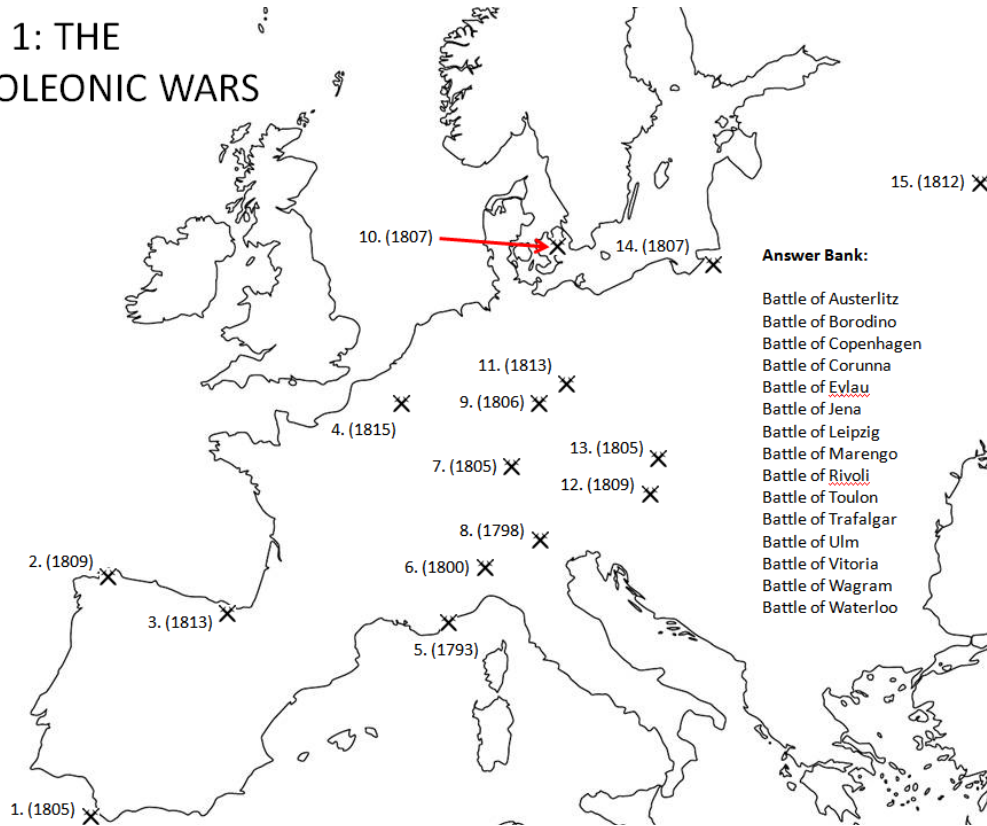
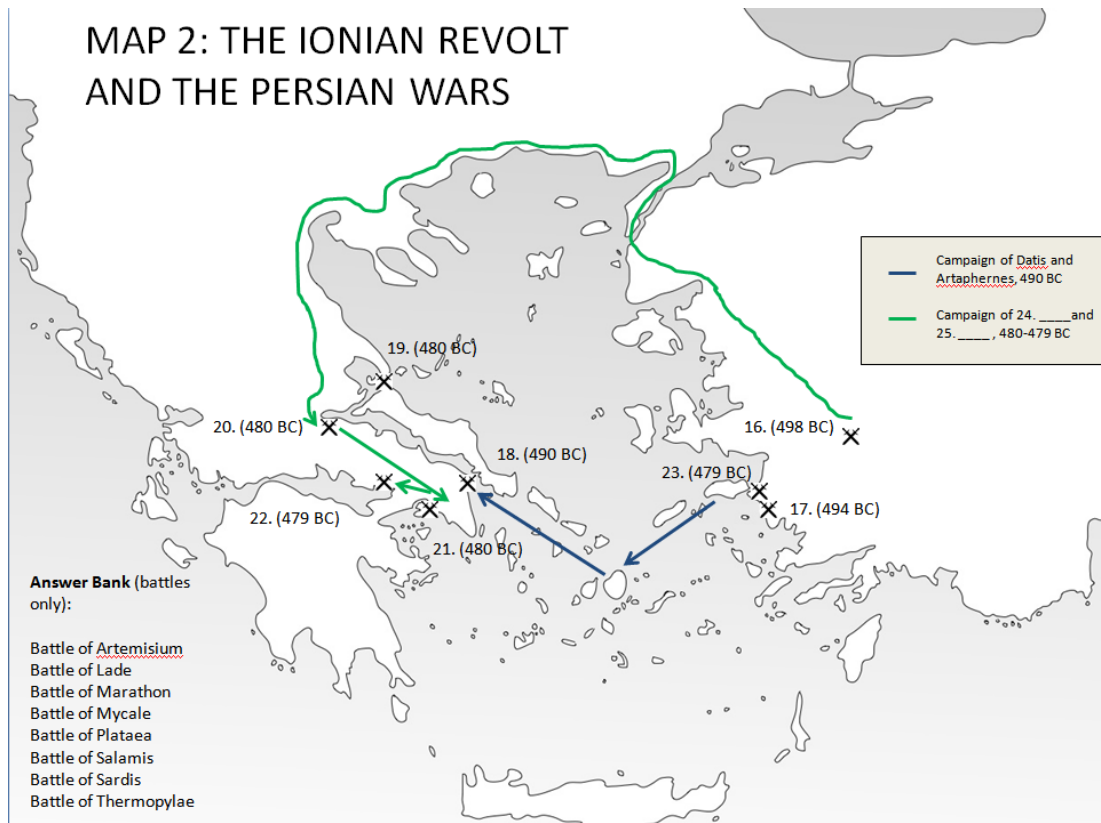


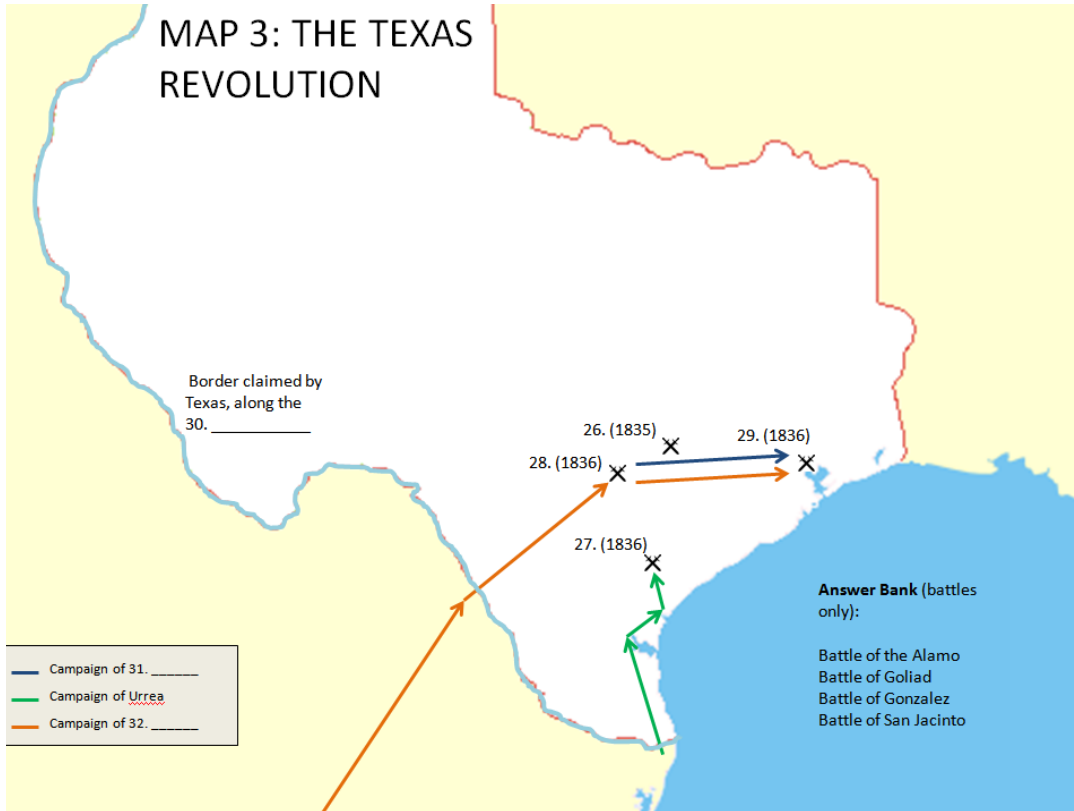
HEXATHALON: MAP QUIZ
International History Olympiad 2015
Junior Varsity

MAP 1: THE
NAPOLEONIC WARS



MAP 2: THE IONIAN REVOLT
AND THE PERSIAN WARS





HEXATHALON: FILL IN THE BLANK QUIZ
International History Olympiad 2015
Junior Varsity

With his victory at the Battle of Mühlberg, 1. _____ decisively defeated the
2. _____ League, although he would later be forced to recognize the rights of
3. _____ princes in the Peace of 4. _____.

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

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

Charles VIII's invasion of Italy expelled the 13. _____ from Florence, resulting
in the rise of 14. _____, who was later burned at the stake after
rivaling Pope 15. _____. In response to the invading artillery train, Italian
engineers developed the 16. _____, 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. _____ attempts to coerce the Melos to join the 18.
_____ League, originally formed to fight Persia. It was recorded by 19.
_____ in his history of the 20. _____.

The secession of 21. _____ from Congo was declared by 22. _____,
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. _____,
who ruled Congo for the next 30 years, renaming it 24. _____.

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

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

The Treaty of 33. _____ was forced upon Japan in a show of force by Commodore 24. _____. Prior to the treaty, the 35. _____ Shogunate followed an isolationist policy, where trade with westerners was restricted to the city of 36. _____.

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

HEXATHALON: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUIZ
International History Olympiad 2015
Junior Varsity

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 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 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?
- Hyksos
 - Hittites
 - Mittani
 - Sea Peoples
22. The liberum veto was a power wielded by nobles in what Polish body, oftentimes leading to political deadlock with the king?
- Duma
 - Sejm
 - Althing
 - 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?
- Franz Joseph I
 - Maria Theresa
 - Joseph II
 - Ferdinand II
24. Trajan's Column depicts his successful campaign into what later Roman province?
- Hispania
 - Dacia
 - Britannia
 - 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?
- Slovenia
 - Croatia
 - Bosnia and Herzegovina
 - Kosovo
26. The Ostend Manifesto declared American interest in acquiring, either by purchase or by force, what Spanish possession?
- Florida
 - Cuba
 - The Philippines
 - 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?

- Containment
- Capitulation
- Appeasement
- Isolationism

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

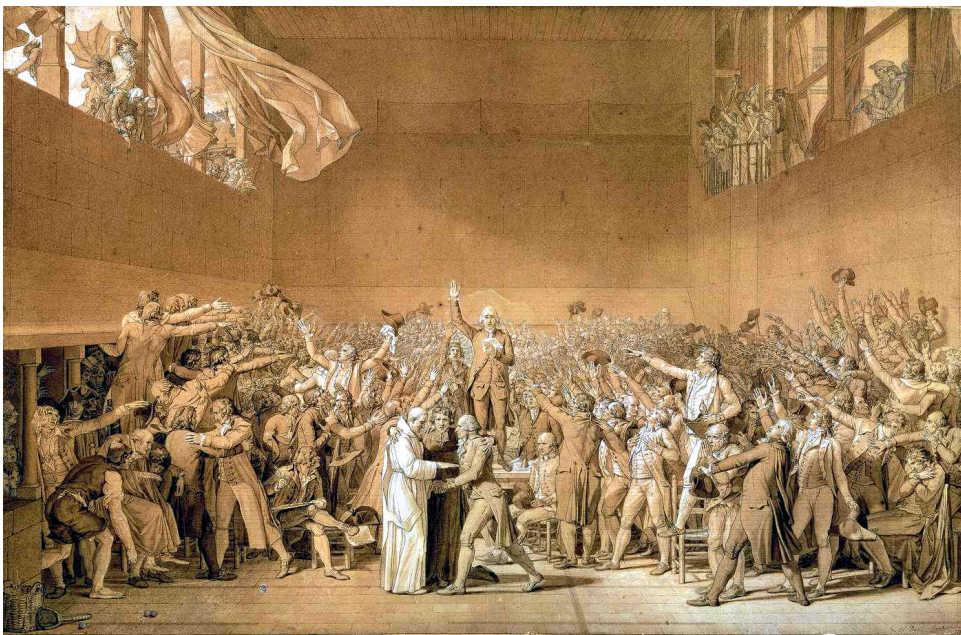
35. Which of the following cities is not attributed to the Indus Valley civilization?
- Mohenjo-daro
 - Harrapa
 - Mehrgahr
 - Lothal
36. The purpose of Napoléon's Egyptian campaign was to:
- Establish an eastern base from which to challenge British naval power in the Mediterranean
 - March from Egypt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

HEXATHALON: VISUAL QUIZ
International History Olympiad 2015
Junior Varsity

Part 1: Art



1. Title:
2. Painter:
3. Style of art:
4. The painting depicts a bombing raid by the _____ Legion.



5. Title:
6. Painter:
7. The event depicted occurred at the convention of the _____.
8. The event depicted resulted in the formation of the _____.



- 9. Battle depicted:
- 10. Victorious commander:
- 11. The contingent from _____ 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 _____.



- 13. Material:
- 14. Location (city or province):
- 15. Commissioned by:
- 16. Function:

Part 2: Photography



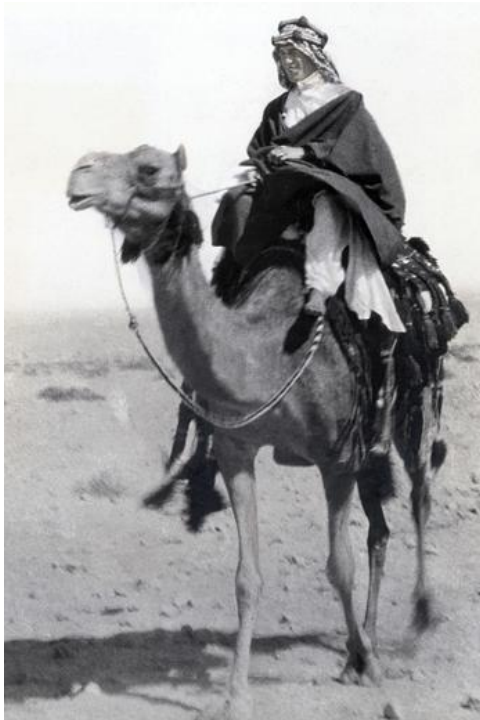
17. Location:

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



19. Name:

20. The person depicted was protesting the religious intolerance of _____.



21. Name:

22. The man depicted was given free rein in his actions by General _____, who would later win the Battle of Meggido.



23. Location (beach):

24. The assaulting unit depicted above was the US ____ Infantry Division, also known as the Big Red _____ (same answer).

Part 3: Landmarks



- 25. Name:
- 26. Mausoleum of:
- 27. Connected by the Passetto di Borgo to:
- 28. Used as a papal fortress during the Sack of Rome perpetrated by the forces of _____.



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



- 33. Name:
- 34. First version originally built by:
- 35. Part of a larger complex called the _____
- 36. Art collection of the complex largely collected by:



- 37. Name:
- 38. Built by:
- 39. Was built to commemorate the builder's victory at the Battle of _____.
- 40. Relocated following the building of the _____.

HEXATHALON: AUDIO QUIZ
International History Olympiad 2015
Junior Varsity

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:
2. Features which national anthems (give the name, not the country):
3. The piece begins with the hymn “O Lord Save thy People,” a plaintive chant in what religion?
4. Includes what unorthodox instruments?
5. The church bells in the work celebrate what victory over the invading Grand Armée?

Clip 2:

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

Start to 0:56

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

Clip 3:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1wUcw8Ufx_Y

0:11 to the end

11. Speaker:
12. Name of the speech:
13. Speech given for what occasion?
14. The same speaker gave what other speech in response to the assassination of Gandhi?
15. The speaker later attempted to negotiate with Muhammad Ali Jinnah, leading to the formation of what country?

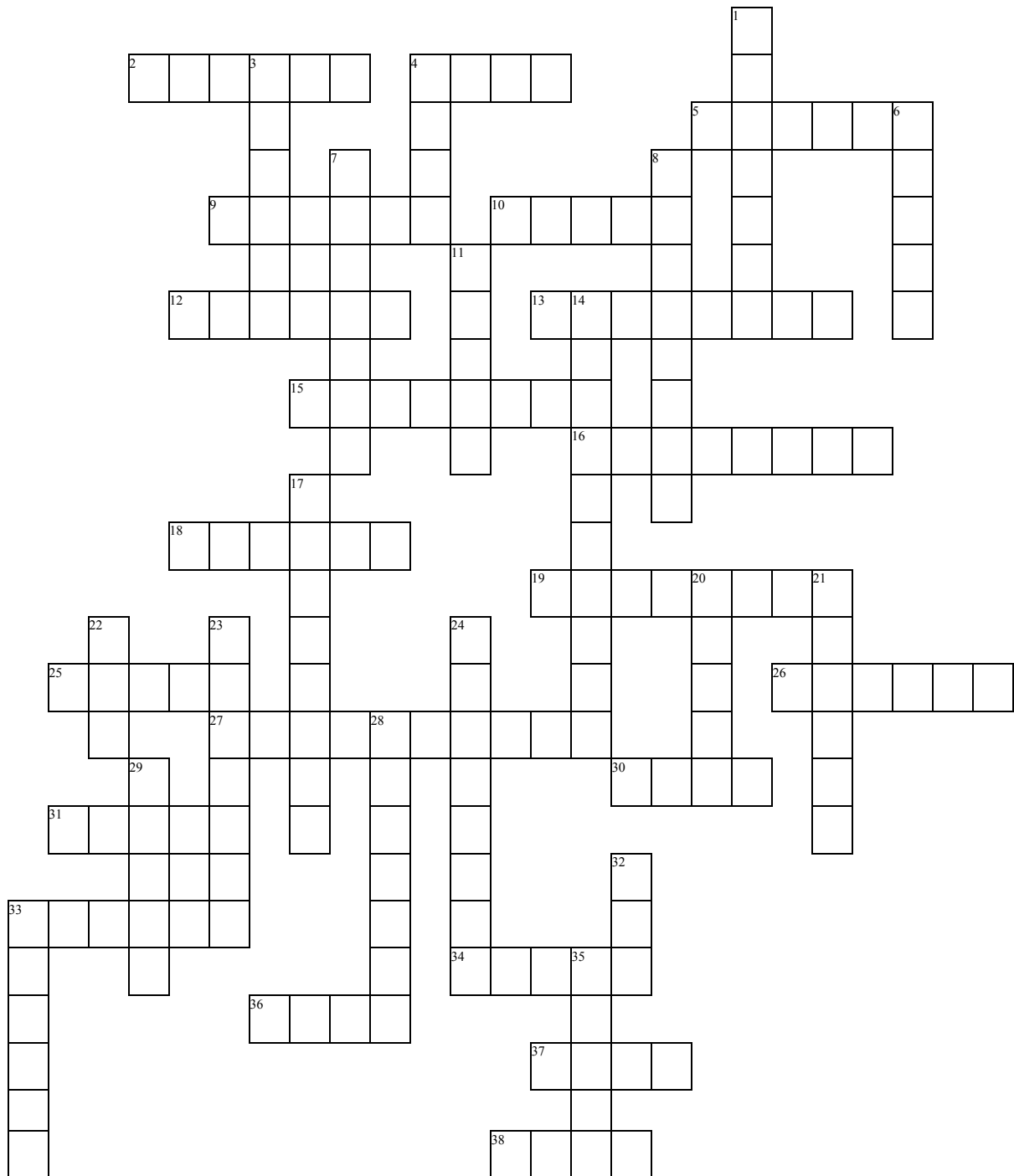
Clip 4:

<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?
17. The event occurred in which US state?
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?
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?
20. Within two, what year did this incident occur in?

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