

US History Bee: Playoff Round 3

Tournament Moderator	Room	Round	<u>P3</u>
Scorer			

Student names (include full name and school)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	TB	TB	TB	TB	TB	Final score

INSTRUCTIONS:
SCORING: For correct answers, place new running total in student's row for the corresponding question. For negatives, place running total and circle it. Cross out entire column if no score change. Make sure to place scores in the column for the correct question.

Bee Playoffs Phase 3

Regulation Questions

(1) One member of this organization delivered a speech announced as a “Peace and Preparedness Mass Meeting.” In a note to this organization, John F. Kennedy noted, “What you are doing is vital.” The son of the co-founder of Quaker Oats, R. Douglas (+) Stewart, Jr., established this organization that was led by Robert Wood, the chairman of Sears. Prominent members of this group included Gerald Nye and (*) Charles Lindbergh, who questioned why Jewish people wanted to overthrow the Nazis. Enforcement of the 1939 Neutrality Act was advocated for by, for the points, what American isolationist group that dissolved after Pearl Harbor?

ANSWER: America First Committee (or AFC)

(2) Duncan McArthur and this man signed the Treaty of Fort Meigs, which set out land for a “college at Detroit” and St. Anne’s Church. Twelve years before Henry Schoolcraft found Lake Itasca, he served on this man’s namesake expedition to find the source of the Mississippi River. As Secretary of (+) War under Andrew Jackson, this man carried out Indian removal. William Orlando Butler was this man’s running mate in an election where his nomination led some (*) Democrats to join the Free Soil Party under Martin Van Buren. For the points, name this Michigan senator, a supporter of popular sovereignty, who ran on the Democratic ticket in 1848.

ANSWER: Lewis Cass

(3) Description acceptable. In a 1954 interview with Jim G. Lucas and Bob Considine, the interviewee revealed he wanted to do this action 30 to 50 times. This proposal was supported with a list of “retardation targets” and was supported when (+) Gordon Dean transferred civilian weapons to military control. The sitting President noted that using this “asymmetric advantage” was under consideration after communist (*) China entered a war. This action would have created a “belt of radioactive cobalt” from the “Sea of Japan to the Yellow Sea.” Douglas MacArthur supported, for the points, what proposed military action in the 1950s?

ANSWER: using a nuclear weapon in the Korean War (accept descriptions that include both underlined ideas, such as “nuking North Korea”; accept “Douglas MacArthur nuking China and/or North Korea” before “Douglas” is read; prompt on partial answers, like “using a nuclear weapon” or, generously, “committing a war crime (in Korea); prompt on “nuking China” or similar)

(4) Retired dairy farmer and Republican candidate Fred Tuttle endorsed this Democratic politician because Tuttle did not want to live in Washington. This man, who succeeded George Aiken to become a “Watergate (+) baby,” championed a short-lived law that made Lake Champlain a Great Lake in 1998. South Dakota Senator Tom Daschle and this man were targeted in the (*) 2001 anthrax attacks. After Daniel Inouye [ee-no-ay] died, this man became the longest serving incumbent Senator. For the points, name this most senior member of the Senate, serving with Bernie Sanders from Vermont.

ANSWER: Patrick Leahy

(5) This committee was named after a representative who helped prosecute striking IWW timber workers in 1912. Hubert D. Stephens led investigations for this group, whose findings were extensively cited in Louis Brandeis' *Other People's Money and How the (+) Bankers Use It*. Samuel Untermyer and Charles August Lindbergh called for the creation of this committee, which targeted a (*) "Money Trust" and discovered predatory practices on the New York Stock Exchange. For the points, name this committee named for a Louisiana congressman that investigated Wall Street and inspired the Federal Reserve Act.

ANSWER: Pujo Committee

(6) This route began at a town that included Emerald Mound and the French founded Fort Rosalie. Traders on this route led to economic development, spurring construction of inns called "stands." A mysterious death on this road occurred at Grinder's Stand. This road, which was known as both the (+) "Columbian Highway" and "The Devil's Backbone", declined thanks to Jackson's Military Route and the increase in the number of (*) steamboats, which allowed quicker access to New Orleans. Meriwether Lewis committed suicide in 1809 on, for the points, what land route that connects Nashville to the Mississippi River?

ANSWER: Natchez Trace

(7) Using this pen-name, William Smith wrote a reply to Thomas Paine in his *Reconciliation Better Than Independence*. In 1778 at Valley Forge, a play of this name was performed per request of George Washington; that play may have inspired Nathan (+) Hale's famous words "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country." A slave of this name worked in the Culper Ring with Hercules (*) Mulligan. Historian Herbert Storing speculated that this pseudonym was used by George Clinton in the Anti-Federalist Papers. Many founding fathers knew of a 1712 tragedy by Joseph Addison about, for the points, a Republican with what name who opposed Julius Caesar?

ANSWER: Cato

(8) In *Kent v. United States*, this man called the juvenile court system "the worst of both worlds." Paul Porter now names a law firm that this man and Thurman Arnold helped found. This man noted that students and teachers did not "shed constitutional rights to freedom of speech" at "the (+) schoolhouse gate" in the case *Tinker v. Des Moines*. This man's acceptance of \$15,000 from American University was one of several ethics issues that complicated Lyndon Johnson's (*) nomination of this man for Chief Justice in 1968. Clarence Gideon was defended by, for the points, what Supreme Court justice who resigned in 1969 and was replaced by Harry Blackmun?

ANSWER: Abraham "Abe" Fortas

(9) In July 1962, Morton Mintz reported on the consequences of this product for the *Washington Post*. Chemie Grunenthal made this product, which was marketed under the name *Contergan*. The Kefauver-Harris Amendment was inspired by this product. (+) Francis Oldham Kelsey successfully urged for full testing of this product, after which the FDA declined to approve its (*) sale in America. For the points, name this drug that was advertised to cure nausea and morning sickness but caused arm and leg defects in newborn children in the 1950s and 60s.

ANSWER: thalidomide (accept immunoprin; accept Contergan before mentioned)

(10) Princess Red Wing started an annual tradition of commemorating this battle in 1930. Before this battle, James Eldred escaped a massacre after having a tomahawk thrown at him. Sachem Canonchet led one side at this engagement, and that side earlier lost their base at Mount Hope and would suffer the loss of their leader when John (+) Alderman killed him. Indian Peter guided Benjamin Church and Josiah Winslow's troops to this battle. Many (*) Narragansett warriors were killed at this battle, which was a great defeat for Metacomet's side. A Kingston, Massachusetts marsh was the site of, for the points, what 1675 battle in King Philip's War?

ANSWER: Great Swamp Fight

(11) This woman's single performance as Ulrica in Verdi's *Un ballo in maschera* was her only on-stage operatic role. Jean Sibelius rearranged the song "Solitude" for this woman, whose voice was praised by Arturo Toscanini as one "heard once in a hundred years." (+) Franz Rupp served as this woman's accompanist for nearly three decades, including for a 1939 open-air (*) concert that opened with "My Country, 'Tis of Thee." For the points, name this African American singer who, when the Daughters of the American Revolution refused to allow her to perform in Constitution Hall, was championed by Eleanor Roosevelt for a performance in front of the Lincoln Memorial.

ANSWER: Marian Anderson

(12) Year, politician, and campaign type required. At the end of this political campaign, a speech co-written by Bob Shrum lamented Kenny Dubois losing his glassblowing job with three years to go before he earned his pension. An awkward Roger Mudd interview shortly before the (+) official announcement of this campaign soured public opinion for it. This campaign ended with a reference to Tennyson's *Ulysses* and a promise that "the cause endures, the hope (*) still lives, and the dream shall never die." This campaign, which may have been delayed by eight years after the 1969 Chappaquiddick incident, resulted in a contested convention. For the points, name this Presidential campaign against incumbent Jimmy Carter for the Democratic nomination.

ANSWER: Edward "Ted" Kennedy's 1980 Presidential Campaign (three necessary parts - name, year, and position. Accept descriptions of the Democratic primary, nomination, etc. in place of "President;" prompt on partial answers)

(13) This writer mocked Governor Thomas Hutchinson with the character Rapatio in the play *The Adulateur*. This writer's husband used the pen-name "Helvitiu Priscus" and served as Paymaster General of the Continental Army. A letter to Catherine Macauley exposed that this author had agitated for a Bill of Rights in *Observations on the new Constitution*, published under the pseudonym "A (+) Columbian Patriot." This author of a three-volume *History of the Rise, Progress, and Termination of the American Revolution* was the sibling of the man who coined the phrase (*) "Taxation without representation is tyranny," For the points, name this sister of James Otis Jr., a political writer in the American Revolution.

ANSWER: Mercy Otis Warren

(14) This man was awarded the Medal of Honor during a battle in which he crossed the Pampanga River under heavy fire. This man's command was at Sideco House, which was once his enemy's headquarters. Mark Twain made fun of this man's "inborn disposition" in a satirical defense. Before Pershing was chosen for the job, Woodrow Wilson wanted this man to lead the (+) American Expeditionary Force in World War I. Despite lacking authority, this man declared martial law and ordered firebreaks to be created during the 1906 (*) San Francisco Earthquake. For the points, name this general who captured Emilio Aguinaldo in the Philippine-American War.

ANSWER: Frederick Funston

(15) The speaker of this speech noted he was "very thankful" for the "splendid cooperation between the Government and industry and labor" before noting "We must have [...] more of everything." This speech instills fear by noting that planes could fly across the (+) Atlantic "and back again without refueling" before condemning a telegram that begged "Please, Mr. President, don't frighten us by telling us the facts." This speech opened by noting "This is not a (*) fireside chat on war" and concluded with the speaker's belief that "the Axis powers are not going to win." For the points, name this 1940 anti-isolationist speech by FDR that called for a massive increase in defense production so that the US could serve as the title concept.

ANSWER: On The (Great) Arsenal of Democracy (prompt on descriptions of a fireside chat before mentioned)

(16) During the George H.W. Bush administration, this man was once nicknamed "Germ Boy" after calling for universal smallpox vaccinations. This man noted that "the aspens" "turn in clusters, because their roots connect them" in a letter to a jailed reporter, who he noted "will have stories to cover - (+) Iraqi elections and suicide bombers." Judge Reggie Walton sentenced this man for interfering with Patrick Fitzgerald's investigations. *New York Times* reporter Judith Miller went to (*) jail rather than name this man as her source in a case about a CIA agent's identity. For the points, name this Chief of Staff for Vice President Dick Cheney who was convicted of perjury in 2007 over obstruction of justice in the Valerie Plame Affair and pardoned in 2018.

ANSWER: I. Lewis "Scooter" Libby

(17) A poster used in this event announced that Robert Sidell and Associates would create a “cosmic conflagration.” John Chambers helped run Studio Six Productions during this event, which was aided by “Julio” and involved a Swissair flight from (+) Mehrabad Airport. Prime Minister Joe Clark gave approval to this mission, which Ken Taylor assisted by harboring a group that included Robert Anders. Infiltration expert Tony Mendez organized this mission in the wake of the (*) Iran Hostage Crisis. For the points, name this event in which six Americans were rescued by the Canadian government and the CIA, memorialized in Ben Affleck’s film, *Argo*.

ANSWER: Canadian Caper (prompt on descriptive answers; prompt on Iran Hostage Crisis before mentioned)

(18) Prior to this battle, P.G.T. Beauregard convinced Franklin Pierce to change his vote in a council of war. Nicolás Bravo was the losing commander at this battle, where an aide declared “let the Mexican flag never be touched by a foreign enemy.” On William Harney’s orders, 30 members of the (+) Saint Patrick’s Battalion were to be executed when American forces captured a citadel in this battle. Los (*) Niños Héroes were five cadets who fought to the death at this battle, which is referenced in the Marine’s hymn’s opening line, “From the Halls of Montezuma...” For the points, name this 1847 battle in which American forces under Winfield Scott captured a castle outside of Mexico City.

ANSWER: Battle of Chapultepec

(19) Etta Natalsky was wounded in this event. During this event, police responded to what seemed like robbers planning a robbery, but was in fact federal agents preparing for a sting. Clarence Hurt, Charles Winstead, and Herman Hollis fired their weapons during this event, which took place after an 8:30 PM (+) screening of *Manhattan Melodrama*. Melvin Purvis hunted the target of this event, who was betrayed by (*) Ana Cumpanas, the “Woman in Red.” For the points, name this 1934 event that took place outside the Biograph Theatre in Chicago in which FBI agents shot and killed “Public Enemy Number 1.”

ANSWER: killing (or shooting, murder, etc.) of John Dillinger

(20) A member of this group slapped a prison cell wall with a muddy hand, claiming the mark would remain forever because of his innocence. Members of this group were tried for John P. Jones’s murder, and that group had posted coffin notices in Schuylkill [school-kill] County. John “Black Jack” Kehoe, a member of this group, was posthumously pardoned in 1979. “The wealthiest (+) anthracite coal mine owner in the world,” Franklin Gowen, attacked this group following the Long Strike. Using the alias James McKenna, James McParland worked with the (*) Pinkerton agency to infiltrate this group’s “inner circle.” For the points, name this 19th century secret society of Irish miners in Pennsylvania.

ANSWER: Molly Maguires

Extra Questions

(1) The CIA used this system to train Ukranian insurgents under Mykola Lybed. This program was called “a wasteful operation rat-hole” and was opposed by senators like Kenneth Wherry. Paul Hoffman implemented this program. Arthur Vandenburg asked the Brookings Institution to help craft this program, which replaced the (+) Morgenthau Plan. The namesake of this program delivered Charles Bohlen’s speech on it at (*) Harvard Yard. Vyacheslav Molotov countered this plan by creating a system that led to COMECON. For the points, name this American plan that aided Western Europe following World War II.

ANSWER: Marshall Plan

(2) In a surprise attack against this man’s forces, Charles Grey ordered flints removed from muskets, leading to his nickname “No Flint Grey;” after rumors spread of this man’s failure in that skirmish, this man demanded a court-martial against himself to restore his honor. This man’s forces used the cry “Remember Paoli” to win the 1779 Battle of (+) Stony Point. Following losses by Josiah Harmar and Arthur St. Clair, this man was sent to quell a war in the Northwest Territory, where he led the Legion of the United States against (*) Blue Jacket and Little Turtle, leading to the Treaty of Greenville after his victory at the Battle of Fallen Timbers. For the points, name this American general, nicknamed “Mad Anthony.”

ANSWER: “Mad” Anthony Wayne

(3) This man described Charles Tyson Yerkes’s actions as, “the greatest rascality and conspiracy I ever heard of,” after Yerkes stopped him from building the Piccadilly, City and North East London Railway. As a war profiteer, this man sold overpriced weapons that John (+) Frémont eventually bought in the Hall Carbine Affair. By saving the firm Moore and Schley, this financier mitigated the (*) Panic of 1907. Anthony Drexel mentored this banker, who helped form U.S. Steel. For the points, name this banker who helped form General Electric and whose namesake company merged with Chase Manhattan Bank.

ANSWER: John Pierpont “J.P.” Morgan