**International History Bowl**

**2014-2015 Beta Set**

**HIGH SCHOOL BOWL ROUND 2**

**First Quarter**

1. The city of Bagram was originally the capital of an ethnically Greek state that practiced this religion. Two statues of this religion's founder at Bamiyan (**pr. BAY-mee-yahn**) were destroyed by the Taliban. For 10 points, name this religion whose Vajryana (**pr. VAHJ-rye-AH-nuh**) form is practiced in Tibet by followers of the Dalai Lama.

ANSWER: **Buddhism**

2. Wilhelm Wundt opened the first laboratory dedicated to experiments in this field. Early writers in this field included Alfred Adler and the theorizer of archetypes, Carl Jung (YUNG). For 10 points, name this field of social science in which behaviorists and Freudians work.
ANSWER: **psychology** [do not accept "psychiatry"]

3. Along with Henry David Thoreau, this thinker was cited as the chief Western influence on Gandhi. His pacifist tome *The Kingdom of God is Within You* made him the leader of dissenting Christians in early twentieth century Russia. For 10 points, name this man who viewed his theological work as more important than his novels, such as *Anna Karenina*

ANSWER: Leo **Tolstoy** [Lev Nikolayevich **Tolstoy**]

4. As a result of this event, the Zone of Alienation was established around Pripyat. This event was publicized after detectors in Sweden noticed it. It was caused by an improperly contained power surge and led to about three thousand deaths. For 10 points, name this 1986 event in Ukraine, the first-ever "Level 7" nuclear disaster.

ANSWER: **Chernobyl** accident

5. This king ordered the destruction of all remaining Protestant churches in the Edict of Fontainebleau (**pr. FAHN-tohn-blow**). He was opposed at his accession by the Fronde movement, which was countered by his early advisor, Cardinal Mazarin. For 10 points, name this monarch who reigned for seventy-two years as the absolutist "Sun King" of France.

ANSWER: **Louis XIV** [prompt on **Louis**]

6. . Isaac Newton was appointed the royal "master" of a facility for making these objects. The civilization of Lydia is credited with being the first to use these objects. For 10 points, name these things which are a metallic store of value, are collected by numismatists, and had images of emperors’ heads on them during the Roman Empire.

ANSWER: **coin**s

7. This party was victimized by the Zinoviev letter hoax, which purported to show Soviet control of its operations and brought down its first prime minister, Ramsay Macdonald. This party was first represented in Parliament by Scottish coal miner Keir Hardie. For 10 points, name this party, now the more left-wing of the two largest political parties in the United Kingdom.

ANSWER: **Labour** Party

8. Zacharias Janssen may have invented the first version of this device, which was first used in biology by Anton van Leeuwenhoek (**pr. LAY-ven-hoke**). In 1932, Ernst Ruska pioneered the "electron" type of this device, which was used to discover cells in cork by Robert Hooke. For 10 points, identify this device which lens-grinders created to peer at tiny objects.

ANSWER: **microscope**

9. This man's prominent depiction on the cover of *When the Word Is Given* offended his superiors, as did his commentary that the John F. Kennedy assassination was "a case of chickens coming home to roost." He was killed at the Audubon Ballroom, most likely by agents of Elijah Muhammad. For 10 points, name this chief spokesman for the Nation of Islam.

ANSWER: **Malcolm X** [or Malcolm **Little**]

10. In the autumn of 1649, this man led armies which sacked Drogheda (pr. **DRAH-huh-dah**), leading to his reputation as a cruel conqueror of Ireland. He was succeeded by his son Richard after his death. For 10 points, name this leader of the New Model Army who attained supreme power as "Lord Protector of England" during the Civil War.

ANSWER: Oliver **Cromwell**

**IHBB Beta 2014-2015 - Bowl Round 2 - Second Quarter**

1. The "foundations" of this field were described in a book by David Hilbert, and its "hyperbolic" form was pioneered by János Bolyai (**pr. YAH-nowsh BOWL-yai**) and the Russian Nikolai Lobachevsky (**pr. LOH-buh-CHEFF-skee**). For 10 points, name this math field whose foundational text is the *Elements* by Euclid (**pr. YOOK-lid**), which discusses the parallel postulate and Pythagorean theorem.

ANSWER: **geometry**

BONUS: What other kind of mathematics was invented simultaneously by Gottfried Leibniz and Isaac Newton, who long quarreled over the credit for its discovery?

ANSWER: **calculus**

2. This artist depicted Nazi concentration camp victims in *The Charnel House*. In the late 1940s, this wealthy artist was the primary financial backer of the French Communist Party. An earlier political painting by him shows a lightbulb, a horse, and a screaming woman in memory of a Basque village bombed by the Nazis. For 10 points, name this creator of *Guernica*.

ANSWER: Pablo **Picasso** [Pablo Ruiz y **Picasso**]

BONUS: World War II itself caused the disappearance of many artworks, such as the Amber Room formerly found in what city, which was besieged by Nazis for nine hundred days?

ANSWER: **St. Petersburg** [or **Leningrad**]

3. This battle's losers had just finished a march from their defeat of Harold Hardrada at Stamford Bridge, and were led by a man who suffered an arrow to the eye at this battle, Harold Godwinson. This battle is depicted on the Bayeux Tapestry. For the point, name this 1066 battle at which William the Conqueror established supremacy in England.

ANSWER: Battle of **Hastings**

BONUS: William was originally from what region of Northern France, which was the scene of much fighting in 1944?

ANSWER: **Normandy**

4. One team from this city lost the 1989 World Series to Oakland, which was interrupted by an earthquake. Another team from this city was the first to win four Super Bowls. This city lacks professional hockey and basketball teams, but its baseball team, the Giants, are the current World Series Champions. For 10 points, name this California city whose teams play near its famous cable cars.

ANSWER: **San Francisco**

BONUS: Another sporting event recently held in San Francisco was the America’s Cup which is the top race in what sport?

ANSWER: **Yachting** (Accept Boat racing or Sailboat racing)

5. This country was ruled by the eccentric Francisco Solano Lopez when it lost the majority of its male population to the War of the Triple Alliance. A supermarket fire in this country’s capital city of Asuncion killed dozens of people in the 1990’s. For 10 points, identify this country which has developed oddly due to its landlocked position in South America.

ANSWER: **Paraguay** [Republic of **Paraguay**] [or Republica del **Paraguay**]

BONUS: The War of the Triple Alliance proved a victory for Pedro II, a member of the Braganza Dynasty and the last person to hold what title as ruler of Brazil?

ANSWER: **Emperor**

6. A powerful official in this government was the "censor," who determined eligibility for the Senate. Politicians under this government followed the "cursus honorum" to move through the ranks of aedile (**pr. EY-dial**), quaestor (**pr. KWAI-stor**), praetor (**pr. PRAI-tor**), and finally become one of two consuls. For 10 points, name this governmental system which was replaced by the Empire.

ANSWER: Roman **Republic** (do not accept Senate, prompt on “Rome” or “ancient Rome”)

BONUS: The Roman Republic was established when the Romans kicked out a king, who belonged to what pre-Roman ethnic group in Italy?

ANSWER: **Etruscan**

7. A bronze age museum is maintained at a "crannog" in County Clare on this island. This island regained its independence from Viking kingdoms at the 1014 Battle of Clontarf, re-establishing the High King's seat at the hill of Tara. The Book of Kells can be seen at Trinity College Library on this island. For 10 points, name this island, also home to the James Joyce Museum in Dublin.

ANSWER: **Ireland**

BONUS: What city in southwest Ireland is the namesake of a humorous 5 line poem?

ANSWER: **Limerick**

8. A desire to control this site sparked a brief 1860s war between France and Siam. This complex was built by Suryavarman II (**pr. SIR-yuh-VAHR-mun** **the second**) in the early twelfth century and dedicated to Vishnu, though it was later used for Buddhist worship. For 10 points, identify this Khmer (**pr. kuh-MARE**) Kingdom temple complex, or "wat," in what is now Cambodia.

ANSWER: **Angkor** Wat

BONUS: Cambodia later came under the rule of the Khmer Rouge, a Communist movement led by what dictator whose original name was Saloth Sar?

ANSWER: **Pol Pot**

**IHBB Beta 2014-2015**

**Bowl Round 2 - Third Quarter**

RECONSTRUCTION AFTER THE US CIVIL WAR

During the post-Civil War Reconstruction period in the U.S., who or what was the…

1. State that took a long time to recover from Sherman’s March from Atlanta to Savannah?

ANSWER: **Georgia**

2. Century that the War and Reconstruction occurred in?

ANSWER: **19th**  (accept 1800’s)

3. President who earlier had served as the chief commander of the Union Army?

ANSWER: Ulysses **Grant**

4. President who was impeached during the Reconstruction Era?

ANSWER: **A**ndrew **Johnson** (prompt on Johnson)

5. The social institution prohibited by the 13th amendment?

ANSWER: **Slavery**

6. State in which Robert E. Lee died soon after the war ended

ANSWER: **Virginia**

7. Least populous Southern state at the time, which is now the most populous in the South?

ANSWER: **Florida**

8. Derogatory term given by Southerners to Northerners who moved South?

ANSWER: **carpetbagger**s

CHARLEMAGNE

Medieval emperor Charlemagne…

1. Was crowned on Christmas 800 by Leo III, a holder of what top office of the Catholic Church?

ANSWER: **Pope** [or the **Papacy**]

2. Instigated the "Carolingian" example of what sort of period in which arts and learning revive?

ANSWER: **renaissance**

3. Launched a crusade against what Germanic people, who earlier joined with the Angles to conquer England?

ANSWER: **Saxon**s

4. In 797, took control of what second largest city in Spain?

ANSWER: **Barcelona**

5. Spoke an early version of what language, now spoken in Lubeck and Cologne?

ANSWER: **German**

6. Was given what kind of large animal, known as Abul-Abbas, by the Abbasid caliph?

ANSWER: **elephant**

7. Was the leader of which tribe who were earlier led by the Merovingians?

ANSWER: **Franks**

8. Was the grandson of what Mayor of the Palace who won the Battle of Tours?

ANSWER: **Charles Martel** [or **Carolus Martellus**; or **Karl Martell**; prompt on partial answer]

THE PHILIPPINES

The present-day country of the Philippines is or was…

1. Colonized by what European power, after whose king Philip II it was named?

ANSWER: **Spain**

2. Controlled from an 1898 war until independence by what country?

ANSWER: **U**nited **S**tates of America [or **America**]

3. Home to the Moro people and Abu Sayyaf (**pr. sai-AHF**) movement, which follow what minority religion?

ANSWER: Sunni **Islam** [or **Muslim**s]

4. Was the site of the Battle of Leyte (**pr. LAY-tee**) Gulf during which war?

ANSWER: **World War II**

5. The country in Asia with the largest number of people following which religion?

ANSWER: **Christianity** OR Roman **Catholic**ism

6. Home to thousands of what item of clothing that belonged to that man's wife Imelda?

ANSWER: **shoes**

7. The destination of galleons that left the port of Acapulco from which country in the Americas?

ANSWER: **Mexico**

8. Famously returned to by what Supreme Pacific Commander of the Allies?

ANSWER: Douglas **MacArthur**

**International History Bowl**

**2014-2015 Beta Set**

**Fourth Quarter**

1. **Buffalo Springfield insisted that the song "For What It's Worth" was about the Sunset Strip curfew riots and not this event. This event was the subject of Country Joe and the Fish's biggest hit. A veteran of this conflict is the subject of (+) Bruce Springsteen's "Born in the USA," and a protest against this conflict inspired Neil Young to write "Ohio" about the** (\*) Kent State shootings. For 10 points, name this war which inspired protest music in the late 1960s due to violence in Southeast Asia.

ANSWER: **Vietnam** War

2. **This country signed the 1868 Burlingame Treaty with the United States. This country's natives were prohibited from entering the U.S. between 1882 and 1943 under a namesake (\*)** "**Exclusion Act." This country was the site of a famous visit by Richard Nixon and it now has the largest carbon emissions of any country on earth.** For 10 points, name this country which is now, after Canada, the second-largest trade partner of the U.S.

ANSWER: **China** [or People's Republic of **China**, etc.; no one formal name applies to all periods referenced in the question]

3. **An important 1878 piece for this instrument was composed for the virtuoso Joseph Joachim (**pr. YO-zef YO-ah-keem**). This instrument was played by a composer of (+) twenty-four caprices who allegedly made a deal with the devil, Niccolò Paganini. Many valuable examples of this instrument were created by the master craftsman Antonio** (\*) Stradivari. For 10 points, name this string instrument which an orchestra's concertmaster plays.

ANSWER: **violin**

4. **Poet Lord Byron died fighting for the independence of this country, which was a popular romantic cause for early nineteenth-century Englishmen. Egypt's Muhammad Ali sent his admiral Ibrahim Pasha to try to secure this country for the (+) Ottoman Empire at Navarino. (\*)** For 10 points, name this country which, upon independence, did not re-establish democratic institutions at Athens.

ANSWER: **Greece**

5. **This man won a Nobel Prize in Literature for his *History of the English-Speaking Peoples*. This man was First Lord of the Admiralty during the (+) Gallipoli disaster, though his "wilderness years" eventually ended and allowed him to make the "we shall (\*)** fight them on the beaches" speech. He was defeated in his first re-election bid by Clement Attlee. For 10 points, name this leader of the national unity government of the U.K. during World War II.

ANSWER: Winston **Churchill**

6. **Members of this organization were represented in the Reichstag by the Centre Party. This organization was targeted by Adalbert von Falk's May Laws, part of the (+) Kulturkampf (**pr. KOOL-tur-kompf**) against it launched by Otto von Bismarck. A leader of this organization who was accused of turning a blind eye to the Holocaust was (\*)** Pius XII. For 10 points, name this organization which is the predominant Christian denomination in southern Germany.

ANSWER: Roman **Catholic** Church

7. **This kingdom was dominated by a noble class called the Junkers (YUNK-erz) and by the need to acquire men of at least 1.6 meters in height for its regiment of "Potsdam giants." It was known as "an army with a state" under the rule of men such as Friedrich** Wilhelm I and subsequent Hohenzollerns (HOH-ens-AH-lern) kings. For 10 points, name this militaristic north German state that became the basis of a unified Germany following a namesake war with France.
ANSWER: **Prussia**

8. **This character finds a land where men are slaves to horses called Houyhnhnms (WIN-ims). He earlier contended with giants in Brobdingnag (BRAHB-ding-nag) and tiny people in Lilliput (LIL-uh-put).** For 10 points, name this character who satirizes eighteenth-century English society with his "travels" in a Jonathan Swift novel about his “travels”.

 ANSWER: Lemuel **Gulliver**

**International History Bowl**

**2014-2015 Beta Set**

**Tiebreakers/extras – ONLY READ IF YOU NEED A BACKUP OR TIEBREAKER!**

**This city was the site of a Church council held five years before the Council of Constance which elected Alexander V as Pope in an attempt to end the Western Schism. This city was the loser of the Battle of (+) Meloria, and it was where a man allegedly dropped (\*)** cannonballs out of a window in order to measure acceleration. For 10 points, name this home to a gravitational experiment by Galileo, who made use of an architectural blunder that created its "leaning tower."

ANSWER: **Pisa**

BONUS: What President of Germany, who appointed Hitler Chancellor in 1933, was the namesake of a zeppelin that caught fire above New Jersey in 1937?

ANSWER: Paul von **Hindenburg**