

Bee Round 3

(1) One leader of an empire in this modern-day country, Krum the Fearsome, used the silver-lined skull of Nikephoros I as a drinking cup after winning the Battle of Pliska. This country experienced a golden age under the reign of Simeon the Great, and much of Thrace was contained in this modern-day country. After the Battle of Kleidon, soldiers from this country were blinded by Basil II, leading to him being called the slayer of its people. For the point, name this country on the Black Sea, which has had capitals at Tarnovo and Sofia.

ANSWER: Republic of **Bulgaria**

(2) One member of this group, Pelagius, founded the Kingdom of Asturias on the Iberian peninsula. After the 507 CE Battle of Vouille, this group was pushed out of Gaul by Clovis and the Franks. This group accelerated the fall of Rome by killing Emperor Valens at Adrianople in 378. For the point, name this Germanic group, led by Alaric and Theodoric in the fifth century CE, whose name does not accurately translate to "Western Goths."

ANSWER: **Visigoths** (prompt on "Goths" before mentioned)

(3) A revolution led this man to issue the Fundamental Statute for the Secular Government of the States of the Church. The Law of Guarantees attempted to appease the demands of this man, who later issued the encyclical *Etsi multa*, criticizing Otto von Bismarck's Kulturkampf as a war against the church. He passed the Quanta Cura the same day he issued the Syllabus of Errors, and this man defined papal infallibility in the First Vatican Council. The Unification of Italy led, for the point, what man and his successors to become known as the Prisoner of the Vatican.

ANSWER: **Pius IX** or Giovanni Maria **Mastari-Ferretti**

(4) One play about this war concerns a power struggle between a sausage-seller and Cleon, who supported this war. Another play about this war, written after the disastrous Sicilian Expedition, describes a group of women taking an oath around a bowl full of wine. Those women refuse to have sex with their husbands unless they agree to end this war. Aristophanes' 411 BCE play *Lysistrata* protested, for the point, what war between Athens and Sparta?

ANSWER: **Peloponnesian** War

(5) In this battle, Francis Randall's heart attack caused the only fatality for the winning side. It began when Charles Gridley was told "you may fire when ready," and it ended with the near total destruction of the Spanish fleet, crippling them in the Pacific theater of the Spanish-American War. For the point, name this naval battle fought near the capital of the Philippines.

ANSWER: Battle of **Manila Bay**

(6) Charles de Bourbon was said to have been shot by Benvenuto Cellini while attempting to perform this action, which was resisted from the Castel Sant'Angelo. One leader is said to have proclaimed "vae victis" while measuring tribute after performing this action, which occurred after the Battle of the Allia. This action inspired St. Augustine to write City of God, and this action led to the deposition of Romulus Augustulus. For the point, name this action, performed by troops under Charles V, Brennus, Alaric, and Odoacer, which involves partially destroying a city in Central Italy.

ANSWER: **sacking Rome** (prompt on "capturing Rome")

(7) During this war, the Duc of Enghein won the second Battle of Nordlingen, and defeated a Spanish invasion at the Battle of Rocroi. Christian IV of Denmark signed the Treaty of Lubeck during this war, and was dealt further losses in the Torstensson War. This war started when two ambassadors were literally thrown out of Prague Castle, and one side in this war won the Battle of Lutzen despite the death of their king, who had earlier defeated Count von Tilly at the Battle of Breitenfeld. Gustavus Adolphus died in, for the point, what war, largely between Protestant and Catholic alliances, ended by the Treaty of Westphalia?

ANSWER: **Thirty Years** War

(8) The Songhai ruler Askia II planned to use these animals in the Battle of Tondibi to create a smokescreen; the plan was ruined by the sound of cannonfire. Banastre Tarleton was defeated by Daniel Morgan at a location named for these animals, turning the tide of the Revolutionary War in South Carolina. For the point, name these four legged animals, unsuited for cavalry due to their lack of speed and inability to be trained, and therefore primarily used in war as draft animals or a source of meat and dairy.

ANSWER: **cows** (or **cattle**; accept equivalents like **bulls**, **oxen**, etc.)

(9) In a siege of this city, Simon bar Giora and John of Giscala were captured. That siege of this city is commemorated by Rome's Temple of Peace and the Arch of Titus. Another siege of this city by Pompey the Great resulted in Roman conquering of Judea. For the point, name this city where the First and Second Temples on Temple Mount were destroyed.

ANSWER: **Jerusalem**

(10) This man decreed that his family would be heirs to the unified Low Countries in a 1549 pragmatic sanction. Adrian of Utrecht served as regent for this ruler during the Revolt of the Comuneros. This ruler agreed to the Peace of Augsburg with the Schmalkaldic League, whom this ruler defeated at the Battle of Muhlberg. This ruler sponsored Ferdinand Magellan's expeditions and fathered Philip II of Spain. For the point, name this Holy Roman Emperor that was also the King of Spain.

ANSWER: **Charles V**, Holy Roman Emperor (or **Charles I of Spain** or **Carlos I of Spain**, prompt on "Charles")

(11) The opening of this piece quotes the hymn "Troparion of the Holy Cross." This piece, popularized in America by Arthur Fiedler and the Boston Pops, commemorates the Battle of Borodino and culminates with a rendition of "God Save the Tsar." It represents Napoleon's invading army with "La Marsellaise" and includes sixteen artillery blasts in the score. For the point, what overture by Pyotr Tchaikovsky is often played on July 4th and includes cannon fire?

ANSWER: The **1812 Overture** or The **Year 1812**

(12) After his brother Bassel's death, this man prepared to succeed his father Hafez as president. As leader, he is said to have threatened the prime minister of Lebanon, and his regime has been engaged in a civil war against the FSA and Islamic Front, made more complicated by the actions of ISIS in cities like Damascus and Aleppo. For the point, name this Ba'ath politician and president of Syria.

ANSWER: Bashar Hafez al-**Assad**

(13) On the right side of one of this artist's paintings, a man in a turban rides a black horse rearing over a group of anguished victims of the Greek War of Independence. In another work celebrating the July Revolution, this artist painted a boy wielding two pistols to the right of a bare-breasted woman waving the tri-color. For the point, name this painter of The Massacre at Chios and Liberty Leading the People.

ANSWER: Ferdinand Victor Eugene **Delacroix**

(14) This politician responded to Samuel Seabury's criticism of the First Continental Congress by writing A Full Vindication of the Measures of Congress. This politician's Assumption Act was passed after compromising to locate a nation's capital on the Potomac River and was influenced by his First Report on Public Credit. This man debated with Thomas Jefferson over the Necessary and Proper Clause that later allowed the formation of the First Bank of the United States. for the point, name this first U.S. Secretary of the Treasury.

ANSWER: Alexander **Hamilton**

(15) This battle featured the 1077th Anti-Aircraft Regiment, which was composed of all females. Fighting in this battle centered around the Mamayev-Kurgan hill, and this battle saw the stubborn defense of Pavlov's House. Georgy Zhukov implemented a plan known as Operation Uranus to encircle Friedrich Paulus's German 6th Army during this battle. The Nazi forces in this battle sought to gain access to the oil fields near the Volga River. For the point, name this World War II battle that served as a turning point for the USSR.

ANSWER: Battle of Stalingrad

(16) This is the name of a suburb of Sydney, Australia, home to a reserve named for Saint Mary MacKillop. The Hundalee Hills lie in a plains area south of Christchurch with this name. This name is also shared by an English city home to St. Augustine's Abbey and a cathedral where Thomas Becket was killed in 1170; a shrine to him here is visited by Pilgrims in Geoffrey Chaucer's most famous work. For the point, give this name of the English city whose Archbishop serves as the head of the Anglican Church.

ANSWER: Canterbury

(17) Legend says that this battle's first cannonball landed on a British officers' dining table. This battle included a brief diversionary attack on the Fusiliers launched by Rochambeau before the Americans assaulted Redoubt 10. Another legend says that the tune "The World Turned Upside Down" was played by the losing side as Lord Cornwallis surrendered to George Washington. For the point, name this battle that effectively ended the American Revolution.

ANSWER: Battle of Yorktown

(18) This actor has played the founder of Stratton Oakmont, as well as the director of Outlaw whose company that built the Spruce Goose. This character, who played Howard Hughes in The Aviator, played a poor artist in a James Cameron film about a 1912 naval disaster. For the point, name this actor who was not even Oscar-nominated for playing Gatsby in Baz Luhrmann's 2013 adaptation of The Great Gatsby, nor for Jack Dawson opposite Kate Winslet in Titanic.

ANSWER: Leonardo DiCaprio

(19) Kevin Wheatley and Peter Badcoe earned this award posthumously and were two of the four Australians to earn it since 1950. It was earned for the capture of Beaucourt Village during the Battle of the Somme by Bernard Freyberg. A related award specifically for New Zealand was created in 1999 and awarded once, to Willie Apiata. Legend holds that cannons captured in the Crimean War provide the metal for this award. For the point, name this award, created by and named for the Queen of England in 1856, the highest Commonwealth military award.

ANSWER: Victoria Cross

(20) An authoritative school of thought from this nation argued that personal freedom comes second to the law. The Five Classics, including the Spring and Autumn Annals, were written in this nation by a thinker who promoted virtues like filial piety and a form of altruism called Ren in the Analects. Confucianism developed in, for the point, what nation where legalism was practiced during the Qin dynasty?

ANSWER: People's Republic of **China**

(21) One ruler of this modern day country married Taytu Betul after succeeding Yohannes IV. With Liberia, it was the only African country not to be colonized, having defended itself at Adowa against Italian forces. The Solomonic dynasty ruled, for the point, what country, once known as Abyssinia, which was led by Menelik II from Addis Ababa?

ANSWER: Federal Democratic Republic of **Ethiopia**

(22) The 19th century Auburn system required silence in these institutions. Linda Gilbert built libraries in these institutions, which were the original subject of a study by Gustave de Beaumont and Alexis de Tocqueville. Jeremy Bentham proposed a design for one of these called the Panopticon in which that allows a watchmen to see all individuals. For the point, name these institutions that house criminals.

ANSWER: **prisons** (accept equivalents like **jails**)

(23) This organization was responsible for the creation of two Cholera Research Laboratories in Thailand and Bangladesh. Pote Sarasin was the first Secretary General of this organization, which was envisioned by John Foster Dulles and formed by the Manila Pact. The Philippines and Thailand were notably the only two southeast Asian nations in this organization. for the point, name this organization intended to contain Communist China, analogous to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, or NATO.

ANSWER: **SEATO** or **Southeast Asia Treaty Organization**

(24) This event allegedly was caused by the conjoining of Saturn, Mars, and Jupiter under the sign of Aquarius and a solar eclipse on the same day. Alfonso XI of Castile was the only monarch to be killed by this event, which also claimed the life of Princess Joan of England. This event was spread when sailors from Genoa fled the siege of Kaffa. This event was spread by rats' fleas which spread the bacteria, Yersina Pestis. For the point, name this 1300's epidemic that killed a third of all people in Europe.

ANSWER: **Black Death** (or **Black Plague** or **Bubonic Plague**)

(25) The Green Bank device of this type is at the center of the United States National Radio Quiet Zone. The Gregorian and Cassegrain reflector types were improvements on the first known one of these devices, designed by Hans Lippershey. A simple reflecting type of these instruments using two mirrors was developed by and named for Isaac Newton. Galileo used one of these of his own design to discover the four largest moons of Jupiter. For the point, name these devices used for remote viewing of celestial objects.

ANSWER: telescope (accept radio telescope until "improvements")

(26) Extinct species once found on this island include the giant fossa and elephant birds, though it is still home to a group of primates closely related to lorises. Until the French colonized it in 1897, it was ruled by the Merina Kingdom, a highland group of the Malagasy people. For the point, name this island habitat of ring-tailed lemurs, an African island country with capital Antananarivo.

ANSWER: Republic of Madagascar

(27) This government faced a revolt that led to the formation of the Red Ruhr Army and was co-led by Walther von Luttwitz. Another revolt against this government, led by Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, was crushed by the Freikorps. The Kapp Putsch and Spartacist Revolt targeted this government, which signed the Treaty of Rapallo with the Soviet Union. A leader who eventually ended this government gained power with the Reichstag Fire Decree and Paul von Hindenburg's Enabling Act. Earlier, the Dawes Plan was created to help this government recover from massive hyperinflation after defaulting on payments required from the Treaty of Versailles. For the point, name this post-World War I German government that was replaced by the Third Reich under Adolf Hitler.

ANSWER: Weimar Republic (prompt on "Germany", do not accept "West Germany" or "East Germany" or "German Empire")

(28) This man commissioned the Hands of Victory arch formed by two crossing swords. During this man's reign, he hired a nurse and calligrapher to write a copy of the Qu'ran with 27 liters of his own blood to be stored in a mosque named after the Mother of All Battles, a phrase this dictator used to describe a conflict triggered by his invasion of Kuwait. For the point, name this dictator deposed in the 2003 Iraq War.

ANSWER: Saddam Hussein Abd al-Majid al-Tikriti

(29) One side in this battle charged at the other while giving the war cry "Eleleu! Eleleu!". That side's Cynaegrius, the brother of Aeschylus, unsuccessfully tried to pull an enemy trireme back to shore only for his hand to be cut off. Eretria had previously been captured by the losing side in this battle, which was led by Datis and Artaphernes. The tyrant Hippias was present at this battle, after which Pheidippides carried the information of this Greek victory to Athens. For the point, name ancient battle that saw Miltiades lead Athenian forces to victory against an invasion force sent by Darius the Great.

ANSWER: Battle of Marathon

(30) The Chilam Balam manuscripts note that the the four Bacabs survived this event, and Yu the Great survived one of these events with the help of a giant tortoise. After surviving one of these events, Pyrrha and Deucalion created a new race of humans by throwing stones over their shoulders. One figure discovered that this event had ended after a dove returned holding an olive branch. For the point, name these cataclysmic events, one of which Noah built an ark to avoid.

ANSWER: great floods (or deluge, accept any additional information)

Extra Question

Only read if moderator botches a question.

(1) This man married Charlotte of Belgium, who later changed her name to Carlota. This monarch's alliance with a country's leader was influenced by his dismissal as Viceroy of Lombardy-Venetia by his brother Franz-Josef I. A Manet painting that depicted the execution of this leader was influenced by Francisco Goya's Third of May, 1808. Napoleon III urged this man to claim the throne of a foreign nation that was held by Benito Juarez. For the point, name this Austrian who was King of Mexico.

ANSWER: Maximilian I of Mexico