

# Bee Round 1 - Middle School

## Regulation Questions

(1) One colony of this country was led by a civil commissioner named Sonthonax and experienced a massive slave rebellion in 1791. This country's control over the western portion of Hispanola was ended by an insurrection partially led by Toussaint L'Ouverture. For the point, name this country that oversaw Haiti as the colony of Saint-Domingue.

ANSWER: **France**

(2) The 2016 Copa Sudamericana was posthumously given to a team from this country after the crash of LaMia Flight 2933 en route to Colombia. Sergio Moro led Operation Car Wash in this country, which uncovered widespread corruption in this country's state-run oil company. For the point, name this country where Michel Temer became president after the impeachment of Dilma Rousseff.

ANSWER: Federative Republic of **Brazil**

(3) This figure helped three steamboats avoid mines during the Combahee River Raid. William Lloyd Garrison gave the nickname "Moses" to this figure, who served in an organization that communicated via quilt designs and songs like "Follow the Drinking Gourd." In April 2016, Jack Lew announced that Andrew Jackson will be replaced on the front of the U.S. \$20 bill by, for the point, what woman who led the Underground Railroad?

ANSWER: Harriet **Tubman**

(4) The last ruler of this dynasty, Sheikh Ahmed, was imprisoned by former Lithuanian allies who had aided this dynasty at the Vorskla River against Tamerlane. This dynasty was founded by Batu after the death of Mongke Khan and centered at Sarai. For the point, name this Mongolian khanate, named for the color of its tents.

ANSWER: **Golden Horde**

(5) This island's first European visitor was Jacob Roggeveen in 1722, and its natives developed the still-undeciphered rongorongo script. Jared Diamond argued this island's society collapsed due to deforestation. Natives here used tuff to carve figures that were all toppled from their ahu platforms between European contact and 1868. Chile now controls, for the point, what Pacific island whose Rapa Nui people built giant stone heads known as moai?

ANSWER: **Easter** Island (accept **Rapa Nui** before mentioned)

(6) The “Young” Henry’s revolt was supported by this ruler, who was forced into 16 years of exile after its defeat. This ruler’s Court of Love at Poitiers was known for its troubadours. The territory of this ruler and Henry II were joined to form the Angevin Empire under the House of Plantagenet. This ruler became regent after the imprisonment of her son, Richard the Lionheart. For the point, name this queen of England and France and Duchess of Aquitaine.

ANSWER: **Eleanor** of Aquitaine

(7) In 2016, Senan Molony suggested that this event was caused by a three-week-long coal fire, which weakened the bulkhead. The Californian failed to respond quickly to this event, which was described as an “act of God” when the White Star Line was found not to be at fault. Survivors of this event were rescued by lifeboats from the Carpathia. For the point, name this 1912 disaster involving a British passenger liner that struck an iceberg in the North Atlantic.

ANSWER: sinking of the RMS **Titanic**

(8) This man overthrew his grandfather Astyages [ah-STY-ah-geez] of the Median Empire and defeated Croesus [kree-sus] to conquer the Lydians. From his capital of Pasargadae [pass-ar-gah-dye], he created a system of satraps to govern his empire, and this ruler authorized the Jews’ return to Israel after his conquest of Babylonia. For the point, name this “Great” founder of the Persian Empire.

ANSWER: **Cyrus the Great** (or **Cyrus II** of Persia; prompt on Cyrus alone before “Great” is read; accept Cyrus alone after “Great” is read)

(9) The Duc de Crillon unsuccessfully tried to capture this location, whose “King’s Bastion” managed to withstand a “Grand Assault” during the American Revolutionary War. Spain gave up Minorca and this territory following the Treaty of Utrecht, and it is home to a mountain once considered the northern “Pillar of Hercules.” For the point, name this British possession found on the southern tip of the Iberian peninsula.

ANSWER: **Gibraltar**

(10) Jan Palach committed self-immolation to protest an invasion of this country, where a set of reforms described as “Socialism with a human face” were introduced by Alexander Dubček [doob-check]. The Civic Forum came to power under Vaclav Havel in this country after the Velvet Revolution. For the point, name this country that split apart in the 1993 Velvet Divorce and underwent the Prague Spring.

ANSWER: **Czechoslovakia** (do not accept or prompt on the Czech Republic or Slovakia)

(11) This figure convinced Isambard Kingdom Brunel to build the Renkioi facility after taking out a newspaper report on the inadequacy of the hospitals at Scutari. This figure, the only woman to appear in Lytton Strachey’s *Eminent Victorians*, became famous during the Crimean War as the “Lady with the Lamp.” For the point, name this British woman, the founder of modern nursing.

ANSWER: Florence **Nightingale**

(12) While spying on this region, Eli Cohen discreetly planted trees that would grow up to mark enemy fortification spots. This region was breached during Operation Badr, and a ceasefire led to the establishment of the Purple Line in this region. An army came within miles of Damascus in the early days of the Yom Kippur War after taking, for the point, what mountainous region between Israel and Syria?

ANSWER: **Golan** Heights

(13) A princess of this empire married Vladimir of Rus' after his conversion to Christianity, while another described political intrigue in the Alexiad. This empire's split over the practice of iconoclasm was ended by its Empress Irene. This empire's defeat at Manzikert while defending Asia Minor led to the rise of Alexios I and the call for the First Crusade. For the point, name this Orthodox empire centered at Constantinople.

ANSWER: **Byzantine** Empire (or **Eastern Roman** Empire)

(14) This man argued for the death of all unsupportive peninsulares in his "Decree of War to the Death," which was issued shortly after he took Merida in the Admirable Campaign. This president of Gran Colombia defeated the Spanish at Carabobo, securing the independence of Venezuela. For the point, name this 19th century liberator of South America.

ANSWER: Simon **Bolivar**

(15) This man claimed "in passing you by, we will wave to you" in explaining his country's progress to the U.S. Vice President. This leader attempted to alleviate food shortages with his Virgin Lands campaign, and he established a hotline with Washington D.C. shortly after he tried to arm Fidel Castro in the Cuban Missile Crisis. For the point, name this Soviet premier who succeeded Joseph Stalin.

ANSWER: Nikita **Khrushchev**

(16) This man's personal secretary, Ernest Liebold, pushed him to acquire *The Dearborn Independent* to promulgate his anti-Semitic views. This man established the five-dollar workday and quipped that people could purchase his company's signature product in any color they liked, so long as that color was black. For the point, name this American automaker who marketed the Model T.

ANSWER: Henry **Ford**

(17) In this city, scenes of the cult worship of Dionysus can be viewed in the Villa of the Mysteries. This city's Lupanar, a brothel, famously features well-preserved graffiti. From across the Bay of Naples, Pliny the Younger wrote about a disaster in this city. For the point, name this Roman city that, like Herculaneum, was ruined by the 79 AD eruption of Mount Vesuvius.

ANSWER: **Pompeii**

(18) While on deployment, James Mattis was known to carry a copy of this man's most famous work. This man constantly calls for himself to evaluate life from a cosmic perspective in a book written while on campaign against the Marcomanni tribes in Germania. For the point, name this Stoic Roman Emperor and author of the *Meditations*.

ANSWER: **Marcus Aurelius** Antoninus Augustus

(19) A longtime leader of this party used the slogan “to rebel is justified,” while a later leader established its “four cardinal principles” in response to the “Democracy Wall Movement.” A statue of the Goddess of Democracy was set up to protest this party; troops who opened fire on it were defied by Tank Man. For the point, name this political party that carried out the Tiananmen Square Massacre and which has led mainland China since 1949.

ANSWER: **Chinese Communist** Party (or **CCP**, or **Zhongguo Gongchandang**; prompt on “Communist” until “China” is read, then accept it)

(20) Though Charles James Fox had earlier opposed this man’s appointment of Lord Shelburne, he included Fox in his “ministry of all the talents.” The Act of Union with Ireland was passed under this king’s tenure due to the efforts of William Pitt, though this king later had to give up power with the 1811 Regency Act due to his porphyria. For the point, name this English king who lost the Thirteen Colonies in the American Revolution.

ANSWER: **George III**

(21) In this book, a grandson is inexplicably cursed for a misdeed caused by his father, who saw his grandfather drunk and uncovered. This book’s second chapter describes the source of four rivers, including the Pishon, Tigris, and Euphrates, after its first chapter repeats the phrase “and God saw that it was good.” The Creation and Fall of Man narratives are told in, for the point, what first book of the Old Testament?

ANSWER: Book of **Genesis** (prompt on Bible, Old Testament, and/or Torah until “Old Testament” is read)

(22) This event was investigated by a commission led by Ferdinand Pecora. In the lead-up to this event, P-E ratios peaked at an all-time high of 32.6, and this event worsened as margin calls came in. This event encompassed days called Black Thursday, Monday, and Tuesday. For the point, name this economic event that marked the end of the Roaring Twenties and triggered the Great Depression.

ANSWER: Stock Market **Crash of 1929** (accept other elaborations, like Wall Street **Crash of 1929**, Dow **Crash of 1929**, etc.; prompt on stock market crash, etc., if given without the year; prompt on Black Thursday, Monday, and/or Tuesday before mentioned; prompt on Great Depression before mentioned)

(23) In 1851, the first international tournament of this game took place in London; during a break in the action, Adolf Anderssen and Lionel Kieseritzky competed in the “Immortal Game.” This game’s “Game of the Century,” played at the Marshall Club in New York, involved former U.S. Open champion Donald Byrne losing to a 13-year-old. For the point, name this game, mastered by Bobby Fischer, Magnus Carlsen, and the Deep Blue computer, which often concludes with a checkmate.

ANSWER: **chess**

(24) In ancient times, this currency was worth 6 obols. In 1828, the phoenix replaced the Ottoman kurus, then itself was replaced four years later by the “phoenix,” adorned with King Otto’s face; both this currency and the phoenix were equivalent to 100 lepta. In 1973, this currency replaced the image of the deposed King Constantine with more phoenix imagery and the phrase “Hellenic Republic.” For the point, name this currency used by both the ancient and modern, pre-Euro Greeks.

ANSWER: **drachma**

(25) This man developed a system of weights to tell the days of the week that goes through the floor of his house; that residence also includes a “polygraph” that makes a copy of all written documents on it. This man succeeded Benjamin Franklin as minister to France in 1784, leaving his home of Monticello. For the point, name this prolific Virginia inventor and politician whose epitaph fails to mention his service as the 3rd President of the United States.

ANSWER: Thomas **Jefferson**

### Extra Question

Only read if moderator botches a question.

(1) This man outlined one of his famous strategies in his book *The Necessity for Choice*; that strategy was a response to an earlier policy of “massive retaliation” and involved a “flexible response” to nuclear threats. This man’s frequent flying between Middle Eastern capitals, attempting to resolve the Yom Kippur War, became known as “shuttle diplomacy.” For the point, name this proponent of detente who served as Secretary of State under Presidents Ford and Nixon.

ANSWER: Henry Alfred **Kissinger** (or Heinz Alfred **Kissinger**)