

Bowl Round 7 – Middle School

First Quarter

- (1) This event was fueled by a speech noting that demonstrations “should not be prepared or organized” but “are not to be hampered” and was triggered after Herschel Grynszpan assassinated diplomat Ernst vom Rath. SA Brownshirts carried out, for ten points, what massive attack on the night of November 9, 1938 against Jewish stores and synagogues in Germany?

ANSWER: Kristallnacht (or the Night of Broken Glass)

- (2) This complex is the site of a bas-relief showing Vasuki being pulled by 92 asuras and 88 devas in the “Churning of the Sea of Milk.” This complex was built to resemble Mount Meru and dedicated to Vishnu as a Hindu temple by Suryavarman II, but was later transformed into a Buddhist temple. For ten points, name this Khmer temple complex in Cambodia.

ANSWER: Angkor Wat

- (3) This country, which faced the 1918 Aster Revolution, was the site of a very short-lived Soviet Republic led by Bela Kun. During World War II, Miklos Horthy was a regent of this European country. For ten points, what country was ruled by the medieval Arpad dynasty and, until World War I, part of a dual monarchy with Austria?

ANSWER: Kingdom of Hungary (prompt on Austria-Hungary before “Miklos” is mentioned)

- (4) A revolutionary and future Prime Minister and President of this nation called for its independence in his “Motion of Destiny” speech. In this nation, the Akosombo dam was built on the Volta River while that man, Kwame Nkrumah, was President. The British colony of Gold Coast controlled what is now, for ten points, what West African country governed from Accra?

ANSWER: Ghana

- (5) The bottom-central panel of a Van Eyck work shows one of these animals circled by angels and bleeding into a goblet, known as the Adoration of a Mystic one of these animals. This animal symbolizes Jesus’ sacrifice in the Ghent Altarpiece’s depiction of the Agnus Dei. For ten points, name this herd animal that is often shown in artistic depictions of the Good Shepherd.

ANSWER: lambs (or sheep; accept Agnus Dei before mentioned)

- (6) This ruler launched a campaign in response to Roman refusal to honor the will of Prasutagus. The eventual arrival of Suetonius led to this ruler’s defeat at Watling Street near Londinium. The Nero-era revolt of the Iceni was led by, for ten points, what queen who fought the Romans over control of Britain in AD 60?

ANSWER: Boudica

- (7) A so-called “country” in this US state, centered around the Atchafalaya River and the city of Lafayette, was settled by French speakers. Those people were removed from present-day Nova Scotia in the Great Expulsion. Cajuns settled in, for ten points, what state that contains the Mississippi River Delta and was the site of the 1815 Battle of New Orleans?

ANSWER: Louisiana

- (8) This man proposed a new holiday, Restoration of Sovereignty Day, first celebrated in 2013. This leader planned an increase in the consumption tax as part of the Three Arrows, his signature economic plan. This leader rules in partnership with the Komeito Party and succeeded Junichiro Koizumi in his current post. For ten points name this current prime minister of Japan.

ANSWER: Shinzo Abe ([ah-bay], but be lenient)

Second Quarter

- (1) Though this ruler signed the Treaty of Amasya to end an inconclusive war with the Safavid Empire, he was more successful in forcing the Knights Hospitaller out of Rhodes to gain control of the Mediterranean. This ruler was victorious at the Battle of Mohacs [moh-hotch] over Louis II of Hungary while expanding into Europe. For ten points, name this longest reigning Ottoman sultan, known as “the Magnificent.”

ANSWER: Suleiman the Magnificent (or Suleiman I)

BONUS: Suleiman’s campaigns were aided by this red bearded Ottoman admiral, who was victorious at the Battle of Preveza against the Holy League but lost Tunis to Charles V. This man shares his name with the codename of the Nazi invasion of the Soviet Union.

ANSWER: Hayreddin Barbarossa

- (2) This author was a close friend and travel companion of Elizabeth Campbell, the Duchess of Argyll. This author, who painted an unflattering portrait of Aaron Burr in *The Minister’s Wooing*, also wrote a novel in which Eva St. Clair urges those around her to convert to Christianity and Simon Legree orders one of his slaves to be beaten to death. For ten points, name this author of *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*.

ANSWER: Harriet Beecher Stowe

BONUS: During her last years, Stowe lived in Hartford, Connecticut, next door to this author of works such as *A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur’s Court* and *The Prince and the Pauper*.

ANSWER: Mark Twain (accept Samuel Langhorne Clemens)

- (3) One of this man's failed investments led to Jim and Susan McDougal being investigated by independent counsel Kenneth Starr. Proceedings in a lawsuit filed by Paula Jones against this man were cited in charges of perjury and obstruction of justice brought before the Senate in 1999. For ten points, name this politician whose sexual misconduct led to the second Presidential impeachment trial in history.

ANSWER: William Jefferson "Bill" **Clinton** (accept William Jefferson **Blythe**)

BONUS: Prior to becoming President of the United States, Bill Clinton was governor of which US state with capital at Little Rock?

ANSWER: **Arkansas**

- (4) The Oran Massacre began in this country on its independence day, and was used as justification by Jean Bastien-Thiry to attempt the assassination of Charles de Gaulle. Ahmed Ben Bella led the FLN in this country, which signed the Evian Accords to gain independence. For ten points, name this former French colony in North Africa.

ANSWER: **Algeria**

BONUS: Which other North African country has made plans to build Africa's first high speed train lines to connect cities such as Marrakesh and Casablanca?

ANSWER: **Morocco**

- (5) One composer from this country used time signatures like 5/2 and 2/1 [five-two and two-one] for an overture based on the Obhikod liturgical chants. Cesar Cui joined him and three other composers from this country in the "Mighty Handful," a group of five composers that celebrated this country's music. For ten points, name this country where Pictures at an Exhibition was composed by Modest Mussorgsky and edited by Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov.

ANSWER: **Russia** (do not accept or prompt on answers related to the Soviet Union)

BONUS: Many composers, though few Russians, are buried in this Austrian capital city's main cemetery.

ANSWER: **Vienna**

- (6) A severe jaw deformation was present among many members of this family, a genetic defect caused by numerous inter-marriages. The 1713 Pragmatic Sanction was created by this family, whose members included Philip II and Maria Theresa. For ten points, name this European house, originally from Austria, that once ruled Spain and the Holy Roman Empire.

ANSWER: House of **Habsburg** (or House of **Hapsburg**; prompt on House of Austria before "Austria" is mentioned)

BONUS: The Hapsburg governor is the villain of which opera by Rossini set in Switzerland which features a famous overture?

ANSWER: William Tell

(7) Description acceptable. Descartes [day-kart] posited that “clear and distinct ideas” must be true because of this idea. Teleological arguments for this idea include the watchmaker analogy. Saint Anselm of Canterbury first laid out the ontological argument for this position, which is often debated against by invoking the problem of evil. For ten points, name this philosophical position that is rejected by atheists.

ANSWER: the existence of God (accept answers describing that there is a God, the Christian God in particular; accept answers describing that one or more gods exist)

BONUS: Which country in the Caribbean was officially atheist until 1992, but eventually saw its communist regime welcome a visit by the pope?

ANSWER: Cuba

(8) In 2010, Thomas Hagan was formally paroled for his murder of this man, who gave the “Ballot or the Bullet” speech in 1964. This man took the name name Detroit Red as a criminal; while imprisoned for robbery, he adopted the teachings of Elijah Muhammad. For ten points, name this civil rights activist and member of Nation of Islam who replaced his given surname Little with a single letter.

ANSWER: Malcolm X (accept Malcolm Little before mentioned; accept el-Hajj Malik el-Shabazz)

BONUS: After leaving the Nation of Islam, Malcolm X embraced which largest denomination of Islam?

ANSWER: Sunni

Third Quarter

The categories are ...

1. Spanish Civil War
2. English Edwards
3. Scramble for Africa

Spanish Civil War

Name the...

(1) Fascist generalissimo who won the war.

ANSWER: Francisco **Franco**

(2) Basque town whose 1937 bombing was depicted by Pablo Picasso.

ANSWER: **Guernica**

(3) Capital of Spain which finally fell to the fascists, ending the war.

ANSWER: **Madrid**

(4) Former country whose communist government sent Russian speaking advisors to help the Republican forces.

ANSWER: **Soviet Union** or USSR

(5) The German name for Germany's air force, which aided the fascist side.

ANSWER: **Luftwaffe**

(6) 19th century US President who was the namesake for an International Brigade that fought in the war.

ANSWER: Abraham **Lincoln** (Brigade)

English Edwards

Name the...

(1) Country north of England that gave Edward I his nickname and whose army was later led by William Wallace.

ANSWER: **Scotland**

(2) English king who fathered Edward VI with Jane Seymour, one of his six wives.

ANSWER: **Henry VIII** [8]

(3) London church where Edward II knighted over 200 men in the Feast of the Swans, and where all English monarchs have been crowned since 1066.

ANSWER: **Westminster Abbey** (accept **Collegiate Church of St. Peter at Westminster**)

(4) Modern ruling house of England whose first monarch was Edward VII.

ANSWER: House of **Windsor** (accept House of **Saxe-Coburg and Gotha**)

(5) English prince who won at Crecy and Poitiers [pwa-tee-ay] during the Hundred Years' War.

ANSWER: Edward the **Black Prince** (or **Edward of Woodstock**)

(6) King who imprisoned princes Edward V and Richard of Shrewsbury in the Tower of London in 1483.

ANSWER: **Richard III**

Scramble for Africa

Name the...

(1) German capital city where an 1884 conference attempted to organize the Scramble.

ANSWER: **Berlin** Conference

(2) German chancellor who proposed that 1884 conference.

ANSWER: Otto von **Bismarck**

(3) South African empire that fought the battles of Rorke's Drift, Ulundi, and Isandlwana against the British.

ANSWER: **Zulu** Empire (accept **Zululand**; accept ama**Zulu**)

(4) Modern African country that defeated Italy at Adowa to win its independence.

ANSWER: **Ethiopia**

(5) US protectorate country on the Atlantic coast that remained independent during the Scramble.

ANSWER: **Liberia**

(6) Iberian country whose "Pink Map" proposed a linking of its African colonies.

ANSWER: **Portugal**

Fourth Quarter

- (1) **The Boulevards of the Marshals is located in this city, which is divided into Rive Gauche [reev gohsh] and Rive Droite [reev dwot] regions. General von Choltitz refused orders from (+) Hitler to destroy this city. Leon Gambetta escaped this city via hot air balloon during an 1870 siege. Revolutionaries in this city seized weapons from (*) Les Invalides before storming the Bastille during the French Revolution. The Arc de Triomphe was built in, for the point, what city on the River Seine in France?**

ANSWER: Paris

- (2) **This country's capital means red hero in its primary language, and a southern offshoot of the Trans-Siberian Railroad was built through this country. This country was allied with the Soviet Union (+) during the Cold War, and served as a buffer state between it and China. For ten points, name this least densely populated country in the world which overthrew its communist regime in Ulan Bator at the end of the Cold War.**

ANSWER: Mongolia

- (3) **A letter denouncing this meeting noted that the country was "offered a choice between war and shame. She has chosen shame and will get war." (+) Edvard Benes resigned over this meeting, which resulted in the First Vienna Award. This meeting was proclaimed to have secured (*) "peace for our time" by Neville Chamberlain. For ten points, name this 1938 meeting in which the Allies appeased Germany by allowing Hitler to annex the Sudetenland.**

ANSWER: Munich Conference

- (4) **This country was led by Siad Barre during the Ogaden War. In the early 20th century, the "Mad Mullah" founded a Dervish state in what is now this country, near where the (+) Majeerteen sultanates had earlier ruled from Puntland. In 1993, when the US invaded this country's capital to fight Mohamed Farah Aidid, two (*) Black Hawk helicopters were shot down. For ten points, name this country on the Horn of Africa where the Battle of Mogadishu took place.**

ANSWER: Somalia

- (5) **When Arthur Bonifas and Mark Barrett were killed in one of these regions in Korea, US forces responded with Operation (+) Paul Bunyan, the heavily supported cutting of a poplar tree that was supposedly planted by Kim Il-Sung. (*) Panmunjom and a Joint Security Area are located in one of these areas along the 38th Parallel between North and South Korea. For ten points, give this term for buffer territory between hostile countries where military personnel are banned.**

ANSWER: Demilitarized Zone (accept **DMZ**; accept Vietnamese Demilitarized Zone; accept Korean Demilitarized Zone after "Arthur Bonifas" is read)

- (6) **The losing side in this war lost the port city of Weihaiwei after most of the Beiyang Fleet was devastated at the Battle of the (+) Yalu River. The Triple Intervention by France, Germany and Russia ensured that the Liaodong Peninsula was not claimed by the winners of this war in its ending Treaty of (*) Shimonoseki.** For ten points, name this late 19th century war mostly fought in Korea, a victory for the Meiji Emperor over the Qing Empire.

ANSWER: **First Sino-Japanese War** (accept descriptions of the **Japan-Qing War**, with names in either order; accept the War of **Jiawu**)

- (7) **This man asserted he was the rightful ruler of his country in a letter to Pope John XXII [22], the Declaration of Arbroath. This king was (+) excommunicated after murdering John Comyn at the church of the Greyfriars. This man besieged Stirling Castle, forcing the Battle of (*) Bannockburn.** For ten points, name this victorious king of the First War of Scottish Independence.

ANSWER: **Robert I** (accept **Robert** the **Bruce**)

- (8) **In this year, Simon Bolivar Buckner became the highest ranking US general to die in battle in the 20th century, when he was killed by coral shrapnel in the Ryukyu Islands. (+) In this year, the USS Indianapolis was torpedoed, leading to hundreds of sailors' deaths shortly after it delivered (*) nuclear weapons components.** For ten points, name this year in which Fat Man was dropped on Nagasaki, and the Soviets invaded Japan, leading to the end of World War 2.

ANSWER: **1945**

Extra Question

Only read if you need a backup or tiebreaker!

(1) **This ruler's mother placed a nail in his helmet, believing it to be a nail from the crucifixion. This ruler and his mother, Helena, are revered as "Equal to the Apostles" in the Eastern (+) Orthodox Church. This ruler, who had his son Crispus and his wife Fausta executed in 326, believed he received a divine (*) sign before his victory at the Battle of Milvian Bridge. The Council of Nicaea was convened by, for ten points, what Roman emperor who promoted religious toleration with the Edict of Milan and converted the empire to Christianity?**

ANSWER: **Constantine the Great** (or **Constantine I**)

BONUS: Mahatma Gandhi's 1930 Salt March began near Ahmedabad and ended at what coastal village, over 200 miles away?

ANSWER: **Dandi**