

# Bee Round 3

## Regulation Questions

(1) An Epicurean-esque philosophical school from this country was heavily criticized at a conference of all faiths held in what is now this country in 1578. Arthur Schopenhauer was influenced by the philosophy of this country when he wrote *The World as Will and Representation*. A philosophical lineage from this country includes the great thinker Shankara and is divided into dualist and non-dualist branches called “dvaita” [d’vi-ta] and “advaita” [ahd-vi-ta] respectively. For the point, name this country, home to Vedanta and other philosophical schools like Yoga.

ANSWER: India

(2) The city of Carcassonne was a major target during this event, and Arnaud Amalric oversaw a bloody massacre at Beziers [BAY-zee-ay] during this event. Simon de Montfort the Elder was killed in the Siege of Toulouse during this campaign, which was triggered by the murder of the legate Pierre de Castelnau by the forces of Raymond VI. For the point, name this 13th century effort by Pope Innocent III to eliminate a religious movement in Languedoc, France.

ANSWER: Albigensian Crusade (or Cathar Crusade; prompt on Crusade(s))

(3) Augustus van Horne Ellis died in this battle while leading an attack through the Triangular Field. On the first day of this battle, forces under Henry Heth overran First Corps [“core”] troops stationed at McPherson Ridge. The Peach Orchard and Devil’s Den were key locations at this battle, where Joshua Chamberlain’s volunteer regiment led a successful defense of Little Round Top. For the point, name this 1863 battle, the turning point of the Civil War in Pennsylvania.

ANSWER: Battle of Gettysburg

(4) This thinker wrote the “Letter on Humanism”, and he addressed the title concept’s “saving power” and “extreme danger” in another essay, “The Question Concerning Technology.” This thinker lamented that Western philosophy had forgotten “the question of Being” in the introduction to his magnum opus, which coined terms like “ready-to-hand” and Dasein [DAH-zaiyn]. For the point, name this German philosopher who detailed his Nazi convictions in the infamous Black Notebooks and wrote *Being and Time*.

ANSWER: Martin Heidegger

(5) The first holders of this position are often considered to have come from the House of Alpin and claimed to be descended from Fergus of Dal Riata. Despite dying before reaching this position’s country, Margaret the Maid of Norway is sometimes considered to have held this position. Edward I placed John Balliol as his puppet in this position, whose holders used the Stone of Scone [skoon]. This title was reclaimed from English domination by the victor of the Battle of Bannockburn. Robert the Bruce held, for the point, what title?

ANSWER: Monarch of Scotland (accept King of Scotland, prompt on Queen of Scotland)

(6) An invasion of this modern-day country was repelled by the forces of Raden Wijaya, who later founded an empire based in this country. That empire in this modern-day country reached its zenith under Hayam Wuruk and his Prime Minister Gajah Mada. An earlier empire in this modern-day country had its capital at Palembang and was known as the Srivijaya empire. The Majapahit empire was ruled from this modern-day country's island of Java. For the point, name this country which contains the islands of Bali and Sumatra.

ANSWER: **Indonesia**

(7) In 2013 in this country, referee Otavio Jordao da Silva was quartered and beheaded by fans after da Silva fatally stabbed a player in an amateur soccer game. This country carried out a campaign to prevent its torcidas organizadas from being visibly violent at the Arruda stadium in Recife, the Maracana, or its 10 other venues for a 2014 sporting event that included a 7-1 semifinal loss for this country to Germany. Fernandinho and Neymar play for, for the point, what country that hosted the 2014 FIFA World Cup?

ANSWER: **Brazil**

(8) In the aftermath of this event, petroleuses were falsely accused of being paid for arson. Louise Michel dared a military tribunal to sentence her to death for her involvement in this event, but was instead deported to New Caledonia. 147 people involved in this event were shot at the Mur des Federes after this event was suppressed by General Patrice MacMahon during the Bloody Week. For the point, what 1871 revolutionary government refused the authority of Adolphe Thiers' Third Republic and was located in the French capital?

ANSWER: **Paris Commune**

(9) Holy Roman Emperor Sigismund and this ruler signed the Treaty of Canterbury, acknowledging land claims in France. Thomas Beaufort served this king, who executed his former friend, Sir John Oldcastle. A plot to replace this king with Edmund Mortimer ended with a trial at Southampton. After capturing Harfleur, this man won a critical battle in a muddy field that would lead to the Treaty of Troyes with Charles VI. For the point, name this English king who won the Battle of Agincourt.

ANSWER: **Henry V** of England (accept **Henry of Monmouth**; prompt on Henry)

(10) Politicians from this man's country opposed him in the Caravelle Manifesto. The efforts of ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. and Cable 243 led to this man's death. This man alienated Buddhists in the Xa Loi Pagoda raids following a self-immolation by a monk, and he instituted the Strategic Hamlet Program to shelter peasants. This anti-Communist Vietnamese leader opposed Ho Chi Minh's Viet Cong guerillas. For the point, name this first President of South Vietnam who was assassinated in 1963.

ANSWER: **Ngo Dinh Diem**

(11) Corpses were often thrown into this body of water after state executions carried out at the Gemonian Stairs. The Via Flaminia's crossing of this body of water was the site of a battle whose victor was inspired to paint the Chi-Rho on the shields of his forces. Maxentius' head was thrown into this river after he lost the Battle of Milvian Bridge, resulting in the ascension of Constantine as emperor. For the point, name this river that flows through Rome.

ANSWER: **Tiber** River

(12) Charles Barry added two fountains to this site next to St.-Martin-in-the-Fields. Statues of John Jellicoe and David Beatty were added to this site in 1948. The main structure at this site is flanked by four bronze lions and four bas reliefs, one of which depicts the Battle of Copenhagen. Located near Charing Cross in Westminster, this site features a Corinthian column topped by a sword-wielding admiral. For the point, identify this square in London that honors Horatio Nelson.

ANSWER: **Trafalgar Square**

(13) The first manmade form of this material was Parkesine, although Daniel Spill contested that product's patent in court and tried to name it Xylonite. Alexander Parkes was responsible for inventing this material which was showed-off at the 1862 London World's fair. While studying the secretion of lac beetles, Leo Baekeland helped create one type of this material called Bakelite. Some examples of these materials include plexiglass and Tupperware. Polyethylene is often used for bags and bottles and is a type of, for the point, what synthetic chemical polymer?

ANSWER: **Plastic** (accept **Celluloid** or **Parkesine** or **Bakelite** before mention)

(14) This ruler's construction projects included the Unfinished Obelisk, which broke in transport and was left in Aswan. Trading expeditions to the land of Punt were established under this ruler, who built a mortuary temple into the cliffs of Deir al-Bahari that became known as the Djoser-Djoseru. Monuments built by this ruler were later defaced by her stepson, for whom she had ruled as regent. For the point, name this 18th Dynasty pharaoh who was succeeded by Thutmose III after her death in 1458 BC.

ANSWER: **Hatshepsut**

(15) At this battle, a soldier who had been earlier dismissed because of an eye infection charged enemy lines alone to redeem his name. That man, Aristodemus, died at this battle, where Arimnestus threw a large rock to kill the enemy commander, Mardonius. This battle, which was fought at the same time as a naval engagement at Mycale [mi-kah-lee], was won by Pausanias' troops near Boeotia [boh-ee-she-uh]. For the point, name this 479 BC battle, the final land battle of Xerxes' invasion of Greece.

ANSWER: Battle of **Plataea**

(16) This man defeated Hardin Runnels in an 1859 election, but was forced out two years later after refusing to swear an oath of loyalty to the Confederacy. William Stanbery accused this politician of fraud leading this man to brutally beat him with a cane. At the Convention of 1833, this man oversaw the creation of a state constitution that was submitted by Stephen Austin. For the point, name this key figure in the Texas Revolution who now names the state's largest city.

ANSWER: Sam **Houston**

(17) This company's productions of *Parade* and *Pulcinella* featured design by Pablo Picasso. The Great Depression spelled the end of this company, which premiered *L'Après-midi d'un faune* [lap-reh mi-dee doon fawn], marking Vaslav Nijinsky's first work as a choreographer. The riotous premiere of *The Rite of Spring* was produced by this company. Sergei Diaghilev founded, for the point, what ballet company that, despite its name, was based in Paris, not Moscow?

ANSWER: **Ballets Russes** (["ballet" roose], but be lenient)

(18) This event's victims were later brought to the Koptiyaki forest and thrown down the Ganina Yama mineshaft. The approach of the Czechoslovak Legion prompted the perpetrators to carry out this event in Yekaterinburg. Diamonds sewn into nightclothes may have temporarily protected the victims of this event, including Maria, Tatiana, and Anastasia. For the point, name this July 1918 massacre of the Imperial family of Russia.

ANSWER: **execution** (or **murder**, **massacre**, etc.) of the **Romanovs** (accept **execution** of Tsar **Nicholas II** and his family, including Tsarina Alexandra, Olga, Alexei, Maria, Tatiana, and Anastasia)

(19) In this state, over \$200,000 worth of money was stolen from a series of banks in an 1864 attack planned by Bennett Young. That action, the St. Albans Raid, was the northernmost battle of the Civil War. John Burgoyne's men lost to a coalition led by John Stark and Seth Warner ten miles from this state's city of Bennington. This state was a republic from 1777 to 1791, when it joined the union as the first non-colonial state. For the point, name this 14th US state, which is home to Burlington.

ANSWER: **Vermont**

(20) Before attacking this empire, an army first attacked the island of Puna before landing at Tumbes. This empire's southern expansion was ended at the Maule River by the Mapuche people, and the Battle of Cajamarca secured its decline. A ruler of this empire named Huascar died fighting his brother Atahualpa, who was then ransomed for a room of gold by Spanish conquistadors. For the point, name this Quechua-speaking empire that built Machu Picchu and was centered at Cuzco, Peru until it was conquered by Francisco Pizarro.

ANSWER: **Incan** Empire

(21) This country's former first lady was nicknamed "Gucci Grace" for her extravagant dress. This country's current president was nicknamed "the crocodile" while serving as Vice President. Army chief Constantino Chiwenga is frequently charged with crushing dissent in this country, where Morgan Tsvangirai once ran the opposition Movement for Democratic Change. For the point, name this country currently led by Emmerson Mnangagwa, who took over after the ousting of Robert Mugabe.

ANSWER: **Zimbabwe**

(22) The Independent Party of Color was dissolved in this country following the 1912 Little Race War. Thomas Estrada Palma served as the first president of this country. A 1903 treaty between the U.S. and this country, along with the Platt Amendment, helped secure an American naval base at this country's Guantanamo Bay. For the point, name this Caribbean island country that was led by Fidel Castro.

ANSWER: **Cuba**

(23) This ruler signed the Treaty of Dover with England to launch an attack on Johan de Witt. This monarch's army was greatly expanded by the minister Louvois, but his gains in the Netherlands during the War of Devolution were erased by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. This ruler's constant warring was funded by the economic minister Colbert and provoked the formation of the League of Augsburg. This member of the House of Bourbon built the palace of Versailles to cement his absolute monarchy. For the point, name this "Sun King" of France.

ANSWER: **Louis XIV**

(24) This leader's government arrested the spy Wolfgang Lotz, then set him free in 1968. This leader, who organized a brief United Republic with Syria that lasted for three years, worked with Mohammed Naguib of the Free Officers Movement to overthrow King Farouk. The ambitious Aswan High Dam project was completed by this man, who banned the Muslim Brotherhood and faced a combined French and British invasion after nationalizing the Suez Canal. For the point, identify this leader of Egypt in the 1960s.

ANSWER: Gamal Abdel **Nasser**

(25) A king of this country faced more than 55 assassination attempts and freed the assassin Beqir Valteri. A prime minister of this country developed a Twenty Point Program after the June Revolution. The Sigurimi secret police operated in this country, where they assisted in the rise of a dictator who executed Koci Xoxe [ko-chee jo-jay] and adopted state atheism. Enver Hoxha [ho-jah] once ruled, for the point, what Balkan country with a large Muslim population where King Zog once ruled from Tirana?

ANSWER: **Albania**

(26) In the city of Brauron, a festival to this deity had young girls wear saffron robes and pretend to be bears. It became illegal to mention the name Herostratus after he burned down a temple to this deity in the 4th century BC. Actaeon was turned into a deer after he saw this goddess naked. This child of Leto served as midwife for the birth of her twin sibling. For the point, name this deity whose temple at Ephesus was one of the seven wonders of the ancient world, the Greek goddess of the hunt.

ANSWER: **Artemis** (accept **Diana** before "Greek" is read)

(27) This man took power shortly after a battle at Shimultai, which garnered him the support of Alghu in the Toluid civil war against Ariq Boke. After his forces gained control following the battle of Yamen, this man established a new capital at Dadu, which was visited by the Venetian merchant Marco Polo. The divine wind kamikaze famously thwarted this man's attempts to invade Japan. For the point, name this founder of the Yuan Dynasty and grandson of Genghis Khan.

ANSWER: **Kublai Khan**

(28) This battle was prompted after a disaster at the Garonne River forced Odo, the duke of Aquitaine, to call for aid. The losing side in this battle repeatedly charged uphill with cavalry and withdrew after the death of Abd al-Rahman. Fought at St. Martin's Abbey, this battle led its victor to be known as "the Hammer." For the point, name this 732 battle where Charles Martel thwarted the Muslim expansion into Europe.

ANSWER: Battle of **Tours** (accept Battle of **Poitiers**)

(29) This city was nearly torn apart by a civil war when a son of Contessina de' Bardi attempted to call up all debts owed to him. This city attempted to purge all "sinful" art by burning in the Bonfire of the Vanities when it came under the rule of Girolamo Savonarola. This city's Uffizi Gallery houses The Birth of Venus and La Primavera by painter Sandro Botticelli, who was under the patronage of this city's Lorenzo de Medici. For the point, name this Italian city that birthed the Renaissance.

ANSWER: **Florence**

(30) During this war, Thomas Macdonough won a battle on Lake Champlain called the "False Nile." In this war, Henry Proctor lost a battle near Moraviantown to William Henry Harrison, which preceded a battle in which a commander declared, "We have met the enemy and they are ours." Oliver Hazard Perry won the Battle of Lake Erie during, for the point, what war that included the burning of Washington D.C. and was ended by the Treaty of Ghent in 1815?

ANSWER: War of **1812**

## **Extra Question**

Only read if moderator botches a question.

(1) A Maoist insurgency led by this country's two different Communist parties resulted in a period of dramatic change called Krambhanga after the abolition of this country's monarchy in 2006. This country's Crown Prince Dipendra killed several of his family members and himself in 2002. This country supplies gorkha soldiers to the British Army, and this country's Sherpa people are part of its Buddhist minority. For the point, name this country on the Indian subcontinent where almost 9,000 people died in a 2015 earthquake in its capital of Kathmandu.

ANSWER: **Nepal**