

Bee Round 3

Regulation Questions

(1) One of this man's admirals, Hayreddin Barbarossa, docked in Toulon thanks to his alliance with Francis I of France. This man conquered much of Hungary after the Battle of Mohacs [moh-hotch]. Though this ruler oversaw a failed Siege of Malta against the Knights Hospitaller and failed to capture Vienna in 1526, he expanded his empire to its greatest extent. For the point, name this Ottoman ruler, known as "the Magnificent."

ANSWER: **Suleiman** the Magnificent (or **Suleiman I**)

(2) This event led to the creation of the La Ronde amusement park for attending guests. Notre Dame and Saint Helens' Island were used to host this event, whose theme was "man and his world." At this event, the remark "Canadians do not need to be liberated" was made by Lester Pearson in response to Charles de Gaulle's controversial declaration of "vive le Quebec libre." FTP, name this exposition celebrated in Montreal during Canada's centennial year.

ANSWER: **Exposition 1967**

(3) In this city, attempts to train citizens in human resources management led to the creation of a fully-foreign-owned "Knowledge Village." This city established free economic zones in the Internet City district and Jebel Ali Harbor. A hotel in this city is often misquoted as being rated seven stars and is shaped like a sail. The Burj Al Arab hotel and the world's tallest building, the Burj Khalifa, are located in, for the point, what largest city of the United Arab Emirates?

ANSWER: **Dubai**

(4) In this novel, Tjaden [t'yah-den] gets revenge on Himmelstoss, and another character feels remorse at the stabbing of Gerard Duval, having returned to the army from seventeen days of leave to see his family. As Fredrich Muller dies, he gives Kemmerich's boots to this novel's protagonist, Paul Baumer [boy-mar]. For the point, name this Erich Maria Remarque novel about life in the German trenches of World War I.

ANSWER: **All Quiet on the Western Front** (accept **Im Westen nichts Neues**)

(5) The central portion of this building was surrounded by the hekhal. An earthquake in 363 AD may have prevented a project to reconstruct this building, which was expanded under Herod the Great and destroyed in 70 AD by Roman soldiers. This building's former location is now occupied by the Dome of the Rock and the Al-Aqsa Mosque. The Holy of Holies was contained in, for the point, what Jewish holy site in Jerusalem?

ANSWER: Holy **Temple** (accept First **Temple** or Second **Temple** or Solomon's **Temple**)

(6) Architectural wonders from this empire include as-Saheli's Djinguereber Mosque and Djenne's Great Mosque. This empire was supplanted by the Songhai, and its most famous ruler legendarily

devalued gold along the Mediterranean during his lavish hajj to Mecca. For the point, name this west African empire that was ruled by Mansa Musa.

ANSWER: **Mali** Empire (or **Manden** Kurufaba)

(7) A holder of this position fled to France after he was condemned at a trial held at Northampton Castle, prior to which he had refused to sign the Constitutions of Clarendon. Stephen Langton feuded with King John while he held this position. In 1170, King Henry II ordered the murder of the holder of this position. For the point, name this English religious position held by Thomas Becket.

ANSWER: **Archbishop of Canterbury**

(8) In this country, the Berkut police force was disbanded after a violent suppression of the “Heavenly Hundred” protesters. This country’s Independence Square was the site of the Euromaidan protests, part of a 2014 revolution that ousted Viktor Yanukovich. During the ensuing instability, this country had a Black Sea territory annexed by Vladimir Putin. For the point, name this country that lost the Crimea to neighboring Russia and is governed from Kiev.

ANSWER: **Ukraine**

(9) The GRUNK briefly held power in this nation, where intellectuals and other “New People” were executed during “Year Zero.” This country, which was ruled by King Sihanouk until his 1970 overthrow, was the site of “killing fields” during a period when it was known as Democratic Kampuchea and its Communist Party carried out purges under the direction of Pol Pot. For the point, name this Southeast Asian country once ruled by the Khmer Rouge.

ANSWER: **Cambodia** (accept **Democratic Kampuchea** until “Year Zero” is read)

(10) This composer’s second collaboration with librettist Lorenzo da Ponte had its “Champagne Aria” bowdlerized by Imperial censors. For another opera by this man, Da Ponte preemptively removed an anti-nobility speech from the original Pierre Beaumarchais play; in that opera, Susanna marries Count Almaviva’s servant. For the point, name this Austrian composer of Don Giovanni and The Marriage of Figaro who also wrote the serenade Eine Kleine Nachtmusik.

ANSWER: Wolfgang Amadeus **Mozart**

(11) This man’s autobiography, titled We, did not refer to the Ryan aircraft on the cover, but actually to his financial backers. This man won a prize from Raymond Orteig and used his fame to promote airmail. This pilot was celebrated in a 1927 ticker tape parade in New York City after he landed at La Bourget [boor-zhay] airfield in Paris. For the point, name this aviator who crossed the Atlantic Ocean alone in the Spirit of St. Louis.

ANSWER: Charles **Lindbergh**

(12) Albert Sabin developed both an oral vaccine for this disease and an intense rivalry with another vaccine inventor, who asked “Could you patent the sun?” to explain why he didn’t seek profits. The March of Dimes was founded to fight this disease in 1938. Jonas Salk developed a vaccine for, for the point, what mostly eradicated disease that causes muscle weakness and afflicted Franklin Roosevelt?

ANSWER: **poliomyelitis**

(13) This world leader adopted the Sinatra Doctrine, allowing allied nations to “choose their own way.” This leader faced a coup from the hardline Gang of Eight, though it was thwarted when Boris Yeltsin gave a speech from atop a tank. This man’s reforming policies of glasnost and perestroika helped speed up the breakup of his country. For the point, name this final leader of the Soviet Union.

ANSWER: Mikhail **Gorbachev**

(14) Shuttle diplomacy initiated by Henry Kissinger helped negotiate an end to this war, leading its winner to withdraw to the Purple Line. This war, which led to the downfall of Golda Meir’s government, began when an Arab alliance breached the Bar-Lev line with a surprise attack. For the point, name this 1973 war in which Israel was attacked on the Jewish Day of Atonement.

ANSWER: **Yom Kippur** War (or the **1973 Arab-Israeli** War; accept the **Ramadan** War; accept the **October** War)

(15) Italy backed out of the Paris Peace Conference after learning that this country was promised Smyrna, which this country was occupying. Benito Mussolini invaded Albania before failing in his 1940 invasion of this country, whose Metaxas Line fell to the Germans the next year. The Corfu Incident enraged, for the point, what country that was occupied by the Nazis after the fall of Athens?

ANSWER: **Greece**

(16) Popular uprisings in this city began after the student Jan Palach [yan pahl-ahk], a free speech protester, set himself on fire in Wenceslas Square. During a revolution centered in this city, Antonin Novotny was replaced by the moderate Alexander Dubcek [doob-check], whose attempt to create “socialism with a human face” was crushed by a Soviet invasion. A period of liberalization known as this city’s “Spring” took place in, for the point, what capital of Czechoslovakia?

ANSWER: **Prague** (accept **Prague** Spring)

(17) During this war, a squadron of ships broke a blockade of Presque Isle Bay to reach Put-in-Bay; that fleet was led by Oliver Hazard Perry, who declared “We have met the enemy and they are ours” after winning this war’s Battle of Lake Erie. This war was ended a year later by the Treaty of Ghent. For the point, name this relatively inconclusive 19th century war between the British and Americans.

ANSWER: War of **1812**

(18) This leader edited the Ems Dispatch, triggering a war in which this leader's country captured Napoleon III. This leader's Minister of Education, Adalbert Falk, established state control of education via the May Laws, part of his anti-Catholic Kulturkampf. The "great questions of the time" would be answered by "blood and iron" according to, for the point, what Iron Chancellor of Prussia?

ANSWER: Otto von **Bismarck**

(19) At this structure's opening ceremony, George Nares's Newport controversially surged past the imperial Eagle. A closure of this structure caused the Yellow Fleet to be trapped for eight years. Lester Pearson was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for mediating a 1956 conflict in which British and French paratroopers tried to reclaim it from Gamal Abdel Nasser, who had nationalized it. For the point, name this Egyptian waterway that linked the Mediterranean to the Red Sea.

ANSWER: **Suez Canal**

(20) Two answers required. A demarcation line between these two countries has resulted in disputes over portions of Arunachal Pradesh. After a 1962 war, one of these nations annexed the Aksai Chin region from the other. These two nations agreed to Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, or Panchsheel, under leaders Jawaharlal Nehru and Mao Zedong. For the point, name these two countries, the two most-populous in the world.

ANSWER: Republic of **India** and the People's Republic of **China** (accept in either order)

(21) This poem was inspired after the author's close friend Alexis Helmer was killed at the battle of Second Ypres. This poem warns that "we shall not sleep" if "ye break faith with us who die" and notes that "between the crosses, row on row", an iconic Remembrance Day flower can be found blooming over the graves of Allied soldiers who perished in Belgium. FTP, John McRae penned what WW1 poem that identifies the location where "poppies grow?"

ANSWER: **In Flanders Fields**

(22) This leader, who was protected by the all-female Amazonian Guard, claimed responsibility for the 1988 Lockerbie bombings. This man detailed his Third International Theory in the Green Book shortly before taking the title "Brotherly Leader and Guide of the Revolution." In 2011, this leader was killed near his hometown of Sirte during the Arab Spring. For the point, name this longtime dictator of Libya.

ANSWER: Muammar **Gaddafi** (or **Qaddafi**)

(23) This composer set a description of Solomon's anointing for an anthem that has been played at the coronation of every British monarch since George II. This composer of Zadok The Priest included the chorus "See the conqu'ring hero comes" in his oratorio Judas Maccabaeus. King George II supposedly began the tradition of standing during another work of this composer. For the point, name this Germanborn composer who included the "Hallelujah Chorus" in his Messiah.

ANSWER: George Frideric **Handel**

(24) This man's party was the target of the Aventine Secession after he changed his country's voting system with the Acerbo [uh-chair-bow] Law. After this man was rescued by Otto Skorzeny, he led the Republic of Salo, which relied on German forces to control the northern half of a country as Victor Emmanuel III regained power from this man in the south. For the point, name this fascist dictator who took power after his militia, called the Blackshirts, marched on Rome in 1922.

ANSWER: Benito **Mussolini** (prompt on Il Duce)

(25) In 2004, a US Army Ranger who had given up a career in this sport was killed by friendly fire in Afghanistan. In addition to Pat Tillman, this sport was played professionally by Junior Seau and Aaron Hernandez, each of whom were posthumously diagnosed with brain damage that results from head injuries. For the point, name this sport whose professional league has denied a link between brain damage and concussions received while playing positions like linebacker and quarterback.

ANSWER: (American or gridiron) **football**

(26) This politician, who encouraged fiscal responsibility to combat inflation in the Whip Inflation Now campaign, signed the Helsinki Accords to improve relations with communist Europe. This president declared "our long national nightmare is over" after taking office in 1974. For the point, name this US president who pardoned his predecessor, Richard Nixon.

ANSWER: Gerald Rudolph **Ford** Jr. (accept Leslie Lynch **King**, Jr.)

(27) Soldiers raised in this city were trained on a field known as the Campus Martius, and its Temple of Janus opened its doors in times of war. This city's sewer, the Cloaca Maxima, drained a swamp that became the site of the first forum. This city was situated on seven hills and was legendarily founded by Romulus and Remus. For the point, name this city on the Tiber River, the namesake of an Italian empire.

ANSWER: **Rome**

(28) Leland Stanford sponsored a study of these animals that Eadweard Muybridge ["edward my-bridge"] used photography to undertake. A sculpture with a nickname translating to "Honeycat" shows Erasmo da Narni on one of these animals, and was based on an earlier statue of the emperor Marcus Aurelius on military campaign. For the point, name these animals which are typically featured with famous riders in equestrian statues.

ANSWER: **horses** (accept **Bronco** Buster)

(29) Major construction of this project was only began under the leadership of Fritz Todt in 1933, though it had been proposed during the Weimar Republic. During World War II, parts of this system were converted into auxiliary airstrips by the Nazi Government. Dwight Eisenhower was inspired by the success of this system to pass the Interstate Highway Act. For the point, identify this German highway system, famous for its lack of speed limits.

ANSWER: **autobahnen** (accept **bundesautobahnen**)

(30) Following protests on an excise tax on whiskey, this president sent the “Watermelon Army” to western Pennsylvania. This President’s farewell address warned against permanent alliances and was published shortly before the first contested Presidential election. For the point, name this military general and first President of the United States.

ANSWER: George **Washington**

Extra Question

Only read if moderator botches a question.

Nationalists from this territory attempted to assassinate Harry Truman at the Blair House in 1950. Ricardo Rossello governs this unincorporated territory, where the potential failure of the Guajataca [gwa-ha-ta-ka] Dam in this territory prompted a mass evacuation of over 70,000 people here in 2017. For the point, name this U.S. territory with capital at San Juan that was devastated by Hurricane Maria.

ANSWER: **Puerto Rico**