

Bee Round 1

Regulation Questions

(1) This city's St. Peter Street is home to Preservation Hall, a small concert venue and museum. This city contains the oldest cathedral in the U.S., the St. Louis Cathedral, which stands next to its colonial-era Cabildo building on Jackson Square. This city is the site of the landmark Café du Monde [mond], which is known for its *beignet* [ben-YAY] doughnuts, and its Canal Street separates its American section from a neighborhood originally settled by Acadian refugees. For the point, name this city where Bourbon Street runs through the French Quarter, the most populous city in Louisiana.

ANSWER: New Orleans

(2) In this region, roasted pork knuckles called Schweinshaxn [sh'vines-hox-en] are often served with potato dumplings. In 1516, this region introduced a pioneering food purity law that limited the ingredients of beer to barley, hops and water. In 1589, this region's duke Wilhelm V opened a royal beer hall called the Hofbrauhaus [HOFE-broy-house], which is now a major tourist attraction. Outdoor eating areas known as "biertagens" originated in this German region, whose traditional attire includes the lederhosen. For the point, name this south German region whose capital is Munich.

ANSWER: Bavaria (or Bayern)

(3) Beginning in 2013, villagers in this country would involuntarily fall asleep for days due to the Sleep Hollow disease, which turned out to be caused by carbon monoxide from a nearby uranium mine. This country's Lake Chagan was created using a nuclear explosive in 1965. It contains the site of Semipalatinsk, where the Soviet Union ran hundreds of nuclear tests during the Cold War. Today, all Russian spaceflights are still launched from the desert steppes around this country's Baikonur Cosmodrome. For the point, name this Central Asian nation whose capital is Astana.

ANSWER: Kazakhstan

(4) This desert contains the isolated Gobero archaeological site, a graveyard built during a centuries-long period of increased rainfall in the Tenere region around 8000 BC. Dust from this desert seasonally fills its namesake "Air Layer," a dry layer of the atmosphere that inhibits the development of hurricanes. Trade winds annually carry 30 million tons of phosphorus-rich dust from a dry lakebed in its Bodele Depression to the distant Amazon rainforest, and the Sirocco trade wind carries its dust into Europe. For the point, name this desert that is rapidly advancing on the Sahel to its south.

ANSWER: Sahara Desert

(5) According to folklore, a dragon drank half of this river after consuming a lamb stuffed with sulphur, then promptly exploded. Near the mouth of this river, officer Jozef Haller performed a ceremonial "Wedding to the Sea" in 1920. The 1920 "Miracle" on this river occurred near Modlin Fortress, where Jozef Pilsudski turned back the advance of the Red Army. This river rises in the Silesian Beskids and flows by the former royal complex of Wawel Castle, which was built by Casimir III the Great. For the point, name this major river that empties into the Baltic near Gdansk after flowing through Krakow and Warsaw.

ANSWER: Vistula River

(6) Two answers required. In 1831, William I of the Netherlands unsuccessfully tried to arbitrate a dispute between these two countries regarding the unrecognized Republic of Madawaska. During the 1860s, Irish immigrants in one of these countries led the Fenian Raids against the other. The Rush-Bagot Treaty demilitarized the border between these countries, which includes the Northwest Angle. During the 19th century, these two countries became involved in border disputes such as the Pig War and the Aroostook War. For the point, name these two countries separated by the 49th parallel.

ANSWER: United States of America **and** Canada (accept answers in either order; also accept United States of America **and** the United Kingdom (or Great Britain or England; prompt on partial answers)

(7) After retreating from an archipelago rich in this resource, the *Numancia* became the first ironclad to circumnavigate the world. During the 1860s, countries like Bolivia, Chile, and Peru declared war on Spain after Spanish forces occupied an archipelago known for producing this resource. In 1856, the U.S. passed a law allowing it to take possession of any unclaimed island that happened to contain this resource. Chinese coolies formerly collected this resource on the dry, barren Chincha Islands of Peru. The Peruvian economy collapsed after this nitrogen-rich resource was supplanted by Chilean saltpeter in the late 19th century. For the point, name this type of fecal matter that once served as fertilizer.

ANSWER: guano (prompt on “manure,” “fertilizer,” “[bird and/or bat] poop,” or similar answers)

(8) Until the 17th century, this city’s Parian district was the home of its Chinese community, which made up a majority of its population. Today, this city’s Binondo district survives as the world’s oldest overseas “Chinatown.” During the colonial era, the Spanish resided in the walled center of this city, known as the “Intramuros.” The conquistador Miguel Lopez de Legazpi founded this city in 1571. Beginning in the 16th century, treasure galleons annually carried silver from Acapulco to this city, in exchange for Chinese goods. The Spanish lost this city to Commodore George Dewey in 1898. For the point, name this capital of the Philippines.

ANSWER: Manila

(9) This country began a shift to renewable resources following a drilling project from “Deep Vision.” Attempts to use this country’s Gullfoss waterfall to produce energy were futile, and it now forms part of the “Golden Circle” route that tourists frequent. This country’s Blue Lagoon is powered by the nearby Svartsengi plant, one of the geothermal plants that produce 26 percent of this country’s energy. For the point, name this Nordic island country with capital at Reykjavik.

ANSWER: Iceland

(10) To halt this structure’s expansion, one side initiated the unsuccessful Battles of Kohima and Imphal. Joseph Stilwell built a northwestern extension of this route named the Ledo Road, which crossed the Chindwin River and began in Assam. After this structure closed down, it was largely replaced by an air route known as “The Hump.” Claire Lee Chennault’s Flying Tigers were American volunteer pilots who defended this road, which ended at Kunming in Yunnan province. For the point, name this road built by the Allies to connect India to China during World War II.

ANSWER: Burma Road

(11) During the colonial era, anyone could be counted as a member of this ethnic group if they owned 10 cows. The term “Banyamulenge” refers to members of this group who immigrated to the South Kivu plateau before the 20th century. John Hanning Speke’s Hamitic hypothesis justified colonial-era favoritism towards this group by dubiously claiming that its members had originally migrated from Ethiopia, resulting in their longer noses and necks. In 1994, the Interahamwe militias described members of this group as “cockroaches.” For the point, name this ethnic group targeted during the Rwandan Genocide by the Hutus.

ANSWER: Tutsis

(12) In the 1930s, government authorities forcibly sterilized this region’s namesake “Bastards,” mixed-race offspring of black troops and local white women. Nationalist newspapers coined the term “The Black Shame” to criticize this region’s occupation by Senegalese tirailleurs, whom they accused of systematic rape. The Saar lies south of this historical region, which was defended by the Siegfried Line to the west during World War II. It was occupied by French troops from 1918 to 1930 and re-militarized in 1936 on Hitler’s orders. For the point, name this “land” along a river in western Germany.

ANSWER: Rhineland

(13) In 2016, it was reported that swarms of *Chironomus calligraphus* bugs are leaving smears of green feces on this landmark; those bugs swarm because pollution is harming insect-eating fish in the Yamuna River, which passes by this landmark. A half-size replica of this landmark called the Bibi Ka Maqbara was built by Aurangzeb roughly a decade after this building was completed. This building, built just south of the city of Agra, was commissioned in 1632 by Mughal emperor Shah Jahan in memory of his wife Mumtaz. Four minarets frame the domed structure at the center of, for the point, what white marble mausoleum in India?

ANSWER: Taj Mahal

(14) This state’s Pescadero Point contains an sporting area known as Ghost Tree, where dead trees along the shore supposedly resemble ghosts and witches. In this state, a private scenic road called the 17-Mile Drive meanders along the coast and passes by the iconic Lone Cypress. During the late 1980s, Clint Eastwood served as the mayor of this state’s former artist colony of Carmel-by-the-Sea. This state includes the natural habitat of the Monterey cypress, which grows around Pebble Beach Golf Links. For the point, name this state, the site of the Big Sur, Venice Beach, and Malibu.

ANSWER: California

(15) In 1991, anthropologist Anna Curtenius Roosevelt claimed the mouth of this river was once the site of an advanced mound-building agricultural society. Anthropologist Betty Meggers argued that this river created a “counterfeit paradise” characterized by high soil acidity; however, that claim has been put into doubt by the discovery of charcoal-rich terra preta soil in this river’s basin. It is home to the large Arapaima fish, which depends on surface air to survive in the hypoxic conditions of this river’s floodplains. Francisco de Orellana discovered Marajo Island after traveling down this river in search of El Dorado. For the point, name this longest river in South America.

ANSWER: Amazon River

(16) This country's high alpine forests are home to the blue duck and a rare forest parrot called the kea. This country's most endangered bird may be a large, green, flightless forest parrot called the kakapo. Bats are the only native land mammals in this country. The critically endangered yellow-eyed penguin resides on the southern islands of this country, including Stewart Island. Its gigantic Haast's Eagle went extinct after humans overhunted its main prey, the giant moa. For the point, name this Oceanic country, home to the kiwi bird.

ANSWER: New Zealand

(17) This territory's Cape Dorset names an ancient culture that had lived in the area before being displaced by the Thule people. This territory's flag features the North Star and a red-colored land marker consisting of stones stacked in a T-shape. A Mars simulation base currently operates in a crater on this territory's Devon Island, the world's largest uninhabited island. Its weather station of Alert is the northernmost permanently inhabited place in the world. It became a new territory in 1999. For the point, name this northeastern Canadian territory inhabited by the Inuit.

ANSWER: Nunavut

(18) A natural "amphitheater" near this mountain is named after Don Sheldon, who built his namesake "Mountain House" at the top of its Ruth Glacier in 1966. Tourists can view this mountain alongside the Moose's Tooth, Mount Hunter, and Mount Foraker via flightseeing tours based in the nearby Talkeetna. Its Fake Peak was photographed in 1906 by Frederick Cook, who falsely presented the photograph as evidence that he had summited this mountain. In August 2015, the Obama administration officially renamed this mountain. For the point, name this Alaskan peak, the tallest in North America.

ANSWER: Denali (or Mount McKinley)

(19) While observing this sea, Irving Langmuir discovered a series of shallow convection cells now known as "Langmuir circulation." The eggs of American eels hatch in this sea, a phenomenon that has never been directly observed by humans despite visibility approaching a hundred meters. This sea is named for its huge clumps of free-floating seaweed, which Christopher Columbus wrongly interpreted as a sign of nearby land on his first voyage. This sea lies southeast of the Gulf Stream. For the point, name this sea in the Atlantic that notably does not border any landmass.

ANSWER: Sargasso Sea (prompt on "Atlantic Ocean")

(20) The right to harvest logwood in what is now this country was guaranteed by the 1783 Treaty of Versailles, which also confirmed this country's northern border along the Rio Hondo. During the 19th century, thousands migrated to this British colony to escape the nearby Caste War. The modern state of Quintana Roo lies north of this coastal country, which was once known as British Honduras. For the point, name this only Central American country to speak English as an official language, found northeast of Guatemala.

ANSWER: Belize (prompt on British Honduras before mentioned)

(21) In this body of water, British military forces withdrew from the Greater and Lesser Tunbs in 1971. The U.S. launched the retaliatory Operation Praying Mantis after the USS *Samuel B. Roberts* hit a minefield in this body of water. To the south of Qeshm Island, the USS *Vincennes* accidentally shot down a civilian airliner over this body of water as part of the “Tanker War” in 1988. Today, the U.S. Fifth Fleet is garrisoned in this gulf at the port of Manama. For the point, name this gulf from which a third of the world’s oil travels out of the Strait of Hormuz.

ANSWER: Persian Gulf (accept Strait of Hormuz until “U.S. Fifth Fleet” is read)

(22) This island’s Blue and John Crow Mountains national park is the last habitat for *Papilio homerus*, a giant swallowtail butterfly. Like the Cayman Islands, this island’s resort town of Negril is home to a popular seven-mile beach, as well as a dramatic series of black cliffs. This island’s town of Ocho Rios is the site of the staircase-like Dunn’s River Falls, which are annually climbed by hundreds of thousands of tourists. A pirate haven on this island famously sank into the ocean in a major 1692 earthquake. Today, cruise ships frequently dock in its tourist center of Montego Bay. For the point, name this Caribbean island home to the former pirate haven of Port Royal.

ANSWER: Jamaica

(23) In the 19th century, the capital of this modern-day country was settled by tin miners under the powerful Chinese kapitan Yap Ah Loy. During World War II, the Japanese used bicycle infantry to invade the colonial predecessor to this country, capturing its island of Penang and achieving victory in just six weeks. This country includes a former kingdom ruled by the English adventurer James Brooke, who founded a dynasty of “White Rajahs” within the Kingdom of Sarawak. For the point, name this Southeast Asian country that expelled Singapore from its federation in 1965.

ANSWER: Malaysia

(24) This country is the home of the Kuduro dance style, which combines tribal music and techno. During the colonial era, this country’s port city of Lobito was connected by its Benguela Railway to the copper mines of central Africa. At the beginning of this country’s lengthy civil war, the Bakongo militants of Holden Roberto’s FNLA controlled its north, Agostinho Neto’s Cuban-backed MPLA controlled its capital city and its oil-rich exclave of Cabinda, and Jonas Savimbi’s UNITA controlled its south. For the point, name this sub-Saharan country whose capital is Luanda.

ANSWER: Angola

(25) A statue of Freddie Mercury on the shores of this lake was featured on the cover of the commemorative Queen album, *Made in Heaven*. A Frank Zappa fan accidentally used a flare gun to burn down a casino during an annual jazz festival held at this lake’s city of Montreux, as recounted by the Deep Purple song “Smoke on the Water.” Evian water is bottled on this lake’s southern shore, and the International Olympic Committee is based in the city of Lausanne on its northern shore. For the point, name this lake whose shores are the site of a namesake Swiss city.

ANSWER: Lake Geneva

Extra Question

Only read if moderator botches a question.

(1) In this city, the filmmaker Vicky Funari documented the mistreatment of workers in a free trade zone. In one particularly dumb tourist attraction, tourists take photos with this city's so-called "Zebras," which are actually just donkeys painted with stripes. The Caesar Salad was invented in this city, which contains many *maquiladora* factories. Most tourists arrive at this city through the San Ysidro checkpoint, just south of where Father Junipero Serra founded his first mission. For the point, name this "Gateway to Mexico," a city just south of the U.S. & Mexico border near San Diego.

ANSWER: Tijuana