered by the Mauryan Empire. For the point, name this Asian country where ancient empires often included lands along the Ganges River.

ANSWER: India

(16) Prior to this event, soldiers named invalides [**pr. in-vah-LEED**] had transferred gunpowder to the site of this disturbance. The sacking of Jacques Necker as finance minister was one cause of this event, which occurred on July 14, 1789. For the point, name this event in which a Parisian prison was mobbed by a crowd, helping launch the French Revolution.

ANSWER: storming of the Bastille

(17) The losing side of this war later agreed to the Gadsden Purchase, allowing a rail connection between Los Angeles and Yuma. This war was ended with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which set part of an international boundary along the Rio Grande. For the point, name this war between the United States and its southern neighbor.

ANSWER: Mexican-American War

(18) This ruler, who composed the philosophical treatise *Anti-Machiavel* suffered from depression after his father ordered the execution of his close friend. A coalition against this ruler was formed in the Diplomatic Revolution. For the point, name this ruler who conquered Silesia from Austria and fought Maria Theresa during the War of the Austrian Succession and Seven Years' War as King of Prussia.

ANSWER: Frederick the Great (or Frederick II; accept Friedrich in place of Frederick; prompt on Frederick or Friedrich alone)

(19) During his farewell address this man warned about the rising influence of the Military Industrial complex. This man authorized the Interstate Highway System after being inspired by having seen the Autobahn during his campaigns in Germany. For the point, name this US President who earlier served as Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces during D-Day.

ANSWER: Dwight D. Eisenhower

(20) This location was the site of the explosion of the French freighter *Le Coubre*. A Navy investigation cleared the presumed culprit of another explosion in this location, which Joseph Pulitzer's *New York World* and other yellow journalists blamed on Spain. For the point, name this city, the site of the *USS Maine* explosion, which led to an American invasion of Cuba.

ANSWER: Havana (accept descriptions of Havana Harbor; prompt on Cuba before mentioned)

(21) This country lost the region of Karelia in a 1940 peace treaty. This country employed a sniper known as the “White Death” when it was invaded during the Winter War. This modern-day country was transferred from Swedish to Russian control following the Great Northern War. For the point, name this country where a Soviet invasion in 1939 failed to reach its capital of Helsinki.

ANSWER: Finland (accept Suomi)

(22) This city has been governed by the Basic Law under the “one country, two systems” doctrine. This city’s New Territories lie across a narrow strait from its Lantau Island and this city was ceded to its former colonial overlords by the Treaty of Tianjin. For the point, name this city handed over by Britain to China in 1997.

ANSWER: Hong Kong

(23) This man received military training in Algeria as part of his involvement with Umkhonto we Sizwe [**pr. oom-KON-tow we SEEZ-way**]. This man was assigned the prisoner number 46664 after he gave the “I am prepared to die” speech at the Rivonia Trial, which ended with him being imprisoned on Robben Island. For the point, name this politician and opponent of apartheid, the first black President of South Africa.

ANSWER: Nelson Mandela

(24) In this city, the murder of Edmund Godfrey helped give credence to Titus Oates’ invented claims. A king fled after attempting to arrest John Pym and four others in this city. Samuel Pepys’ [PEEPS] diary records this city’s last bubonic plague pandemic, as well as the devastating Great Fire of 1666. Sir Christopher Wren rebuilt St. Paul’s Cathedral in, for the point, what capital city of the United Kingdom?

ANSWER: London

(25) This ruler’s minister François-Michel Le Tellier built up his military, and he hired Jean-Baptiste Colbert as his finance minister. His passing of the Edict of Fontainebleau led to the expulsion of the Huguenots and he famously declared that “I am the state.” For the point, name this French “Sun King” who built the Palace of Versailles.

ANSWER: Louis XIV

Extra Question - Only read if moderator botches a question.

(1) This ruler tasked Nikolai Milyutin with the creation of the zemstvo system in his empire, and he forced the Ottoman Empire to sign the Treaty of San Stefano. This relatively liberal ruler was assassinated by the People’s Will twenty years after taking a massive step to improve freedom of labor in his country. For the point, name this Russian tsar who freed the serfs.

ANSWER: Alexander II