



Historical Geography: VARSITY AND JUNIOR VARSITY
Round 1 - Prelims

1. The battles between the Hova and the Vazimba in this country culminated in the taking of the Hill of Analamanga, and the Sakalava kingdom was a power in this country. The Lambert Charter signed by Radama II gave Jean-François Lambert many rights in this country, while Queen Ranavalona III of Merina was exiled to Réunion, later dying in Algiers. The Nazis considered using this island destination as a place of exile for Jews, and Malagasy, an Austronesian language is spoken in this country. For the point, name this African island country.

ANSWER: **Madagascar**

2. One victory for the rulers of this region came at Jengland, under Erispoe, the son of Duke Nominoë. The Treaty of Sablé ended Francis II's participation in the Mad War, and his daughter's marriage led to the absorption of this region. During the Hundred Years War, it was the site of fighting between the Houses of Blois and Montfort, and the Chouannerie occurred partly in this region. Featuring such provinces as Finistere, its capital is at Rennes. For the point, name this Celtic region of northwest France.

ANSWER: **Brittany** or **Breizh**

3. The politics of this state is dominated by former actors and actresses, such as Jayalalithaa, the current chief minister, the protégé of MGR, a former co-star and romantic interest of hers. This state's main historical dynasties include the Pallavas and the Cholas, while Anglo-French conflicts in this state led to fighting in this state at Wandiwash. One of the most iconic sights in this state is the Meenakshi temple in the city of Madurai. Separated from one country by the Palk Strait, this state's capital is Chennai, formerly Madras. For the point, name this Indian state.

ANSWER: **Tamil Nadu**

4. Cargo cults in this country include the Paliau movement and the Pomio Kivung, while the Vailala Madness in this country is generally regarded as a cargo cult, despite occurring before the word existed. One of its islands, once known as Neumecklenburg, has its highest peak in the Hans Meyer Range. This country's island of Neupommern became New Britain, while Herbertshöhe and Simpsonhafen became Kokopo and Rabaul. The Bismarck Archipelago in this country hasn't changed its name, and this country's capital is named after John Moresby. For the point, name this country.

ANSWER: **Papua New Guinea**

5. Early polities of significance in this place were called giudicati, including those of Agugliastra (agoo-lee-ah-stra), Gallura, and Logudoro. Oristano was the capital of Arborea, though the Battle of Macomer ended the possibility of independence for this place. The island of Sant'Antioco near this island was attacked by Muslim pirates for the last time in 1815, and major cities on this island include Sassari and Alghero. For the point, name this island with capital at Cagliari (call-ee-yar-ee).

ANSWER: **Sardinia** or **Sardegna**

6. John W. Willey, mayor of this city, once met an angry mob that demanded "Two Bridges or None." The Columbus St. Bridge bypassed the second city, which would be annexed by this city in 1854. Named for a member of the Connecticut Land Company, this city's mayors have included Tom L. Johnson and Carl Stokes, the first black mayor of a major US city. Famous for a fire on the Cuyahoga River, this city has tried to revamp its image with attractions like the Rock & Roll Hall of Fame. For the point, name this Ohio city on Lake Erie.

ANSWER: **Cleveland**

7. The French consul Henri Fontanier was involved in what became known as the massacre of this city. This city came into being with the merging of the settlements of Sanchakou and Zhigu, while during the Yu'an dynasty, it was called Haijin. This city is located at the meeting point of the Ziya, Yongding, and Hai rivers, and it was the capital of Hebei from 1958 to 1967 until it received province-level status. Most famous for its association with the treaties ending the Opium Wars, this city is the main northern port in China. For the point, name this city.

ANSWER: **Tianjin** or **Tientsin** or **Tienching**

8. An unrecognized independent state named after this region has its capital at Garowe. Agarthachides and Artemidorus wrote about this region, and one source names King Parahu and Queen Ati as this region's rulers. Chancellor Nehsi led one expedition to this region, which is described in relief at Deir el-Bahri. Famously depicted in the temple of Hatshepsut, this region may have been located in Somalia, Eritrea, or Ethiopia. For the point, name this ancient region.

ANSWER: **Punt**

9. Immigrants from this country are particularly numerous in Springdale, Arkansas, and the state of Arkansas is home to between four and six thousand people from this country. That peculiarity is due to the relationship between this country and Tyson Foods, and other cities with large populations of people from this country are Spokane and Costa Mesa. The Enewetak and Kwajalein atolls of this island group are familiar to World War II historians, while the capital is the Majuro Atoll. For the point, name these islands.

ANSWER: **Marshall Islands**

10. This kingdom was created after the ruler of Bernicia gained control of the Kingdom of Deira, and one later leader of this region was captured by the Earl of Morton and given to Elizabeth I. An intellectual flourishing in this region happened at the monasteries of Wearmouth and Jarrow, and its kings included Edwin, Oswald, and Oswiu. Bounded on the south by Mercia and later on the north by the Kingdom of Scotland, it is named for its location on a river that joins the Hull at Kingston. For the point, name this kingdom and historical region of England.

ANSWER: **Northumbria** or **Northumberland**

11. The capital of a satrapy in this region was Pushkalavati, while King Demetrius built Sirkap on the opposite bank of a noted city in this region. Sagala was the capital of Menander I, a ruler of this region, who became a Buddhist and established a tradition of Buddhist art in Gandhara, a neighboring region. The city of Balkh, now in Afghanistan, gave its name to this region, which was famously ruled by Indo-Greek dynasties. For the point, name this Central Asian region, now known as the namesake of the two-humped camel.

ANSWER: **Bactria**

12. One city of this name is located near the site of the battles of Miani and Dabo, and surrendered to the British under the Talpur rulers. The Treaty of Masulipatam was signed between one city of this name and the British. That city was founded by the Qutb Shahs of Golconda, and Nizam ul-Mulk declared this city's independence in 1724. A large city in Sindh province and Andhra Pradesh state are both named after another name of Ali and a common suffix for cities in South Asia. For the point, name these cities in India and Pakistan.

ANSWER: **Hyderabad**

13. Ancient kings of this region included Cersobleptes, who was defeated by the Macedonians, and Seuthopolis, founded by Seuthes III of the Odrysian kingdom. The Romans took over after the defeat of the Kingdom of Sapes, and famous rulers from here include Leo I of this region, and Justin I and Justinian. The Roman emperor Maximinus' name is generally followed by a form of this region's name, and modern cities here include Alexandroupoli, Xanthi, and Edirne. For the point, name this region of the Balkans split between Bulgaria, Turkey, and Greece.

ANSWER: **Thrace** or **Trakya**

14. One ruler of a famous empire in this state was Cosijoeza, who ruled from the city of Zaachila in this state. Ahuizotl established himself in the area of the modern-day capital of this state, while this state's coast has become developed with the resort of Huatulco. Inhabited by the Mixtecs and a group which founded the cities of Mitla and Monte Albán, this state is famous for its silver. This state was the center of the Zapotec Empire and lies on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. For the point, name this Mexican state with a namesake capital.

ANSWER: **Oaxaca**

15. One person to come from this modern-day country and achieve fame elsewhere was the slave Abu al-Misk Kafur, who dominated the Ikshidid court from 946 to 968 after the death of the dynasty's founder, Muhammad bin Tughj. Malik Ambar, from this country, was sold into slavery as a child and caused the Mughals to retreat from the Deccan. Abram Petrovich Gannibal was widely rumored to be from this country, though he may have actually been from Cameroon. Alexander Pushkin did not finish his biography of that man, his great-grandfather, entitled Peter the Great's Negro. For the point, name this country which was ruled by Haile Selassie and the Solomonid dynasty.

ANSWER: **Ethiopia or Abyssinia**

16. One of these buildings, a hunting lodge on the Schachen has a view of the Zugspitzmassif, and can only be reached by foot from Elmau or Garmisch-Partenkirchen. The Moorish Kiosk with the Peacock Throne and the Moroccan House are features of Linderhof Palace, the only one of these buildings its creator lived in. The Herrenchiemsee Palace was costlier than the Linderhof and the famous Neuschwanstein, all created by a Bavarian king deemed the "Mad." For the point, name these buildings created by a particular Bavarian monarch.

ANSWER: **palaces or castles of Ludwig II (prompt on Ludwig)**

17. Alchiviad Diamandi was the leader of one of these in the Pindos region of Greece. Another one of these polities was overseen by Josef Terboven, and Emil Hacha died in prison after serving as president of one of these polities. More famous leaders of these polities included Jozef Tiso and Ante Pavelich, who ruled Slovakia and Croatia respectively. Also exemplified by the Quisling regime, these polities were established in conquered regions of Europe. For the point, name these states created by Italy and Nazi Germany.

ANSWER: **Axis puppet states (accept Nazi puppet states, technically Pindos was an Italian adventure) or puppet states during World War II in Europe (reasonable equivalents).**

18. After fighting in Katanga, Jan Zumbach served this polity in command of its air force as John Brown. One leader of this polity was granted asylum by Felix Houphouet-Boigny, eventually returning from exile and becoming known as Ikemba. The Bight of Bonny separated this polity from Bioko, while Owerri, Onitsha, and Port Harcourt were significant cities. With capital at Enugu, it attempted to create an Igbo-majority state in Southeastern Nigeria. For the point, name this breakaway part of Nigeria.

ANSWER: **Biafra**

19. Examples of these places include Barkerville, British Columbia, and Val-Jalbert, Quebec, which is a heritage site. The Zwaanendael Colony in Delaware was one of the first of these in the United States, and Bannack, Montana, became a state park. Bodie and Calico competed to become California's official one of these, with Calico becoming the official state silver rush one of these, and Bodie becoming the official gold rush one. For the point, name this term for an abandoned urban area.

ANSWER: **ghost towns**

20. According to legend, this language was spoken by a group of natives at Devil's Backbone in Kentucky. It was later posited that Madoc, a 12th century traveler, was the ancestor of those speakers of this language. The colony of Y Wladfa was set up in towns like Gaiman and Trelew in Patagonia, where some people still speak this language. The first language of David Lloyd George, its interests are represented by Plaid Cymru. For the point, name this Celtic language.

ANSWER: **Welsh**

21. Early explorers at this site included Carsten Niebuhr, Paul-Émile Botta, and Sir Austen Henry Layard. This city was site of a bishopric occupied by Isaac, writer of *Mystic Treatises*. The site is located on the Khosr river and contains the mounds of Nabi Yunus and Kouyunjuk, and the Mashki, Adad, Nergal, Halzi, and Shamash Gates. Layard discovered the Palace of Sennacherib here and Hormuzd Rassam helped translate many cuneiform tablets, while R. Campbell Thompson discovered the palace of Ashurbanipal II. For the point, name this Assyrian capital near modern-day Mosul.

ANSWER: **Nineveh**

22. The historical name of a kingdom in this place in English is Lewchew, based on the Chinese. Some people from this place were displaced and ended up in Colonia San Juan Napacani in Bolivia. Oshiro Tsuboto wrote a novel about these emigrants called Nanbei-zakura, and this place consists of the Sakishima and Amami groups. Kyuzo Tozawa, in protest of the Kagoshiman Shigeru Narabara, started organizing emigration to Hawaii from Okinawa, the largest island in this group. For the point, name these Japanese islands.

ANSWER: **Ryukyu islands**

23. In one work, the writer John Lloyd Stephens posited that the great Nephite city of Zarahemla may have been the ruins of Quirigua in this country. The city of Qumarkaj in the Kiche Kingdom of this modern-day country was conquered by Pedro de Alvarado. One of the oldest cities in this country, Antigua, lies on Lago de Atitlán, and CIA and United Fruit Company efforts led to the resignation of Jacobo Arbenz of this country. For the point, name this country home to the ruins of Tikal with a namesake capital city.

ANSWER: **Guatemala**

24. One early event in this country was a sermon delivered to King Tissa on the Mihintale hill. Kashyapa I of the Moriyas ruled from the impenetrable rock fortress of Sigiriya in this country, and king Parakramabahu I was the most notable king of the Polonnaruwa period. Parakramabahu VI moved the capital in 1412 to Kotte, and other cities of historical import in this country include Anuradhapura and Kandy. Contested between Tamils and Sinhalese, the largest city in this country is Colombo. For the point, name this island nation.

ANSWER: **Sri Lanka** (prompt on **Ceylon**)

25. The ancient names of Tylos and Arad were given to islands in this nation. The Qaramati (kar-ah-mah-tee) were succeeded by the Uyunids, and the Qaramati took the Black Stone to Al-Hasa near this country after filling the Well of Zamzam with corpses. The Portuguese took this country from the Jabrids. An 1867-1868 war between this country's al-Khalifa family and another country's al-Thani, and the same sides disputed the Hawar Islands until 2001. For the point, name this country associated with ancient Dilmun and capital at al-Manamah.

ANSWER: **Bahrain**

26. The surname Locklear is most common in this state, being associated with the Lumbee tribe. The 1898 election of a biracial city council in this state resulted in a coup d'état led by Alfred Waddell, leading to 15 to 60 deaths. Waddell served as mayor of Wilmington until 1905, while the Woolworth at 132 South Elm Street in Greensboro in this state witnessed a sit-in on February 1, 1960. For the point, name this state, whose larger cities include Raleigh and Charlotte.

ANSWER: **North Carolina**

27. Since 2010, this location has shifted from being northeast of Plato to southwest of Plato, and by 2020, it is estimated that it will be 9 miles north of Hartsville. In this decade, it has shifted from Texas to Wright County, and it last shifted states between 1960 and 1970, when it shifted from St. Clair to Jefferson County. From 1820 to 1850, it was in Virginia, and in the earliest censuses, it was located in Maryland. Moving westward with the country's expansion, it is based on the average of where 320,760,000 Americans live. For the point, name this statistical place.

ANSWER: **population mean of the United States** or **population center of the US** (don't accept **median**)

28. One place named this was a large empire ruled by Soshangane which controlled parts of modern-day Zimbabwe and Mozambique. Xai-Xai (shy-shy) is the capital of the Mozambican province of this name. Gush Katif near Rafah was the first settlement after 1967 in a region named for a city of this name, and the settlers there left in 2005. Karni and Kerem Shalom are two crossings between the territory of this name and other states. Briefly served by Yasser Arafat International Airport, that city is the largest in the Palestinian territories. For the point, name this capital of a namesake “strip.”

ANSWER: **Gaza**

29. The kingdoms of Samudra-Pesai and Perlak were the first documented Muslim kingdoms on this island. Towards the end of the 11th century, the Minangkabau people of Jambi gained ascendance on this island, while the Padri leader Tuanku Imam Bonjol led a war against the Dutch in the 1820’s and 1830’s. Long wars with the Sultanate of Atjeh from 1873 to 1908 taxed the Dutch, and Sukarno was exiled to Bengkulu on this island in the 1930’s. The Srivijaya court in Palembang was the most famous kingdom to rule this island. For the point, name this second-largest Indonesian island after Borneo.

ANSWER: **Sumatra**

30. The city of Piratini in this country was the capital of a short-lived state recognized only by its southern neighbor, and tried to confederate with the Juliana Republic, which lasted only through parts of 1839. That conflict was called the Ragamuffin War, and three republics of a region whose capital was Antimary ended in the Treaty of Petrópolis, giving the Acre region to this country. After Salvador and Rio de Janeiro, the country moved its capital to a planned city in 1960. For the point, name this South American country.

ANSWER: **Brazil**

Extra Tossup – ONLY READ IF A QUESTION IS BOTCHED!

REPLACEMENT. In 1902, two American colonies were created on this island, Columbia and McKinley. Originally named La Evangelista by Columbus, it was also known as Isla de Cotorras and Isla de Tesoros. The question of ownership of this island was referenced in *Pearcy v. Stranahan*, while the Hay-Quesada treaty gave this island to Cuba in 1904, though the treaty was only ratified by the US senate in 1925. This island’s largest city is Nueva Gerona and Fidel Castro spent the years 1953 to 1955 imprisoned on this island. For the point, name this island currently named for something Castro no longer has.

ANSWER: Isla de **Juventud** or Isle of **Youth** (prompt on **Isla de Pinos** or **Isle of Pines**)