

# Round 1

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## First Quarter

(1) The chief religious role of these people was dispelling chaos, or *isfet*, and maintaining harmony, or *ma'at*. These people wore the *pschent* crown, representing the northern and southern portions of their kingdom. One of these people established a monotheistic religion centered on the sun disk, Aten. These rulers were believed to be human incarnations of the gods Osiris and Ra. For ten points, name these kings who ruled Ancient Egypt.

ANSWER: **Pharaoh** (prompt on "King of Egypt" or similar answers)

(2) An ultranationalist group named for blue examples of these objects supported Chiang Kai-Shek's New Life Movement. The Expedition of the Thousand was conducted by the Red [these objects], who followed Giuseppe Garibaldi. A 1922 March on Rome was led by Benito Mussolini and his followers, nicknamed for black [objects of this type]. For ten points, name this article of clothing whose "Brown" types were worn by the SA [[ESS-AY]].

ANSWER: **Shirts** [accept Blue **Shirts**; accept Red **Shirts**; accept Black **Shirts**; accept Brown **Shirts**; prompt on synonyms like "tunics" or "blouses"]

(3) This man's father formed a short-lived alliance with Murad II until he was imprisoned. This man and his brother Radu were jailed as children, though the Ottomans released him after an invasion of his homeland by John Hunyadi. The envoys of this man's childhood friend, Sultan Mehmed II, were impaled on stakes by this *voivode* [[VOY-vohd]]. The ruler of independent Wallachia [[woh-LEH-kyuh]] and a Romanian national hero was, for ten points, what infamous warlord who inspired a vampire created by Bram Stoker?

ANSWER: **Vlad the Impaler** (or **Vlad Tepes** [[TEH-pesh]); accept **Vlad III**; accept **Vlad Dracula**; or **Vlad Drăculea**; do not accept or prompt on "Vlad Dracul" NOTE: "Vlad Dracul" or "Vlad the Dragon" was Vlad the Impaler's father)

(4) This artist depicted a chain of the Order of the Golden Fleece adorning the neck of the title royal in *Philip IV in Brown and Silver*. One of this man's earlier artistic focuses was on scenes from the kitchen, as shown in his painting *An Old Woman Cooking Eggs*. One of this man's works shows the ladies-in-waiting of La Infanta Margherita in the court of her father. For ten points, name this Spanish Golden Age artist who created the painting *Las Meninas*.

ANSWER: Diego **Velázquez** (or Diego Rodríguez de Silva y **Velázquez**)

(5) Edward R. Murrow ran an episode of *See It Now* that criticized this politician for his interrogation of Annie Lee Moss. This man, who ran for Senate on the slogan "Congress needs a tail-gunner," was chastised by Joseph Welch with the question, "have you no sense of decency?" For ten points, name this Wisconsin senator who claimed to have a list of 205 known communists in the state department, driving the Second Red Scare.

ANSWER: Joseph **McCarthy** (or Joseph Raymond **McCarthy**; accept "Tail-Gunner Joe" **McCarthy**)

(6) A holder of this position became the highest-ranking U.S. official to visit Antarctica in 2016, staying overnight at McMurdo Station. One of these people claimed the U.S. went to Afghanistan to "deal with the folks who attacked us on 9/11 and we have succeeded in that mission" in response to comparisons of the fall of Kabul with the capture of Saigon. Antony Blinken and John Kerry are recent Democrats to hold this office. For ten points, name this position, the primary foreign minister of the United States.

ANSWER: **Secretary** of **State** (accept **State Secretary**)

(7) Sixth century Byzantine monks established a pilgrimage site for this figure's purported burial site on Mount Nebo. While this figure was tending the sheep of his father-in-law, a bush caught fire without burning and told this man "I am who I am." This Biblical figure caused a series of plagues in one country, and he parted the Red Sea in Exodus 14. For ten points, name this Biblical prophet who delivered the Israelites from Egyptian slavery.

ANSWER: **Moses** (accept **Moshe** Rabbenu; accept **Musa**)

(8) This ruler's armies forced the Truce of Ratisbon, which ceded Luxembourg to his country and concluded the War of the Reunions. This monarch survived the Fronde ["FROND"] Rebellion in his youth and employed the engineer Vauban ["VOH-BAHN"] to create star forts along his country's frontier. This king ordered his nobles to inhabit the massive Palace at Versailles. For ten points, name this "Sun King" of France, a long-lived absolutist monarch.

ANSWER: **Louis XIV** [[the fourteenth[/a] (accept (accept **Louis the Great**; or **Louis le Grand**; accept **Louis, the Sun King** or **Louis, le Roi Soleil** before "Sun King")

(9) Rebellions near Hanguguan led this dynasty's "Gentleman of the Palace," Zhao Gao, to lead a coup to assassinate the emperor. Shang Yang's philosophy of Legalism was the primary ideology of this dynasty, which ended the Warring States period. The first emperor of this dynasty died from an "Elixir of Immortality" and was responsible for the terracotta army in Xi'an. For ten points, name this short-lived dynasty from which the western name for China is derived.

ANSWER: **Qin** [[CHIN]] Dynasty (accept **Chin** Dynasty)

(10) This city was governed by a constitution known as the Great Rhetra, written by Lycurgus. Children in this city ate "black soup" and were forced into the Agoge [[ah-GOG-geh]] training system from the age of seven. Elected officials known as *Ephors* governed this city, which was ruled by two kings. Ritual killings of the Helot underclass occurred in, for ten points, what militaristic ancient city state which rivaled Athens?

ANSWER: **Sparta** (accept **Lacedaemon**; or **Laconike**)

## Second Quarter

(1) Earl Grey tea is named for one holder of this position, while another names the capital of the Australian state of Victoria. A Canadian, Andrew Bonar Law, held this position for 211 days between 1922 and 1923. As a result of the Brexit controversy, Theresa May resigned from this position in July 2019. For ten points, name this position, held since 2019 by Boris Johnson from 10 Downing Street, the head of the British government.

ANSWER: **Prime Minister** of the **United Kingdom** (accept **British Prime Minister**; accept **Great Britain** in place of "United Kingdom"; accept **PM** in place of "Prime Minister"; accept **UK** in place of "United Kingdom")

BONUS: Since 1902, the prime minister has almost exclusively been the majority leader of this body, the lower house of British Parliament, which meets at the Palace of Westminster alongside the House of Lords.

ANSWER: House of **Commons** (accept The **Commons**; formally: The Honourable the **Commons** of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in Parliament assembled)

(2) Just after this event, a similar event occurred on the urging of Benjamin Rush in Philadelphia. This event's participants attacked the *Eleanor*, *Beaver*, and *Dartmouth*, and it was planned at the Old South Meeting House. Conducted by Sons of Liberty dressed as Native Americans, for ten points, what was this destructive act of protest in which a shipment of the namesake product was destroyed in a Massachusetts harbor?

ANSWER: **Boston Tea Party**

BONUS: Following the Boston Tea Party, this British king quoted Julius Caesar in a letter by saying "The die is now cast."

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

(3) Explorer Henri Mouhot [[moo-HOH]] was the first westerner to discover this site while serving as a missionary in Battambang, and he claimed it was a temple which "rivalled Solomon's." This site, a representation of Mount Meru, was built by Suryavarman II [[soor-yah-VAHR-mahn the second]] under the influence of Chola advisors from the Indian subcontinent. The Khmer [[KMARE]] Empire built, for ten points, what palatial complex seen on the modern flag of Cambodia?

ANSWER: **Angkor Wat**

BONUS: Angkor Wat was damaged during a firefight between Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge and an invading force from this country, which was led by the recently victorious Ho Chi Minh.

ANSWER: **Vietnam** (accept Socialist Republic of **Vietnam**; accept Democratic Republic of **Vietnam**; accept North **Vietnam**; do not accept "South Vietnam")

(4) This country fought a month-long conflict with Ecuador in 1995 known as the Cenepa War. Beginning in 1996, the Japanese embassy in this country was the scene of a hostage crisis that lasted for four months. In this nation, Chilean Bernardo O'Higgins and Argentine general José de San Martín [[mar-TEEN]] crossed the Andes to help liberate this country from Spanish control. For ten points, name this South American country that was once the heartland of the Inca.

ANSWER: **Peru** (accept Republic of **Peru**; or República del **Perú**; accept **Piruw** Ripuwlika; accept **Piruw** Suyu)

BONUS: This Spanish conquistador conquered the Inca people of Peru in 1532 after winning the Battle of Cajamarca [[KAH-hah-MAR-kuh]].

ANSWER: Francisco **Pizarro** (or Francisco **Pizarro** González)

(5) This city was the center of the Affair of the Placards, which resulted from rising tensions between Catholics and Protestants. In 1871, over ten thousand people were massacred when a "Commune" in this city was brutally crushed. The wildcat strikes of May, 1968 were centered on this city's student population. In November 2015, an ISIS attack at a soccer stadium and the Bataclan Theatre led to over a hundred deaths in this city. For ten points, name this French city where Notre Dame caught fire in 2019.

ANSWER: **Paris** (accept **Paris** Commune)

BONUS: This world-famous Parisian museum was closed for six months at the beginning of the Covid-19 pandemic in France. It occupies a former palace used primarily for military activities.

ANSWER: **Louvre** [[LOOV]] Museum (or **Louvre** Palace)

(6) After failing to provide the *donativum* to this organization, a rogue member of it slashed the throat of Pertinax. This organization auctioned off the title of *imperator*, eventually bestowing the title to Didius Julianus for 25,000 *sesterces*. Earlier that year, this elite unit's prefect paid off Narcissus to kill his wrestling partner, Emperor Commodus. For ten points, name this imperial bodyguard who often interfered in Roman politics.

ANSWER: **Praetorian** Guard (accept **Praetorian** Cohort; accept Cohortēs **praetōriae**)

BONUS: The Praetorian Guard was dissolved after Constantine the Great defeated Maxentius at this battle, where Constantine supposedly painted a *Chi Rho* [[KYE ROH]] on the shields of his soldiers.

ANSWER: Battle of **Milvian Bridge** (accept Battle of **Ponte Milvio**)

(7) In 2015, in the area surrounding this waterway, an Economic Zone was established with custom rates set at zero as part of a larger "Area Development Project." Operation Musketeer was a planned invasion of this structure by Britain and France, which occurred during a "Crisis" around this structure's nationalization by Gamel Abdel Nasser. For ten points, name this waterway that connects the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea.

ANSWER: **Suez** Canal (or Qanātu as-**Suways**)

BONUS: Israelis commonly refer to the Suez Crisis as a war for this continent-connecting peninsula located in eastern Egypt.

ANSWER: **Sinai** Peninsula (or **Sina**)

(8) The dead of these people were buried with maize in their mouth, while this people's Caracol site shows signs of post-mortem bloodletting. Women in this culture travelled to the pilgrimage site of the fertility goddess Ixchel [[EEKS-chehl]] on the isle of Cozumel. The underworld of Xibalba [[shee-BAHL-bah]] is traversed by this people's mythic "Hero Twins" in the compendium, *Popul Vuh*. For ten points, these myths were carved in the monumental architecture of what Mesoamerican civilization?

ANSWER: **Mayan** (accept K'iche **Maya**; accept Classical **Mayans**)

BONUS: The Mayans built several elaborate arenas to play what popular Mesoamerican sport that extended to the Aztecs and the Caribbeans?

ANSWER: Mesoamerican **BallGame** (accept **ōllamalīztli**; or **pitz**)

### Third Quarter

The categories are:

1. D-Day
2. Life of Hannibal
3. Rivers

**D-Day**

Concerning the invasion of France, name the...

(1) Major 20th-century war during which D-Day took place.

ANSWER: **World War Two** (or the **Second World War**)

(2) Supreme Allied commander and future U.S. president who masterminded the D-day landings.

ANSWER: Dwight D(avid) **Eisenhower**

(3) Dictator of the Soviet Union who demanded the Allies start a "Second Front" in Western Europe.

ANSWER: Joseph **Stalin** (or Iosif Vissarionovich **Stalin**)

(4) Region of northern France where the D-Day landings occurred.

ANSWER: **Normandy** (or **Normandie**)

(5) Deadliest beach where nearly 4,000 American soldiers lost their lives.

ANSWER: **Omaha** Beach

(6) Nazi field marshal known as the "Desert Fox" who manned the Atlantic Wall fortifications.

ANSWER: Erwin **Rommel** (or Johannes Erwin Eugen **Rommel**)

(7) Westernmost beach the Americans attacked, lying on the Cotentin peninsula.

ANSWER: **Utah** Beach

(8) Vegetable nickname given to defensive wooden poles used by the Germans to injure Allied paratroopers and gliders.

ANSWER: Rommel's **Asparagus** (accept **Holzpfähle**; accept **Luftlandehindernis**)

*Life of Hannibal*

Concerning the life of Hannibal, name the...

- (1) City-state which fought Rome in the Punic Wars and from which Hannibal hailed.

ANSWER: **Carthage** (accept **Carthago**; **Qart Hadasht**; prompt on "Punicus")

- (2) Peninsula called Hispania by the Romans, through which Hannibal initially invaded Italy.

ANSWER: **Iberian** Peninsula

- (3) Large war animals that Hannibal led over the Alps.

ANSWER: War **Elephants**

- (4) Noble family which included Hannibal's father, Hamilcar, and his younger brothers Hasdrubal and Mago.

ANSWER: **Barcas** (accept **Barcids**; accept **Baraq**)

- (5) Roman rival of Hannibal who defeated him at the Battle of Zama.

ANSWER: **Scipio Africanus** (accept **Publius Cornelius Scipio**; do not accept "Scipio Aemilianus")

- (6) Devastating victory in which Hannibal annihilated nearly 50,000 Romans in a double envelopment.

ANSWER: Battle of **Cannae** [[CAN-nee]]

- (7) Diadochi [{"DIE"}-uh-DOH-kee] state and enemy of Rome that Hannibal served in the later years of his life.

ANSWER: **Seleucid** Empire (or Basileía tōn **Seleukidōn**; accept **Seleucids**)

- (8) Battle of the Punic War in which Hannibal's brother Hasdrubal was killed and beheaded.

ANSWER: Battle of the **Metaurus** River



**Rivers**

Given the clue, name the river which...

(1) Is the largest in the world by discharge volume, and was opened to steamboat travel by Pedro II of Brazil.

ANSWER: **Amazon** River (or Rio **Amazonas**)

(2) Is considered the flowing hair of the god Shiva and was involved in a 1951 water sharing dispute between India and Bangladesh.

ANSWER: **Ganges** River (or **Ganga**; accept **Padma**)

(3) Is a colorfully-named river of China that was strategically flooded by rival nations during the Warring States period.

ANSWER: **Yellow** River (or **Huáng hé**)

(4) Turned black due to the ink from texts once contained in Baghdad's House of Wisdom.

ANSWER: **Tigris** River (or **Dijlah**)

(5) Was explored by Henry Morton Stanley and now names two African countries whose capitals sit across the river from each other.

ANSWER: **Congo** River (or **Zaire** River)

(6) Was the site where Peter the Great determined to build his western-facing capital of St. Petersburg.

ANSWER: **Neva** River

(7) Was the site of a 20th century economic miracle in Seoul, South Korea.

ANSWER: **Han** River

(8) Caused a blackout in Southern Brazil and Paraguay after transmission lines at its Itaipu Dam failed.

ANSWER: **Paraná** River

### Fourth Quarter

(1) **Chaturanga was an early version of this game, whose early twentieth century champions included Cuban prodigy José Raúl Capablanca. In 2013, World Champion Vishi Anand was defeated by Norwegian (+) Magnus Carlsen, who claims the highest rating ever in this game. The 1972 World Championship in this game between Boris Spassky and Bobby Fischer (\*) was considered a "battle" of the Cold War. For ten points, name this "Game of Kings" which boomed in popularity thanks to the Netflix hit *The Queen's Gambit*.**

ANSWER: **Chess** (accept Indian **Chess**; accept **Shogi** or **Xiangqi** before "Cuban")

(2) **While this man was enrolled at West Point, he designed the M1913 Cavalry Saber and competed in the 1912 Summer Olympics. This man controversially organized Task Force (+) Baum to rescue his son-in-law, John K. Waters. This general died shortly after being paralyzed in a low-speed car wreck. Infamously chastised for slapping two shell-shocked (\*) soldiers, for ten points, name this successful American general known as "Old Blood and Guts."**

ANSWER: George S(mith) **Patton** Jr.

(3) **The polymath Pindar labelled this body the "Inhospitable Sea" and considered travelling in it to be an ill-omen. A "deluge" hypothesis involving this body of water might have inspired the story of (+) Noah's Ark. A Russian victory on this body of water during the Battle of Sinope [[see-NOH-pee]] led to the British and French entering the Crimean War. The Montreux [[mon-TROO]] Convention allowed foreign vessels to pass to and from, (\*) for ten points, what sea which borders countries like Ukraine and Turkey?**

ANSWER: **Black** Sea (accept **Chyornoye** more; accept **Karadeniz**)

(4) **The statue *Lifting of the Veil of Ignorance* at this location depicts a formerly enslaved man being shown the proper path by its founder. This site's Moton Field served as training grounds for its namesake "Airmen" who (+) fought in the Second World War. An unethical study named for this institution left syphilis untreated in four hundred Black male sharecroppers for forty years to study its effects. George Washington (\*) Carver studied at, for ten points, which Alabama university once led by Booker T. Washington?**

ANSWER: **Tuskegee** Institute (accept **Tuskegee** University)

(5) **After the 1979 overthrow of Jean-Bédél Bokassa [[zhen-BEH-dehl boh-KAH-suh]], this man became the world's only reigning "Emperor." This man was almost deposed in the Kyūjō [[KYOO-joh]] incident, (+) which occurred prior to the "Jewel Voice" broadcast. This son of Taisho, [{"TIE"}-shoh]] and grandson of Meiji [[MEH-jee]], became the only ruler on the Chrysanthemum (\*) Throne to experience a foreign occupation after his country was bombed with nuclear weapons. For ten points, name this Japanese emperor during World War Two.**

ANSWER: **Hirohito** (accept **Shōwa**)

(6) **The so-called "English Achilles," John Talbot, led a campaign in this century which ended with the disastrous Battle of Castillon [[cah-steh-YOHN]], leading to the loss of (+) Aquitaine. English longbowmen and the deployment of wooden stakes by the British proved vital at the Battle of Agincourt [[ah-jinn-KOHR]], a clash during this century. The Hundred Years' War (\*) ended in, for ten points, what century of the late Middle Ages?**

ANSWER: **Fifteenth** Century (accept **1400s**)

(7) **The *Periplus of the Erythraean* [[eh-rith-REH-an]] *Sea* recounts how Rome traded for this commodity with the Chera Dynasty's merchants on the Malabar Coast. Zheng He's [[ZHEHNG HUHS]] voyage through the Indian (+) Ocean led to this spice transforming from a luxury item to a common household product in Ming China. This spice was colloquially known as "black gold" in the early modern period by Europeans. Salt is (\*) historically paired with, for ten points, what spice?**

ANSWER: Black **Pepper** (accept **Peppercorn**)

(8) **Flights from this nation to Belarus were halted in November 2021 to stop Middle Eastern migrants from entering the EU. A 2016 coup attempt in this nation may have been manufactured by its president to purge the military of enemies. The (+) Kurdish PKK party fought an asymmetrical war with this nation's government, which is led by Recep Tayyip Erdoğan [[EHR-doh-wahn]]. ISIS (\*) may have perpetrated the 2015 Ankara Bombings in, for ten points, what Anatolian nation?**

ANSWER: Republic of **Turkey** (or **Türkiye** Cumhuriyeti)

**Extra Question**

(1) **This man signed the Act Prohibiting Importation of Slaves, which unintentionally increased the domestic slave trade. In response to British threats to U.S. shipping, this man signed the (+) Embargo Act. In his most famous document, this man wrote that all men have the right to "Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of (\*) Happiness."**  
For ten points, name this primary author of the Declaration of Independence, the third president of the United States.

ANSWER: Thomas **Jefferson**

BONUS: FDR claimed December 7th would "live in infamy" after the Japanese surprise attack on this Hawaiian naval base.

ANSWER: **Pearl Harbor** (accept Naval Station **Pearl Harbor**)