

Bee Final Round

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(1) In 1979, the strongest of these events, Tip, killed 13 Marines in a fire on Guam. In 2013, cities in Palau were completely destroyed and thousands of people were killed when Tacloban City was hit by the eyewall of one of these named Haiyan. The Philippines and West Pacific are struck by, for the point, what tropical cyclonic storm systems, otherwise called hurricanes when they strike in the Atlantic?

ANSWER: typhoon (prompt on “cyclones” or “storms”; do not accept “hurricanes”)

(2) This man debated with Richard Nixon in the Kitchen Debate, and banged a shoe on the podium during a UN address, claiming “we will bury you!” This man gave the “Secret Speech” denouncing his predecessor’s policies and purges. For the point, name this Soviet Premier who put authorized placing nuclear missiles on Cuba, igniting the Cuban Missile Crisis.

ANSWER: Nikita Sergeevich Khrushchev

(3) Protests against these events at Moruroa were to be joined by the *Rainbow Warrior* when it was sunk by the French. The most recent one of these events took place at Punggye-ri in 2016. The first of these events inspired one observer to quote the *Bhagavad Gita*, and Novaya Zemlya was the site of the largest of these events, which used Tsar Bomba. For the point, name these experiments carried out by the U.S. at the Trinity site and Bikini Atoll that involve exploding hydrogen or atomic bombs for scientific purposes.

ANSWER: nuclear weapons testing (accept equivalents of “exploding hydrogen bombs” or “exploding atomic bombs” before mention)

(4) The Delta Works were constructed in reaction to a deadly 1953 flood in this body of water. This sea was the site of the first naval battle in World War I, the Battle of Heligoland Bight. In 1965, British Petroleum discovered oil in this body of water, whose reserves are also drilled by Statoil of Norway. For the point, the Rhine River empties into what sea of the Atlantic Ocean located between the UK, Germany, and Norway?

ANSWER: North Sea

(5) This building was designed by Sostratus and commissioned by a member of the Diadochi who brought Alexander the Great’s body to Memphis, named Ptolemy I. Three earthquakes destroyed this building, whose remains can be visited by scuba divers. It employed a large mirror to reflect sunlight, as well as fire during the night. For the point, name this wonder of the ancient world on the island of Pharos near Alexandria, Egypt, which protected passing ships.

ANSWER: The Great Lighthouse (accept Pharos before mentioned; accept the Lighthouse of Alexandria before Alexandria is mentioned)

(6) The “Little Rock Nine” were admitted to one of these institutions against the will of Orval Faubus, Governor of Arkansas, in 1957. In 1954, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that “all deliberate speed” should be used in these places in Topeka, Kansas to carry out desegregation, in accordance with the ruling of *Brown v. Board of Education*. For the point, name these public institutions where children are taught.

ANSWER: public schools

(7) One leader of an empire in this modern-day country, Krum the Fearsome, used the silver-lined skull of Nikephoros I as a drinking cup after winning the Battle of Pliska. This country experienced a golden age under the reign of Simeon the Great, and much of Thrace was contained in this modern-day country. After the Battle of Kleidon, soldiers from this country were blinded by Basil II, leading to him being called the slayer of its people. For the point, name this country on the Black Sea, which has had capitals at Tarnovo and Sofia.

ANSWER: Republic of Bulgaria

(8) Juan Sebastian Elcano finished this action after Lapu-Lapu’s forces killed the original commander with bamboo spears. In 1580, Francis Drake’s *Golden Hind* became the second ship to complete this action. For the point, name this action, first performed by the crew of Ferdinand Magellan, which involves sailing through every line of latitude on Earth.

ANSWER: circumnavigating the Earth (accept descriptions, such as “sailing completely around the world”)

(9) One part of this battle saw the death of Simon Fraser by sniper Timothy Murphy. The aftermath of this battle led to the Treaty of Alliance with Louis XVI of France. Areas of fighting in this battle were Freeman’s Farm and Bemis Heights, where Benedict Arnold was wounded. For the point, name this battle in which Horatio Gates defeated John Burgoyne in New York, considered the turning point of the American Revolution.

ANSWER: Battle of Saratoga

(10) One party in this country, which attempted to enact a presidential system and helped end this country’s pillarisation, is Democrats66. Its orthodox Protestant SGP restricted membership to men until 2006, and is considered a “testimonial party” along with its Party for the Animals. In 2002, this country’s anti-immigrant Pim Fortuyn [for-TINE] was assassinated while campaigning, and its Queen Beatrix abdicated in 2013. For the point, in what Low Country does Parliament meet in the Hague despite its capital officially being Amsterdam?

ANSWER: Kingdom of the Netherlands

(11) One ruler of this dynasty created the “Golden Chain of Justice;” that ruler was Jahangir, whose father set up the Dahsala system and moved this dynasty’s capital to Fatehpur Sikri. This dynasty defeated the Hemu at the Second Battle of Panipat thanks to Bairam Khan, a regent of Akbar the Great. For the point, name this Indian dynasty founded by Babur in 1526.

ANSWER: Mughal dynasty

(12) This leader called a miners' union led by Arthur Scargill the "enemy within." This target of the Brighton Hotel bombing opposed Leopoldo Galtieri in the Falklands War. Many of her policies mirrored those of her American contemporary, Ronald Reagan. For the point, name this Conservative who governed from 1979 to 1990 as the first female prime minister of the United Kingdom.

ANSWER: Margaret Hilda Thatcher

(13) In this country, the Rohingya people are denied citizenship by a 1982 law. Its ruling military junta renamed this country in 1989, the same year it forced a leader of the National League for Democracy into house arrest. Aung San Suu Kyi leads, for the point, what southeast Asian country west of Thailand, whose military junta moved the capital from Yangon to Naypyidaw in 2006?

ANSWER: Burma or Republic of the Union of Myanmar

(14) This country is home to a martial art that was officially illegal until 1940; that martial art is accompanied by the one-string berimbau and was developed as a survival tool by escaped slaves. A style of jazz developed in this home of capoeira [KAP-oh-AY-rah] was popularized by João Gilberto [zho-OW zhi-BEAR-toh] and grew out of a dance style popularly performed in a pre-Lenten festival in this country. Bossa nova and samba are heard, and the world's largest Carnival [kahr-nee-VAL] is celebrated in, for the point, what largest South American nation?

ANSWER: Federative Republic of Brazil (or Brasil)

(15) One former Prime Minister of this country was assassinated as she waved from a car's sunroof at a 2007 campaign rally. The current Prime Minister of this country also held that post until a 1999 coup d'état by Pervez Musharraf. Osama bin Laden was killed in this country's city of Abbottabad. Benazir Bhutto twice led, and Nawaz Sharif currently leads, for the point, what Asian country with capital Islamabad?

ANSWER: Islamic Republic of Pakistan

(16) This treaty required the dismantling of fortifications on Düne and Heligoland, and the May 14th Movement protested this treaty's granting of the Shandong peninsula to Japan. It granted Belgian sovereignty over Moresnet and was negotiated at the Paris Peace Conference, where Woodrow Wilson advocated for the adoption of the Fourteen Points. This treaty included the controversial "war guilt" clause which blamed Germany for starting the war this treaty ended. For the point, name this peace treaty that ended World War I.

ANSWER: Treaty of Versailles

(17) Anteo Zamboni and Violet Gibson each tried to assassinate this man, who led the "Battle for Wheat" by draining the Pontine Marshes. He replaced Luigi Facta as Prime Minister in 1922 after his MVSN, known as the Blackshirts, marched on Rome. For the point, name this ruler known as "Il Duce" [eel DOO-chay] who led Fascist Italy during World War II.

ANSWER: Benito Mussolini

(18) John Collins and Isaac Barrow encouraged this man to publish one discovery. Another of this man's works, the "method of fluxions," used non-rigorous infinitesimals and a dot notation that would be replaced by the d-notation of his rival, Gottfried Leibniz. This early developer of calculus earned the Lucasian Professorship of Mathematics at Cambridge in 1669. For the point, name this English mathematician, whose work in physics led to three laws of motion.

ANSWER: Sir Isaac Newton

(19) One ruler of these people took the gift of Honoria's ring as a marriage proposal, beginning a campaign that ended at the Catalaunian Plains against Theodoric and Flavius Aetius [AYE-tee-us]. Another leader of these people, Bleda, was killed by his brother, the "Scourge of God," while on a hunting trip. For the point, name this nomadic group, who lost the Battle of Chalons [sha-LONE] under their leader, Attila.

ANSWER: Huns

(20) A five-term president of this country supported the Plan of Ayutla and led the Liberals in the Reform War, surviving two sieges of Veracruz. Benito Juarez [WHAR-ehz] led opposition to French control of this country decades after Miguel Hidalgo's insurgents gained its independence from Spain. Santa Anna once led troops for, for the point, what North American country south of the U.S.?

ANSWER: Mexico (or the United Mexican States)

(21) Alexander Spiers and John Glassford were among the Glasgow-based "Lords" who grew rich from importing this good. Early advocates of this substance's healing properties included Nicolás Monardes and Thomas Harriet. James I wrote a "Counterblaste" on the dangers of this plant. For the point, name this most profitable cash crop of colonial Virginia, which was exported to England to be smoked.

ANSWER: tobacco (accept specific tobacco products, like cigars)

(22) These animals produce the once-important perfume ingredient ambergris in their intestines. Canada permits the hunting of the bowhead type of these animals at a rate of one per thirteen years in Baffin Bay. Examples of these members of family *Cetacea* [seh-TAY-shuh] include the orca. For the point, name these sea mammals once widely hunted for their oil and blubber.

ANSWER: whales (accept sperm whales, bowhead whales, killer whales)

(23) In this city's reckless preparations for Expo '58, skyscrapers controversially replaced historic buildings like Victor Horta's Maison du Peuple. In 1989, Rue Justus Lipsius was removed for a building where the Council of Ministers usually meets. The European Parliament meets in Luxembourg, Strasbourg, and this city. For the point, name this headquarters of NATO, de facto capital of the EU, and capital of Belgium.

ANSWER: Brussels (or Bruxelles or Brussel)

(24) This artist depicted a one-eyed Batavian chieftain crossing swords in his *The Conspiracy of Claudius Civilis*. In another of his paintings, seven men observe as Aris Kindt's corpse is being examined by the title doctor. A woman in yellow is holding a chicken in his depiction of the *Shooting Company of Frans Banning Cocq*. For the point, name this Dutch artist of *The Anatomy Lesson* and *The Night Watch*.

ANSWER: Rembrandt Harmenszoon van Rijn (accept either underlined name)

(25) The founder of this country employed John Dewey to reform its education and to introduce a modified Latin alphabet to replace Arabic script. This country's borders were confirmed by the Treaty of Lausanne, after which sharia courts and the caliphate were banned in 1924 by the secularizing reforms of Mustafa Kemal, this country's founder. For the point, name this Eurasian country that moved its capital to Ankara from Istanbul when it replaced the Ottoman Empire.

ANSWER: Republic of Turkey

(26) One siege of this city was resisted from the Castel Sant'Angelo. After a siege of this city, the victorious leader proclaimed "vae victis" while measuring tribute; that siege followed the 387 BC Battle of the Allia. Romulus Augustulus was deposed from this city after another sacking. Brennus and Alaric also sacked, for the point, what central Italian city that otherwise ruled a large empire?

ANSWER: Rome

(27) Gilbert Ryle accused this man of making a "category-mistake," and the city of Utrecht banned this thinker's teachings in 1642. This philosopher, who posited that the pineal gland was the "seat of the soul," addressed the fact that his senses might be deceived by a demon and proposed the dualistic nature of the body and mind. For the point, name this author of Meditations on First Philosophy who stated "I think, therefore I am."

ANSWER: Rene Descartes [day-CART]

(28) British and Chinese scientists found that the SNP [s n p] rs12252-C allele made Han Chinese about six times more susceptible to this outbreak. The Indian states of Gujarat and Rajasthan experienced a recurrence of this outbreak in 2015. Edgar Hernandez, a five-year old boy in a small Mexican village, is considered this pandemic's patient zero. For the point, name this 21st century pandemic caused by the H1N1 flu strain, which originated from pigs.

ANSWER: swine flu (accept 2009 flu pandemic; prompt on flu or influenza)

(29) A conflict in this country led Bernard Kouchner and others to found Doctors Without Borders; in that civil war, Chukwuemeka Ojukwu led a breakaway republic in this country's southeast centered on the oil refining city of Port Harcourt. The Biafran Civil War split, for the point, what most populous African nation, where 15 million people live in Lagos?

ANSWER: Federal Republic of Nigeria

(30) This ruler sent Gerard van Swieten to investigate reports of vampires in Moravia. The Diplomatic Revolution with France was achieved by Count Haugwitz, this monarch's chancellor. Frederick the Great invaded this monarch's region of Silesia, disregarding Charles VI's Pragmatic Sanction. The War of the Austrian Succession threatened the inheritance of for the point, which only female Hapsburg monarch?

ANSWER: Maria Theresa

(31) One ruler of this dynasty gifted a water clock and elephant to Charlemagne. This dynasty gained the knowledge of papermaking after defeating the Tang Dynasty at Talas River. It came into power after winning the Battle of the Zab, and the last ruler of this dynasty was rolled up in a carpet and trampled after the 1258 Mongol Siege of Baghdad. For the point, name this Caliphate that succeeded the Umayyads.

ANSWER: Abbasid Caliphate

(32) This conqueror of the Khwarezmia Empire and the Western Xia empire named Ogedei as his successor and split his empire into the Blue and White Hordes. According to legend, the builders of this man's tomb were killed, then the soldiers who killed the builders were killed, to protect its secrecy. For the point, name this thirteenth century leader, born Temujin, whose Mongol Empire grew to become the largest contiguous empire in history.

ANSWER: Genghis Khan (or Temujin before mentioned)

(33) Talmadge Hayer confessed to killing this man, the shooting of whom was preceded by a man yelling "Get your hand outta my pocket!" This founder of the Organization of Afro-American Unity characterized JFK's assassination as "chickens coming home to roost". This follower-turned-rival of Elijah Muhammad delivered the "Ballot or the Bullet" speech shortly before meeting his counterpart, Martin Luther King, Jr. For the point, name this African-American Muslim civil rights leader who went by a single-letter surname.

ANSWER: Malcolm X (accept Malcolm Little or el-Hajj Malik el-Shabazz)

(34) This country was the site of the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale. The group FLEC supports the secession of the oil-rich exclave of Cabinda from this country. This country was said to be "Cuba's Vietnam," according to rebel leader Jonas Savimbi. A 27-year civil war in this country was fought between the factions of UNITA and Jose Eduardo dos Santos's MPLA. For the point, name this African country ruled from Luanda.

ANSWER: Republic of Angola

(35) This organization's defense of Germany against the Hussites resulted in it losing Samogitia in the Treaty of Melno, which ended the Gollub War. The Livonian Branch of this organization was crushed by Alexander Nevsky at the Battle on the Ice, and this organization's Grand Master Ulrich von Jungingen [YUNG-ing-in] was killed by Polish forces at the Battle of Grunwald. For the point, name this German organization of knights active in Northern Europe whose original purpose was to aid Christians on pilgrimages to the Holy Land.

ANSWER: Teutonic Knights or Teutonic Order (or Order of Brothers of the German House of Saint Mary in Jerusalem)

(36) This man decreed that his family would be heirs to the unified Low Countries in a 1549 pragmatic sanction. Adrian of Utrecht served as regent for this ruler during the Revolt of the Comuneros. This ruler agreed to the Peace of Augsburg with the Schmalkaldic League, whom this ruler defeated at the Battle of Muhlberg. This ruler sponsored Ferdinand Magellan's expeditions and fathered Philip II of Spain. For the point, name this Holy Roman Emperor who was also the King of Spain.

ANSWER: Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor (or Charles I of Spain or Carlos I of Spain, prompt on "Charles")

(37) This man deserted to Austria with Charles Duomoriez [duo-MORR-ee-AY], and Giuseppe Fieschi [fi-ESS-kee] used twenty five barrel guns in an attempt to assassinate this monarch. He rose to power after the failed Ordinances of Saint Cloud and the Three Glorious Days. This leader was satirized in many of Honoré Daumier's [on-or-AY doh-mee-YAY's] cartoons as "Gargantua". This man was overthrown after the fall of his minister, François Guizot [fran-SWAH gee-ZOH], and the formation of the Second French Republic in the Revolutions of 1848. For the point, name this French "Citizen King" who overthrew Charles X in the 1830 July Revolution.

ANSWER: Louis-Philippe or Duke of Orleans

(38) This ship subcontracted Jack Phillips and Harold Bride from the Marconi Company to work its wireless equipment. Edward John Smith captained this ship, which was designed by Thomas Andrews and managed by J. Bruce Ismay's White Star Line. After the *Californian* did not respond, the *Carpathia* assisted 705 passengers of this ship in the early hours of April 15th. For the point, name this luxury liner that sank after striking an iceberg on its maiden voyage in 1912.

ANSWER: RMS Titanic

(39) This man defeated Jorge Alessandri in an election that would have been opposed by the CIA's Project FUBELT. In the last months of his presidency, his Congress accused him of suppressing a strike at the El Teniente copper mine. As La Moneda palace was surrounded by army forces on September 11, 1973, this leader gave a radio-transmitted farewell speech and committed suicide. For the point, name this Chilean socialist who was overthrown in a 1973 coup by Augusto Pinochet.

ANSWER: Salvador Guillermo Allende [aye-YEN-day] Gossens

(40) After one season, second baseman Eddie Stanky was traded to make room for this player. This former vice-president and spokesman for Chock Full O'Nuts coffee debuted two months before Cleveland Indian Larry Doby. He was signed as "a ballplayer with guts enough not to fight back" by Branch Rickey. The number 42 is retired by all MLB teams in honor of, for the point, what athlete whose 1947 debut with the Brooklyn Dodgers integrated Major League Baseball?

ANSWER: Jack Roosevelt "Jackie" Robinson

(41) After the fall of this empire, Blas Ruiz and Gaspar da Cruz visited it during the Longvek Era. In visiting this state's capital, Zhou Daguan saw a building based off Mount Meru. This empire was destroyed by Ayutthaya and founded by Jayavarman II, who called it Kampuchea. Suryavarman II created a massive temple complex dedicated to Vishnu in its capital. Angkor Wat was built by, for the point, what medieval Cambodian empire?

ANSWER: Khmer Empire or Kingdom (accept Kampuchea until mention)

(42) This composer included “La Paix” [PAY] and “La Rejouissance” [reh-ZHWEE-sahnss] in a work for winds and percussion written to celebrate the signing of the Treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle [ex lah SHA-pell]. King George II supposedly stood up at the premiere of another work by this man, which is often performed at Christmas. for the point, what German-born English composer wrote the Music for the Royal Fireworks and the oratorio Messiah, which includes the “Hallelujah” chorus?

ANSWER: George Friedrich Handel

(43) This figure saw five pillars after leaping, but later realized the pillars were in fact the fingers of the hand from which he had tried to escape. This yielder of the Ruyi Bang was born from a stone on the Mountain of Fruit and Flowers. After being excluded from a banquet, this figure stole Xi Wang Mu's peaches of immortality and Lao Tzu's pills of longevity. He travels with Xuanzang to retrieve sutras from India. For the point, name this primate protagonist of *Journey to the West*.

ANSWER: Sun Wukong (or the Monkey King)

(44) This painting's creation was prompted by an incident that occurred off of the coast of Senegal in 1816. Fellow artist Eugene Delacroix [oo-ZHEN dell-ah-QUA] served as a live model for this painting. A hatchet in the foreground of this painting suggests that its subjects may have resorted to cannibalism. A man with a red cloak over his head mourns the loss of his son in this painting, in which a shirtless man on a barrel can be seen waving a red and white cloth. For the point, name this work by Théodore Géricault [tay-oh-DOOR ZHAIR-ee-COH] depicting the aftermath of French maritime disaster.

ANSWER: The Raft of the Medusa or La Radeau de la Meduse

(45) One city used iron spits rather than adopt this technology. The invention of these objects is usually credited to the city of Ephesus in Lydia, where they were made from electrum, a mixture of silver and gold. Examples of these objects from ancient Greece include obols and drachmas. For the point, name these metal objects used as currency.

ANSWER: (ancient Greek) coins