**Bowl Round 1**

**First Quarter**

1. This ruler won battles at the Hellespont and Chrysopolis to put down a revolt led by Licinius. At one battle, this man claimed he saw a Chi-Rho in the sky with the words “in this sign, you will conquer.” Maxentius was defeated by this man at the Battle of Milvian Bridge. The Edict of Milan, which granted tolerance to Christians, was issued by this emperor. For ten points, name this “Great” Roman Emperor, the first to convert to Christianity.

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

1. This island’s Deltaterrasserne [“delta”-”terra”-sern] site was inhabited by the Independence I and II cultures. Archaeologists discovered the ruins of the Saqqaq culture around this island’s Disko Bay. The northernmost point of this island is named after philanthropist Morris Jesup. The US Air Force maintains Thule Base on this island, where over 30% of the population lives in the capital, Nuuk. For ten points, name this largest island in the world, an autonomous country within Denmark.

ANSWER: **Greenland** (or **Kalaallit Nunaat**)

1. This group killed thousands of people in the Sinjar Massacre, which targeted Yazidis in the region of Nineveh. On October 27, 2019, the leader of this group committed suicide after being cornered in the Idlib province of Syria; he was replaced by Abu Ibrahim al-Hashimi, whose precise identity is still unconfirmed. Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi led, for ten points, what Wahhabist terrorist group that, at its height in 2015, controlled parts of Syria and Iraq?

ANSWER: **IS**IS (or **IS**IL; accept **Islamic State** of Iraq and Syria; accept **Islamic State** of Iraq and the Levant; accept **Daesh**)

1. This object, which contains a decree from an assembly of priests in Canopus, was given the designation EA24 in the British Museum. Pierre-Francois Bouchard discovered this object at Fort Julien during a Napoleonic campaign. This object, the most visited item in the British Museum, was studied by Jean-Francois Champollion, whose work ushered in modern Egyptology. For ten points, name this slab of rock whose inscribed Greek and Demotic texts helped decipher Egyptian hieroglyphics.

ANSWER: **Rosetta Stone**

1. After this ruler ignored a plea for peace, John Dickinson drafted a “Declaration of the Causes and Necessity of Taking Up Arms.” This monarch appointed Lord Rockingham as Prime Minister in favor of Lord Grenville. The Olive Branch Petition was rejected by this ruler, who later was forced to accept peace with the United States after Lord Cornwallis’s men surrendered at Yorktown. For ten points, name this British king during the American Revolution.

ANSWER: **George III** (prompt on George)

1. This man was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 1946 by labeling his opponent, Jerry Voorhis, a communist. This man won a U.S. Senate seat in 1950, but served less than a full term and resigned after successfully running for Vice President. He survived that campaign by delivering the “Checkers” speech. Dwight Eisenhower ran for President on a ticket with, for ten points, what politician who later won two Presidential elections but resigned after Watergate?

ANSWER: Richard **Nixon**

1. Golden examples of these objects are reflected on a black background in “Aftermath of Obliteration of Eternity,” one of Yayoi Kusama’s Infinity Mirror Rooms. Man Ray depicted five of these objects in a 1930 “Rayograph,” which he created by using these objects and photosensitive paper. Near the center of Picasso’s war protest painting Guernica, one of these objects explodes near the ceiling. For ten points, name these luminescent household objects developed by Thomas Edison.

ANSWER: **light**bulbs (accept **bulb**s; accept **lamp**s)

1. In 1603, an ice floe destroyed this city’s first permanent bridge, which connected it to the jurydyka of Praga. A shoemaker named Jan Kilinski led the armed peasantry of this city against the occupying Russian Empire in a 1794 uprising. Jurgen Stroop suppressed an uprising in this city, eventually sending most of the rebels to Treblinka and other death camps. A 1943 ghetto uprising took place in, for ten points, what capital city of Poland?

ANSWER: **Warsaw**

1. On February 3, 1977, a meeting of this country’s top military council ended in a shootout where fifty-eight people died. That event kicked off this country’s Red Terror in which up to 500,000 people died and the military council, known as the Derg, emerged supreme. In 1983, a massive famine in this country led to international attention, including the Live Aid concerts. For ten points, name this African country that once controlled Eritrea on the Red Sea and has capital Addis Ababa.

ANSWER: **Ethiopia**

1. In 1939, half of the United States moved this holiday a week earlier, causing a controversy that wasn’t resolved until a 1941 act of Congress. Sarah Josepha Hale helped convince Abraham Lincoln to proclaim this holiday as a federal holiday in 1863. The inspiration for this holiday was an event attended by members of the Wampanoag tribe like Massasoit and Squanto in 1621. For ten points, name this holiday celebrating the first harvest of the Pilgrims in late November.

ANSWER: **Thanksgiving** Day

**Second Quarter**

1. This city was briefly ruled by the Thirty Tyrants, a client government of their rival. Citizens of this city could vote to expel others by depositing pottery shards in urns, a process known as ostracism that was used against statesmen like Themistocles. During this city’s Golden Age under Pericles, the Parthenon was built. For ten points, name this “birthplace of democracy,” a powerful city-state of ancient Greece.

ANSWER: **Athens**

BONUS: Themistocles persuaded the Athenians to create a “wooden wall” by improving this military force with the construction of dozens of triremes, which were later used at the Battle of Salamis.

ANSWER: Athenian **navy**

1. This scientist was succeeded by Sir Aaron Klug on a project that determined the structure of the polio virus at Birkbeck College. This scientist split research on another project with Maurice Wilkins, and with graduate student Raymond Gosling, this scientist used X-ray diffraction to create her famous Photo 51. For ten points, name this English scientist whose work on determining the structure of DNA was co-opted by Watson and Crick.

ANSWER: Rosalind Elsie **Franklin**

BONUS: Using Gosling and Franklin’s work, both Franklin and the Watson-Crick team determined that the A and B forms of DNA have this structure.

ANSWER: right-handed **double helix** (prompt on “helix” or “helical”)

1. This speech warns dictators that “those who foolishly sought power by riding the back of the tiger ended up inside.” Ted Sorensen helped draft this speech, whose speaker notes that America “shall pay any price [...] to assure the survival and success of liberty.” The challenge to “ask not what your country can do for you; ask what you can do for your country” was delivered in, for ten points, what January 1961 address?

ANSWER: John Fitzgerald **Kennedy**’s **inaugural** address (prompt on partial answers)

BONUS: Kennedy’s inaugural ceremonies were the first in which a poet took part; this New Englander recited “The Gift Outright” from memory after sunlight prevented him from reading his intended text.

ANSWER: Robert **Frost**

1. Near the end of Queen Anne’s War, riots named for this commodity in Boston led to the poor breaking the rudder of a ship owned by merchant Andrew Belcher. To offset the development of rickets in the UK, the government added calcium to this food during World War II. Juvenal likely coined a term for appeasement of the masses by pairing this food with circuses. Marie Antoinette was said to have proclaimed “Let them eat cake!” during a shortage of, for ten points, what staple baked food?

ANSWER: **bread**

BONUS: The Flour War broke out among French peasants during the reign of this king, the husband of Marie Antoinette.

ANSWER: **Louis XVI** [16] (prompt on “Louis”)

1. This piece was premiered in a tent outside the unfinished Cathedral of Christ the Saviour. The tambourine and English horn introduce the folk-tune “At the Gate, At My Gate” in this piece, which opens with four cellos and two violas playing the hymn “Oh Lord, Save Thy People.” This piece’s use of “La Marseillaise” is overtaken by “God Save the Tsar,” during which live cannons fire. The Battle of Borodino is commemorated by, for ten points, what Tchaikovsky overture named for the year of Russia’s victory over France?

ANSWER: **1812 Overture** (accept The **Year 1812**)

BONUS: The Cathedral of Christ the Saviour was built in this Russian city. Stalin ordered the cathedral torn down to build a new Palace of the Soviets, which was scrapped during World War II.

ANSWER: **Moscow**

1. These people allegedly saluted Mount Kaimon and dropped flowers as they departed. An instruction manual designed for these people commanded them to shout “hissatsu” in their final moments and look for a point of entry between a smoke stack and a bridge. The term “typhoon of steel” was applied to the Battle of Okinawa due to the prevalence of Mitsubishi Zeros piloted by, for ten points, what Japanese pilots who carried out suicide attacks?

ANSWER: **kamikaze** pilots (accept **Tokubetsu Kogekitai**; prompt on partial answers, like “pilots” or “Japanese people” before mentioned)

BONUS: Centuries earlier, the term “kamikaze” was used to describe the typhoons that prevented this grandson of Genghis Khan from invading the Japanese islands.

ANSWER: **Kublai** Khan

1. Non-dualistic philosophy is touted in this faith’s Advaita Vedanta, inspiring movements like the medieval Bhakti Movement. Governor General Hastings defeated an empire of this faith named the Maratha in the third British war against them. With the arrival of spring, members of this faith celebrate its Festival of Color, Holi. For ten points, name this religion, the majority faith of India.

ANSWER: **Hindu**ism

BONUS: The minority religions of India include this faith, whose adherents formed an empire in the Punjab in the early 19th century. Nanak, who lived in the early 16th century, was this religion’s founder and first guru.

ANSWER: **Sikh**ism

1. A number one hit by this band was censored by the Francisco Franco administration for its lyric “You can get married in Gibraltar, near Spain.” Windows were smashed after advertising for a single by this band was accidentally interpreted as anti-Semitic graffiti in 1968; that single included a song that criticizes people who “go carrying pictures of Chairman Mao.” The songs “Revolution” and “The Ballad of John and Yoko” were released by, for ten points, what band from Liverpool led by John Lennon and Paul McCartney?

ANSWER: The **Beatles**

BONUS: Paul McCartney claimed he didn’t realize that writing the name of this song on shop windows would stir up memories of Nazism. This song, which was released as a single with “Revolution,” was originally written to reassure John’s son Julian to “Take a sad song and make it better.”

ANSWER: **Hey Jude**

**Third Quarter**

The categories are ...

1. Andrew Carnegie
2. France in World War I
3. Oil

Andrew Carnegie

Name the...

1. Commodity, an alloy of iron and carbon, whose industry he dominated.

ANSWER: **steel** industry

1. Large western Pennsylvania city where his business empire was centered.

ANSWER: **Pittsburgh**

1. Founder of Standard Oil who he passed as “richest American” after selling his company.

ANSWER: John D. **Rockefeller**

1. American financier who bought Carnegie’s company for over $300 million in 1901.

ANSWER: John Pierpont “J.P.” **Morgan** Sr.

1. 1889 essay in which Carnegie argued that industry leaders should gain, then donate, their riches.

ANSWER: The Gospel of **Wealth**

1. Detective agency that his manager hired to put down the Homestead Strike.

ANSWER: **Pinkerton** National Detective Agency

1. Aforementioned manager, who was nearly assassinated by Alexander Berkman.

ANSWER: Henry Clay **Frick**

1. Industrialist colleague and Treasury Secretary under three presidents who partially names a Pittsburgh university.

ANSWER: Andrew **Mellon** (accept Carnegie **Mellon** University)

France in World War I

Name the...

1. French capital city and namesake of a German siege gun that weighed half a million pounds.

ANSWER: **Paris** (Gun)

1. Either of the two countries allied in the Triple Entente with France.

ANSWER: **Russia** and/or **U**nited **K**ingdom of Great Britain and Ireland (accept Great **Britain**; accept **England**)

1. French city where the treaty ending World War I was signed.

ANSWER: (Treaty of) **Versailles**

1. French Prime Minister at the end of the war, known as “The Tiger.”

ANSWER: Georges **Clemenceau**

1. Forest on the northern border of France that the Germans pushed through in August 1914.

ANSWER: (Battle of the) **Ardennes** Forest

1. September 1914 battle, a “miracle” for the French that turned the German advance into a stalemate.

ANSWER: (First) Battle of the **Marne**

1. Longest battle of the war, fought in 1916 over the Meuse Heights.

ANSWER: Battle of **Verdun**

1. Supreme Allied Commander of the French forces who criticized the peace as an “armistice for 20 years” because it was too lenient.

ANSWER: Ferdinand **Foch**

Oil

Name the...

1. Body of water that names a 1991 war triggered by Saddam Hussein’s invasion of oil-rich Kuwait.

ANSWER: **Persian Gulf** (War) (prompt on “the (First) Gulf (War)”)

1. Country led by Hussein that began that war.

ANSWER: **Iraq**

1. Only charter member of OPEC from South America, led from Caracas.

ANSWER: **Venezuela**

1. South American country where the state-owned oil company, Petrobras, was found to be controversially corrupt in Operation Car Wash.

ANSWER: **Brazil**

1. Country where oil money fueled the development of Dubai.

ANSWER: **United Arab Emirates** (or **UAE**)

1. Country whose Baku oil fields were targeted by Joseph Stalin.

ANSWER: **Azerbaijan**

1. Libyan colonel and dictator who may have hired Carlos “the Jackal” to kidnap OPEC ministers in 1975.

ANSWER: Muammar al-**Gaddafi**

1. South American country where the Stabroek oil field marked its first production in December 2019.

ANSWER: **Guyana**

**Fourth Quarter**

1. **In The Open Society and Its Enemies, Karl Popper claimed that this philosopher’s political thought contained all the elements of totalitarianism. In a work written by this philosopher, a man discusses the role of piety in his decision to prosecute his father. In addition to (+) Euthyphro [youth-ih-fro], this philosopher wrote a work featuring the (\*)** Allegory of the Cave. For ten points, name this author of The Republic whose dialogues depict the teachings of his mentor, Socrates.

ANSWER: **Plato** (or **Platon**)

1. **Bertrand Goldberg designed a pair of skyscrapers in this city that feature 19 floors of spiral parking ramps and a small dock for riverboats, the Marina City apartment complex. This city’s most upscale commercial district, the Magnificent Mile, is found in the (+) Water Tower District, named for a building that survived an 1871 disaster. This city’s Millennium Park, which opened four years late, contains Anish Kapoor’s (\*)** Cloud Gate, a sculpture nicknamed “the Bean.” For ten points, name this Midwestern city whose architecture was heavily redesigned after a “Great” 1871 fire.

ANSWER: **Chicago**

1. **A member of this family exiled the Strozzi and launched a war against Lucca. Opponents of this family included Francesco Salviati, who orchestrated a plot to kill some of its members during high Mass in the (+) Pazzi conspiracy. The Albizzi attempted to curb the influence of this family by expelling one of their leading members, but that man, (\*)** Cosimo, returned the next year. Pope Leo X was a member of this family, as was Lorenzo the Magnificent. Michelangelo was under the patronage of, for ten points, what family that ruled medieval Florence?

ANSWER: **Medici** family

1. **This author, who defended Henry Miller in the essay “Inside the Whale,” described accepting the conditions of his age as “to say you accept concentration camps [...] and political murders.” This author translated an Ecclesiastes passage into “modern language of the worst sort” in a work that proposed six rules to prevent writing bad (+) English. This author of “Politics and the English Language” recounted his experiences as a police officer in Burma in (\*)** “Shooting an Elephant” and in the Spanish Civil War in Homage to Catalonia. For ten points, name this author whose anti-totalitarian fiction includes 1984 and Animal Farm.

ANSWER: George **Orwell** (accept Eric Arthur **Blair**)

1. **People who came to one of these places after a 1906 earthquake were called “paper sons.” In one of these places, Doyers Street became (+) known as “Murder Alley” due to violence among Tong gangs. Immigrants settled in one of these places in San Francisco after the repeal of an 1882 (\*)** Exclusion Act. Paifang gates and dragon decorations are common in, for ten points, what urban neighborhoods developed by immigrants from a certain Asian country?

ANSWER: **Chinatown**s (accept **Tangrenjie**)

1. **This man infamously allied his Catholic country with a Protestant nation by signing the Treaty of Barwalde. On the Day of the Dupes, this man nearly lost power when Marie de (+) Medici attempted to sway opinion against him. A seawall was constructed to obstruct shipping to La Rochelle, a (\*)** Huguenot fortress besieged by this man. This man, who was known as the Red Eminence, served as the adviser of Louis XIII. For ten points, name this French cardinal who was succeeded by Mazarin in 1642.

ANSWER: Cardinal **Richelieu** (or Armand Jean du **Plessis**)

1. **This country’s government used eleven Numbered Treaties to take land and resources from its indigenous people. An 1869 rebellion of the Metis [may-TEE] people was led by (+) Louis Riel, who was executed on orders of John A. Macdonald, this country’s first (\*)**  prime minister. The Cree and Ojibwe are the largest subgroups of the First Nations, one of the indigenous groups of, for ten points, what largest North American country?

ANSWER: **Canada**

1. **This leader introduced the Restoration of Sovereignty Day in 2013, marking the 61st anniversary of the Americans leaving his country. People have speculated that this leader’s wife, Akie, pretended to not know English to avoid (+) speaking to Donald Trump at a G-20 summit. During this leader’s tenure, his government faced both nationalistic (\*)** anti-Korean riots and the Fukushima nuclear disaster. For ten points, name this Prime Minister of Japan who has led since 2012.

ANSWER: Shinzo **Abe**

**Extra Question**

Only read if you need a backup or tiebreaker!

**Two men with this name were executed by their father after a conspiracy to restore Tarquin the Great was revealed by a slave. After the rape of Lucretia by Sextus Tarquinius, a man with this name led a revolt that overthrew (+) Tarquin the Great. Another man with this name was wounded in the leg and pardoned by Mark (\*)** Antony after he carried out a crime in the Theater of Pompey with other conspirators. For ten points, give this cognomen of the founder of the Roman Republic and a partner of Cassius, an assassin of Julius Caesar.

ANSWER: **Brutus** (accept Tiberius Junius **Brutus**, Titus Junius **Brutus**, Lucius Junius **Brutus**, and/or Marcus Junius **Brutus**)

BONUS: The runner Pheidippides delivered news of the victory at what 490 BC battle to Athens?

ANSWER: Battle of **Marathon**