

## Bee Round 2

### Regulation Questions

(1) This civilization's Mehrgarh period provided early evidence of animal herding. Chickens may have been bred for religious cockfights under this civilization. The Great Granary and the ancient world's first public bath were built by this civilization at the Mound of the Dead. This civilization was centered around the Sindh province of Pakistan and included cities like Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro. For the point, name this Bronze Age civilization, named for a river valley.

ANSWER: **Indus** (River) Valley Civilization

(2) After ascending to the throne, this man reduced the role of the Potsdam Giants. This man was briefly imprisoned at Kustrin fortress after attempting to flee to England with his alleged lover Hans von Katte. This monarch was victorious at the battle of Hohenfriedberg, leading to the Treaty of Dresden. He secured his claim on Silesia, which he had seized from Maria Theresa in 1742. For the point, name this "enlightened despot" of Prussia.

ANSWER: **Frederick the Great** (accept **Frederick II**; prompt on Frederick)

(3) The Schwedagon Pagoda is found in this nation, and the "National League for Democracy" political party of this nation is led by a politician who has recently faced calls to have her Nobel Peace Prize revoked. That politician, Aung San Suu Kyi (**pr. CHEE**), has done little to help the plight of the Rohingya people within this nation. For the point, name this nation formerly known as Burma.

ANSWER: **Myanmar** (Accept Burma until mentioned)

(4) McClure's magazine helped expose the business practices of this man by publishing the work of muckraker Ida Tarbell. After adjustment for inflation, this man still stands as the richest American ever. The Sherman Antitrust Act created corporations like Chevron and Shell by breaking up a company founded by, for the point, what American industrialist who founded Standard Oil?

ANSWER: John D. **Rockefeller**

(5) In one of this man's novels, a general is thought to be the "beast prophesied in the Apocalypse" after his name is found to correspond to the number 666. This author, whose Sevastopol Sketches were set during the Crimean War, wrote about Pierre Bezhukov watching the Battle of Borodino during Napoleon's invasion of Russia. For the point, name this Russian author of War and Peace.

ANSWER: Leo **Tolstoy**

(6) Two ships deployed in this conflict were initially named Dog and Cat by Geoffrey Spicer Simpson. Askari troops led by Paul Von Lettow Vorbeck fought in this conflict, during which the Battle of Lake Tanganyika took place. An Arab revolt against the Ottomans during this conflict was assisted by Lawrence of Arabia, while Mustafa Kemal Ataturk came to prominence during this war's Gallipoli campaign. For the point, name this war which ended with the Treaty of Versailles.

ANSWER: **World War I** (or the **Great War**)\

(7) This structure is unusually built on an east-west orientation, suggesting it may have originally been meant for a royal funeral, and this structure has reservoirs called barays. This structure sits on the Siam Reap River, and it was constructed by Suryavarman II. It appears on the flag of the modern country in which it is located, and it was constructed by the Khmer Empire. For the point, name this monumental religious structure in Cambodia.

ANSWER: **Angkor Wat**

(8) Prior to this battle, the losing commander allegedly fired an arrow into the heavens and vowed to avenge the burning of Sardis by destroying Eretria. Groves of trees protected the flanks of this battle's winning side, who had waited five days to attack and finally made the decision to strike after Callimachus broke a vote. For the point, name this 490 BC victory over the Persians which preceded Pheidippides' 26-mile run to relay the news to Athens.

ANSWER: Battle of **Marathon**

(9) This man joined with Francis I in the "Unholy Alliance" after losing the city of Tunis. The Mediterranean fell under this man's control after his corsair Barbarossa won the Battle of Preveza. This man, who fell sick and died shortly after the siege of Szigetvar, scored his most famous victory over Louis II of Hungary at the Battle of Mohacs [moh-hotch]. For the point, name this longest reigning Sultan of the Ottoman Empire.

ANSWER: **Suleiman the Magnificent** (accept **Suleiman I**; prompt on Suleiman)

(10) The 11th Indian Infantry division was decisively defeated at the Battle of Sirm River during this campaign. Invading forces famously advanced on bicycles during this campaign. The HMS Prince of Wales and Repulse were sunk by air attack during this campaign, which culminated in a retreat to an island across the Johor strait. For the point, name this World War II campaign where an Axis power invaded a Southeast Asian British colony.

ANSWER: **Malayan Campaign** (Accept **Japanese Invasion of Malaya** or **Malaysia**)

(11) On the "Day of the Dupes," this man nearly lost power when Marie de Medici asked for his removal. This man successfully organized the capture of La Rochelle, a rebel stronghold, and led French diplomatic efforts for much of the Thirty Years' War. He was replaced by Jules Mazarin. For the point, name this chief advisor of Louis XIII, a cardinal who was nicknamed the "Red Eminence."

ANSWER: Cardinal **Richelieu** (or Armand Jean du **Plessis**)

(12) This man legendarily said "to the strongest" prior to this death in Babylon. This leader defeated King Porus at the Battle of the Hydaspes River but later ended his invasion of India when his troops revolted. This leader won the Battles of the Granicus River and Issus before decisively defeating Darius III of Persia at the Battle of Gaugamela. For the point, name this Macedonian conqueror often nicknamed "The Great"

ANSWER: **Alexander the Great**

(13) During this conflict, Lord Roberts was replaced by Horatio Kitchener, who expanded the usage of concentration camps. This conflict ended after the Treaty of Vereeniging was signed between the Orange Free State and Great Britain. For the point, name this 1899 conflict involving Dutch-speaking farmers in South Africa.

ANSWER: Second Anglo-**Boer** War

(14) One side in this battle was criticized for initiating the “run to the south.” Five battlecruisers were deployed by Franz Hipper to entice David Beatty’s squadron into attacking to start this battle, in which the High Seas Fleet engaged John Jellicoe’s Royal Navy. For the point, name this naval battle of World War I that was fought off a Danish peninsula.

ANSWER: Battle of **Jutland**

(15) This battle is alternatively known as Operation Watch on the Rhine. During this battle, George Patton claimed he could relieve Bastogne in just 48 hours. One side in this battle launched an attack through the Ardennes Forest in an attempt to recapture Antwerp. For the point, name this 1944 battle named for the shape made in the American front lines.

ANSWER: Battle of the **Bulge** (accept **Ardennes Counter-offensive** before “Ardennes” is read)

(16) Howard Florey and Ernst Chain employed a group of girls at Oxford to grow this substance on the surfaces of bathtubs before improved methods of growing it in submerged culture were developed. A British police officer with a face wound became the first patient treated with injections of this substance in 1941. An accidentally-uncovered Petri dish helped Alexander Fleming discover, for the point, what mold that became a massively successful antibiotic in the mid-20th century?

ANSWER: **penicillin**

(17) A “fortress in the sky,” Sigiriya, was built in this country, where Anula became the first woman to be president of an Asian nation. A famous tooth relic of the Buddha is located in this country’s city of Kandy. Adam’s Bridge connects the mainland to, for the point, what island country where the Tamil Tigers fought a lengthy civil war in the Indian Ocean?

ANSWER: **Sri Lanka**

(18) This program was introduced in a speech that declared “millions cannot and shall not hope in vain.” One of this program’s initiatives was ruled unconstitutional in the Schechter Poultry case. This program began with a bank holiday and the passing of the Glass-Steagall Act. The Tennessee Valley Authority was established as part of, for the point, what domestic program by Franklin Roosevelt that fought to end the Great Depression?

ANSWER: **New Deal**

(19) The Battle of Lake Poyang led to the establishment of this dynasty under its first emperor, Hongwu. This dynasty built the Forbidden City and brought back giraffes after sending admiral Zheng He on a series of voyages. It eventually fell to Manchu invasions. For the point, name this last ethnically Han Chinese dynasty, which fell in 1644.

ANSWER: **Ming** Dynasty

(20) Foreign enemies of this man formed the Grand Alliance to oppose his expansionism, and this king was targeted domestically in the Fronde revolt. This man revoked the Edict of Nantes with the Edict of Fontainebleau, ending toleration for Huguenots, and he defended his policies by declaring “I am the state.” For the point, name this despotic French monarch known as the Sun King.

ANSWER: **Louis XIV** [14] (prompt on the Sun King before mentioned; prompt on Louis)

(21) On this river, Union forces under Andrew Foote and John Pope captured the strategic Island Number 10. The New Madrid [MAH-drid] Earthquake, which drew support for Tecumseh, caused this river to flow backwards. For the point, name this river that travels past New Orleans into the Gulf of Mexico.

ANSWER: **Mississippi** River

(22) This leader was forced to resign after facing an internal party challenge from Michael Heseltine. James Callaghan was replaced by this leader after facing the “winter of discontent.” The Poll Tax riots began after this politician instituted the unpopular Community Charge. After removing free dairy products for schoolkids, this leader was disparaged as a “milk snatcher.” For the point, name this conservative Prime Minister of the UK, known as the “Iron Lady.”

ANSWER: Margaret **Thatcher**

(23) Progressives rallied under this man after the president fired Forest Bureau head Gifford Pinchot. This third party candidate split votes with William Howard Taft, allowing Woodrow Wilson to take victory in the Election of 1912. For the point, name this founder of the Bull Moose party, a former trust-busting president.

ANSWER: **Theodore** (or **Teddy**) **Roosevelt** (prompt on Roosevelt)

(24) The composer of this work noted that “Joy follows sorrow” when he explained why this work ends in C major despite its Allegro con brio first movement being in C minor. The Morse code for the letter V coincidentally mimics the rhythm of this work’s primary motif, leading this piece to be a Allied symbol for “Victory” in World War II. For the point, name this symphony by Ludwig van Beethoven that opens with an iconic “short-short-short-long” motif.

ANSWER: Ludwig van **Beethoven’s 5th Symphony** (“symphony” not needed after it is read; “Beethoven” not needed after it is read)

(25) This event led to the banning of the RSS party for the first time and the false arrest of Vinayak Savarkar. A young girl tried to stop this event’s perpetrator by saying “Bapu is already late.” This event took place as its target went to the Birla House for morning prayer. The prime minister declared “the light has gone out from our lives” after Nathuram Godse carried out this event. For the point, name this January 30, 1948 event in which a non-violent Indian independence leader was killed.

ANSWER: **assassination** (or **murder**, **shooting**, etc.) of **Mohandas Gandhi** (or of **Mahatma Gandhi**) (prompt on partial answers)

(26) After viewing one painting featuring this man, Arthur George commissioned a more realistic version that included a mule borrowed from a peasant. The names of “Karolus Magnus” and “Hannibal” appear in another painting featuring this man, which shows this man pointing to the sky as his horse lifts its legs to continue a climb. Jacques-Louis David painted a depiction of, for the point, French general crossing the Alps?

ANSWER: **Napoleon** I or **Napoleon** Bonaparte

(27) Pre-Christianized Baltic mythology reveres a god of this domain called Saule, and in Hinduism, this domain is identified with the god Surya. In the 14th century BC, Amenhotep IV advanced the monotheistic worship of a god of this domain and adopted a new name based on it; that god, Aten, replaced another deity of this domain which was fused with the patron deity of Thebes, Amun. For the point, give this celestial entity worshiped in the form of deities like Ra and Helios.

ANSWER: the **Sun** (accept **sun** gods, **solar** deities, etc.)

(28) In *The Wealth of Nations*, Adam Smith argued that this country should be solely agricultural. Friedrich List praised this country’s namesake System consisting of tariffs, infrastructure subsidies, and a national bank; that system was based on the work of an author from this country who wrote a *Report on Manufactures*. The re-chartering of this country’s second national bank was vetoed by Andrew Jackson. For the point, name this country whose author Alexander Hamilton served as its first Secretary of the Treasury.

ANSWER: **United States** of America (or **USA**; accept **America**)

(29) The samosely are people who refused to leave a Zone of Alienation created by this event, for which an iron sarcophagus was built to contain the aftermath. Weather changes in Sweden led to the discovery of this event, which rendered the town of Pripyat uninhabitable. For the point, name this 1986 nuclear disaster in Soviet Ukraine.

ANSWER: **Chernobyl** nuclear meltdown (or disaster, etc.)

(30) The U.S. signed the 1800 Treaty of Mortefontaine with this country, ending the Quasi-War. This country’s forces were defeated by the Viet Minh at Dien Bien Phu ending their colonization of Vietnam. A marquis from this country commanded a contingent of troops at Yorktown. For the point, name this home country of the Marquis de Lafayette who aided the USA in the American Revolution.

ANSWER: **France**

## Extra Question

Only read if moderator botches a question.

(1) Axel Oxenstierna ruled as chancellor after this man was fatally shot in a cavalry charge. After leading Protestant forces to victory at Breitenfeld, this man was killed at Lutzen. This “Lion of the North” was succeeded by his daughter Christina Vasa. For the point, name this Swedish king in the Thirty Years’ War.

ANSWER: **Gustavus Adolphus** (accept **Gustav II Adolf**)