

History Bee Finals – Middle School

Finals Tossups

(1) This island was home to the fortified Three Cities, and it was fed by the Floriana, Santa Margherita, and Cottonera Lines. This island's Fort Ricasoli was the site of the British army's Froberg Mutiny, and this island was defended by Forts Saint Michael and Saint Elmo after Gozo and Tripoli were conquered. The Knights Hospitaller [[HAH-spih-TAH-ler]] fought the Ottomans on this island in a 1565 Great Siege. For the point, name this Mediterranean island nation.

ANSWER: Republic of **Malta** (accept **Melita**)

(2) It's not New York City, but this city's World Trade Center was damaged in a 1996 terrorist attack where a group of LTTE terrorists from Jaffna killed 91 people. This city saw its legislature leave for Sri Jayawardenepura Kotte in 1978, and this city was the former capital of Ceylon. For the point, name this largest city of Sri Lanka.

ANSWER: **Colombo**

(3) This summit was first held in 1975 in Château de Rambouillet. Before June 2021's gathering of this group in the UK, the last time this summit was hosted in person was in 2019 in the seaside town of Biarritz. That meeting of this group was marred by controversy surrounding the possible readmission of Russia to the group. For the point, name this summit that is annually attended by the United States, United Kingdom, France, Italy, Germany, Japan, and Canada.

ANSWER: **G7** Summit

(4) Shapur's son, Narseh, was defeated by this man, leading him to humiliate Galerius. Romanus of Caesaria, bishop Anthimus, and Peter Cubicularius [[kyoo-bih-kyoo-LAH-ree-us]] were executed by this man during his persecution of Christians. This leader, who signed the Edict of Maximum Prices, resolved the Crisis of the Third Century. For the point, name this Roman Emperor who established the tetrarchy.

ANSWER: Gaius Aurelius Valerius **Diocletian** [[dai-oh-KLEE-shun]] (accept **Diocles**)

(5) This leader, who styled himself “Brother Number One,” forced millions of city dwellers to move to the countryside in order to work on collective farms. This man became prime minister in 1975 after overthrowing Lon Nol's right-wing government. During a period in this man's country known as “re-education,” over a million people were killed and buried in the “Killing Fields.” For the point, what brutal Communist dictator led the Khmer Rouge regime in Cambodia?

ANSWER: **Pol Pot** (accept Saloth **Sâr**)

(6) The Gahal Party left a "national unity" coalition after this politician ended the War of Attrition. According to the Agranat Commission, this politician acted with "common sense and speedily" in response to an attack on the Bar Lev Line. This person resigned to match the "will of the people" in the aftermath of the Yom Kippur War. Yitzhak Rabin succeeded, for the point, which only female prime minister of Israel?

ANSWER: Golda **Meir**

(7) This airport's former terminal six was designed by I.M. Pei and used by Trans World Airlines; that terminal was finally demolished in 2011 before being replaced by the retro-style TWA Hotel. This airport formerly known as Idlewild, was where the Beatles landed shortly before their first appearance on the *Ed Sullivan Show*. For the point, name this airport, which honors the 35th president of the United States as the main international gateway to New York City.

ANSWER: **John F. Kennedy** International Airport or **JKF** International Airport (prompt on generic answers about an NYC area airport, do not accept Newark Liberty International Airport or LaGuardia Airport)

(8) This man's wife Marie-Anne Paulze translated works by Joseph Priestley and Henry Cavendish for her husband's use. Jacques-Louis David [[da-VEED]] painted this aristocrat and his wife surrounded by flasks and other lab equipment. This man, who pioneered stoichiometry by establishing the law of the conservation of mass, disproved the phlogiston theory and named both oxygen and hydrogen. For the point, name this French “father of modern chemistry,” who was guillotined in the French Revolution.

ANSWER: Antoine-Laurent de **Lavoisier** [[la-vwah-SEE-eh]]

(9) In Operation Brassard, French forces arrived to free this island at its largest city of Portoferraio, a former free port where Ferdinando I de' Medici gave Jewish merchants special privileges in 1593. A principality was established on this island in 1814 by the treaty of Fontainebleau, which lasted less than a year until it was dissolved by the Congress of Vienna. This island administered from Livorno, the largest of the Tuscan Archipelago, was the site of Napoleon's first exile. For the point, name this third largest island of Italy.

ANSWER: **Elba**

(10) Karl Mauch popularized a theory that structures at this location were meant to replicate the palace of the Queen of Sheba. This city's Eastern Enclosure was likely the location of eight soapstone sculptures of birds. Monarchs of the ancestral Shona people may have ruled from this city's Great Enclosure. For the point, name this ancient African city which lends its name to a southeast African nation.

ANSWER: **Great Zimbabwe** (prompt on "Zimbabwe")

(11) After being mortally wounded by an arquebus, one commander at this battle told his subordinates to “keep beating the war drums” to maintain morale. Deng Zilong was killed during a rescue attempt during this battle, after which a eulogy was delivered by Chen Li. Fought near Namhae Island, this battle involved one side attempting to withdraw to Pusan. Large vessels with protective armor known as turtle ships were used by the forces of Yi Sun-sin at this battle. For the point, name this 1598 victory that ended the Japanese invasions of Korea.

Answer: Battle of **Noryang** Point

(12) The That El Emad Towers are a housing complex in this city whose ancient city of Oea contains the Arch of Marcus Aurelius. This city, which gave its name to one of the three historical regions of its country along with Cyrenaica and Fezzan often has "of the west" added to its name to distinguish it from a port in northern Lebanon. This city's Bab al-Azizia barracks were the residence of Muammar Gaddafi. For the point, name this capital of Libya.

ANSWER: **Tripoli**

(13) In the right foreground of this painting, Nicolás Pertusato teases a mastiff with his foot, while Queen Mariana and King Philip IV can be seen reflected in a mirror on the back wall. On the left side of this painting, the artist depicted himself with the red cross of the Order of Santiago, of which he later became a member. The Infanta Margaret Theresa is the focus of several ladies-in-waiting and dwarfs in, for the point, what painting by Diego Velázquez?

ANSWER: *Las* **Meninas** (accept *The* **Maids of Honor**; or *The* **Ladies-in-Waiting**, before mention)

(14) In the Anglo-Dutch Treaty of 1824, British claims on Bencoolen and this island were traded for Indian land. Hasan Muhammad di Tiro proclaimed independence on this island, where the Free Aceh [[AH-chay]] Movement operated. Deforestation has led to a decrease in the number of orangutans who only live in the wild on this island and nearby Borneo. For the point, name this Sunda Island, the westernmost major island of Indonesia, off which the 2004 Indian Ocean Boxing Day Earthquake was centered.

ANSWER: **Sumatra** (or **Sumatera**)

(15) This city's City Hall, the world's tallest building from 1894 to 1908 and the tallest free standing masonry building, was the tallest building in this city until it was overtaken by One Liberty Plaza in 1986. This city whose suburbs include the oddly named town, King of Prussia, was formerly disputed between New Netherland and New Sweden. George Washington and John Adams spent most of their presidencies in this city. For the point, name this "City of Brotherly Love" where Ben Franklin founded the University of Pennsylvania.

ANSWER: **Philadelphia**

(16) This island's eponymous capital is home to its Hospitalier citadel and Greece's oldest synagogue in its Jewish quarter, which thrived until the Mussolini government took control of this island in the 1930's. This island, the largest of the Dodecanese, was the site of a 108 foot high statue of the sun god Helios, that was destroyed by an earthquake in 226 BC and was one of the Seven Ancient Wonders of the World. For the point, name this Greek island located in the far southeastern corner of the country, famous for its namesake Colossus.

ANSWER: **Rhodes**

(17) For HBO's *Angels in America*, this person won a Golden Globe after playing a rabbi, an angel, a ghost, and a Mormon mother. In the first Oscar-winning role for this person in 1979, this actress played a mother engaged in a custody battle with her ex-husband, played by Dustin Hoffman. This actress won a Best Actress Oscar in 1982 for playing an Auschwitz survivor and another in 2012 for portraying Margaret Thatcher. For the point, what versatile actress starred in *Kramer vs. Kramer*, *Sophie's Choice*, and *The Iron Lady*?

ANSWER: Meryl **Streep**

(18) This man was ostracized from court and imprisoned after defending the defeated general Li Ling, whose campaign against the Xiongnu [[ZHONG-new]] went disastrously. This court official orchestrated the adoption of the *Taichu* calendar system, used up until the 17th century by the Ming Dynasty. This court eunuch wrote a biography of emperors starting with Huangdi, also known as the Yellow Emperor, to his contemporary Emperor Wu of Han. For the point, name this "Father of Chinese Historiography," the writer of *Records of the Grand Historian*.

Answer: **Sima Qian**

(19) In this city, Harold Macmillan gave his 1960 "Winds of Change" speech. This is the most populous city in the ecologically-diverse fynbos [[FINE-bos]] biome, highlighted by a mountain, the first European of which to climb was António de Saldanha, called Table Mountain. This city faced the 2018 "Day Zero" water crisis. For the point, name this South African city, which got its name from a geographic feature "of Good Hope" near the southern tip of Africa.

ANSWER: **Cape Town**

(20) This former nation was composed of two former French protectorates, Cochinchina and Annam, the latter of which had a flag that inspired the flag of this nation that displayed three red lines on a yellow background. This nation was one of the two created at the Geneva Conference of 1954, and it was separated from the other nation by the Ben Hai River that runs roughly along the 17th parallel. Ngo Dinh Diem was overthrown in 1963 as the leader of this former nation. For the point, name this former country conquered by its northern counterpart in 1975 with the fall of its largest city, which was then renamed from Saigon to Ho Chi Minh City.

ANSWER: **South Vietnam** (do not prompt on "Vietnam" alone)

(21) This city's seaside Mosque is the second largest and has the second highest minaret in Africa, with that mosque being named after King Hassan II. This city whose name translates to "white house" was the title of a 1942 film that described it as a city where power struggles played out between European powers, even though that description better fits nearby Tangier to the north. For the point, name this largest city of Morocco.

ANSWER: **Casablanca**

(22) This man's Chief Commandant and Blue Shirts leader Dai Li died in a plane crash orchestrated by his rival, spymaster Kang Sheng. During the Xian [[SHEE-AHN]] Incident, Zhang Xueliang [[ZHAHNG SHWAY-LYAHNG]] captured this leader and forced him to form the Second United Front with the Communists. This leader, whose Encirclement Campaign led to the CPC's "Long March," later fled to Taiwan after losing a two-decade civil war. For the point, name this leader of Kuomintang [[KWOH-MIN-TAHNG]], the successor of Sun Yat-sen.

ANSWER: **Chiang** Kai-shek (accept **Jiang** Jieshi; accept **Chiang** Chieh-shih; prompt on "Kai-shek")

(23) This figure's name first appeared in Geoffrey of Monmouth's pseudohistorical *History of the Kings of Britain*. This title character's play became controversial during the period of George III's madness, and its ending was changed during the Restoration for being too depressing. In that play, the Dukes of Albany and Cornwall are married to Goneril [[GAH-nuh-ril]] and Regan [[REE-gun]], respectively. For the point, what Shakespearean father foolishly divides his kingdom between his ungrateful daughters?

ANSWER: *King **Lear***

(24) Elisabeth Burgos-Debray [[duh-BRAY]] added quotes from the Popol Vuh [[POH-pul VUH]] while translating a memoir written by an activist from this country. The conviction of Efraín Ríos Montt came after a genocide in this country was exposed by Rigoberta Menchú. For the point, name this Central American country whose 36-year-long civil war involved a systemic slaughter of its native Mayan population.

ANSWER: Republic of **Guatemala**

(25) A leader of these people named Jean Guiton [[gwee-TOHN]] fought in the naval battle of Saint-Martin-de-Ré [[sahn-mahr-TANH-duh-REH]] against Charles, Duke of Guise [[GEEZ]]. These people, who were led by the Rohan brothers, lost power after La Rochelle was captured. The ill-fated George Villiers [[vee-YEH]], Duke of Buckingham, aided these people after initially supporting Cardinal Richelieu. Many of these people, including Admiral Coligny [[koh-lih-NYEE]], were slaughtered in the St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre. For the point, name these French Protestants.

ANSWER: **Huguenots** (prompt on "Calvinists," "Protestants," "Christians" or any of those words connected to "France" or "French")

Extra Questions

A king of an empire with this name led a ten-year campaign to conquer the oasis city of Tayma, in part to openly worship the moon goddess, Sin. A king of another empire with this name subjected Shadrach [[SHAD-rack]], Meshach [[ME-shack]], and Abednego [[ah-BED-neh-go]] to a fiery furnace according to the Book of Daniel. A millennium earlier, a king of a state with this name passed a namesake code which included the legal principle of “an eye for an eye.” For the point, what name do the Mesopotamian empires of Hammurabi and Nebuchadnezzar II share?

ANSWER: **Babylonian** Empire (accept Neo-**Babylonian** Empire; accept First **Babylonian** Empire)

Although this city is far from the sea, its coat of arms contains a mermaid that is featured in a statue in its Old Town Square, in the center of Mazovia Province. This city's Palace of Culture and Science, a building often known as the "eight sister" of a complex in Moscow, is its second tallest building behind the new Varso highrise. The largest of the Nazi Ghettos was located in this city on the Vistula River. For the point, name this city that is the capital and largest of Poland.

ANSWER: **Warsaw**

Since 2002, tourists that are looking to reach this location often travel there via Camp Barneo, a temporary settlement that is reconstructed yearly. This location, the closest piece of land to which is Kaffeklubben Island, was the site of a meeting between Neil Amstrong and Edmund Hillary in 1985. This location, the closest point on the surface of the earth to its center, was first reached by Robert Peary. For the point, name this location, from which a town in Alaska took its name due to the legend of Santa Claus.

ANSWER: **North Pole** (also accept **90 Degrees North** or **Geographic North Pole**)

This park, whose construction destroyed Seneca Village, houses its official weather station at Belvedere Castle. Statues of Fredrick Douglass, William Tecumseh Sherman, Duke Ellington, and Christopher Columbus mark the four corners of this rectangular park, which was designed by Frederick Law Olmsted. The Plaza Hotel, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the Museum of Natural History are all famous landmarks built near this park. For the point, name this large urban park located between the Upper West and Upper East sides of Manhattan.

ANSWER: **Central Park**