

## **International History Bee – Australian Division – High School Sample Packet**

Instructions: The Bee consists of three rounds, each with 30 questions.

Students are grouped into different random groups in each round, of 5-10 students. When one student gets 8 questions correct in a particular round, they are then finished for that round. However, they get bonus points based on how early in the round they reach their quota of 8.

1. While under colonial control, this country's largest city was known as Batavia, after a location in The Netherlands. This country saw a devastating 19<sup>th</sup> century volcano eruption when Krakatoa killed thousands. After World War 2, this country became independent from the Dutch. For ten points, name this Southeast Asian country with the world's 4<sup>th</sup> largest population that contains the islands of Sumatra, Java, and Bali.

ANSWER: **Indonesia**

2. This country's language developed a creole version in Sri Lanka, which is still spoken by a few people in the Burgher community. This country's missionary activities in Sri Lanka led to the baptism in 1557 of Dharmapala, the king of Kotte. In the 17<sup>th</sup> century, they were overtaken by the Netherlands as the primary European power in Sri Lanka. For the point, name this Southern European country which also sent Vasco de Gama on his voyage to India, and signed the Treaty of Tordesillas with Spain.

ANSWER: **Portugal**

3. This region's northern boundary includes the Laptev Sea which was explored by Semyon Denisev. A railroad was built across this region over the course of several decades, despite difficulties in construction in the area around Lake Baikal. During the Ice Ages, this region was connected to Alaska through the Bering land bridge. For the point, name this region of Northern Asia, which is used as a synonym for any cold, inhospitable place.

ANSWER: **Siberia** (prompt on "Russia")

4. Richard Atkins helped provoke this event by collecting a shipping bond as penalty for a convict escape. This event also was sparked by Thomas Jamison's firing. George Johnson was a leader of this event, which lasted until Lachlan Macquarie became the new governor of New South Wales. For 10 points, name this 1808 uprising against William Bligh over liquor regulations.

ANSWER: **Rum** Rebellion

5. This city was the namesake of a time period when the Hebrews were deported to Mesopotamia before being allowed to return by Cyrus the Great. Earlier, this city had seen the development of an early law code under Hammurabi. For the point, name this city, perhaps most famous for one of the wonders of the world, its Hanging Gardens.

ANSWER: **Babylon**

6. This conflict featured twelve battles along the Isonzo River, including one also named the Battle of Caporetto, which were fought by Italy. After this conflict, Japan gained territory in the Pacific, while Australia helped administer formerly German-held areas of New Guinea. The Dardanelles Strait was the site of fighting in this conflict between the Ottoman Empire and ANZAC forces. For the point, name this early twentieth century war that saw the Gallipoli campaign.

ANSWER: **World War I**

7. Aritomo led the Supreme War Council during this era, and a namesake constitution that provided for a bicameral legislature was overshadowed by the fact the emperor still held ultimate power. Military conflicts during this period included the Sino-Japanese War and the Russo-Japanese War. The name of this period translates to “enlightened rule” and it began with the installation of Mutsuhito as Emperor of Japan. For the point, name this period of Japanese history, lasting from 1868 to 1912, that also names a famous Restoration.

ANSWER: **Meiji** period (or restoration)

8. Australian female athletes in this sport have included Yvonne Goolagong and one who later became a controversial Christian social commentator, Margaret Court. Australian men’s players from this sport include Mark Phillippoussis, Pat Cash, and Patrick Rafter, the latter two of whom won grand slam events. For the point, name this sport, whose top players flock to Melbourne each January for the year’s first major championship.

ANSWER: **Tennis**

9. Events leading to this battle include the Battle of Lade (**pr. LAH-day**). In one of Byron’s works, after musing “an hour alone” at this battle’s site, the narrator, “could not deem myself a slave.” Miltiades (**pr. mill-TIE-uh-deez**) commanded the winning side, and the losers sailed back across the Aegean, returning ten years later in 480 BC. For the point, name this battle where Athens defeated Persia, source of the name of a long race.

ANSWER: Battle of **Marathon**

10. Ed Milliband leads a party with this name that first formed government under Ramsay Macdonald. Another party with this name replaced a female prime minister before losing the 2013 Australian federal election to the rival Liberals led by Tony Abbott. For the point, give this name with socialist roots that is shared by the center-left parties of Australia and the United Kingdom.

ANSWER: **Labour** Party [or Australian **Labor** Party]

11. One of this man’s direct paternal ancestors was a successful English general in the War of the Spanish Succession. This man who saw combat in India, Sudan, and the Second Boer War, then returned to England and entered politics, serving as First Lord of the Admiralty. For the point, name this man, who had nothing to offer but blood, toil, tears, and sweat as British Prime Minister during World War II.

ANSWER: Winston **Churchill**

12. During the American Revolutionary War, this city was abandoned after a clandestine retreat in August 1776. It was also the intended destination of John Burgoyne’s march meant to isolate New England from the rest of the colonies. Peter Stuyvesant was a prominent early leader of it while it was still ruled by the Dutch. For the point, name this large city which was originally named New Amsterdam.

ANSWER: **New York** City

13. One of this empire's armies that was sent as reinforcements lost to Gaius Nero and was led by Hasdrubal. Cato the Elder frequently used this empire's name with the words "delenda est," and it was destroyed in its third war with Rome. For the point, name this empire based around a North African city whose generals included Hamilcar Barca and Hannibal during its fighting in the Punic Wars.

ANSWER: **Carthage**

14. Richard Anketell supervised the building of this structure, which was long maintained by Alexander Crawford. This structure has become superfluous since the 1950s, when the myxomatosis virus was introduced to serve the same purpose. This structure extends over 3200 kilometers in total, and its first phase was completed in 1907. For 10 points, identify this barrier across Western Australia designed to exclude a voracious lagomorph.

ANSWER: the **rabbit fence** [or the **rabbit-proof fence**; or the State **Barrier Fence** of Western Australia]

15. As this language spread, it displaced the related Faliscan (**pr. fuh-LISS-can**) language. Early texts of this language, including the 12 Tables, contain the nominative masculine ending –os (**pr. OH-ESS**), which shows its Indo-European origin. Later, it gave rise to such languages as the now extinct Dalmatian and the still-spoken Catalan (**pr. kah-tuh-LON**). For the point, name this language used by the authors Livy, and Horace.

ANSWER: **Latin**

16. This country is home to the archeological site of La Tene, (**pr. la – TEN**) from which an Iron Age culture takes its name. Its later inhabitants included the Helvetii who were conquered by Rome, but whose name lives on in this country's Latin name. For the point, name this European country, home to William Tell, and John Calvin, which has been neutral since the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, despite bordering France and Germany.

ANSWER: **Switzerland**

17. This city lost roughly 90% of its population from an original total of roughly 500,000 in the 6<sup>th</sup> century when it lost its right to free grain. Many of its inhabitants fled in 1453, heading west to Italy to boost the Italian Renaissance. For the point, name this city, whose landmarks included the Hippodrome and the Hagia Sophia, located in modern-day Turkey, on the border of Europe and Asia.

ANSWER: **Constantinople** (accept Byzantium or Istanbul as well)

18. In one painting of this figure as a young boy, he stands next to his smiling father with an axe at his feet. Another painting of this man unrealistically depicts a scene of a general leading a river crossing on a sunny day. For the point, name this man depicted by Emanuel Leutze (**pr. LOYTZ –uh**) crossing the Delaware River, as he went to the Battle of Trenton where he defeated the British and Hessians in the American Revolution.

ANSWER: George **Washington**

19. This country is home to many tombs called Mastabas. This nation's Siwa Oasis can be found in its Qattara Depression, which is the second lowest point in all of Africa. The ancient cities of Thebes and Memphis are located in this present-day nation. For the point, name this country that once sported the Pharos lighthouse in its city of Alexandria.

ANSWER: **Egypt**

20. Martensite is characteristic of one kind of this material that was made in crucibles by Indians and Sri Lankans from the twelfth to nineteenth centuries. A Gilchrist-Thomas converter removes impurities by blowing air during the production of this material in an inexpensive process patented in 1855 by Henry Bessemer. For the point, name this alloy of carbon and iron that made Andrew Carnegie rich.

ANSWER: **Steel**

21. Repercussions of this event continued to be felt in 2010, when "Dulmatin the Genius" was killed by police. This event targeted Paddy's Pub and the Sari Club and was organized by Amrozi and Abu Bakar Bashir, the leaders of Jemaah Islamiyah. For 10 points, identify this 2002 terrorist attack in which 88 Australians were among the over 200 victims in Indonesia.

ANSWER: **Bali** nightclub bombings

22. It was originally for a time referred to as "BackRub" before it acquired its first employee, Craig Silverstein. Originating from a Stanford research project, this company was founded in 1998 and its IPO in 2004 gave it a market capitalization of \$23 billion, though it is now worth many times that. For the point, name this company, founded by Larry Page and Sergey Brin that warns itself "Don't Be Evil," a leader in internet searches.

ANSWER: **Google**

23. During the Roman Empire, this country was an important grain growing region, and was home to a city at Aleppo. One leader of this country succeeded his father, Hafez, and has been supported by Russia and Iran. This country saw a 2013 chemical weapons strike during its ongoing civil war. For the point, name this Middle Eastern country where Bashar Assad has been struggling to hold on to power in its capital of Damascus.

ANSWER: **Syria**

24. This country's first prime minister wore a type of jacket later named for him and led this country after the partition that accompanied its independence. Another prime minister of this country was shot by her bodyguards after the Amritsar Massacre at the Golden Temple. Its current prime minister is the first Sikh to hold the position, Manmohan Singh. For the point, name this South Asian country, whose prime ministers lead the world's largest democracy in terms of population.

ANSWER: **India**

25. This man explained the origin of an enormous rut in the road viewed by Henry in his short story "Three Elephant Power." This man created Clancy of the Overflow and used that character in the poem "The Man from Snowy River." For 10 points, name this bush poet who also discussed a swagman camping in the shade of a coolibah tree in "Waltzing Matilda."

ANSWER: Banjo **Paterson**

26. Her wedding was witnessed by approximately 750 million television viewers worldwide, and during her tenure in her most famous position, she was active in charities dealing with AIDS awareness, landmines, and the arts. After her divorce, she remained a public figure until her sudden death in August of 1997. For the point, name this "People's Princess", the former wife of Prince Charles and mother of Prince William.

ANSWER: **Diana** Spencer, Princess of Wales

27. This band's lead singer was originally a student at the London School of Economics. This band was performing at Altamont Speedway and singing a song about causing anarchy when the Hells Angels security crew killed a man in the crowd. Famous for hits such as "Gimme Shelter" and "Jumpin Jack Flash," for the point, name this British band, now nearly 50 years in the making, featuring Keith Richards and Mick Jagger.

ANSWER: **Rolling Stones**

28. In 1888, this nation became the last in the Western Hemisphere to officially ban slavery. This country is the largest Lusophone nation in the world, by both population and area and on January 1, 2011, this country's first female president, Dilma Roussef, took office. For the point, name this country discovered in 1500 by a fleet commanded by Pedro Cabral, a Portuguese-speaking country in South America.

ANSWER: **Brazil**

29. This man's life ended after he was shot by partisans while trying to flee his country near Lake Como. After his death, he was hung upside down alongside his mistress at a petrol station in Milan. This man was known as il duce (**pr. Eel – DOO-chay**) and he came to power in the early 1920's. During World War II, he allied his country with Germany in the Rome-Berlin Axis. For the point, name this Italian fascist dictator.

ANSWER: Benito **Mussolini**

30. The original trophy awarded to the winners of this event was stolen in Brazil in 1983, and has never been recovered. Uruguay is by far the smallest country by population to have ever won it, and the current champion has only won it once. For the point, name this global occurrence, held every four years, including in Korea in 2002.

ANSWER: The (FIFA) **World Cup**