

**2018 International History Olympiad
Battery - Part 3
Africa and the Middle East**

Instructions – This portion of the Battery consists of 100 questions. You will receive two points for a correct answer. You will lose one point for an incorrect answer. Blank responses lose no points. Please fill in the bubbles completely on the answer sheet. You may write on the examination, but all responses must be bubbled on the answer sheet. Diacritic marks such as accents have been omitted from place names and other proper nouns. You have one hour to complete this set of multiple choice questions.

1. Kwame Nkrumah led which of the following nations to independence in the 1950s?

- A. Nigeria
- B. Egypt
- C. Zimbabwe
- D. Ghana

2. According to Egyptian tradition, Menes became the first pharaoh when he accomplished which of the following?

- A. the unification of Upper and Lower Egypt
- B. the defeat of the Sea Peoples
- C. victory in the Battle of Megiddo
- D. suppression of the Ethiopian uprising

3. Which of the following best defines the term *jizya*?

- A. a typical land tax paid by all landowning citizens under Islamic law
- B. a tax historically levied on non-Muslims residents in areas governed by Islamic law
- C. a form of alms-giving and one of the Five Pillars of Islam
- D. any foreigner who temporarily resides in Muslim lands without being subject to taxation

4. Which of the following is the most populous country in Africa?

- A. Egypt
- B. Sudan
- C. Nigeria
- D. South Africa

5. All of these are part of the Bantu ethnic and language group EXCEPT which of the following?

- A. Xhosa
- B. Zulu
- C. Swazi
- D. Berber

6. All of these modern-day nations were French colonies in Africa EXCEPT which of the following?

- A. Senegal
- B. Benin
- C. Burkina Faso
- D. Democratic Republic of the Congo

7. Mary and Louis Leakey were responsible for the first major excavations of hominid remains at what site in Tanzania?

- A. Mt. Kilimanjaro
- B. Olduvai Gorge
- C. Awash Valley
- D. Pemba Island

8. The British fought a series of wars against what empire located in their colony of the Gold Coast in the nineteenth century?

- A. the Ashanti
- B. the Fante
- C. the Zulu
- D. the Ndwandwe

9. The modern Republic of Liberia began as a settlement established by which of the following?

- A. the British West India Company
- B. the French Third Republic
- C. the American Colonization Society
- D. the UNIA

10. Nelson Mandela and Steven Biko are most closely associated with which of the following causes in South Africa?

- A. free trade with other African nations
- B. women's suffrage
- C. the struggle to end apartheid
- D. freedom of religion

11. The al-Assad family has ruled which of the following nations since 1971?

- A. Lebanon
- B. Syria
- C. Jordan
- D. Kuwait

12. The military and police force established by Leopold II in the Congo Free State during the colonial period was known by what name?

- A. the *Force Publique*
- B. the ZANLA
- C. the Voortrekkers
- D. the LRA

13. Which of the following Persians defeated the Egyptians at the Battle of Pelusium in 525 BCE and inaugurated the 27th Dynasty in Egypt by crowning himself pharaoh?

- A. Cyrus the Great
- B. Darius the Great
- C. Cambyses II
- D. Sogdianus

14. The SAVAK, established with the help of the US Central Intelligence Agency, was the secret police force of what ruler?

- A. Saddam Hussein in Iraq
- B. Muammar Gaddafi in Libya
- C. Hafez al-Assad in Syria
- D. Mohammad Reza Pahlavi in Iran

15. The area of ancient Mesopotamia is mostly located in what modern-day nation?
- Iran
 - Iraq
 - Saudi Arabia
 - Sudan
16. The United Arab Republic joined which pair of nations in a short-lived union in the mid-twentieth century?
- Egypt and Lebanon
 - Syria and Jordan
 - Egypt and Syria
 - Jordan and Lebanon
17. The cities of Halicarnassus, Ephesus, Miletus, and Smyrna were all ancient Greek cities located what modern-day country?
- Lebanon
 - Egypt
 - Israel
 - Turkey
18. The rulers Magonid dynasty, including Hasdrubal I and Hamilcar I, governed what ancient empire?
- Etruscan
 - Phoenicia
 - Carthage
 - Berber
19. Which of the following Sultans of the Ottoman Empire completed the conquest of the Mamluk Sultanate in the early sixteenth century and was known for his rapid expansion of the empire?
- Selim the Grim
 - Ahmed the Fortunate
 - Mustafa the Mad
 - Osman the Martyr
20. Which of these Bronze-Age empires ruled northern Mesopotamia from about 1500 to 1300 BCE and allied with Egypt to defend against attacks from the Hittites?
- Mitanni
 - Yamhad
 - Qatna
 - Babylonian
21. All of these represent the largest ethnic groups in the Middle East except which of the following?
- Circassians
 - Arabs
 - Persians
 - Turks
22. Which of the following, built in the seventh century CE, is the oldest mosque in modern-day Yemen?
- the Blue Mosque
 - Masjid Al-Haram
 - the Great Mosque of Sana'a
 - Al-Aqsa Mosque
23. Which of these sites sacred to Muslims is located in Mecca, Saudi Arabia?
- the Dome of the Rock
 - the al-Aqsa Mosque
 - the Kaaba
 - the Masjid al-Nabawi
24. Which of the following was the first Prime Minister of Israel, serving from 1955-63?
- David Ben-Gurion
 - Chaim Weizmann
 - Levi Eshkol
 - Golda Meir
25. All of these are true of the 1953 coup in Iran EXCEPT which of the following?
- Prime Minister Mohammad Mosaddegh was overthrown
 - it was orchestrated in part by the United States and Great Britain
 - it occurred after a vote to nationalize Iran's oil industry
 - it greatly curtailed the power of Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi
26. The area known as the 'Swahili Coast' is a cultural and linguistic area contained within all of these countries EXCEPT which of the following?
- Tanzania
 - Botswana
 - Kenya
 - Mozambique
27. The Sumerians were the first in recorded history to do all of these EXCEPT which of the following?
- record history
 - form city-states
 - make art
 - write a law code
28. Which of these is true of the Mau Mau Uprising?
- It was fought in the former Cape Colony
 - It was an uprising against colonial rule in the British Kenya Colony
 - It was fought in the late nineteenth century
 - It was a resounding defeat for German forces in East Africa
29. The incident that inspired the book and film *Black Hawk Down* took place during what battle in the Somali Civil War?
- the Lower Juba campaign
 - the First Battle of Mogadishu
 - the Galkayo conflict
 - the Battle of Kismayo

30. The terrorist group known as the Islamic State in West Africa is more commonly known in the West by what name?

- A. the Taliban
- B. Boko Haram
- C. al-Qaeda
- D. Daesh

31. The Kingdom of Ebla in Syria was assumed into what empire after conquests by Sargon and Naram-sin in the twenty-third century BCE?

- A. Akkadian
- B. Assyrian
- C. Hittite
- D. Egyptian

32. The Mamluks under Qutuz and Baibars defeated the Mongols at what pivotal 1260 battle?

- A. Third Battle of Homs
- B. Battle of Shaqhab
- C. Battle of Megiddo
- D. Battle of Ain Jalut

33. Which of the following was the first president of the Republic of Turkey in the 1920s?

- A. Mustafa Kemal Atatürk
- B. İsmet İnönü
- C. Ali Fethi Okyar
- D. Celâl Bayar

34. Which of the following was the result of the Heligoland-Zanzibar Treaty of 1890?

- A. both Heligoland and Zanzibar gained independence from their colonial masters, Germany and Great Britain respectively
- B. the Danes received Heligoland from the British in exchange for the island of Zanzibar
- C. Germany received the strategic Heligoland archipelago and Great Britain was free to pursue a protectorate in Zanzibar
- D. the British established naval bases on both Heligoland and Zanzibar in consideration for a substantial cash payment to Denmark

35. Which of the following nations was established from the British protectorate of Bechuanaland in 1966?

- A. South Africa
- B. Botswana
- C. Mozambique
- D. Zimbabwe

36. Astyages was the last ruler of what empire, located in areas of Mesopotamia and modern-day Iran, that was absorbed by the Persians in the sixth century BCE?

- A. Medes
- B. Lydians
- C. Chaldean
- D. Egyptian

37. *A Gift to Those Who Contemplate the Wonders of Cities and the Marvels of Travelling*, commonly known as *The Travels*, was written by what Moroccan scholar in the fourteenth century?

- A. Averroes
- B. Al-Ghazali
- C. Avicenna
- D. Ibn Battuta

38. Goree Island, off the coast of Dakar, Senegal, is notable for which of these things?

- A. as the location of the House of the Slaves, a major memorial to the Atlantic slave trade
- B. as the only remaining British protectorate in West Africa
- C. as the place of discovery of the oldest hominid remains in Africa
- D. as a major stopover port for ships crossing the Atlantic from Western Europe during the age of exploration

39. Félix Houphouët-Boigny became the first leader of what newly-independent West African nation in 1960?

- A. Liberia
- B. Ivory Coast
- C. Nigeria
- D. Ghana

40. Which of these Egyptian leaders was assassinated in 1981 by radical military officers?

- A. Gamal Abdel Nasser
- B. Hosni Mubarak
- C. Anwar Sadat
- D. King Farouk

41. What script was used to write the ancient Sumerian language?

- A. Ge'ez
- B. cuneiform
- C. proto-Canaanite
- D. abugida

42. All of these are absolute monarchies in the Middle East EXCEPT which of the following?

- A. Bahrain
- B. Qatar
- C. Oman
- D. Iran

43. The Mandingo Wars were fought in West Africa between the Wassoulou Empire and what European colonial power in the late nineteenth century?

- A. Great Britain
- B. the Netherlands
- C. Germany
- D. France

44. What noted fourteenth century Arab historian was a pioneer in the fields of historiography, sociology, and political economy?

- A. Ibn Khaldun
- B. Barquq
- C. Mushin Mahdi
- D. Abu Faris Abdul Aziz

45. The United Nations Buffer Zone in Cyprus is more commonly referred to by what colorful name?

- A. the Green Line
- B. the Blue Line
- C. the Yellow Line
- D. the Magenta Line

46. Which of the following describes the primary mission of ECOWAS?

- A. it is a mutual defense and governmental pact for sub-Saharan African nations
- B. it is a regional economic union of fifteen countries located in West Africa
- C. it is intended to control oil export activity for the leading oil exporting nations in Africa
- D. it is a continental environmental pact dedicated to preserving African wildlife and natural resources

47. Which of these cities serves as the de facto administrative center for the Palestinian government?

- A. Bethlehem
- B. Jericho
- C. Hebron
- D. Ramallah

48. Mansa Musa I ruled which of the following empires in the fourteenth century?

- A. Ashanti
- B. Mali
- C. Dagbon
- D. Akan

49. Which of these is NOT a current member of the Non-Aligned Movement?

- A. Ghana
- B. Angola
- C. Egypt
- D. South Sudan

50. Which of the following was the primary purpose of the Jameson Raid of the late nineteenth century?

- A. an attempt by Cecil Rhodes to gain control of the Kimberley Mine
- B. to trigger an uprising by British workers known as Uitlanders in the Transvaal
- C. to lend British support to the administration of Transvaal president Paul Kruger
- D. to depose the white-majority government in Cape Colony

51. In the early nineteenth century, the United States fought wars against pirates headquartered in what area of Africa?

- A. near modern-day Somalia
- B. the Egyptian coast
- C. the so-called 'Barbary Coast'
- D. modern-day South Africa

52. Michel Aflaq and Salah al-Din al-Bitar were the founders of what socialist political party that eventually took power in both Syria and Iraq in the twentieth century?

- A. the Arab Spring
- B. the Ba'ath Party
- C. the Muslim Brotherhood
- D. the PLO

53. Which of the following was claimed by the aggressor to be justified by the practice of 'slant drilling' into the Rumalia oil field?

- A. the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait in 1990
- B. the 1983 Beirut bombings
- C. the Iran-Iraq War
- D. the formation of the Iraqi Republican Guard

54. All of these countries were involved in the 2010 revolutionary wave called the 'Arab Spring' EXCEPT which of the following?

- A. Tunisia
- B. Egypt
- C. Iran
- D. Yemen

55. King Abdulaziz bin Abdul Rahman, better known in the West as Ibn Saud, was the first king of what modern-day nation from 1932-53?

- A. Saudi Arabia
- B. Syria
- C. Iraq
- D. Iran

56. The Seleucid Empire and Ptolemaic Egypt were created following the breakup of what larger empire in the fourth century BCE?

- A. Persian
- B. Macedonian
- C. Roman
- D. Babylonian

57. The Byzantine Empire was soundly defeated by which of the following at the Battle of Manzikert in 1071?

- A. the Seljuks
- B. the Ottomans
- C. the Mongols
- D. the Holy Roman Empire

58. All of these are major sects of Shia Islam EXCEPT which of the following?

- A. Twelver
- B. Zaidi
- C. Ismaili
- D. Maturidi

59. The assassination of former Lebanese Prime Minister Rafik Hariri in 2005 sparked what event?
- the Lebanese Civil War
 - the 'Cedar Revolution'
 - the 'Velvet Divorce'
 - the 'Purple Revolution'
60. Which of the following intergovernmental organizations was founded in 1960 by Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and Venezuela?
- the Arab League
 - OIC
 - GCC
 - OPEC
61. Which of the following led a successful revolt against the Seleucid Empire in the second century BCE?
- Bar Kokhba
 - the Maccabees
 - Lukuas
 - Eleazar ben Simon
62. The Hutu and Tutsi are the largest ethnic groups in what African nation?
- Somalia
 - Chad
 - Tanzania
 - Rwanda
63. Joseph Kony led what rebel group, active in areas of Uganda and South Sudan?
- the National Islamic Front
 - the Lord's Resistance Army
 - the Uganda National Liberation Army
 - ISIL
64. Which of the following best describes the 'Scramble for Africa'?
- the massive effort by European powers to explore and colonize Africa in the early nineteenth century
 - the occupation, division, and colonization of African territory by European powers during the period of New Imperialism in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries
 - the rapid decolonization of former African colonies in the post-World War II era
 - the wave of revolutions and protests set off by the 'Arab Spring' in the 2000s
65. The Al Jazeera television network is headquartered in what Middle Eastern nation?
- Kuwait
 - Bahrain
 - United Arab Emirates
 - Qatar
66. Which of the following pairs served as leaders of the Democratic Republic of the Congo?
- Idi Amin and Milton Obote
 - Ian Smith and Robert Mugabe
 - Patrice Lumumba and Mobutu Sese Seko
 - John Agyekum Kufuor and John Atta Mills
67. Daniel arap Moi became president after the 1978 death of what founding father of Kenya?
- Hezekiah Ochuka
 - Jomo Kenyatta
 - Mwai Kibaki
 - Mahamoud Mohamed
68. In 2014, ISIL won a major victory when they took the city of Mosul in what nation?
- Somalia
 - Libya
 - Iraq
 - Algeria
69. All of these African nations are covered by US Executive Order 13780, entitled Protecting the Nation from Foreign Terrorist Entry into the United States, EXCEPT which of the following
- Saudi Arabia
 - Chad
 - Somalia
 - Yemen
70. Which of the following is enclaved entirely within South Africa?
- Botswana
 - Lesotho
 - Namibia
 - Swaziland
71. The city of Petra in Jordan was likely established in the fourth century BCE as the capital of what ancient people?
- the Medes
 - the Attalids
 - the Macedonians
 - the Nabataens
72. Which of the following was deposed in 1969 as the king of Libya in a coup led by Muammar Gaddafi?
- Abdullah I
 - Reza Shah
 - Faisal I
 - Idris I
73. Ian Smith was the only prime minister of what unrecognized state from 1965 to 1979?
- the Transvaal
 - Rhodesia
 - Nyasaland
 - Bechuanaland
74. Cecil Rhodes envisioned a trans-African railway characterized by which of the following phrases?
- 'Senegal to Djibouti'
 - 'cradle of civilization'
 - the 'diamond highway'
 - 'Cape to Cairo'

75. Which of these is the oldest democratic government in Africa, tracing back to its 1847 declaration of independence?

- A. Senegal
- B. Ivory Coast
- C. Liberia
- D. Seychelles

76. All of these modern-day nations were Portuguese colonies in Africa EXCEPT which of the following?

- A. Angola
- B. Equatorial Guinea
- C. Mozambique
- D. Guinea-Bissau

77. Hery Rajaonarimampianina is the current president of what East African nation?

- A. Madagascar
- B. Ethiopia
- C. Kenya
- D. Zimbabwe

78. Which African nation is the newest member of the United Nations, having joined in 2011?

- A. Eritrea
- B. Namibia
- C. Zimbabwe
- D. South Sudan

79. Idriss Deby, leader of the Patriotic Salvation Movement, has been the leader of what nation since 1990?

- A. Chad
- B. Botswana
- C. Nigeria
- D. Zimbabwe

80. The Enuma Elish is the creation myth of which of the following ancient civilizations?

- A. the Indus River Valley Civilization
- B. the Egyptians
- C. the Babylonians
- D. the Yangshao culture

81. Which of the following cities is the official de jure capital of Tanzania?

- A. Dodoma
- B. Mwanza
- C. Arusha
- D. Dar es Salaam

82. The Great Pyramid at Giza was constructed as a tomb for what Egyptian pharaoh?

- A. Ramses the Great
- B. Sneferu
- C. Djoser
- D. Khufu

83. Which of the following was an Andalusian philosopher influential in the West in the thirteenth century for his commentaries on Aristotle?

- A. Abu Yusuf
- B. Averroes
- C. Ibn Battuta
- D. Al-Ghazali

84. All of these resulted from the Arab-Israeli War of 1948 EXCEPT which of the following?

- A. Transjordan took control of most of the West Bank
- B. Egypt occupied the Gaza Strip and established the 'All-Palestine Government'
- C. Israel kept control of all the territory proposed for its state by the Partition Plan
- D. Great Britain intervened to stop the war and impose peace treaties on the belligerents

85. The Gate of All Nations, the Apadana, and the Tachara are all surviving ruins in what ancient ceremonial capital of the Persian Empire, located in modern-day Iran?

- A. Persepolis
- B. Pasargadae
- C. Susa
- D. Ecbatana

86. Which of the following rulers was notable for a well-preserved ancient law code that included punishments such as 'an eye for an eye'?

- A. Nabi-Ulmash
- B. Naram-sin
- C. Hammurabi
- D. Shutruk-Nakhunte

87. The Zulu won a substantial victory over the British in the Anglo-Zulu War at which of the following battles?

- A. Battle of Isandlwana
- B. Battle of Rorke's Drift
- C. Siege of Ishowe
- D. Battle of Ulundi

88. Which of the following leaders pushed Italy into the Second Italo-Abyssinian War in the 1930s?

- A. Benito Mussolini
- B. Neville Chamberlain
- C. Franklin Roosevelt
- D. Pierre Laval

89. The Fashoda Incident was a territorial dispute in East Africa between which of the following two nations?

- A. Germany and the Netherlands
- B. Belgium and Italy
- C. Great Britain and the Netherlands
- D. Great Britain and France

90. Emperor Haile Selassie I was overthrown in 1974 by a military junta known by what name?

- A. the Lord's Resistance Army
- B. the Revolutionary Army
- C. the African People's Union
- D. the Derg

91. Sunni Ali made the city of Gao the capital of which of the following in the late fifteenth century?

- A. the Mali Empire
- B. the Songhai Empire
- C. the Benin Empire
- D. the Mossi Kingdoms

92. Idi Amin staged a coup in 1971 in which of the following African nations?

- A. the Democratic Republic of the Congo
- B. Uganda
- C. Botswana
- D. Zimbabwe

93. Jan van Riebeeck established which of the following settlements as a way-station on the Cape of Good Hope?

- A. Johannesburg
- B. Praetoria
- C. Cape Town
- D. Bloemfontein

94. All of these are true of post-World War II Egypt EXCEPT which of the following?

- A. the Suez Canal was constructed
- B. Islamic fundamentalism became more prominent
- C. the Aswan High Dam was completed
- D. state-funded education programs were implemented

95. The Kingdom of Nri, located in southern Nigeria, was the primary medieval kingdom of what ethnic group?

- A. Igbo
- B. Oyo
- C. Yoruba
- D. Songhai

96. Orthodox clergyman Makarios III became the first president of what independent nation in 1960?

- A. Lebanon
- B. Cyprus
- C. Jordan
- D. Egypt

97. The Battle of the Zab in 750 marked the transition from the Umayyad Caliphate to what successor state in the Middle East?

- A. the Mamluks
- B. the Ottomans
- C. the Abbasids
- D. the Rashidun

98. Many of the Trucial States, sheikdoms that were formerly British protectorates in the Middle East, went on to form what state in 1971?

- A. Jordan
- B. United Arab Emirates
- C. Qatar
- D. Oman

99. The suicide attack in 2000 on the US Navy ship *USS Cole* took place in what port city?

- A. Aden, Yemen
- B. Djibouti, Djibouti
- C. Jeddah, Saudi Arabia
- D. Muscat, Oman

100. Which of the following is true of the 1979 Iranian Revolution?

- A. it occurred despite the popularity of the government under the Shah
- B. it was led by Shi'a Muslims along with populist and leftist groups
- C. it ended more than 50 years of Soviet dominance in the region
- D. it resulted in the withdrawal of Iran from OPEC