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| C:\Users\mlw\Desktop\ihbb-bee.png | **2014-2015 IHBB Beta Regional Set****Middle School Level****Bee Round 1** |

1. This office was at the head of the "tent government" and originated as the "barbarian-quelling generalissimo." Holders of this title established the Kamakura and Ashikaga eras. For the point, name this office which wielded actual power for most of the recorded history of Japan, in the name of the figurehead emperor.

ANSWER: **shogun**s

2. This city's leader Hanno the Great was displaced by the rising Barcid dynasty, whose members included Hamilcar and Hasdrubal. This city lost the Battle of Zama to Scipio Africanus. For the point, name this ancient North African city which was defeated by Rome in three Punic Wars.

ANSWER: **Carthage**

3. Carl Schuhmann was a big winner at the first event of this type, whose focus was a marathon won by Spyridon Louis. This event was the brainchild of Pierre de Coubertin and took place in Athens in 1896. For the point, identify this festival which re-introduced an ancient athletic tradition to the modern world and is now held every four years.

ANSWER: first Summer **Olympics** [or 1896 Summer **Olympics**]

4. In Fascist Italy, a "Battle for" doing this action was declared. Since 1979, this action has been limited to once per lifetime for the majority of women in China. For the point, name this action which Romania sought to promote by banning abortion and earned Soviets the Mothers' Medal.
ANSWER: giving **birth** [or equivalents]

5. This country's privileges were recognized in the Ausgleich (**pr. OWS-glike**) following the agitation of Lajos Kossuth (**pr. LYE-osh KOE-soot**) and the creation of the Dual Monarchy. For the point, name this country which became an equal partner in the last phase of the Hapsburg Empire alongside Austria.

ANSWER: **Hungary**

6. This man commissioned the construction of St. Basil's Cathedral to commemorate his victory over Kazan. This man is depicted in a painting just realizing that he has killed his son with a flagpole. He was the first Prince of Muscovy (**pr. MUSK-oh-vee**) to take the title "tsar of Russia." For the point, name this early Russian tsar who was known for his savagery.

ANSWER: **Ivan the Terrible** [or **Ivan Grozny**; or **Ivan IV**; prompt on **Ivan**]

7. These people traced their monarchy to Manco Cápac, the legendary son of the sun god Inti. These people's political power came to an end when the "ransom room" failed to prevent Atahualpa **(pr. ah-tah-WAL-puh**) from being executed by Francisco Pizarro. For the point, name these people who built sites such as Cuzco and Macchu Picchu in what is now Peru.
ANSWER: **Inca**s

8. In 1981, an Iraqi example of this kind of facility was destroyed at Osirak. The 2010 Stuxnet worm disabled facilities of this kind. Currently, Bushehr (**pr. boo-SHARE**) is a building of this kind supplied with Russian materials in Iran. For the point, name these facilities that contain centrifuges and provide power or weapons.

ANSWER: **nuclear** reactors [or **uranium enrichment** facilities; or **nuclear** power plants]

9. This food item was one of the three things that the Bolsheviks promised the people of Russia along with peace and land. A type of this food commonly eaten in India for centuries is called Naan. Roman Emperors were sure to provide the common people with enough circuses and this type of food. For the point, name this type of common food, which French people eat in baguettes.

ANSWER: **bread**

10. This religious group’s "emancipation" was resisted by the Duke of Wellington but finally achieved due to the efforts of Daniel O'Connell. Tony Blair became one of these people after leaving the Prime Ministry. These people used "priest-holes" when they were persecuted and were briefly returned to power under Bloody Mary. For the point, name this group, the largest minority Christian sect in England.

ANSWER: English Roman **Catholic**s

11. People named Otho and Vindex once held this position, and Nerva began an era of these people known as the "Five Good" ones. The last one of these people in the West was Romulus Augustulus. For the point, name this position in the ancient world held by men such as Tiberius and Claudius.

ANSWER: **Roman emperor** [prompt on **emperor**]

12. This war almost expanded to include Britain after the Dogger Bank incident. This war ended dramatically when the Baltic Fleet sailed more than halfway around the world to meet its doom at Tsushima Straits. For the point, name this war which ended in 1905 with a European power shocked at losing to an rising Asian empire.

ANSWER: **Russo-Japanese** War

13. This man was dispatched to Finland Station in a "sealed train" by the Germans, who believed that his presence would unsettle his home country. There, he issued the April Theses which put him in position to take leadership of the October Revolution following eight months of the Provisional Government. For the point, name this leader of the Bolsheviks who became the founder of the Soviet Union.

ANSWER: Vladimir **Lenin**

14. A movement to eliminate corruption in these places was known as the Cluniac reform. These facilities were subject to the Benedictine Rule and were governed by officials such as priors and abbots. For the point, name these places that could belong to Dominican, Augustinian, or Cistercian orders and were where Christian religious specialists lived in the Middle Ages.

ANSWER: **monasteries** [or **nunneries**]

15. This country’s parliament, known as the Althing, declared its total independence from Denmark in 1944. This country hosted an arms reduction summit that led to the signing of 1987's Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty in Reykjavik. For the point, name this Scandinavian country whose volcanoes can cause problems for planes in between North America and Europe.

ANSWER: **Iceland**

16. This man married the sister of Maxentius following a victory that occurred when he dreamed of the words "in this sign you shall conquer" and a flaming cross. This victor at Milvian Bridge ordered the renovation of Byzantium into a new capital and issued the Edict of Milan. For the point, name this first Roman emperor to convert to Christianity.

ANSWER: **Constantine** I [or **Constantine** the Great]

17. A plan to perform this action is at the center of Giuseppe Verdi's opera *A Masked Ball*, which had to move its setting from Sweden to Boston to avoid controversy over depicting this action. For the point, name this action which Gustav III suffers in an opera and is done in a Stephen Sondheim show to Abraham Lincoln and John F. Kennedy.

ANSWER: **assassination** [or word forms; or **killing**, **murder,** etc.]

18. Along with Kazakhstan, this is currently one of two countries that is still eligible for hosting the 2022 Winter Olympics. This country embarked on an ambitious program to train athletes to win gold medals which culminated in its finishing atop the gold medal rankings in 2008. For the point, name this country, whose tennis player Li Na became the first Asian woman to win the French Open.

ANSWER: **China**

19. Eduard Hitzig showed how this organ can be stimulated by electricity. An accidental study on this organ occurred in 1848, when an explosion drove an iron rod through the one belonging to Phineas Gage. For the point, name this organ which was subject to liberal use of the lobotomy procedure and whose repeated abuse from soccer headers has recently become controversial.

ANSWER: human **brain**

20. This man is said to have caused the flight of a monster who dug out the River Shannon. This man was forced to work as a shepherd in County Antrim after being abducted from England by slavers. After fleeing home, he legendarily drove out the snakes and demonstrated the Trinity using a three-leafed shamrock. For the point, name this evangelizer and patron saint of Ireland.

ANSWER: Saint **Patrick**

21. This country once controlled part of the Virgin Islands before it sold them to the USA. This country's capital contains Tivoli Gardens and is built on the island of Zeeland. The Little Mermaid statue was built in this country, which continues to use the kroner and not the Euro. For the point, name this Scandinavian country whose capital can be found at Copenhagen.
ANSWER: **Denmark**

22. The first person to travel in a controlled fashion faster than this value was Chuck Yeager, who broke a namesake "barrier" by achieving Mach 1 in 1947. For the point, name this value equal to about 343 meters per second, which hasn’t been broken by regular passenger plane service since the Concorde was retired.

ANSWER: **speed of sound**

23. As a younger man, this man formed the 26th of July Movement following his trial for attacking the Moncada Barracks. This man disembarked from the *Granma* alongside Che Guevara during his successful second attempt at overthrowing Fulgencio Batista. For the point, name this dictator who ruled from 1959 to 2008 in Cuba.

ANSWER: **F**idel **Castro** [prompt on **Castro**]

24. This instrument was invented by a Belgian seeking a solution to the problem of clarinets raising pitch when overblown. This instrument was once played by Bill Clinton on a talk show and is often featured in jazz music. For the point, name this instrument which has alto and tenor varieties and is a woodwind made out of brass.

ANSWER: **sax**ophone [or alto **sax**ophone or any other particular kind of saxophone]

25. Prior to becoming Prime Minster of France, Georges Clemenceau (**pr. clem-ahn-SO**) operated one of these institutions called *L'Aurore*. British politics were influenced by *The Guardian*, *The Evening Standard*, and other examples of these things in broadsheet or tabloid format. For the point, identify these things that include the *Times* of London.

ANSWER: **newspaper**s

*End of regular round.*

**Backup Question – Only use if needed!**

This editor of the Ems Dispatch claimed the "blood and iron" would solve the questions of his day, and had a troubled relationship with Wilhelm II that led to his removal from office in 1890. For the point, name this German who sparked the Franco-Prussian War as the final phase of his plan for German unification.

ANSWER: Otto von **Bismarck**