



2022-2023 Regional Tournament Study Guide – Beta Question Set

Instructions: This study guide should be your first resource in preparing for the International History Bee and Bowl regional tournament that is run on the Alpha Set of questions for the 2022-2023 academic year. Most of the facts below are found at some point in the preliminary rounds of this Set. Thus we have selected these facts for this study guide to help make your preparation easier and more efficient. No questions from the Bee Finals or the Bowl Playoffs were referenced in creating this study guide. This study guide is particularly meant to help new players and teams – not to determine the ultimate winner of the tournament. For that, you will need to do more preparation. We particularly recommend participating in all-subject quiz bowl tournaments to gain more experience, as such tournaments have numerous questions on history.

Remember that the questions are all short paragraphs on a particular topic, so if a topic is referenced below, then it is a good idea to learn a bit more about it on your own than what is listed here (since additional facts about a topic will also be referenced in the question). It is also helpful to read, at a minimum, the introduction of a Wikipedia page on a topic to gain additional historical context about why it is significant. For the International History Bowl, we strongly recommend that your team divide up the topics here among the players who will be competing, so that at least one person on the team is responsible for knowing each of the various topics. On the other hand, remember that some of the topics below will be referenced in the questions in the International History Bee preliminary rounds, where students play individually, so it behooves students playing in the Bee to know all of the information contained below here. Please also use our past question sets (especially International History Bee and Bowl Regional Tournament questions from past years) which can be found on our website (www.ihbbasia.com). Many of the topics that are found in past years' questions will again be found in the questions at this year's Regional Tournaments, and at the Asian Championships too. Good luck!

African History

1. Libya was ruled by King Idris (1890-1983) starting in 1951 until he was overthrown in a 1969 coup d'état led by Muammar Gaddafi (1942-2011), who led Libya until his overthrow in 2011.
2. Senegal is a west African nation governed from Dakar. It gained independence from France in 1960.
3. Madagascar is Africa's largest island.

Ancient History

4. The Epic of Gilgamesh is an ancient Sumerian epic that is regarded as one of the earliest surviving literature. The epic tells the story of Gilgamesh, king of Uruk.
5. The Roman general Scipio Africanus (235-186 BCE) was a rival of the Carthaginian Hannibal (246-181 BCE), and defeated him at the Battle of Zama (202 BCE) to end the Second-Punic War (218-201 BCE).
6. Athena is the Greek goddess of wisdom and the patron goddess of Athens.
7. Socrates was a Greek philosopher who died from drinking hemlock.
8. Osiris is the Egyptian god of the afterlife. Pharaohs were believed to be the reincarnation of Osiris and served as head of Ancient Egypt.

Asian History

9. Akbar the Great (1542-1605) was the third ruler of the Mughal Empire (1526-1857). During his reign, he abolished the Jizya sectarian tax on the Hindus.
10. The Han Dynasty was the second dynasty in Imperial China, reigning from 206 BCE until 220 CE. Among their achievements were the invention of paper and the development of the seismograph. To this day, the Han name is the majority ethnic group of China.
11. Umayyad Caliphate was established by Muawiya I and was ruled from Damascus. It was the second of the four major caliphates and was succeeded by the Abbasids.
12. Lebanon is a Middle Eastern nation governed from Beirut.
13. Punjab is a region of Pakistan and India historically home to Sikhs.
14. The Taj Mahal was commissioned by Shah Jahan (1592-1666) as a mausoleum for his wife, Mumtaz.
15. Golden Horde was the Northwestern khanate of the Mongol Empire. It's named for the color of its tents.
16. In 1900, peasants in China under the Qing Dynasty (1636-1912), organized by the Society of Righteous and Harmonious Fists, rebelled against the government in an attempt to remove foreign influences, resulting in the Boxer Rebellion (1899-1901).
17. Mustafa Kemal Atatürk was the founding father of the Republic of Turkey.
18. Qatar was the host of the 2022 World Cup.

European History

19. The Pax Romana was a period of peace within the Roman Empire. It began with the reign of Augustus (63 BCE-15 CE) in 27 BCE until the death of Marcus Aurelius (121-180).
20. Hadrian was the third of the Five Good Emperors and was known for constructing a wall in Britain.
21. The War of Spanish Succession (1701-1715) was triggered by the death of King Charles II of Spain, who died without an heir.
22. Sandro Botticelli was a Florentine artist who painted the Birth of Venus.
23. The National Assembly declared the Louvre to be a museum in August, 1793. Its glass pyramids were designed by Chinese-American architect I.M. Pei (1917-2019) in 1984.
24. Leon Trotsky (1879-1940) was a Marxist revolutionary who organized the Red Army during the Russian Civil War. He was assassinated in 1940 by an NKVD agent in Mexico City.
25. Peter the Great (1672-1725) was an Emperor of Russia who established its navy as part of his ambitious westernization campaign. He won the Great Northern War (1700-1721) against Sweden.
26. Oscar Wilde (1854-1900) was a late-19th century Irish author and playwright whose works include *The Importance of Being Earnest* (1895) and *The Picture of Dorian Gray* (1890).
27. Oliver Cromwell (1599-1658) became Lord Protector of England, Scotland and Ireland after leading the Parliamentary army during the English Civil War (1642-1651).
28. Louis XVI and his wife, Marie Antoinette, were deposed and executed during the French Revolution.
29. Isaac Newton (1642-1727) was an English physicist who developed the laws of motion.
30. James Cook, a British explorer, achieved the first recorded circumnavigation of New Zealand in 1770.
31. Dutch East India company was a joint-stock company that controlled most of modern Indonesia.
32. Salvador Dalí (1904-1981) was a Spanish surrealist artist who painted *The Persistence of Memory* (1931).
33. The school of Psychoanalysis was founded by the Austrian neurologist, Sigmund Freud.
34. Josef Mengele (1911-1979) was a German SS doctor who conducted medical experiments on the prisoners of Auschwitz.
35. Mikhail Gorbachev (1931-2022) was the last leader of the Soviet Union and oversaw its dissolution.
36. Henry V is one of the greatest warrior kings of England. He's famous for his victory at the Battle of Agincourt (1415). He's also the title character of a Shakespeare play.
37. In Norse mythology, Valhalla is the "hall of the slain", for those killed in combat. They will rise to fight with Odin against jötunn when Ragnarok comes.
38. Charles Darwin developed his theory on evolution while observing finches on the Galapagos Islands.
39. HMS *Victory* was Lord Horatio Nelson's flagship during the Battle of Trafalgar (1805).
40. Rudyard Kipling is the author of *The Jungle Book*.
41. European Parliament is located in Strasbourg, France.

Latin American and Caribbean History

42. The Hero Twins feature in a mythological compendium called the *Popul Vuh*, written by the Mayan people of Mesoamerica.
43. Conservative politician Alberto Fujimori (1938 -) was the authoritarian President of Peru between 1990 and 2000. He resigned and fled to Japan after videos showed his spy chief bribing lawmakers.
44. Brothers Fidel Castro (1926-2016) and Raúl Castro (1931 -) led the Cuban Revolution (1953-1959) and the overthrow of Fulgencio Batista (1901-1973).
45. The Incan Empire (1438-1533) established its capital in Cusco during the 12th century. Francisco Pizarro (1478-1541) led the Spanish in its conquest of Peru and the overthrow of Sapa Inca Atahualpa (1502-1533).
46. The Mexican War of Independence (1810-1821) was begun by Miguel Hidalgo (1753-1811) with the Cry of Dolores.

US History

47. Pocahontas (1596-1617) was the daughter of the chief of the Powhatan people. In a possibly fictive tale, she intervened to save the life of Jamestown leader John Smith (1580-1631).
48. The right to "Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness" was written by Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826) in the Declaration of Independence (1776). He was greatly influenced by the British philosopher, John Locke, who wrote *Two Treatises of Government*.
49. Benjamin Franklin, an American founding father, was also known for this inventions. He supposedly flew a kite in a storm for prove that lightning is electricity.
50. Lyndon B. Johnson became president after President John F. Kennedy's assassination.