|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C:\Users\mlw\Desktop\ihbb-bee.png | **2014-2015 IHBB Beta Regional Set**  **Middle School Level**  **Bee Round 2** |

1. This country is where UN forces were once trapped in the Pusan Perimeter. This country is home to large companies called *chaebol* which include Hyundai and Samsung. For the point, name this Asian country whose only land border is with its repressive northern neighbor, with which it shares a peninsula found between China and Japan.

ANSWER: **South Korea** or **Republic of Korea** (prompt on “Korea” alone)

2. A member of this cause was trampled by the king's horse at the 1913 Epsom Derby. The key leader in this movement was Emmeline Pankhurst, and it achieved its goal with the Representation of the People Act of 1918. For the point, name this cause which was advocated for by "suffragettes" and which allowed roughly half the population to take a direct part in a democracy.

ANSWER: **vote**s for **wome**n in the United Kingdom [or **suffrage**tte movement until it is read]

3. The actions of this woman caused the "moor's last sigh" when Boabdil was forced to abdicate. This queen of Castile led the conquest of Granada, which, along with her marriage to the king of Aragon, created modern Spain. For the point, name this patron of Christopher Columbus who married Ferdinand.

ANSWER: **Isabella** I

4. This country was granted everything east of an Atlantic meridian by Pope Alexander VI in the Treaty of Tordesillas (**pr. TOR-duh-SEE-yahs**). This country colonized Cape Verde, the Azores, and Brazil. For the point, name this country for which Pedro Cabral, Bartolomeo Dias, and Vasco da Gama sailed out of Lisbon.

ANSWER: **Portugal**

5. This composer’s acquaintance Franz Sussmayr (**pr. fronss SOOS-my-err**) completed the Requiem mass that he left unfinished on his death. This composer was depicted by Tom Hulce in a 1984 movie which includes the legend that he was poisoned by his rival, Antonio Salieri. For the point, name this Austrian child prodigy who wrote *Don Giovanni* and 41 symphonies.

ANSWER: Wolfgang Amadeus **Mozart**

6. Inhabitants of this island worshipped the mysterious "snake goddess" and had their trade curtailed by the eruption of Thera. This island was decorated with "bull-leaping" frescoes and was where the legendary Minotaur's labyrinth was located. For the point, name this origin of the Minoan civilization, a large island that contained an ancestral Greek culture.

ANSWER: **Crete**

7. This country's five kings since 1953 have all been sons of its founder, who unified the Nejd and the Hejaz following the defeat of Sharif Husayn in 1924. For the point, name this country in the Middle East which is ruled by the Wahhabist form of Islam and contains the pilgrimage destinations of Medina and Mecca, and extensive oil reserves.

ANSWER: **Saudi Arabia**

8. Mark Felt was revealed in 2005 to be the source who kept *Washington Post* reporters Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein aware of this event. This event was a scandal which was named for a housing development along the Potomac River in Washington, DC where it occurred. For the point, name this break-in that led to the end of Richard Nixon’s presidency in the USA.

ANSWER: **Watergate** scandal

9. This company's head, Norio Ohga, was angered when work on a peripheral for Nintendo's Super Famicom was discarded in favor of a partnership with Phillips. As a result, Ohga ordered Ken Kutaragi to develop a new machine that this company could sell directly. This company launched its first video game console with early titles such as *Twisted Metal*, *Rayman*, and *Crash Bandicoot*. For the point, name this Japanese media giant that produces the Playstation.   
ANSWER: **Sony**

10. At the end of this decade, the headline "Crisis? What Crisis?" and the slogan "Labour Isn't Working" combined to unseat the Prime Minister who oversaw the "Winter of Discontent." For the point, identify this decade in British politics which ended with James Callaghan losing the PM office to Margaret Thatcher.

ANSWER: 19**70**s

11. This religious group was encouraged by the Ottoman Empire to revolt against the British in World War I via the Khalifat movement. In a 1992 incident, a building used as a place of worship by this religious group was destroyed by hammers after nationalists declared it had been built over the ancient home of Rama in India. For the point, identify these people who make up the second-largest religion in India and who governed India during the Mughal era.   
ANSWER: Indian **Muslim**s

12. These two people name a linguistic phenomenon in which certain sounds change as Proto-Indo-European became Proto-Germanic. They are more famous, however, for their work with folklore. For the point, identify this pair of people who are most known for chronicling stories such as “Hansel and Gretel,” and “Snow White” in their namesake collection of fairy tales.

ANSWER: the Brothers **Grimm** [Jakob and Wilhelm **Grimm**]

13. The nobility of this country enjoyed the "liberum veto" in the sjem (SEM), its often gridlocked legislature. This country underwent three "partitions" in the 18th century and ceased to exist from 1794 to 1918. For the point, name this eastern European country and frequent site of conflict between its neighbors, Russia and Germany.

ANSWER: **Poland**

14. The basin of this river is where the Force Publique operated, cutting off hands of people who did not meet rubber quotas for King Leopold. This river widens into the Malebo Pool, which separate Brazzaville from Kinshasa. For the point, identify this river of central Africa which lends its name to two countries on its shores.

ANSWER: **Congo** River

15. An English monopoly on this good was given to the Merchants of the Staple, who exported it to Flanders. Demand for this good led to the enclosure movement and the Highland Clearances, which created more grazing areas. For the point, name this good used to make much medieval clothing, which is derived from sheep.

ANSWER: **wool**

16. British painter Alfred Sisley used this style to depict the Thames. Louis Leroy derisively named this art movement after viewing an image of the harbor at Le Havre (**pr. luh AHV-ruh**). Pictures of people reading newspapers, drinking tea, or bathing their children were frequently executed in this style by Mary Cassatt. For the point, identify this French art movement named for a blurry depiction of a "sunrise" by Claude Monet.

ANSWER: **impressionism** or **impressionist**

17. This city is where Klemens von Metternich worked as the chief minister until the Revolution of 1848. This city’s Hofburg palace, where Emperor Franz Joseph used to live, can be found on its Ringstrasse. For the point, name this Central European capital city whose 1814 Congress sought to redraw the map of Europe.

ANSWER: **Vienna** or **Wien**

18. This city suffered the most damage from Typhoon Ida of any city in Japan. This city was the subject of a story that took up the entire interior of an issue of The New Yorker, by John Hersey, which commemorates an event also denoted in its Peace Museum. For the point, name this city which was targeted on August 6, 1945 by "Little Boy" in history's first nuclear attack. ANSWER: **Hiroshima**

19. These animals are associated with St. Mark and were selected as the mascot of Columbia University. The Barbary form of this species went extinct in the early 20th century in North Africa. Earlier, this species had been transported across the Mediterranean for shows in the Colosseum. For the point, name this predator, which was the subject of a 1990’s Disney animated film.

ANSWER: **Lion**

20. This country was where tactics such as "village sealing" were used to enforce the Holodomor, an engineered famine punishing this country. This country's 2004 Orange Revolution failed to resolve disputes between its European-friendly West and pro-Russian East. For the point, name this country which, after Russia, is the most populous former Soviet state.   
ANSWER: **Ukraine**

21. This man issued his laws in the Yassa Code and was advised by the strategist Subotai. This man began his military career by recovering his kidnapped fiancée Borte (**pr. BOR-tay**) and left his empire to Ogedei at his death. For the point, name this man who united steppe tribes into the largest singular land empire in history, based in Mongolia.

ANSWER: **Genghis** Khan [or **Chingis** Khan; or **Temujin**]

22. This man’s methods were created using a small awl, which, ironically, was the same item which had blinded him at age three in a leatherworking accident. For the point, name this teacher in France who invented a system of raised-dot printing which enables the blind to read by touch.   
ANSWER: Louis **Braille**

23. Territories established by this man were fought over at the Battle of Ipsus, which ended with his former generals Lysimachus (**pr. lie-SIM-uh-kiss**) and Seleucus (**pr. suh-LOO-sis**) defeating Antigonus. Ptolemy (**pr. TAH-luh-mee**) was another of the "diadochi" (**pr. dye-uh-DOH-kee**) or "successors" who squabbled over this man's empire following his death at Babylon in 323 BC. For the point, name this prolific Macedonian-born conqueror.

ANSWER: **Alexander** the Great [or **Alexander** III of Macedon]

24. This former country was led for almost its entire existence by Walter Ulbricht and Erich Honecker. Exit from this country was controlled by Checkpoint Charlie, the approved crossing of the Berlin Wall. For the point, name this country that no longer exists, having been re-absorbed into its capitalist neighbor in 1990.

ANSWER: **East Germany** [or **GDR**; or **German Democratic Republic**; or **DDR**; or **Deutsche Demokratische Republik**; do not accept "Germany"]

25. One author from this country was sentenced to a katorga (**pr. kuh-TOR-guh**) for belonging to the politically controversial Petrashevsky Circle, which he used as the basis for his novel *The House of the Dead*. Another author from this country described Napoleon’s 1812 invasion of this country in *War and Peace.* For the point, name this country, where Anton Chekhov wrote a play about three sisters who wanted to go to Moscow.

ANSWER: **Russia** or **Rossiya**

*End of regular round.*

**Backup Question – Only use if needed!**

Holders of this title comprise the "Big Four" of Najaf. The theory of velayat-e faqih (wah-LIE-et eh FAH-kee) says that people who hold this title are given absolute governance over men on Earth until the Hidden Imam returns. This title was held by a man who returned from exile in France in 1979 and oversaw the ten-year war with Iraq. For the point, give this title, held by the Supreme Leaders of Iran since the Islamic Revolution, including Ruhollah Khomeini.   
ANSWER: Grand **Ayatollah**