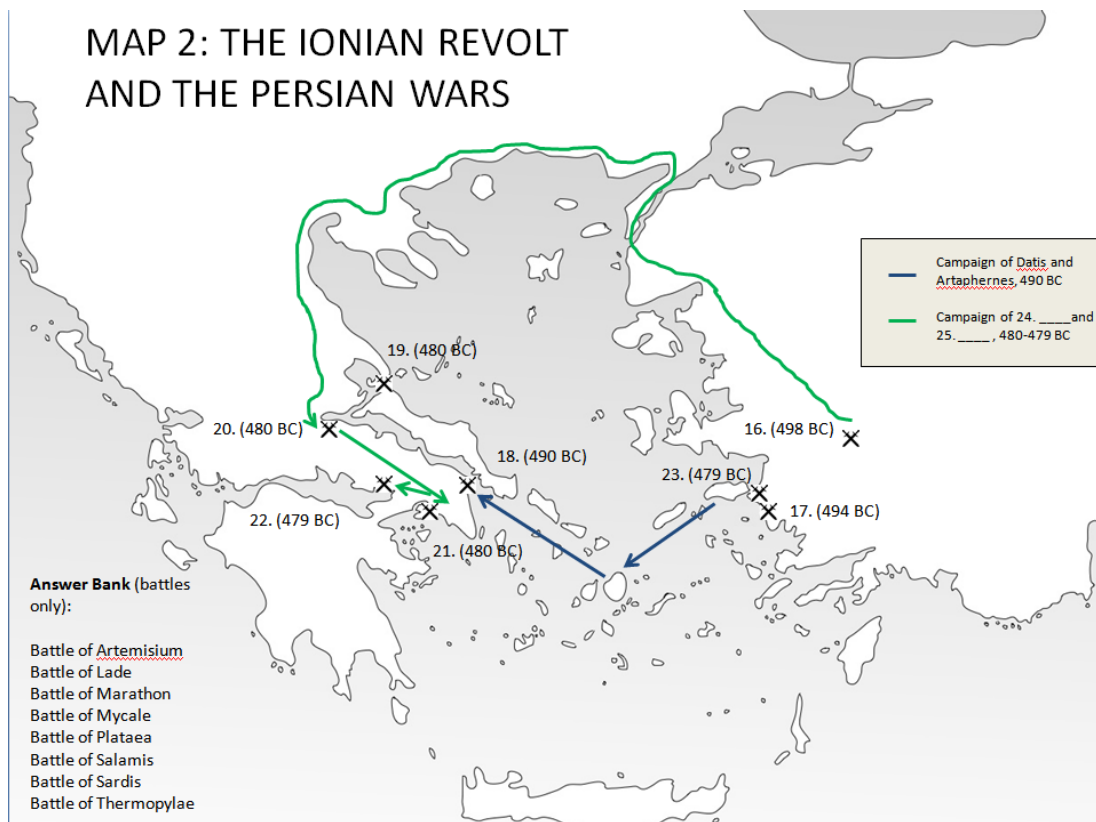


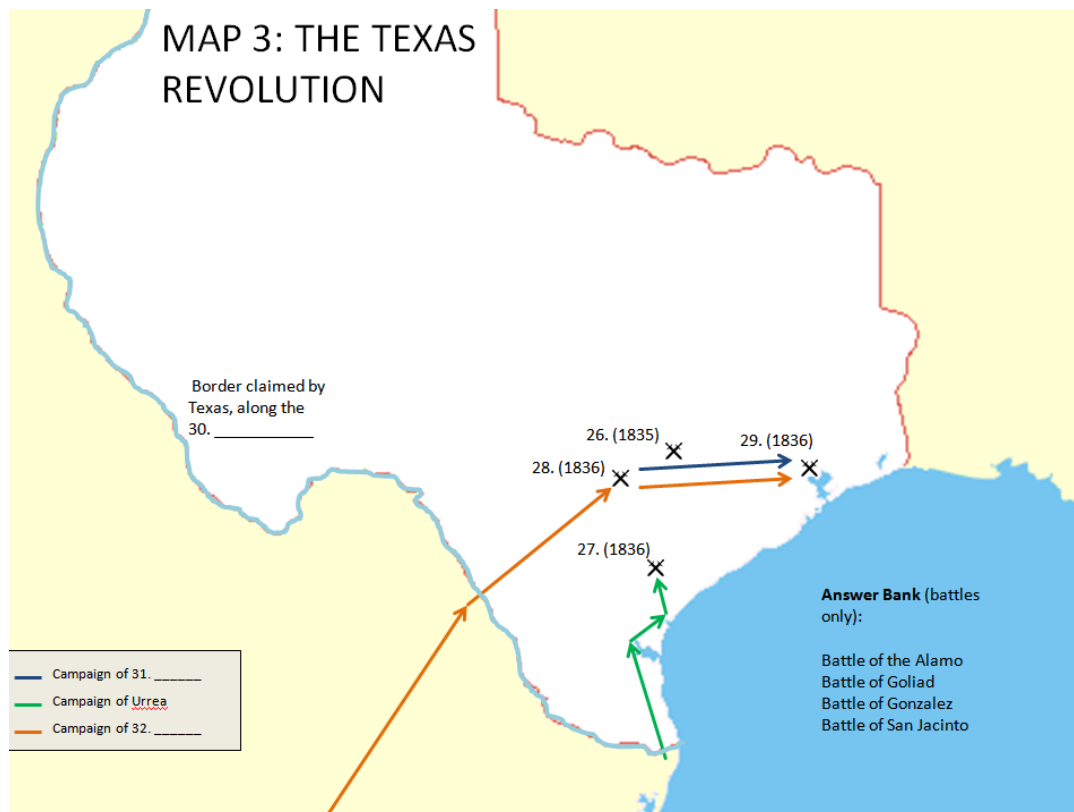
# HEXATHALON: MAP QUIZ International History Olympiad 2015 Junior Varsity

## MAP 1: THE NAPOLEONIC WARS



## MAP 2: THE IONIAN REVOLT AND THE PERSIAN WARS





HEXATHALON: MAP QUIZ  
International History Olympiad 2015  
Junior Varsity

ANSWER KEY

- |                               |                                 |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Battle of Trafalgar        | 21. Battle of Salamis           |
| 2. Battle of Corunna          | 22. Battle of Plataea           |
| 3. Battle of Vitoria          | 23. Battle of Mycale            |
| 4. Battle of Waterloo         | 24. Xerxes I/Mardonius          |
| 5. Battle of Toulon           | 25. Xerxes I/Mardonius          |
| 6. Battle of Marengo          | 26. Battle of Gonzales          |
| 7. Battle of Ulm              | 27. Battle of Goliad            |
| 8. Battle of Rivoli           | 28. Battle of the Alamo         |
| 9. Battle of Jena-Auerstadt   | 29. Battle of San Jacinto       |
| 10. Battle of Copenhagen      | 30. Washington-on-the-Brazos    |
| 11. Battle of Leipzig         | 31. Sam Houston                 |
| 12. Battle of Wagram          | 32. Antonio López de Santa Anna |
| 13. Battle of Austerlitz      | 33. Battle of Chacabuco         |
| 14. Battle of Eylau/Friedland | 34. Battle of Boyacá            |
| 15. Battle of Borodino        | 35. Battle of Carabobo          |
| 16. Battle of Sardis          | 36. Battle of Ayacucho          |
| 17. Battle of Lade            | 37. Simón de Bolívar            |
| 18. Battle of Marathon        | 38. José de San Martín          |
| 19. Battle of Artemisium      | 39. Antonio José de Sucre       |
| 20. Battle of Thermopylae     | 40. Gran Colombia               |

HEXATHALON: FILL IN THE BLANK QUIZ  
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With his victory at the Battle of Mühlberg, 1. Charles V decisively defeated the  
2. Schmalkadic League, although he would later be forced to recognize the rights of  
3. Protestant princes in the 4. Peace of Augsburg.

Hungary long served as the bastion of Europe against eastern forces. King Bela IV  
was crushed by the 5. Mongols commanded by Subotai at the Battle of Mohi, and  
6. Janos Hunyadi led multiple crusades against the 7. Ottomans, although losing at  
Varna and Kosovo. Hungary was finally defeated when Louis II was defeated by  
8. Sulieman the Magnificent at Mohács.

The 9. Solomonic dynasty claimed direct descent from the Queen of Sheba and  
the rulers of the Kingdom of 10. Axum, which converted to 11. Christianity in the  
4<sup>th</sup> century CE. The dynasty would rule over 12. Ethiopia until 1974, when its last ruler,  
Haile Selassie I, was deposed.

Charles VIII's invasion of Italy expelled the 13. Medici from Florence, resulting  
in the rise of 14. Girolamo Savonarola, who was later burned at the stake after rivaling  
Pope 15. Alexander VI. In response to the invading artillery train, Italian engineers  
developed the 16. star fort/trace italienne, which was more resistant to cannon fire.

The phrase "the strong do what they can, the weak bear what they must," comes from  
the Melian Dialogue, in which 17. Athens attempts to coerce the Melos to join the  
18. Delian League, originally formed to fight Persia. It was recorded by  
19. Thucydides in his history of the 20. Peloponnesian Wars.

The secession of 21. Katanga from Congo was declared by 22. Moise  
Tshombe, who would later serve as prime minister under president Joseph Kasa-Vubu.  
Political deadlock between the two men was the pretext for a coup d'état by 23. Mobutu  
Sese Seko, who ruled Congo for the next 30 years, renaming it 24. Zaire.

The Mexican Revolution began with the proclamation of the Plan of San Luis Potosi by 25. Francisco Madero, who had been imprisoned by 26. Porfirio Diaz. He would be killed in the Ten Tragic Days by 27. Victoriano Huerta, who would later be ousted by a coalition including Emiliano Zapata and 28. Pancho Villa, who was famously chased by General Pershing.

Merging England and Scotland was achieved with the Acts of 29. Union, which were passed by the national parliaments, creating the United Kingdom during the reign of 30. Anne, who was the last 31. Stuart monarch. The Cross of St. George and Cross of St. Andrew were then brought together in the 32. Union Jack.

The Treaty of 33. Kanagawa was forced upon Japan in a show of force by Commodore 34. Matthew Perry. Prior to the treaty, the 35. Tokugawa Shogunate followed an isolationist policy, where trade with westerners was restricted to the city of 36. Nagasaki.

37. Versailles was meant to eclipse Vaux-le-Vicomte, built by finance minister Nicolas Fouquet. It was also intended to serve as the residence of 38. Louis XIV instead of the Tuileries palace in 39. Paris, although 40. Louis XVI would later be forced back to the Tuileries on the eve of the French Revolution.

HEXATHALON: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUIZ  
International History Olympiad 2015  
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1. Which of the following is not a female personification of a country?
  - a. Columbia
  - b. Marianne
  - c. Hildegard
  - d. Britannia
2. The Romance of the Three Kingdoms begins with what uprising that began the collapse of the Han Dynasty?
  - a. Red Eyebrow Rebellion
  - b. Red Turban Rebellion
  - c. Yellow Turban Rebellion
  - d. White Lotus Rebellion
3. Subhas Chandra Bose led a Japanese-backed movement for independence in what former British colony?
  - a. India
  - b. Burma
  - c. Singapore
  - d. British Malaya
4. Which of the following was not a reaction against the Parisian revolutionary government?
  - a. Le Chouannerie
  - b. La Vendée
  - c. The Federalist Revolts
  - d. La Harelle
5. The Auld Alliance was between what two countries?
  - a. Scotland and France
  - b. Scotland and Ireland
  - c. England and Portugal
  - d. England and Prussia
6. Forever damned by Dante, Bocca degli Abati betrayed Guelph forces at the Battle of Montaperti, a defeat for what city by their archrivals Siena?
  - a. Florence
  - b. Milan
  - c. Arezzo
  - d. Venice
7. The Treaties of Lausanne and Sèvres helped to establish what modern-day country after the collapse of the Ottoman Empire?
  - a. Greece
  - b. Bulgaria
  - c. Turkey
  - d. Iraq

8. "My numerous troops marched peacefully through Babylon. I did not allow any troublemaker to stir in the whole land of Sumer and Akkad. The city of Babylon and all its cult centers I retained in well being. The inhabitants of Babylon...their servitude I relieved."

The above text comes from the Cylinder of what person, who was known for his tolerance of subject minorities?

- a. **Cyrus the Great**
  - b. Sargon I
  - c. Hammurabi
  - d. Nebuchadnezzar II
9. The Dirty War and the actions of DINA were involved in what South American program of state terrorism, characterized by large numbers of *desaparecidos*?
- a. Operation Eagle Claw
  - b. Operation Urgent Fury
  - c. **Operation Condor**
  - d. Operation Uphold Democracy
10. Which of the following was not part of the Kalmar Union?
- a. Denmark
  - b. Norway
  - c. Sweden
  - d. **Finland**
11. The Battle of Camarón, which saw 60 soldiers fight to the last man against a Mexican army, is one of the proudest engagements of what military unit?
- a. American Expeditionary Force
  - b. **French Foreign Legion**
  - c. US 10<sup>th</sup> Cavalry (buffalo soldiers)
  - d. Royal Marines
12. What period was characterized by the appearance of multiple False Dmitris, beginning with the death of Ivan IV's son Fyodor and ending with the accession of Mikhael Romanov?
- a. **Time of Troubles**
  - b. The Deluge
  - c. The Interregnum
  - d. The Black Period
13. The battles of Bannockburn and the Golden Spurs are significant because they saw the defeat of mounted knights by what type of soldier?
- a. Archers
  - b. Musketeers
  - c. **Pikemen**
  - d. Light cavalry

14. The Yellow Fleet got its name from the sand it accumulated while being trapped in what body of water during a namesake crisis?
- a. Strait of Gibraltar
  - b. Suez Canal**
  - c. Persian Gulf
  - d. Sea of Marmara
15. The Red River Rebellion was led by what Métis leader?
- a. Louis Riel**
  - b. John Macdonald
  - c. Steven Powley
  - d. Thomas Scott
16. The landed aristocracy of East Prussia were called what name?
- a. Junkers**
  - b. Szlachta
  - c. Boyars
  - d. Nobili
17. The first Red Scare involved the namesake raids of what US Attorney General?
- a. J. Edgar Hoover
  - b. Alexander Palmer**
  - c. Harry Daugherty
  - d. Joseph McCarthy
18. The closing of the National Workshops sparked the June Days, an episode in what larger revolution?
- a. French Revolution (of 1789)
  - b. July Revolution
  - c. Revolution of 1832
  - d. Revolution of 1848**
19. Italy's only major Gothic cathedral is located in what north Italian city, once ruled by the Visconti and Sforza?
- a. Venice
  - b. Mantua
  - c. Milan**
  - d. Cremona
20. "We have already seen that all power comes from God...Princes serve therefore as ministers of God and as his lieutenants on earth. It is through them that he exercises his rule."

The above excerpt from a text by Jacques-Bénigne Bossuet is a rationale for what concept?

- a. Papal infallibility
- b. Divine right of kings**
- c. Absolutism
- d. Investiture



21. What people are thought to have contributed to the Late Bronze Age Collapse?
- a. Hyksos
  - b. Hittites
  - c. Mittani
  - d. Sea Peoples
22. The liberum veto was a power wielded by nobles in what Polish body, oftentimes leading to political deadlock with the king?
- a. Duma
  - b. Sejm
  - c. Althing
  - d. Bundesrat
23. The 1756 Diplomatic Revolution, which saw historical enemies France and Austria enter into an alliance, was the work of whose foreign minister Wenzel von Kaunitz?
- a. Franz Joseph I
  - b. Maria Theresa
  - c. Joseph II
  - d. Ferdinand II
24. Trajan's Column depicts his successful campaign into what later Roman province?
- a. Hispania
  - b. Dacia
  - c. Britannia
  - d. Illyricum
25. The Republic of Serbian Krajina was established as a breakaway state during the independence war of what country, which saw the sieges of Vukovar and Dubrovnik?
- a. Slovenia
  - b. Croatia
  - c. Bosnia and Herzegovina
  - d. Kosovo
26. The Ostend Manifesto declared American interest in acquiring, either by purchase or by force, what Spanish possession?
- a. Florida
  - b. Cuba
  - c. The Philippines
  - d. Puerto Rico
27. "We regard the agreement signed last night...as symbolic of the desire of our two peoples never to go to war with one another again...My good friends, for the second time in our history, a British Prime Minister has returned from Germany bringing peace with honor. I believe it is peace in our time."

The agreement described in the above excerpt demonstrates what diplomatic policy?

- a. Containment
- b. Capitulation
- c. Appeasement
- d. Isolationism

28. The Duke of Alba employed the Councils of Blood and sacked Antwerp in putting down the revolt of what country?
- a. Spain
  - b. Belgium
  - c. The Netherlands
  - d. Portugal
29. Which of the following was not conquered by the Normans?
- a. Antioch
  - b. Sicily
  - c. England
  - d. Aquitaine
30. Tanganyika was formerly a colony of what imperial power?
- a. Belgium
  - b. Italy
  - c. Germany
  - d. Britain
31. The first Act of Supremacy established who as head of the Anglican Church?
- a. Henry VII
  - b. Henry VIII
  - c. Mary I
  - d. Elizabeth I
32. Largely established by Caliph al-Mamun, what center of scholarship was so thoroughly destroyed by Mongols that the Euphrates was said to run black from ink?
- a. The Library at Alexandria
  - b. The House of Wisdom
  - c. The Imperial Library of Constantinople
  - d. The School of Edessa
33. Pan Tadeusz, written by Adam Mickiewicz, is the national epic of and set during the partition of what country?
- a. Lithuania
  - b. Poland
  - c. Belarus
  - d. Ukraine
34. The Evian Accords ended what brutal conflict, resulting in the expulsion of the *pieds-noirs*?
- a. Algerian War of Independence
  - b. Vietnamese War of Independence
  - c. The Pastry War
  - d. The French conquest of Madagascar

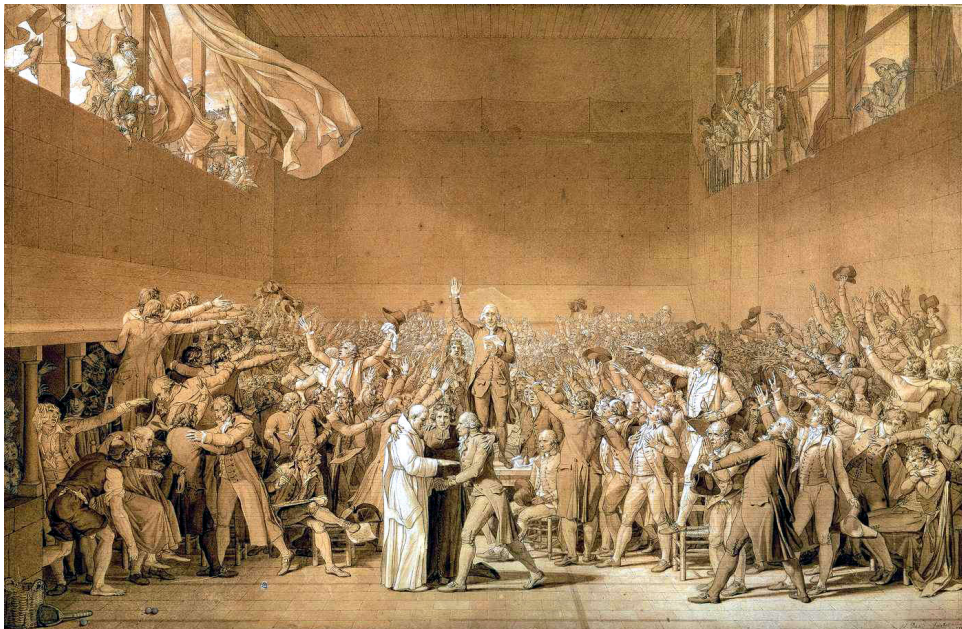
35. Which of the following cities is not attributed to the Indus Valley civilization?
- a. Mohenjo-daro
  - b. Harrapa
  - c. Mehrgahr
  - d. Lothal
36. The purpose of Napoléon's Egyptian campaign was to:
- a. Establish an eastern base from which to challenge British naval power in the Mediterranean
  - b. March from Egypt to attack British India
  - c. Beat the British to colonizing Egypt
  - d. Launch a preemptive attack on the Ottoman Empire, a potential British ally
37. The Convention of Gastein partitioned between Prussia and Austria Schleswig-Holstein, which had a German majority but was held by what country?
- a. Poland
  - b. The Netherlands
  - c. Czechoslovakia
  - d. Denmark
38. What leader was ransomed for a room of gold after the Battle of Cajamarca, but then killed by Pizzaro anyway?
- a. Huascar
  - b. Atahualpa
  - c. Huayna Capac
  - d. Moctezuma
39. The Calimala, Lana, and Cambio were examples of what type of powerful economic group found in Florence?
- a. Banks
  - b. Guilds
  - c. *Scuole* (confraternities)
  - d. Markets
40. Which of the following was not a driving factor behind Japanese imperialism before and during WWII?
- a. The lack of natural resources in the home islands
  - b. Concern over American imperialism in the Pacific
  - c. Increasing national security and prestige
  - d. Belief in the natural superiority of the Emperor and the Japanese people

HEXATHALON: VISUAL QUIZ  
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Part 1: Art



1. Title: *Guernica*
2. Painter: *Pablo Picasso*
3. Style of art: *Cubism*
4. The painting depicts a bombing raid by the \_\_\_ *Condor* \_\_\_ Legion.



5. Title: *Tennis Court Oath*
6. Painter: *Jacques-Louis David*
7. The event depicted occurred at the convention of the \_\_\_ *Estates-General* \_\_\_.
8. The event depicted resulted in the formation of the \_\_\_ *National Assembly* \_\_\_.





9. Battle depicted: *Battle of Lepanto*
10. Victorious commander: *Don Juan of Austria*
11. The contingent from *Genoa* was led by Gianandrea Doria.
12. The large warships circled above typically had a large forecastle, mounted a large number of cannon, and were called *galleasses*.



13. Material: *Terracotta*
14. Location (city or province):  
*Xi'an, Shaanxi Province*
15. Commissioned by:  
*Qin Shi Huang*
16. Function:  
*To protect and to serve the emperor in the afterlife*

## Part 2: Photography



17. Location: *Kent State University, Ohio*

18. The incident depicted was originally a response to the invasion of *Cambodia*.



19. Name: *Thich Quang Duc*

20. The person depicted was protesting the religious intolerance of *Ngo Dinh Diem*.





21. Name: *Thomas Edward Lawrence*  
22. The man depicted was given free rein in his actions by General *Allenby*, who would later win the Battle of Meggido.



23. Location (beach): *Omaha*  
24. The assaulting unit depicted above was the US *1st* Infantry Division, also known as the Big Red *One* (same answer).

### Part 3: Landmarks



- 25. Name: *Castel Sant'Angelo*
- 26. Mausoleum of: *Hadrian*
- 27. Connected by the Passetto di Borgo to: *St. Peter's Basilica (accept the Vatican)*
- 28. Used as a papal fortress during the Sack of Rome perpetrated by the forces of *Charles V*.



- 29. Erected by: *Aśoka*
- 30. The builder was a member of what dynasty: *Mauryan*
- 31. A similar pillar at Allahabad has later inscriptions praising *Samudragupta*.
- 32. The most famous lion capital contains the *wheel* of dharma, which later features on the Indian flag.





- 33. Name: *The Winter Palace*
- 34. First version originally built by: *Peter I the Great*
- 35. Part of a larger complex called the *Hermitage*
- 36. Art collection of the complex largely collected by: *Catherine II the Great*



- 37. Name: *Temples of Abu Simbel*
- 38. Built by: *Ramesses II*
- 39. Was built to commemorate the builder's victory at the Battle of *Kadesh*.
- 40. Relocated following the building of the *Aswan High Dam*.

HEXATHALON: AUDIO QUIZ  
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**Clip 1:**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VbxgYlcNx8>

Start to 0:20, 11:51 to 12:17, 13:59 to 14:20

1. Name of work: *1812 Overture*
2. Features which national anthems (give the name, not the country):  
*God Save the Tsar, La Marseillaise*
3. The piece begins with the hymn “O Lord Save thy People,” a plaintive chant in what religion?  
*Eastern Orthodox*
4. Includes what unorthodox instruments?  
*Cannons*
5. The church bells in the work celebrate what victory over the invading Grand Armée?  
*Battle of Borodino*

**Clip 2:**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dDTBnsqxZ3k>

Start to 0:56

6. Aired by whose campaign?  
*Lyndon Baines Johnson*
7. Attacked whose aggressive foreign policy?  
*Barry Goldwater*
8. In particular, concerned the conduct of what conflict?  
*Vietnam War*
9. Election year: *1964*
10. The line “we must love each other or die” comes from what W. H. Auden poem reflecting on the beginning of WWII?  
*September 1, 1939*

**Clip 3:**

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1wUcw8Ufx\\_Y](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1wUcw8Ufx_Y)

0:11 to the end

11. Speaker: *Jawaharlal Nehru*
12. Name of the speech: *Tryst with Destiny*
13. Speech given for what occasion?  
*Indian independence*
14. The same speaker gave what other speech in response to the assassination of Gandhi?  
*The Light has Gone Out of our Lives*
15. The speaker later attempted to negotiate with Muhammad Ali Jinnah, leading to the formation of what country?  
*Pakistan*

**Clip 4:**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F54rqDh2mWA>

Start to 0:51

16. The tragic event being described here involved an aircraft named for which German military leader and politician?

*Paul von Hindenburg*

17. The event occurred in which US state?

*New Jersey*

18. Another event that was broadcast on the radio and also was said to take place in that state was a fictitious Martian invasion. However that was just a radio dramatization of which work by HG Wells?

*War of the Worlds*

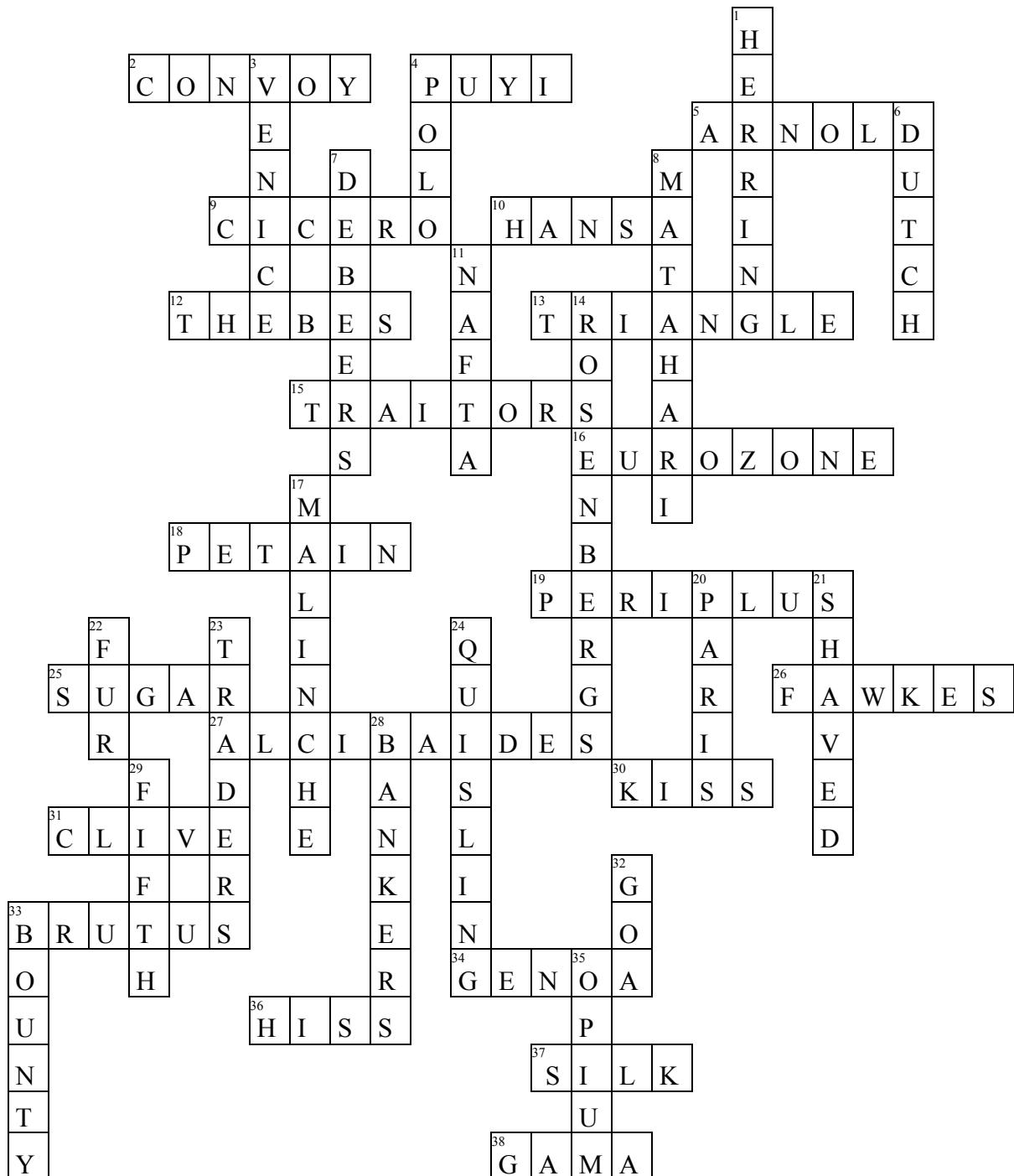
19. Which British rock band who wrote the song Stairway to Heaven has a name inspired by the type of aircraft involved in this incident?

*Led Zepplin*

20. Within two, what year did this incident occur in?

*1937*

HEXATHALON: CROSSWORD  
International History Olympiad  
Junior Varsity



**Across**

- 2. Battle of the Atlantic unit
- 4. Manchukuo emperor
- 5. West Point seller
- 9. Exposed Catiline
- 10. Maintained kontors

**Down**

- 1. Skane market good
- 3. La Serenissima
- 4. Visited Kublai Khan
- 6. Batavia settlers
- 7. Rhodes' diamonds

- 12. Large medizing city
- 13. Atlantic exchange shape
- 15. One of the themes of this crossword
- 16. Maastricht financial creation
- 18. Vichy president
- 19. \_\_\_\_ of the Erythrean Sea
- 25. Caribbean "white gold"
- 26. Gunpowder plot leader
- 27. Argued for the Sicilian Expedition
- 30. Judas identification
- 31. Mir Jafar won him Plassey
- 33. Et tu?
- 34. Lost Caffa, got plague
- 36. Pumpkin Papers target
- 37. Asian road
- 38. Sailed around Africa to India

- 8. Dutch exotic dancer
- 11. "Giant sucking sound"
- 14. Atomic espionage couple
- 17. Cortez mistress
- 20. Surrendered by Marmont at Montmartre
- 21. *Collaboratrice* hair
- 22. Beaver, ermine, otter
- 23. One of the themes of this crossword
- 24. Collaborator, in Norwegian
- 28. Fugger, Peruzzi, Rothschild
- 29. City opening column
- 32. Last of Portuguese India
- 33. Bligh's ship
- 35. Destroyed by Lin Zexu