

## 2015 International History Olympiad

### **THE BATTERY**

#### A Test of History Knowledge in Four Sections

#### **SECTION I: The History of Europe**

SECTION II: The History of the Americas, Australia, New Zealand, and Oceania

SECTION III: The History of East Asia, Southeast Asia, Central Asia, and the Middle East

SECTION IV: The History of South Asia, Africa, and Assorted Miscellaneous Questions

- You will earn **THREE** points for each correct response, lose **ONE** point for each incorrect response, and neither gain nor lose any points for blank responses.
- Please write on the top portion of a new answer sheet:
  - 1) Your name
  - 2) Your affiliation
  - 3) Your division
  - 4) Which section of the Battery you are taking (**Section I**)You do not need to fill out the School ID or Student ID portions.
- Please answer the questions on the provided sheets. Answers in this packet will not be graded unless you have made special arrangements otherwise
- Please use a pencil when filling in your answer sheet.

# PART I: The History of Europe

1. The Greek poet Pindar is best known for writing poems on what topic?  
a) Romantic love  
b) Athletic accomplishments  
c) Wine  
d) Death
2. Which Roman Emperor began the tetrarchy, issued the *Edict on Maximum Prices*, and started the final Roman persecution of Christians before retiring to grow cabbages?  
a) Diocletian      b) Galba      c) Nero      d) Galerius
3. The Greek phalanx was defeated by which more flexible Roman unit at the battles of Pydna and Cynoscephalae?  
a) Centuria      b) Turma      c) Contubernium      d) Maniple
4. Which of these modern cities was NOT originally founded as a Greek colony?  
a) Marseille      b) Syracuse      c) Istanbul      d) Tirana
5. At which battle did Julius Caesar defeat and capture Vercingetorix, effectively ending the Gallic Wars?  
a) Placentia      b) Alesia      c) Caudine Forks      d) Carrhae
6. Which ancient kingdom was unified in 202 BCE when Massinissa defeated Syphax, and later went to war with Rome under the leadership of Jugurtha?  
a) Numidia      b) Carthage      c) Illyria      d) Pontus
7. What is the term for the long-necked vases used by Greeks to store and transport wine?  
a) Krater      b) Pyxis      c) Situla      d) Amphora
8. Which battle saw Alexander the Great decisively defeat the Achaemenid Persian Empire and gain control of the entirety of Mesopotamia?  
a) Hydaspes River  
b) Issus  
c) Gaugamela  
d) Tyre
9. What defeat for Rome at the hands of Arminius marked the end of northward expansion for Rome?  
a) Teutoburg Forest  
b) Aquae Sextiae  
c) Adrianople  
d) Pavia
10. What do the cities of Piraeus and Ostia Antica have in common?  
a) Both were destroyed by earthquakes  
b) Both served as popular resorts for the wealthy  
c) Both were seaports for larger cities nearby  
d) Both were home to major centers of learning

11. What term refers to an advisory council found in all constitutional Greek *poleis*?  
a) *Ephor*                                      b) *Boule*                                      c) *Ecclesia*                                      d) *Areopagus*
12. Known for his radical military reforms, Gaius Marius served in what highest position of the Roman Republic a record seven times?  
a) Dictator                                      b) Consul                                      c) Tribune                                      d) Pontifex Maximus
13. Where in Rome would you be most likely to see *velites* or *murmillos*?  
a) The Pantheon  
b) Fish markets  
c) Public baths  
d) The Colosseum
14. Which Athenian general lends his name to a peace which put a temporary stop to the Peloponnesian War?  
a) Nicias                                      b) Thucydides                                      c) Lysander                                      d) Demosthenes
15. What name is given to a Greek statue of a woman which also serves as a column?  
a) Kouroi                                      b) Chryselephantine                                      c) Erechtheion                                      d) Caryatid
16. Which one of the following was NOT a league of Greek city-states.  
a) Delian League  
b) Cortinthian League  
c) Athenian League  
d) Hellenic League
17. What was the primary purpose of Rome's Cloaca Maxima?  
a) A shallow canal to allow small boats into the heart of the city  
b) A sewer  
c) A way to transport water into the city's baths  
d) A pool of water used for religious rituals
18. Which of the following women was NOT an enemy of Rome?  
a) Thusnelda  
b) Teuta  
c) Zenobia  
d) Boudica
19. Which statesmen is often dubbed "The Father of Athenian Democracy?"  
a) Solon  
b) Pericles  
c) Cleisthenes  
d) Demosthenes
20. Hannibal collected the rings of Roman senators after dealing them a catastrophic defeat at what 216 BCE battle?  
a) Cynoscephalae  
b) Lake Trasimene  
c) Cannae  
d) Zama

21. The end of the Western Roman Empire came in 476 when this man was crowned the first King of Italy.  
 a) Alaric                      b) Odoacer                      c) Genseric                      d) Theodoric
22. What engagement was the final land battle of the Persian invasion of Greece?  
 a) Thermopylae                      b) Mycale                      c) Mantinea                      d) Plataea
23. Which Greek Cynic philosopher lived in a barrel of onions, wandered the streets with a lantern looking for an honest man, and was idolized by Alexander the Great?  
 a) Plotinus                      b) Thales                      c) Diogenes                      d) Antisthenes
24. What rival of Rome and king of Pontus allegedly built up an immunity to poison, which made him stab himself to avoid being captured by the Romans?  
 a) Mithridates                      b) Brennus                      c) Juba                      d) Boiorix
25. The Dionysia were Ancient Greece's major theatre festival and competition. Which of the following is NOT a true statement about them?  
 a) It was forbidden to perform plays which had been performed during past festivals  
 b) The original prize for the winner was a goat  
 c) Competitors traditionally submitted a comedic satyr play to accompany their tragedies  
 d) Prior to the start of performances, a bull was sacrificed
26. Frederick Barbarossa, Holy Roman Emperor, died while on the Third Crusade in 1190 in what manner?  
 a) He was shot by an arrow and then developed gangrene in the wound  
 b) Thrown off his horse in a siege  
 c) Drowned in a river while trying to reach the Holy Land  
 d) Starved to death while being held ransom by Saladin
27. The conflict over lay investiture during the Middle Ages was a conflict over:  
 a) Monarchs naming bishops and abbots independently from the Pope  
 b) Manors hoarding food grown by serfs during the harvest season  
 c) An increase in the amount of heretical Christian sects in middle Germany  
 d) The Catholic Church's propensity to feed bishops first in times of famine
28. Basil II of the Byzantine Empire was nicknamed for his cruelty towards what ethnic group of Eastern Europe?  
 a) Bulgars                      b) Slavs                      c) Russians                      d) Moldovans
29. The second phase of the Thirty Years' War was named for what country whose King Christian IV intervened to aid the Bohemian revolt?  
 a) Sweden                      b) France                      c) Denmark                      d) Norway
30. What mythical knight of Charlemagne was romanticized in a namesake French "Chanson" for his heroic actions at the Battle of Ronceveaux Pass?  
 a) Iapetus  
 b) Ganelon  
 c) Blancandrin  
 d) Roland

31. What Archbishop of Canterbury was killed by knights of Henry II in Canterbury Cathedral in 1170?
- a) Thomas Becket
  - b) Thomas Cranmer
  - c) Thomas Arundel
  - d) Reginald Pole
32. The mysterious author of *Sir Gawain and the Green Knight*, *Patience*, and *Cleanness* was known as what kind of "Poet", which names another one of his poems?
- a) Rose
  - b) Chaucer
  - c) Love
  - d) Pearl
33. What English tragedian was mysteriously killed by Ingram Frizer in 1593 and wrote the plays *Doctor Faustus* and *The Jew of Malta*?
- a) William Shakespeare
  - b) Ben Jonson
  - c) Christopher Marlowe
  - d) Aphra Behn
34. What Swedish "Lion of the North" was killed at the Battle of Lutzen during the Thirty Years' War and was advised by Axel Oxenstierna?
- a) Christina
  - b) Gustavus Adolphus
  - c) Charles IX
  - d) Sigismund III
35. What intrepid young man joins the title group in Alexandre Dumas' *The Three Musketeers* and witnesses the death of his lover Constance?
- a) D'Artagnan
  - b) Athos
  - c) Aramis
  - d) The Viscomte of Bragelone
36. *L'Orfeo*, commonly recognized as the earliest surviving opera still performed, was written by what Italian composer of *The Coronation of Poppea*?
- a) Giovanni Palestrina
  - b) Claudio Monteverdi
  - c) Giovanni Gabrielle
  - d) Giacomo Puccini
37. What fighter for Scottish independence was defeated at the Battle of Falkirk in 1297 and was the subject of the 1995 film *Braveheart*?
- a) Robert the Bruce
  - b) William Wallace
  - c) King David I
  - d) James VI
38. Charles VI of France suffered from a delusion that he was made of what material, which made him extremely fearful of human contact?
- a) Paper
  - b) Rocks
  - c) Glass
  - d) Water

39. What author of the *Spiritual Exercises* was the founder of the Jesuit order after receiving divine revelation following injuries at the Battle of Pamplona?

- a) Francis of Assisi
- b) John Calvin
- c) Martin Luther
- d) Ignatius of Loyola

40. What military leader, also known as El Campeador, fought for Sancho II and Alfonso VI during the late 11<sup>th</sup>-century and is frequently mythologized in Spanish tradition?

- a) El Cid
- b) Don Quixote
- c) Pedro Paramo
- d) Federico Garcia Lorca

41. *The Peasant Wedding*, *The Blind Leading the Blind*, and *Hunters Returning in the Snow* are all paintings by what Netherlandish artist, famous for his peasant depictions?

- a) Hans Holbein the Younger
- b) Pieter Bruegel the Elder
- c) Jan Vermeer
- d) Rembrandt van Rijn

42. What Grand Prince of Moscow, also known as “the Great”, helped liberate the Golden Horde’s influence on the city and renovated the Kremlin?

- a) Feodor I
- b) Mikhail I
- c) Ivan III
- d) Ivan IV

43. In 1242, Alexander Nevsky commanded Novgorod to a victory on the frozen Lake Peipus against the Livonian Branch of what order, founded to protect Christians on pilgrimages to the Holy Land?

- a) Knights Templar
- b) Knights Hospitaller
- c) Order of the Dragon
- d) Teutonic Order

44. A 1302 battle between France and the Country of Flanders was named for spurs of what material, which were collected by the victorious Flemish soldiers?

- a) Silver
- b) Platinum
- c) Ivory
- d) Gold

45. The tax known as the gabelle was instituted in France in the Middle Ages over what commodity, which later provoked heavy antipathy during the French Revolution?

- a) Salt
- b) Bread
- c) Gold
- d) Water

46. The Revolt of the Ciompi took place in what Italian city in 1378, whose rulers included members of the Albizzi and Medici families?

- a) Milan
- b) Florence
- c) Rome
- d) Naples

47. The Nika riots against Justinian I in 532 were first provoked in an arena for what activity, whose groups in Constantinople included the Blues and the Greens?

- a) Jousting
- b) Chariot racing
- c) Arena football
- d) Gladiatorial fighting

48. In 1598, the Edict of Nantes helped to ensure

- a) that France and Spain would not unite.
- b) that Germans could choose their own religion.
- c) that French Catholics would not be persecuted.
- d) that French Protestants would not be persecuted.

49. Followers of John Calvin believed

- a) That every Christian believer was predestined for salvation
- b) That salvation comes by faith alone
- c) That society required a complete moral transformation
- d) That “the elect” were eternally damned

50. The *Malleus Maleficarum*

- a) for was considered the standard handbook for witches
- b) gave details on how to gain a confession from a heretic
- c) was used by the Church to prove witches did not really exist
- d) was used by Luther to justify his views of salvation by faith alone

51. The *Risorgimento* was the name of?:

- a) the emergence of a prosperous Europe from the ashes of WWI
- b) the name of the early secretive Italian nationalists
- c) the movement to unify Italy
- d) Napoleonic rule in Italy

52. Bismarck’s Kulturkampf represented an effort to

- a) undermine the influence of the socialists in Germany
- b) point out to Europeans the true nature of the so-called Yellow Peril
- c) strengthen anti-French feelings in Germany on the eve of the Franco-Prussian War
- d) weaken the influence of the Catholic Church in Germany

53. The Concert of Europe, established after 1814, was first interrupted by what war?

- a) the Crimean War
- b) War of German Unification
- c) the Franco-Prussian War
- d) American Civil War

54. During the era of the French Revolution, the Thermidorian Reaction

- a) terminated the Reign of Terror and led to the execution of Robespierre.
- b) initiated the Reign of Terror.
- c) resulted in the dissolution of the National Assembly.
- d) led to the execution of Marie Antoinette

55. The Ems Dispatch

- a) ordered the Light Brigade to make their disastrous charge at Balaklava
- b) triggered the Franco-Prussian War
- c) justified Bismarck's *Kulturkampf*
- d) ended the Seven Weeks' War

56. Which of the following would NOT be considered an Impressionist artist?

- a) Monet
- b) Manet
- c) Courbet
- d) Renoir

57. Napoleon's purpose in instituting the Continental System was to

- a) defeat England through economic war
- b) consolidate the separate states of Germany.
- c) unify Italy.
- d) punish Russia for his ill-fated invasion.

58. What event was NOT covered in the diary of Samuel Pepys, an important account of Restoration-era England?

- a) Great Fire of London
- b) Great Plague of London
- c) Second Anglo-Dutch War
- d) Coronation of Queen Elizabeth

59. Peter the Great's reforms did NOT include:

- a) dissolution of the Boyar дума
- b) a tax on beards
- c) the abolition of serfdom
- d) the Table of Ranks

60. What type of government was created in England by the Glorious Revolution?

- a) absolute monarchy
- b) limited monarchy
- c) republic
- d) democracy

61. At the end of the eighteenth century, Poland was partitioned by Prussia, Russia and

- a) Austria
- b) England
- c) France
- d) Sweden

62. The Scientific Revolution challenged Christianity because

- a) it undermined the literal interpretation of the Bible
- b) it disproved Jesus' divinity
- c) it disproved the existence of God
- d) it proved the Resurrection actually took place

63. Henry IV of France's remark "Paris is worth a Mass" is usually interpreted to mean that he

- a) was a particularly devout Catholic
- b) remained loyal to the Huguenots
- c) put political necessity above personal beliefs
- d) was insensitive in regard to religious issues



64. Louis XIV supported all of the following EXCEPT
- a) the building of Versailles
  - b) cooperation with the Estates General
  - c) art and culture
  - d) the policies of Richelieu
65. Which of the following English monarchs was executed?
- a) James I
  - b) Charles I
  - c) Charles II
  - d) James II
66. What year is called the “Year of Revolutions” for conflicts and uprisings in Italy, France, Germany, Switzerland, Poland, Hungary, and elsewhere?
- a) 1666
  - b) 1801
  - c) 1848
  - d) 1900
67. Emmeline Pankhurst was noted for her
- a) realistic novels depicting the life of poor workers
  - b) impressionist paintings
  - c) militant activity of women’s suffrage
  - d) contributions to the field of science and medicine
68. The Fronde happened early in the lengthy reign of what French king?
- a) Louis IX
  - b) Louis XI
  - c) Louis XIV
  - d) Louis XVI
69. Janissaries were elite soldiers, primarily from the Balkans, that were an important part of what empire?
- a) Ottoman Empire
  - b) Greek Empire
  - c) Holy Roman Empire
  - d) Austro-Hungarian Empire
70. Who wrote about life in early 19<sup>th</sup>-century England in works like *Sense and Sensibility* and *Mansfield Park*?
- a) Jane Austen
  - b) Charlotte Bronte
  - c) Mary Shelley
  - d) Margaret Mitchell
71. Henry Hunt organized an 1819 event that is now best remembered by what name, which ended in the death of 15 people?
- a) Peterloo
  - b) Hillsborough disaster
  - c) Lockerbie
  - d) Lollard uprising
72. The House of Vasa was the longtime ruling house of what country?
- a) Poland
  - b) Belgium
  - c) France
  - d) Sweden
73. In 1955, Halldor Laxness became the sole Nobel laureate from what country?
- a) Greenland
  - b) Norway
  - c) Finland
  - d) Iceland

74. In 1755, what happened to Lisbon?  
a) It was overtaken by Abbasid troops  
b) It was struck by a destructive earthquake  
c) It was destroyed by peasant riots  
d) Nothing. Absolutely nothing.
75. Polar explorer Roald Amundsen hails from what country?  
a) Poland                      b) Scotland                      c) Norway                      d) Finland
76. What eccentric monarch led Sweden for most of the Great Northern War?  
a) Gustavus Adolphus                      b) Boleslaw XIII                      c) Regina II                      d) Charles XII
77. The Falange was the party of what dictator?  
a) Francisco Franco  
b) Philippe Petain  
c) Benito Mussolini  
d) Vidkun Quisling
- 78) Stalin imposed the Holodomor famine on the people in what is now what present-day country?  
a) Ukraine                      b) Bulgaria                      c) Germany                      d) Genovia
79. World War I saw five battles fought near and named for what Belgian city?  
a) Amsterdam                      b) Antwerp                      c) Liege                      d) Ypres
80. In 1894, Alfred Dreyfus was found guilty of  
a) Passing secrets to the Germans  
b) Embezzling funds from the French Army  
c) Conducting unauthorized secret talks with Russia  
d) Lying about his Jewish faith
81. The union Solidarity played a key role in the political reform and the fall of Communism in  
a) Hungary                      b) Poland                      c) Romania                      d) Croatia
82. The leading advocate for the industrialization of Russia around the turn of the century was  
a) Gregory Plekhanov  
b) Ivan Turgenev  
c) Nicholas I  
d) Sergei Witte
83. Which of the following people was responsible for the sweeping urban design changes in Paris during the 19<sup>th</sup> century?  
a) Metro                      b) Eiffel                      c) Haussmann                      d) Triomphe

84. The 19<sup>th</sup>-Century term "White Man's Burden" reflects the idea that
- Europeans had a responsibility to improve the lives of their colonial peoples
  - Imperialism was opposed by most Europeans
  - Slavery was justified
  - Democracy was the best form of government for Asia and Africa
85. Admiral Horthy was the authoritarian leader of what nation during the 1930s?
- Romania
  - Greece
  - Hungary
  - Austria
86. Which of the following figures is most closely associated with the creation of the First International in 1864?
- Lenin
  - Marx
  - Disraeli
  - Witte
87. Louis Pasteur, Robert Koch and Joseph Lister were all associated with
- the bacterial theory of disease
  - the theory of evolution
  - the international socialist movement
  - the resurgence of anti-Semitism
88. Sigmund Freud believed that the way to solve the conflicts of his psychologically disturbed patients was to
- change their "id"
  - help them override the pleasure principle
  - trace repression back to its childhood origins
  - destroy their superego
89. Rebels headquartered out of Dublin's General Post Office unsuccessfully rebelled against Great Britain in a "Rising" named for what day?
- Christmas
  - Good Friday
  - July 4
  - Easter
90. The British won a major propaganda victory at the start of the First World War because of
- the Zimmerman telegram.
  - German atrocities in Belgium.
  - the destruction by the Germans of major Parisian landmarks.
  - the Battle of the Marne.
91. The biggest flaw with the French Maginot Line was
- its cost made it impossible to build
  - not enough men to work the system
  - lack of public support
  - the system did not completely defend France from an invasion

92. Through the Lateran Accords of 1929, Mussolini's Italy made peace with  
a) Austria      b) Germany      c) France      d) The Vatican
93. Konrad Adenauer was the first post-War Chancellor of what country?  
a) West Germany      b) East Germany      c) Austria      d) Belgium
94. Many consider what July-August 1943 battle to be the largest tank battle in history?  
a) Kursk      b) El Alamein      c) Guadalcanal      d) Stalingrad
95. Which of the following was not a Nazi concentration camp?  
a) Dachau      b) Bergen-Belsen      c) Austerlitz      d) Theresienstadt
96. The Evian Accords ended the conflict between which two countries?  
a) France and Spain  
b) Austria and Germany  
c) Italy and Ethiopia  
d) France and Algeria
97. Jan Palach protested the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia by doing what in Prague?  
a) Trying to kill Sergei Andropov  
b) Staging a sit-in at a popular restaurant  
c) Setting himself on fire  
d) Burned down a bridge to protect the city
98. Glasnost and perestroika are most associated with  
a) The aggressive military policies of Adolf Hitler  
b) The liberalization of the Soviet Union  
c) The classical dance of Poland  
d) The reunification of Germany
99. On July 7, 2005, terrorist attacks rocked the public transit system of what city?  
a) London      b) Paris      c) Madrid      d) Berlin
100. Greece recently elected the left-wing Syriza Party into the majority, led by what man, the current Greek prime minister?  
a) George Stephanopoulos  
b) Prokopis Pavlopoulos  
c) Fernandi Grexit  
d) Alexis Tsipras