



2012 NATIONAL HISTORY BEE NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS

ROUND 1: (EARLY NON-US HISTORY)

1. This man's claim to the throne was enabled by Richard II's Letters Patent in 1397, legitimizing the offspring of Katherine Swynford. Thus the claim from his mother, Lady Margaret Beauford, who was the great-granddaughter of John of Gaunt, was accepted even though the Portuguese and Spanish royal families had better claims. To help end the War of the Roses, he married Elizabeth of York, Edward IV's daughter. For the point, name this first Tudor monarch who gained command of England after defeating Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth Field.

ANSWER: **Henry VII** [prompt on **Henry**]

147-12-58-19101

2. This emperor sent Pliny the Younger to investigate corruption among the administrators of Bithynia. This man renovated the road that connected Bostra to the Red Sea, the King's Highway. Parthia's decision over the new king of Armenia provoked this man to sack Ctesiphon. This man was unable to conceive a child with his wife, Pompeia Plotina. He also commissioned a large bridge near the Iron Gates while fighting in the Danube region. Under his reign, the Roman Empire expanded as far eastward as the Persian Gulf, thereby reaching its farthest extent in 117 CE. For the point, identify this second of the Five Good Emperors who commemorated his victory in the Dacian War by building a namesake column in Rome.

ANSWER: **Trajan** [or Marcus Ulpius **Traianus**]

064-12-58-19102

3. The exclave of Llvivia (YIV-ee-uh) was created as a result of a treaty named for this geographic entity, which also pledged a payment to Philip IV's daughter that went unfulfilled and led to the War of the Devolution. After Philip V succeeded to the throne, another king said that this geographical entity no longer existed. While retreating from a pass in this mountain chain during a poetic depiction of the Battle of Roncesvalles (ron-suh-VAHL), Roland is set upon and killed by Basques. For the point, name this mountain chain, in which Andorra is found, and which separates Spain from France.

ANSWER: the **Pyrenees** Mountains

019-12-58-19103

4. These people created figurines with "baby faces" and sculptures with almond eyes and an angry expression that have been termed "were-jaguars." (wair jaguars) The still-undeciphered writing system used by this people has been found on the O'Boyle Mask and the Cascajal (CAHS-kuh-YALL) Block. Their cities included La Venta and Tres Zapotes (TRAYS ZAH-poh-TAYS). They received their name because they could take latex from trees to make rubber. For the point, name this Mesoamerican, pre-Columbian civilization known for creating lots of giant stone heads.

ANSWER: **Olmecs** [or **rubber people** before "rubber" is read]

080-12-58-19104

5. In 1933 Lawrence Tanner and William Wright examined bones that they claimed belonged to these people. Much of Dominic Mancini's account of them comes from conversations with John Augustine, their physician; another primary source about them is the Croyland Chronicle. Robert Stillington challenged the legitimacy of their claim to the throne, alleging that their father's marriage to Elizabeth Woodville was bigamous. Most modern historians believe that the Duke of Gloucester smothered them after ascending to the throne as Richard III. For the point, Richard Duke of York and his elder brother, Edward V, are known by what collective term denoting the place in which they were kept prisoner?

ANSWER: **princes** in the **tower** [or **princes** imprisoned in the **Tower** of London; or **sons of Edward IV**; or **Edward V** and **Richard Duke of York** until mentioned]

003-12-58-19105

6. During this battle, one side's auxiliary forces were commanded by T. Titus, whose opposite number was P. Candidus. It took place east of the Gulf of Ambracia, in an area where the winning commander chose to commemorate his victory by founding the city of Nicopolis. The tide of this battle began to turn following a series of flanking maneuvers when one side's commander Lucius Arruntius attacked a gap in the enemy's line. During it, one side's left flank was commanded by Marcus Agrippa and the other side put faith in their quinqueremes. Towards the end of this battle, two commanders on the losing side fled to Egypt where they committed suicide. For the point, name this 31 BCE naval loss for Mark Antony and Cleopatra.

ANSWER: Battle of **Actium**

064-12-58-19106

7. One commander guaranteed victory at this battle within five days if the men would send away their prostitutes and confess their sins; that guarantee followed a successful attack on Fort St. Loup. The first major fighting in this engagement was the Battle of Herrings. An early mortal wound to the Earl of Salisbury left English command to William Pole, the Earl of Suffolk. Jean Dunois, Comte de Longueville, headed the city garrison during this siege, which was unsuccessful due to the relief force officially commanded by the Duc d'Alencon. For the point, name this 1428-1429 battle in which the English besieged a city on the Loire (Iwah) River but were driven off by a relief force under Joan of Arc.

ANSWER: Siege of **Orléans** [or Battle of **Orléans**]

003-12-58-19107

8. Matthew Paris said that "hell is too good for a horrible person" like this man. This man's illegitimate daughter Joan was the ancestor of the Tudors. After refusing to accept the papal appointment of Stephen Langton, this ruler was excommunicated. This monarch was responsible for the murder of Arthur of Brittany, leading to his nickname Softsword (soft sword). After just six months, this man was deemed unfit to rule Ireland and called home by his brother from whom he tried to steal the crown. This youngest son of Eleanor of Aquitaine and Henry II was given the monicker Lackland because his brother Richard I inherited everything. For the point, name this king whose barons forced him to sign the Magna Carta in 1215.

ANSWER: King **John**

124-12-58-19108

9. This emperor appointed Piso the governor of Syria, although Piso was later suspected of poisoning this man's heir. He originally appointed his grandson Gemellus as co-heir and his only son was named Drusus. One story states that this man was smothered by the prefect of his Praetorian Guard, Macro. According to Suetonius, he set up "the old goat's garden" and a villa to engage in orgies on an island. This ruler adopted his nephew Germanicus, who had succeeded at avenging a loss during the reign of this man's predecessor at Teutoburg Forest. During his reign, Sejanus held the consulship while this emperor spent most of his time on the island of Capri. For the point, name this Roman emperor, the stepson and successor of Augustus.

ANSWER: **Tiberius** Julius Caesar

052-12-58-19109

10. This period saw the rise of Nichiren, or Lotus Hokke (HOK-kay), Buddhism. The Jokyu disturbance saw an end to the fighting between the Imperial army in Kyoto and the Hojo regents of this bakufu. The promulgation of Japan's first legal code, the Jōei (JOE-ay) Shikimoku, which stressed Confucian values, helped establish peace and prosperity during this period, though it was tested when Mongols attempted to invade but were turned away because of weather. The financial strain of defending against the Mongols weakened this shogunate and enabled emperor Go-Daigo (GO DYE-go) to restore imperial power. For the point, name the period of Japanese history lasting from 1192 to 1333 established by Minamoto Yoritomo.

ANSWER: **Kamakura** Period [or **Kamakura** Shogunate; or **Kamakura** bakufu]

147-12-58-19110

11. The "Mother of the Mountains" is a seal impression from this people which depicts a goddess at one of their peak sanctuaries. They established the colony Akritori on the island of Thera, where a massive volcanic explosion in the second millennium BCE destroyed the colony and may have inspired the legend of Atlantis. Common motifs found among this people's artwork include the double ax and snake goddess. Frescoes from this people's most famous site show bull leaping. Michael Ventris showed one script of this people was actually Mycenaean, but the earlier hieroglyphics and Linear A still remain undeciphered. For the point, name this civilization with complexes at Phaistos and Knossos, named for a legendary Cretan king.

ANSWER: **Minoans** [prompt on **Cretans**]

121-12-58-19111

12. Historians who chronicled this military campaign include the German monk Gunther of Pairis and the French knights Robert de Clari and Geoffrey of Villehardouin (vee har DWANN). In this campaign, the King of Hungary, Emeric I, was defeated by Otto IV and Doge Enrico Dandolo at the Siege of Zara. During this campaign, the blind Isaac II was temporarily elevated to the throne along with his son, serving as co-Emperors to replace the usurper Alexios III Angelos. Ultimately, Baldwin I was made ruler of the new Latin Empire created from territory captured from the Byzantines. For the point, name this crusade which ended with the 1204 capture of Constantinople.

ANSWER: **Fourth Crusade** [or **Fourth** Crusade after "crusade" is read]

014-12-58-19112

13. One person with this name had boasted that in the province of Hispania Citerior, he had conquered more towns than he had spent days. That person routed the sleeping army of Antiochus at the second Battle of Thermopylae. Another man with this name failed to convict one of the nobles who got him his tribuneship, L. Licinius Murena, of bribery. This name was used in a panegyric by Cicero, to which Caesar wrote an "anti"-response. The second major figure of this name killed himself by tearing out his sutures at Utica. His great-grandfather coined the phrase "the war feeds itself" and urged his countrymen to fight the Third Punic War. For the point, name these figures, the elder of whom ended every speech with "Carthage must be destroyed."

ANSWER: **Cato** [accept **Cato the Elder**; accept **Cato the Younger**]

020-12-58-19113

14. Records of these events in the Americas include a petroglyph created by the Anasazi in Chaco Canyon, as well as a set of Bolivian inscriptions discovered by George Michanowsky. Richard Stothers has argued that one was recorded in Rome by Herodian in 185 CE. Frank Winkler has commented on the ability of people to read during one of these events that occurred in 1006. One that occurred in 1054 was visible for 23 days during the daytime, becoming four times brighter than Venus. That one, which was observed by both Chinese and Arab scientists, created the Crab Nebula. For the point, name these events described by ancient astronomers as "guest stars," which we now know to be stellar explosions.

ANSWER: **supernovae** [or **supernovas**]

132-12-58-19114

15. This group stayed in Dacia until the encroachment of the Huns forced one of their leaders, Fritigern, to ask Roman emperor Valens to settle on the south bank of the Danube. An ensuing famine and unhelpful Rome led them to openly revolt. The 378 Battle of Adrianople saw them kill Valens and the army he brought with him. This group dominated Western Europe in the 5th through 7th centuries, ruling most of Iberia and Gaul in a kingdom centered at Toulouse. Following Emperor Theodosius's death, this tribe's relations with Rome worsened, as events like Honorius's execution of Stilicho in 406 eventually led to their capture and sacking of Rome in 410. For the point, name this East Germanic tribe famously led by Alaric I.

ANSWER: **Visigoths** [prompt on **Goths**]

147-12-58-19115

16. The best-known archaeological sites containing these objects were studied by Madeleine Colani and local culture holds that those objects were left behind by Thao Hung. Our knowledge of the ancient Sa Huynh culture comes almost entirely from these objects. One of these items was discovered in Manunggul Cave in the Philippines and depicts a boatman and a figure with hands crossing the chest. Many of these objects can be found in the Xiang Khouang Plateau alongside unexploded bombs dropped during the Vietnam War. Ancient Egyptian "canopic" ones held mummies' organs. For the point, ancient cultures often buried cremated dead in what pieces of pottery that can be found in a "Plain" in Laos?

ANSWER: **jars** [or **burial jar**s; or burial **urn**s; prompt on answers that are reasonably close to "jars"]

003-12-58-19116

17. One of these structures commemorates its dedicatee extending his life by three months and is called “of Complete Victory.” Another commemorates that figure's death and is called “of Parinirvana.” At the center of these is often a wooden pole covered in gems, the “tree of life.” The plan of these structures can be drawn as a circle inscribed in a square, the mandala form. Examples of these structures in Sri Lanka are bell-shaped and called “dagaba.” One of these at Sanchi is called the “Great” one and is the oldest standing stone structure in its country. That example was commissioned by Asoka, who built thousands of these after his conversion. For the point, name this type of structure that contains Buddhist relics.

ANSWER: **stupa** [prompt on **caitya**]

121-12-58-19117

18. This man controversially dissolved his marriage to Ingeborg of Denmark after one day and appealed to have his children by Agnes de Meran declared legitimate. He captured Renaud, Count of Boulogne, and Ferdinand, Count of Flanders, at a 1214 battle where he defeated the alliance of Holy Roman Emperor Otto IV and King John. This victor at the Battle of Bouvines was briefly excommunicated by Pope Innocent III. For the point, name this King of France from 1180 to 1223 who, along with Richard I and Frederick Barbarossa, was one of the three kings that took part in the Third Crusade.

ANSWER: **Philip II** of France [or **Philip Augustus**; prompt on **Philip**]

003-12-58-19118

19. William of Tudela wrote the first half of a chanson de geste about this conflict. Another main primary source for it is a chronicle written by Peter of Vaux (voe) de Cernay. Peter II of Aragon was killed in this conflict just a little over a year after his success in the battle of Las Navas de Tolosa. Participants in this conflict were supposedly given the instruction “Kill them all. God will know his own,” though sustained attacks were difficult due to only forty days of fighting being necessary for a papal indulgence. This conflict was first declared after the death of Peter of Castelnau, possibly by Raymond of Toulouse, and in its early stages, one side was led by Simon of Montfort. For the point, name this crusade against the Cathars in southern France.

ANSWER: **Albigensian Crusade** [accept **crusade against Cathars** or **war against Cathars** and synonymous phrases before "Cathars" are mentioned]

121-12-58-19119

20. One battle during this ruler's reign saw the defeat of Totila and his Goths at the battle of Taginae. Other battles during this man's reign, like the Battle of the Volturnus and the Battle of Mons Lactarius, were won by his eunuch general Narses. This ruler's reign was chronicled by the historian Procopius. One of this emperor's jurists, Tribonian, was temporarily removed from office during the Nika Riots. For the point, identify this Byzantine emperor married to Theodora who rewrote the Roman law code and had the Hagia Sophia built.

ANSWER: **Justinian I** [or **Justinian** the Great]

126-12-58-19120

21. A queen of this kingdom lost the Battle of Sepulveda to her husband, a king of a neighboring polity nicknamed "the Battler." The daughter of another ruler of this kingdom acquired Languedoc for France; that woman, Blanche, served as regent for her son Louis IX. One king of this polity was twice overthrown by his half-brother Henry of Trastamara; another instituted the Siete Partidas law code and was known as "the Wise." Those kings were Pedro I and Alfonso X. This kingdom was occasionally merged with its western neighbor, Leon. For the point, name this Andalusia polity that, when its queen Isabella I married Ferdinand II, merged with Aragon to form the Kingdom of Spain.

ANSWER: Kingdom of **Castile**-Leon [or Crown of **Castile**; do not accept or prompt on "Spain"]

003-12-58-19121

22. This structure contains several marble jars brought in for the purpose of lustration; it also contains the Marble Door and the Loge of the Empress. This building was one of the first to use four concave pendentives to sustain its weight. The dome of this structure had 40 windows beneath it, creating the appearance that the dome was floating. It was built by Anthemius of Tralles and Isidore of Miletus after the damage caused by the Nika Riots moved Justinian to sponsor it. For the point, name this church and mosque of "holy wisdom," found in present-day Istanbul.

ANSWER: the **Hagia Sophia**

080-12-58-19122

23. In this city, a temple to Jupiter became a church of St. John the Baptist, and then the oldest stone mosque in the world, reconstructed by al-Walid. This base of Nur al-Din was the home to a Kurdish quarter based around Mount Qasyun (KAH-see-uhn). This city is the namesake of swords with distinctive watering made from the 1.8 percent carbon alloy known as this city's steel. Artisans were deported from this city in 1401 when it was sacked by Tamerlane. For the point, name this capital of the Umayyad Dynasty, from which Hafez and Bashar Assad ruled modern Syria.

ANSWER: **Damascus** [or **Dimashq**]

019-12-58-19123

24. One document compiled by this ruler's son Edward the Elder, the Burghal Hidage, provides a list of fortified towns. This ruler translated Boethius' *Consolation of Philosophy*, and one biography of this ruler was written by the Welsh monk Asser. This ruler supposedly rallied his troops at "Egbert's Stone" before going on to be victorious at the Battle of Edington over the forces of the Sane Guthrum, who was then baptized and accepted as Alfred's adoptive son. For the point, identify this 9th century English monarch, a King of Wessex who defended his kingdom from Viking attacks and is known as "the great."

ANSWER: **Alfred** the Great

126-12-58-19124

25. Antonio de Madalena is considered one of the first westerners to visit this structure. Unlike other similar structures, this one points to the west and has reliefs in counterclockwise order. Located near Siem Reap (SEEM REEP), it has a cruciform terrace outside its main gate. One of the most famous decorations in it is a large relief showing a group of devas and asuras using Vasuki to churn the ocean of milk under the direction of Vishnu. This structure is surrounded by a large moat; in its center stand five towers designed to resemble Mount Meru. This complex was built in the twelfth century on the orders of Suryavarman II of the Khmer Empire. For the point, name this large temple complex in Cambodia.

ANSWER: **Angkor Wat**

064-12-58-19125

26. The earliest surviving poem in this language was written in the Book of Aneirin, and elegizes warriors called the Gododdin (go-DOH-dhin). In another work originally written in this language, one character teaches a bird to understand speech in order to get help from her brother, and Efnisien (ev-NEE-shen) destroys a magic cauldron that reanimates dead warriors. Another section of that work in this language sees two characters get Math to declare war by stealing another figure's magic pigs. That work in this language was translated into English by Charlotte Guest, and features such characters as Branwen, Gwydion, and Pryderi (pruh-DEH-ri). For the point, the four branches of the *Mabinogi* were written in what Celtic language, also known as *Cymraeg*?

ANSWER: **Welsh** [accept **Cymraeg** early]

142-12-58-19126

27. One character in this work is told that pea soup and roast ox have been prepared in honor of his return, after listening to a hymn to Iacchus. That character begins this work by asking permission to tell a joke and complaining about having to carry his master's baggage, and is named Xanthias. The title characters boast that they are beloved of Apollo and the Muses after this work's protagonist tells them to go to hell while he is rowing with Charon. This work sees Dionysus go to the underworld to bring back Euripides, but he ends up deciding to revive Aeschylus instead at the end of this work. For the point, name this play by Aristophanes, in which "Brek-ek-ek-ex, ko-ax, ko-ax" is recited by the title amphibians.

ANSWER: *The **Frogs*** [or ***Batrakhoi***]

142-12-58-19127

28. Erwin Panofksy argued that this painting also served as a contract. Its painter's signature identifies him as both the artist and witness. Though it takes place during daylight, a single candle is lit in the chandelier in this painting, which Panofsky claimed showed the ceremonial aspect of the scene taking place. For many years, one of the figures was believed to be Jeanne de Cename, though more recent research suggests she may be Constanza Trenta. A terrier is at the foot of that figure, who is wearing a green dress and holding the hand of the other figure, with the palms facing the viewer. On the wall behind them is a convex mirror and a note which says "[the artist] has been here." For the point, name this portrait of the title couple, a work of Jan van Eyck.

ANSWER: ***Arnolfini Wedding*** [or ***Arnolfini Marriage***; or ***Arnolfini Portrait***]

121-12-58-19128

29. To help fund an army that reached over half a million men under his rule, this Roman Emperor issued the Edict of Maximum Prices to fix prices and wages in an attempt to control inflation. He divided those troops into border-guarding limitanei and mobile comitantenses. Despite growing up poor in Dalmatia, he rose through the military and led the Roman forces in Moesia in the AD 270s. Under his predecessors Carus and Numerian, he was commander of the protectores domestici, the imperial bodyguard. At the Battle of Margus in 285 he defeated Carinus and cemented his position as Emperor, ending the Imperial Crisis. For the point, name the Roman emperor known for persecuting Christians and establishing the Tetrarchy.

ANSWER: Gaius Aurelius Valerius ***Diocletianus***

147-12-58-19129

30. One story about this king relates that a Dean of St. Paul's collapsed and died in fear of his presence. The Hundred Rolls were produced during the reign of this King. Pirates employed by this man kidnapped Eleanor de Montfort; after the Battle of Evesham, Eleanor's father was mutilated by the forces of this king. After the death of Margaret, the Maid of Norway, this king chose the successor to the throne of Scotland in what was known as the Great Cause. As a prince, he sailed to Acre as part of the Ninth Crusade. This king removed the Jewish population from his country by issuing the 1290 Edict of Expulsion. For the point, name this English king who faced a rebellion for Scottish independence lead by Robert the Bruce.

ANSWER: ***Edward I*** of England [or ***Edward Longshanks***]

088-12-58-19130

31. The western cities of this civilization were located on the intermittent Ghaggar-Hakra River. Evidence for its technical advancement includes an ivory scale discovered in Lothal, as well as the perfect 1:2:4 ratio of the sides of its bricks. This civilization was followed by the Cemetery H civilization. The first European to discover its remains was Charles Masson in 1827. A later site contains a Great Bath and has a name translated as "Mound of the Dead." An attempt to explain its decline was the largely-discredited Aryan invasion hypothesis. Its cities included Mohenjo-daro and Harappa. For the point, name this ancient South Asian civilization that lived around the main river of Pakistan.

ANSWER: ***Indus River Valley*** civilization [or ***Harappan*** civilization before it is mentioned]

132-12-58-19131

32. In this location, the Temple of the Warriors stands in front of a colonnade called the Court of the Thousand Columns. This location also contains the misnamed "Nunnery" and "Church." It contains a structure whose four stairwells, combined with the platform on top, contain 365 steps, representing the days of the year. Another structure at this site was named "the snail" for its spiral staircase and functioned as an observatory. Besides La Caracol, this site contains a huge step temple called "El Castillo" that served as a temple to Kukulcan. For the point, name this ancient Mayan site located in Mexico's Yucatan peninsula.

ANSWER: **Chichen Itza**

080-12-58-19132

33. One emperor of this dynasty, Wenzong, led a disastrous attempt to assassinate the eunuchs after interpreting the sweet dew on his grass as a favorable sign. At the Battle of Baekgang, this dynasty allied with the Silla Kingdom of Korea to defeat the Baekje Kingdom and their ally, the Yamatos of Japan. The usurper Taizong, or Li Shimin, modernized its political infrastructure. One of its rulers took the concubine Yang Guifei (GWEE-fay), sparking a rebellion led by a Sogdian-Turkic general. Empress Wu's Zhou Dynasty followed this dynasty in the 700s CE. Preceded by the Sui (SWAY) dynasty, this is, for 10 points, what Chinese dynasty during which An Lushan and Li Po lived?

ANSWER: **Tang** Dynasty

079-12-58-19133

34. This man fought the battles of Paraitacene and Gabiene against the Greek Eumenes, whom he executed after bribing the Silver Shields. He organized the League of Islanders and issued a manifesto demanding freedom for the Greek city-states. On this man's orders, his son used a massive siege tower called the Helepolis in a failed attempt to conquer Rhodes. This father of Demetrius the Besieger had control over Asia Minor, but because he sought to conquer the rest of Alexander's empire, he was defeated by the combined forces of Lysimachus and Seleucus at Ipsus. For the point, name this Diadoch, whose epithet indicates that he lacked a visual organ.

ANSWER: **Antigonos** the One-Eyed [or **Antigonos** Monophthalmos; or **Antigonus I**]

080-12-58-19134

35. Among the possible origins of this man was the visit of an Indian patriarch to Rome during the rule of Pope Callixtus II, although more substantial stories of his origin are found in the Narrative of Eliseus and the Chronicle of Otto. According to Marco Polo, this man was the foster father of Genghis Khan who died at the hands of his son. In 1177, Pope Alexander III supposedly wrote a letter to this man hoping he would become an ally in fighting Muslim forces. One motivation for the voyages of Bartolomeu Dias was finding this man, who in the late the fifteenth century was believed to rule somewhere in Ethiopia. For the point, name this legendary man who was supposedly a Christian king ruling in Africa.

ANSWER: **Prester John**

064-12-58-19135

36. One ruler of this empire set up the Academy of Gondishapur. Its last king was named Yazdegerd III, who lost the battle of al-Qadisiyyah (KAH-duh-SEE-yah) to the Rashidun Caliphate. This empire was founded by Ardashir I, who overthrew the Arsacids (ARE-suh-sids), and its first golden age occurred under Shapur II the Great. Justinian set up an "eternal peace" with its leader Khosrau I ("CAUSE"-"row") that did not last a decade. For the point, name this empire that ruled Persia from 224 to 651, succeeded the Parthians, and frequently fought the Byzantines.

ANSWER: **Sassanid** Empire [or **Eranshahr**; or **Eran**; prompt on **Persian** Empire until "Persia" is read]

052-12-58-19136

37. The addressee of one work by this man is offered a perfume that will make him wish he were "all nose," in return for coming to dinner at the speaker's house but bringing all the food and entertainment himself. He identifies a friend who "thought [his] nonsense was worth something" as the dedicatee of his "charming new little book" in his Poem 1; another addressee of several of his works is asked to "give me a thousand kisses, then a hundred, then a thousand more, than another hundred." He wrote invectives against political figures like Julius Caesar, and wrote many of his works in hendecasyllabic meter. For the point, name this Roman author who elegized a pet sparrow and addressed some love poems to Lesbia.

ANSWER: Gaius Valerius **Catullus**

142-12-58-19137

38. These people's first ruler, Aybak, was assassinated by his social-climbing wife Shajar ad-Durr. According to legend, only one of these people survived the Massacre of the Citadel by leaping from the Citadel on horseback. After the Ayyubids defeated Louis IX at the Battle of Al Mansurah, the Bahri dynasty of this people took power by assassinating the Ayyubid leader Turanshah. Their leader Baibars (BYE-bars) defeated Hulagu Khan's forces at the Battle of Ain Jalut (ine jah-LOOT). Muhammad Ali wiped them out in 1811. For the point, name these Turkic slaves who ruled Egypt from 1250 to 1517.

ANSWER: **Mamluks** [or **Mamelukes**]

079-12-58-19138

39. Peithon's troubles in the Punjab enabled this empire's expansion and capture of Taxila. This empire's founder obtained the throne of Magadha and established Patna as its capital. It was granted the territories of Gandara and Arachosia in a peace treaty with Seleucus, which resulted in the unification of the Indus and Ganges. Later rulers of this empire included Bindusara and a man who united most of the Indian subcontinent except for the southernmost part before converting to Buddhism. Despite this empire's decline after Ashoka's death, his embrace of Buddhism influenced future rulers of the region. For the point, name this Indian empire founded in 321 BCE by Chandragupta.

ANSWER: **Mauryan** Empire

147-12-58-19139

40. In one of this people's myths, two ancestral figures known as the Wati Kutjara castrated the moon. These people believed that people at whom sharpened bones were pointed were cursed to die. They extracted a sticky resin from the spinifex plant, communicated via message sticks, and continue to make notable bark paintings. The bunyip and Rainbow Serpent prominently figure in the mythology of these people, whose creation stories take place during the "Dreamtime." They invented the didgeridoo and the boomerang. For the point, name these indigenous people of Australia.

ANSWER: Australian **aborigines** [or **native Australians** until "Australia"; or **indigenous Australians** until "Australia"; prompt on rough equivalents]

003-12-58-19140



41. This woman helped spread the maritime laws of her time via the Rolls of Oleron. The mercenary Mercadier was murdered while visiting this woman; earlier, her vassal Geoffrey de Rancon was accused of causing a massacre. While away from her second husband, who had adopted Rosamund Clifford as a mistress, it's believed she established "the Court of Love" in Poitiers. She helped launch the Second Crusade from the burial site of Mary Magdalene. After the annulment of her marriage to Louis VII, she was wed to Henry II. For the point, name this woman who was, at different times, the Queen of France and England.

ANSWER: **Eleanor of Aquitaine**

088-12-58-19141

42. The person holding this position supervised a group known for wearing conical hats called apexes, the flamines. Numa Pompilius was credited with creating this position, and Marcus Aurelius gave his co-emperor Lucius Verus the same status and powers as himself except for this title. After being removed from the Triumvirate, Marcus Lepidus was allowed to retain this position. This figure's wife oversaw the ceremonies during the celebration of the goddess Bona Dea. Gratian removed this position from his title in a sign of deference to Christianity, and Pope Leo the Great assumed this title. For the point, name this high priest in ancient Roman religion who selected the Vestal Virgins.

ANSWER: **pontifex maximus**

030-12-58-19142