



2022-2023 Regional Tournament Study Guide – Alpha 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. The last emperor of [Ethiopia](#) was [Haile Selassie I](#) (1892-1975), whose lineage can allegedly be traced back to the country's first emperor, [Menelik I](#).
2. The first president of [Kenya](#) was [Jomo Kenyatta](#) (1897-1978), who was also the father of the country's fourth president, [Uhuru Kenyatta](#) (1961 -).
3. The [Rwandan Civil War](#) took place from 1990 and 1994 between the Rwandan Armed Forces and the Rwandan Patriotic Front. During the war, a Hutu-led genocide targeted the minority Tutsi ethnic group.
4. [Tanzania](#) was formed in 1964 when Tanganyika merged with Zanzibar.
5. The [Mali Empire](#) was founded by Sundiata Keita. Kings of this empire were referred to by the title *mansa*.

Ancient History

6. [Galen](#) (129-216) was a Greco-Roman physician, surgeon, and philosopher whose collection of writings is compiled in a namesake *Corpus*.
7. Varus and his legions were lost during the Battle of the [Teutoburg Forest](#), during the rule of Augustus in 9 CE.
8. [Trajan](#) (53-117) was one of the "Five Good Emperors" known for bringing the Roman Empire's to its greatest extent.

9. [The Art of War](#) was an instructional text on the philosophy of combat that was written by the Chinese general [Sun Tzu](#) (771-256 BCE).
10. [Athens](#) is a Greek city-state known as the birthplace of democracy. They lost the Peloponnesian War to their rival, [Sparta](#).

Asian History

11. [Mao Zedong](#) (1893-1976) was the first chairman of the People's Republic of China and became leader of the Communist Party during the Long March.
12. [Benghazi](#) is a city in Libya where ambassador J. Christopher Stevens was killed during a raid by extremists on an embassy.
13. The three Unifiers of Japan were [Oda Nobunaga](#) (1534-1582), [Toyotomi Hideyoshi](#) (1537-1598), and [Tokugawa Ieyasu](#) (1543-1616), the last of which founded the [Tokugawa Shogunate](#), which ruled Japan from 1603 to 1868.
14. [Timur](#) founded the [Timurid Empire](#), whose capital was situated in the city of [Samarkand](#).
15. The [Yellow River](#) of China was strategically flooded by rival nations during the [Warring States](#) period.
16. [Mahatma Gandhi](#) used nonviolent resistance to protest British colonialism in India in the early 20th century.
17. The United States dropped the [atomic bombs](#) "Little Boy" and "Fat Man" on the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, prompting Emperor Hirohito to announce his surrender from WWII on August 15, 1945.
18. After the death of the Islamic prophet [Muhammad](#) (570-632), his daughter, [Fātima bint Muhammad](#) (?-632), and her husband, [Ali](#) (600-661), rejected the authority of the first Caliph, [Abu Bakr](#) (573-634).
19. [Cao Cao](#) (155-220) was a Chinese statesman who was the Grand Chancellor of the Eastern Han Dynasty.
20. [Myanmar](#)'s capital changed to [Naypyidaw](#) in 2006 after previously having its capital at its largest city, [Yangon](#).
21. [Baghdad](#) was founded by the second Abbasid caliph, [Al-Mansur](#) (714-775) to replace Damascus as the capital of the Caliphate.
22. The [Abbasid Caliphate](#) was victorious against the Tang Empire in the [Battle of Talas](#).
23. [Mohammad bin Salman](#) (1985 -) is the Crown Prince and Prime Minister of Saudi Arabia.
24. The [Việt Minh](#) was a coalition founded by the Indochinese Communist Party in 1941. It sought for Vietnam's independence against the French Empire.
25. The [Six-Day War](#) was fought from June 5 to June 10, 1967 between Israel and the Arab countries of Egypt, Syria, and Jordan.

European History

26. The [Glorious Revolution](#), which was the 1688 deposition of [James II](#) in favor of William and Mary, decisively ended at the [Battle of the Boyne](#).
27. [Alan Turing](#) (1912-1954) was an English mathematician who decoded the Enigma machines during World War II.
28. [René Descartes](#) (1596-1650) was a French philosopher whose first principle is translated to "I think, therefore I am."
29. [Prussia](#) ceased to exist after the abdication of [Wilhelm II](#), which led to the formation of the German republic.
30. Europe's first written constitution was the [Magna Carta](#), which was a 1215 document signed by [King John](#) after a group of barons sought protection and rights from the king's government.
31. Between 1789 and 1799, the [French Revolution](#) saw its citizens uproot the monarchy. This event saw the deaths of [Jean-Paul Marat](#) (1743-1793) and his assassin, [Charlotte Corday](#) (1768-1793), as well as the deaths of King [Louis XVI](#) (1754-1793) and [Marie Antionette](#) (1755-1793).
32. The [Tower of London](#) served as a prison during the reign of the Tudors dynasty. One of its notable inmates was a younger [Elizabeth I](#) (1533-1603), who was accused of plotting against her half-sister, [Mary I](#) (1516-1558).
33. [Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart](#) (1756-1791) was an Austrian composer of *The Magic Flute* and *The Marriage of Figaro*.
34. The city of [Pisa](#) is home to the [Leaning Tower](#), whose structure tilt is nearly titled at four degrees.

35. [Margaret Thatcher](#) (1925-2013) served as the United Kingdom's first female prime minister from 1979 to 1990.
36. [Paul von Hindenburg](#) (1847-1934) served as the final president of the Weimar Republic.
37. [Gioacchino Rossini](#) (1792-1868) wrote *The Barber of Seville* and included the William Tell overture in his final opera in the early 19th century.
38. [Mercia](#) was one of the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms of England during the Heptarchy; their king Offa the Great built a dike extending across the Anglo-Welsh border.
39. The [Carnation Revolution](#) was a 1974 coup that put an end to the Estado Novo and began Portugal's transition to democracy.
40. The [Great Famine](#) was a period between the years of 1845 to 1852, which saw massive [Irish](#) emigration following the failure of the potato crop.

Latin American and Caribbean History

41. The [Inca Empire](#) was a western South American empire whose capital was located in Cusco, [Peru](#). In 1532, it was overthrown by Spanish soldiers led by [Francisco Pizarro](#) (1478-1541).
42. [Augusto Pinochet](#) (1916-2006) was a Chilean dictator who ousted [Salvador Allende](#) (1908-1973) through a 1973 coup.
43. [Simón Bolívar](#) (1783-1830) was a Venezuelan soldier whose efforts in gaining independence in South American countries earned him the nickname "the Liberator."
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. Consisting of two islands, [Trinidad and Tobago](#) is governed from the Port of Spain.

US History

46. [Malcolm X](#) (1925-1965) was a civil rights activist who gave the "Ballot or the Bullet" speech and co-wrote his autobiography with [Alex Haley](#) (1921-1992).
47. The [Great Awakening](#) was a period of religious revival between the 1730s and the 1740s. Between the mid-1790s and mid-1830s, another Protestant religious revival took place during the [Second Great Awakening](#).
48. [Richard Nixon](#) (1913-1994) served as 37th president of the United States, a position he resigned from as result of the [Watergate scandal](#).
49. [John F. Kennedy](#) (1917-1963) was the youngest man to ever be elected as president of the United States and spearheaded the "Great Frontier" social program.
50. [Harriet Tubman](#) (1820 or 1822-1913) was an abolitionist who led nearly 70 slaves to freedom through the [Underground Railroad](#).