

Bowl Round 8

First Quarter

(1) Upon taking the throne, this king was read the Declaration of Right by Parliament; that later became part of the English Bill of Rights. This King's forces defeated James II's Jacobite uprising at the Battle of the Boyne, after which this Dutch stadtholder assumed power in the Glorious Revolution. For ten points, name this husband of Mary II, a Prince of Orange and 17th century king of England.

ANSWER: William III of England (or William of Orange, prompt on William)

(2) The "massive resistance" movement attempted to circumvent this case's ruling, which was to be carried out with "all deliberate speed." Thurgood Marshall argued for the plaintiffs in this case, which struck down Plessy vs. Ferguson. For ten points, name this Supreme Court case that overturned the "separate but equal" principle in public schools.

ANSWER: Brown vs Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas

(3) A site in this region includes Structure 5B18, also known as El Castillo, a step-pyramid dedicated to Kukulcan, as well as a Great Ball Court. One state in this region has capital at Merida, and cities like Uxmal [oosh-mall] and Chichen Itza are also found in this region. The homeland of the Mayan Civilization was, for ten points, what Mexican peninsula where a meteor impact may have killed the dinosaurs and created the Chicxulub Crater near the Gulf of Mexico?

ANSWER: Yucatan Peninsula (prompt on Mexico before mentioned)

(4) This leader hired John Dewey to increase literacy rates by latinizing his country's alphabet. This man led a national movement that rejected the Treaty of Sevres' harsh borders and negotiated the Treaty of Lausanne. The "Six Arrows" ideology of secular, democratic reform was developed to replace Ottoman norms by, for ten points, what modernizing first President of Turkey?

ANSWER: Mustafa Kemal Ataturk (accept either underlined name)

(5) A socialist politician from this country, Emile Vandervelde, argued against its ruler's personal ownership of a colony investigated by Roger Casement. This country created the Force Publique, an armed force that cut the hands off of enslaved rubber workers in a colony that the Berlin Conference had given to this country's King Leopold II. For ten points, name this country that once owned the Congo Free State.

ANSWER: Belgium

(6) A blindfolded man is tied to a post in a print by this artist titled “Nothing To Be Done,” part of a series called The Disasters of War that shows violent scenes from the Peninsular War. This artist’s painting of Mameluke horsemen in the Puerta del Sol is set one day before another of his works that shows a firing squad aiming at a man in a white shirt outside of Madrid. For ten points, name this Spanish painter of The Third of May, 1808.

ANSWER: Francisco **Goya** y Lucientes

(7) Description acceptable. This event was briefly halted when a nearby patrol forced William Dawes to flee; he subsequently fell off his horse and could not finish his mission. This event’s central participant slipped by the Somerset by boat after Robert Newman had placed two lanterns in the Old North Church. Militia were able to prepare to fight at Lexington and Concord thanks to, for ten points, what event in which a Boston silversmith warned of approaching British soldiers?

ANSWER: Paul **Revere**’s midnight **ride** (accept elaborations; prompt on partial answers, like “midnight ride”)

(8) This philosopher hypothesized that two constitutional republics will never go to war with each other, an idea described as “Perpetual Peace.” This man popularized the distinction between a priori and a posteriori statements in his 1781 Critique of Pure Reason. The categorical imperative was described by, for ten points, what 18th-century German Enlightenment philosopher?

ANSWER: Immanuel **Kant**

(9) After damaging the Ajax, Achilles, and Exeter, the losing side in this battle made the mistake of retreating to Montevideo. Hans Langsdorff decided to scuttle his ship, Graf Spee, rather than continue this battle. For ten points, name this first naval battle of World War II, named for its location in the river that forms the border between Argentina and Uruguay.

ANSWER: Battle of the River **Plate** (or Battle of the Rio de La **Plata**)

(10) This author lays out the foundations for a new Roman constitution in On the Laws, which survives in fragments. After this man’s execution, Fulvia reportedly stabbed his dead tongue with a hairpin to punish him for speaking the Philippics against her husband, Mark Antony. For ten points, name this Roman orator and philosopher who was executed by the Second Triumvirate.

ANSWER: Marcus Tullius **Cicero**

Second Quarter

(1) This man's administration was rattled by revelations that Oakes Ames's company siphoned funds from the Union Pacific railroad and bribed politicians. This man's private secretary, Orville Babcock, helped St. Louis distillers create an infamous Whiskey Ring. A widely corrupt administration plagued, for ten points, what 18th US President and former Civil War general?

ANSWER: Ulysses S. **Grant**

BONUS: Oakes Ames was in charge of this railroad construction company, a shell corporation formed by Union Pacific to assist in fleecing the US government. This company names the ensuing scandal.

ANSWER: **Credit Mobilier** of America (accept **Credit Mobilier**)

(2) The Suppression of Communism Act was used to quell protests against this policy. A militant fighter against this policy gave the "I am prepared to die speech" in the Rivonia Trial. Oliver Tambo led Umkhonto we Sizwe [oom-KON-toe we SEES-way] to fight this policy, which was ended by F. W. de Klerk and Nelson Mandela. For ten points, name this policy of racial segregation policy in South Africa whose name means "separateness."

ANSWER: **apartheid** (prompt on descriptive answers related to racial discrimination, etc. in South Africa)

BONUS: The militant group Umkhonto we Sizwe, or Spear of the Nation, was created in response to this 1960 massacre of protesters at a police station.

ANSWER: **Sharpeville** Massacre

(3) The death of a ruler of this empire at the hands of Tamerlane led to an interregnum ended at the Battle of Camurlu. An Albanian revolt against this empire was led by a former general named Skanderbeg, and this empire defeated a Christian coalition at the Battle of Varna in 1444. Ibrahim the Mad and Murad the Great were sultans of, for ten points, what empire that, under Mehmed II, conquered Constantinople from the Byzantines in 1453?

ANSWER: **Ottoman** Empire

BONUS: The Ottoman Interregnum began with the death of this Ottoman sultan, called "the Thunderbolt," and ended with Mehmed I's aforementioned victory at Camurlu.

ANSWER: **Bayezid** I (or **Bayezid** the Thunderbolt; accept **Bayezid** Yildirim)

(4) These devices, including some installed on Arizona's Mount Bigelow, were improved after Cold War work on monitoring Soviet satellites inspired the development of adaptive optics. Karl Jansky names a series of 27 of these devices in New Mexico that form a Very Large Array. Isaac Newton invented a form of these devices with reduced aberration; that reflecting type improved on the refracting version, which Galileo used to observe the moons of Jupiter. For ten points, name these astronomical devices.

ANSWER: **telescopes**

BONUS: The Very Large Array of telescopes detect signals in this region of the electromagnetic spectrum. This type of wave was first discovered coming from space by Karl Jansky in 1931 at Bell Labs.

ANSWER: **radio** waves

(5) A king of this nation died at Fredriksten, forcing his men to endure the Carolean Death March to return home. The Pruth River Campaign was waged by Russia against the Ottomans to capture that king of this nation. Another king from this nation was known as the "Lion of the North" and led Protestant forces at the Battle of Breitenfield. The House of Vasa once ruled, for ten points, what country led by Charles XII and Gustavus Adolphus in the Great Northern War and Thirty Years' War, respectively?

ANSWER: Kingdom of **Sweden**

BONUS: The aforementioned Pruth River Campaign began after Charles XII's forces were wiped out at this June 1709 battle in modern Ukraine.

ANSWER: Battle of **Poltava**

(6) This composer reused a theme from his *Gegenliebe* in a piece that had to be restarted at its premiere concert, his Choral Fantasy. That concert of this man's works also featured a five-movement symphony depicting a thunderstorm and a piece whose opening motif was used by the Allies to represent "V for Victory" in World War II. The notes G-G-G-E form the "fate knocking on the door" motif in, for ten points, what German composer's fifth of nine symphonies?

ANSWER: Ludwig van **Beethoven**

BONUS: The aforementioned 1808 concert featured Beethoven as the soloist premiering the fourth of his pieces in what genre? Beethoven wrote five in total, the last of which is nicknamed "Emperor."

ANSWER: **piano concerto** (prompt on "concerto")

(7) The Waldorf-Astoria hotel hosted William Alden Smith's investigation of this event, an event which he described as an "act of God." A stray boat containing the bodies of three victims of this event was discovered a month later by the Oceanic. The Carpathia arrived to rescue survivors of this event, but only one-third of its victims could have found room in a lifeboat. For ten points, name this 1912 disaster in which an "unsinkable ship" sank on its maiden voyage.

ANSWER: sinking of the RMS **Titanic**

BONUS: Among the Titanic's victims were its architect, Thomas Andrews, and this man, its captain.

ANSWER: Edward **Smith**

(8) These army units were divided into smaller units called maniples and organized into three layers based on experience. After twenty five years of service in one of these units, a veteran was granted citizenship. Each possessed an eagle standard and they were organized into ten separate cohorts, each commanded by a centurion. Thousands of men fought in, for ten points, what largest unit of the Roman army?

ANSWER: **legion**

BONUS: Entry requirements to the legions were relaxed by this Roman general, a six-time consul and uncle of Julius Caesar. Legionnaires were nicknamed his mules because of the heavy packs he made them wear.

ANSWER: Gaius **Marius**

Third Quarter

The categories are ...

1. Tokugawa Shogunate
2. 20th Century European Leaders
3. The Opium Wars

Tokugawa Shogunate

Name the...

- (1) Country ruled by the Tokugawa Shogunate.

ANSWER: **Japan** (or **Nippon** or **Nihon**)

- (2) Type of infrastructure built throughout the country to allow the “alternate attendance” policy to function, including the “Five Routes.”

ANSWER: **roads** (accept **Kaido**)

- (3) Capital city of the Tokugawa shoguns.

ANSWER: **Edo** (or **Tokyo**)

- (4) City that was the residence of the Emperor during the Tokugawa Era.

ANSWER: **Kyoto**

- (5) Religious group persecuted by the shogunate after it was spread by European missionaries.

ANSWER: **Christians** (or **kirishitan**; accept Roman **Catholics**)

- (6) City where, in 1615, Tokugawa forces captured a landmark castle and crushed the Toyotomi clan.

ANSWER: **Osaka** (accept **Osaka** Castle)

- (7) Series of isolationist laws that closed the country from foreign contact during the Tokugawa era.

ANSWER: **sakoku**

- (8) Battle in 1600 that marked the beginning of the shogunate, where Ieyasu defeated Ishida Mitsunari’s Western Army.

ANSWER: Battle of **Sekigahara**

20th Century European Leaders

Given information about a leader, name the country in which...

- (1) Prime Minister Aldo Moro was kidnapped, murdered, and abandoned in Rome.

ANSWER: **Italy** (or **Italian Republic**)

- (2) Christian X [the tenth] rode through the streets of Copenhagen during Nazi occupation.

ANSWER: **Denmark**

- (3) Clement Attlee and the Labour Party created the National Health Service.

ANSWER: **United Kingdom** of Great Britain and Ireland (accept **UK**; accept Great **Britain**; accept **England**)

- (4) Kurt Waldheim was elected President despite lying about his service in the Wehrmacht, which he joined after the Nazis annexed this country.

ANSWER: Republic of **Austria**

- (5) Erich Honecker advocated “consumer socialism” and Walter Ulbricht’s “New Economic System” ruffled Communist feathers.

ANSWER: **East Germany** (or the **German Democratic Republic**; prompt on Germany)

- (6) Nicolae Ceausescu [cho-sess-koo] was overthrown in a 1989 revolution.

ANSWER: **Romania**

- (7) Rysto Ryti led the nation in the Continuation War against the Soviets.

ANSWER: Republic of **Finland**

- (8) Ante Pavelic [an-tay pah-veh-lich] established the Ustashe regime within Yugoslavia.

ANSWER: Independent State of **Croatia** (if Yugoslavia is answered before mentioned, prompt and finish reading the part)

The Opium Wars

Name the...

- (1) Country that lost both Opium Wars to Britain.

ANSWER: **China**

- (2) Reigning British queen during the 19th century Opium Wars.

ANSWER: **Victoria**

- (3) European nation that joined Britain during the Second Opium War after the execution of Auguste Chapdelaine [oh-GOOST shap-deh-LAN].

ANSWER: **France**

- (4) Dynasty in power during the Opium Wars. It fell during the Xinhai [shin-hai] Revolution of 1911.

ANSWER: **Qing** [cheeng] Dynasty (do not accept Qin)

- (5) City where the unequal treaty ending the First Opium War was signed.

ANSWER: Treaty of **Nanjing**

- (6) Port city where Commissioner Lin destroyed the opium that started the First Opium War.

ANSWER: **Canton** (or **Guangzhou**)

- (7) Waterway, first connected during the Sui Dynasty, that the British blocked during the Opium Wars.

ANSWER: (Beijing-Hangzhou) **Grand Canal**

- (8) Event that sparked the Second Opium War, when officials seized the namesake merchant ship.

ANSWER: **Arrow** incident

Fourth Quarter

(1) **Taksin the Great liberated this nation, which was modernized during the Chakri dynasty by (+) Mongkut. While it was ruled by King Narai of the Ayutthaya Dynasty, the Taungoo Dynasty of Burma invaded this nation, though this Southeast Asian country was (*) never colonized by European powers. Several kings named Rama have ruled, for ten points, what country that was once known as Siam and whose capital is Bangkok?**

ANSWER: **Thailand** (accept **Siam** before mentioned)

(2) **Aboriginal leader William Cooper led a march in Melbourne in December 1938, protesting this event, one of the few global protests against it. This event followed the announcement that “spontaneous” demonstrations would not be hampered, made by Joseph (+) Goebbels. Over ten thousand men were taken to Dachau concentration camp after this event, which was a reaction to the death of (*) diplomat Ernst von Rath. For ten points, name this event in Nazi Germany in which thousands of Jewish businesses and synagogues were destroyed.**

ANSWER: **Kristallnacht** (accept **Night of Broken Glass**)

(3) **During the Civil War, a member of this family served as US Ambassador to the UK. That man, Charles Francis, was the son of a member of this family who was the first US Minister to Russia and negotiated an 1819 treaty over the rights to Florida with Luis de (+) Onis of Spain. That man, James Monroe’s Secretary of State, became the second member of this family to (*) become president. For ten points, name this family of John and John Quincy, the 2nd and 6th US Presidents.**

ANSWER: **Adams** family

(4) **A lecture by this author subtitled “The Monsters and the Critics” argued that Beowulf should be studied as a poem, not as a pseudo-historical work. C.S. Lewis and this writer were leading members of the (+) Inklings, an Oxford literary group. A set of three jewels that are infused with the essence of two trees provide the title of a book by this man that was compiled by his son (*) Christopher, The Silmarillion. For ten points, name this author who created Middle Earth in his Lord of the Rings trilogy.**

ANSWER: J.R.R. **Tolkien** (or John Ronald Reuel **Tolkien**)

(5) **This man failed to heed a pardon for trying to overthrow King James I in the Main Plot, which later cost him his life. (+) John White was sent to govern over a “lost colony” this man founded, in which the word (*) “Croatoan” was the only hint of where the settlers disappeared. For ten points, name this founder of Roanoke colony who shares his name with the capital of North Carolina.**

ANSWER: Sir Walter **Raleigh**

(6) **This city’s Al-Azhar Mosque is a leading world center of Sunni Islam, and its Ben Ezra Synagogue was found to hold over 300,000 Jewish manuscript fragments in the 19th century. This city is the official home of (+) Tawadros II, the Pope of the Coptic Orthodox Church. In 2011, Muslims and Christians protested together in this city’s (*) Tahrir Square on “Martyr’s Sunday” against the government of Hosni Mubarak. For ten points, name this largest Middle Eastern city, the capital of Egypt.**

ANSWER: **Cairo**

(7) **A structure in this city was built with two different shades of white marble and had its construction halted for twenty-five years. That monument stands at the center of a park planned by Pierre (+) L’Enfant, who laid out this city. Maya Lin designed a memorial in this city that consists of a sloping (*) wall of black marble covered in the names of soldiers. For ten points, name this city home to the Vietnam Veterans’ Memorial wall and several Smithsonian museums in the National Mall.**

ANSWER: **Washington**, D.C. (accept **DC**; accept the **District of Columbia**)

(8) **A British attempt to invade this country was thwarted by Alexandre Petion’s artillery. Yellow fever hurt Charles Leclerc’s attempts to put down a rebellion in this country. After this country gained its independence, Jean-Jacques (+) Dessalines [dess-ah-leen] became governor-general. Napoleon was prompted to sell Louisiana to the United States after losing this modern day country to a (*) slave revolt. Toussaint L’Ouverture’s slave rebellion took place in, for ten points, what country that shares Hispaniola with the Dominican Republic?**

ANSWER: Republic of **Haiti**

Extra Question

Only read if you need a backup or tiebreaker!

(9) **During this conflict, a navy delayed their retreat because of a lunar eclipse; that decision by Nicias doomed the entire force. After Callicratidas lost at this war's Battle of Arginusae [ar-jin-oo-say], (+) Lysander retook command and won at Aegospotami. Alcibiades [alsi-BYE-uh-dees] defected from one side in this war shortly before the disastrous Sicilian Expedition, then later re-defected to (*) Athens. Thucydides wrote a History of, for ten points, what 5th century BC war that Athens lost to Sparta, named for a Greek peninsula?**

ANSWER: **Peloponnesian** War (accept **Sicilian Expedition** until "Callicratidas" is read, then prompt on it until it is read)

BONUS: In 1905, sailors on what Russian battleship mutinied, as dramatized in a Sergei Eisenstein film?

ANSWER: Battleship **Potemkin** (or **Potyomkin**)