

The National History Bowl 2010-2011 Practice Round - Playoffs

Question Distribution (For 1st, 2nd and 4th Quarters): 2 questions from US History to 1865, 2 questions from World History to 1648, 2 questions from US History 1866-1959, 2 questions from World History 1649-1959, 1 question from US History since 1960, and 1 question from World History since 1960. If a question somehow bridges two or more categories, it can qualify for any. One of the 5 US History questions in the first and second quarters will reference the history of the state or region where the tournament is being held, though this is not shown here. This stipulation will not be in effect at Nationals, but rather, one question will specifically reference the field of history that is germane to the site where matches are being held (e.g. the Revolutionary War, Women's History, etc.).

Note: This practice packet exemplifies the difficulty typical of a playoff round match. Compare this with the other packet which is an example of a preliminary round match, which is a little easier with slightly shorter 1st & 2nd quarter questions.

1st Quarter – 10 Short Length Tossups All questions are worth ten points each

1. Which South American country lost territory in the Acre (**pr. Ah-cray**) War with Brazil, the Chaco War with Paraguay, and its coastline in the War of the Pacific to Chile, thereby leaving it landlocked? Bolivia
2. Which man who was born with the last name Blythe in the town of Hope, later went on to earn degrees from the School of Foreign Service at Georgetown and Yale Law School long before being involved in scandals with Gennifer Flowers, Paula Jones, and Monica Lewinsky? Bill Clinton
3. What city, which 49 years earlier had been the site of a failed coup attempt, saw one man win seven gold medals, but also the murder of other Jewish athletes during its 1972 Olympics? Munich
4. Which battle, which took place a few weeks after the battle of Stamford Bridge and was later depicted in the Bayeux (**pr. bye-UH**) Tapestry, saw the English under King Harold Godwinson lose to an army of Normans led by William the Conqueror in 1066? Battle of Hastings
5. Which American scientist cited a line from the *Bhagavad Gita* that reads: "Now I am become death, destroyer of worlds." after the Trinity atomic bomb test that he helped make possible as scientific director of the Manhattan Project? J. Robert Oppenheimer
6. Which man's death, which had taken place over two millennia earlier, was portrayed in a famous painting by the French neoclassicist artist Jacques Louis David? He had been charged with corrupting the youth of Athens while being active as a philosopher. Socrates
7. Which man had a son named Yakov, whose death by suicide is described in the novel *The Unbearable Lightness of Being*, a daughter named Svetlana, who defected to the USA in 1967, and the birth name Ioseb Dzhughashvili (**pr. YO – seb Joo-gosh- VEE – lee**) which he later changed to a name that derives from the Russian word for steel? Joseph Stalin
8. Which Native American tribe, which largely developed from runaway Creek Indians, fought three wars against the US government in the 1800's and were granted a state house and Senate seat by the 1868 Florida Constitution? Seminoles

9. Which man, who shared his last name with the fourth U.S. Chief Justice, was one of the main attorneys who argued on behalf of the plaintiff in *Brown v. Board of Education* before later joining the Supreme Court himself, becoming the first African-American justice?

Thurgood Marshall

10. Which man, at a YMCA in Massachusetts in 1891, invented an Olympic sport, and later became the namesake of the trophy awarded to the top college player in the country for that sport, namely basketball?

James Naismith

2nd Quarter (10 Tossups & 10 Bonuses – All questions 10 pts. each)

Same question distribution as first quarter. There are NO bouncebacks on the bonuses; i.e. the other team does not get a chance to answer them if the first team misses. One bonus will be matching and one will be ordering. All answers must be given in full (i.e. not “the first matches the third” or “the first one, the third one, etc.”)

1. Upon the death of Omar Bongo, in 2009, this other African ruler became the current longest serving non-royal head of state. While he pledged to forego the development of weapons of mass destruction during the George W. Bush administration, he is still viewed with suspicion by many, in part due to his past support of Arab terrorists. For ten points, name this man, often referred to with the title Colonel, even though he has ruled Libya since 1969.

Muammar al-Qaddafi
or Gadhafi

Bonus: What airline’s Flight 103 was destroyed over Lockerbie, Scotland in 1988 by Libyan terrorists?

Pan American World Airways

2. For the first eight years of his reign, he reigned as co-emperor with Lucius Verus. His death in Vindobona in 180 A.D. is often considered to mark the end of the Pax Romana, as he was succeeded by his unstable son. As the last of the five good emperors, his reign saw a growing threat from the Germanic tribes. For ten points, name this successor of Antoninus Pius, father of Commodus, and author of the *Meditations*, a classic work of stoic philosophy.

Marcus Aurelius

Bonus: Match the following Roman Emperors with the century in which they began their reigns: Emperors are Constantine, Caracalla, and Hadrian. Centuries are: 2nd century A.D., 3rd Century A.D., and 4th century A.D.

Constantine- 4th c. A.D.
Caracalla - 3rd c. A.D.
Hadrian- 2nd c. A.D.

3. This desert, where the Tassili n'Ajjer (**pr. Nodger**) cave paintings are found, has shifted back and forth from a desert to a fertile grassland area many times over the last few hundred thousand years, the last time coming about 6000 years ago. While many of its original inhabitants then moved north, east, or south, other groups remained, including the likely ancestors of the Tuaregs. For ten points name this desert whose desertification likely contributed to the development of a great ancient civilization by creating high population densities along the banks of the world’s longest river, the Nile.

Sahara Desert

Bonus: Which Sahara city flourished as the center of the Mali Empire under Mansa Musa?

Timbuktu

4. Originally known as Little Hunting Creek Plantation, its name was changed when its most famous occupant's older half-brother decided to honor the name of an admiral from the War of Jenkins' Ear. In 1858, the estate was purchased by a consortium led by a preservationist organization that still manages it to this day as a tourist attraction. For ten points, name this Virginia estate and site of the only presidential death to occur in the 18th century, that of George Washington.

Mount Vernon

Bonus: What was the name of James Madison's estate, which shares its name with a New England state capital?

Montpelier

5. Notable residents here have included Caspar Weinberger, John Warner, Alan Greenspan, and Bob Dole. It was built between 1962 and 1971 in Foggy Bottom and part of its name has entered into the English language as a suffix. For ten points, name this Washington DC landmark most famous for a crime that occurred there, leading to the downfall of President Nixon.

Watergate

Bonus: What speechwriter for Nixon, economist, actor, and game show host has had an apartment at the Watergate complex?

Ben Stein

6. His hunchback stature and adherence to Catholicism made it difficult for him to fit into the English high society of his day, but he ended up having the last laugh as he satirized the upper classes in a popular poem about a snippet of hair. His translations of Homer and reflections on ancient poetry in "An Essay on Criticism" proved popular too. For ten points, whose work "An Essay on Man" is illustrative of Enlightenment sensibilities?

Alexander Pope

Bonus: In one of his works, Pope satirized life under which English king who ruled from 1727-1760?

George II

7. Founded in 1926, this team was one of the Original Six franchises in its league and has a team name that draws on the history of its home state. Enduring years of futility in the '40s and '50s, they finally broke through by winning the 1961 Stanley Cup, and then promptly went back to the land of futility. For ten points, name this hockey team whose Stanley Cup drought of 49 years was the longest active such streak until it came to an end last June.

Chicago Blackhawks
(prompt on Chicago)

Bonus: Which man, the father of NHL star Brett Hull was a Hall of Fame player for Chicago?

Bobby (Robert) Hull

8. She ran a successful upholstering business until 1827, but is best known for an action from about 50 years earlier that may in fact, be a legend. It has been historically proven, however, that her handiwork, could be seen on the ships of the Pennsylvania Navy. For ten points, name this woman, born Elizabeth Griscom, a Philadelphia seamstress often credited with making the first American flag.

Betsy Ross

Bonus: On what date in 1777 was the American flag officially adopted?

June 14
(prompt on Flag Day)

9. The lone dissenter in this case was Justice John Marshall Harlan. The act that led to this case happened when a black man decided to sit in a whites only railroad car. He was arrested and the case later made it to the Supreme Court. For ten points, the decision in which 1896 case provided the legal basis for a doctrine that was finally overturned in *Brown v. Board of Education*, namely that of segregation on the basis of separate but equal treatment?

Plessy v. Ferguson

Bonus: Who was the Chief Justice in *Brown v. Board of Education* who was able to secure a unanimous decision?

Earl Warren

10. It was originally founded in 1937 by the Deutsche Arbeitsfront, or the German Labor Front. From its earliest days it has been associated with the company town of Wolfsburg in Lower Saxony. Founded as a Nazi project to make transportation more affordable, it revolutionized the idea of the economy car first in Germany and later all over the world. For ten points, name this company that finally stopped making the original Beetle in 2003 after 65 years of production.

Volkswagen

Bonus: Which German was the first to receive a patent for an automobile in 1886?

Karl Benz

3rd Quarter – 60 Second Rounds (10 pts. per question + 20 pt. bonus for sweep)

Question Distribution: In the 3 playoff rounds, the categories will feature a different focus, corresponding to one of the five categories in the 1st, 2nd, and 4th quarter distribution. At least one round will feature American History and one round will feature World History as does this sample here (specifically from 1649-1959).

Note: The difficulty level between the categories is kept similar, but difficulty within all categories increases.

The clock starts with the first word read by the moderator. Missed questions will be offered to the opposing team on an untimed basis. The trailing team selects first which of the three categories they would like to hear. If teams are tied, then the team that answered the last tossup question in the bonus round correctly goes first. There are only 8 questions in this round to ensure that all can be answered in time, provided teams aren't dallying. Also, as teams should have no trouble completing the rounds from a time perspective, it is not allowed to go back to questions that a team has passed, although teams can ask the moderator to repeat the question that has just been read. Finally, if a team does not finish the questions in time, then only the questions that have been read are turned over to the other team. If part of a question has been read when the time is up, then the team does not get to hear the end of it; i.e. the moderator must stop reading when time is up. Then, only the portion of the question that has been read is offered to the other team.

Category A: Countries by Leaders**Category B: Famous Battles****Category C: The Scramble for Africa**

Category A: Countries by Leaders. Given the two leaders, identify the country that they both served as head of state or government of. **MODERATOR! PLEASE LOOK OVER PRONUNCIATIONS BEFORE STARTING THE CLOCK. THANKS!**

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| 1. Vittorio Orlando, Victor Emanuel II | Italy |
| 2. Chaim (pr. Kime) Weizmann, David Ben-Gurion | Israel |
| 3. Porfirio Diaz, Benito Juarez | Mexico |
| 4. Antonio Salazar, King Manuel II | Portugal |
| 5. Queen Christina, King Charles XII | Sweden |
| 6. Jose Carrera, Bernardo O’Higgins | Chile |
| 7. Mackenzie King, Louis St. Laurent (pr. loo-ee – san laur ONT) | Canada |
| 8. John Costello, Eamon (pr. AY-mun) de Valera | Ireland |

Category B: Famous Battles. Given a famous battle and the year it was fought, identify the war it was a part of.

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| 1. Battle of the Marne, 1914 | World War I |
| 2. Battle of Balaclava, 1854 | Crimean War |
| 3. Battle of Rossbach, 1757 | Seven Years’ War |
| 4. Battle of Sedan, 1870 | Franco-Prussian War |
| 5. Battle of Blenheim (pr. Blen-emm), 1704 | War of the Spanish Succession |
| 6. Battle of Poltava, 1709 | Great Northern War |
| 7. Battle of Hohenfriedberg, 1745 | War of the Austrian Succession |
| 8. Battle of Königgrätz, (pr. Kuh-nig-gretz) 1866 | Austro-Prussian or Seven Weeks War |

Category C: The Scramble for Africa. Given the present-day country, identify the country that controlled the majority of its present-day territory in the year 1910.

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| 1. Tunisia | France |
| 2. Nigeria | United Kingdom or Great Britain |
| 3. Liberia | Liberia |
| 4. Angola | Portugal |
| 5. Eritrea | Italy |
| 6. Namibia | Germany |
| 7. Democratic Republic of Congo | Belgium |
| 8. Equatorial Guinea | Spain |

4th Quarter 10 Long Length Tossups – 20 pts. each)

Same Question Distribution as 1st and 2nd Quarters

1. The first of the four of these was known as the Naturalization Act, though it was repealed shortly after its passage, as it, like the other three was largely unpopular. They led to an early example of a push for nullification, through Jefferson's support of the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions. Upon assuming the presidency, the pro-French Jefferson pardoned many people who had been convicted of offending them. For twenty points, give the collective name of these four pieces of legislation supported by the John Adams administration in 1798 and intended to protect the US against enemy foreign nationals and government criticism.

Alien & Sedition Acts

2. This name was first used by the Romans to refer to an area inhabited by a people who spoke a Celtic language, though that language hasn't been spoken there since the Roman conquest. The province that later bore this name came into being when along with the Province of Baetica it was split off from Hispania Ulterior. Most of the Roman province of this name corresponds to present-day Portugal, but you probably have heard this name used more frequently to refer to a ship that sank a few years after the Titanic. For twenty points, give this name of this passenger ship that was sunk in 1915 and which turned American sentiment more strongly against the Central Powers in World War I.

Lusitania

3. This city became capital of the Sindh region during the 1840's. Due to a diaspora that has taken place over the last six decades, this city is now home to the largest population of Pashtuns on earth despite its being hundreds of kilometers away from the Pashtun heartland to its north and west. Its growth since World War II has now made it one of the largest cities on earth, although it is no longer the capital of its country since the capital was moved to Islamabad. For twenty points, name this huge Pakistani city on the Arabian Sea.

Karachi

4. It settled the Texas/New Mexico boundary question and abolished the slave trade, though notably not slavery itself in the Washington DC. Shepherded to passage largely by Stephen Douglas, it helped diffuse tensions over the slavery issue for a time until the Kansas-Nebraska Act was passed four years later. Its other provisions included strengthening the Fugitive Slave Law, California entering as a free state and popular sovereignty in Utah and New Mexico. For twenty points, name this agreement reached 11 years prior to the start of the Civil War.

Compromise of 1850

5. She was born an American citizen and rose to prominence through such films as *Mogambo* and *Rear Window*. She won a Best Actress Oscar for *The Country Girl*, and soon thereafter met a man from a tiny country at the 1955 Cannes Film Festival. However, he wasn't just any man but the ruling prince of a nearby principality. For twenty points, name this American actress who like Princess Diana died as a princess from a car crash, except her crash was not in Paris but in Southern France en route to the country her husband Prince Rainier ruled, Monaco.

Princess Grace of Monaco or Grace Kelly

6. Control of this nation's rubber and oil resources was a centerpiece of the idea behind the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere policy of Imperial Japan. After the ineffective presidencies of Megawati Sukarnoputri and Abdurrahman Wahid, the current president of this country, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono assumed office in 2004. He has since lasted longer than any leader of this country since Suharto. For twenty points name this archipelagic nation, that was formerly ruled by the Netherlands and largely conquered by Japan in World War II.

Indonesia

7. This two word term can refer to a matter on which a sovereign issues an edict with the rule of law, and important examples can be found in the years 1438, 1549, and 1830. Usually, however, it is used as a proper noun to refer specifically to an edict of 1713 by the Holy Roman Emperor Charles VI. As Charles had already seen what ensued when the last Spanish ruler from his family died, he wanted to make sure that his daughter, Maria Theresa would still be able to become ruler upon his death. For twenty points, name this agreement allowing Maria Theresa become ruler of the Hapsburg domains and whose violation started the War of the Austrian Succession.

Pragmatic Sanction

8. She was born in Wisconsin in 1887, but later moved to the East Coast, where she studied art in New York City and at the University of Virginia. In New York she met her future husband, Alfred Stieglitz, whose work as a photographer certainly impacted her modernist paintings. While Stieglitz lauded her talent, his interpretations of her work have been criticized as putting too much emphasis on themes of gender and sexuality, particularly regarding her paintings of flowers and landscapes in the desert southwest. For twenty points, name this painter who died in Santa Fe at the age of 98 in 1986.

Georgia O'Keeffe

9. He belonged to the eighteenth dynasty and died around 1335 B.C. Despite his innovative nature, he was largely absent from the historical record until the discovery of the city of Amarna, which he made his capital. A bust of his queen which is still in Berlin has been a source of contention between Germany and Egypt, who wants this sculpture of Nefertiti returned home. For twenty points, name this pharaoh who abandoned traditional Egyptian polytheism for the worship of one god, Aten, a god who then became part of his own name.

Akhenaten

10. He has his own rap label, Straight Alta-Pazz Recording Company. On his own rap sheet, however, he served two years in jail for robbing a store in Monterey Park, California in 1989. He is perhaps best known, though, for an incident in which he broke the law, and the events that ensued, on March 3rd, 1991. Under the influence of alcohol, he was signaled to pull over for speeding, but instead, sped off, leading to a high-speed freeway chase. Finally he was cornered by a California Highway Patrol car and five LAPD members. For twenty points, name this African-American man who was brutally beaten that night and the acquittal of whose attackers triggered the L.A. riots of 1992.

Rodney King