

Bee Finals

Regulation Questions

(1) At this lake, botanist H. C. Cowles pioneered the theory of ecological succession by studying sand dunes at the world's largest freshwater dune system. This lake's shores are one of the few places you can find fossilized (+) corals called Petoskey stones. On the southern end of this lake, an electric fish barrier has been set up along the (*) Calumet River to block further northward migration of Asian carp. The former steel mill city of Gary lies on its shore. For the points, name this Great Lake whose southwestern shore is the site of Chicago.

ANSWER: Lake Michigan

(2) A number of tanneries operate in this city's neighborhood of Tiretta Bazaar, which was historically the only Chinatown in its country. In the heart of this city, a marble hall was built after Queen Victoria's death; that (+) memorial lies on a vast public field called a Maidan. A college of Oriental studies stands within this Indian city's Fort (*) William, which the British built to defend a trading factory on the Hooghly River in 1696. The British secured sovereign rights over this city after winning the 1757 Battle of Plassey against the Nawab of Bengal. For the points, name this port in eastern India where British prisoners were once kept in a "Black Hole."

ANSWER: Calcutta (or Kolkata)

(3) This city's Ebrat Museum describes police abuse prior to the rule of the current regime in a circular former prison. In 1890, the pan-Islamic activist al-Afghani helped organize a protest among merchants in this capital city over a (+) British tobacco concession. In 1971, a marble-clad gateway called the Azadi Tower was built in this city to celebrate the (*) 2500-year anniversary of the founding of an empire. This city's Golestan palace was a residence for rulers of the Qajar Dynasty, and it lies below the Alborz Mountains, southwest of Mount Damavand. For the points, name this capital of Iran.

ANSWER: Tehran

(4) This country's Motovun Forest has become an increasingly popular source of white truffles. A series of waterfalls joins together a chain of 16 turquoise-colored, terraced lakes within a stunning karst landscape in this country's (+) Plitvice [plit-vit-zuh] Lakes National Park. This country includes over 1000 islands, including the emerging party destinations of Pag and Hvar, and it controls a majority of the (*) Istrian Peninsula. The maritime Republic of Ragusa once had its capital at this country's walled Dalmatian port city of Dubrovnik. For the points, name this coastal Balkan state that lies northwest of Bosnia and has its capital at Zagreb.

ANSWER: Croatia

(5) In order to prove a crackpot theory about these structures, British author Jim Woodmann used a reed basket and local cotton to construct a primitive hot-air balloon. In the 1940s, German mathematician Maria Reiche (+) speculated that these structures tracked the movements of the sun and stars. They were constructed by removing red pebbles from the ground to (*) reveal a lighter-colored layer below. Large cloth letters reading “Time for change! The future is renewable” were laid down next to one of these geoglyphs by Greenpeace in a December 2014 publicity stunt, causing permanent damage. “The Condor” and “The Monkey” are examples of, for the points, what ancient “lines” drawn in southern Peru?

ANSWER: Nazca Lines

(6) In the early 1600s, a group of these people founded the town of San Basilio, where a man named King Benkos declared his own royal dynasty. During the late 1600s, Zumbi and his uncle Ganga Zumba ruled over thousands of these people in the (+) quilombo of Palmares, a centralized kingdom on the frontier of Pernambuco. Under the leadership of Cudjoe and (*) Nanny, another group of them fought several 18th-century wars against the British within the rugged interior of Jamaica. For the points, name these people who founded maroon communities throughout the colonial Americas after escaping their bondage.

ANSWER: escaped slaves (accept maroons until mentioned; accept cimarrones; prompt on “Africans” or “black people”)

(7) In 1553, this sea was discovered for non-locals by the English explorer Richard Chancellor, who visited its Nikolo-Korelsky Monastery on the delta of the Northern Dvina River. This sea names a canal that was constructed from 1931 to 1933 at the cost of nearly 20,000 (+) Gulag prisoners’ lives; the canal begins in this sea’s southwestern portion, known as Onega Bay. After Russia gained access to the (*) Baltic in the 18th century, this sea’s main port of Arkhangelsk decreased in importance. For the points, name this inlet of the Barents Sea in northwest Russia, a sea named for a color.

ANSWER: White Sea

(8) In 1855, this state’s government accidentally issued the blue “inverted swan” stamp, one of the world’s first invert errors. In the 1890s, this state’s government began construction on the Goldfields Water Supply Scheme, a pipeline that ran to gold rush towns such as (+) Coolgardie. Its flag features a black swan, a reference to how Dutch explorers became the first Europeans to ever see black swans when they traveled up this state’s (*) Swan River in 1697. Since 1907, the entirety of this state has been crossed by a 2000 mile-long “rabbit-proof fence.” For the points, name this state with capital Perth, the largest Australian state.

ANSWER: Western Australia

(9) Six months before his 1683 raid on Cartagena, the Dutch pirate Laurens de Graaf sacked this city with the aid of Nicholas van Hoorn, whom De Graaf subsequently killed in a duel after quarreling over ransoms. Frequent pirate attacks inspired this city's folk song (+) "La Bamba," which was popularized by Richie Valens. This city's fortress of San Juan de Ulua was captured by the French during the (*) Pastry War. It was occupied by the U.S. for 6 months during the 1914 Tampico Affair, prompting the fall of Victoriano Huerta. Winfield Scott landed troops at this port during the Mexican-American War. For the points, name this port on Mexico's east coast.

ANSWER: Veracruz

(10) In 2004, National Geographic nicknamed this country's Loango National Park "land of the surfing hippos." The uranium mines of this country's Oklo region may have once acted as a (+) natural nuclear fission reactor. In 2002, about 10 percent of this country's national territory was converted into national parkland (*) without consulting its residents as a result of a unilateral decree issued by president Omar Bongo. For the points, name this Central African country that lies northwest of the Republic of Congo and has its capital at Libreville.

ANSWER: Gabon

(11) This island's economy lost nearly 40,000 jobs after a 95% decline in nearby fish populations and a 1992 moratorium on fishing. The Treaty of Utrecht guaranteed the right of the French to fish along this island's so-called "French Shore," a right that was later extended to the nearby islands of Saint (+) Pierre and Miquelon. Breton and Basque fishermen working near this island were among the first Europeans to travel to the (*) New World. John Cabot discovered large populations of cod in the Grand Banks to its east. For the points, name this eastern Canadian island off the coast of Labrador.

ANSWER: Newfoundland (do not accept or prompt on "Newfoundland and Labrador")

(12) This arid region encompasses the northern half of the sandy Tihamah coastal plain and contains the archaeological site of Mada'in Saleh, the site of over 100 monumental rock-cut tombs. In 1925, a short-lived namesake kingdom in this region was conquered by forces from the (+) inland Nejd region. To increase imperial centralization and carry pilgrims from Damascus in the early 20th century, the Ottomans built a project through this region that was later (*) blown up by Lawrence of Arabia. Its mountains are the site of Tai'if, the unofficial summer capital of the Saud family. For the points, name this region of western Saudi Arabia that contains Medina and Mecca and was once home to an 800-mile long railway.

ANSWER: Hejaz (accept Hejaz Railway)

(13) A city that lies on this body of water is home to a tower where a maiden legendarily ascended from a holy fire to save the inhabitants from an enemy force. The “Contract of the Century” was a 1994 product sharing agreement that a (+) country on this body of water signed with 11 foreign companies. Shirvan was a historical region along this body of water near the (*) Absheron Peninsula, which juts into this body. The first offshore oil platform in the world was created in this body of water off the coast of Azerbaijan. For the points, name this body of water east of the Caucasus Mountains, the largest enclosed body of water on Earth.

ANSWER: Caspian Sea

(14) After an invader tore down the walls of this city in the 8th century, a Vasconian force hid in the woods in a mountain pass near the modern city of Luzaide or Valcarlos and ambushed the invaders’ rear guard. Since 1910, an American named Matthew Peter Tasso and 14 (+) Spaniards have been killed in this city while participating in an event on Ayuntamiento and Estafeta streets during the festival of (*) San Fermin, an event recounted in Hemingway’s *The Sun Also Rises*. This city is the capital of a region home to Roncevaux Pass. For the points, name this city, the capital of Navarre, where people annually run through the streets chased by bulls.

ANSWER: Pamplona

(15) In 1911, Wilhelm Kattwinkel found evidence of a horse with three toes at this location. OH 5 [”O” “H” “5”], or “Nutcracker Man,” was found in this location in 1959; that (+) find briefly confused the historical record. Findings at this site’s Beds I and II, include other (*) *Paranthropus* fossils and a series of tools. For the points, name this thirty-mile-long ravine in the Great Rift Valley where *Homo habilis* lived two million years ago, the subject of study by Louis and Mary Leakey in Tanzania.

ANSWER: Oldupai Gorge (accept Olduvai Gorge; prompt on the Great Rift Valley and Tanzania before mentioned)

(16) In 2012, archaeologists on this island discovered the remains of 5,000 freed slaves who had died in custody. A resident on this island frequently wrote letters of complaint to governor Hudson Lowe and lived in the ramshackle Longwood House. After the failure of (+) Bambatha’s Rebellion, the last Zulu king, Dinuzulu, was imprisoned on this island. This island forms a British overseas territory with (*) Ascension Island and the extremely isolated Tristan da Cunha. It was long believed that this island’s most famous resident died of arsenic poisoning. For the points, name this South Atlantic island where Napoleon was sent on his final exile.

ANSWER: Saint Helena

(17) After getting lost on this mountain in 1939, the 12-year-old Boy Scout Donn Fendler survived for 9 days in the wilderness, making him a nationwide sensation. The artist Marsden Hartley dabbled in Regionalism by painting over 18 views of this mountain. It overlooks (+) Baxter State Park and lies north of a rugged trail area called the Hundred-Mile Wilderness. It was named “The Greatest Mountain” by the local (*) Penobscot people. While on vacation from Walden, Henry David Thoreau climbed to its summit, which is now the northern terminus of the Appalachian Trail. For the points, name this highest peak in Maine.

ANSWER: Mount Katahdin

(18) Two major cities on this river were defended by the French-born colonial hero Santiago de Liniers from three successive British invasions during the Napoleonic Wars. This river was named by Sebastian Cabot, who searched its surroundings for treasure during the (+) 1520s instead of mapping the line for the Treaty of Tordesillas. A snake and a pile of gold coins adorn the god of this river in the (*) *Fountain of the Four Rivers*, where it represents the Americas. German forces scuttled the “pocket battleship” *Admiral Graf Spee* along the shores of this river in 1939. For the points, name this “river,” a wide estuary on whose shores lie Montevideo and Buenos Aires.

ANSWER: Rio de la Plata (or the Plate River)

(19) This city’s iconic city hall consists of two brick-clad rectangular towers epitomizing the Functionalist style. Tourists are invited to walk onto the sloping roof of this city’s opera house, which is known for its large windows and angled, white-marble exterior. Its nearby (+) Vigeland sculpture park contains hundreds of bizarre sculptures, including one of a naked man fighting off a horde of (*) babies. This city’s medieval Akershus Fortress was built by Haakon V and once imprisoned Vidkun Quisling. For the points, name this capital city of Norway.

ANSWER: Oslo

(20) In 1692, Ahmad Khani drew upon this people’s oral tradition to write about the lovers Mem and Zin, in a story that is now this people’s unofficial national epic. This ethnicity’s Gorani and (+) Sorani dialects initially emerged as literary languages. Reactionary members of this ethnicity from the Hamidiye cavalry corps instigated the unsuccessful 1925 (*) Sheikh Said rebellion. The 1937 renaming of Tunceli Province prompted an Alevi chieftain of this ethnicity to lead the Dersim Rebellion. Kurmanji is a common dialect of this ethnicity, whose historical members included Saladin. For the points, name this ethnicity whose population is divided amongst Iran, Turkey, and Iraq.

ANSWER: Kurdish people (or Kurds)

(21) This landmark's entrance is flanked by two flagpoles with ornate bronze bases, which were designed by the architect Thomas Hastings and cast by Tiffany Studios. Edward Clark Potter sculpted two statues for this landmark; they are (+) named Patience and Fortitude but are also popularly known as Lord Lenox and Lady Astor. This building's iconic Rose (*) Reading Room is nearly 300 feet long and features a 50 foot high ceiling. The entrance to this Beaux-Arts style building faces Bryant Park, and is flanked by two iconic marble lions. For the points, name this public institution in Midtown Manhattan.

ANSWER: New York Public Library Main Branch (or Stephen A. Schwarzman Building; accept equivalents such as NYC Library)

(22) This location was the site of a drawing of the Hasan Dag mountains, which may be the world's first map. This location was the site of a "Seated Woman" sculpture featuring a corpulent goddess resting on a throne adorned with leopard heads. James (+) Mellaart excavated this site, where mound settlements were separated by the Carsamba River. No streets existed at this location, whose (*) mudbrick houses were built wall to wall. For the points, name this site that flourished roughly nine thousand years ago, the largest Neolithic settlement found, where studies continue in southern Turkey.

ANSWER: Catalhoyuk ([cha-tal-hoy-ook], but be lenient)

(23) After European colonists in this city popularized *pasteis de nata* egg tarts here in the early 1900s, indigenous residents in the surrounding area invented a similar treat called the *dan ta*. This city's Ruins of St. Paul feature a single (+) stone facade, the only remaining piece of a 17th century colonial church. Up to a quarter of its residents are employed by the billionaire (*) Stanley Ho, who held a government-granted monopoly for four decades on this city's gambling industry, which surpassed that of Las Vegas in 2006. For the points, name this former Portuguese territory now controlled by China.

ANSWER: Macau

(24) When Alhazen realized the impossibility of controlling the flow of this river, he feigned madness to escape persecution by the caliph. The island of Philae in this river was partially (+) submerged by British engineers in the early 20th century, and another island in this river is named for its resemblance to an (*) elephant's tusk. The course of this river was diverted into a defensive ditch during the last stand of Charles Gordon. For the points, name this river, whose six cataracts posed an obstacle to navigation for the ancient Egyptians?

ANSWER: Nile River

(25) The prized Rothschild's slipper orchid is endemic to this island, where over 30 new species of orchids have been discovered in the last decade. This island's highest mountain is home to the *Nepenthes rajah*, the world's largest (+) pitcher plant. Many other pitcher plants live in this island's Gunung Mulu National Park, the site of an extensive cave system that includes the world's largest cave chamber and cave passage. (*) Pygmy elephants inhabit the rainforests of this island, which includes the biodiversity hotspot of Mount Kinabalu. For the points, name this island shared between Indonesia, Malaysia, and Brunei.

ANSWER: Borneo

(26) The tomb of Emperor Nintoku is located in this city. Naniwa Palace was constructed in this city by Kotoku, who made it his capital in the seventh century. A group of warrior-monks called ikko-ikki faced an eleven year siege in this city at the hands of (+) Oda Nobunaga; those warriors resided in this city's Ishiyama Hongan-ji along the Yodo River. In 1868, Tokugawa Yoshinobu fled this city in the middle of the night for (*) Edo, abandoning a structure built in 1583 by Toyotomi Hideyoshi and besieged by Tokugawa forces in 1615. For the points, name this city in the Kansai region, home to a landmark Japanese castle.

ANSWER: Osaka

(27) This country's inland town of Belogradchik is built near a series of distinctively-shaped sandstone rocks. Its medieval Rila Monastery is widely recognizable due to its white-striped decor. This country's national cathedral features a prominent (+) gold-plated central dome and was built to honor Russian soldiers who fought for this country's independence in the Russo-Turkish War of 1877. A Renaissance-style "old town" and ancient (*) Macedonian ruins are major attractions in its city of Plovdiv. For the points, name this Balkan country whose capital is Sofia.

ANSWER: Bulgaria

(28) In this state, Carl Wickman started a bus service connecting the mining town of Hibbing and the drinking town of Alice; that service eventually became Greyhound Lines. In 1902 in this state's port of Two Harbors, the conglomerate (+) 3M was founded as a mining venture. In the 1890s, U.S. manufacturing exports surged after large-scale iron mining began in this state's Mesabi Range. Bob (*) Dylan's song "North Country Blues" recounts the decline of a mining town in this home state of Dylan's. Due to the large number of NHL players born in this state, its mining town of Eveleth is home to the U.S. Hockey Hall of Fame. For the points, name this Midwestern state that contains Duluth and the Twin Cities.

ANSWER: Minnesota

(29) This city is the administrative center of a region whose Yantarny mines contains 80 percent of the world's amber reserves. Before its final disappearance, the lost Amber Room was brought to this city by the (+) Nazis. This city was formed around the old fort of Twangste [t'vahngst]. Like Wittenburg, this city is home to a Schlosskirche [shloss-keer-kuh], or "Castle Church," where it hosted the self-coronation of (*) Wilhelm I in 1861. This city is the home base for the Russian Baltic Fleet. For the points, name this former capital of East Prussia that is now a Russian exclave between Poland and Lithuania.

ANSWER: Kaliningrad (accept Konigsberg)

(30) In what is now this country, mixed-race groups like the Basters and the Griqua migrated inland to escape colonial discrimination during the 19th century. In 1810, a voluptuous native woman from this present-day country called Sarah (+) Baartman was brought as a freakshow attraction to Europe, where she was dubbed the "Hottentot Venus." Aloe plants and other succulents grow in abundance within its semi-desert (*) Karoo region, one of the last places inhabited by the pastoralist Khoikhoi people. For the points, name this African country where Khoisan click languages were once spoken.

ANSWER: South Africa

(31) Hundreds of canals run through this country's remotely-located Tortuguero National Park, a popular turtle-watching destination. The active Arenal Volcano sits in the northwestern part of this country near its La Fortuna Waterfall. This country controls the remote (+) Cocos Island, the inspiration for Isla Nublar in *Jurassic Park*. In the 1950s, several dozen American Quakers settled in its Monteverde Cloud Forest, the only habitat of the now-extinct (*) golden toad. Over a third of the territory in this top ecotourism destination consists of national parks. For the points, name this Central American country that lies south of Nicaragua and north of Panama.

ANSWER: Costa Rica

(32) The ceiling of a hall in this location contains a hanging pearl mirror that will legendarily fall and kill anybody who attempts to usurp power. At the stairways of this location, rulers were traditionally carried in sedan chairs over long, ceremonial (+) ramps lined with elaborate stone carvings. Most of the doors in this location are lined with 9 rows of 9 nails, and it legendarily contained (*) 9,999 rooms. In 1644, a ruler hung himself on a tree behind this building complex during the peasant rebellion of Li Zicheng. For the points, name this imperial complex built by the Yongle Emperor, the residence of Chinese emperors.

ANSWER: Forbidden City (or Forbidden Palace; prompt on Beijing)

(33) In 1751, this island was visited by a 19-year-old George Washington, who embarked on what would be the only long sea voyage of his life. On this island, the Mount Gay rum distillery was founded in 1703, making it the world's (+) oldest rum brand. During the 1600s, this island was widely considered the most prosperous British colony in the Americas, but it fell into decline after many of its white settlers moved to the (*) Carolinas in the 1700s. The singer Rihanna was born on this easternmost island of the Lesser Antilles, which has its capital at Bridgetown. For the points, name this former British colony in the eastern Caribbean.

ANSWER: Barbados

(34) On this island, “grikes” criss-cross the limestone pavement of The Burren. During the early medieval era, this island became home to tens of thousands of ringforts. Off its western coast, a thousand miles of ancient stone walls enclose the flat (+) karst landscape of the barren Aran Islands. Off its southwestern coast lies the monastery island of Skellig Michael, where the final scene of (*) *Star Wars: The Force Awakens* was filmed. On this island, thousands of hexagonal basalt columns form a coastal area called the Giant's Causeway. For the points, name this island whose residents once spoke Gaelic.

ANSWER: Ireland

(35) The design of this city focused on a citadel upon Saksaywaman Hill. This city was the meeting point of four large roads that divided an empire into four regions. Several of its buildings featured stone walls consisting of large (+) boulders, which were legendarily fitted so tightly together that you couldn't fit a sword blade between them. Forty two “ceque” [zek-ee] lines once radiated from this city's (*) Coricancha temple, connecting it to sacred shrines scattered across the landscape. This former capital, designed in the shape of a puma, was expanded in the 15th century by Pachacuti. For the points, name this former Incan capital.

ANSWER: Cuzco

Extra Questions

Only read if moderator botches a question.

(1) Near this city, a fumarole called the Cave of Dogs served as an old-timey tourist attraction where travelers would suspend dogs in volcanic gas until they fell unconscious. This city lies on the eastern edge of the volcanic Phlegraean Fields, the site of (+) Solfatara Crater. This city's gulf contains the island of Ischia, known for its historic hot springs. This city also lies east of Lake (*) Avernus, a volcanic crater lake that Romans believed to be the entrance to Hades. The Campanian volcanic arc surrounds this modern city, which sits below a volcano known for its explosive “Plinian” eruptions. For the points, name this major coastal city that lies northwest of the ruins of Herculaneum and Pompeii, near Mount Vesuvius.

ANSWER: Naples (or Napoli)

(2) A late 19th century boom in this city led George Sala to dub it “Marvelous” and included the construction of the APA building, one of the tallest at the time. This city’s transportation hub is based around Flinders Street, and its Royal (+) Exhibition Building housed its country’s Parliament prior to a 1927 move to Canberra. This birthplace of the (*) Heidelberg School of impressionism is named for the prime minister William Lamb and was established after Batman’s Treaty with the Aborigines. For the points, name this capital and most populous city of Victoria.

ANSWER: Melbourne

(3) In the late 1700s, several clans of this nationality formed a semi-democratic gold miners’ republic in western Borneo. The mixed-race *peranakans* are descended from immigrants of this nationality, some of whom served the (+) Dutch as tax farmers. In 1917, Rama IV wrote a seminal piece of Thai nationalism decrying them as “The Jews of the Orient.” Until the 20th century, immigrants of this nationality usually spoke the (*) Hokkien or Hakka languages. Tin miners of this nationality founded Kuala Lumpur, and a majority of Singapore’s modern population is descended from this nationality. For the points, name this nationality whose members now mainly speak Mandarin.

ANSWER: Chinese

(4) In 1802, rebels held off thousands of colonial troops at this modern country’s fort of Crête-à-Pierrot, which stands in the mountains about the Artibonite River Valley. The massive Citadelle Laferrière looks over the sprawling ruins of this non-German country’s (+) Sans-Souci Palace. This country’s southern towns of Les Cayes and Jacmel were lost by the mixed-race general Andre (*) Rigaud during the War of the Knives. Its northern port of Le Cap, formerly Cap Francois, was once known as the “Paris of the Antilles.” For the points, name this Caribbean country, founded on the ruins of the French colony of Saint-Domingue, with capital at Port-au-Prince.

ANSWER: Haiti

(5) In 2013, the estuary of this river became the site of the world’s largest offshore wind farm. This river’s “South Bank” commercial district is the site of the (+) Oxo Tower, a converted power station that now contains a prominent restaurant. The cover of Pink Floyd’s 1977 album *Animals* depicts the iconic brick (*) Battersea Power Station, past which this river flows. Its converted Bankside Power Station now houses the Tate Modern art museum. For the points, name this river that flows past many industrial buildings in London.

ANSWER: Thames River