

## Bee Playoffs Phase 2

### Regulation Questions

(1) This location's name was inspired by a 1928 jazz standard. That title bears a resemblance to the name of the wife of this place's owner, Walter Bailey. The last tenant was evicted from this location in 1988, and the (+) museum now at this location features a replica of the *Brown v. Board* courtroom. The National Civil Rights Museum complex was built around this location whose (\*) Room 306 was where a man was targeted by James Earl Ray, the day after delivering the "I've Been to the Mountaintop" speech. For the points, Martin Luther King, Jr. was assassinated at what Memphis motel?

ANSWER: Lorraine Motel (prompt on "National Civil Rights Museum")

(2) W. Averell Harriman headed proceedings for this treaty which called for a commission led by Canada, Hungary, Indonesia, and Poland to implement a cease-fire. A compromise reached during the negotiation of this treaty included the use of a (+) circular table, while square tables were located peripherally. Anna Chennault became a "channel to Mr. (\*) Thiêu" [TYOO] during this treaty's negotiations. For the points, name this treaty for which Lê Đức Thọ [LAY DEK TAW] and Henry Kissinger were awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1973.

ANSWER: Paris Peace Accords (accept Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Viet Nam)

(3) In 1946, this man was portrayed by *Time* magazine as a volcano, and he helped pass the Guffey-Vinson Act. Thomas Kennedy replaced this man as president of one organization. This activist noted that (+) little children "are not asking for a \$100,000 yacht" in the "Crust of Bread" speech. William Green unsuccessfully supported this man to challenge (\*) Samuel Gompers. The Landrum Griffin Act ended the autocracy of this man, the first president of the CIO. For the points, name this UMW leader who led the campaign for a Federal Mine Safety Act.

ANSWER: John L(lewellyn) Lewis

(4) An "Exception" named for this law is included in the Kennedy-Kassebaum Act, or HIPPA. Amended by the Patriot Act, this law was named for New York senator, (+) James L. Buckley. The *Falvo* case ruled that the effect of embarrassed children was not against this law. This law allows applicants to see graduate school recommendation letters, unless the right is waived. This 1974 law protects (\*) education information from employers and governments. For the points, students 18 and older gain the right to privacy, including over their grades, in what federal law?

ANSWER: FERPA (accept Family Education Rights and Privacy Act of 1974, accept Buckley Amendment before mentioned)

(5) A member of this family, the wife of Dr. David Ramsay, provided an account of how Southern women experienced the American Revolution. An abolitionist from this family was killed at the 1782 Battle of the (+) Combahee River and assisted Benjamin Franklin as special minister to France. John Hancock was succeeded as president of the Second Continental Congress by a member of this family who became the only American in the Revolutionary War to be (\*) imprisoned in the Tower of London. For the points, name this South Carolina family which included scion, Henry.

ANSWER: Laurens (accept Henry Laurens before mentioned, accept John Laurens, accept Martha Laurens Ramsay)

(6) This law was the subject of the entire 1887 State of the Union address by Grover Cleveland. The namesake of this bill became chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee after he was defeated by (+) Thomas Brackett Reed to be Speaker of the House. After a process of 450 amendments, this act raised duties on imports such as tin-plates and wool. The Wilson Gorman Tariff reduced rates enacted by this law which was framed by the (\*) "Napoleon of Protection." Passed in 1890, for the points, name this tariff created by a future president.

ANSWER: McKinley Tariff (Accept Tariff Act of 1890 before mentioned)

(7) This man argued for reform and property rights in *The Heart of a Fool*. Theodore Roosevelt spent many nights at this man's home, Red Rocks, and this man helped him form the (+) "Bull Moose" Party. This man bought a gazette from William Yoast Morgan, and his work on the 1922 Great Railroad Strike, "To an Anxious Friend," won the 1923 Pulitzer Prize. William Jennings Bryan was attacked by this conservative in an 1896 editorial, (\*) "What's the Matter with Kansas?" For the points, name this Kansas newspaperman and Progressive leader, known as the "Sage of Emporia."

ANSWER: William Allen White

(8) Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company president William Walker Scranton reinstated this man after he asked for non-union insurance coverage. In 1878, this man was elected to the first of three terms as mayor of (+) Scranton, Pennsylvania for the Greenback-Labor Party. Under this man's leadership, the Great Southwest Railroad strike occurred, but his union broke up over the (\*) Haymarket Square Riot. This leader became Grand Master Workman after Uriah Stephens resigned. For the points, name this labor leader, the head of the Knights of Labor.

ANSWER: Terence V(incent) Powderly

(9) One politician called participants in this event “ignorant of our language” and said they were being “used by great men,” leading to his pardon of their leader. Early actions in this event included the storming of (+) Milford Township and a march on Quakertown. This event’s climax came when its participants failed to free a marshal’s prisoners at Bethlehem. This event was sparked by the Direct House Tax, which was levied to fund the (\*) Quasi-War. For the points, name this revolt over taxes during John Adams’s administration, perpetrated by Pennsylvania Dutch farmers.

ANSWER: Fries’s rebellion (accept House Tax Rebellion before mentioned, accept Home Tax Rebellion, accept equivalents for “rebellion”)

(10) Bernard Baruch claimed that the speaker of this 1950 oration would have been “the next president” under other biological circumstances. This speech claimed that the “right to hold unpopular beliefs” was central to (+) “Americanism. “This speech cited “Fear, Ignorance, Bigotry and Smear” as the “Four Horsemen of Calumny” and claimed that one addressee put “exploitation above national interest.” The (\*) Republican Party was targeted by one of its own in, for the points, what speech condemning the tactics of HUAC and Joseph McCarthy, delivered by Margaret Chase Smith?

ANSWER: Declaration of Conscience Speech

(11) This man’s son, “the Younger,” founded the Saybrook Colony, and this man owned the trading ship *Blessing of the Bay*. This man, whom Ronald Reagan praised as an “early Freedom Man,” warned (+) Roger Williams of an arrest warrant. This man’s predecessor as colonial governor was John Endecott. After landing on the *Arbella*, this man helped found the (\*) Massachusetts Bay Colony. For the points, name this early colonial leader who gave the “Model of Christian Charity” speech in which he imagined Puritan society as a “city on a hill.”

ANSWER: John Winthrop

(12) First and last name required. This man’s namesake editorial-based theory was contradicted by economist Alfred Cowles, who found that a buy-and-hold stock strategy would have produced better returns. This man’s agency, which he co-founded with (+) Charles Bergstresser, sent out a Customers’ Afternoon Letter beginning in 1883, six years before he edited the first issue of the (\*) *Wall Street Journal*. Twelve company stock prices were tracked in the first iteration of an index this man co-names. For the points, name this man, who, with Ernest Jones, names an Industrial Average.

ANSWER: Charles Dow

(13) In this poem, the salt of the title group's blood "Stiffens the saltier oblivion of the sea." Ten years after writing this poem, its author published a novel titled (+) *The Fathers* which attempted to mirror the style of William Faulkner. At its beginning, the speaker of this poem notes how "Row after row with strict impunity / The (\*) headstones yield their names to the element." This poem imagines how "leaves / Flying plunge and expire" over a group that fought at "Shiloh, Antietam, Malvern Hill, Bull Run." For the points, name this ode written by Allen Tate.

ANSWER: "Ode to the Confederate Dead"

(14) Reverend William Hubbard traced the migrations of these people and described them as "foreigners." One of the leaders of these people, Tatobem, was executed at the House of (+) Good Hope. After John Stone was killed by the Niantics and following the Great Colonial Hurricane of 1635, these people fought with the European colonists in a (\*) namesake war concluded by the Treaty of Hartford. For the points, name this Native American tribe that split from the Mohegans in the 17th century and today runs the Foxwoods Resort Casino in Connecticut.

ANSWER: Pequots

(15) In his dissent in this case, John Marshall Harlan argued that the Congress has "authority to enact all laws necessary and proper" to regulate commerce. A later case, (+) *Swift and Company*, determined that, unlike in this case, the Supreme Court can ban certain practices based on their effects on interstate commerce. The question of whether or not manufacturing was a state or national issue was a central aspect of this 1895 case that weakened the (\*) Sherman Antitrust Act. For the points, name this court case which addressed a monopoly in the sugar industry.

ANSWER: *U(nited) S(tates) v. E. C. Knight Co.* (accept Sugar Trust Case before "sugar" is mentioned)

(16) This man was jailed for printing articles critical of colonial governor William Cosby, who condemned this man's "divers scandalous, virulent, false and seditious reflections." After this man's (+) libel trial, a jury took only ten minutes to decide in favor of this publisher of (\*) *The New York Weekly Journal*, whose lawyers successfully argued that telling the truth is a valid legal defense. For the points, name this Rhineland-born immigrant, the defendant in a 1735 trial that helped establish the American precedent of freedom of the press.

ANSWER: John Peter Zenger

(17) An order by this man following the Battle of Crooked River may have led to the Haun's Mill massacre. This man married a granddaughter of Daniel Boone and led the militia against Iowans in the 1839 (+) Honey War. Porter Rockwell was accused of shooting this man by John C. Bennett, the former mayor of Nauvoo. In 1976, an order given by this man was finally rescinded by Governor (\*) Christopher Bond. For the points, name this Governor of Missouri who issued Executive Order 44, an "Extermination Order" to expel Mormons.

ANSWER: Lilburn Boggs

(18) Two companion cases to this case, *Urciolo v. Hodge* and *Hurd v. Hodge*, extended its result to Washington, D.C. and concerned the Bloomingdale area. Robert Jackson and two other justices recused themselves from this case, because each (+) owned property affected by its central documents, which this case found were violations of the Equal Protection Clause of the 14th amendment. Arising after an (\*) African-American family bought a house in St. Louis, for the points, name this 1948 Supreme court case that struck down racially restrictive housing covenants.

ANSWER: *Shelley v. Kraemer*

(19) The *Trenton Emporium* claimed this speech was filled with fabrications, and this speech later led to one phase of the Great Male Renunciation. This speech was given by a Whig Congressman to support “an (+) old soldier” who rescued thousands “from the scalping knife” and attacked the “regal splendor of the President’s Palace.” Given by Pennsylvania congressman (\*) Charles Ogle on the eve of the 1840 election, for the points, name this vicious attack on the luxurious lifestyle of then-president Martin Van Buren in support of William Henry Harrison.

ANSWER: Gold Spoon Oration (accept “Regal splendor of the President’s Palace” before mentioned)

(20) Charles Hurley supported Joseph Timilty’s decision to not rehire the perpetrators of this event, which prompted one newspaper to claim that “Bolshevism in the United States is no longer a specter.” One man claimed that, “There is no (+) right to [conduct its central action] against the public safety by anybody, anywhere, any time.” Edwin Upton Curtis helped put down this event with the help of students from (\*) Harvard and support from then-governor Calvin Coolidge. For the points, name this 1919 organized labor event by law enforcement officials.

ANSWER: Boston Police Strike

(21) Hopkins Turney and this man had a fistfight after this man called Turney a “tool.” Under William Henry Harrison’s administration, this man was Secretary of (+) War. This man was known as the “Great Apostate,” and after Hugh Lawson White died, this man became the leader of the Whigs in Tennessee. This man’s ticket ran on a platform that led this man to be known as (\*) “Nobody’s man” who “stands on nobody’s platform.” For the points, name this politician who ran for president in 1860 as the Constitutional Union Party candidate.

ANSWER: John Bell

(22) This case concerned a law that was burned in front of the Old State House by Jared Irwin. Justice William Johnson argued that the Constitution was not needed to decide this case in his concurrence. This case ruled that the (+) Contract Clause trumped illegal means, and it eroded the rights to land titles for Native Americans. This case ruled that fraudulent sales in Georgia’s (\*) Yazoo land scandal could not be invalidated. For the points, name this Marshall Court decision, the first Supreme Court case to strike down a state law.

ANSWER: *Fletcher v. Peck*

(23) Lawyer Dorman Bridgman Eaton drafted this legislation after Rutherford B. Hayes tasked him with studying Great Britain's policies. This act, which only covered (+) ten percent of the workforce it concerned, was inspired by an incident two years prior involving a man who claimed that his "vital assistance" went unrewarded. A president who had formerly supported the "spoils system" passed this bill following the (\*) assassination of James Garfield. For the points, name this 1883 act passed by Chester Alan Arthur that reformed civil service.

ANSWER: Pendleton Civil Service Reform Act

(24) In an interview on the *Dick Cavett Show*, one actor falsely claimed that this man was the actor's great-grandfather. Adolph Borie succeeded this man in one post, in which capacity this man carried out an initiative known as the (+) "Great Snake." Often working closely with Edwin Stanton, this man was tasked with carrying out the (\*) Anaconda Plan, hampering cotton exports of the Confederacy. For the points, name this man, nicknamed "Father Neptune," who served as Secretary of the Navy under Andrew Johnson and Abraham Lincoln.

ANSWER: Gideon Welles

(25) This text, one of 85 similar texts, claims that through a certain system a "double security arises to the rights of the people." An idea put forth by Montesquieu is advocated by this text, because (+) "Ambition must be made to counteract ambition." This text's calls for practical solutions can be seen in its often-quoted line, "If men were (\*) angels, no government would be necessary." Written in 1788 under the alias Publius, for the points, name this text in which the "Father of the Constitution," James Madison, advocated for a system of checks and balances.

ANSWER: Federalist Paper(s) No. 51

(26) A series of interviews between the author of this 19-part work and Henry Huttleston Rogers served as its basis. Daniel Yergin claimed that this work was "the single most influential book on (+) business ever published in the United States." The practice of horizontal integration is covered in this work about a Cleveland-based company. Originally published in (\*) *McClure's*, this book focused on an organization that was forced to divest in 1906. For the points, name this Ida Tarbell muckraking work exposing the practices of a company led by John D. Rockefeller.

ANSWER: *The* History of the Standard Oil Company

(27) During this event, Richard Ravitch stepped down as one party's negotiator while the other side was led by Donald Fehr. Sparky Anderson was placed on leave for refusing to comply with the (+) replacement policy during this event. In 1995, Sonia Sotomayor issued an injunction that ended this event, which robbed Tony Gwynn of being the first to accomplish a certain feat since (\*) Ted Williams. This event was instigated by the MLBPA's rejection of the owners' terms of mandatory salary caps and reduced benefits. For the points, name this work stoppage that cancelled the World Series.

ANSWER: 1994-95 Major League Baseball strike (accept 1994-95 MLB Strike)

(28) This party's first presidential candidate wrote a letter to slaveholders in Danville calling for gradual emancipation and published *The Philanthropist*. Another presidential candidate for this party who ran with Charles (+) Foote, called for "universal suffrage in its broadest sense," and later joined the Secret Six. Many members of this party had broken away from the (\*) American Anti-Slavery Society, including James Birney and Gerrit Smith. For the points, name this political party that called for the Fugitive Slave Clause of the Constitution to be made "null and void."

ANSWER: Liberty Party

(29) The creation of this program led to a referendum to create the Liberty Law. This program was technically used after the United States rejected the Lausanne Conference. The creator of the (+) Radio Corporation of America created this program, which included a one year moratorium instituted by Herbert Hoover during the Great Depression. A theoretical total of 112 billion gold (\*) marks was to be paid by this program including a postponable repayment. Replacing the Dawes Plan, for the points, name this 1929 repayment plan meant to ease Germany's reparations.

ANSWER: Young Plan

(30) In 1974, this man proposed an amendment to the Securities Exchange Act to modify Title IX. A committee named for this man published a report that includes a phrase that translates from Latin as (+) "who will watch the watchmen?" In 1961, this man defeated William Blakley to become the first Republican senator from Texas since Reconstruction. A committee headed by this man placed blame on (\*) CIA Director William Casey and noted Ronald Reagan's "aloofness from policy detail." For the points, name this man whose namesake "Commission" investigated the Iran-Contra Affair.

ANSWER: John Tower

## Extra Questions

(1) In one evaluation of this work, Emil Pocock suggests it is a "patriotic work...largely ignoring dissenting political viewpoints outside the mainstream." Such evaluations may have inspired the inclusion of (+) "Contending Voices" sections in this work's sixteenth iteration. "Thinking Globally" essays can be found in this work, originally written by Thomas Bailey. Each edition of this book begins with a section titled (\*) "Founding the New Nation," and editions have been tailored toward IB and AP courses. For the points, name this popular high school American history textbook.

ANSWER: The American Pageant

(2) This company, founded in 1948, held annual “jubilees” outside their Kissimmee, Florida headquarters where hundreds of employees used shovels to dig for (+) “buried treasure” like keys to a new car, jewelry, and mink coats. This company’s best known employee was unceremoniously fired by its founder before this company’s sale to Rexall Drug. Brownie Wise used her sales prowess to promote this company’s products through (\*) namesake “parties.” For the points, name this company that continues to utilize direct sales to promote their line of plastic kitchen containers.

ANSWER: Tupperware Brands Corporation

(3) A four-part, 8-hour film by this man unusually combined magic lantern slides and recorded speech. This man created the doctrine of the “Faithful and discreet (+) slave.” In 1917, after this man died, a presidency dispute broke out over the election of Joseph Franklin Rutherford. With William Henry Conley, this man founded the Zion’s (\*) Watch Tower Tract Society. This man said that only 144,000 righteous would be resurrected into heaven. For the points, name this founder of the Bible Student Movement, from which grew the Jehovah’s Witnesses.

ANSWER: Pastor Charles Taze Russell