

Bee Round 3 – Middle School

Regulation Questions

(1) This man conquered much of Hungary after the Battle of Mohacs [moh-hotch]. Though this ruler oversaw a failed Siege of Malta against the Knights Hospitaller and failed to capture Vienna in 1526, he expanded his empire to its greatest extent. For the point, name this Ottoman ruler, known as “the Magnificent.”

ANSWER: **Suleiman** the Magnificent (or **Suleiman I**)

(2) This city established free economic zones in the Internet City district and Jebel Ali Harbor. A hotel in this city is often misquoted as being rated seven stars and is shaped like a sail. The Burj Al Arab hotel and the world’s tallest building, the Burj Khalifa, are located in, for the point, what largest city of the United Arab Emirates?

ANSWER: **Dubai**

(3) An earthquake in 363 AD may have prevented a project to reconstruct this building, which was expanded under Herod the Great and destroyed in 70 AD by Roman soldiers. This building’s former location is now occupied by the Dome of the Rock and the Al-Aqsa Mosque. The Holy of Holies was contained in, for the point, what Jewish holy site in Jerusalem?

ANSWER: Holy **Temple** (accept First **Temple** or Second **Temple** or Solomon’s **Temple**)

(4) Architectural wonders from this empire include as-Saheli’s Djinguereber Mosque and Djenne’s Great Mosque. This empire was supplanted by the Songhai, and its most famous ruler legendarily devalued gold along the Mediterranean during his lavish hajj to Mecca. For the point, name this west African empire that was ruled by Mansa Musa.

ANSWER: **Mali** Empire (or **Manden** Kurufaba)

(5) A holder of this position was condemned at a trial held at Northampton Castle, prior to which he had refused to sign the Constitutions of Clarendon. Stephen Langton feuded with King John while he held this position. In 1170, King Henry II ordered the murder of the holder of this position. For the point, name this English religious position held by Thomas Becket.

ANSWER: **Archbishop of Canterbury**

(6) This country’s Independence Square was the site of the Euromaidan protests, part of a 2014 revolution that ousted Viktor Yanukovich. During the ensuing instability, this country had a Black Sea territory annexed by Vladimir Putin. For the point, name this country that lost the Crimea to neighboring Russia and is governed from Kiev.

ANSWER: **Ukraine**

(7) This country, which was ruled by King Sihanouk until his 1970 overthrow, was the site of “killing fields” during a period when it was known as Democratic Kampuchea and its Communist Party carried out purges under the direction of Pol Pot. For the point, name this Southeast Asian country once ruled by the Khmer Rouge.

ANSWER: **Cambodia** (accept **Democratic Kampuchea** until “Year Zero” is read)

(8) For an opera by this man, Da Ponte preemptively removed an anti-nobility speech from the original Pierre Beaumarchais play; in that opera, Susanna marries Count Almaviva’s servant. For the point, name this Austrian composer of Don Giovanni and The Marriage of Figaro who also wrote the serenade Eine Kleine Nachtmusik.

ANSWER: Wolfgang Amadeus **Mozart**

(9) Albert Sabin developed both an oral vaccine for this disease and an intense rivalry with another vaccine inventor, who asked “Could you patent the sun?” to explain why he didn’t seek profits. The March of Dimes was founded to fight this disease in 1938. Jonas Salk developed a vaccine for, for the point, what mostly eradicated disease that causes muscle weakness and afflicted Franklin Roosevelt?

ANSWER: **poliomyelitis**

(10) This leader faced a coup from the hardline Gang of Eight, though it was thwarted when Boris Yeltsin gave a speech from atop a tank. This man’s reforming policies of glasnost and perestroika helped speed up the breakup of his country. For the point, name this final leader of the Soviet Union.

ANSWER: Mikhail **Gorbachev**

(11) Shuttle diplomacy initiated by Henry Kissinger helped negotiate an end to this war, leading its winner to withdraw to the Purple Line. This war, which led to the downfall of Golda Meir’s government, began when an Arab alliance breached the Bar-Lev line with a surprise attack. For the point, name this 1973 war in which Israel was attacked on the Jewish Day of Atonement.

ANSWER: **Yom Kippur** War (or the **1973 Arab-Israeli** War; accept the **Ramadan** War; accept the **October** War)

(12) Italy backed out of the Paris Peace Conference after learning that this country was promised Smyrna, which this country was occupying. Benito Mussolini invaded Albania before failing in his 1940 invasion of this country, whose Metaxas Line fell to the Germans the next year. The Corfu Incident enraged, for the point, what country that was occupied by the Nazis after the fall of Athens?

ANSWER: **Greece**

(13) During a revolution centered in this city, Antonin Novotny was replaced by the moderate Alexander Dubcek [doob-check], whose attempt to create “socialism with a human face” was crushed by a Soviet invasion. A period of liberalization known as this city’s “Spring” took place in, for the point, what capital of Czechoslovakia?

ANSWER: **Prague** (accept **Prague Spring**)

(14) During this war, Oliver Hazard Perry declared “We have met the enemy and they are ours” after winning this war’s Battle of Lake Erie. This war was ended a year later by the Treaty of Ghent. For the point, name this relatively inconclusive 19th century war between the British and Americans.

ANSWER: War of **1812**

(15) This leader edited the Ems Dispatch, triggering a war in which this leader’s country captured Napoleon III. This leader’s Minister of Education, Adalbert Falk, established state control of education via the May Laws, part of his anti-Catholic Kulturkampf. The “great questions of the time” would be answered by “blood and iron” according to, for the point, what Iron Chancellor of Prussia?

ANSWER: Otto von **Bismarck**

(16) A closure of this structure caused the Yellow Fleet to be trapped for eight years. Lester Pearson was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for mediating a 1956 conflict in which British and French paratroopers tried to reclaim it from Gamal Abdel Nasser, who had nationalized it. For the point, name this Egyptian waterway that linked the Mediterranean to the Red Sea.

ANSWER: **Suez Canal**

(17) Two answers required. After a 1962 war, one of these nations annexed the Aksai Chin region from the other. These two nations agreed to Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, or Panchsheel, under leaders Jawaharlal Nehru and Mao Zedong. For the point, name these two countries, the two most-populous in the world.

ANSWER: Republic of **India** and the People’s Republic of **China** (accept in either order; prompt if only one is given)

(18) This treaty, which was negotiated at the same time as the treaties of Saint-Germain and Trianon, led to the transfer of the Vistula River so that the Free City of Danzig could be established. It was panned by John Maynard Keynes, in part because of Article 231, the so-called “war guilt clause” that demanded reparations from the defeated Germany. For the point, name this treaty that ended World War I.

ANSWER: Treaty of **Versailles**

(19) After this man was rescued by Otto Skorzeny, he led the Republic of Salo, which relied on German forces to control the northern half of a country as Victor Emmanuel III regained power from this man in the south. For the point, name this fascist dictator who took power after his militia, called the Blackshirts, marched on Rome in 1922.

ANSWER: Benito **Mussolini** (prompt on Il Duce)

(20) This sport was played professionally by Dave Duerson, Junior Seau, and Aaron Hernandez, each of whom were posthumously diagnosed with CTE, a form of chronic brain damage that results from numerous head injuries. For the point, name this sport whose professional league has controversially denied a link between brain damage and concussions received while playing positions like linebacker and quarterback.

ANSWER: (American or gridiron) **football**

(21) This city's Temple of Janus only opened its doors in times of war. This city's sewer, the Cloaca Maxima, drained a swamp that became the site of the first forum. This city was situated on seven hills and was legendarily founded by Romulus and Remus. For the point, name this city on the Tiber River, the namesake of an Italian empire.

ANSWER: **Rome**

(22) Nationalists from this territory attempted to assassinate Harry Truman at the Blair House in 1950. Ricardo Rossello governs this unincorporated territory, where the potential failure of the Guajataca [gwa-ha-ta-ka] Dam in this territory prompted a mass evacuation of over 70,000 people here in 2017. For the point, name this U.S. territory with capital at San Juan that was devastated by Hurricane Maria.

ANSWER: **Puerto Rico**

(23) Leland Stanford sponsored a study of these animals that Eadweard Muybridge ["edward my-bridge"] used photography to undertake. A sculpture with a nickname translating to "Honeycat" shows Erasmo da Narni on one of these animals, and was based on an earlier statue of the emperor Marcus Aurelius on military campaign. For the point, name these animals which are typically featured with famous riders in equestrian statues.

ANSWER: **horses** (accept **Bronco** Buster)

(24) During World War II, parts of this system were converted into auxiliary airstrips by the Nazi Government. Dwight Eisenhower was inspired by the success of this system to pass the Interstate Highway Act. For the point, identify this German highway system, famous for its lack of speed limits.

ANSWER: **autobahnen** (accept **bundesautobahnen**)

(25) Following protests on an excise tax on whiskey, this man sent the “Watermelon Army” to western Pennsylvania. This President’s farewell address warned against permanent alliances and was published shortly before the first contested Presidential election. For the point, name this first President of the United States.

ANSWER: George **Washington**

Extra Question

Only read if moderator botches a question.

This politician signed the Helsinki Accords to improve relations with communist Europe. This president declared “our long national nightmare is over” after taking office in 1974. For the point, name this US president who pardoned his predecessor, Richard Nixon.

ANSWER: Gerald Rudolph **Ford** Jr. (accept Leslie Lynch **King**, Jr.)