

The National History Bowl 2010-2011 Set A Practice Round - Prelims

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 question style and difficulty typical of a preliminary round match in Set A. Compare this with the other packets which are examples of a playoff round for Set B and a preliminary round for Set B.

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

1. During this president's pre White-House career, he befriended Tom Prendergast, a Jewish man, who had a profound impact on his later policy toward Israel. He also served in an artillery company that provided support for George Patton's brigade in World War I. Name this man who also served as a Senator from Missouri, before becoming president in 1945. Harry S Truman
2. This civilization for a time had its capital at Pasargadae (**pr. pass-AR-guh-Day**) and used the Zend Avesta in its religious worship. Its armies traveled from Sardis to Susa on the Royal Road although invaders from the west would also use this civilization's roads en route to conquering it. Name the civilization that lost the battle of Issus before falling to Alexander the Great. Persian Empire (accept Achaemenid)
3. This country has fought intermittently since 1984 with its much larger neighbor to the east over control of the Siachen Glacier. Its leaders have included Mohammed Ali Jinnah and an assassinated female prime minister, Benazir Bhutto. Name this South Asian country whose eastern portion gained independence in the 1970's as the nation of Bangladesh. Pakistan
4. This painter's important works includes portraits of Daniel-Henry Kahnweiler, his mistress Dora Maar, and the author Gertrude Stein. The actor Steve Martin wrote a play that contrasted this man with Einstein as icons of the 20th century. Name this man whose most famous works are *Les Femmes d'Alger* (**pr. lay dem-wah-SELLS davv-in-YON**) and a painting depicting a scene from the Spanish Civil War, *Guernica* (**pr. GWAIR-nikk-uh**), Pablo Picasso
5. This state saw a greater share of its residents fight for the Union in the Civil War than any other state, including Generals Sheridan, Sherman, and Grant. The name of this state was paired with "Chesapeake" in the name of a canal, and with "Baltimore" in the name of a railroad. Name this Midwestern state, that fought the Toledo War with its northern neighbor, Michigan. Ohio

6. This woman was the subject of an opera by Massenet (**pr. mass-en-AY**) and was played by Cleopatra VI Elizabeth Taylor in a 1963 film that was a business disaster. She had a child with both a member of the first triumvirate and the second Roman triumvirate, but neither of them lived to maturity. Name this ancient ruler and lover of both Julius Caesar and Marc Antony.

7. Among her lesser-known accomplishments, she led the Combahee River Raid during the Harriet Tubman Civil War. Later, she became active in the Women's Suffrage movement, and would reminisce at meetings of suffragettes that she "never lost a passenger." Name this African-American woman most famous for leading slaves to freedom on the Underground Railroad.

8. His Discourse on Metaphysics was an early philosophical work, but the latter years of his life Gottfried Leibniz would be clouded by a dispute in another field, mathematics. He was a principled optimist, though this was satirized by Voltaire in *Candide*, where he is identified with the character Dr. Pangloss. Name this German who shares credit with Newton for having invented calculus.

9. Founded in 1980, this channel has featured the shows *Evans and Novak* and *Crossfire*. CNN It has a namesake effect that refers to landmark coverage it showed in 1991. It has featured Bernard Shaw and Christiane Amanpour, and Wolf Blitzer was its Pentagon correspondent during Desert Storm. Name this channel founded by Ted Turner, the first American all-news station.

10. This amendment is the only one adopted by state conventions instead of state legislatures. 21st Amendment Utah's ratification brought it into effect in 1933, which is somewhat ironic in a sense. Name this amendment to the Constitution, the only one to repeal a different amendment, the 18th, which had introduced Prohibition, which came to an end with this amendment's passing.

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. His "dollar diplomacy" proved to be a largely ineffective foreign policy, and he William Howard Taft was much happier as a Supreme Court Chief Justice than as a President. He was also the only sitting president to finish third in the Electoral College in a presidential election, in the election of 1912. For ten points, name this president who, though he lived a long life, was obese and once famously got stuck in the bathtub.

Bonus: Name the two men, both of whom were also presidents, Teddy Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson who finished ahead of Taft in the Electoral College that year.

2. The first World War II Liberty Ship was named after this man. A Virginia college with a conservative reputation is also named for him, which is appropriate as he was an anti-Federalist and suspicious of centralized government. For ten points, who told the House of Burgesses on March 23, 1775, "I know not what course others may take; but as for me, Give me Liberty or give me death!"

Patrick Henry

Bonus: Arrange these Revolutionary War battles in chronological order: Princeton, Camden, and Trenton

1. Trenton
2. Princeton
3. Camden

3. Admirers of this city are known as Laconophiles. If you yourself are one, then you surely would recognize the significance of the year 404 B.C. Most of the people that lived there were known as helots, but even the citizens didn't exactly have an easy time of it. For ten points, name this home of Menelaus, rival of Athens, and source of the nickname for Michigan State.

Sparta

Bonus: Leonidas I of Sparta died fighting Persians at which battle whose name means "The Gates of Heat?"

Thermopylae

4. This country made effective use of ski troops in the Winter War with the Soviet Union. Martti Ahtisaari, who won the Nobel Peace Prize in 2008 served as this country's president in the 1990's. During the Cold War, it prospered economically despite its precarious location close to Leningrad. For ten points, name this country that was the site of the 1975 Helsinki Accords.

Finland

Bonus: People of Finnish ancestry form a plurality of the population in some of the counties in the Upper Peninsula of which state?

Michigan

5. She was an active suffragette and donor to the NAACP- especially surprising as she was from Alabama, a state whose quarter she appears on. After coming out as a socialist, though, she encountered criticism from many people who had previously admired her ability to overcome adversity. For ten points name this Radcliffe graduate and famous pupil of Annie Sullivan who was both blind and deaf.

Helen Keller

Bonus: Helen Keller helped to found which organization whose profile was heightened by Clarence Darrow at a trial in Tennessee and which defends first amendment rights?

A.C.L.U.

6. The inhabitants of this city may have participated in child sacrifice in their worship of the god Baal. Dominated for years by the Barca family, It is described in Book 1, Line 12 of the *Aeneid* as being both ancient and settled by colonists from Tyre. For ten points, name this city in modern-day Tunisia which was destroyed after the third Punic War with Rome.

Carthage

Bonus: What Punic War battle won by Carthage in 216 BC was one of the greatest defeats in the history of the Roman Republic?

Cannae

7. This author was once part of the group that boarded the British battleship *HMS Dreadnought* as an elaborate practical joke, pretending they were African royalty. That contrasts with her more serious literary works as a member of the Bloomsbury Group, such as *Mrs. Dalloway* and *To the Lighthouse*. For ten points, name this British author whose name is found in the title of an Edward Albee play that is a pun on a question found in a fairy tale.

Virginia Woolf

Bonus: What economist, associated with the Bloomsbury Group, wrote the book *The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money*?

John Maynard Keynes

8. This man was born in the secessionist state of Franklin before it became part of Tennessee. Later on, he would serve as a Congressman from that state although his defeat in 1834 inspired the line “you may all go to hell, and I will go to Texas.” He didn’t fare much better in Texas, though, as he died in March of 1836 in San Antonio at the Alamo. For ten points, name this archetypical trapper, backwoodsman, and “king of the wild frontier.”

Davy Crockett

Bonus: Match these other famous early Texans with their occupations. Texans are John Hood, Roy Bean, and Sam Houston. Occupations are Judge, Civil War General, and President of Texas.

Hood - General
Bean - Judge
Houston - President

9. In 2000, you could see one at the Hotelissimo Hotel in Gonesse, France, or at least what was left of it. Today, you can see one on the deck of the Intrepid in New York, but you can’t fly on it anymore as it was retired from passenger service in 2003. For ten points, name this aircraft used by British Airways and Air France which used to fly at Mach 2 over the Atlantic.

Concorde

Bonus: Which company builds the A 380, which debuted into passenger service in 2007 as the world’s first fully double-decker passenger plane?

Airbus

10. In 2008, George Carlin began a performance with a profanity-laced tirade about this man, and that was before more recent allegations of doping surfaced. Still, unlike Floyd Landis, at least his seven titles of his sport’s signature event have not yet been stripped. For ten points, name this American who beat testicular cancer before beating hundreds of other cyclists in the Tour de France.

Lance Armstrong

Bonus: Name either one of the two types of coins found in the name of the fashioned type of bicycle where the front wheel is much larger than the back

Penny OR Farthing
(accept Penny-Farthing)

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

Question Distribution: In the first prelim round, the 3 categories will be from US History to 1865, the second prelim round will feature World History to 1648, and so on. In the last prelim round, the 3 categories will feature recent history since 1960 for both US and World History; at least one of the two categories will be US and World; the third can be either. The example shown here is of a round featuring US History to 1865. Note: The difficulty level between the categories is kept similar, but difficulty within all categories increases as the questions go on.

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: Founding Fathers Category B: State Quarters Category C: Early First Ladies

Category A: Founding Fathers. Given a brief description, name the Founding Father thus described.

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|---|--------------------------|
| 1. His signature is the largest on the Declaration of Independence | John Hancock |
| 2. This agitator was a second cousin of the second president | <u>Samuel Adams</u> |
| 3. He was born on the island of Nevis and died after being shot in New Jersey | Alexander Hamilton |
| 4. He chaired the Constitutional Convention | George Washington |
| 5. The first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court | John Jay |
| 6. The man who wrote <i>The Age of Reason</i> | Thomas Paine |
| 7. He introduced a resolution calling for independence on June 7, 1776 | <u>Richard Henry Lee</u> |
| 8. This artillery officer became the first US Secretary of War | Henry <u>Knox</u> |

Category B: State Quarters: Given a description of something depicted on a state's quarter pertaining to history, name the state.

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|---|-------------|
| 1. Washington and his troops are shown crossing the Delaware River | New Jersey |
| 2. Abraham Lincoln is depicted as a young man | Illinois |
| 3. The Charter Oak, which according to legend was used to hide the colony's charter | Connecticut |
| 4. A map showing the outline of territory acquired in 1803 | Louisiana |
| 5. The ships <i>Susan Constant</i> , <i>Godspeed</i> , and <i>Discovery</i> | Virginia |
| 6. Caesar Rodney is shown on horseback | Delaware |
| 7. The phrase "The Old Line State" | Maryland |
| 8. A covered wagon with pioneers passes by Chimney Rock | Nebraska |

Category C: Early First Ladies: Given the maiden name of his wife and the years of her husband's presidency, name the president

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|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Abigail Smith, 1797-1801 | <u>John Adams</u> |
| 2. Dolley Payne, 1809-1817 | James Madison |
| 3. Elizabeth Kortright, 1817-1825 | James Monroe |
| 4. Louisa Johnson, 1825-1829 | <u>John Quincy Adams</u> |
| 5. Anna Symmes, 1841 | <u>William Henry Harrison</u> |
| 6. Sarah Childress, 1845-1849 | James K. Polk |
| 7. Abigail Powers, 1850-1853 | Millard Fillmore |
| 8. Jane Appleton, 1853-1857 | Franklin Pierce |

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

Same Question Distribution as 1st and 2nd Quarters

1. He spent much of his adult life affiliated with the Abbey of St. Thomas in Brno. However, his scientific talents were identified at a young age, and actually fostered by church officials who sent him to Vienna. There he studied physics under Christian Doppler, but it is in another scientific field that he made his most important contributions, making full use of the monastery garden in order to do so. For twenty points, name this Augustinian priest, pea plant specialist, and father of modern genetics. Gregor Mendel

2. His tombstone in Lexington Cemetery simply reads “I know no North, no South, no East, no West.” Though he didn’t know how to get elected to the White House either, failing twice in that endeavor, he was an effective legislator as a member of Congress. Two of the most famous laws he helped pass were the compromise tariff of 1833, which ended the nullification crisis, and the Missouri Compromise. He was also famous for his “American System” which laid a foundation for American industrial development through its encouragement of road and canal building. For twenty points, name this Senator and Speaker of the House from Kentucky, the Great Compromiser.

Henry Clay

3. This dynasty ended with the rebellion of Li Zicheng who established the short-lived Shun dynasty. One of the more interesting events of the dynasty was the voyage of the Muslim eunuch Zheng He across the Indian Ocean to Africa. Other events included the introduction of crops from the Columbian Exchange, which largely came via increased trade links with the Portuguese and the Dutch. For twenty points, name this Chinese dynasty that succeeded the Yuan dynasty and lasted from 1368-1644, often associated with vase painting.

Ming Dynasty

4. He was born in Illinois in 1928, but ended up spending much of his life in imprisoned in the South. In 1977, he successfully escaped from Brushy Mountain Prison in Tennessee but was captured a few days later. This marked his second time on the FBI’s Most Wanted Fugitives List, the first had ended with his capture at Heathrow Airport in June 1968. For twenty points, name this man whose crime at the Lorraine Motel in Memphis on April 4, 1968 later led to riots across the USA upon the death of his victim, Martin Luther King.

James Earl Ray

5. It was opened in the winter of 1859 but not completed until 1873. Sheep were actually kept in a particular part of it until the Great Depression when it was feared they would be eaten. It went into decline soon after it opened though due to lack of interest from Tammany Hall politicians. For twenty points, name this 843-acre preserve designed by Frederick Law Olmsted that has featured concerts by Paul Simon, the Dave Matthews Band, and others in the core of the Big Apple.

Central Park

6. Although a colony of Portugal not of Britain, it is still a member of the Commonwealth Nations. And although not home to a communist government, its flag still features the star of Marxism and an AK-47. Just like another Portuguese colony, roughly 1500 miles to its northwest, Angola, it won independence in 1975. For twenty points, name this country on the east coast of Africa whose foreign relations with neighboring Zimbabwe and South Africa improved dramatically in the 1980’s.

Mozambique

7. The turning point of this battle came when 36 American dive bombers led by Lt. Commander Wade McCluskey spotted the main Japanese carrier force around 10:30 on June 4. Although the Japanese fleet was stronger than the American, excellent naval intelligence provided by codebreakers and a superior concentration of forces helped the USA destroy 4 Japanese carriers, against a loss of just 1 for the USA. For twenty points, name this major battle of the Pacific fought in 1942 near one of the westernmost of the Hawaiian islands.

Battle of Midway

8. He was clearly the most competent commander for his state in World War I, although that couldn't prevent his state's defeat at the hands of Lawrence of Arabia, among others. His military prowess also proved useful in the war against Greece which soon followed. Following the war, he helped institutionalize secular principles in his country and introduced the Latin alphabet in lieu of Arabic. For twenty points, name this man whose mausoleum can be seen in Ankara, the founder of modern Turkey.

Mustafa Kemal
Atatürk

9. Their civilization began to develop a unique character around 800 B.C., superseding the previous Iron Age Villanovan culture. Speaking a non-Indo-European language, they gave their name to one of the most picturesque regions of the world. Eventually they established a dynasty in their greatest rival, but that came to an end when Tarquinius Superbus was ejected in 509 B.C. For twenty points, name this people of ancient Italy who lived in Tuscany and who were ultimately overtaken by the Romans.

Etruscans

10. This man, over a century after his death, lent his name to the place where Malcolm X was shot. Of French extraction, he was born in Haiti, but then came to the fledgling USA where he did his most famous work as a painter. He painted mammals but the fact that a shearwater and a form of the yellow-rumped warbler are named after him show that he's most famous for his work with a different class of vertebrates. For twenty points, name this ornithologist and namesake of bird and wildlife conservation societies throughout the USA.

John James Audubon
(or Jean Jacques)