**Bowl Round 3 (Middle School)**

**First Quarter**

1. This leader’s cause was damaged by constant feuds with Li Zongren over control of the army. This man was forced to form the Second United Front with his enemies after he was kidnapped in the Xi’an [shee-ahn] incident. For ten points, name this successor of Sun Yat-sen, a Kuomintang leader who set up his base in Taiwan after losing the Chinese Civil War.

ANSWER: **Chiang** Kai-Shek (accept **Jiang** Jieshi)

1. Authors like William Simms and Caroline Hentz wrote works in a genre named for their opposition to this novel. The title character of this novel was inspired by Josiah Henson, who wrote two autobiographies detailing his life after he fled to Canada. Many southerners rebutted this novel by claiming it misrepresented friendly relationships between masters and slaves. For ten points, name this 1852 novel by Harriet Beecher Stowe.

ANSWER: **Uncle Tom’s Cabin**, or Life Among the Lowly

1. One of these places in Croke became the site of an infamous massacre perpetrated by British troops on Bloody Sunday. The Sun newspaper was effectively banned from one city after it erroneously claimed that the Hillsborough disaster at one of these facilities was caused by onrushing Liverpool fans. For ten points, name these places where teams like Arsenal and Manchester United play football.

ANSWER: soccer **stadiums**

1. At one battle, this ruler urged his men never to “lose sight of my panache” and noted that they were “on the road to honor and victory.” The Guise faction in the French Wars of Religion was opposed by this king, who protected Protestant rights by proclaiming the Edict of Nantes. For ten points, name this first Bourbon king of France who was a Huguenot before he converted to Catholicism, declaring “Paris is well worth a mass.”

ANSWER: **Henry IV** of France (accept **Henry** III **of Navarre**; prompt on “Henry;” do not accept or prompt on “Henry III” alone)

1. This man claimed that he drew from the general theory of relativity to create a new religion called Universalism. This man came to power after a foreign power invaded in Operation Weserubung, which enabled him to succeed Johan Nygaardsvold after King Haakon VII fled the country. In 1945, this founder of the Nasjonal Samling party was executed outside Akershus fortress for his collaboration with the Nazis. For ten points, name this treasonous president of Norway.

ANSWER: Vidkun **Quisling**

1. This event, which may have been started by an attack by Janibeg, re-occurred in the 1850s in China and India, and again in San Francisco in 1900. The Italian city of Pistoia went into isolation during this event, which was marked by the emergence of doctors wearing bird beaks stuffed with sweet smelling flowers. At the time, this event was commonly blamed on Jews poisoning wells, but its true cause was infected fleas. For ten points, name this plague that killed a third of Europe in the 14th century.

ANSWER: **Black Death** (accept **Bubonic Plague**; accept the **Black Plague**; prompt on plague)

1. During this event, the Twa people were targeted for allegedly aiding the enemy. The Arusha Accords failed to address the tensions leading up to this event, which was mitigated through Operation Turquoise’s creation of a safe zone. The order to “cut down the tall trees” was given during this event, which was perpetrated by the Interahamwe. A Patriotic Front led by Paul Kagame took Kigali to end, for ten points, what 1994 event in which the Hutus slaughtered the Tutsis?

ANSWER: **Rwanda**n **genocide** (accept descriptive answers of a **genocide** of the **Tutsi**s/by the **Hutu**s before either is mentioned)

1. The Council of Pisa failed to end this period by electing Alexander V. This period was ended by a council that also ordered the execution of Jan Hus, and it began with the election of Clement VII in 1378. The election of Martin V at the Council of Constance brought an end to this period, which included the rule of Benedict XIII as Antipope. For ten points, name this period from 1378 to 1417 in which multiple popes reigned simultaneously from Rome and Avignon.

ANSWER: **Western Schism** (accept **Schism of 1378** before “1378” is mentioned; accept **Great Occidental Schism**, but do not prompt on “Great Schism” alone; accept **Papal Schism**)

**Second Quarter**

1. This country is the setting of the novel No One Writes to the Colonel, which depicts an unnamed soldier in the Thousand Days’ War. Riots were sparked after a disgruntled youth assassinated the liberal leader Jorge Eliecer Gaitan, leading to La Violencia. The 2016 Nobel Peace Prize was awarded to this country’s president, Juan Manuel Santos, for brokering a treaty that failed after a public referendum. For ten points, name this country where FARC rebels opposed the government in Bogota.

ANSWER: **Colombia**

BONUS: No Ones Writes to the Colonel is a novel by this Colombian Nobel laureate who discussed the Medellin cartel in News of a Kidnapping and wrote One Hundred Years of Solitude.

ANSWER: Gabriel **Garcia Marquez** (prompt on partial last names)

1. An inscription found at Jarrow claims that this structure’s namesake built it due to “divine instruction.” The Stanegate was a road that followed a similar path to this structure, which contains a ditch once named after Agricola. Along the North Sea, this structure terminates at Solway Firth. This 73 mile long structure was intended to keep the Picts and other Celtic groups out of Roman territory. A cousin of Trajan names, for ten points, what wall in northern England?

ANSWER: **Hadrian’s Wall** (accept **Vallum Aelium**)

BONUS: The Antonine Wall was built 100 miles north of Hadrian’s Wall, but it was abandoned by this last of the Five Good Emperors in 164 AD.

ANSWER: **Marcus Aurelius** Antoninus Augustus

1. This initiative was brought into effect by the Berlin Decree and subsequently escalated by the Orders in Council, which prompted Scandinavian nations to form the Second League of Armed Neutrality. Following the Battle of Friedland and the signing of the Treaty of Tilsit, one nation joined this initiative; however, that nation later deserted this system, prompting a French invasion of Russia. For ten points, name this Napoleonic system that attempted to impose an economic blockade on Great Britain.

ANSWER: **Continental System**

BONUS: Portugal’s refusal to join the Continental System ultimately led to this war in 1808. It included the Battle of Salamanca.

ANSWER: **Peninsular** War

1. A decade of turmoil in this country was ushered in with the July Apostasy by king Constantine II. After several weak civilian governments, the Regime of the Colonels took over and ruled this country from 1967 to 1974; when civilian rule was restored, PASOK and New Democracy dominated this country’s politics until the rise of Syriza in the wake of the debt crisis of the early 2010s. For ten points, name this country where Alexis Tsipras was replaced as Prime Minister in 2019.

ANSWER: **Greece**

BONUS: The rule of the colonels was ended by the failure of enosis, a Greek word meaning “union” that described the goal of uniting Greece with what other country?

ANSWER: **Cyprus**

1. This empire’s founder influenced the Battle of Ipsus by granting 300 war elephants to Seleucus. Another ruler of this empire was named for the drop of poison atop his head and was advised by Kautilya, author of the Arthashastra. The most famous ruler of this empire fought a war whose carnage prompted him to issue a series of remorseful rock edicts and convert to Buddhism. For ten points, name this ancient Indian empire once ruled by Ashoka.

ANSWER: **Maurya**n Empire

BONUS: Ashoka converted to Buddhism after witnessing the devastation of this war in eastern India.

ANSWER: **Kalinga** War

1. This man translated the Pastoral Care to help local bishops train priests; that work is the oldest known English book. This man, who had his life chronicled by Asser, promulgated his law code within the “Doom Book.” This man’s victories at Edington and Chippenham against Guthrum pacified the Viking threat. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle was published during the reign of, for ten points, what “great” king from Wessex?

ANSWER: **Alfred** the Great

BONUS: Pastoral Care, the oldest known book in English, is a translation of a work by this “great” pope, who sent a mission to England in 596. His reforms to church liturgy included a larger use of plainchant.

ANSWER: **Gregory** I (accept Saint **Gregory** the Great; accept **Gregorian** chant)

1. In 1999, this country sought to isolate Ladakh and force its enemies to withdraw from the Siachen Glacier by launching Operation Badr, even though it had committed to the peaceful Lahore Declaration in the same year. This country’s troops crossed the Line of Control to instigate the Kargil War against a rival with whom it often contests the region of Kashmir. For ten points, name this rival and western neighbor of India.

ANSWER: **Pakistan**

BONUS: Fourteen years before Pakistan’s Operation Badr, Iran launched an Operation Badr that captured a highway connecting Baghdad and this city, Iraq’s main port on the Shatt al-Arab.

ANSWER: **Basra**

1. A star fort in this U.S. state called Fort Elizabeth was built by Georg Anton Schaffer, an agent of the Russian-American Company. An observatory in this state is named for deceased astronaut Ellison Onizuka. This state, which grows nearly half of the world’s macadamia nuts, contains sites like the Bernice Bishop Museum and Iolani Palace. For ten points, name this US state that was once a kingdom united by Kamehameha I in the Pacific Ocean.

ANSWER: **Hawaii**

BONUS: This sacred dormant volcano, Hawaii’s highest point, was the site of 2015 protests over the creation of the Thirty Meter Telescope.

ANSWER: **Mauna Kea**

**Third Quarter**

The categories are ...

1. League of Nations
2. Italian Unification
3. Latin American Leaders

League of Nations

Name the...

1. War whose bloodshed inspired a US President to recommend the League.

ANSWER: **World War I**

1. US President who pushed for the League in his Fourteen Points.

ANSWER: Woodrow **Wilson**

1. Swiss city where the League was headquartered and where Conventions against war crimes were signed.

ANSWER: **Geneva**

1. Region re-militarized by Nazi Germany in March 1936, an action essentially ignored by the League.

ANSWER: **Rhineland** (accept descriptions of the land along the **Rhine** River; prompt on descriptions of Western Germany that don’t mention the Rhine)

1. Country led by Haile [“highly”] Selassie, who spoke at the League after Italy invaded this country in 1936.

ANSWER: **Ethiopia** (accept **Abyssinia**)

1. Country that retained the Aland Islands in 1921, despite Sweden’s claims.

ANSWER: **Finland**

Italian Unification

Name the...

1. Century in which the Risorgimento was conducted.

ANSWER: **19**th century (accept **1800**s)

1. City that became the capital of unified Italy.

ANSWER: **Rome**

1. Position held by Pius IX [ninth], who opposed the efforts.

ANSWER: **Pope** (accept **Bishop of Rome**)

1. Kingdom, based on an island off the Italian coast, where Francis II was deposed in the Expedition of the Thousand.

ANSWER: Kingdom of **Sicily** (accept Kingdom of the Two **Sicilies**)

1. General who led the Expedition of the Thousand and whose followers wore red shirts.

ANSWER: Giuseppe **Garibaldi**

1. First king of unified Italy, who maintained the regnal number “the Second” despite leading a new country.

ANSWER: **Victor Emmanuel** II (prompt on partial answers)

Latin American Leaders

Name the...

1. Country where Alberto Fujimori was imprisoned in Lima after fleeing Japan.

ANSWER: **Peru**

1. Country where the PRI’s Enrique Pena Nieto was succeeded by Andres Manuel Lopez Obrador in 2018.

ANSWER: **Mexico**

1. Country where Dilma Rousseff was impeached in 2016.

ANSWER: **Brazil**

1. Country where Manuel Noriega was besieged by rock music in the Vatican embassy.

ANSWER: **Panama**

1. President of Venezuela who called George W. Bush “the devil” at the UN in 2006.

ANSWER: Hugo **Chavez**

1. Ruler who became President of Haiti after the death of his similarly brutal father in 1971.

ANSWER: **J**ean-Claude **Duvalier** (accept **Baby Doc**)

**Fourth Quarter**

1. **In a 1997 commercial, a grandmother stops her family’s bickering over the legacy of this leader by remarking that he brought Pizza Hut to their country. This man, who once apologized for comparing West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl to Nazi Joseph Goebbels, was the target of an (+) unsuccessful coup in August 1991. This recipient of the 1990 Nobel Peace Prize pulled out of a prolonged conflict in (\*)** Afghanistan and introduced the perestroika reforms. For ten points, name this last premier of the USSR.

ANSWER: Mikhail **Gorbachev**

1. **A carriage containing Napoleon III and this ruler was targeted by an assassin at the 1867 World’s Fair. Nikolay Milyutin helped this ruler liberalize by creating the Zemstvo (+) local government system, and this man’s foreign minister Prince Gorchakov sold (\*)** Alaska to the US. In 1881, this man was assassinated in St. Petersburg by the People’s Will terrorist group. For ten points, name this Russian ruler who emancipated the serfs in 1861.

ANSWER: **Alexander II** (accept **Alexander Nikolayevich Romanov**; prompt on partial answers)

1. **This country was the site of Operation Dragon Rouge, where foreign special forces had to be deployed to rescue hostages during the Simba Uprising. A crisis in this country was almost mediated by UN Secretary-General Dag (+) Hammarskjold [“hammer”-sk’yold], who died in a plane crash in Northern Rhodesia en route to a peace conference. The (\*)** Katanga Crisis took place in this country, where Joseph Kasa-Vubu was replaced by a man who briefly renamed this country Zaire. For ten points, name this African country where Mobutu Sese Seko led from Kinshasa.

ANSWER: **Democratic Republic of the Congo** (accept **DRC**; accept **Congo-Kinshasa**; prompt on “Congo;” do not accept or prompt on “Republic of the Congo”)

1. **The writer of this speech claims to have received a check from America that was marked “insufficient funds” but goes on to describe former slaves and slaveowners sitting together at the “table (+) of brotherhood.” The hope that future generations “will not be judged by the color of their (\*)** skin but by the content of their character” is proclaimed in, for ten points, what speech given at the 1963 March on Washington by Martin Luther King, Jr.?

ANSWER: **I Have a Dream** speech (prompt on descriptive answers of Martin Luther King’s speech at the March on Washington)

1. **In this country, student Benno Ohnesorg was killed during a protest against the Shah of Iran. This country was the subject of a declaration by French foreign minister Robert Schuman that paved the way for the European (+) Coal and Steel Community. An economic miracle in this country began under Konrad Adenauer, and it adopted the policy of (\*)** “ostpolitik” under Willy Brandt to ease tensions with its neighbor. For ten points, name this former country with capital Bonn that was re-unified with its eastern neighbor in 1990.

ANSWER: **West Germany** (prompt on Germany)

1. **To deal with members of this group after the 1838 Battle of Crooked River, Lilburn Boggs put out Missouri Executive Order 44, an “Extermination Order.” A leader of this group who was killed in Carthage, Illinois allegedly met with (+) Moroni, an angel who handed down golden plates that became this religion’s central text. Members of this religion briefly created the state of (\*)** Deseret, which was governed by Brigham Young. Joseph Smith founded, for ten points, what Christian denomination that is the majority religion of Utah?

ANSWER: **Mormon**s (accept Church of Jesus Christ of **Latter-Day Saints**; accept **LDS** Church)

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. **A failed campaign against this man’s troops was bogged down by heavy river quagmires and called the Mud March. This man rose to prominence after the Battle of Seven Pines, where Joseph Johnston (+) was wounded. Shortly after fighting a series of defensive battles at Spotsylvania and the Wilderness, this man spoke at Appomattox (\*)** Courthouse with Ulysses S. Grant. For ten points, name this commander of the Army of Northern Virginia whose surrender ended the American Civil War.

ANSWER: Robert E. **Lee**

**Extra Question**

Only read if you need a backup or tiebreaker!

**This company was the defendant in a case, lodged by brothers John and Horace, that determined companies had to operate in the interests of shareholders. The founder of this company launched a failed colony in Aveiro, Brazil, to try to grow cheap (+) rubber and helped promote anti-Semitic views through his pamphlet The International Jew. This company produced a (\*)** vehicle every ten seconds at their River Rouge assembly plant; those vehicles came in “any color [...] so long as it is black.” For ten points, name this American car company that produced the Model T.

ANSWER: **Ford** Motor Company

BONUS: What English explorer was the target of a 1611 mutiny, after which he was set adrift in a large body of water now named for him?

ANSWER: Henry **Hudson** (accept **Hudson** Bay)