

The State Bee Preliminary Rounds will feature 35 questions a piece, and up to eight students competing against each other at once in a buzzer-based format. If a student answers eight questions correctly, that student then has finished for that round. Students are ranked according to the number of questions they ring in on and are the first to answer correctly. Students who reach 8 questions correct receive bonus points based on what question they get their 8<sup>th</sup> question correct. See the rules for a full explanation. All other students will receive the same amount of points as questions they answer correctly. If three students answer a question incorrectly, then the moderator moves on to the next question. If a student is the third student to answer the question incorrectly and the moderator hasn't finished reading the question, that student will lose a point so as to discourage "killing the question."

There will be three rounds of 35 questions at each State Bee. Each round will have a theme starting with World History to 1899, US History to 1899, and Recent History (roughly 17 questions World and US each) from 1900 onwards. If a question references more than one field, it can be included in any one for which it references information. Various questions from each field are shown here.

See the rules online for how students are grouped for each round. The top ten cumulative scoring students from all three rounds will advance to the State Bee Finals, where the questions are longer and feature more difficult information. For questions or comments, email: [director@historybowl.com](mailto:director@historybowl.com). Good luck!

### World History to 1899

1. The works of Josephus are the only surviving contemporary account of what siege where members of the Sicarii sect died en masse? The siege occurred at a mountain fortress where hundreds of Jews preferred death to Roman slavery around 73 AD. Masada
2. Somewhat surprisingly, he advocated religious toleration among his subject peoples and decreed the adoption of the Uighur (pr. WEE-GHURR) script to promote literacy. Name this man born around 1162, who is said to be the direct ancestor of millions of Asians who all share the same Y-Chromosome markings and who campaigned from Beijing to the Black Sea while enlarging the Mongol Empire. Genghis Khan
3. Which ancient city, which lent its name to a modern-day province of Iraq, was the capital from which kings such as Ashurbanipal of the Neo-Assyrian Empire reigned? In the Bible, it was spared from destruction by God in the Book of Jonah, though it was later destroyed. Nineveh
4. Which man whom Vitruvius claimed was able to solve a problem with the crown of King Hiero II, was killed around 212 BC by a Roman soldier in his home city of Syracuse? Prior to the Roman capture of Syracuse, he had helped to design military machines to defend the city, putting his vast knowledge of physics and mathematics to use. Archimedes

5. Which country sent Alexander Farnese (**pr. far NAY say**), better known as the Duke of Parma, as well as the Duke of Alba, to put down a rebellion among the Protestant inhabitants of the Netherlands? This country, which at the time controlled the Netherlands, was a Catholic Southern European country led by King Phillip II.

Spain

6. Which country in 1893 became the first country in the world to grant universal adult female suffrage, and whose present head of state is a woman as well? However, that head of state lives about as far away as one can possibly get from this country, since she's Elizabeth II of England and this is an antipodean island nation. Name this country where the people are primarily of British and Maori ancestry.

New Zealand

7. Which Roman, the third of the so called "Good Emperors," supported the arts and built a famous villa, but withdrew from the most far-flung territorial acquisitions of his predecessor Trajan? His military policies sought to strengthen the empire's defenses, such as the construction of the wall in Britain for which he is perhaps best known.

Hadrian

8. On the throne for the first two decades of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, which British king's reign coincided with the onset of the Industrial Revolution? Of course he's more famous for his madness, which was the title subject of a 1994 film, and for being the target of Thomas Jefferson's list of grievances in the American Declaration of Independence.

George III

### US History to 1899

1. Which future US president fought alongside Washington at the Battle of Trenton and is sometimes called the last of the Revolutionary generation? His presidency coincided with the "Era of Good Feelings," when partisanship was at a minimum in the years before John Quincy Adams and Andrew Jackson were in the White House. Today he is perhaps best-known for his eponymous doctrine.

James Monroe

2. What two Civil war battles, one of which was really a months long siege and the other of which lasted three days ended nearly simultaneously, though hundreds of miles apart in July 1863? The one battle was fought for control of a Mississippi River town and the other was the only major battle fought in Pennsylvania. Both battles share the same final syllable.

Vicksburg &  
Gettysburg

3. Which president's first wife died on Valentine's Day 1884, within hours of the death of his mother? More happily, though, he later became a successful author, won the Medal of Honor, was elected Governor of New York, became the namesake of a National Park in North Dakota, and led the Rough Riders up San Juan Hill in Cuba.

Teddy Roosevelt

4. The building that gave it its name was constructed in 1830 on the Lower East Side. Name this institution that helped immigrant groups exert influence in city affairs, but which also served as the vehicle for William Tweed to run a corrupt Democratic Party political machine that dominated New York City politics in the latter half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Tammany Hall

5. In 2006, this American city elected 26 year old Luke Ravenstahl as its mayor and to be specific, its namesake was the elder of two British statesmen with the same name. Name this city which was the center of the Whiskey Rebellion and is now home to museums named for Andy Warhol and Andrew Carnegie in western Pennsylvania.

Pittsburgh

6. Which state's name can be found in a treaty that settled a boundary dispute between the US and Britain, despite the fact that today it does not border any foreign country? That dispute, which inspired the American rallying cry "54, 40 or fight!" was settled in 1846 during the time many pioneers were traveling to this state's fertile Willamette Valley along its eponymous trail.

Oregon

7. Which university's name, which today strikes many students as a geographic misnomer, originally referred to a territory organized in 1789, which later provided land for various Midwestern states? Despite the reference to the territory, this university was established in 1851, almost 33 years after the state it is in, Illinois, entered the union.

Northwestern Univ.

8. Its adoption came on December 6, 1865 and largely came about because the Emancipation Proclamation only affected portions of the Confederacy. Name this amendment that Illinois was the first state to ratify and that permanently outlawed slavery in the United States, the first of the three post-Civil War amendments.

13<sup>th</sup> Amendment

#### Recent History since 1900

1. In 1956, which country defeated the Soviet Union 4-0 in an Olympic water polo match en route to winning the gold medal? The contest was marked by extreme hostility due to the recent Soviet invasion of this Central European country to suppress a revolution to break away from communist dictatorship which had started in the capital of Budapest.

Hungary

2. Their language is thought to be the sole surviving Western European tongue from the spread of the Indo-European languages around 3 to 4 thousand years ago. Since 1959, the E.T.A. has been waging a violent struggle for independence on behalf of which people, who live primarily in Spain and France?

Basques

3. The historian Martin Windrow called its fall, “the first time that a non-European colonial independence movement had evolved through all the stages ... to defeat a modern Western occupier in pitched battle.” That Western occupier was France, and the year was 1954. Name this fortress where the Viet Minh defeated the French Foreign Legion.

Dien Bien Phu

4. In an early example of underemployment, he worked as a clerk at the Swiss patent office, although this did give him plenty of time to work on his ideas, which later included the perihelion advance of Mercury. He won a Nobel Prize in 1921, for his explanation of the photoelectric effect. Name this scientist, *Time’s* Man of the Century, who died in 1955 in Princeton.

Albert Einstein

5. Which company was led in the 1980’s and 1990’s by Roberto Goizueta and is primarily known for a product invented by John Pemberton in the 19<sup>th</sup> century which was later aggressively marketed by Asa Candler? The product, which has the same name as the company, was at first intended as a patent medicine, despite the sugar, caffeine, and originally, the cocaine.

Coca Cola

6. Robert Sherwood, who wrote the historical play “Abe Lincoln in Illinois” was a member, as was Harold Ross who founded *The New Yorker*. But what Jazz Age group who met at a New York hotel named for a group of American Indians is probably most associated with the wit of Dorothy Parker?

Algonquin  
Round Table

7. Which institution’s chairmen have included Charles Hamlin, who was its first; Arthur Burns, who presided during much of the tumultuous 1970’s; and Paul Volcker who effectively crushed inflation, though it took a severe recession to do so? Its more recent chairmen have included Alan Greenspan and the current one, Ben Bernanke.

Federal Reserve System  
(prompt on “The Fed”)

8. In the 1990’s, her novella *Lost Laysen* was discovered and published, but she is much better known for the one complete novel she wrote, a work of historical fiction that was later made into a movie starring Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. Name this author who was born and died in Atlanta, which provided part of the setting of her book, *Gone With the Wind*.

Margaret Mitchell

9. What ballpark saw Billy Williams and Ron Santo play most of their home their home games and has been the home field of its team since 1916? It is sometimes referred to as the Friendly Confines, although its home team has gone over a century without bringing a World Series title to the North Side of Chicago.

Wrigley Field

10. What book by a 20<sup>th</sup> century Russian author was called by George Kennan “the most powerful single indictment of a political regime ever to be levied in modern times?” Published in the west in 1973, its title contains a Russian acronym, and it was based in part on the firsthand experiences in the Soviet penal system of its author, Alexander Solzhenitsyn.

The Gulag  
Archipelago

11. His given last name was Little, and he was also known as El-Hajj Malik El-Shabazz. That name indicates he had made a pilgrimage to Mecca and while there, he was deeply moved by racial solidarity among Muslims which led him to reevaluate some of his earlier beliefs. Name this man, who was assassinated at age 39, just like another major figure of the American Civil Rights Movement.

Malcolm X

12. Which city was nearly a target of an atomic bomb at the end of World War 2, but was saved due to the decision of Secretary of War Stimson, who wanted its culturally significant sites preserved? Today it’s best-known for a 1997 agreement which, although rejected by the US Senate, formed an important milestone in global climate change talks.

Kyoto

13. It formed over the Bahamas on August 23, and soon thereafter caused moderate damage in Florida. A week later, an infamous flyover took place, followed by a speech in a deserted Jackson Square by President George W. Bush who had claimed that one of his administrators was doing “a heckuva job” in responding to it. Name this calamity, the costliest natural disaster in U.S. history.

Hurricane Katrina

14. After tyrannizing his country during the 1970’s, he died in exile in Saudi Arabia of all places in 2003. Famously portrayed by Forrest Whittaker in the movie *The Last King of Scotland*, name this dictator who was finally kicked out of Kampala in 1979 after having terrorized Uganda for years.

Idi Amin