



NHB REGIONAL BEE B JV

1. This ruler was the son of Tuya and Seti I, and he was married to Nefertari. This leader finished building his father's hypostyle hall at Karnak, and was also responsible for building two temples into the side of a sandstone cliff. For the point, name this pharaoh who built Abu Simbel and was unsuccessful at the Battle of Kadesh.

ANSWER: **Ramses II** [or **Ramses the Great**; or **Ramesses II**; or **Ramesses the Great**; prompt on **Ramses**; prompt on **Ramesses**]

023-11-48-01101

2. This man signed the Treaty of Lausanne after abrogating the Treaty of Sevres. He instituted a law code based on Swiss and Italian Law to replace Shari'a as one of his attempts to Westernize and secularize his country. He moved the capital to Ankara from Istanbul. For the point, name this founder of Turkey given an epithet meaning "Father of the Turks."

ANSWER: Mustafa Kemal **Ataturk** [or Mustafa **Kemal**; prompt on **Mustafa**]

003-11-48-01102

3. In this man's most famous loss, he was abandoned by the Stanleys. This monarch was accused of securing the throne by killing the "Princes in the Tower," and he became the last English monarch to die in battle during a clash with Henry Tudor. For the point, name this British king killed at Bosworth Field, which effectively ended the Wars of the Roses.

ANSWER: **Richard III** of England [prompt on **Richard**]

052-11-48-01103

4. This man's Principle of Least Time describes the path a light beam takes. A theorem by this man states that if p is prime, then for an integer a , a to the p power subtracted by a is divisible by p . This man's most famous problem was not solved until 1995 by Andrew Wiles. For the point, name this French mathematician, who is best known for his Little and Last Theorems.

ANSWER: Pierre de **Fermat**

140-11-48-01104

5. Savonarola preached against this family, one member of which was murdered in a cathedral in the Pazzi plot. Anna Maria was the last of this family, whose territory in Tuscany passed to the Austrians. The Albizzi took control and arrested Cosimo, a member of this family and patron of the arts. For the point, name this powerful banking family in Florence.

ANSWER: **Medici**

124-11-48-01105

6. In his *The Nature of Rent*, this man argued against the formulator of the concept of rent, stating that rent cannot exist without surplus. He saw utopia as unattainable because population growth would prevent people from progressing beyond a subsistence economy. For the point, name this author of *An Essay on the Principle of Population*, the namesake of a sort of catastrophe.

ANSWER: Thomas Robert **Malthus**

133-11-48-01106

7. This empire conquered the Nanda Empire. Its fall led to the rise of the Sunga Empire. The founder of this empire first took over the state of Magadha. One ruler of this empire converted to and spread Buddhism after witnessing the bloody Kalinga War. For the point, name this Indian empire that was led by Ashoka and founded by Chandragupta.

ANSWER: **Mauryan** Empire

140-11-48-01107

8. This man's legitimate birth was contested by Maria Stella, possibly at the urging of the mother of the Duc de Bordeaux, whose claim to the French throne was supported by the Legitimists. This king was put on the throne during the July Revolution and fled to England after losing power in 1848. For the point, name this French "Citizen-King."

ANSWER: **Louis-Philippe**

003-11-48-01108

9. This ruler invoked the ire of parliament by his hasty marriage to Henrietta Maria. This man signed the Treaty of Ripon ending the second of the so-called Bishops' Wars before calling the Long Parliament. His forces, the Cavaliers, opposed the troops of Oliver Cromwell in the English Civil War. For the point, name this British Stuart monarch who was beheaded.

ANSWER: **Charles I** of England [prompt on **Charles**]

040-11-48-01109

10. During this war, the Battle of Dorylaeum was a victory for Godfrey of Bouillon. Peter the Hermit led an army of peasants during this war, and this conflict was initiated at the Council of Clermont by Pope Urban II. For the point, name this conflict which ended in the 1099 capture of Jerusalem, and which was the first of a series of religious wars.

ANSWER: **First Crusade**

014-11-48-01110

11. Before his death, this illegitimate son of Pepin II divided the Merovingian kingdom between his sons, Carloman and Pepin the Short. This ruler came to the aid of the Duke of Aquitaine against invaders from Cordoba, stopping an Islamic invasion. For the point, name this Frankish ruler whose victory at the Battle of Tours led to his nickname of the "hammer."

ANSWER: **Charles Martel** [or **Carolus Martellus**; or **Karl Martell**]

142-11-48-01111

12. A chorus of Jewish slaves sing the chorus "Va, pensiero" in this man's *Nabucco*. He also had gypsies sing while starting work at dawn in the Anvil Chorus of his *Il trovatore*, and wrote an aria about the fickleness of women, "La donna e mobile," for the Duke of Mantua in his opera about a humpbacked jester. For the point, name this Italian composer of *Rigoletto*.

ANSWER: Giuseppe **Verdi**

104-11-48-01112

13. Alfonso V of Portugal contested this ruler's ascension to the throne. Hernando de Talavera advised this ruler's church reforms, including that of the nuns known as the Poor Clares. This queen helped lead the Reconquista and also sponsored the voyages of Columbus. For the point, name this queen who united her kingdom with Aragon by marrying Ferdinand.

ANSWER: **Isabella** of Castile [or **Isabella I**]

105-11-48-01113

14. The forces of this city lost the Battle of Himera and failed to take control of Sicily. Its greatest commander won victories at Lake Trasimene and at Cannae, but that man was unable to capture Rome. This city-state was eventually defeated in the Punic Wars. For the point, name this Phoenician colony in North Africa of which Dido was queen.

ANSWER: **Carthage**

040-11-48-01114

15. While his brother Ethelred I was king, this man led an army to victory over at the Battle of Ashdown. This ruler secretly raised an army that won at the Battle of Edington over the Danes. The *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* was created during his reign. For the point, name this West Saxon king of the English who bears the epithet "the Great."

ANSWER: **Alfred** the Great

133-11-48-01115

16. One pope with this name sent Augustine of Canterbury to England to convert Ethelbert of Kent. The death of one pope with this name sparked the Western Schism. Another pope with this name feuded with Henry IV over the appointment of holy men in the Investiture Controversy. For the point, give this name shared by the pope who overhauled the Julian calendar.

ANSWER: **Gregory** [or **Gregory I**; or **Gregory XI**; or **Gregory VII**; or **Gregory XIII**]

079-11-48-01116

17. This ruler named his capital city Dadu, and that city, mostly administered by Uighurs, was described by Marco Polo. This man won a civil war against Ariq Boke after the death of his predecessor, Mongke. His attempts to invade Japan were thwarted by the kamikaze. For the point, name this leader who established the Yuan dynasty, a grandson of Genghis Khan.

ANSWER: **Kublai** Khan [or **Khubilai** Khan; or **Kubla** Khan]

133-11-48-01117

18. The Boshin War was fought after a transfer of power during this period, which enabled the emperor to strip Yoshinobu of his power. Holdouts from it tried to establish the independent Ezo Republic on Hokkaido. It also saw the capital move from Kyoto to Tokyo. For the point, name this transition of power from the Tokugawa shogunate to a restored imperial rule.

ANSWER: **Meiji** Restoration

147-11-48-01118

19. Robert Emmet was executed for leading an uprising in this country where the Fenian rising took place. The Black and Tans were sent to this country to suppress revolts. Michael Collins organized the Easter Rising in this country, where the Fianna Fail was founded by Eamon de Valera. For the point, name this island that had a devastating potato famine.

ANSWER: **Ireland** [or **Eire**]

124-11-48-01119

20. This city once had a chain placed across the Golden Horn. It was sacked by a force led by Boniface I and Louis I and was the site of the Nika Riots. Later, it was conquered by forces under Mehmet II, ending the Byzantine Empire. For the point, name this city sacked during the Fourth Crusade and conquered by the Ottomans in 1453, today known as Istanbul.

ANSWER: **Constantinople** [or **Istanbul** before read]

064-11-48-01120

21. During his exile in Tomis, this man wrote his *Tristia*. He wrote several collections of erotic poetry, including *Heroides* and *Amores*. Another of his works includes the story of Pyramus and Thisbe and another tale in which Daphne is turned into a laurel tree. For the point, name this Golden Age Roman poet of *Ars Amatoria* and the *Metamorphoses*.

ANSWER: **Ovid** [or Publius **Ovidius** Naso]

127-11-48-01121

22. One of this artist's paintings depicts a green-robed man in his study looking at a celestial globe. This artist of the *The Astronomer* painted a work which features a young woman wearing a blue-yellow head covering, while sporting the title piece of jewelry, while another of his works is a cityscape depicting his Dutch hometown. For the point, name this painter of *Girl With a Pearl Earring* and *View of Delft*.

ANSWER: Johannes **Vermeer** [or Jan **Vermeer**]

052-11-48-01122

23. This man sent Lord Russell and Lord Salisbury to the Congress of Berlin. He purchased a large share of the Suez Canal and was forced out of power following the Zulu War. Earlier, he rose to power opposing the repeal of the Corn Laws. For the point, name this Conservative Prime Minister of Great Britain in the mid 1800s who was a rival of William Gladstone.

ANSWER: Benjamin **Disraeli**

064-11-48-01123

24. This river originates in a glacier west of Geladandong Mountain. The Baiji, a dolphin endemic to this river, went extinct due to pollution from cities such as Nanjing, as well as the construction of the Three Gorges Dam. It receives the Yalong and Min rivers, and it empties into the East China Sea. For the point, name this longest river in Asia.

ANSWER: **Yangtze** River [or **Yangzi**; or **Chang Jiang**]

133-11-48-01124

25. This kingdom ended its alliance to France and allied with Britain in the Diplomatic Revolution. Ruled by the House of Hohenzollern, this kingdom was led by several kings named Frederick William and emerged from a union between a namesake Duchy and Brandenburg. For the point, name this kingdom that ruled over what is now northeastern Germany.

ANSWER: Kingdom of **Prussia**

140-11-48-01125

26. One conflict in this country was ended by the Treaty of Vereeniging. The Zulus were defeated in Natal, which split from a colony founded by Jan van Riebeeck in this country. An ethnic group left this country's Cape Colony during the "Great Trek" to found Transvaal and the Orange Free State. For the point, name this country where the Boer Wars were fought.

ANSWER: Republic of **South Africa**

124-11-48-01126

27. In his Cartagena (car-tuh-HAY-nuh) Manifesto, this man analyzed the reasons for the failure of a rebellion. He served under Francisco Miranda, who was known as "El Precursor" to this man. This victor at the Battle of Boyaca became president of Gran Colombia after driving Spanish forces out of Venezuela. For the point, name this South American "liberator."

ANSWER: Simon **Bolivar**

019-11-48-01127

28. Under this social system, certain semi-free people were called "villeins," and individuals performed "homage and fealty" to establish vassalage. The basic relationship in this system was the awarding of "fiefs" of land in exchange for military service. For the point, name this hierarchical system of lords, manors, and serfs that prevailed in medieval Europe.

ANSWER: **feudalism** [or **feudal** system]

019-11-48-01128

29. In this year, the Order Number 1 was issued ordering the military not to obey the commands of a provisional government. Lavr Kornilov and Aleksandr Kerensky briefly held power during this year that saw a fourth ruler come to power after the October Revolution. For the point, name this year in Russian history that started with the abdication of Nicholas II.

ANSWER: **1917**

003-11-48-01129

30. During this war, Charles II of Alencon, the brother of Phillip VI, was killed by forces led by Edward III at the Battle of Crecy. Later during this war, the Siege of Orleans was won by a peasant girl named Joan of Arc. For the point, name this war between the English and French that lasted over a century.

ANSWER: **Hundred Years'** War

130-11-48-01130



31. This city used cast-off pottery shards in an expulsion procedure. Cleisthenes organized its population into ten demes. Plague killed a leader of this city who headed the Delian league and delivered funeral orations; that man was Pericles. This city lost the Peloponnesian War to Sparta. For the point, name this ancient Greek city with an early democracy.

ANSWER: Athens [or Athinai]

104-11-48-01131

32. This conflict occurred partly as a result of the failure of the Peace of Augsburg to address religious tensions for Anabaptists and Calvinists. This war was preceded by the Defenestration of Prague. Including phases involving France, Denmark, and Sweden, this is, for the point, what war that saw Germany split as it was ended by the Peace of Westphalia?

ANSWER: Thirty Years' War

147-11-48-01132