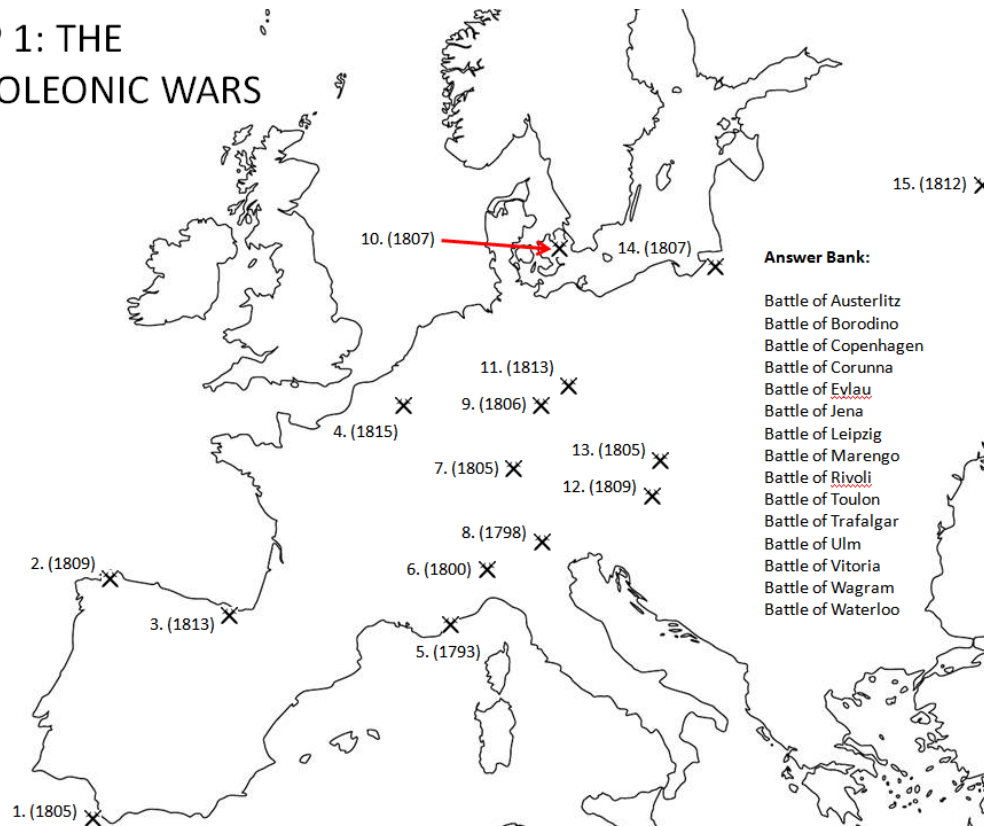


HEXATHALON: MAP QUIZ International History Olympiad 2015 Varsity

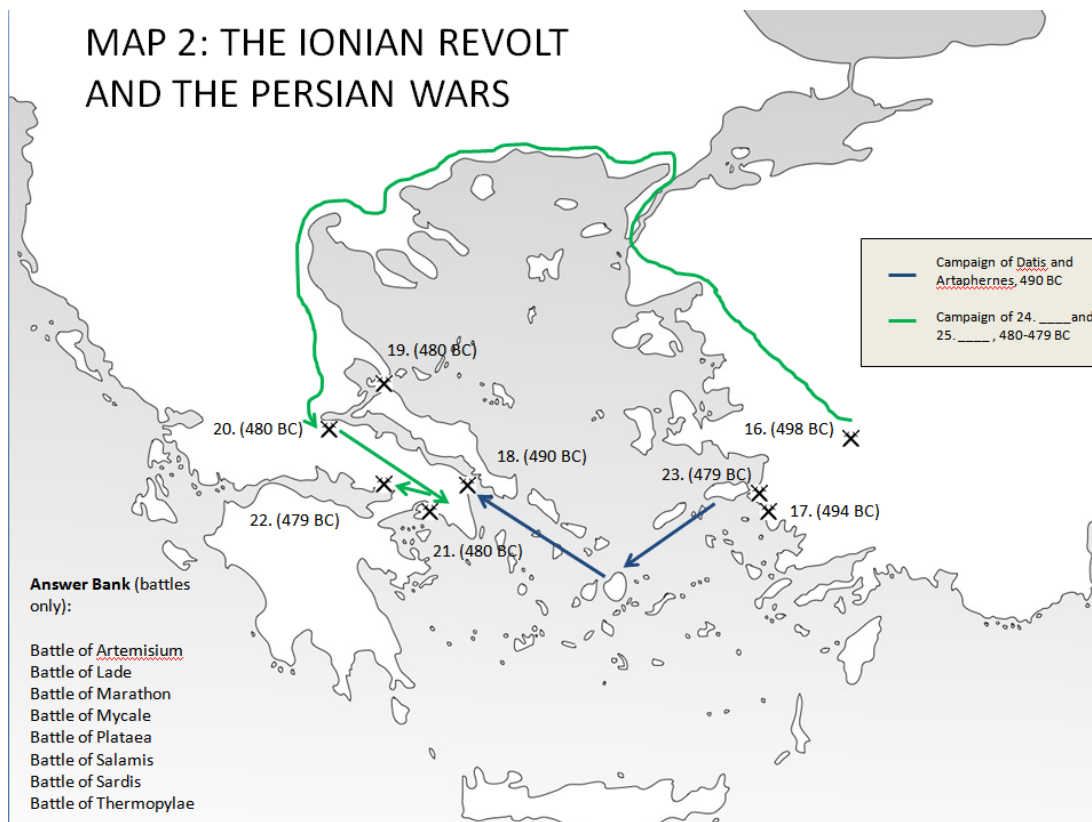
MAP 1: THE NAPOLEONIC WARS



Answer Bank:

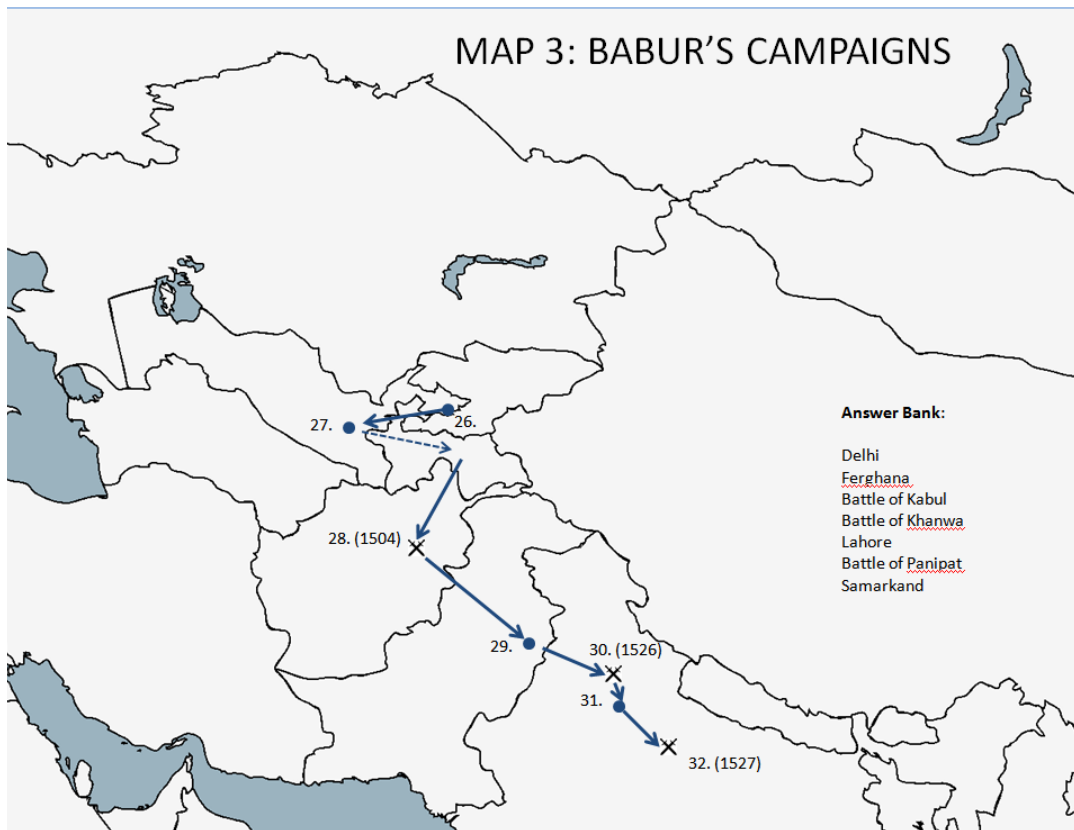
Battle of Austerlitz
 Battle of Borodino
 Battle of Copenhagen
 Battle of Corunna
 Battle of Eylau
 Battle of Jena
 Battle of Leipzig
 Battle of Marengo
 Battle of Rivoli
 Battle of Toulon
 Battle of Trafalgar
 Battle of Ulm
 Battle of Vitoria
 Battle of Wagram
 Battle of Waterloo

MAP 2: THE IONIAN REVOLT AND THE PERSIAN WARS



Answer Bank (battles only):

Battle of Artemisium
 Battle of Lade
 Battle of Marathon
 Battle of Mycale
 Battle of Plataea
 Battle of Salamis
 Battle of Sardis
 Battle of Thermopylae



HEXATHALON: MAP QUIZ
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- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 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. Ferghana |
| 7. Battle of Ulm | 27. Samarkand |
| 8. Battle of Rivoli | 28. Battle of Kabul |
| 9. Battle of Jena-Auerstadt | 29. Lahore |
| 10. Battle of Copenhagen | 30. Battle of Panipat |
| 11. Battle of Leipzig | 31. Delhi |
| 12. Battle of Wagram | 32. Battle of Khanwa |
| 13. Battle of Austerlitz | 33. Battle of Chacabuco |
| 14. Battle of Eylau | 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 Ottomans, although losing at Varna
and 7. Kosovo. Hungary was finally defeated when Louis II was defeated by Sulieman at
8. Mohacs, leaving Hungary under Ottoman rule.

The 9. Solomonid 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
4th century CE. The dynasty would rule over Ethiopia until 1974, when its last ruler, 12.
Haile Selassie I, was deposed.

13. Charles VIII's invasion of Italy expelled the Medici from Florence, resulting
in the rise of 14. Girolamo Savonarola, who was later burned at the stake after rivaling
Pope 15. Alexander VIII. 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 17. Melian Dialogue, in which Athens attempts to coerce the namesake city to join
the 18. Delian League, but ends up burning it to the ground. It was recorded by
19. Thucydides in his history of the 20. Peloponnesian War.

The secession of 21. Katanga from Congo was declared by 22. Moise Tshombe,
who would later serve as prime minister under president 23. Joseph Kasa-Vubu. Political
deadlock between the two men was the pretext for a coup d'état by 24. Mobutu Sese
Seko, who ruled Congo for the next 30 years, renaming it 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 by Commodore Perry in an example of 34. gunboat diplomacy. 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 39. Tuileries palace in Paris. His decision to move out of Paris was likely influenced by the fighting in Paris during the 40. Fronde, when he was still in his minority.

HEXATHALON: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUIZ
International History Olympiad 2015
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1. Which of the following is different from the others?
 - 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 in what defeat for a numerically superior Florentine army by their Siennese rivals?
 - a. Battle of Anghari
 - b. Battle of Montaperti
 - c. Battle of San Romagna
 - d. Battle of Fornovo
7. The Treaties of Lausanne and Sèvres helped to establish what modern-day country?
 - 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 10th 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?
- 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. Which of the following was not a cause for the June Days, part of the French revolution of 1848?
- a. The influx of unskilled workers from the countryside into Paris
 - b. The election of a conservative majority to the National Assembly
 - c. The lack of universal male suffrage
 - d. The closing of the National Workshops
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 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, tasked with crushing the Dutch revolt, was known for his brutal tactics, including what tribunals that gratuitously handed out death sentences?
- a. Councils of Blood
 - b. Bloody Assizes
 - c. Bloody Tribunals
 - d. Reign of Terror
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 Act of Supremacy was opposed by what author of *Utopia*, who later was executed under the Treason Act?
- a. Thomas Beckett
 - b. Thomas Cantilupe
 - c. Cardinal Wolsey
 - d. Thomas More
32. Largely established by Caliph al-Mamun, what center of scholarship was later so thoroughly destroyed 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

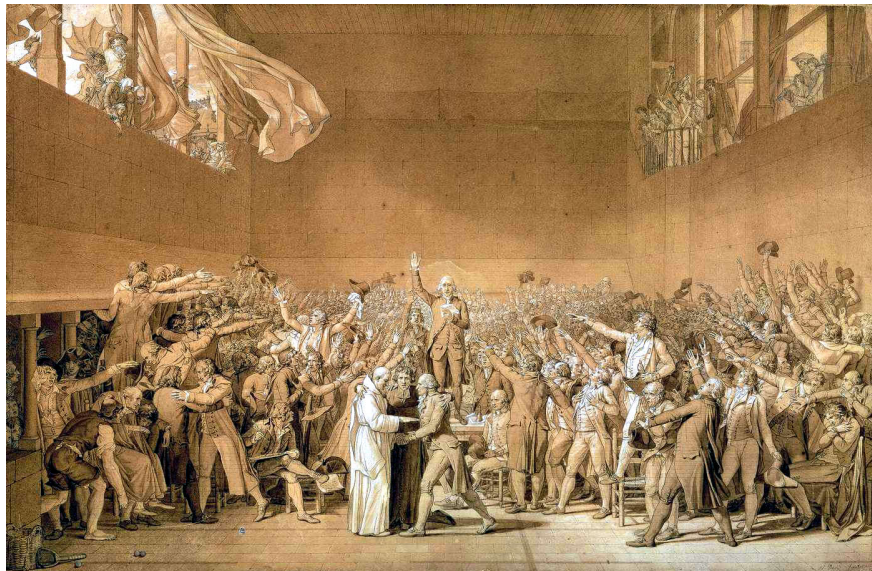
35. Which of the following cities is not attributed to the Indus Valley civilization?
- a. Mohenjo-daro
 - b. Harrapa
 - c. Mehrgahr
 - d. Lothal
36. The purpose of Napoléon's Egyptian campaign was to:
- a. Establish an eastern base from which to challenge British naval power in the Mediterranean
 - 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 assigned to Prussia what province, then held by Denmark but containing a German majority, which led to two namesake wars?
- a. Schleswig
 - b. Holstein
 - c. Mecklenberg
 - d. Pomerania
38. What leader was ransomed for a room of gold after the Battle of Cajamarca, but then killed anyway?
- a. Huascar
 - b. Atahualpa
 - c. Huayna Capac
 - d. Moctezuma
39. The Calimala, Lana, and Cambio were examples of what type of 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
International History Olympiad 2015
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Part 1: Art



1. Event depicted/title: *The Execution of Emperor Maximilian*
2. Heavily influenced by what other history painting: *Third of May, 1808*
3. The above event occurred following a defeat at the Battle of *Puebla*.
4. The sergeant with the red cap is supposed to represent *Napoleon III*, whose foreign policy led to the depicted event.



5. Event depicted/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. Contains 7 major edicts
- 31. A similar pillar at Allahabad has later inscriptions praising *Samudragupta*.
- 32. The most famous lion capital was found with a similar pillar at *Sarnath*, site of a famous first sermon.



- 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: *Great Zimbabwe*
- 38. Built by (culture): *Gokomere*
- 39. Named by the *Shona* people, who are currently the majority in the country that contains the depicted site
- 40. Most important artifacts found there, which later feature on the national flag of the country that contains the depicted site: *carved soapstone birds*

HEXATHALON: AUDIO QUIZ
International History Olympiad 2015
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Clip 1

1. Who is the speaker in this clip ?

Niel Armstrong

2. In what year was he speaking?

1969

- 3 & 4. Who were the other two men on the mission?

Buzz Aldrin and Michael Collins

Clip 2

5. Which Italian man, who died in 2007, is singing here?

Lucio Pavarotti

6. What was his voice range?

Tenor

7. Name one of the other two Spanish men with that vocal range with whom this man often sang together.

Placido Domingo/Jose Carreras

- 8 & 9. Name the opera and composer of this aria.

Turandot (the aria is Nessun Dorma), Puccini

Clip 3

10. This interview is with which man who died earlier this year?

Lee Kuan Yew

11. He was a leader of what country?

Singapore

12. The interviewer, Fareed Zakaria, made this interview for what TV channel founded by Ted Turner?

Cable News Network (CNN)

Clip 4

13. What is the name of this song?

Sunday Bloody Sunday

14. Who is the singer?

Bono (accept Paul Hewson)

15. He is the lead singer of what successful, politically active rock band?

U2

16. This song is about an incident that took place in what city?

Londonderry

17. Another incident with the same name took place in 1905 in which city?

St. Petersburg

Clip 5

18. Who is the speaker?

Hirohito

19. Within 5 days, what is the date of this speech?

August 15th, 1945

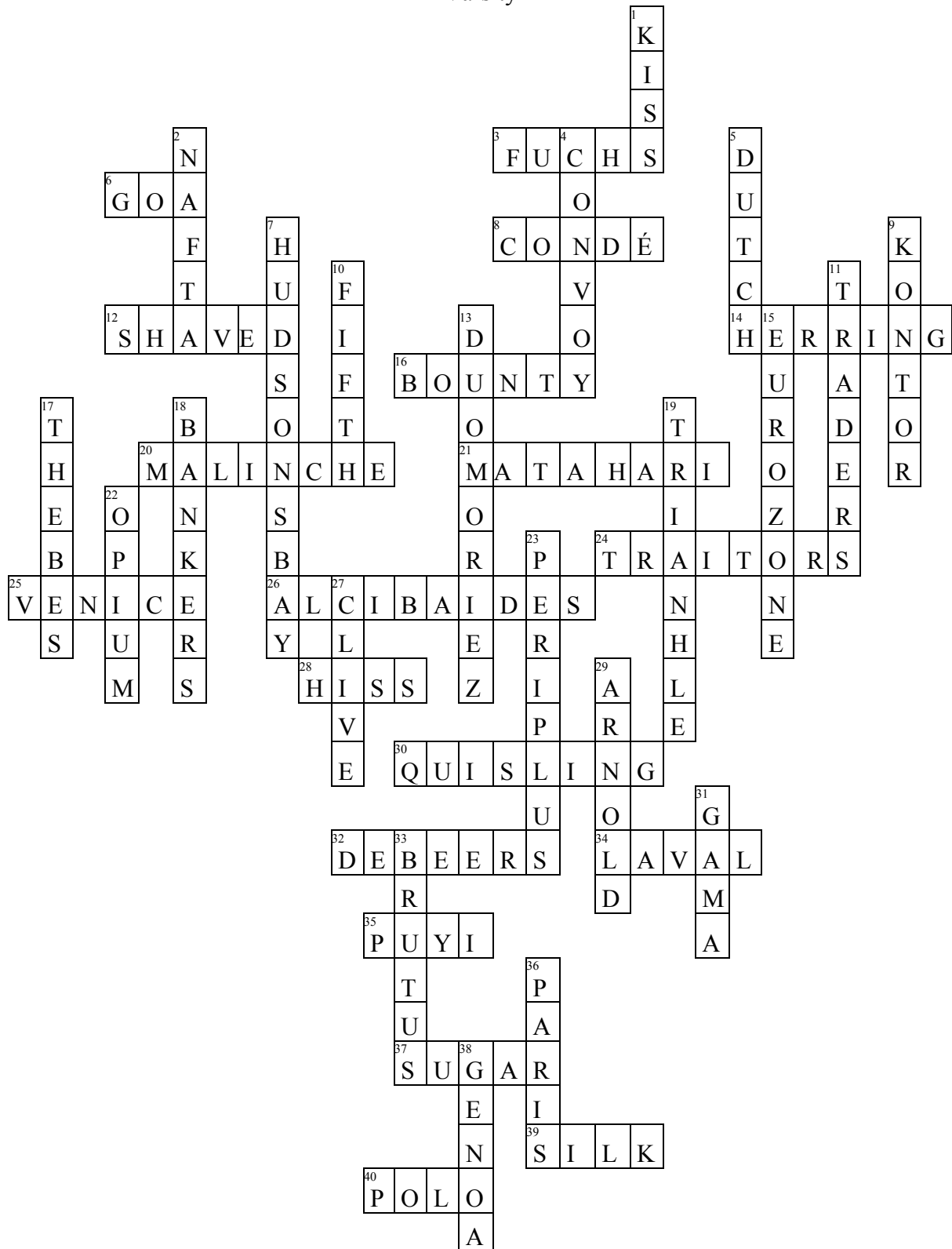
20. What name is traditionally given to this speech in English?

Jewel Voice Broadcast

HEXATHALON: CROSSWORD

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Across

- 3. British atomic spy
- 6. Lost in Operation Vijay
- 8. Won Rocroi, lost the Dunes
- 12. *Collaboratrice* hair
- 14. Skane market good
- 16. Bligh's ship
- 20. Cortez mistress
- 21. Dutch exotic dancer
- 24. One of the themes of this crossword
- 25. Translated St. Mark
- 26. Argued for the Sicilian Expedition
- 28. Pumpkin Papers target
- 30. Collaborator, in Norwegian
- 32. Rhodes' diamonds
- 34. Vichy PM
- 35. Manchukuo emperor
- 37. Caribbean "white gold"
- 39. Asian road
- 40. Visited Kublai Khan

Down

- 1. Judas identification
- 2. "Giant sucking sound"
- 4. Battle of the Atlantic unit
- 5. Batavia settlers
- 7. Fur company
- 9. Hanseatic post
- 10. City opening column
- 11. One of the themes of this crossword
- 13. Victor of Valmy
- 15. Maastricht financial creation
- 17. Large medizing city
- 18. Fugger, Peruzzi, Rothschild
- 19. Atlantic exchange shape
- 22. Destroyed by Lin Zexu
- 23. _____ of the Erythrean Sea
- 27. Helped by Mir Jafar
- 29. Worked with John André
- 31. Sailed around Africa to India
- 33. Et tu?
- 36. Surrendered by the Duke of Ragusa
- 38. Lost Caffa, got plague