



NHB REGIONAL BEE C JV

1. Clause 61 of this document was rejected by its signer and Pope Innocent III, which led to the First Barons War. It was preceded by Henry I's Charter of Liberties and significant portions of it were expanded into the Charter of the Forest. For the point, name this English charter signed in Runnymede Meadow by King John in 1215.

ANSWER: Magna Carta

147-11-51-01101

2. This ruler had Parliament repeal the Titulus Regius to legitimize his wife, Elizabeth. This man was aided by the Stanleys at the battle at which he won his throne by defeating Richard III, the Battle of Bosworth Field. For the point, identify this first Tudor king of England, the predecessor of Henry VIII.

ANSWER: Henry VII [prompt on Henry Tudor]

126-11-51-01102

3. This organization was founded by eight or nine men led by Hugh de Payns. After it was defeated by Philip IV, its properties were transferred to the Knights Hospitallers. For the point, name this religious military order that protected Christian pilgrims on their way to the Holy Land during the twelfth century.

ANSWER: Knights Templar

130-11-51-01103

4. As president, this man clashed with his vice-president, Francisco Santander. He led the Admirable Campaign and founded a country in the former land of the Viceroyalty of New Granada. For the point, name this president of Gran Colombia and collaborator with Jose de San Martin, a military leader in South American independence movements.

ANSWER: Simon Bolivar

132-11-51-01104

5. This battle was preceded by fighting at Quatre-Bras and Ligny. During this battle, the farm of Le Haye Sainte was captured by Marshall Ney, and the arrival of Prussian troops under von Blucher secured victory for the Duke of Wellington's forces. This battle marked the end of the Hundred Days. For the point, name this final defeat of Napoleon.

ANSWER: Battle of Waterloo

079-11-51-01105

6. This man refused to give quarter to a garrison at Drogheda in Ireland. He dissolved the Rump and Barebones Parliaments in 1653. His son Richard briefly ruled before Charles II returned in the Restoration. For the point, name this leader of the Roundheads who deposed Charles I in the English Civil War and became the Lord Protector of England.

ANSWER: Oliver Cromwell

030-11-51-01106

7. George Berkeley attacked this man's "method of fluxions." This part-time alchemist got letters from Robert Hooke, showed that prisms disperse white light into its constituent colors, and defined the integral as an antiderivative. For the point, name this non-Leibniz deviser of calculus and universal gravitation.

ANSWER: Sir Isaac **Newton**

104-11-51-01107

8. Schonbrunn ("SHOWN"-brun) Palace was built in this city as a complex to rival Versailles. Nicholas of Salm defended this city against Suleiman I in 1529, stopping the Ottoman advance into Europe. In 1683, Jan Sobieski lifted another Ottoman siege of this city. For the point, name this seat of the court of the Habsburgs, the capital of Austria.

ANSWER: **Vienna** [or **Wien** (VEE-in)]

121-11-51-01108

9. During this war, Moltke defeated Bazaine at the battles of Mars-la Tour and Gravelotte. Leon Gambetta resisted after one leader's surrender at the Battle of Sedan in this war, which began partially due to the modification of the Ems Dispatch. For the point, name this war fought between the countries of Napoleon III and Otto von Bismarck.

ANSWER: **Franco-Prussian** War

124-11-51-01109

10. Theodosius II fought off this man's attacks on the Byzantine Empire. He died after his marriage to Ildico. The Visigoths under Theodoric allied with Rome to defeat him at the Battle of Chalons. He co-ruled with his brother Bleda until 445 CE. For the point, name this "Scourge of God," a leader of the Huns.

ANSWER: **Attila** the Hun

079-11-51-01110

11. This composer included "The Snow is Dancing" and "Jimbo's Lullaby" in his *Children's Corner*, and he depicted clouds, festivals, and sirens in his *Three Nocturnes*. "What the West Wind Saw" and "The Sunken Cathedral" are among his piano preludes. For the point, name this composer of *La Mer* and *Clair de Lune*, who helped develop Impressionism.

ANSWER: Claude-Achille **Debussy**

142-11-51-01111

12. With the Ottoman Empire, this man signed the Treaty of Pruth. This ruler created the Table of Ranks. He defeated Charles XII at the Battle of Poltava, a major victory in the Great Northern War. This ruler made a "Grand Embassy" through Europe to modernize his country. For the point name this early 18th-century czar of Russia.

ANSWER: **Peter the Great** [accept **Peter I**]

149-11-51-01112

13. This man allowed freedom of worship in the Yasa law code. His general Subotai attacked Hungary and Poland. He warred against the Kara Khitai and the Jin Dynasty. Born Temujin, he was succeeded by his son Ogedei. His grandson Khublai founded the Yuan Dynasty in China. For the point, name this great Mongol conqueror.

ANSWER: **Genghis** Khan [or **Temujin** prior to mention; or Yuan **Taizu**]

020-11-51-01113

14. One man with this title patronized the architect Imhotep and was named Djoser. This term began being officially used during the New Kingdom. People with this title were sometimes buried with their servants and possessions in Pyramids. For the point, name these rulers of Ancient Egypt.

ANSWER: **Pharaoh**

015-11-51-01114

15. This man attempted to discredit Catullus's beloved Lesbia along with her brother Clodius in his *Pro Caelio*. This man exclaimed, "O tempora, O mores!" in a speech denouncing the conspirator Catiline, and he denounced Mark Antony in his *Philippics*, leading to his death. For the point, name this Roman orator.
ANSWER: Marcus Tullius **Cicero** [or **Tully**]

142-11-51-01115

16. This man sponsored the scholar Alcuin of York and his biographer Einhard. His troops were defeated by the Basques at Ronceveaux Pass, and his descendants divided his empire in the Treaty of Verdun. This son of Pippin the Short was crowned by Leo III on Christmas Day 800. For the point, name this first Holy Roman Emperor.
ANSWER: **Charlemagne**

079-11-51-01116

17. Otto the Great drove back this country's forces at the Battle of Lechfeld. This country's military was crushed by Suleiman the Magnificent at the Battle of Mohacs. Its dominant ethnic group was the Magyars. For the point, name this country invaded by the Soviet Union in 1956 after its revolution.
ANSWER: **Hungary** [or **Magyarország**]

080-11-51-01117

18. People from this country were killed in the St. Brice's Day Massacre. Laws named for this country were codified in treaties between Alfred the Great and its king Guthrum. This country formed the Kalmar Union with Norway and Sweden. For the point, name this country that shares Schleswig-Holstein with its southern neighbor, Germany.
ANSWER: **Denmark**

132-11-51-01118

19. The southwest portion of this landmass is adjacent to the Bab al-Mandeb strait. Its southern third is a large sandy desert known as the Empty Quarter. Its west coast is called the Hejaz. This peninsula contains a city that has the Kaaba. For the point, name this peninsula consisting of countries like Yemen and a namesake Saudi country.
ANSWER: **Arabian** Peninsula [or **Arabian** Subcontinent]

020-11-51-01119

20. This city lost much of its power when it was defeated by Thebes at the Battle of Leuctra. This city was led by two kings, and its agriculture was conducted by semi-enslaved "helots." Led by Leonidas, three hundred soldiers from this city were defeated by Persia at Thermopylae. For the point, name this militant rival of ancient Athens.
ANSWER: **Sparta**

015-11-51-01120

21. This monarch employed the sea dogs John Hawkins and Francis Drake. Her mother Anne Boleyn was accused of adultery and executed. This ruler's sister gained the nickname "Bloody Mary" for her ruthless treatment of Protestants. For the point, name this daughter of Henry VIII who led England from 1558 to 1603.
ANSWER: Queen **Elizabeth I**

015-11-51-01121

22. One ruler of this empire conquered Belgrade and crushed Louis II at the Battle of Mohacs. This empire attempted to besiege Vienna twice, once under Suleiman the Magnificent. This empire was divided by the Congress of Berlin. For the point, name this former Turkish empire.

ANSWER: **Ottoman** Empire

088-11-51-01122

23. This philosopher's *Critique of the Gotha Programme* includes his principle "For each according to his ability, to each according to his needs." He applied Hegel's dialectic to the material world, arguing that the antagonism between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat would lead to a classless society. For the point, name this German philosopher who wrote *Das Kapital* along with Friedrich Engels.

ANSWER: Karl **Marx**

004-11-51-01123

24. During one event in this city, Hypatius was proclaimed emperor after disagreements between the Blues and Greens. This city was the site of the Nika riots and also the site of a massive Orthodox church built during the reign of Justinian the Great. For the point, name this city, the home of the Hagia Sophia and the capital of the Byzantine Empire.

ANSWER: **Constantinople** [or **Istanbul**; or **Byzantium** until "Byzantine"]

052-11-51-01124

25. This artist designed the enormous dome of St. Peter's basilica. He spent forty years sculpting the tomb of his patron Pope Julius II. This artist sculpted an Old Testament figure to symbolize the independence of Florence, and painted the outstretched hand of God giving life to Adam. For the point, name this Renaissance artist who sculpted a massive marble *David* and painted the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel.

ANSWER: **Michelangelo** Buonarroti [or Michelangelo **Buonarroti**]

004-11-51-01125

26. A treaty ending one of these conflicts was supplemented by the Treaty of the Bogue. Lin Zexu's agitations against a certain substance caused these wars. Marked by a period of "unequal treaties," they were ended by the Treaties of Nanking and Tientsin. For the point, give the name for these conflicts between Britain and China over the namesake drug.

ANSWER: **Opium** Wars

127-11-51-01126

27. This civilization may have been wiped out by the volcanic explosion of Thera. It wrote in the undeciphered script Linear A and practiced ritual bull sacrifices. It preceded the Mycenaean. For the point, name this civilization on Crete named after a legendary king whose palace of Knossos contained the Labyrinth.

ANSWER: **Minoan** civilization [prompt on **Crete**; prompt on **Cretans**; prompt on **Knossos** before read]

003-11-51-01127

28. This man's cult of personality was denounced in his successor's "secret speech." He replaced his predecessor's New Economic Policy with several "Five-Year Plans." He won a power struggle against Leon Trotsky, and he imprisoned political enemies in prisons called Gulags. For the point, name this successor of Lenin as leader of the USSR.

ANSWER: Joseph Vissarionovich **Stalin**

015-11-51-01128

29. This ruler submitted a namesake Instruction to a committee aiming to reform the constitution. This ruler annexed the Crimea with the aid of Grigory Potemkin. This ruler faced a rebellion of Cossacks under Pugachev, who pretended to be her murdered husband Peter III. For the point, name this empress of Russia.

ANSWER: **Catherine the Great** [accept **Catherine II**; prompt on **Catherine**]

105-11-51-01129

30. Charles V prevented the end of this conflict by refusing to respect the treaties of Calais. During this war, John II was defeated by Edward the Black Prince. The victors of this war were inspired by Joan of Arc despite having lost the battles of Crecy and Agincourt. For the point, name this long conflict between England and France.

ANSWER: **Hundred Years'** War

105-11-51-01130



31. One proximate cause of this event was a letter written by Michael Cerularius that addressed a superior as “brother.” Another cause of this event was disagreement over the use of the phrase *Filioque* (fee-lee-"OH"-quay). The two sides also disagreed over the proper date for Easter. For the point, name this 1054 split between the Roman Catholic and Eastern Orthodox churches.

ANSWER: **Great Schism** [or **East-West Schism**]

132-11-51-01131

32. These people won the Battle of Majuba. Earlier, they undertook a Great Trek to the Transvaal. These Afrikaans-speaking people were the target of the Jameson Raid, which touched off a namesake war against the British. For the point, name these South African descendants of Dutch settlers.

ANSWER: **Boers**

003-11-51-01132