

# History Bee Round 3 – Middle School Division

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## Regulation Tossups

(1) The USS *Lexington* raided this archipelago after three American ships were captured in a seal hunting dispute. An undeclared war over this archipelago and the South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands was fought when Leopoldo Galtieri claimed sovereignty over Las Islas Malvinas. For the point, name this island chain fought over in a 1982 war between Argentina and the United Kingdom.

ANSWER: **Falkland** Islands (accept **Falklands**; accept **Falklands** War; accept **Islas Malvinas** before mentioned)

(2) A fleet led by this man and the Earl of Cumberland captured the Portuguese vessel *Madre de Deus*. This man lost favor with the monarchy through a secret marriage to lady-in-waiting Elizabeth Throckmorton. During a voyage to find El Dorado, this man violated the terms of his release from the Tower of London and was summarily executed. For the point, identify this explorer, a favorite of Elizabeth I.

ANSWER: Sir Walter **Raleigh**

(3) Antoine Watteau depicted French aristocrats traveling to this figure's home in *Pilgrimage to Cythera*. Ancient Greek artist Zeuxis [[ZOOK-siss]] supposedly died laughing after casting an old woman to model this figure. Titian painted a reclining nude of this figure at the behest of his patron, the Duke of Urbino. For the point, name this Greco-Roman goddess whose "Birth" is depicted in a Botticelli work.

ANSWER: **Aphrodite** (accept **Venus**; accept *Pilgrimage to Cythera* before "this figure;" accept **Venus** of Urbino; accept *The Birth of Venus*)

(4) An officer of these military units known as the *Towarzysz* [[tah-WAHR-zeez]] wore a leopard pelt over his shoulder when riding into battle. Jan Sobieski led a decisive charge of these cavalymen into the Ottoman line during the 1683 Siege of Vienna. For the point, name this variant of Polish shock cavalry that became a common light cavalry unit in the 17th and 18th centuries.

ANSWER: **Hussars** (accept Winged **Hussars**; prompt on "cavalry" or "horsemen")

(5) This empire came into conflict with the New Kingdom of Egypt after the death of Prince Zannanza. This empire suffered a major defeat by the Assyrian empire at the Battle of Nihriya, and this empire ended after invasions by the Kaskas, Phrygians, and Bryges. The city of Hattusa was the capital of, for the point, what empire in modern-day Turkey that lost to Ramses the Great in the Battle of Kadesh?

ANSWER: **Hittite** Empire (or **Hittites**; accept **Hattusa** or **Ha-at-tu-ša** before "Hattusa")  
Editor's Note: The Hittites referred to themselves as the "Kingdom of Hattusa")

(6) This country was invaded by France in the Pastry War. The Archduke Maximilian attempted to proclaim himself emperor of this country. The leader of this country's resistance during one war was Benito Juárez, and Antonio López lost the northern half of this country's territory. For the point, name this country that lost California to the U.S., and lost the Texas Revolution under Santa Anna.

ANSWER: **Mexico** (accept United **Mexican** States; or Estados Unidos **Mexicanos**; or **México**; or **EUM**)

(7) The worst maritime disaster in history occurred in this body of water when the *Wilhelm Gustloff* sunk, killing around 9,000 people. The *Cap Arcona* sunk in this sea while full of concentration camp prisoners. The Battle of the Sound took place on this sea whose southern shore was home to the Teutonic Knights. The Swedish Empire once controlled much of, for the point, what Scandinavian sea that is connected to the Atlantic Ocean via the Øresund?

ANSWER: **Baltic** Sea

(8) During this politician's reelection campaign, the phrase "guns, goons, and gold" was used by the media to describe his corrupt tactics. Corazon Aquino succeeded this person as president, ending a 20-year administration hallmarked by stealing upward of ten billion dollars from his nation alongside his wife, Imelda. For the point, name this authoritarian tenth president of the Philippines.

ANSWER: Ferdinand **Marcos** (or Ferdinand Emmanuel Edralin **Marcos** Sr.)

(9) After failing to capture Masyaf, this ruler allied with Sinān and his Assassins. This ruler agreed not to fire upon a tower where a marriage was taking place in the Siege of Kerak. This ruler undermined the Fatimid Caliphate after succeeding his uncle, Shirkuh. This ruler had Raynald of Chatillon executed after winning the Battle of Hattin. For the point, name this founder of the Ayyubid dynasty and opponent of Richard the Lionheart in the Third Crusade.

ANSWER: **Saladin** (or Al-Nasir **Salah al-Din** Yusuf ibn Ayyub; or **Salah ad-Din**)

(10) This industrial site on the Macondo Prospect suffered a 2010 explosion that claimed eleven lives and injured seventeen others. An explosion on this object resulted in the spilling of 200 million gallons of oil into the Gulf of Mexico. For the point, name this BP semi-submersible offshore drilling rig south of Louisiana, the destruction of which created the greatest marine oil spill in history.

ANSWER: **Deepwater Horizon**

(11) Following the death of this organization's leader, Sextus Afranius Burris, it split into two factions which supported or opposed Piso's conspiracy. Previous leaders of this organization included Sejanus [[seh-JAY-nuhs]], who rivaled Emperor Tiberius for power. This organization originally protected important judges and generals who ranked just below consuls. For the point, name this group that evolved into bodyguards and kingmakers for the Roman emperor.

ANSWER: **Praetorian** Guard (or Cohortes **Praetoriae**)

(12) This person led the rescue of 37 children from a bombed psychiatric hospital during the Siege of Beirut. A prominent critic of this person was Christopher Hitchens, who called her “a fanatic, a fundamentalist, and a fraud” after she was beatified by John Paul II in 2003. The winner of the 1979 Nobel Peace Prize, for the point, what Roman Catholic nun was the founder of the Order of the Missionaries of Charity?

ANSWER: Mother **Teresa** (or Anjezë Gonxhe **Bonaxhiu**; or Mother Mary **Teresa** Bojaxhiu; or Saint **Teresa** of Calcutta)

(13) Aboard his ship *La Loba*, Marquess Álvaro de Bazán [[AHL-vah-roh deh bah-ZAHN]] commanded the reserve fleet in this battle, saving the right wing under Andrea Doria from breaking. During this battle, Ali Pasha was killed and had his head presented to Don John, the illegitimate son of Charles V. The use of the heavier galleasses by the Venetian-led Holy League led to, for the point, what 1571 naval victory by allied Christian forces over the Ottoman Empire?

ANSWER: Battle of **Lepanto**

(14) This group was led by Brendan Burns during an ambush that killed 50 soldiers at Narrow Water Castle. Anthony Berry was among the victims of the Brighton hotel bombing that was executed by this group during a failed attempt to assassinate Margaret Thatcher. Responsible for the assassination of Lord Mountbatten in 1979, for the point, what organization’s goal was to drive out the British presence from Northern Ireland?

ANSWER: **IRA** (or **Irish Republican Army**; or Provisional **Irish Republican Army**; accept **Provos**)

(15) Friedrich Engels called one of this man’s ideas “the crudest, most barbarous theory that ever existed.” The Census Act of 1800 was passed two years after the publication of this man’s most noted book, in which he claimed agricultural production would not keep up with another metric. For the point, what 18th and 19th century economist predicted catastrophic population growth in his book, *An Essay on the Principle of Population*?

ANSWER: Thomas **Malthus** (Thomas Robert **Malthus**; accept **Malthusian** catastrophe; or **Malthusian** Trap; or **Malthusian** Check; or **Malthusian** Crisis; or **Malthusian** Spectre; or **Malthusian** Crunch)

(16) Emperor Kanmu moved his capital from Nara to the Daidairi Palace in this city, beginning the Heian Period. The Battle of Toba-Fushimi occurred in a field between this city and Osaka. Following the Battle of Sekigahara, Shogun Tokugawa moved his capital from this city to Edo. For the point, name this cultural capital of Japan, replaced as the seat of government in 1603 by Tokyo.

ANSWER: **Kyoto** (accept **Heian-kyo**)

(17) Along with Charles Drummond Ellis and Ernest Rutherford, this scientist co-authored *Radiations from Radioactive Substances*. This scientist wrote the final draft of the MAUD Report and led the British team on the Manhattan Project. The experiment in which alpha particles produced no charge when passing through beryllium foil and paraffin wax was conducted by, for the point, what physicist who discovered the neutron?

ANSWER: James **Chadwick**

(18) At the age of 60, this nation's vice president, Ronnie Brunswijk [[BROONS-wike]], put himself in during a CONCACAF [[KON-kah-kaff]] soccer match against the club C.D. Olimpia. That politician serves under a president of Indian descent, Chan Santokhi, who heads the Progressive Reform Party. The Treaty of Breda between the British and United Provinces traded sovereignty over New York for this modern South American nation. Brutal dictator Dési Bouterse [[BAO-ter-suh]] ruled, for the point, what former colony of the Netherlands in South America?

ANSWER: Republic of **Suriname** (or Republiek **Suriname**)

(19) In this battle, the namesake of an American brand of scotch, Johnnie Walker, earned the first convoy victory while captaining the HMS *Audacity*. The disorganization of the Allied resistance led to the "Second Happy Time" during this naval battle in which the *Regia Marina* and the *Kriegsmarine* operated largely unimpeded. The longest continuous battle of World War Two was, for the point, which naval campaign named for a major ocean?

ANSWER: Battle of the **Atlantic**

(20) "Bandits led by monks" were blamed for a defeat in this country at Bailén, which Chilean soldiers referenced at Maipú [[mah-ee-POO]]. A Supreme Central and Governing Junta ruled this country during its occupation. This country was briefly ruled by Napoleon's brother, Joseph Bonaparte. A king of this country abdicated at Bayonne after incidents at Aranjuez [[ah-RAHN-hwez]] and El Escorial [[eh-skohr-ree-AHL]]. For the point, name this country where most of the Peninsular War was fought.

ANSWER: Kingdom of **Spain** (or Reino de **España**)

(21) Congress passed the *Maypenny Agreement* and the “Sell or Starve” Act less than a year after this battle. Despite assisting a battalion led by Marcus Reno, Frederick William Benteen received criticism after this battle for failing to join a lieutenant colonel in a surprise attack. Crazy Horse and Sitting Bull defeated the 7th Cavalry Regiment in, for the point, what 1876 battle that was a part of the Great Sioux War, known as “Custer’s Last Stand”?

ANSWER: Battle of the **Little Bighorn** (or Battle of the **Greasy Grass**; accept **Custer’s Last Stand** until mentioned)

(22) Following this treaty, power was placed in the hands of the *volksdeutsche* [[VOLKS-doytch-eh]] elite in the newly created United Baltic Duchy and Kingdom of Lithuania. This 1918 treaty, which is named for a Belorussian city, was invalidated by the Treaty of Versailles. The newly-formed Soviet Union negotiated with the Central Powers, for the point, what treaty that allowed Russia to exit World War One?

ANSWER: Treaty of **Brest-Litovsk**

(23) This composer wrote an overture for a three-day festival in the presence of Edward VII [[the Seventh]] and Queen Alexandra titled *In the South*. For a memorial concert following the sinking of the *Titanic*, this composer conducted one of his own pieces that depicts his wife, Alice. This composer's Cello Concerto in E Minor was revived following a recording by Jacqueline du Pré. Composers still try to find the solution to a mysterious theme in, for the point, what English composer's *Enigma Variations*?

ANSWER: Edward William **Elgar**

(24) This former country's monarch was chosen by seven Prince-Electors, including three archbishops and the King of Bohemia. Austria influenced this loose collection of states under the Hapsburgs, whose control was weakened after the Peace of Westphalia. The Thirty Years' War was centered in, for the point, what empire that was last led by Francis II and first led by Charlemagne?

ANSWER: **Holy Roman** Empire (accept **HRE**; or **Sacrum Romanum** Imperium; or **Heiliges Römisches Reich**; prompt on “Germany” or “Deutschland”)

(25) After this structure was built, its commissioner was put under house arrest by his son, Aurangzeb, until his death in 1666. A controversy was raised in 2017 when this building was excluded from tourism materials produced in Uttar Pradesh as officials deemed this building's Mughal builders were “traitors.” Built as a memorial for his wife, Mumtaz, for the point, what 17th century mausoleum was commissioned by Emperor Shah Jahan in Agra, India?

ANSWER: **Taj Mahal**

**Extra Questions**

(1) A 15th-century text partially titled for these people by Christine de Pizan sings the praises of exemplary members such as Zenobia and Semiramis [[seh-mee-RAH-miss]]. Albertus Magnus wrote a particularly inept and misleading treatise titled *On the Secrets of* [these people], perhaps inspired by his vow to celibacy. For the point, name this group of people who held medieval occupations like alewives and nuns.

ANSWER: **Women** (accept reasonable equivalents)