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| C:\Users\mlw\Desktop\ihbb-bee.png | **2014-2015 IHBB Beta Regional Set**  **High School Level (Varsity & JV)**  **Bee Round 1** |

1. This man is said to have caused the flight of a monster who dug out the River Shannon. This man was forced to work as a shepherd in County Antrim after being abducted from England by slavers. After fleeing home, he legendarily drove out the snakes and demonstrated the Trinity using a three-leafed shamrock. For the point, name this evangelizer and patron saint of Ireland.

ANSWER: Saint **Patrick**

2. Carl Schuhmann was a big winner at the first event of this type, whose focus was a marathon won by Spyridon Louis. This event was the brainchild of Pierre de Coubertin and took place in Athens in 1896. For the point, identify this festival which re-introduced an ancient athletic tradition to the modern world and is now held every four years.

ANSWER: first Summer **Olympics** [or 1896 Summer **Olympics**]

3. This instrument was invented by a Belgian seeking a solution to the problem of clarinets raising pitch when overblown. This instrument was once played by Bill Clinton on a talk show and is often featured in jazz music. For the point, name this instrument which has alto and tenor varieties and is a woodwind made out of brass.

ANSWER: **sax**ophone [or alto **sax**ophone or any other particular kind of saxophone]

4. The Nazi government awarded the "Mutterkreuz" (MOOT-air-kroytz) to people who performed this action at least ten times. In Fascist Italy, a "Battle for" this action was declared. Since 1979, this action has been limited to once per lifetime for the majority of women in China. For the point, name this action which Romania sought to promote by banning abortion and earned Soviets the Mothers' Medal.

ANSWER: giving **birth** [or equivalents]

5. This country scrambled to issue a correction when the *New York Times* falsely declared in 1940 that it had joined the Axis and declared war on Britain. This country is the world's oldest continuously independent republic and is famous for an auto race. For the point, name this "most serene" country, which is known for an auto race and is located entirely within northern Italy.

ANSWER: **San Marino**

6. This man embroiled his country in the disastrous Livonian War, and he commissioned the construction of St. Basil's Cathedral to commemorate his victory over Kazan. This man is depicted in an Ilya Repin painting just realizing that he has killed his son with a flagpole. He was the first Prince of Muscovy (MUSK-oh-vee) to take the title "tsar of Russia." For the point, name this member of the Rurikid Dynasty who was known for his savagery.

ANSWER: **Ivan the Terrible** [or **Ivan Grozny**; or **Ivan IV**; prompt on **Ivan**]

7. This country's privileges were recognized in the Ausgleich (**pr. OWS-glike**) following the agitation of Lajos Kossuth (**pr. LYE-osh KOE-soot**) and the creation of the Dual Monarchy. More recently, Viktor Orban has overseen a rightwing turn in this country’s politics. For the point, name this country which became an equal partner in the last phase of the Hapsburg Empire alongside Austria.

ANSWER: **Hungary**

8. In 1981, a building of this kind was destroyed in Operation Opera, an Israeli mission that followed up on the Iranian Scorch Sword project. That Iraqi example of this kind of facility was located as Osirak (OH-zee-rock). The 2010 Stuxnet worm disabled facilities of this kind. Currently, Bushehr (boo-SHARE) is a building of this kind supplied with Russian materials in Iran. For the point, name these facilities that contain centrifuges and provide power or weapons.   
ANSWER: **nuclear reactor**s [or **uranium enrichment** facilities; or **nuclear** power **plants**]

9. This man was targeted by the Ruthven Raid, which briefly imprisoned him. He denounced smoking in his pamphlet *A Counterblast to Tobacco* and advocated the divine right of kings in *The True Law of Free Monarchies*. As great-grandson of Margaret Tudor, he earned the right to rule on the death of Elizabeth I. For the point, name this king who began the Jacobean era and united the crowns of Scotland and England in 1603.

ANSWER: **James I** [or **James VI** of Scotland; prompt on **James**]

10. This party got its name following John Schrank's attempted assassination of its Presidential nominee, who announced that he was "as fit as" a large animal despite the shooting. For the point, name this party that finished second in the 1912 Presidential election behind ex-President Theodore Roosevelt.

ANSWER: **Bull Moose** party [or the **1912 Progressive** Party until "1912" is read; prompt on **Progressive** Party]

11. This man was dispatched to Finland Station in a "sealed train" by mischievous Germans, who believed that his presence would unsettle his home country. There, he issued the April Theses and wrote *What Is to Be Done?*, which put him in position to take leadership of the October Revolution following eight months of the Provisional Government. For the point, name this leader of the Bolsheviks who became the founder of the Soviet Union.

ANSWER: Vladimir **Lenin**

12. A participating force in this war rented sixty coal vessels from a German cruise line in order to complete their journey to battle. This war ended dramatically when the Baltic Fleet sailed more than halfway around the world to meet its doom at Tsushima Straits. For the point, name this war which ended in 1905 with a European power shocked at losing to an ascendant Asian empire.

ANSWER: **Russo-Japanese** War

13. This religious group’s "emancipation" was resisted by the Duke of Wellington but finally achieved due to the efforts of Daniel O'Connell. Tony Blair became one of these people after leaving the Prime Ministry. These people used "priest-holes" when they were persecuted and were briefly returned to power under Bloody Mary. For the point, name this group, the largest minority Christian sect in England.

ANSWER: English Roman **Catholic**s

14. People who held this office made use of the "alternating attendance" system to ensure that no underling could build up a sustained power base for rebellion. This office was at the head of the "tent government" and originated as the "barbarian-quelling generalissimo." Holders of this title established the Kamakura and Ashikaga eras. For the point, name this office which wielded actual power for most of the recorded history of Japan, in the name of the figurehead emperor.   
ANSWER: **shogun**s

15. This month names a "revolution" which contained the Three Glorious Days and deposed Charles X. It also names the subsequent "monarchy" which consisted of the reign of Louis-Philippe in France. The "crisis" of this month precipitated World War I. For the point, name this summer month whose crisis led into the subsequent "Guns of August."

ANSWER: **July**

16. This man issued a proclamation of religious tolerance alongside Licinius. This man married Fausta, the sister of Maxentius, following a victory that occurred when he dreamed of the words "in this sign you shall conquer" and a flaming cross. This victor at Milvian Bridge ordered the renovation of Byzantium into a new capital and issued the Edict of Milan. For the point, name this first Roman emperor to convert to Christianity.

ANSWER: **Constantine I** [or **Constantine** the Great]

17. A plan to perform this action is at the center of Giuseppe Verdi's opera *A Masked Ball*, which had to move its setting from Sweden to Boston to avoid controversy over depicting this action. For the point, name this action which Gustav III suffers in the opera and is done in a Stephen Sondheim show to Abraham Lincoln and John F. Kennedy.

ANSWER: **assassination** [or word forms; or **killing**, **murder,** etc.]

18. These people traced their monarchy to Manco Cápac, the legendary son of the sun god Inti. These people's political power came to an end when the "ransom room" failed to prevent Atahualpa **(pr. ah-tah-WAL-puh**) from being executed by Francisco Pizarro. For the point, name these people who built sites such as Cuzco and Macchu Picchu in what is now Peru.   
ANSWER: **Inca**s

19. This man's father created the R-26 Góbé as the leading aircraft designer in Hungary during the 1930s and 40s. This man, the editor of the magazine *És játék*, was an architecture professor at the Budapest College of Applied Arts when he used wood blocks and rubber bands to create a prototype of a new puzzle toy. For the point, name this Hungarian inventor of a popular "cube."  
ANSWER: Ernő **Rubik**

20. This country once controlled part of the Virgin Islands before it sold them to the USA. This country's capital contains Tivoli Gardens and is built on the island of Zeeland. The Little Mermaid statue was built in this country, which continues to use the kroner and not the Euro. For the point, name this Scandinavian country whose capital can be found at Copenhagen.   
ANSWER: **Denmark**

21. In 2012, this man's body was partially exhumed to test theories that he actually died of AIDS or polonium poisoning. This man rose to world prominence in 1968, when *Time* magazine put him on the cover following his leadership at the Battle of Karameh. This man shocked extremists within his party in 1994 when he signed the Oslo Accords. For the point, name this founder of Fatah who was the de facto spokesman for Palestinians from the 1960s until his 2004 death.   
ANSWER: Yasser **Arafat**

22. Daniel Colladon determined this value in water in order to perform further research on compressibility. This value for air was first measured by Pierre Gassendi in an experment involving a muzzle flash. The first person to travel in a controlled fashion faster than this value was Chuck Yeager, who broke a namesake "barrier" by achieving Mach 1 in 1947. For the point, name this value equal to about 343 meters per second.

ANSWER: **speed of sound**

23. This national leader presided over the "Special Period" beginning in 1991. As a younger man, this man formed the 26th of July Movement following his "History Will Absolve Me" speech during a trial for attacking the Moncada Barracks. This man disembarked from the *Granma* alongside Che Guevara during his successful second attempt at overthrowing Fulgencio Batista. For the point, name this dictator who ruled from 1959 to 2008 in Cuba.   
ANSWER: **F**idel **Castro** [prompt on **Castro**]

24. This man engineered the Convention of Gastein, which added Schleswig and Holstein to his country's territory at the expense of Denmark. This editor of the Ems Dispatch claimed the "blood and iron" would solve the questions of his day, and had a troubled relationship with Wilhelm II that led to his removal from office in 1890. For the point, name this diplomat who sparked the Franco-Prussian War as the final phase of his plan for German unification.   
ANSWER: Otto von **Bismarck**

25. A movement to eliminate corruption in these places was led by Odo and known as the Cluniac reform. These facilities were subject to the Benedictine Rule and were governed by officials such as priors and abbots. For the point, name these places that could belong to Dominican, Augustinian, or Cistercian orders and were where Christian religious specialists lived in the Middle Ages.

ANSWER: **monasteries** [or **nunneries**]

26. Prior to becoming Prime Minster of France, Georges Clemenceau (clem-en-SO) operated one of these institutions called *L'Aurore*. Jules Streicher was hanged at Nuremberg for running one of these things known as *Der Stürmer* (SHTUR-mur). British politics were influenced by *The Guardian*, *The Evening Standard*, and other examples of these things in broadsheet or tabloid format. For the point, identify these things that include the *Times* of London.

ANSWER: **newspaper**s

27. The term "barracks" is used to disparage military men who seized this position during the Crisis of the Third Century. Nerva began an era of these people known as the "Five Good" ones, while Otho and Vindex were among the lesser lights during the "year of the four" of these people. The last one of these people in the West was Romulus Augustulus. For the point, name this office held by men such as Tiberius and Claudius.

ANSWER: **Roman emperor** [prompt on **emperor**]

28. This food item was one of the three things that the Bolsheviks promised the people of Russia along with peace and land. A type of this food commonly eaten in India for centuries is called Naan. Roman Emperors were sure to provide the common people with enough circuses and this type of food. For the point, name this type of common food, which French people eat in baguettes.

ANSWER: **bread**

29. This country hosted an arms reduction summit that included the "double-zero" proposal and led to the signing of 1987's Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty. This country fought the bloodless Cod War with the United Kingdom, and its Althing declared its total independence from Denmark in 1944. For the point, name this Scandinavian country whose volcanic eruptions sometimes cause chaos in the international air travel system.

ANSWER: **Iceland**

30. Eduard Hitzig and Gustav Fritsch showed how this organ can be stimulated to function by electricity. An accidental case study on this organ occurred in 1848, when an explosion drove an iron rod through the one belonging to Phineas Gage. Paul Broca and Carl Wernicke (VUR-nick-uh) studied the role of this organ in speech. For the point, name this organ which was subject to Walter Freeman and António Moniz's liberal use of the lobotomy procedure.

ANSWER: human **brain**

*End of regular round.*

**Extra Question - Only use if needed!**

In the twelfth century BC, a king of this name invaded Elam to recapture a statue of Marduk. A sixth-century BC king of this name drove Necho II's Egyptian forces out of his territory at the Battle of Carchemish, and is held to have built hanging gardens in his capital. For the point, give this name of two Babylonian kings, the second of whom is described in the Bible as destroying the first Temple and casting three Israelites into the fiery furnace.

ANSWER: **Nebuchadnezzar**