Bee Prelims 4

# Regulation Questions

1. A “copse of trees” was the supposed end goal of this event, in which soldiers were taunted with chants of “Fredericksburg!” The left flank of this action was destroyed by the 8th Ohio Infantry regiment. James Longstreet was actually in command during this military action, although it is named for the commander who led the vanguard assault. For the point, name this disastrous attack on Cemetery Hill during the Battle of Gettysburg which marked the “high-mark of the Confederacy.”

ANSWER: **Pickett’s Charge** (prompt on the Battle of Gettysburg before mentioned)

1. In a massacre in this country, its ruler murdered various noblemen from the Sture family. In 1520, Christian II reneged on his promise of amnesty, instead carrying out a “bloodbath” in this country’s capital. This country defeated Albrecht von Wallenstein at the Battle of Lutzen. The Kalmar Union included Norway, Denmark, and, for the point, what Scandinavian country with capital Stockholm?

ANSWER: Kingdom of **Sweden** (or Konungariket **Sverige**)

1. A Calyndian ship was accidentally sunk by a fleeing ally during this battle; that ally, Artemisia of Halicarnassus, inspired the losing general to quip “My men have become women, and my women, men!” The winning side in this battle lured the enemy fleet into the narrow straits, trapping them as Xerxes watched from a nearby cliff. Themistocles was victorious at, for the point, what 480 BC naval battle, a victory for the Greeks over the Persians?

ANSWER: Battle of **Salamis**

1. A work that depicts this event pairs the voices of Paul, Rachel, and Rachella with a string quartet. A symphony named for an incident in this campaign near Kiev sets five poems of Yevgeny Yevtushenko. This is event the subject of Steve Reich’s Different Trains and an Arnold Schoenberg work that ends with the “Shema Yisroel”. For the point, Shostakovich’s Babi Yar and A Survivor from Warsaw depict what World War II genocide in which the Nazis killed six million Jews?

ANSWER: **Holocaust** (or **Shoah**; prompt on Second World War)

1. David Byrne adapted this leader’s life into the musical Here Lies Love. In 1966, this leader screamed “They’ve let me down!” on live television after the Beatles declined an invitation to Malacañang Palace. This leader’s husband died in exile in 1989, having been ousted by the People Power Revolution. For the point, name this “Steel Butterfly,” the widow of former Philippine President Ferdinand, most notable for a collection of thousands of shoes.

ANSWER: **I**melda **Marcos** (prompt on Marcos)

1. One work by a Nobel laureate from this country is dedicated to C. Wright Mills and is set on the deathbed of the title tycoon, who refuses his wife, Catalina. A travelogue of this country entitled The Lawless Roads focused on the persecution of the Catholic Church in this country in the 1930s. In this country, Coral Fellows helps the protagonist escape from the Lieutenant, though he is eventually betrayed by the Mestizo in Graham Greene’s The Power and the Glory. For the point, name this country, the setting of The Death of Artemio Cruz by Carlos Fuentes.

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

1. After an airstrike on the Independence Palace during this conflict, one leader declared himself to have “divine” protection. Cable 243 was sent during this war to convince that ruler to remove his brother as the head of the ARVN Special Forces. The Strategic Hamlet Program was unsuccessfully implemented during this conflict, and Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. tacitly endorsed the assassination of Ngo Dinh Diem during this war. For the point, name this lengthy, Southeast Asian conflict fought between two halves of a country with capitals at Hanoi and Saigon, respectively.

ANSWER: Viet**nam** War

1. Isaac II of the Angelos dynasty ended this dynasty’s rule. Robert Guiscard [gwee-scar] defeated the forces of this dynasty at the Battle of Dyrrhachium [dir-RAKE-ium]. At the Council of Piacenza [pia-CHEN-zah], one ruler from this dynasty asked Pope Urban II for aid against the Seljuk Turks, which eventually resulted in the First Crusade. For the point, name this dynasty that was founded by Alexius I and ruled the Byzantine Empire during most of the 12th century.

ANSWER: **Komnenos** dynasty (or **Comneni** dynasty; or **Comnenus** dynasty; or Mega**komnenoi**)

1. This region includes the Constable Islands bird sanctuary, and its Royal Island was once connected via cable car to a site used to isolate political prisoners. A facility near this region’s city of Kourou is the primary launch facility of the European Space Agency. An offshore penal colony here was the site of Alfred Dreyfus’s imprisonment, Devil’s Island. For the point, Cayenne is the capital of what overseas department bordered by Suriname and Brazil, and ruled from Paris?

## ANSWER: **French Guiana** (or **Guyane française**)

1. A man named Thrasybulus held this position in Miletus, where he symbolically cut off all the tallest and best ears of wheat in a field. Harmodius and Aristogeiton [ah-RISToh-guy-ton] were celebrated for having killed one of these people in 514 BC. That slain man, Hipparchus [hip-ARK-uss], was the brother of Hippias [hip-PIE-uss] and son of Peisistratus [pie-SIS-trah-tuss], who were also considered these people in Athens because they ruled without constitutional authority. For the point, give this term that now describes oppressive rulers and that named an oligarchy of 30 rulers installed by Sparta after the Peloponnesian War.

ANSWER: **tyrant**s

1. In this country, Abdul Haris Nasution was targeted for an assassination that was blamed on the PKI but carried out by G30S [G “thirty” S]. After one coup attempt, a series of mass killings in this country broke out; those killings are the subject of Joshua Oppenheimer’s documentaries The Look of Silence and The Act of Killing. In the aftermath of that turmoil, this country’s New Order replaced its system of “Guided Democracy”. For the point, name this country, once led by Sukarno and Suharto from Jakarta.

## ANSWER: Republic of **Indonesia**

1. This man’s successor accused him of complicity in the Boipatong Massacre during negotiations that led to a power-sharing plan. This politician defeated Barend du Plessis in an election to replace P.W. Botha. This leader of the National Party ended his nation’s ban on the African National Congress, paving the way to end apartheid. For the point, name this last Afrikaner president of South Africa, who was succeeded by Nelson Mandela.

ANSWER: F(rederik) W(illem) **de Klerk**

1. Leisler’s rebellion took control of this city after the fall of Edmund Andros, and a supposed slave conspiracy in this city in 1741 led to the hanging of over 100 people. In the Treaty of Westminster, this city was essentially traded to the English for modern-day Suriname in 1674. Alexander Hamilton attended school at King’s College in this city, which later became Columbia University. For the point, name this large city, renamed from New Amsterdam, the current financial capital of the United States.

ANSWER: **New York** City (accept **New Amsterdam** before mentioned; or **NYC**)

1. One monarch with this name and number was deposed in the “Farce of Avila” and was nicknamed the “Impotent.” One monarch with this name and number survived the Hotspur and Shrewsbury rebellions. The son of John of Gaunt shares this name and number with a Holy Roman Emperor who was in power during the Investiture Controversy. For the point, name this name and number also shared by a Bourbon French king from Navarre who gave significant rights to Huguenots with the Edict of Nantes.

## ANSWER: **Henry IV** (prompt on Henry)

1. A feast celebrating “Fathers of” the second one of these events is celebrated on the Sunday closest to October 11th. One of these events reverted a 756 ruling by Constantine V. One of these events tried to resolve a schism put forth by Meletius of Lycopolis and set a date for Easter. The second one of these events condemned the Byzantine Iconoclasm, while the first rejected Arianism. For the point, name these two ecumenical councils, the first of which established a namesake creed.

ANSWER: Council(s) of **Nicaea** (accept word forms, like **Nicene** Council(s))

1. One artist from this country painted a blindfolded girl about to step off a step in Blind Man’s Bluff. Another artist from this country depicted the poor, including a breastfeeding woman and a hooded woman with a basket, in The Third Class Carriage. One revolutionary leader in this country was killed in his bathtub by Charlotte Corday, the subject of a painting by Jacques-Louis David. For the point, name this country where the Rococo style was developed after the reign of Louis XIV.

ANSWER: **France**

1. This nation has faced a secessionist movement in its Casamance region since 1982. This nation’s island of Goree was used as a slave trading post by the Dutch and the French. This nation’s first president survived an assassination attempt by Moustapha Lo and was a founder of the Negritude movement. From 1982 to 1989, this country entered into a confederation with a neighboring country that it surrounds on three sides, the Gambia. For the point, name this country formerly governed by Leopold Senghor from Dakar.

## ANSWER: Republic of **Senegal** (République du **Sénégal**)

1. This man’s work in weapons research included naming a rule that related the concentration of poisons exposed to the time before death. This man was the first leader of Degesch, the company that would later patent a gas used in the holocaust, Zyklon B. This scientist was the head of the Imperial German chemical warfare department in the First World War. He originally used a rare osmium catalyst in a process that now uses an iron-based catalyst to combine nitrogen and hydrogen. For the point, name this German scientist who co-names a method for ammonia synthesis with Carl Bosch.

ANSWER: Fritz **Haber**

1. Student protesters in this country planned to target Hubert Humphrey in the “pudding assassination.” Benno Ohnesorg was killed protesting the Shah of Iran’s visit to this country, where one leader had to resign after the Guillaume Affair. Andreas Baader founded the Red Army Faction in this country, where Willy Brandt normalized relations with his policy of Ostpolitik. For the point, name this former country, established from American, French and British occupation zones, whose communist eastern neighbor built the Berlin Wall.

ANSWER: **West Germany** (or **Bonn Republic**; or **Bonner Republik**; or **Bonn State**; or **Bonner Staat**; prompt on Federal Republic of Germany, FRG, and Bundesrepublik Deutschland; do not accept or prompt “Germany”)

1. This leader condemned the Montoneros for assassinating union leader Jose Ignacio Rucci. In one election, this leader employed a slogan pitting him against Spurille Braden. As this leader spoke in 1955 against his apparent excommunication, planes bombed the Plaza de Mayo, killing hundreds and leading to a coup against him. The descamisados supported, for the point, what husband of Isabel and Eva Duarte, a populist president of Argentina?

ANSWER: **J**uan **Peron** (prompt on Peron before “Eva” is read, accept **Peron** after “Eva” is read)

1. The victor of this battle wrote two commemorations of it, known as the "Poem" and the "Bulletin." The campaign leading up to this battle had been prompted by one side's capture of Amurru, and in its early stages, two Shashu spies informed the eventual winner that his enemy was encamped in Aleppo. The winner of this battle succeeded due to his composite bows and faster chariots, prompting the signing of the first recorded peace treaty. For the point, name this 1274 BC battle between Ramesses the Great and the Hittites.

ANSWER: Battle of **Kadesh**

1. Along with plums, these objects name a war that was ended by the Treaty of Teschen. Frederick the Great supposedly ordered a field of these objects to be placed under armed guard which led to their prompt theft. Antoine-Augustine Parmentier helped to overturn laws outlawing the cultivation of these objects. Charles Trevelyan was accused of not doing enough to relieve a famine caused by the failure of this crop. For the point, name this tuber, whose destruction by blight caused an Irish famine.

ANSWER: **potato**es

1. Soybean farmers used road blocks to protest this leader's plans to increase export taxes. Protests against this leader erupted after the murder of prosecutor Alberto Nisman. This leader was widely criticized for tweeting about "lice and petloleum" during a visit to China. This leader succeeded her husband Nestor, who led the Peronist Justicialist Party. For the point, name this female former President of Argentina that lost a December 2015 election to Mauricio Macri.

ANSWER: Christina Fernandez de **Kirchner**

1. Hans Tausen led the Protestant Reformation in this country. According to legend, this country's flag fell from the sky during the Battle of Lyndanisse. The first king of this country, Gorm the Old, was commemorated by the construction of the Jelling Stones under his son Harald Bluetooth. This country lost control of Norway after the Treaty of Kiel, which was reaffirmed by the Congress of Vienna. For the point, name this Scandinavian country that has had many kings named Christian rule from its capital, Copenhagen.

ANSWER: **Denmark**

1. One end of Liverpool's Anfield Stadium was named for its similarity to a battleground in this war. Dead bodies were removed from the battlefield of Spion Kop by stretcher-bearers led by Mohandas Gandhi in this war. Redvers Bullers was disgraced during the Black Week in this war, in which his three attempts to relieve Colenso, Kimberley, and Mafeking all failed. The Treaty of Vereeniging ended this war, which was partially caused by the Jameson raid. FTP, name this war between the British and Dutch settlers in South Africa.

ANSWER: Second Anglo-**Boer** War

1. Elie Hobeika's forces carried out the Sabra and Shatila refugee massacres in this city. During a 1975 to 1990 civil war, this city's Western Muslim and Eastern Christian neighborhoods were divided by the Green Line. In 2005, Rafic Hariri, the former Prime Minister of this capital city's country, was assassinated, sparking a non-violent revolution that demanded the withdrawal of Syrian troops from this city. The Cedar Revolution broke out in, for the point, what capital of Lebanon?

ANSWER: **Beirut**

1. For 12 years, the organization that meets at this location instead met at the Kroll Opera House. Three Bulgarians were arrested in connection with a crime at this building, though only Marinus van der Lubbe was executed for arson. An iconic photo taken here by Yvgeny Khaldei shows a Red Army soldier raising the Soviet flag over this building. For the point, name this Berlin building, where the German Bundestag now meets.

ANSWER: **Reichstag**

1. Early usage of these weapons doomed John Talbot at Castillon. These weapons on panokseon helped win the Battles of Okpo and Myeongnyang for Yi Sun-Shin. Variants of these weapons included serpentines and culverins. Orban introduced them to Mehmed II, allowing the capture of Constantinople. For the point, name these large guns, often mounted on ships, which shoot heavy stone or metal balls.

ANSWER: **cannon**s

1. A procession celebrating this substance takes place in Bruges [broozh] on Ascension Day. This substance, which is created in the epiclesis, is addressed in a litany as the "refreshment of souls" and "price of our salvation" that is "flowing forth in the Agony." Weingarten Abbey contains a sample of this substance collected by Longinus. An act in persona Christi instills this substance in an unchanged species in the act of Transubstantiation. For the point, name this substance that is represented in the Eucharist by wine.

ANSWER: the **blood of Jesus Christ** (accept either or both names; prompt on Holy Blood)

1. This man's defeat at Balan Dalzhut to his enemy Jamukha was described in a Uyghur-script "Secret History." In his later career, he conquered the Khwarezmian empire. Assisted by his general and successor Ogedei, this man also conquered the Western Xia [[shee-ah]] and Jin Dynasties. This man's legacy in China was continued by his grandson, Kublai. For the point, name this Great Khan and founder of the Mongolian empire.

ANSWER: **Genghis** Khan (or **Temujin**)

# Extra Question: Only read if moderator botches a question.

1. One work by this man attacks an agreement for breaking prior terms, calling it a “Carthaginian peace.” Harvard’s Niall Ferguson apologized after claiming that this man’s sexuality explained his quote “In the long run, we are all dead”. For the point, name this economist who warned about the harshness of the Treaty of Versailles in The Economic Consequences of the Peace.

ANSWER: John Maynard **Keynes**