

Round 3 (Middle)

Regulation Tossups

(1) This body of water is home to ruins linked with the Tiwanaku [[tee-wah-NAH-koo]] people. Thor Heyerdahl's *Ra II* [[TWO]] was constructed by the reed craftsmen from Suriki in this lake. The first warship to navigate this lake was the gunboat *Colo Colo*, sent by Chile to threaten two other countries during the War of the Pacific. For the point, name this "highest navigable lake" in the world, lying between Peru and Bolivia.

ANSWER: Lake **Titicaca** (or Lago **Titicaca**; accept **Titicaqa** Qucha)

(2) A scandal named for this project saw French politicians take bribes from engineers, including Gustave [[goo-STAHV]] Eiffel. Walter Reed conducted research into the causes of yellow fever during the construction of this project, which was finished thanks to a rebellion sponsored by Theodore Roosevelt. In 1979, the Carter administration agreed to hand this structure over to its namesake country at a future date. For the point, name this structure that connects the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

ANSWER: **Panama Canal** (accept **Canal de Panamá**)

(3) "Circling over Shannon" became a euphuism for inebriation in Ireland following an incident where this politician's drunkenness led to his failure to meet with Prime Minister Albert Reynolds. This figure put down the Communist August Coup perpetrated by the Gang of Eight, while his economic liberalization led to the rise of the oligarchs like Mikhail Friedman. Vladimir Putin was the handpicked successor of, for the point, which first president of the Russian Federation?

ANSWER: Boris **Yeltsin** (or Boris Nikolayevich **Yeltsin**)

(4) This man executed his first wife, Lady Tsukiyama [[soo-kee-YAH-mah]], following her conspiracy to marry her son off to the daughter of a rival warlord. The Okamoto Daihachi [[die]-HAH-chee]] incident led to this man's persecution of his Christian subjects. This former vassal of Oda Nobunaga [[NOH-boo-NAH-gah]] became the last "Great Unifier" of Japan following the Battle of Sekigahara [[SEH-kee-guh-HAH-rah]]. For the point, name this warlord who established a namesake Shogunate in 1603.

ANSWER: **Tokugawa** Ieyasu (accept **Matsudaira** Takechiyo; or **Matsudaira** Jirōsaburō Motonobu; or **Matsudaira** Kurandonosuke Motoyasu; or **Matsudaira** Ieyasu; accept **Tōshō Daigongen**)

(5) A conference on the Brijuni [[bree-YOO-nee]] Islands between John Foster Dulles and this nation's leader kept it from joining the Eastern Bloc. This country's Communists defeated the Chetniks and Ustaše [[oo-STAH-shuh]] during World War Two under that leader, who became a founder of the Non-Aligned Movement. Led for nearly forty years by Josip Broz Tito, for the point, what was this country that ruled over the territory of modern-day nations like Serbia, Croatia, and Slovenia?

ANSWER: Socialist Federal Republic of **Yugoslavia** (accept Socijalistička Federativna Republika **Jugoslavija**)

(6) While in Parliament, this man helped draft the Root and Branch Bill meant to abolish episcopal governance. This politician from Huntingdon served under Thomas Fairfax in one army. This man, who dismissed the Rump Parliament, was one of the signatories of Charles I's death warrant. For the point, name this Lord Protector who dominated English politics following the English Civil War.

ANSWER: Oliver **Cromwell**

(7) A monarch of this house known as "Thulaim," or the Host, began a war with a southern neighbor in an effort to bring the Emirate of Asir into its sphere of influence. The Sudairi Seven are a faction within this family who have controlled the crown since the 1980s. The title Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques was taken by a king of this dynasty named Faisal. An Arabian kingdom is named for, for the point, what royal house which is effectively led by Mohammed bin Salman?

ANSWER: House of **Saud** (accept **Saudi** Arabia)

(8) The Apadana hoard included one of these items with a sea turtle imprinted in it, the Aegina stater. The earliest proto-form of these items were found in a tomb in Anyang and consist of bronze replicas of cowrie shells. Several gold versions of these items depict Darius the Great. For the point, name these round metal objects used by many ancient realms as currency.

ANSWER: **Coins** (accept specific coins such as the **Tong Bei**; or **Croesid**; or **Daric**; or **Siglos**; or **Stater** before mentioned)

(9) Salvador Laurel became vice president of this country in the aftermath of a disputed 1986 election. That election led to the EDSA Revolution in this country, which brought Corazon Aquino [[ah-KEE-noh]] to power. Her husband Ninoy was supposedly killed on the orders of a dictator of this country, whose wife owned 3,000 pairs of shoes. Ferdinand Marcos was the dictator of, for the point, what country, where he ruled from Manila?

ANSWER: Republic of the **Philippines** (accept Republika ng **Pilipinas**)

(10) Though it's not Sparta, this city's nobility were the Spartoi, or "sown-men," created by this city's mythical founder, Cadmus. Several Argive champions died supporting Polynices [[PAH-lee-NYE-seez]] as the "Seven Against" [this city], though their sons eventually installed Thersander as ruler. Creon was a mythical ruler of, for the point, what Ancient Greek city state that witnessed the tragedy of Oedipus?

ANSWER: **Thebes** (accept **Thebai**; or **Thiva**)

(11) The Count of Vergennes [[VER-jens]] attempted to negotiate an early version of this treaty that would give an "Indian Barrier State" to Spanish control. The final version of this treaty granted fishing rights off the Grand Banks to one party, who sent Henry Laurens and John Jay, among others, as negotiators. Ratified in Annapolis, for the point, what treaty, named after a European city, offered property restitution to Loyalists in order to end the American Revolutionary War?

ANSWER: Treaty of **Paris**, 1783

(12) A confederacy of sovereign states of this faith were known as the Misls [[MEE-suls]]. The Dal Khalsa army served this faith, which destroyed the Durrani Empire of Afghanistan after capturing Lahore. An empire named for this religion fought two successive wars with the British, leading to its dissolution into four provinces, including Punjab. For the point, name this militaristic Indian religion that was founded by Guru Nanak.

ANSWER: **Sikhism** (accept **Sikhs**)

(13) This man's childhood mentor Simón Rodríguez introduced him to Enlightenment ideas like liberty and human rights. In 1812, this man issued the Cartagena [[kar-tah-HEH-nah]] Manifesto. At the end of his Admirable Campaign in 1813, this man marched into Caracas [[kah-RAH-kahss]] but later was forced to flee to Jamaica. For the point, name this man who served as president of Gran Colombia from 1819 to 1830 and was known as "The Liberator."

ANSWER: Simón **Bolívar** (or Simón José Antonio de la Santísima Trinidad **Bolívar** y Ponte Palacios y Blanco)

(14) The Algeciras [[AL-jeh-SEE-rahs]] Conference resolved a diplomatic incident in this country. Abd el-Krim led anti-colonial resistance in this country during the Rif War. A "crisis" in this country polarized relations between France and Germany in the lead-up to World War One, after which an international zone was created in this country's city of Tangier. For the point, name this North African kingdom across the Strait of Gibraltar from Spain.

ANSWER: Kingdom of **Morocco** or al-Mamlakah **al-Maghribiyyah**

(15) The location of this battle was codenamed by one side as "A-F", although some thought the real target was the Aleutian Islands. "Nagumo's Dilemma" occurred during this battle, in which a commander refused to commit to a risky attack on Task Force 16. The Japanese began this battle as part of the "barrier strategy" in response to Doolittle's Raid on Tokyo. For the point, identify this decisive 1942 battle in which U.S. forces sunk four Japanese carriers at the cost of the USS *Yorktown*.

ANSWER: Battle of **Midway**

(16) The fifth ruler of this name, who was described as the "precursor to the antichrist" by Theophanes [[thee-AH-fah-nees]], created a standing, professional army known as the *themata* [[theh-MAH-tah]]. The eleventh ruler of this name, known as "Palaiologos" [[pah-lye-oh-LOH-goss]], shed his armor and died battling the Ottoman army of Mehmed [[MEKH-med]] during a 1453 siege. The legalization of Christianity was done by the first Roman emperor with, for the point, which Latin name?

ANSWER: **Constantine** (accept **Constantinus** in place of "Constantine"; accept **Constantine I**; accept **Constantine** the Great; accept **Constantine V**; accept **Constantine XI**)

(17) During this wider conflict, Henry Hotspur helped defeat an uprising in Wales by Owen Glendower, and led several raids into Picardy. This conflict's early phase saw the destruction of one side's fleet at Sluys [[SLOYSS]] and the capture of John the Good at Poitiers [[PWAH-tyeh]]. The Battle of Castillon [[kah-steh-YOHN]] allowed one side to seize Gascony, effectively ending this war. For the point, name this lengthy dynastic conflict between England and France.

ANSWER: The **Hundred Years' War**

(18) Some major pieces of legislation passed during this man's political tenure included the Factories Act and the Holidays with Pay Act. This man failed to prevent the German invasion of Norway, which prompted the Norway Debate in the British House of Commons. Shortly afterward, this man resigned as prime minister but remained as leader of the Conservative Party. For the point, name this politician who was succeeded as Prime Minister by Winston Churchill.

ANSWER: Neville **Chamberlain** (or Arthur Neville **Chamberlain**)

(19) An artwork made from this material known as *The Dancing Girl* and found in the city of Mohenjo-Daro was known as the "Mona Lisa" of the Indus River Civilization. *The Dying Gladiator* is a Roman copy of a Greek statue believed to have been originally sculpted from this material. The first freestanding nude of the Renaissance period, Donatello's *David*, was produced from this metal alloy. For the point, name this material, commonly used in artwork, an alloy of tin and copper.

ANSWER: **Bronze** (or **Bronze** sculpture)

(20) This weapon is known to Mexican drug cartel members as "El Cuerno de Chivo," or the "Goat's Horn," due to the shape of its magazines. One of these weapons appears on the flag of Mozambique, making it the only modern armament to appear on a nation's ensign. For the point, name this popular assault rifle, designed by Mikhail Kalashnikov, used by the Soviet Army for much of the twentieth century.

ANSWER: **AK-47** (or **Avtomat Kalashnikova**; accept **Kalishnikov** before mentioned; prompt on more generic answers like "Rifle")

(21) This leader was opposed by the *Pieds-Noirs* [[PYEHD NWAHR]] for granting independence to Algeria through the *Evian Accords*. In 1968, this man fled Paris during student protests, and after a 1940 military defeat, this exiled man delivered the Appeal of 18 June against the Vichy [[VEE-shee]] regime. This man led the Provisional French Government during the Liberation from Nazi rule and founded the Fifth Republic. For the point, name this leader of Free France during World War Two.

ANSWER: Charles **de Gaulle**

(22) In 1981, Lynn Margulis published a book explaining the endo-symbiotic theory of the origin of these things. In 1855, Rudolf Virchow [[FEER-koh]] showed that new examples of these units are formed from a type of division. These biological entities were discovered in 1665 in cork samples by Robert Hooke using an early compound microscope. For the point, name these long-studied basic structural units of living organisms.

ANSWER: **Cell** (accept specific types of **Cells** like Plant **Cells** or Cork **Cells**)

(23) Using the pseudonym "Frank Talk," Steve Biko [[BEE-koh]] wrote articles opposing this policy. A precursor to this policy known as the Native Lands Act created a series of reserves for minorities like the Venda and Xhosa [[KOH-sah]]. Prime Minister D.F. Malan is considered the architect of this policy, and ANC members like Thabo Mbeki [[em-BEH-kee]] and Nelson Mandela opposed this policy. For the point, name this 20th century South African policy of "separateness."

ANSWER: **Apartheid** (prompt on descriptions like "South African segregation")

(24) While serving as head of the Naval Consulting Board during World War One, this man sought to discover a domestic source of rubber. Another of this man's ventures was the first film studio, "Black Maria," and he produced films like *Electrocuting an Elephant* and *The Great Train Robbery*. Often called "the Wizard of Menlo Park," for the point, who was this prolific inventor with 1,093 patents, including one for the light bulb?

ANSWER: Thomas **Edison** (or Thomas Alva **Edison**)

(25) This country was the only Latin American nation to join the Korean War. In this country, a decade-long civil war between Liberals and Conservatives was known as *La Violencia*. The Medellin [[meh-deh-YEEN]] Cartel smuggled drugs out of this country in the late twentieth century under the leadership of Pablo Escobar. In 2017, the leftist FARC disarmed after a decades-long insurgency in this country. For the point, name this country, which as its earlier "Gran" iteration, controlled much of northwest South America.

ANSWER: Republic of **Colombia** (accept República de **Colombia**; accept Gran **Colombia**)

Extra Questions

(1) A last ditch effort to save the Western Roman Empire led to the Cape Bon Expedition against these people, which was successfully repelled by Genseric's deployments of fire ships. Due to their Arian beliefs, Justinian sent Belisarius to subdue these people. Under the rule of Gelimer, these people were routed at the Battle of Tricamerum, twenty miles from Carthage. The earlier 455 sack of Rome was conducted by, for the point, what Germanic people whose name became synonymous with "looting"?

ANSWER: **Vandals** (accept **Vandalic People**)