**Bee Round 1**

1. During this war, the Truce of Ulm forced Maximilian I of Bavaria to break his alliance with Ferdinand III. At the Battle of Zusmarshausen, the last battle of this war, a combined Franco-Swedish army completely destroyed the Holy Roman Empire’s forces. Gustavus Adolphus died at the Battle of Lutzen during, for the point, what war that ended with the 1648 Peace of Westphalia?

ANSWER: **Thirty Years’** War

1. This man pioneered the use of the horizontal bar in modern fraction notation, and his book Liber Abaci popularized the Arabic numeral system in the Western world. The golden ratio is approximated by successive ratios in a pattern studied by this man. For the point, name this Italian mathematician who lends his name to a sequence beginning 1, 1, 2, 3, 5.

ANSWER: **Fibonacci** (accept **Leonardo of Pisa**; prompt on Leonardo)

1. This country’s early 20th century star athletes included cyclist Willy Arend and long jumper Luz Long. In 2019, America’s Major League Soccer lifted a ban on imagery inspired by the Iron Front, an anti-fascist movement that developed in this country in the 1930s. The first Olympic torch relay was hosted by this country and filmed by Leni Riefenstahl for her film Olympia; Jesse Owens won four gold medals at those games. For the point, name this host country of the 1936 Summer Olympics in Berlin.

ANSWER: **Germany** (accept the **German** Empire; accept Weimar **Germany** or the **Weimar** Republic; accept Nazi **Germany**)

1. This leader overcame a coup when he was victorious at Khanwa against Rana Sanga’s Rajput Confederation. In his early career, this leader lost control of both Samarkand and Ferghana to his rival Muhammad Shaybani, though he was able to claim Kabul from Ulugh Begh. This man was victorious against Ibrahim Lodi at the Frist Battle of Panipat, allowing him to establish his empire. For the point, name this father of Humayun and founder of the Mughal Dynasty.

ANSWER: **Babur** (accept **Zahir ud-Din Muhammad**)

1. A pig farmer from this country led a rebellion against the Mongols and was named Ivaylo the Radish. Bashi-bazouk forces massacred this country’s civilians in the April Uprising, leading William Gladstone to denounce this country’s “Horrors.” This country gained autonomy from the Ottoman Empire in the Treaty of San Stefano. Todor Zhivkov once led, for the point, what Balkan country governed from Sofia?

ANSWER: **Bulgaria**

1. A series of publications by James Callender prompted this man to expose a blackmail scheme involving over $1,300 paid by this man to John Reynolds in order to keep an affair with his wife Maria secret. This man, Thomas Jefferson, and James Madison orchestrated the Compromise of 1790, in which state debts were assumed by the federal government and the capital was moved south; the assumption was key to this Cabinet member’s plan for reforming the US economy. For the point, name this first US Secretary of the Treasury.

ANSWER: Alexander **Hamilton**

1. Despite facing a numerically greater force, this man’s forces emerged victorious at the Battle of Puna against natives and at the Battle of Las Salinas against Diego de Almagro. After the Battle of Cajamarca, this man took a leader hostage when that leader threw a Bible to the ground. This explorer later collected rooms full of gold and silver as ransom, but killed that leader, Atahualpa, anyway. For the point, name this Spanish conquistador who conquered the Inca Empire.

ANSWER: Francisco **Pizarro** Gonzalez

1. A piece of music from this country provided the tune for the national anthem of Biafra. For much of the 1990s and 2000s, until the appointment of Gustavo Dudamel, the LA Philharmonic’s music director was a man from this country. A nationalist piece from this country was a protest against Russian censorship, and was written by the composer of The Swan of Tuonela. For the point, name this home country of Esa-Pekka Salonen and Jean Sibelius, who based some of his compositions on its national epic, the Kalevala.

ANSWER: **Finland**

1. In this country, peasantry wielding staffs called nabbut agitated in the 19th century during the Ahmad Revolt. An Albanian Pasha seized control of this modern-day country in the early 1800s, starting a lucrative cotton growing industry. This one-time Britsh protectorate had its monarchy overthrown in 1952 by the Free Officers Movement. Farouk was the last king of, for the point, what North African country whose first presidents were Mohammed Naguib and Gamal Abdel Nasser?

ANSWER: **Egypt**

1. Before this event, administrator Thomas Paine met with Ralph Abernathy, whose group protested this event as a “misplaced priority” of the government. William Safire wrote a conditional speech in case of disaster during this event; that speech was not delivered by Richard Nixon. This event, which attained a national goal set in 1961, featured Michael Collins manning the command module Columbia while the Eagle landed at Tranquility Base. For the point, name this NASA mission in which Buzz Aldrin and Neil Armstrong landed on the Moon.

ANSWER: **Apollo 11** landing (accept answers related to the **first Moon landing** until “Moon” is read, and prompt after; prompt on just “moon landing”; prompt on “Apollo (missions)” alone)

1. This dynasty came to power after the eventual death of a ruler who “baffled Christendom by continuing to live,” Charles II. The ascension of this dynasty led to a war in which the Duke of Marlborough won the Battle of Blenheim [BLEN-em]. This dynasty gained power in one country after the Treaty of Utrecht confirmed the ascension of Philip V. For the point, name this dynasty that ruled Spain after the Hapsburgs.

ANSWER: House of **Bourbon**

1. The first printing press in Britain’s North American colonies was installed at this school. After emigrating to the US, Louis Agassiz became a geology professor at this university, whose presidents have included Increase Mather. This university’s undergraduates live in houses named for the Lowell family, the Adams family, and John Winthrop. Radcliffe College was the sister school of, for the point, what Ivy League university along the Charles River in Cambridge, Massachusetts?

ANSWER: **Harvard** College (accept **Harvard** University)

1. Lord George Bentinck and this politician led the Parliamentary opposition to the repeal of the Corn Laws. This politician controversially took direct loans from Lionel de Rothschild to purchase shares of the Suez Canal. This man, who represented Britain at the Congress of Berlin, granted his friend Queen Victoria the title of Empress of India by passing the Royal Titles Act. For the point, name this Conservative Prime Minister of Jewish descent, a rival of William Gladstone.

ANSWER: Benjamin **Disraeli** (accept Benjamin Disraeli, 1st Earl of **Beaconsfield**)

1. Rooms of the British Museum dedicated to this empire hold replicas of the Balawat Gates and artifacts recovered from a royal palace at Nimrud. King Menahem of Israel paid tribute to this empire’s ruler Tiglath-Pileser III. This empire fell to a coalition of Babylonians and Medes after the death of its final strong ruler, Ashurbanipal. Nineveh was the capital of, for the point, what Mesopotamian empire that originated around the city of Assur?

ANSWER: **Assyria**n Empire (accept additional information, such as “Neo-**Assyria**n”; do not accept or prompt on “Syria”)

1. Four Bolognese jurists ruled that this man had divine right in the Diet of Roncaglia. This emperor supported antipope Victor IV and feuded with the Lombard League. This emperor diverted some of Saladin’s forces from the Battle of Acre after joining a coalition with Philip Augustus and Richard the Lionheart. For the point, name this Holy Roman Emperor who drowned in the Third Crusade and was nicknamed for his red beard.

ANSWER: **Frederick I** Holy Roman Emperor (or **Frederick Barbarossa**; prompt on Frederick alone)

1. In this novel, Gaspard signs his name as “Jacques” in a note that he leaves as a political gesture after murdering a nobleman who had run over and killed his son with a carriage. A doctor in this novel obsessively takes up shoe-making during an eighteen-year imprisonment in the Bastille. Sydney Carton is executed after switching places with a condemned aristocrat in, for the point, what Charles Dickens novel set during the French Revolution?

ANSWER: A **Tale of Two Cities**

1. In an attempt to justify this event, operatives led by Alfred Naujocks took over a radio station and sent an inflammatory message during the Gleiwitz Incident. “Case White” was the plan for this event, which called for an assault from three directions, including from East Prussia. The Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact secured Soviet involvement in this event, which began on September 1, 1939. For the point, name this act of German aggression that triggered World War II and resulted in the capture of Warsaw.

ANSWER: Nazi Germany’s **invasion of Poland** (prompt on descriptions of the start of World War II before mentioned)

1. This leader’s comment that one should check their complacency as often as washing their face is quoted in a chapter called “Criticism and Self-Criticism.” This man succeeded Otto Braun after a disagreement in strategy at the Zunyi Conference. This leader, who used the Battle of Luding Bridge as propaganda, took power in a campaign that included the Long March and attempted to purge Western ideals through the Cultural Revolution. For the point, name this founder of the People’s Republic of China.

ANSWER: **Mao** Zedong (or **Mao** Tse-tung)

1. Some accounts claim that Tigellinus contributed to this event, as it supposedly continued at his estate after temporarily stopping. Following this event, Celer and Severus began construction of the Domus Aureus. This 64 AD event was used to justify the persecution of Christians. Tacitus writes that the emperor was in Antium during this event, which began in some shops lining the Circus Maximus. For the point, name this catastrophe, during which Nero supposedly played the fiddle.

ANSWER: Great **Fire of Rome** (accept any answer that suggests **Rome** was on **fire**; prompt on partial answers)

1. In 212 BC, an annual festival to this deity gave the Romans under Marcus Claudius Marcellus an opportunity to capture Syracuse in which Archimedes was killed. A marble temple dedicated to this goddess was located in Ephesus and listed among the Seven Wonders of the World. Agamemnon sacrificed his daughter, Iphigenia, during the Trojan War to appease, for the point, what Greek goddess of hunting, the twin sister of Apollo?

ANSWER: **Artemis** (accept **Diana**)

1. In January 2018, Emmanuel Macron announced that this object will leave France for the first time in 950 years, going on public display at the British Museum in London. Queen Matilda and Bishop Odo are the people primarily believed to have commissioned this work, which includes a probable depiction of Halley’s Comet. This work, whose surviving portion is 225 feet long and 1.5 feet high, is technically an embroidery. The Battle of Hastings is depicted in, for the point, what 11th century “tapestry?”

ANSWER: **Bayeux** Tapestry

1. This event led the US government to carry out its first execution of a woman, a boarding house owner. Major Henry Rathbone was struck by a dagger during this event, which was timed to coincide with Lewis Powell’s failed attempt to eliminate William Seward. After firing his weapon, the perpetrator of this event allegedly shouted “sic semper tyrannis” while making his escape. For the point, name this 1865 event perpetrated by John Wilkes Booth at Ford’s Theatre.

ANSWER: **assassination** (or **murder**, **shooting**, etc.) of Abraham **Lincoln**

1. This man allegedly told his executioners “I hope that all of you will follow me” as he was killed in Ramla. This man, who briefly lived at 14 Garibaldi Street in Buenos Aires, was attacked while bringing flowers to his wife on their silver wedding anniversary. This man lived under the alias of Ricardo Klement when he was caught by Simon Wiesenthal. Hannah Arendt coined the phrase “banality of evil” to describe this man during his trial in Israel, after which he was executed in 1962. For the point, name this Nazi who organized much of the Holocaust.

ANSWER: Adolf **Eichmann**

1. In this city, the Independent Commission Against Corruption was created to prosecute the police by Murray MacLehose, who also expanded this city with “New Towns” like Sha Tin that were connected by the Mass Transit Railway. The final governor of the city, Chris Patten, returned it to Jiang Zemin following the expiration of a 99-year lease of the New Territories, located north of Kowloon City. For the point, name this colony that was given to China in a 1997 handover and is now a special administrative region near Macau.

ANSWER: **Hong Kong**

1. Along this peninsula, an attack on the Moevenpick Hotel was one of several 2005 bombings conducted on one country’s Revolution Day. A maneuver known as “The Crossing” was an early part of a plan to take over this peninsula called Operation Badr. A 1979 treaty marked the start of one country’s withdrawal from this peninsula, which contains the tourist city of Sharm el Sheikh. A biblical mountain shares its name with, for the point, what peninsula that, in the Six Day War, was taken by Israel from Egypt?

ANSWER: **Sinai** Peninsula

1. A cake named after this man is the thousand-leaf cake known as mille-feuille [mill fwee]. This man’s cook Dunand [doo-nahn] created the Marengo chicken recipe after this man won the Battle of Marengo; in another victory for this leader, the losing Russian army invented Borodinsky bread in 1812. The Battle of Borodino was won by, for the point, what general who was later exiled to St. Helena after losing at Waterloo?

ANSWER: **Napoleon** Bonaparte (or **Napoleon** I)

1. Following the wreck of the San Felipe in this ruler’s country, he ordered the execution of a group of Christians who became known as the 26 Martyrs. This leader, who organized the Council of Five Elders to guide his young son to succeed him, confiscated weapons from peasants by ordering a sword hunt in 1588. This leader launched two failed invasions of Korea and served as a soldier under Oda Nobunaga. For the point, name this great unifier of Japan who was succeeded by Tokugawa Ieyasu.

ANSWER: **Toyotomi** Hideyoshi (accept **Hashiba** Hideyoshi)

1. This man’s monk-grandfather gifted him his legendary horse, Babieca, whose name translates to “stupid one.” This general strategically planned his attack at El Cuarte for the end of Ramadan, when his Muslim enemies were at their weakest. This ruler of Valencia grew up in the court of Ferdinand the Great, King of Leon, and he joined the Moors of Zaragoza after his exile in 1080. Rodrigo Diaz de Vivar was the name of, for the point, what national hero of Spain?

ANSWER: El **Cid** (accept Rodrigo Diaz de **Vivar** before it is read)

1. Max Stirner and Karl Marx were part of a group named for being “Young” followers of this philosopher. This philosopher argued that the state had an absolute authority in his book Elements of the Philosophy of Right. The Battle of Jena [yay-nuh] was fought while this philosopher, a professor in Jena, finished a work in which he outlined the master-slave dialectic. For the point, name this German philosopher, the author of The Phenomenology of Spirit.

ANSWER: Georg Wilhelm Friedrich **Hegel**

1. The sitting U.S. president defended an action undertaken by this man on May Day by citing the lack of an “open skies” agreement between the U.S. and European powers. Nikita Khrushchev withdrew from a Four Power Summit in Paris after announcing that this man had been captured by the Soviet Union. The U.S. covered up an action taken by this man by claiming that a weather plane had veered off course in Turkey. For the point, name this U-2 spy plane pilot who was shot down in 1960.

ANSWER: (Francis) Gary **Powers**

**Extra Question**

Only read if moderator botches a question.

One member of this European ethnicity was Argentine president Edelmiro Julian Farrell, who enabled Juan Peron’s rise to power. Another member of this ethnicity was Paraguayan First Lady Eliza Lynch, the wife of Paraguayan dictator Francisco Solano Lopez. Another member of this ethnicity ruled Chile from 1817 to 1823 after the Chilean War of Independence; that man was Bernardo O’Higgins. For the point, name this European ethnicity whose members fought in the Mexican-American War in St. Patrick’s Battalion.

ANSWER: **Irish** people (accept people from **Ireland**)