

International History Bee – European Division – Middle School Sample Packet 2013-14

Instructions: The Middle School Bee consists of three rounds, each with 25 questions. There will be a particular focus on the history of the country where each tournament takes place. That is not seen here, since this is an Europe-wide sample packet.

Students are grouped into different random groups in each round, of 5-10 students. When one student gets 8 questions correct in a particular round, they are then finished for that round. However, they get bonus points based on how early in the round they reach their quota of 8.

- 1) The Byzantine Emperor Justinian and the French Emperor Napoleon both developed famous sets of these things. An example of one of these developed by Hammurabi stated “an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth.” For the point, give the general name for these types of rules which outline what is legal.

ANSWER: **laws** [accept law **codes**]

- 2) This language is taught at a network of schools known collectively as the Cervantes Institute. It has become the most widely spoken mother language in the Americas, and its standard dialect is known as Castilian. For the point, name this language spoken by Pablo Picasso and other people who have lived in Malaga and Madrid.

ANSWER: **Spanish**

- 3) About 500 of this city’s citizens served in a governing body known as the [**pr. BOO-lay**], Boule, and the Pnyx hill here was the site of voting. One of this city’s early leaders was Solon, and it was later led by [**pr. PAIR-ick-leez**], Pericles. For the point, name this democratic Greek city-state that fought Sparta in the Peloponnesian War and which is the capital of Greece today.

ANSWER: **Athens**, Greece

- 4) This man created the Alliance for Progress, a program designed to promote growth in Latin America. This President negotiated with Nikita Khrushchev during the Cuban Missile Crisis prior to his premature death in 1963. For the point, name this Catholic US President who was assassinated by Lee Harvey Oswald.

ANSWER: John Fitzgerald **Kennedy** [or **JFK**]

- 5) This painting is also known as La Gioconda (**pr. La joe-KON-da**) and it was the subject of a song by Nat King Cole. In a painting by Marcel Duchamp, the subject of this painting was given a mustache. This painting is known for an enigmatic smile and today it can be found in the Louvre in Paris. For the point, name this portrait by Leonardo da Vinci widely considered to be the world’s most famous painting.

ANSWER: **Mona Lisa**

6) This place is home to the largest known volcano, Olympus Mons. It was visited by the Viking probe in the 1970's, and more recently by the spacecraft known as Spirit and Opportunity. For the point, name this planet orbited by the moons Phobos and Deimos which was named after the Roman god of war.

ANSWER: **Mars**

7) This conflict ended in the same year as the fall of Constantinople to the Ottoman Empire. Battles in this war included a victory for King Henry V at Agincourt and Orleans, which made Joan of Arc famous. For the point, name this long medieval war fought between France and Britain which actually lasted even longer than its name suggests.

ANSWER: **Hundred Years' War**

8) German player Michael Stich played this sport, as did Steffi Graf who accomplished a "Golden Slam" in this sport in 1988. Another famous German player of this sport was Boris Becker, while this sport's superstar player Roger Federer is Swiss but speaks German. For the point, name this sport whose Grand Slam consists of the Australian, French, and US Opens as well as Wimbledon.

ANSWER: **Tennis**

9) This country was home to the ancient civilizations known as the Lydians and the Hittites. A hill known as Hissarlik in this modern-day country was the site of the ancient city of Troy. This country was founded in its modern form by Mustafa Kemal, who was also known as Ataturk. For the point, name this country, which is found in both Europe and Asia, and is home to the city of Istanbul and the capital of Ankara.

ANSWER: **Turkey**

10) This city is divided into Armenian, Jewish, Muslim, and Christian quarters and it is the site of the King David Hotel. This city is also home to the Garden of Gethsemane and the Western Wall, as well as the Dome of the Rock Mosque. For the point, name this holy city and capital of Israel, where Palestinians are also seeking to establish a capital.

ANSWER: **Jerusalem**

11) This band played in clubs along the Reeperbahn in Hamburg during the early 1960's as well as at the Cavern Club in Liverpool. Their song, "Strawberry Fields Forever" was originally intended for this band's album called *Sgt. Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band*. For the point, name this British rock band, famous for the songs "Love Me Do" and "Hey Jude" written by Paul McCartney and John Lennon

ANSWER: The **Beatles**

12) This political position was held by Pierre Trudeau in Canada and by Jawaharlal Nehru in India. No one has ever held this title in the USA, though Benjamin Disraeli and John Major have held it in the UK. For the point, name this most important political office in many countries, not to be confused with "president."

ANSWER: **Prime Minister**

13) It's not England, but rather this country which is the setting of the play "Hamlet." This country's most famous storyteller was Hans Christian Andersen, which led to its capital being home to the Little Mermaid statue. For the point, name this Scandinavian nation, and site of the Roskilde Festival, Legoland, and the historic capital of Copenhagen.

ANSWER: **Denmark**

14) This sport, like volleyball, was invented in a YMCA in the US state of Massachusetts. At the 1992 Summer Olympics, a "dream team" in this sport, featuring players such as Larry Bird and Magic Johnson, easily won the gold medal. For the point, name this sport whose other famous players have included Yao Ming and a man who won 6 titles playing for the Chicago Bulls, Michael Jordan.

ANSWER: **Basketball**

15) This city near the Urubamba River contains a temple named for a row of three trapezoidal windows.. Artifacts from this remote location, which was explored by Hiram Bingham, are being returned from Yale University to Peru. For the point, name this lost city of the Incas high up in the Andes mountains.

ANSWER: **Machu Picchu**

16) This country fought a civil war in the 1970's during which its region of Biafra tried to secede. Olesgun Obasanjo used to run this country where Goodluck Johnathan took power in 2010. For the point, identify this most populous African nation which once moved its capital city from Lagos to Abuja.

ANSWER: **Nigeria**

17) This man wrote a book about one of his military campaigns entitled *On The Gallic War*. He was married to Calpurnia and when he crossed the Rubicon River, he started a civil war between his forces and those of his rival, Pompey. For the point, name this Roman leader who was killed on the Ides of March, and from whose name we derive the titles "Czar" and "Kaiser."

ANSWER: **Julius Caesar**

18) This country, which no longer exists, was led for a time by Konstantin Chernenko and Leonid Brezhnev. Its achievements included launching the first satellite into space and driving out the Nazis who invaded this country during Operation Barbarossa. For the point, name this country, the largest nation-state to ever have existed, which broke up into 15 different countries including Latvia, Kazakhstan, and Russia.

ANSWER: the **Soviet Union** or **USSR** (do NOT accept Russia!)

19) This city was severely damaged after the Battle of Bladensburg, and Andrew Ellicott took over for Pierre L'Enfant in designing it. In August 2013, a panda cub was born in this city's National Zoo, part of the Smithsonian system. The National Mall was later built in, for the point, what city, home to the US Capitol building and the White House?

ANSWER: **Washington**, District of Columbia [or **DC**; or **District of Columbia**]

20) Taking the throne at age nine, this ancient ruler reversed his father's religious reforms and then died ten years later, possibly after being murdered. This ruler's burial place was discovered in 1922 by Howard Carter. For the point, name this Egyptian pharaoh whose namesake "curse" reportedly targeted those who unearthed his tomb.

ANSWER: Tutankhamun [or King Tut; or Tutankhaten]

21) Charles Parnell advocated for Home Rule in this country. The lower house of this country's Parliament was led by Éamon de Valera after he was president of Sinn Féin here. A famous legend holds that this country's patron saint drove all the snakes out of this country. For the point, what Celtic island nation near Great Britain has a capital at Dublin and is famous for St. Patrick's Day celebrations?

ANSWER: Ireland [or Éire]

22) Religious conservatives in this country resisted the westernization of Shah Reza Pahlavi, leading to his overthrow in the Islamic Revolution in 1979. Since then, this country has been led by ayatollahs. For the point, name this country which has recently suffered from sanctions due to its nuclear energy program and which has a capital at Tehran.

ANSWER: Islamic Republic of Iran

23) This river's "Great Bend" and numerous cataracts are results of the uplift of the Nubian Swell. John Speke attempted to find the source of this river, eventually identifying the source as Lake Victoria. For the point, name this river around whose floods the ancient Egyptian farming cycle was planned.

ANSWER: Nile River

24) Battles in this war include a naval one at Jutland and two near the Marne River. The Schlieffen Plan for this war was used on its western front, but was slowed by trench warfare. Franz Ferdinand's death triggered, for the point, what war in which Austria-Hungary and Germany fought the Allied Powers from 1914 to 1918?

ANSWER: World War One

25) In a 2003 film, five hundred of these men were led against gatling gun fire by American captain Nathan Algren, who was played by Tom Cruise. These people fought at the Battle of Sekigahara and followed the Bushido code. For the point, name these noble warriors in feudal Japan.

ANSWER: Samurai