

# History Bee Round 3 – Middle School

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## Round 3 tossups

(1) The alleged poisoning of this man's mother, Elena Glinskaya, led to the beginning of his reign at the age of eight. This man relinquished his claims on Astrakhan to make peace with Khan Devlet I Giray of Crimea. This man fought the Livonian War and forced an archbishop to ride backwards when he used his *Oprichniki* [[oh-pritch-NEE-kee]] to massacre Novgorod's citizens. This man died while playing chess with Bogdan Belsky, ushering in the Time of Troubles. For the point, name this first Tsar of All the Russias, often thought of as mentally unstable.

ANSWER: **Ivan the Terrible** (or **Ivan IV** Vasilyevich)

(2) Richard Lander and Jean Rouche [[ZHANH ROOSH]] became the first to traverse the length of this river, using a 16-millimeter camera to record their 1946 journey. During his second expedition down this river, Mungo Park died at the Bussa Rapids. Agriculture on this river led to the rise of Djenné-Djenno in what is now Mali. This river's modern name was given in 1550 by Berber geographer Leo Africanus. For the point, name this river which both ibn Batutta and Pliny believed connected to the Nile.

ANSWER: **Niger** River (pronounced as either [[nee-ZHER]] or [[NAI-jeer]], be lenient)

(3) This Kurdish leader overthrew the Fatamid dynasty and survived several assassination attempts. This sultan established his own dynasty which was named for his father, Ayyub. Many centuries later, Hafez Assad commissioned a statue of this leader for the Citadel of Damascus. This man's victory at the Battle of Hattin [[hah-TEEN]], and his subsequent capture of Jerusalem, led to the Third Crusade. For the point, what sultan, famous for his wisdom and nobility, fought Richard the Lionheart at Acre [[AH-kruh]]?

ANSWER: **Saladin** (or **Salah ad-Din** Yusuf)

(4) In 1982, this future politician created the MBR-200, which evolved into the Movement for the Fifth Republic. In 1992, this man launched a failed coup to replace Carlos Andrés Pérez with Rafael Caldera. Following the tenth anniversary of the Caracazo in 1999, this man drafted a new constitution granting himself additional presidential power, the abuse of which led him to be temporarily removed from office in 2002. Nicolás Maduro succeeded, for the point, what longtime president of Venezuela who died in 2013?

ANSWER: Hugo **Chávez**

(5) It's not Italy or Gaul, but a group called the Veneti lived along a major river of this country. Popiel was a legendary ruler of this nation, whose Princess Wanda committed suicide to avoid marrying a German named Rudiger. This country was ruled by the Piast Dynasty, and it was governed by a parliament called the Sejm [[SAYM]]. For the point, name this Eastern European nation that was partitioned in the late eighteenth century before being reconstituted after World War I with a new government based in Warsaw.

ANSWER: Republic of **Poland** (or **Polska**)

(6) Hussein Abdel-Rassoul found a stairway into this location, which Evelyn Herbert visited. Before entering this location with Arthur Callender, an archaeologist said he saw "Wonderful things!" Lord Carnarvon died of blood poisoning after entering this location, prompting fears of a curse. Found by Howard Carter, for the point, what is this resting place for an Egyptian boy-pharaoh in the Valley of the Kings?

ANSWER: **KV62** (accept King **Tut**ankhamun's **Tomb**) (prompt on similar answers to **tomb** such as "burial place")

(7) This leader broke decades of tradition by refusing to live in the Çankaya [[CHAHN-kai-yah]] Mansion, opting to live in a massive, illegally-built palace constructed in a national forest. This man labeled a 2013 corruption scandal targeting the Justice and Development Party a plot orchestrated by Fethullah Gülen [[FETH-oo-lah goo-LEN]]. In 2016, the Peace at Home Committee allegedly launched a coup against this leader which included a blockade of the Bosphorus Bridge. For the point, name this president of Turkey.

ANSWER: Recep Tayyip **Erdoğan** [[reh-DZEHP tai-YEEP EHR-duh-wahn, but be lenient]]

(8) Nazis under Franz Rademacher proposed sending all European Jews to this island. The *rotaka* protests helped take down this island's president Philibert Tsiranana, "the benevolent schoolmaster." Off the coast of this island in 1944, a trio of U-boats sank eight merchant ships in the channel between this island and the mainland. Queen Ranavalona I governed, for the point, what East African island nation?

ANSWER: Republic of **Madagascar**

(9) Albion W. Tourgée [[toor-ZHAY]] is said to have introduced the metaphor "color blind justice" while litigating this case. John Marshall Harlan was this case's lone dissenter on the U.S. Supreme Court, arguing that the Louisiana Separate Car Act of 1890 was unconstitutional. For the point, name this 1896 case which affirmed the doctrine of "separate but equal" later overturned by *Brown v. Board of Education*.

ANSWER: **Plessy** v. *Ferguson* (accept *Homer A. Plessy* v. *John H. Ferguson*)

(10) The daughter of Henry Liddell sold an original manuscript of this book for over fifteen thousand pounds at an auction at Sotheby's [[SUH-thuh-bees]] in 1926. Characters in this book, such as the pointy-chinned Duchess, were originally illustrated by *Punch* cartoonist John Tenniel. This story originated on a "golden afternoon" when a mathematician rowed from Oxford to Godstow in 1865, telling a story to Lorina, Edith, and Alice along the way. For the point, name this fantastical children's book by Lewis Carroll.

ANSWER: *Alice in Wonderland* (or *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*)

(11) This island's Valley of the Temples contains the ancient Temples of Concordia and Heracles. Ancient residents of this island built the Necropolis of Pantalica [[PAHN-tah-LAI-kah]]. During the rule of the Kingdom in the Sun, invaders built the Norman Palace on this island. Archimedes legendarily built a heat ray to defend this island's city of Syracuse, and the mafia originated near this island's city of Palermo. For the point, name this largest island in the Mediterranean Sea, less than two miles from the tip of the Italian "boot."

ANSWER: Sicily (or Sicilia)

(12) Alan García, a former president of this country, committed suicide in 2019 before he could be arrested for his involvement in the Odebrecht [[OH-duh-brekt]] scandal. President Alberto Fujimori carried out a self-coup in 1992 to solidify his power in this Andean country. For the point, name this South American country whose presidents govern from the House of Pizarro in Lima.

ANSWER: Republic of Peru

(13) The "estuary" form of this language features yod-coalescence. This language emerged as the Chancery Standard, and in 1362, this language was required in courts under the "Pleading in [this language] Act." This language contains duplicate words that were taken from Old Norman, including "beef" and "mutton." For the point, name this language used in writing by Geoffrey Chaucer.

ANSWER: Middle English (do not accept "Old English")

(14) The last members of this regime surrendered at the Sigmaringen [[sig-mah-RIN-gehn]] Enclave. The members of this regime were subject to the Legal Purge and "national degradation," through which they lost civil rights. This regime's SOL, which Joseph Darnand created, was once headed by Pierre Laval. This regime arrested Jews in the Vel' d'hiv [[vehl DEEV]] Roundup. Philippe Petain [[peh-TAHN]] led this state which ended the Third Republic in 1940. For the point, name this French collaborationist regime which aided the Nazis.

ANSWER: Vichy France (accept French State; accept État français)

(15) At the burial place of this man's wife, Daniyal constructed a pleasure garden in Buhanpur. This man's daughter, Jahanara Begum, nearly died from severe burns but survived to care for this man in his final years of confinement. This man's brother, Khusrau [[KOOS-ro]], unsuccessfully attempted to overthrow their father, Jahangir, in 1606. Ustad Ahmad Lahori constructed the Red Fort for this man, whose son Aurangzeb [[oh-RAHNG-zeb]] seized power after declaring this man incompetent. For the point, name this Mughal emperor who built the Taj Mahal.

ANSWER: Shah **Jahan** (or Shahab-ud-din Muhammad **Khurram**)

(16) When a plane carrying this country's leader, Juvénal Habyarimana [[hah-byah-ree-MAH-nah]], was shot down, a cryptic order commanded one ethnic group to "Cut down the tall trees," igniting a mass murder in this country. This country's Volcanoes National Park was the base for Dian Fossey and is home to the largest Mountain Gorilla population in the world. This mountainous country elected Paul Kagame [[kah-GAH-meh]] as president in 2000 and gained its independence from Burundi in 1962. For the point, what is this central African country?

ANSWER: Republic of **Rwanda**

(17) The Kingdom of Candia was an overseas colony of this state, who lost it to the Ottoman Empire during the Cretan War. Boniface [[BAH-nee-fahss]] of Montferrat sold Crete to this state which also controlled the Peloponnese and Cyprus. This state became a flourishing center for trade in the 13th century following the elimination of pirates along the coast of the Adriatic Sea. For the point, name this medieval city-state ruled by a Doge [[DOHZH]] and represented by the Banner of St. Mark.

ANSWER: Republic of **Venice** (accept **Venetian** Republic; accept La **Serenissima**)

(18) In 2016, the leader of this country's Liberal Party and the prime minister, Erna Solberg, were both caught playing Pokemon GO during official meetings. This country, the site of a 2011 terror event on its island of Utøya [[OOH-tau-wah]], also experienced a landslide in its village of Ask [[AHSK]] in 2020. The first Secretary General of the United Nations was from this country whose parliament is known as the *Storting*. For the point, name this country whose vast oil wealth is managed from Oslo.

ANSWER: Kingdom of **Norway** (or **Norge**; or **Noreg**)

(19) This German composed four different overtures for his only opera, in which a faithful wife pretends to be a man so she can visit her husband in prison. After Napoleon declared himself Emperor, this musician scratched out the dedication on the title page of his Third symphony. Among this man's 32 piano sonatas are the *Appassionata*, the *Pathétique*, and the *Moonlight*. For the point, what composer wrote the *Eroica* Symphony and the opera *Fidelio*?

ANSWER: Ludwig van **Beethoven**

(20) In 2019, Phillip Beale attempted to prove that ships of this civilization were able to sail across the Atlantic Ocean. According to Herodotus, this thalassocratic civilization circumnavigated Africa around 600 BCE with a sponsorship from an Egyptian pharaoh. Murex snails were once used to create a valuable purple dye named for this civilization's city of Tyre. For the point, name this ancient civilization which founded the city of Carthage and distributed the world's oldest alphabet throughout the Mediterranean.

ANSWER: The **Phoenicians**

(21) This city's Possession Street marks a naval landing by Edward Belcher. The Forbes family made its fortune trading in this city with companies like Dent & Co. and Jardine Matheson. Claude Maxwell MacDonald secured a lease on this city, connected to the mainland by the Kowloon-Canton Railway, for what he thought was "as good as forever." For the point, name this former British colony which was obtained by the British at the end of the First Opium War and returned to China in 1997.

ANSWER: **Hong Kong** Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China (accept **HKSAR**)

(22) After defeating Desiderius during the Siege of Pavia, this man declared himself King of the Lombards. The seizure of several papal cities forced Pope Adrian I to ask this man to enforce the policies of his father, Pepin the Short, and to assist in their return. For the point, name this Frankish ruler whom Pope Leo III crowned Holy Roman Emperor on Christmas Day in the year 800.

ANSWER: **Charlemagne** (accept **Charles the Great**; accept **Charles I**; accept **Carolus Magnus**)

(23) This country's history includes the Second Revolution, which ended the BAKSAL political front. Despite A. F. M. Mohitul [[MOH-hee-tuhl]] Islam's attempt to identify the killers, this country's Indemnity Act allowed some of the assassins of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman [[MOO-jee-buhr RAHK-mahn]] to go free. Once led by the Awami League, for the point, what is this country which fought Pakistan for independence?

ANSWER: People's Republic of **Bangladesh**

(24) A NASA spacecraft named for this man explored the moons of Jupiter, which this man once named the Medicean [[meh-dih-SEE-un]] stars after his Florentine patrons. This scientist studied sunspots and the rings of Saturn, and after this man championed heliocentrism, the Catholic Church forced him into house arrest. For the point, what Florentine scientist supposedly dropped two cannonballs from the Tower of Pisa?

ANSWER: **Galileo** Galilei (accept **Galilei**)

(25) Under this ruler, the Leicester [[LEH-ster]] Expedition landed at Flushing. Frederick II of Denmark offered to close "The Sound" to assist this ruler if Philip II of Spain refused his aid. This ruler signed the Treaty of Nonsuch [[NUN-such]] and provided aid to rebels under the House of Orange. This ruler led England to victory against Spain during the Anglo-Spanish War. For the point, name this Tudor monarch of England sometimes called the "Virgin Queen."

ANSWER: **Elizabeth I**

### Extra Question

(1) The Treaty of Corbeil [[kor-BAY]], signed eleven years before the start of this war, led Robert the Bruce to pledge support for France. Twenty years passed between this war's last battle at Castillon [[kas-tee-YOHN]] and a formal peace treaty. Foot soldiers on one side of this war were killed while mooning archers in a taunt at the Battle of Crécy. At this war's conclusion, England lost all mainland European territories except for Calais [[kah-LAY]]. For the point, name this war in which Joan of Arc relieved the Siege of Orleans [[or-lay-AHN]].

ANSWER: The **Hundred Years'** War