

# Bee Round 1 – MIDDLE SCHOOL

## Regulation Questions

(1) This organization was founded at the San Francisco conference. It created the 1947 partition plan for Israel and Palestine and it passed a Universal Declaration of Human Rights. This body has been led by men such as U Thant and Dag Hammarskjold [”**hammer**”-**skyold**], who have held the title of Secretary-General. This organization’s bodies include the General Assembly and the Security Council. For the point, name this body with 193 countries as its members.

ANSWER: United Nations

(2) Many of this kingdom’s aristocrats took Persian wives during the Susa weddings. This kingdom solidified control over an enemy with its victory at Chaeronea, after which it formed the League of Corinth. Its most famous king cut the Gordian knot and inherited the companion cavalry of his father, Philip II, which he used to conquer the Persian empire. For the point, name this ancient kingdom in Northern Greece ruled by Alexander the Great.

ANSWER: Kingdom of Macedonia

(3) A controversial statue of this man by Horatio Greenough shows him robed and seated like Zeus. Another work shows this man resting against the fasces with a plow behind him; that work is located in the Virginia State Capitol. James Monroe holds a flag in a painting by Emmanuel Leutze that features this man leading troops towards Trenton in a boat across an icy river. For the point, name this man who appears, as depicted by Gilbert Stuart, on the American one-dollar bill.

ANSWER: George Washington

(4) This man won the Battle of Boyaca while his lieutenant, Antonio Jose de Sucre, won the Battle of Pichincha. He held the Guayaquil conference with Jose de San Martin and became president of Gran Colombia. This man became the namesake of a landlocked country in South America north of Paraguay. For the point, name this revolutionary who freed much of South America from Spain, often known as the Liberator.

ANSWER: Simon Bolivar

(5) Prior to a 11-1 defeat to their biggest rivals, players from this team were allegedly intimidated by police sympathetic to Francisco Franco. This team’s status as a nationalist symbol is reflected by its slogan “Mes que un club.” For the point, name this Spanish football team whose “El Clasico” rivalry with Real Madrid is seen as a metaphor for the struggle for Catalanian independence.

ANSWER: FC Barcelona (or Barca)

(6) This ruler, who lost a personal union with Hanover due to Salic law, was raised with the strict Kensington system and was the first to live in Balmoral Castle. In 1861, this ruler withdrew into deep mourning after the death of her husband, Prince Albert. For the point, name this “grandmother of Europe,” a 19th century Queen of the United Kingdom.

ANSWER: Queen Victoria

- (7) This ruler's founded a parliament with three estates called the zemsky sobor. The disastrous Livonian War occurred under this ruler, who empowered the Stroganov family to conquer Siberia. He also famously killed his son in a fit of rage. For the point, name this fearsome early tsar of Russia.

ANSWER: **Ivan the Terrible** (accept **Ivan IV** or **Ivan Grozny**)

- (8) Prior to this battle, a force commanded by General Patton in Operation Fortitude South, targeted the Pas-de-Calais [**pah deh ka-lay**]. Specially-modified tanks called Hobart's Funnies were used during this battle, which also made use of Mulberry harbors. For the point, name this battle over the Atlantic Wall in which the Allies under Eisenhower invaded five Nazi-held beaches in France on June 6, 1944.

ANSWER: **D-Day** (or Operation **Overlord** or Battle of **Normandy**)

- (9) A proxy war during this conflict was the War of Breton Succession, and one side won a key naval victory at the Battle of Sluys [**sloo-ees**]. In this conflict, chevauchee [**sheh-vo-shay**] raids were often used by Edward the Black Prince, who won the 1356 Battle of Poitiers [**pwa-tee-ay**]. For the point, name this series of wars where English kings tried to take the French crown over the course of over a century.

ANSWER: **Hundred Years' War**

- (10) A speech by this man warns that America will "pay any price, bear any burden" to assure "the success of liberty." This man "happens also to be a Catholic" according to a campaign speech shortly before he became the first Catholic U.S. President. For the point, name this American president who proclaimed "ask not what your country can do for you; ask what you can do for your country" in his inaugural address in 1960.

ANSWER: **John Fitzgerald Kennedy**

- (11) Arimnestos led an allied contingent of Plataean soldiers to this battle, though the Carneia festival delayed the Spartans from joining it. Miltiades led Athenian forces to victory in this battle, driving back the forces of Darius I. For the point, name this 490 BC victory of Greek forces over Persia, which was legendarily announced to Athens after a 26.2 mile run.

ANSWER: Battle of **Marathon**

- (12) Elongated figures were emphasized in the Amarna period of this country's art. Mastabas were used as an early funerary structure in this country, where Imhotep designed a later type of tomb found in Saqqara. A sculpture in this country is thought to be the head of Khafre with a lion's body. For the point, identify this country, home to the Sphinx and the Great Pyramids at Giza.

ANSWER: **Egypt**

- (13) The assassination of liberal presidential candidate Jorge Eliecer Gaitan in 1948 set off a 10 year period of violence in this country. Its current president, Juan Manuel Santos, has worked to establish peace with the guerilla group FARC. La Violencia occurred in this birth country of Nobel-winning author Gabriel Garcia Marquez. For the point, name this South American country with capital at Bogota.

ANSWER: Republic of **Colombia**

- (14) This man moved his country towards agricultural sustainability with his Battle for Grain. This head of the Republic of Salo had to be rescued by Otto Skorzeny in the Gran Sasso raid. This man signed the Lateran Treaty with the Vatican, as well as the Pact of Steel. His Blackshirts assisted his rise to power during the March on Rome. Il Duce [**eel doo-chay**] was the nickname of, for the point, what fascist dictator of Italy?

ANSWER: Benito Amilcare Andrea **Mussolini** (accept **Il Duce** before mention)

- (15) A Neolithic figurine found in Austria was known as this goddess of Willendorf. A painting of this goddess shows two winged figures blowing flowers towards her as she stands on a scallop shell. Sandro Botticelli painted the birth of this goddess from sea foam. In 1820, an armless statue of this goddess was found on Milos. For the point, identify this popular subject of art, a Greco-Roman goddess of love.

ANSWER: **Venus** (or **Aphrodite**; accept **Venus of Willendorf**; accept **Birth of Venus**; accept **Venus de Milo**)

- (16) A figure from this country tried to access Disneyland Tokyo using a fake Dominican passport. Reports that this country's leader had a daughter named "Ju-ae" emerged after Dennis Rodman returned from visiting this country. For the point, name this rogue country that has been recently testing nuclear-missile submarines, a concern to its neighbors, China and South Korea.

ANSWER: **North Korea** (or **Democratic People's Republic of Korea**)

- (17) Guilds of traveling merchants called pochteca operated trade throughout this empire, whose capital city used chinampas, or floating gardens, as an extra food source. This empire, formally an alliance of three city states, was ruled by Montezuma II from Tenochtitlan. For the point, name this civilization conquered for Spain by Hernan Cortes.

ANSWER: **Aztec** Empire

- (18) John Zapolya contested the throne of Hungary with the support of this empire, whose domination of the Mediterranean ended at the Battle of Lepanto. This empire besieged Vienna twice and drew its janissary corps from Christian families in the Balkans. For the point, name this Muslim empire that conquered Constantinople.

ANSWER: **Ottoman** Empire

- (19) This leader's son, Sanjay, carried out a program of abducting and sterilizing men during the "Emergency." After launching a raid on the Golden Temple in Amritsar, this leader was assassinated by her Sikh bodyguards. For the point, name this daughter of Jawaharlal Nehru and former Prime Minister of India.

ANSWER: **Indira Gandhi** (prompt on "Gandhi" alone)

- (20) The Jesuit priest Prospero Intorcetta translated this thinker's work into English. The concepts of li and ren are central to this man's philosophy, which was popularized after his death by disciples like Menzius and Yan Hui. The Chinese civil service system was based on the works of, for the point, what philosopher who authored the Analects?

ANSWER: **Confucius** (accept **Kong Zi**)

- (21) A ruler of this country celebrated its monarchy's 2,500th anniversary in 1971. This country was led by the freely-elected Mohammed Mossadegh and the Pahlavi dynasty during the 20th century, and it became an Islamic Republic in 1979. For the point, name this Middle Eastern country currently led by President Hassan Rouhani and Supreme Leader Ayatollah Khamenei.

ANSWER: Islamic Republic of Iran

- (22) The essay *Civil Disobedience* described a refusal, on anti-slavery grounds, to pay taxes to support a war with this country. President James Polk advocated for the U.S. to invade this country in a war that was ended by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. The U.S. obtained California following a war with, for the point, what neighboring country to its south?

ANSWER: Mexico (or United Mexican States)

- (23) The Dawes and Young plans tried to undo some of the damage caused by this treaty, which established Danzig as a free city. This treaty forced the Weimar Republic to pay ruinous reparations. Vittorio Orlando, Georges Clemenceau, David Lloyd George, and Woodrow Wilson debated, for the point, what problematic peace treaty that ended World War I for Germany?

ANSWER: Treaty of Versailles

- (24) When this man's soldiers failed to obey his order to retreat, he lost the Battle of Gergovia, but he eventually defeated Vercingetorix [**ver-sin-get-or-ix**] at the Siege of Alesia. This leader, whose elections were funded by his ally, Crassus, defeated his rival Pompey the Great. For the point, name this dictator who ended the Roman Republic before being assassinated on the Ides of March.

ANSWER: Gaius Julius Caesar (prompt on Caesar)

- (25) Henri Becquerel shared the 1903 Nobel Prize in Physics with two people with this last name; that prize was earned for their work on radiation. One scientist with this last name discovered radium and an element she named for her home country, polonium. For the point, give this last name shared by scientists Pierre and Marie.

ANSWER: Curie (accept Pierre and/or Marie Curie)

### **Extra Question - Only read if moderator botches a question.**

- (1) A medieval city of this name was likely built by the Shona people and is noted for soapstone bird carvings and a Grand Enclosure. A modern country with this name gained its independence when the Lancaster House Agreement was signed by Ian Smith. Under ZANU party rule, this country's economy has suffered extreme inflation. For the point, name this successor state of Southern Rhodesia, an African country led from Harare.

ANSWER: Zimbabwe (accept Great Zimbabwe)