



## 2022-2023 Regional Tournament Study Guide – Question Set C

**Instructions:** This study guide should be your first resource in preparing for the National History Bee and Bowl regional tournament that is run on the C Set of questions for the 2022-2023 academic year. Most of the facts below are found at some point in the preliminary rounds of this Set. Thus we have selected these facts for this study guide to help make your preparation easier and more efficient. No questions from the Bee Finals or the Bowl Playoffs were referenced in creating this study guide. This study guide is particularly meant to help new players and teams – not to determine the ultimate winner of the tournament. For that, you will need to do more preparation. We particularly recommend participating in all-subject quiz bowl tournaments to gain more experience, as such tournaments have numerous questions on history. You can find quiz bowl tournaments near you by looking here: <https://hsquizbowl.org/db/tournaments/> Remember that the questions are all short paragraphs on a particular topic, so if a topic is referenced below, then it is a good idea to learn a bit more about it on your own than what is listed here (since additional facts about a topic will also be referenced in the question). It is also helpful to read, at a minimum, the introduction of a Wikipedia page on a topic to gain additional historical context about why it is significant.

For the National History Bowl, we strongly recommend that your team divide up the topics here among the players who will be competing, so that at least one person on the team is responsible for knowing each of the various topics. On the other hand, remember that some of the topics below will be referenced in the questions in the National History Bee preliminary rounds, where students play individually, so it behooves students playing in the Bee to know all of the information contained below here.

Please also use the [National Capitals Study Guide found here](#) and our past question sets (especially National History Bee and Bowl Regional Tournament questions from past years) [which can be found here](#). Many of the topics that are found in past years' questions will again be found in the questions at this year's Regional Tournaments, and at the National Championships too. Good luck!

### **African History**

1. Lake Victoria, often considered the source of the White Nile River, is located in Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya, was discovered by Europeans on a voyage led by Richard Burton.
2. The Mau Mau Rebellion was a struggle against British rule in the 1950's in Kenya. It was defeated, but Kenya achieved independence in the 1960's under its President Jomo Kenyatta.

### **Ancient History**

1. The city of Hattusa was the capital of the Hittite empire, which was centered in Anatolia, the Asiatic portion of modern-day Turkey.
2. The ruins of Persepolis, which was once the capital of the First Persian Empire, are located in modern-day Iran.
3. Aristotle was an Ancient Greek philosopher who anticipated the second law of motion and wrote *Metaphysics*.
4. Socrates was an ancient Greek philosopher who is known through the writings of Plato, his student. Plato taught Aristotle, and Aristotle taught Alexander the Great.
5. Loki was a Norse trickster god, who fathered Hel, the ruler of the underworld; the wolf Fenrir; and the Midgard Serpent. Thor, the Norse god of thunder, is fated to kill and be killed by the Midgard Serpent.

## Asian History

1. Chang'an was the capital of the Qin (pr. Chin) and Han dynasties, located north of the modern-day city of Xi'an.
2. Singapore was a British colony at the southern tip of the Malay Peninsula, which was first set up as a trading post by Sir Stamford Raffles. Singapore was led by President Lee Kuan Yew for over 30 years in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century, who successfully led its transformation into a wealthy independent country, while maintaining authoritarian political control.
3. Le Duc Tho and Henry Kissinger shared the 1973 Nobel Peace Prize for the Paris Peace Accords, an ultimately unsuccessful attempt to end the Vietnam War which ended in 1975 with the fall of the city of Saigon. North Vietnam thus united with South Vietnam under the communist regime centered in the city of Hanoi in the north.
4. Singapore, South Korea, Hong Kong, and Taiwan were known as the four "Asian Tigers" for their strong economic growth in the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.
5. Saddam Hussein led Iraq from 1979 to 2003 and was the leader of the Ba'ath Party. He instigated the 1991 Persian Gulf War in which his forces were driven out of Kuwait, which they had invaded in 1990, by a US-led coalition.
6. The Kurds are a stateless ethnic minority of Eastern Turkey, Northern Iraq, Western Iran, and Northern Syria. Saddam Hussein's forces gassed Kurdish civilians in a notorious attack.

## European History

1. The city of Bologna, Italy and is home to the oldest university still in operation today.
2. Richard I of England (also known as King Richard the Lionheart) led the Third Crusade and was a rival of Saladin.
3. From 1434-1492, under Cosimo de' Medici, Piero the Gouty, and Lorenzo the Magnificent in succession, the Medici family led Florence during the Italian Renaissance. Other Medici family members included four popes.
4. Christopher Columbus was born in Genoa, which is an Italian seaport and the capital of Liguria.
5. Istanbul is the site of the Topkapi Palace, the former home to the sultans of the Ottoman Empire. The Ottoman Turks captured Istanbul, at the time known as Constantinople, in 1453 which marked the end of the Byzantine Empire.
6. The Wars of the Roses were a series of English civil wars in the 1400's between the Houses of York and Lancaster.
7. Martin Luther was condemned as a heretic by Emperor Charles V of the Holy Roman Empire at the Diet of Worms.
8. Vienna, Austria is the former Imperial Hapsburg capital, and it contains the gothic St. Stephen's Cathedral.
9. Isaac Newton was an English physicist who described Three Laws of Motion.
10. Peter the Great was a modernizing Russian tsar. He traveled to Western Europe to learn shipbuilding, established the Table of Ranks, and taxed the wearing of beards. He led Russia to victory in the Great Northern War over Sweden.
11. Friedrich Engels and Karl Marx wrote *The Communist Manifesto*.
12. Edward Smith was the captain of the *Titanic*, who perished during its sinking in 1912.
13. Queen Wilhelmina was Queen of the Netherlands during both World Wars. She was succeeded by Queen Juliana.
14. During World War One, Italy fought with Austria-Hungary twelve times on the Isonzo River.
15. During the Second Polish Republic in the 1920's and 1930's, East Prussia was separated from the rest of Germany by the Polish corridor and the independent city of Danzig (known as Gdansk today). World War II began with the German invasion of Poland on September 1, 1939. Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union under Stalin partitioned Poland in the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact.
16. Chernobyl was a 1986 nuclear disaster in the Soviet Union, in what today is part of Ukraine.
17. Transnistria is an unrecognized breakaway state in Moldova which Russia has supported for decades. Chechnya, a largely Muslim region, is a region of Russia located in the Northern Caucasus which unsuccessfully tried to break away from Russia in the 1990's.
18. In 2022, Liz Truss was the shortest-serving prime minister in the history of the United Kingdom. She was succeeded by Rishi Sunak, the first UK prime minister of British Indian ethnicity.

### **Latin American and Caribbean History**

1. Francisco de Orellana was the first European to travel the Amazon River from the Andes to the Atlantic Ocean.
2. The Caribbean Island of Saint Martin, has been divided between the Netherlands and France since 1648.
3. In the Cuban Revolution, the communists, led by Fidel Castro, overthrew the regime of Fulgencio Batista.
4. In Chile, President Salvador Allende (pr. eye-EN-day) was deposed in 1973 by a coup led by Augusto Pinochet.

### **US History**

1. John Quincy Adams, who later became the sixth president of the US, espoused the Monroe Doctrine, while serving as Secretary of State under James Monroe. The Monroe Doctrine stated the US would oppose European colonization and involvement in the Americas.
2. Samuel Houston, a two-time president of the Republic of Texas, won the Battle of San Jacinto.
3. Harriet Tubman, an abolitionist, was the first woman to lead an armed expedition in the US Civil War during the Raid on Combahee Ferry in South Carolina.
4. Edward Everett spoke for more than two hours right before President Lincoln gave the Gettysburg Address.
5. Kennesaw Mountain Landis was a former federal judge who reformed Major League Baseball following the Black Sox scandal as its first commissioner. The Black Sox Scandal was when 8 players for the Chicago White Sox were accused of plotting to throw the 1919 World Series in exchange for money from a gambling syndicate.
6. Cordell Hull was the longest-serving Secretary of State, for eleven years under Franklin Roosevelt.
7. Muhammad Ali, who refused to serve in Vietnam War, was an American boxer known as "The Greatest." He was born with the name Cassius Clay and won a gold medal at the 1960 Summer Olympics in Rome. He is famous for his fights with Joe Frazier, including the Thrilla in Manila (fought in the Philippines), and for his fight with George Foreman, known as the Rumble in the Jungle, which was fought in Kinshasa (at the time, the capital of Zaire – in what is now known as the Democratic Republic of the Congo). Ali won both of these bouts.
8. The 23<sup>rd</sup> Amendment granted 3 electoral votes to the District of Columbia in presidential elections.