

Bowl Round 2

First Quarter

(1) In 1990, this country's no-party Panchayat system was reformed by King Birendra. Gyanendra rose to power in this country after a 2001 massacre of the royal family. The April 2015 Gorkha earthquake killed over 9,000 people in this country, including 21 in an avalanche on Mount Everest. For ten points, name this Himalayan country with capital Kathmandu.

ANSWER: **Nepal**

(2) Sopwith Camels were equipped with two of these devices, often produced by Lewis. The capture of Roland Garros' equipment helped German engineers develop synchronization gear, permitting these closed-bolt weapons to operate through the gaps of a spinning propeller. The Browning M1919 replaced many Vickers-produced examples of, for ten points, what weapons that were mounted on World War I-era aircraft and could fire hundreds of bullets per minute?

ANSWER: **machine gun** (prompt on (automatic) gun or similar general terms; accept elaborations like "**machine guns** mounted on WW1-era planes")

(3) In this country, Plinio Salgado founded the fascist Integralist party which was disbanded with all other political parties in 1937. Getulio Vargas, modernized this country's economy as part of the Estado Novo. Lula da Silva led this country in the early 21st century, which also hosted the 2014 FIFA World Cup. For ten points, name this South American country whose Old Republic was dominated by an oligarchy in Sao Paulo.

ANSWER: **Brazil**

(4) In a novel, Nicholas Branch is tasked with assembling information about this event, discovering the crippling dyslexia of the perpetrator. Permutations of this event are overseen by the Yellow Card Man in a 2011 Stephen King novel titled for the date of this event. This event, the subject of *Libra* and *11/22/63*, was carried out from a school book depository in Dallas. For ten points, name this Presidential murder carried out by Lee Harvey Oswald.

ANSWER: **assassination** of John Fitzgerald **Kennedy** (or **assassination of JFK**; prompt on partial answers)

(5) In 2009, Karen Starko claimed that this event was made worse by the Surgeon General's instruction to take aspirin. Woodrow Wilson nearly died in this event, which was first reported in the United States at Camp Funston in Fort Riley, Kansas. This event, which killed about five percent of the world's population, was spread across the globe by soldiers near the end of World War I. For ten points, name this 1918 pandemic, commonly named for an Iberian country that didn't censor the high death toll.

ANSWER: **Spanish flu** pandemic (accept **1918 flu** before mention; prompt on H1N1, flu, or influenza alone)

(6) A member of this party suggested introducing a "barbaric cultural practices tip line;" that politician, Kellie Leitch, is running for this party's May 2017 leadership elections. Rona Ambrose is the current interim leader of this party after the October 2015 resignation of Stephen Harper. For ten points, name this Canadian political party that was removed from power by Justin Trudeau's Liberals.

ANSWER: **Conservative** Party of Canada

(7) During this man's reign, his forces broke a blockade of the Hanko Peninsula in the Battle of Gangut, his country's first naval victory. A major victory during his reign was the capture of Azov. He reorganized his government with the Table of Ranks and defeated a revolt by the streltsy. He studied shipbuilding in the Netherlands as part of his Great Tour to learn more about Western Europe. For ten points, name this "Great" modernizing tsar of Russia.

ANSWER: **Peter I** (or **Peter the Great**; just **Peter** is needed after "Great" is said)

(8) Examples of this instrument include the Galician gaita and Italian zampogna, and George Buchanan claimed they were used instead of trumpets during battle starting in the mid-16th century. Contrary to legend, this musical instrument was not actually banned by the Proscription Act of 1746. The uilleann [ill-yin] variety of this instrument makes sound through drones and an unusually wide-ranging chanter and is popular in Ireland. A goatskin sac is used to store air in, for ten points, what instrument whose Great Highland variety is from Scotland?

ANSWER: **bagpipes**

(9) Legislation to undertake this project was introduced to Congress by Zadock Pratt. Thomas Durant helped finance this project, though scandal arose when Credit Mobilier attempted to overcharge a company for its construction. This project was completed when Leland Stanford drove in the golden spike at Promontory, linking the Union Pacific and Central Pacific lines. For ten points, name this man-made transportation route that connected the Western and Eastern United States.

ANSWER: **Transcontinental Railroad**

(10) One king of this name was opposed by Simon de Montfort and forced to sign the Provisions of Oxford, the first written constitution of his country. Another king of this name signed the Treaty of Wallingford to secure power and established the Plantagenet dynasty. The most famous king of this name fathered Elizabeth I and divorced Anne Boleyn in his search for a male heir. For ten points, give this name, held by eight English kings, the last of which had six wives.

ANSWER: **Henry** (accept **Henry** 3, 2, and/or 8)

Second Quarter

(1) During an election held in this year, Jared Ingersoll was nominated for the losing ticket's vice presidency; oddly, both main candidates ran as Democratic-Republicans in this year, including DeWitt Clinton. Fort Mackinac [mack-in-aw] was captured in this year, during which the Battle of Queenston Heights was fought and Detroit surrendered to Isaac Brock. For ten points, name this year in which James Madison was re-elected as president and in which a namesake war erupted between the U.S. and Britain.

ANSWER: **1812** (accept War of **1812**)

BONUS: The War of 1812 was ended in 1815 with the signing of this treaty, which generally returned most borders and agreements to the status quo from before the war.

ANSWER: Treaty of **Ghent**

(2) This group was legally given power by the Lex Titia and was formed after the Battle of Mutina. One of its members was forced out after raising a large force to defeat Sextus in Sicily. This group launched proscriptions against prominent politicians like Cicero. One member of this group divorced another's sister to ally himself with Cleopatra. For ten points, name this political alliance of the late Roman Republic that failed to stop a civil war between two of its members, Octavian and Mark Antony.

ANSWER: **Second Triumvirate** (prompt on triumvirate)

BONUS: In addition to Octavian and Marc Antony, the Second Triumvirate included this aforementioned opponent of Sextus Pompey.

ANSWER: Marcus Aemilius Lepidus

(3) This city feuded with Ercole d'Este (**air-col-lay DESS-tay**) over mines at Commachio in the Salt War. This city was first settled at Torcello by people fleeing the sack of Altinum by Atilla the Hun. Pope Julius II initially targeted this city in the War of the League of Cambrai, then allied with it against France. This city's leader, Enrico Dandolo, convinced the Fourth Crusade to sack Zara and Constantinople. For ten points, name this Queen of the Adriatic, an Italian city famed for its canals.

ANSWER: (Most Serene) Republic of Venice

BONUS: The Old Foundry in Venice's Canaletto district was the site of the first of these places, in which Jews were forced to live.

ANSWER: ghetto

(4) This empire was ruled by an Amorite dynasty until a sack by the Hittites and an occupation by the Kassites. This empire rivaled, then allied with, the Medians to their north. This empire was refounded after the death of the powerful Assyrian king Ashurbanipal. A law code that governed this empire contained the principle of "an eye for an eye," and its capital city legendarily featured intricate hanging gardens. For ten points, name this Mesopotamian empire ruled by Hammurabi.

ANSWER: Babylonian Empire (accept Neo-Babylonian Empire after "refounded" is read)

BONUS: The Hanging Gardens were built by the second Babylonian king of this name; he also destroyed Solomon's Temple in Jerusalem and began the Babylonian Captivity.

ANSWER: Nebuchadnezzar II (or Nebuchadrezzar II)

(5) The Hercynian Forest stretched eastward from this river in antiquity, and the Ubii lived along its banks. A crisis was sparked in 1840 when Adolph Thiers proposed this river as a border. This river shares a delta with the Scheldt and Meuse that was the site of heavy damage in the 1953 North Sea flood. A legendary rock known as Lorelei overlooks, for ten points, what major Western European river that, like the Danube, formed much of the northern border of the Roman Empire?

ANSWER: Rhine River

BONUS: What city on the banks of the Rhine, founded by the Romans as the capital of Germania Inferior, is the fourth-largest in Germany and is home to a Gothic cathedral that was finally completed in 1880?

ANSWER: Cologne (or Koln)

(6) Charles-Gilbert Romme created one of these for the French Republic in 1792, although it was abolished by the Catholic Church in the Concordat of 1801. That one of these things was later used for 18 days during the Paris Commune. Because one of these things wasn't accepted in Russia until 1918, the February Revolution actually began in March. For ten points, name these temporal systems, including a Julian one that was reformed by Pope Gregory XIII.

ANSWER: calendars

BONUS: As part of a push for standardization of units and measures during the French Revolution, the French Republican Calendar had this many days in a week and this many hours in a day.

ANSWER: 10

(7) This country was the site of the first coup d'état broadcast over radio, which occurred after the success of Operation Weserübung. The fascist Nasjonal Samling party formed a collaboration government in this country under Vidkun Quisling. In 1940, paratroopers managed to capture this country's city of Narvik in an attempt to control iron ore shipments from Sweden. For ten points, name this Scandinavian nation invaded by the Nazis, who occupied Oslo.

ANSWER: **Norway**

BONUS: The disastrous Allied attempt to save Norway resulted in the resignation of this British prime minister, who claimed there would be "peace in our time" after the Munich Agreement with Hitler.

ANSWER: Neville **Chamberlain**

(8) This man disfigured his left eyebrow after jumping out a window when his wife caught him in a room with a nurse. A helicopter operator supposedly heard "two loud booms" during the jet crash that took this man's life. A training facility named after him is found in Star City. In April 1961, this man exclaimed "Poyekhali" after successfully leaving Site No. 1 at Baikonur during the Vostok 1 mission. For ten points, name this Russian cosmonaut who was the first human in space.

ANSWER: Yuri Alekseyevich **Gagarin**

BONUS: Another landmark Russian space traveler was Laika, an example of which animal, who on Sputnik 2, became the first animal to orbit Earth?

ANSWER: **Dog**

Third Quarter

The categories are ...

1. Sweden
2. 1848
3. Cuba

Sweden

Name the...

(1) Capital city, where Carl XVI [16] Gustav has reigned since 1973.

ANSWER: **Stockholm**

(2) Country to the east that was dominated by Sweden until its annexation by Russia.

ANSWER: **Finland**

(3) Country to the south that fought with Sweden over the province of Scania.

ANSWER: **Denmark**

(4) Institution abolished by Magnus IV of Sweden. It resulted in a largely free peasant class, but Sweden still engaged in the African form of this institution until 1813.

ANSWER: **slavery** (or **thralls**)

(5) Religion of the Church of Sweden. It joined the Thirty Years' War to help other followers of this religion in the Holy Roman Empire.

ANSWER: **Lutheranism** (prompt on Protestantism)

(6) Royal house that ruled Sweden with the ascension of Gustav I.

ANSWER: House of **Vasa**

(7) Union that joined Sweden with other Scandinavian countries under the reign of Margaret I.

ANSWER: **Kalmar** Union

(8) Swedish invasion of Poland-Lithuania in the 1650s by Charles X.

ANSWER: **Deluge** (or **potop szwedzki** or **tvas**)

1848

In the year 1848...

(1) This man and Engels published the Communist Manifesto.

ANSWER: Karl **Marx**

(2) This country's constitutional monarchy, led by Louis XVIII [18], was overthrown.

ANSWER: **France**

(3) A series of revolutions in this modern-day country led to the election of the Frankfurt Parliament.

ANSWER: **Germany**

(4) A nationalist movement in Wallachia pushed for the creation of this country with capital at Bucharest.

ANSWER: **Romania**

(5) An independence war started in this country and ended a year later at the Siege of Buda.

ANSWER: **Hungary**

(6) The government of this nation rejected a constitution for its southern region of Schleswig-Holstein.

ANSWER: **Denmark**

(7) A federal constitution was created for this country, forcing cantons to give up some of their rights.

ANSWER: **Switzerland**

(8) A movement in Galicia pushed for the creation of this region and independence from the Austrian Empire.

ANSWER: **Ukraine** (or **Ruthenia**)

Cuba

Name the...

(1) Capital city of Cuba, where the *USS Maine* was sunk.

ANSWER: **Havana**

(2) Revolutionary who led Cuba through the second half of the 20th century. His brother, Raul, is currently president.

ANSWER: Fidel **Castro**

(3) Weapons stationed on Cuba by the Soviet Union in 1962 to threaten the United States.

ANSWER: ballistic **missiles** (accept equivalents, like **rockets**; accept **SS-4** or **R-14**; accept nuclear **missiles**; prompt on nuclear weapons)

(4) Type of economic action taken by the United States to prevent trade with Cuba.

ANSWER: **embargo**

(5) Attempted 1961 invasion by CIA-backed rebels, driven off by the Cuban government.

ANSWER: **Bay of Pigs** Invasion (accept descriptions of the invasion of **Playa Giron**)

(6) Marxist revolutionary, instrumental in the 1959 Cuban revolution, who also aided movements in the Congo and Bolivia.

ANSWER: **Che Guevara** (accept either)

(7) Dictator overthrown in the 1959 Cuban Revolution.

ANSWER: Fulgencio **Batista**

(8) 1901 amendment that granted the United States the right to dominate Cuban politics.

ANSWER: **Platt** Amendment

Fourth Quarter

(1) **This ruler's forces were victorious at Kozludzha, allowing for an annexation of the Crimea in the Treaty of Kuchuk Kainarji. Disgruntled peasants attempted to overthrow this ruler in the (+) Pugachev revolt. Sham villages were allegedly constructed so that Grigory Potemkin could impress this ruler, who was brought to power in a coup against (*) her husband, Peter III. For ten points, name this patron of Denis Diderot and Voltaire, an enlightened tsarina of Russia.**

ANSWER: **Catherine the Great** (or **Catherine II**)

(2) **A church in this country. Our Lady Mary of Zion, claims to hold the Ark of the Covenant. The easternmost portion of this country was invaded in the 1977 Ogaden War. Although this country's largest ethnic group is the (+) Oromo, its official language, written with the Ge'ez script, is Amharic. Lake Tana, the source of the Blue Nile, is located in this country, which was once ruled by the communist (*) Derg regime and lost its Red Sea coastline in 1993. Eritrea declared independence from, for ten points, what East African country whose capital is Addis Ababa?**

ANSWER: Federal Democratic Republic of **Ethiopia**

(3) **The protagonist of this novel duels an officer after he perceives an insult to his wife at the English Club, then later obsesses over killing an enemy monarch who is occupying a foreign capital. This novel depicts the obese, one-eyed General (+) Kutuzov as a spiritual man who kneels in thanks before an icon. Princess Helene dies near the end of this book, which contains lengthy descriptions of the (*) Battles of Austerlitz and Borodino. For ten points, name this novel set during Napoleon's invasion of Russia by Leo Tolstoy.**

ANSWER: **War and Peace** (or **Voyna i mir**)

(4) **A crucial battle leading to the end of this dynasty may have been fought near Chibi City. This dynasty, which earlier fought the Xiongnu barbarians, was briefly interrupted when the Liu family was overthrown by Wang Mang. The Celestial Masters launched the (+) Five Pecks of Rice revolt against this dynasty in an attempt to rid the world of decadence. The Yellow Turban Rebellion brought this dynasty to an end, leading to the (*) Three Kingdoms Period. Liu Bang founded, for ten points, what dynasty that shares its name with the predominant ethnicity in modern China?**

ANSWER: **Han** dynasty

(5) **An early proponent of this cause was mayor Neal Dow, who crafted the short-lived Maine Law. Wayne Wheeler pioneered "pressure politics" in support of this cause. Another advocate for this cause was known for using a (+) hatchet to destroy contraband. The Volstead Act provided legal backing to this cause, which was supported by Carrie Nation and a (*) Women's Christian Union. For ten points, name this cause that became national policy with the passing of the 18th Amendment, then was revoked with the 21st Amendment.**

ANSWER: **temperance** (or **prohibition** of alcohol; accept descriptive answers that relate to the **banning of alcohol**)

(6) **This man's strategy of using fortified burhs is documented in the Burghal Hidage. He called together an army at Egbert's Stone in order to fight at Edington. This man forced the Treaty of (+) Wedmore upon one rival following the siege of Chippenham, ensuring that Guthrum converted to Christianity. The (*) Anglo-Saxon Chronicle was created during his reign. For ten points, name this king of Wessex, the only English monarch to be called "the Great."**

ANSWER: **Alfred** the Great

(7) **The mother of two of these people asks a favor that angers the rest of this group. Two members of this group were dubbed Boanerges, or "sons of thunder." On one occasion, a man estimates that this group needs at least 200 (+) denarii-worth of food. The treasurer of this group regularly stole from its funds and accompanied his teacher to the (*) Garden of Gethsemane before betraying him for thirty pieces of silver. For ten points, name this group of twelve men that Jesus called to ministry in the canonical gospels.**

ANSWER: Twelve **Apostles** (or Twelve **Disciples** of Jesus)

(8) **This speech expressed the hope that the U.N. could be a "true temple of peace" and not merely a "cockpit in a Tower of Babel." The speaker noted that "the United States stands at this time at the pinnacle of world power" to an audience at Westminster College. (+) Missouri in 1946. Alternatively called the Sinews of Peace, this speech claimed that, "from Stettin [...] to (*) Trieste," the title construct had "descended across the continent." For ten points, name this speech by Winston Churchill that coined a term for the dividing line between Soviet and non-Soviet spheres.**

ANSWER: **Iron Curtain** speech (accept **Sinews of Peace** speech before mentioned)

Extra Question

Only read if you need a backup or tiebreaker!

(1) **Alexander Neckham's On the Nature of Things provides the earliest European account of these devices. The Dream Pool Essays describes how wax was attached to the center of a component of these devices that was then hung from a strain of (+) silk. These devices, which were originally used for divination in feng shui, are one of the Four Great Inventions of China, and they were adapted for (*) maritime use to provide direction during cloudy weather. For ten points, name this navigational device that contains a magnetic needle.**

ANSWER: **compass**

BONUS: What commodity was mined and sold by Cecil Rhodes' De Beers company, which exploited African labor?

ANSWER: **diamonds** (accept blood **diamonds**)