



Ancient History Bee -- VARSITY AND JUNIOR VARSITY
Round 1 - Prelims

1. According to first-hand reports, this city was inferior to Nuceria in drinking and Novellia Primigenia's beauty. A commander of a naval fleet at Misenum died near this city after getting too close to this site. In addition to the aforementioned graffiti in this city about Nuceria, one can learn about Epaphra's baldness and inability to play ball games, as well as much more explicit yet mundane details of daily life in a Roman city. Stabiae and Herculaneum were also destroyed by the eruption of Mount Vesuvius that destroyed this city. For the point, name this Roman city.

ANSWER: **Pompeii**

2. Tefnakhte, one of these people, lost to Piye, and Tefnakhte's son Bocchoris was the sole member of the 24th dynasty. A Meshwesh member of this group, Sheshonk I, ruled from 950 to 929 BCE and these people clashed with Thebes, where a separate 23rd dynasty was established. Apries' army was defeated at Cyrene, a Greek colony in these people's homeland. For the point, name this group from the deserts west of Egypt, prominent in first millennium BCE Egypt.

ANSWER: **Libyans**

3. This city's port was called Lechaeum. Destroyed by Lucius Mummius in 146 BCE, Iphicrates and Callias were Athenian leaders during the war named for this city. That war saw the death of Lysander in an attack on Haliartus, while later this city was namesake for a league organized by Philip of Macedon. This city's name also is borne by the isthmus linking mainland Greece and the Peloponnese. For the point, name this city.

ANSWER: **Corinth**

4. One hypothesis about these people suggests that they originated in western sites such as Teopantecuitlán, now in Guerrero state, moving east towards the Gulf of Mexico. The El Manati shrine in the Coatzacoalcos River basin is near Cascajal, where this culture's possible writing system was discovered. San Lorenzo and La Venta were major sites of these people, and Monuments 2, 3, and 4 from La Venta are colossal heads weighing several tons each. Prominent from 1100 to 800 BCE, their sites are often found in modern Tabasco state. For the point, name these Mesoamericans.

ANSWER: **Olmecs**

5. This man's birthday of September 19th was adopted by Diadumenian, the son of Macrinus, in order to strengthen his legitimacy. He appointed as commander in Britain the Berber Quintus Lollius Urbicus, whose successes led to a wall being built 100 miles north of this ruler's predecessor. He earned his sobriquet through his dutiful quest to secure deification for his adopted father and predecessor. Succeeded by Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus, he ruled from 138 to 161 CE. For the point, name this fourth of five good emperors.

ANSWER: Caesar Titus Aelius Hadrianus **Antoninus Augustus Pius**

6. Prominent artists working for this dynasty included Gu Kaizhi, a painter, and Wang Xizhi, a calligrapher. This dynasty defeated the Wu dynasty in 280 BCE, and was overthrown by Huan Xuan and Liu Yu, founder of the Liu-Song dynasty. Relocating its capital to the future Nanjing in 317 CE, this dynasty was thereafter known as "Dong" or "Eastern" and was led by the Sima clan. For the point, name this dynasty which ruled in Western and Eastern phases from 265 to 420 CE.

ANSWER: **Jin** or **Chin** dynasty

7. These people worshipped a god called 'Athtar, while locally, gods like Almaqah were popular in Ma'rib and Wadd and Ma'in. Esarhaddon named gods of these people such as Nukhay Ruldayu, and as Ruda, that god appears in Safaitic and Thamudic texts. The Nabataeans associated Manat with Nemesis and al-Uzza as Aphrodite, while Al-Ilat was universal among those people, either daughter or consort to Allah. For the point, name these namesake people of a peninsula in which Islam was later founded.

ANSWER: **Arabs** or **Arabians** (accept **South Arabians** until "Esarhaddon")

8. At the end of the conflict during which this leader gained fame, he held Mount Eryx after leaving Ercte. After the war, some of his soldiers were involved in the Trucless or Mercenaries' War, and this man died trying to escape a Celtiberian army at Helice. He captured Mount Ercte in an attempt to win back a place where only Drepanum and Lilybaeum were Carthaginian possessions. Defeated by Gaius Lutatius Catulus, this man gave up all Carthaginian possessions in Sicily in 241 BCE. For the point, name this Carthaginian leader, father of Hannibal.

ANSWER: **Hamilcar** Barca

9. Originally from Stridon, now in Slovenia, his earliest work was *De septies percussa*, or "On Seven Beatings." In a dream, he was accused of being a Ciceronian, and at the Council of Constantinople, this man got to know Gregory of Nyssa. As secretary to Pope Damasus, he began his most famous work, and he established a monastery at Bethlehem in 389 CE. Translating the Bible into Latin, he became famous for that translation, the Vulgate. For the point, name this early Christian saint.

ANSWER: Saint **Jerome**

10. This ruler's stepdaughter Theoxena married Agathocles of Syracuse, while his stepdaughter Antigone was married to an Epiriot then in exile at this man's court. He married Eurydice, Antipater's daughter, and Berenice I. This ruler came to control the League of the Islanders as Antigonus' fortunes waned and promoted the Serapis cult, which helped relations between himself and his subject people. He also built the Museum and a library to that effect in his capital, Alexandria. For the point, name this founder of a Greek dynasty in Egypt.

ANSWER: **Ptolemy I Soter**

11. 460,000 people were deported under the rule of Daowudi of this dynasty, mostly to deserted areas near Shanxi and Pingcheng, their original capital. Known originally as the Tabgach or Tuoba, Cui Hao introduced this dynasty's penal code. Despite Taiwudi's support of Taoism, this dynasty is famous for its Buddhist monuments, such as the Yungang grottoes, and temples at Longmen. In 495 CE, this dynasty moved its capital to Luoyang, and Empress Hu and her son were drowned in the Huang He in 534 or 535, effectively ending this dynasty's power. For the point, name this Chinese dynasty, which unified Northern China before the Sui and Tang dynasties unified China.

ANSWER: Northern **Wei** dynasty or **Bei Wei**

12. This ruler consulted oracles including the one at Abae and destroyed the "White Syrian" capital of Pteria in 547 BCE. Pythius, this ruler's grandson, was described as second in the source of this ruler's fame to the Achaemenid king only. Ctesias suggests this member of the Mermnad dynasty ruled a satrapy after his defeat. Forming a coalition with the Babylonians, his capital of Sardis was captured in 546. For the point, name this king of Lydia famous for his great wealth.

ANSWER: **Croesus**

13. The Battle of Mobei, fought during this ruler's reign, started a seven-year truce between this ruler's dynasty and the Xiongnu. Liu An, this ruler's uncle, helped this ruler accumulate *fangshi*, as this ruler was obsessed with magic and the quest for immortality. He conquered parts of Korea and Vietnam, and brought back "blood-sweating horses" from Fergana, which actually had skin hemorrhages. Making Confucianism the state religion of China, he was known as the "Martial Emperor" for his conquests. For the point, name this Han Emperor from 141 to 87 BCE.

ANSWER: The **Wudi** Emperor (accept **Liu Che**)

14. An inscription referring to this man was found at Bajaur near the Swat and Kunar rivers. According to Indian writings, he led expeditions into Rajputana and possibly as far east as Pataliputra in Bihar. Born in the Caucasus, he was mentioned by Strabo as a Bactrian ruler, and his conversion to Buddhism may have led his remains to be placed at stupas, or monuments according to Plutarch. A great king of the Indo-Greek dynasty, he shares his name with a famous Greek dramatist. For the point, name this ruler.

ANSWER: **Menander**

15. The longest text in this language was used to wrap an Egyptian mummy and is now housed in the National Museum of Zagreb. This language had “genitives of genitives,” allowing for long possessive constructions, and samples of this language have been found at Lemnos and Pyrgi in modern Greece, as well as more familiar sites like Capua and Piacenza. The speakers of this language isolate called themselves rasna, the Greeks called them Tyrsenoi, and Umbrians called them turskum. For the point, name this language once spoken in modern Tuscany.

ANSWER: **Etruscan**

16. A revolt by Shamash-eriba in Babylon was put down by this king’s son-in-law, after which the statue of Marduk was destroyed in the temple. Achaemenes, this king’s brother, was sent to quell a revolt in Egypt, and one of this man’s generals, Megabyzus, was involved in the assassination of this king. Another relative of this man, Mardonius, was defeated and killed at Plataea, which occurred the year after this king sacked Athens and lost at Salamis. For the point, name this successor to Darius I of Persia.

ANSWER: **Xerxes I**

17. Flavius Castinus was one Roman leader sent to fought this people, and the earliest known ruler of these people was Godigisel. The Silingi and Alani groups of this people joined the Asdingi under King Gunderic, while they later persecuted Catholics in North Africa under the rule of King Huneric from 477 to 484. King Gaiseric of these people led a sack of Rome in 455, and they were finally destroyed by Belisarius in 533. For the point, name this Germanic tribe.

ANSWER: **Vandals**

18. Enhedduana, the daughter of the founder of the Akkadian dynasty, was appointed priestess of the moon god in this city, and the daughter of Naram Sin also filled that role. The 3rd dynasty of this city was founded by Utu-hegal’s brother, who gave his name to a legal code that may have been devised by that man’s son, Shulgi. That ruler eliminated the kingdom of Lagash and built the ziggurat of Uruk and this city. A famous Mesopotamian poem laments the destruction of this city, where Abraham spent some time. For the point, name this Mesopotamian city.

ANSWER: **Ur**

19. The leaders of this were from Julu in modern-day Hebei province. He Jin tried to stop this from reaching the capital, while Zhu Jun and Huangfu Song were generals sent to stop this conflict. The leader Zhang Jue died early in this rebellion, which allowed figures such as Cao Cao and Liu Bei to gain prominence. Led by messianic Taoists who predicted that a “blue heaven” was to be replaced by that of another color, this rebellion disrupted the Han Dynasty from 184 to 204 CE. For the point, name this rebellion named for a kind of headgear.

ANSWER: **Yellow Turbans** or **Yellow Scarves** or **Huangjin Zhiluan** or **Huangjin Qiyi**

20. One battle fought in this emperor's reign was at Lake Benacus, where the Alamanni and Juthungi were defeated. That battle came shortly after the defeat of the usurper Aureolus, and this man had been a military commander in the forces of Emperor Gallienus prior to becoming emperor. Dying before a campaign against the Vandals, this emperor was victorious at Naissus against the Goths. For his efforts against the Goths, he was given a new name. For the point, name this Roman Emperor from 268 to 270 CE.

ANSWER: **Claudius II** or Marcus Aurelius **Claudius Gothicus**

21. One site linked to this civilization was a shell-working town at Balakot, and a settlement at Naushahro Firoz shows the development of this civilization from early stages to late stages. Dholavira and Banawali are other important sites, while Kalibangan and Lothal are sites in Rajasthan and on the Gulf of Khambhat. Sir John Marshall began excavating the main site of this civilization in 1921, and another site of this civilization is the "mound of the dead," or Mohenjo-daro. For the point, name this civilization.

ANSWER: **Indus Valley** or **Harappan** civilization

22. Cities destroyed during the conflict led by this figure included Verulamium, the former Catuvellauni capital, and Camulodunum, which was burned. The modern town of Caistor St. Edmunds was home to a civitas established for one side in this figure's war, while allies of this figure included the Trinovantes. Suetonius Paulinus defeated this person at what is now Fenny Stratford on Watling Street and this leader of the Iceni died of poison or shock. For the point, name this leader of a rebellion in Britain.

ANSWER: **Boudicca** or **Boadicea**

23. The works *Octavia* and *Hercules Oetaeus* are spuriously attributed to this writer, who described a process called apocolocyntosis of a Roman ruler. That word is translated as "pumpkinification," and this man counted as his friends Sextus Afranius Burrus, the praetorian prefect. Exiled to Corsica by Claudius, he returned to Rome with the help of Claudius' wife, in whose later murder this man was probably complicit. Committing suicide after accusations of involvement in Piso's conspiracy, he served as tutor to Nero from 54 to 62. For the point, name this philosopher.

ANSWER: Lucius Annaeus **Seneca**

24. A mayor of this city, Abimilku, addressed several letters to Akhenaten, and Ushu was a city near this city on the mainland. Sanchuniathon is one source for the history of this city, which was ruled by Hiram during the time of David and Solomon. Azemilcus was king when a noted military action against this city took place, as a commander built a causeway to this city built on an island. For the point, name this Phoenician city captured by Alexander the Great, famous for a purple dye.

ANSWER: **Tyre**

25. One city in Palestine named for one of these entities was later the site of a conflict between the Ikshidids and Hamdanids, and was depopulated during the 1948 war. The old name of Béziers may have given rise to the regional name Septimania, named for one of these entities. Most famously, the city of León in Spain was named for one of these called Victrix, that had founded it during the Cantabrian wars. For the point, name these military groups which provided names to Lajjun in Palestine and León in Spain.

ANSWER: Roman **legions**

26. This ruler fasted to death at Shravana Belgola, now in Karnataka province, after leaving his position as ruler in service of the Jain sage Bhadrabahu I. He earlier defeated the forces of Bhaddasala of the Nandas, and the *Arthashastra* was completed by his advisor Kautilya. In 305 BCE, he defeated a Seleucid invasion, and he was written about by Megasthenes in *Indica*. Succeeded by Bindusara, this man founded the Mauryan dynasty. For the point, name this Indian ruler.

ANSWER: **Chandragupta Maurya**

27. This man advocated for the transfer of Athens' capital to the Piraeus, and after his ostracism, he lived in Argos. Accusations of intrigue with the Persians led to a period where he governed several Ionian cities for Persia. Passed over for Aristides and Xanthippus in distribution of commands in 479 BCE, he had earlier indicated that he was wavering in his allegiance to the Persian king, leading to a misguided attack. This man served under a Spartan admiral at Artemisium, and led to the Athenian fleet to a narrow sound, defeating the Persians at Salamis. For the point, name this Greek commander.

ANSWER: **Themistocles**

28. This battle occurred after the winning commander here was defeated at Dyrrachium. Deiotarus of Galatia was pardoned by the victor for his role here, and Lucius Afranius went on to fight at Thapsus, where he was defeated again. The losing leader at this battle fled to Larissa, and was killed after landing at Pelusium in Egypt. Fought between Pompey and Caesar in modern Greece, this battle occurred in 48 BCE. For the point, name this battle.

ANSWER: Battle of **Pharsalus**

29. In the aftermath of this man's death, the Battle of Nedao was fought, a victory for the Gepids under Ardaric. Ellac, this man's son, struggled with his half-brothers Ernakh and Dengizich, who was defeated at Bassianae by the Ostrogoths and killed a year later. Honoria, the daughter of the Roman Emperor, sent this man a ring which he interpreted as a wedding proposal, after which he demanded half the Western Roman Empire as a dowry. Described by Priscus of Panium, he ruled with his brother Bleda until 445 and died in 453. For the point, name this "Scourge of God."

ANSWER: **Attila**

30. It has been speculated that this ruler's widow may have married this ruler's successor, also her presumed grandfather, who was still married to the widow's grandmother, Tey. This ruler's name was erased from the record by his advisor, Horemheb. This ruler became king after the death of the mysterious Smenkhare. His wife, Ankhesenpaaton, went through a similar name change as this ruler, who had to distance himself from the former Amenhotep IV. Succeeded by Ay, an advisor of Akhenaten, this king died at 19 of malaria and bone disease. For the point, name this ruler whose tomb was discovered in 1922.

ANSWER: **Tutankhamen** (prompt on **Tutankhaten**)