

Round 6 (Middle)

First Quarter

(1) The merger of the Sveno and the Bolshevik Workers Party into the Fatherland Front overthrew this nation's monarchy following a Soviet invasion. This European nation lost the Second Balkan War against its former allies of Serbia and Greece, losing territory in Macedonia and Thrace. Tsars such as Ferdinand I and Boris III led, for ten points, what member of the Axis governed from the city of Sofia?

ANSWER: Tsardom of **Bulgaria** (or Tsarstvo **Balgariya**; accept "Kingdom" in place of "Tsardom")

(2) A contingent of this European people populated the Haitian city of Cazale [[kah-SAL]] after they betrayed Napoleon's troops. Over 20,000 officers and other intelligentsia of these people were murdered by the NKVD in the Katyn [[kah-TEEN]] Forest Massacre. With Hungarian Michael Kovats [[KOH-vach]], a nobleman of this nationality named Casimir Pulaski [[poo-WAH-skee]] reformed the American Cavalry Corps. For ten points, name these people who's country was invaded on September 1, 1939 to begin World War Two.

ANSWER: **Poles** (or **Polish** People; accept **Polish**-Americans; accept **Polacy**)

(3) The Transnational Federal Government was formed in 2004 in this nation, which was led by Siad Barre [[SEE-add BAR-reh]] from 1969 until 1991. During the 2000s, this country was considered the home base of many pirates raiding shipping near the Gulf of Aden. For ten points, name this war-torn nation on the horn of Africa, once divided into British and Italian colonies.

ANSWER: **Somalia** (accept Federal Republic of **Somalia**; or Jamhuuriyadda Federaalka **Soomaaliya**; or Jumhūriyah as-**Sūmāl** al-Fīdirāliyah; prompt on "Somaliland")

(4) The melody from this piece was used as Rhodesia's National Anthem during the 1970s, and was also played for German Olympians during the Cold War. Today, this piece of music is used as the Anthem of Europe, and is the melody of the hymn *Joyful, Joyful We Adore Thee*. For ten points, name this piece of music, the finale of Beethoven's 9th Symphony.

ANSWER: **Ode to Joy** (prompt on "Beethoven's 9th Symphony" or equivalents before mentioned)

(5) At Thalamae [[THAL-ah-mee]], a cult center dedicated to a queen of this island named Pasiphaë [[PASS-if-fee]] was a pilgrimage site for travelers seeking an oracle. A king of this realm named Deucalion [[doo-KAY-lee-on]] was slain by the departing Theseus outside the gates of Knossos [[kuh-NAH-sus]], which was a major site of a Bronze Age civilization on this island. The Minoans once ruled, for ten points, what Aegean Island?

ANSWER: **Crete** (or **Kriti**)

(6) A toxic pool labeled for this blight is shown in a political cartoon where men labelled "Mr. Careless" and "Anti-Vaccinationist" fall off a cliff titled "Misinformation." During the Siege of Fort Pitt, Governor-General Jeffrey Amherst oversaw the gift of several blankets infected with this disease to opposing Native Americans. Edward Jenner inoculated people against, for ten points, what disease that was eradicated in the 1970s?

ANSWER: **Smallpox** (accept **Variola** Major; or **Variola** Minor)

(7) This league's color barrier was broken in 1947 by Japanese-American Wataru Misaka. In 2009, the owner of this league's Los Angeles Clippers was sued by former star Elgin Baylor on the grounds of racial discrimination. For ten points, name this league which mourned the death of Kobe Bryant in January 2020.

ANSWER: **National Basketball Association** (or **NBA**)

(8) The site of this city was purchased from the Mississauga by Lord Dorchester. John Strachan negotiated this town's surrender to the Americans in the War of 1812, after which it was the site of Government House on two occasions before it was moved to another location. William Lyons Mackenzie was the first mayor of this city until he abandoned it to lead the Upper Canada Rebellion. The Canadian National Railway built the CN Tower in, for ten points, which Ontario metropolis?

ANSWER: **Toronto** (accept **York** before mentioned)

Second Quarter

(1) One ruler of this name became the last British monarch to lead an army in the field at the Battle of Dettingen [[deh-TIN-gehn]]. Robert Walpole became the first British prime minister under a ruler of this name after the South Sea Bubble burst. Another ruler of this name suffered from a mental illness believed to be porphyria [[por-"FEAR"-ee-ah]] and was king during the American Revolution. For ten points, give this name of four 18th and 19th-century British monarchs.

ANSWER: **George** (accept **George I**; or **George II**; or **George III**)

BONUS: The four Georges on the British throne were all from a dynasty named for this German state, which came to power after the death of Queen Anne.

ANSWER: **Hanover** (accept House of **Hanover**; or the **Hanoverians**; accept House of Brunswick-Lüneburg, **Hanover** line)

(2) Though officially called the Revolutionary Nuns, a "Guard" nicknamed for this legendary culture served under Muammar Gaddafi of Libya. Strabo [[STRAY-boh]] claimed that these people lived along the Thermodon [[THER-moh-don]] River though they had retreated beyond the realm of the Gargareans [[gar-GAR-ee-ans]] with whom these people reproduced children. Legendarily led by Penthesilea [[pen-theh-sih-LAY-uh]] during the Attic War, for ten points, what was this culture of warrior women who may have lived in Scythia [[SIH-thee-ah]]?

ANSWER: **Amazons** (accept **Amazonian Guard**)

BONUS: Virgil modelled the warrior Camilla [[kah-MIH-lah]] on the Amazons in this epic poem about a Trojan prince who travels to Italy and becomes the ancestor of the Romans.

ANSWER: **Aeneid** [[ay-NEE-id]] (accept *The Aeneid*; accept **Aenēis**)

(3) A biography of this ruler was written by Xenophon [[ZEE-noh-fohn]], who described this ruler being raised by a shepherd after his grandfather ordered him killed. According to Herodotus [[heh-ROD-oh-tus]], this king died fighting the Scythian queen Tomyris [[TOM-i-riss]]. A namesake cylinder celebrates this king's defeat of the Babylonian king Nabonidus [[NAB-o-ni-dus]]. For ten points, name this ruler of the city of Anshan and founder of the Persian Empire.

ANSWER: **Cyrus the Great** (accept **Cyrus II**)

BONUS: According to Herodotus, Cyrus was the grandson of Astyages [[AHS-tyah-GEEZ]], a king of these people. This Iranian people earlier allied with the Babylonians to destroy the Assyrian Empire.

ANSWER: **Medes** (or **Median Empire**)

(4) Mehdi Bazargan resigned to protest the beginning of this event, which concluded with the signing of the Algiers Accords. This crisis ended within minutes of the inauguration of Ronald Reagan as U.S. president, following a 444 day period of imprisonment for its victims. For ten points, identify this diplomatic crisis that began when revolutionary students stormed a U.S. embassy in a Middle Eastern capital.

ANSWER: **Iran Hostage** Crisis (accept **Tehran Hostage** Crisis; accept descriptive answers; prompt on "Storming of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran" before "embassy")

BONUS: In the middle of the crisis, a war broke out between Iran and neighboring Iraq, which at the time was led by this expansionist Arab nationalist politician who later invaded Kuwait, sparking the Persian Gulf War.

ANSWER: Saddam **Hussein** (or Saddam **Hussein** Abd al-Majid al-Tikriti)

(5) A "Renaissance" among these people followed the overthrow of the Gutians [[GOO-tee-ans]]. The Stele [[STEE-lee]] of the Vultures commemorates the victory of Lagash [[LAY-gash]] over Umma, both cities founded by these people. Scenes of war and daily life are shown on the Standard of Ur, created by these people. These people were the first to build step-pyramid temples called ziggurats. For ten points, name this earliest civilization to spring up in Mesopotamia.

ANSWER: **Sumerians**

BONUS: The Gutians initially overthrew the Akkadian Empire, which was founded by this conqueror. He is often considered the first "Emperor" in history.

ANSWER: **Sargon** the Great (or **Sargon** of Akkad; accept **Šar-ru-gi**)

(6) Due to an alleged prophecy given by Jan Hus [[YAHN HOOS]], this man is often depicted with a swan. This man was painted on several occasions by his friend and neighbor, Lucas Cranach [[KRAH-nahk]] the Elder, the court painter to the Elector of Saxony. For ten points, name this theologian and seminal figure in the Protestant Reformation who was often depicted in contemporary art.

ANSWER: Martin **Luther**

BONUS: Hundreds of thousands of copies of Luther's *Ninety-Five Theses* were produced by this pioneering printer who developed the movable-type printing press.

ANSWER: Johannes **Gutenberg** (or Johannes Gensfleisch zur Laden zum **Gutenberg**)

(7) During this project, General Leslie Groves undertook a propaganda campaign to prevent "loose talk" by its participants. Despite his acts of treason, Klaus Fuchs [[FYOOKS]] was a key component on this project's development but later served nine years in prison for his actions. Because of his study and understanding of fast neutrons, Robert Oppenheimer was a prime member of this project. For ten points, name this top-secret U.S. project which developed the atomic bomb.

ANSWER: **Manhattan** Project (accept **Development of Substitute Materials**)

BONUS: Which New Mexico city was home to much of the Manhattan Project and today houses a museum dedicated to the project?

ANSWER: **Los Alamos**

(8) US army officer Henry Schneider revealed that this company provided a third of all trucks in the Wehrmacht through their Cologne plant which was confiscated in 1941. In the 1920s, this company attempted to set up a free state in Brazil in order to dodge the British monopoly on rubber. While not invented by this company's leader, the assembly line was popularized in the car factories of this company. For ten points, name this American based car company famous for its production of Model T's.

ANSWER: **Ford** Motor Company

BONUS: While Detroit is known as the "Motor City", Ford's headquarters and the Henry Ford museum are located in what Michigan city, which was exposed in James M. Loewen's *Sundown Towns* for aggressively excluding Black migrants?

ANSWER: **Dearborn**, Michigan

Third Quarter

The categories are:

1. United States Generals
2. Seven Years' War
3. Reign of Suleiman the Magnificent

United States Generals

Name the U.S. general who...

(1) Was appointed to lead the Continental Army in the Revolutionary War.

ANSWER: George **Washington**

(2) Turned down the offer to lead Union troops to command the opposing Army of Northern Virginia instead.

ANSWER: Robert E(dward) **Lee**

(3) Declared "I shall return" after fleeing the Philippines to avoid Japanese capture in 1942.

ANSWER: Douglas **MacArthur**

(4) Was sent to Mexico in an attempt to capture the revolutionary Pancho Villa [[VEE-yah]].

ANSWER: John "Black Jack" **Pershing** (or John Joseph **Pershing**)

(5) Created the Anaconda Plan and served in the War of 1812 and the Mexican-American War.

ANSWER: Winfield **Scott**

(6) Was the last to achieve the rank of Five Star General, second in command to Eisenhower during the Liberation of France.

ANSWER: Omar **Bradley** (Omar Nelson **Bradley**)

Seven Years' War

Regarding what some call the "first global war", name the...

(1) Century in which the Seven Years' War occurred.

ANSWER: **18th** Century (accept **1700s**)

(2) English name for the North American theater of the Seven Years' War.

ANSWER: **French and Indian** War

(3) Treaty which ended the Seven Years' War which shares its name with the treaty which ended the Revolutionary War.

ANSWER: Treaty of **Paris** (accept Treaty of **1763**)

(4) City near the Plains of Abraham, where both James Wolfe and Louis Montcalm died.

ANSWER: **Quebec** City (or Ville de **Québec**)

(5) "Elder" British prime minister credited for most of the victories during the *Annus Mirabilis* [[meer-AH-bih-liss]].

ANSWER: William **Pitt** the Elder (do not accept "William Pitt the Younger")

(6) Victorious general at Plassey who, with Warren Hastings, established British hegemony [[heh-JEH-moh-nee]] in India.

ANSWER: Robert **Clive** (accept **Clive** of India)

Reign of Suleiman the Magnificent

Concerning the reign of Suleiman the Magnificent, name the...

(1) Empire which he ruled.

ANSWER: **Ottoman** Empire (or **Ottomans**; accept **Ottoman** Turks)

(2) Austrian capital city he besieged in 1529.

ANSWER: **Vienna** (or **Wien**)

(3) Serbian capital he razed in 1521.

ANSWER: **Belgrade** (accept **Beograd**)

(4) Island off the coast of Anatolia ruled by the Knights of St. John which he captured.

ANSWER: **Rhodes** (accept **Rodos**)

(5) Persian dynasty against which he conducted a prolonged campaign and later negotiated the Peace of Amasya [[ah-MAH-syah]].

ANSWER: **Safavid** [[SAH-fah-vid]] Dynasty

(6) European kingdom which entered an "unholy" alliance with Suleiman.

ANSWER: Kingdom of **France** (or Royaume de **France**)

Fourth Quarter

(1) **Following the U.S. Invasion of Grenada, the Edward Seaga-led Labour Party won every seat in this nation's elections due to boycotts by the People's National Party. Back to Africa proponent Marcus (+) Garvey was from this island nation, which saw multiple "Maroon Wars" against the British government. The destruction of Port (*) Royal by a 17th-century earthquake led to the founding of, for ten points, which Caribbean nation's capital of Kingston?**

ANSWER: Republic of **Jamaica** (or **Jumioka**)

(2) **These people erected a namesake "Stele" [[STEE-lee]] in modern Xi'an [[SHEE-AHN]] written in both Chinese and Syriac. Two holy men of this faith supposedly smuggled silkworms out of China and brought them to the court of Justinian the Great. Hong (+) Xiuquan [[SHU-CHWAN]], the leader of the Taiping Rebellion, claimed to be the younger brother of this faith's (*) messiah. Matteo Ricci [[REE-chee]] visited China as a Jesuit missionary of, for ten points, which Abrahamic faith?**

ANSWER: Chinese **Christians** (or **Christianity**; accept **Catholicism**; accept **Nestorianism**; do not accept "Eastern Orthodox Christianity")

(3) **Henry the Lion's "Artlenburger privilege" founded a predecessor of this organization called the Gotlander Cooperative. This organization had its trading privileges with England returned following the 15th century Treaty of (+) Utrecht. This dominant power of the Baltic and North Sea trade routes included cities like (*) Hamburg and Lübeck. For ten points, name this "League" of German cities, a maritime power of the late Middle Ages.**

ANSWER: **Hanseatic League** (accept the **Hanse**; or **Hansa**; accept Deutsche **Hanse**; accept **Gotlander Cooperative** before "predecessor")

(4) **The crowning of Joseph Bonaparte led the First Junta [[HOON-tuh]] of this city to depose Viceroy Hidalgo de Cisneros [[sis-NEH-ros]] as part of the May Revolution. A women's movement in this city marched in support of those who "disappeared" during the (+) Dirty War. This city's Plaza de Mayo and Casa Rosada presidential palace were bombed by its own air force following a pro-Juan (*) Peron demonstration. The capital of the Viceroyalty of Rio de La Plata was, for ten points, what largest city in Argentina?**

ANSWER: **Buenos Aires** (accept Autonomous City of **Buenos Aires**; or Ciudad Autónoma de **Buenos Aires**)

(5) **During this civilization's archaic period, the Battle of Alalia allowed its expansion to the Tyrrhenian [[tih-REE-nyen]] Sea. According to legend, twelve cities from this ancient civilization formed an eponymous (+) league founded by Tachron [[TAH-kron]]. Alleged to have begun during the Iron Age with the Villanova (*) culture, for ten points, what kingdom in ancient Italy was assimilated into Roman society in a series of eponymous wars?**

ANSWER: **Etruscan** civilization (or **Rasenna**; or **Rasna**; accept **Tusci**; accept **Etrusci**; accept Roman-**Etruscan** Wars; accept **Tyrrhēnoi** or **Tyrrehnians** before mentioned)

(6) **The Ottoman Empire entered this conflict on the eventual losing side during the Pruth River Campaign. The Treaty of Nystad [[NEE-stad]] allowed the winning side of this war to seize the land to construct a new capital on the Gulf of (+) Finland. The Battle of Poltava [[pohl-TAH-vuh]] during this conflict ended an invasion of (*) Russia by King Charles XII [[the twelfth]]. For ten points, name this conflict where Russia under Peter the Great ended the golden age of the Swedish Empire.**

ANSWER: **Great Northern** War

(7) **A November 2021 prison riot in this nation's Litoral Penitentiary led to a call for a state of emergency by President Guillermo Lasso. Wikileaks founder Julian Assange (+) was given asylum in this nation's embassy by then-president Rafael Correa [[kor-REH-ah]]. Anti-Lenin Moreno riots led to a government relocation to (*) Guayaquil [{"why"}-YAH-keel]] in, for ten points, what Andean nation governed from Quito?**

ANSWER: Republic of **Ecuador** (accept República del **Ecuador**; or **Republic of the Equator**, accept **Ikwadur** Ripuwlika; or **Chawpipacha** Ripuwlika; accept **Ekuatur** Nunka)

(8) **A region predominantly made of these geographical features called "Al-Ahsa" is known for producing high-quality bisht cloaks. One of these places, whose name translates to "Field of Trees," was the site of the Oracle of Amon (+), which confirmed Alexander the Great as Pharaoh of Egypt. The Tuareg confederations used these geographical features as waypoints (*) while on Trans-Saharan trade routes. Siwa in Egypt is an example of, for ten points, what fertile patches of land within deserts?**

ANSWER: **Oasis** (or **Oases**; accept specifics like Siwa **Oasis**)

Extra Questions

(1) **This chemist's mentors included John Ericsson, designer of the U.S.'s first ironclad, and Ascanio Sobrero, the inventor of nitroglycerin. This man turned the once royally-owned iron production company Bofors into a cannon manufacturer. This man was denounced as a (+) war profiteer in an erroneous obituary, leading him to donate his estate to create several (*) namesake awards.** For ten points, name this inventor of dynamite, who created a series of prizes awarded by a Swedish foundation.

ANSWER: Alfred **Nobel** (or Alfred Bernhard **Nobel**; accept **Nobel** Prize(s); accept **Nobel** Foundation)

BONUS: This major southeast metropolis lies near the Catawba River and is sometimes called the "Queen City." It was dubbed the "Hornet's Nest" by General Cornwallis during the American Revolutionary War.

ANSWER: **Charlotte**