

Middle School - Playoffs Round 3

First Quarter

(1) This man claimed to have once dissected a dolphin in the Grecian Coffee House with Edmund Halley and Hans Sloane. This man, who served as president of the Royal Society, co-names a root-finding method with Joseph Raphson. This scientist is best known for developing the three fundamental laws of his namesake type of physics. For ten points, name this British physicist who allegedly discovered the principle of gravity after an apple fell on his head.

ANSWER: Isaac **Newton**

(2) Major mountain ranges on this island include the Hido and Kiso Ranges. Scenic Lake Biwa on this island lies in its Kansai region. Part of this island's southern coast is formed by the Kanmon Straits, which separate this island from Kyushu, while the Tsugaru Strait separates this island from Hokkaido to its north. For ten points, name this largest and most populous Japanese island, the location of the city of Tokyo.

ANSWER: **Honshu** (accept **Hondo**)

(3) This man relied on Vivant Denon [[vee-VANH dee-NONH]] to curate his art collection due to his nearsightedness. Jean-Auguste-Dominique Ingres [[ANGHR]] depicted this leader *On His Imperial Throne* holding two scepters and wearing a golden laurel wreath. After ordering his troops to take artifacts from Egypt, this leader installed them at the Louvre, which was at the time named after him. For ten points, name this French leader, who was depicted at the Saint-Bernard Pass as he was "*Crossing the Alps*" by Jacques-Louis David.

ANSWER: **Napoleon Bonaparte** (accept either underlined portion; accept **Napoleon I**)

(4) This colony was the first of the Thirteen Colonies to officially renounce British rule. This colony was the site of a brutal victory in the Great Swamp Fight, which occurred during King Philip's War, despite this colony's official neutrality. This colony's founder, who wrote *The Bloudy Tenent of Persecution*, set it up to offer "liberty of conscience" to people banished by the Puritans of Massachusetts. For ten points, name this American colony founded as Providence Plantations by Roger Williams.

ANSWER: **Rhode Island** (accept **Rhode Island** and Providence Plantations; prompt on "Providence Plantations" before mentioned)

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(5) In a video by John Ryle, a man consults with one of these animals to determine if he should divorce his second wife. That practice involving these animals was known as "benge." The Azande settled witchcraft accusations by poisoning these animals, whose skin was supposed to be vomited by the innocent during the *tangena* ordeal practiced under Ranavalona I in Madagascar. Africans in Jamaica were thought to have invented a way of preparing this animal for consumption with a spice called jerk. For ten points, name these animals used in cockfighting.

ANSWER: **Chicken** (accept game **fowl**; accept **Gallus gallus** domesticus; accept **rooster**; accept **hen**)

(6) Oguz-Bashi mountain was renamed for this man. This man left Taoiseach [[TEE-shahk]] Albert Reynolds embarrassed after he appeared drunk at Shannon Airport. In a strange incident in Stockholm, this politician compared Swedish meatballs to Bjorn Borg's face, and he was once found drunk in Washington D.C. trying to buy pizza in his underwear. Oleg Soskovets helped this man develop a strategy to win in 1996. This man faced the Chechen War and returned the KAL 007 black box. For ten points, name this first president of the Russian Federation, preceding Vladimir Putin.

ANSWER: Boris **Yeltsin**

(7) Following Yuan Shao's defeat at Guandu, this man led a force against Jing Province, overthrowing Liu Biao. After his victory at the Battle of Tong Pass, this man sent Zhu [[SHU]] Ling and Xiahou [[shee-ah-HOH]] Yuan to fight against the Di tribes. This man's campaign to restore the lands of the Eastern Han was halted at the Battle of Red Cliffs, where he was defeated by Liu Bei and Sun Quan. For ten points, name this Three Kingdoms era warlord, the founder of the state of Wei.

ANSWER: **Cao Cao** (accept **Mengde**; accept **Cao** alone)

(8) Every Pentecost, people would sing songs that Francois-Joseph Gossec composed at the Champ de Mars for a festival this man invented. This man forced the arrest of Theresa Cabarrus and Cecile Renault hid two penknives in an attempt to kill him. This man declared an end of the slave trade in the *Declaration of the Rights of the Man and of the Citizen*. This politician founded the Cult of the Supreme Being. Louis Saint-Just and this man radicalized the Committee of Public Safety. For ten points, name this Jacobin leader who led the Reign of Terror in the French Revolution.

ANSWER: Maximilien **Robespierre**

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Quarter 2

(1) While in his highest office, this general oversaw the Northwest Indian War and initiated the creation of the Legion of the United States. This man helped found the fraternal Society of Cincinnati, and during the Revolutionary War, he organized the “noble train of artillery” from Fort Ticonderoga to help fortify Dorchester Heights in the Siege of Boston. For ten points, name this first United States Secretary of War, who names a Kentucky fort adjacent to the U.S. bullion depository.

ANSWER: Henry **Knox**

BONUS: This South Carolina politician served as Secretary of War from 1817 to 1825. This proponent of Nullification and defender of slavery served fitfully as Vice President under John Quincy Adams and Andrew Jackson.

ANSWER: John C(aldwell) **Calhoun**

(2) According to legend, this thinker's mother moved to three different places while searching for a suitable place to raise him. This thinker claimed that virtue could be cultivated from four "sprouts" of goodness. This man's namesake book was collected as the final one of the Four Books by Zhu Xi [[ZHOO SHEE]]. This student of Zisi [[ZEE-SEE]] demonstrated the goodness of humanity with the example of saving a child from a well. For ten points, name this Chinese philosopher, known as the "Second Sage" of Confucianism.

ANSWER: **Mencius** (or **Meng** Ke; or **Mengzi**)

BONUS: This classical school of Chinese philosophy was represented by officials such as Shen Buhai and Shang Yang. This school was promoted by the Qin [[CHIN]] dynasty and is often regarded as the “*Realpolitik*” of ancient Chinese thought.

ANSWER: **Legalism** (or **Fajia**)

(3) U.S. officials opened a warrant for this man's arrest after he traveled to Yugoslavia for a competition in 1992. At age thirteen, this man beat Donald Byrne in the so-called "Game of the Century." This man became World Champion in 1972 by defeating Boris Spassky in Reykjavík and later became a citizen of Iceland. This man refused to defend his title against Anatoly Karpov in 1975 over a rules disagreement. For ten points, name this reclusive American chess Grandmaster.

ANSWER: Robert "Bobby" **Fischer**

This 1983 novel by Walter Tevis follows Beth Harmon, an orphaned chess prodigy, as she rises to the heights of professional chess. A Netflix series inspired by this novel sparked a significant boost in the popularity of chess in late 2020.

ANSWER: *The* **Queen's Gambit**

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(4) This city contains Chimelong Paradise, which is its country's largest amusement park. This city is home to the only completed opera house designed by Zaha Hadid. An outdated name for this city is still used to name its primary language, which has approximately 80 million speakers. This Pearl River Delta city was once known as the "City of Rams." The capital of Guangdong Province, for ten points, what is this city in southern mainland China which was formerly known in the west as Canton?

ANSWER: **Guangzhou** (accept **Canton** before mentioned)

BONUS: Guangzhou is about ninety miles north of this former Portuguese colony, which is now a major resort city and gambling mecca, with a gambling industry seven times larger than Las Vegas.

ANSWER: **Macau** (or **Macau** Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China; accept **Aomen**; accept **Oumun**)

(5) One man of this first name was banished to Flanders after being put in chains by his brother Eric Evergood. The starvation faced by both the rich and poor under that man's reign led him to be nicknamed "Hunger". Another leader of this name was a successor of Sweyn Forkbeard and received his confirmation in Andover at the hands of Ethelred the Unready. A statue in Trondheim commemorates that king of this name, referred to as Tryggvason. For ten points, give this name shared by numerous kings and the patron saint of Norway.

ANSWER: **Olaf** (accept **Olav**; accept **Olaf** Hunger; accept **Olaf** I; accept **Olaf** II; accept **Olaf** Tryggvason)

BONUS: The word "Viking" likely derives from the name of this kingdom, which was ruled by Olaf Tryggvason's father, and comprised much of the southeast of Norway and far west of Sweden.

ANSWER: **Viken** (or **Vika**)

(6) A leader of this country created the "National Reconstruction," including Operation Keep Right to encourage driving on the right as well as Operation Feed Yourself. The Big Six formed a convention in this country, blaming "Crazy Creasy" for riots. Joseph Ankrah led this country, which was also governed by Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings. Kwame Nkrumah was the first president of this nation, formerly called Gold Coast, which was once dominated by the Ashanti. For ten points, name this former British colony along the Volta River of West Africa.

ANSWER: Republic of **Ghana**

BONUS: The Ghanaian military's Operation Cold Chop overthrew Kwame Nkrumah's government while he was on a fruitless diplomatic mission to meet this premier of China, who would later orchestrate Nixon's visit to China in 1972.

ANSWER: **Zhou** Enlai

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(7) Skirmishes among those who remained at this battle occurred around Hill 689. Rathvon Tompkins conducted risky inspections during this battle in which one side was supported by a bombing campaign codenamed Operation Niagara. The McNamara Line was terminated at this battle, at which Operation Charlie was conducted to evacuate the central location. William Westmoreland's focus on this battle may have drawn attention away from the buildup of forces prior to the Tet Offensive. For ten points, name this battle fought around a Marine base in Vietnam.

ANSWER: Battle of **Khe Sanh**

BONUS: During the Tet Offensive, U.S. and South Vietnamese forces nearly lost control of this central Vietnamese city during a month-long siege. Though the Americans declared victory, this city was virtually annihilated in the fighting.

ANSWER: **Huế** (accept Battle of **Huế** or Siege of **Huế**)

(8) During this conflict, bombers from the *Victorious* and *Furious* attacked merchant vessels during the Raid on Kirkenes. An advance through Salla was the objective of the XXXVI [36] Mountain Corps in a portion of this conflict's Operation Silver Fox. After serving as prime minister during an earlier conflict, Risto Ryti served as president during this conflict, in which one side aimed to annex East Karelia. Fought over a year after the Winter War, for ten points, what war was fought between the Soviet Union and Finland?

ANSWER: **Continuation** War (accept **Second Soviet-Finnish War**; accept **Finnish Front of the Great Patriotic War**; prompt on "World War Two", "Soviet-Finnish War", or "Great Patriotic War")

BONUS: Finnish forces were led in both the Winter War and Continuation War by this Finn of German descent. This man, widely considered the "father of modern Finland," also named a series of defensive fortifications along the Karelian isthmus.

ANSWER: Carl Gustaf Emil **Mannerheim**

Third Quarter

The categories are:

1. The Central Intelligence Agency
2. Hungary
3. Kamakura Japan

The Central Intelligence Agency

Concerning the American CIA, name the...

- (1) 41st U.S. President who briefly served as the Director of the CIA.

ANSWER: George **H.W. Bush** (accept George **Bush Senior**; accept George **Bush the Elder**; accept George **Bush 41**)

- (2) Town in Virginia that houses the CIA's headquarters, and is often used as a metonym for the agency itself.

ANSWER: **Langley**, Virginia

- (3) Al-Qaeda leader who was killed by Seal Team Six in Operation Neptune Spear, led by the CIA.

ANSWER: Osama **bin Laden**

- (4) Major Reagan-era scandal that involved the CIA and Department of Defense selling arms to the Khomeini government to fund right-wing rebels in Nicaragua.

ANSWER: **Iran-Contra** Affair (accept **McFarlane** Affair)

- (5) First and longest-serving director of the CIA, who oversaw the 1954 Guatemalan coup d'état and the Lockheed U-2 aircraft program.

ANSWER: Allen **Dulles** (do NOT accept "John Foster Dulles")

- (6) Illegal CIA-run project of human experimentation involving the use of LSD in mind-control and torture, that lasted for twenty years.

ANSWER: Project **MK-Ultra**

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Hungary

Concerning the nation of Hungary, name the...

(1) Hungarian capital which takes its name from a combination of two medieval cities.

ANSWER: **Budapest**

(2) Neighbor of Hungary once led by the Habsburgs, which formed a dual monarchy in 1867.

ANSWER: **Austria** (accept **Österreich**)

(3) Head of the national conservative Fidesz [[fee-DES]] Party, who became prime minister of Hungary in 2010.

ANSWER: Viktor **Orban**

(4) Founder of the Hungarian state, who led the Magyar tribes to conquer and settle the Carpathian basin.

ANSWER: **Arpad**

(5) Olympic sport whose 1956 semifinals match between Hungary and the Soviet Union turned violent following the Hungarian Revolution.

ANSWER: **Water Polo** (accept **Blood in the Water** match)

(6) Admiral and reluctant Nazi collaborator who was overthrown by the German government and replaced by the fascist Arrow Cross Party.

ANSWER: Miklos **Horthy**

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Kamakura Japan

Concerning the rule of the Kamakura dynasty, name the...

(1) Warrior-noble class of Japan which first took form during the Kamakura period.

ANSWER: **Samurai**

(2) Position held by Minamoto no Yoritomo from the city of Kamakura, making him the *de facto* head of Japan.

ANSWER: **Shogun**

(3) “Divine Wind,” likely a typhoon, which sunk the Mongol navy during their attempt to conquer Kamakura Japan.

ANSWER: **Kamikaze**

(4) Sect of Buddhism introduced by Dōgen to Kamakura Japan that focuses primarily on meditation and the contemplation of *koans*.

ANSWER: **Zen** Buddhism (accept **Chan** Buddhism; accept **Soto** School)

(5) Warriors without a master or lord, who were hired to supplement armies during dynastic conflicts.

ANSWER: **Ronin** (prompt on English translation “Drifter” or “Wanderer”)

(6) War between the Taira and Minamoto clan that led to the establishment of Kamakura power.

ANSWER: **Genpei** War (or **Genpei** Kassen; accept **Jisho-Juei** War)

Fourth Quarter

(1) **Scholars under this ruler created the "Conduct of the Three Fundamental Principles in Human Relationships." This ruler gave maternity and paternity leave to the nobi slave class and ordered the Gihae [[GEE-HAY]] Eastern Expedition to remove (+) Japanese pirates from Tsushima [[tsoo-SHE-mah]] Island. This ruler's Hall of Worthies created the Hunminjeongeum [hun-min-JONG-yum]], a treatise outlining the creation of a new (*) writing system. Hangul was created by, for ten points, what "Great" king of the Joseon dynasty?**

ANSWER: **Sejong** the Great (accept **Chungnyeong**; accept **Yi Do**)

(2) **William Henry Hunt was appointed Secretary of the Navy by this president, who called for the abandonment of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. Morrison Waite was made Chief Justice under this president, who appointed William Robertson as Collector of the Port of (+) New York. During an earlier man's presidency, this president refused ten shares offered by Oakes Ames during the Credit Mobilier Scandal. The (*) death of this man prompted the passage of the Pendleton Act under his successor. For ten points, name this president who was assassinated in 1881 by Charles Guiteau.**

ANSWER: James A(bram) **Garfield**

(3) **Upon seeing a withdrawal during this battle, one man said "What? Is it possible?... the gentlemen of France fleeing?" The River Nebel fronted one side at this battle, which was called "a famous victory" in a poem by Robert Southey set (+) "After" it. The Duc de Tallard was defeated at this battle, after which Sarah Churchill was sent a letter by the Duke of (*) Marlborough that asked her to "let [the Queen] know her army has had a glorious victory." For ten points, name this 1704 battle during the War of the Spanish Succession.**

ANSWER: Battle of **Blenheim** (accept Battle of **Hochstadt**)

(4) **This river originates in the Gada Qu [[CHOO]] headwaters of Tibet. The Myitsone [[MYITS-hohng]] Dam was originally planned to be built along this river near the confluence of the Mali and N'mai rivers. The (+) Mu [[MOO]] and Chindwin rivers are tributaries of this other river whose major port cities include Bhamo and (*) Mandalay. This river discharges into the Andaman Sea. For ten points, name this chief river of Myanmar.**

ANSWER: **Irrawaddy** River (or **Ayeyarwady** River)

(5) **Minister of War Adolfo Asina presaged this campaign in 1875 by attacking several towns outside of a national capital to lay the groundwork for a telegraph network. This campaign was primarily conducted by General Julio Rocas, who destroyed settlements along the Rio (+) Negro and invited Welsh colonists to settle the Chubut River basin. During this event, white settlers turned one territory into a breadbasket, at the cost of over fifteen thousand displaced (*) Mapuche people.** For ten points, name this military campaign conducted by the nineteenth century Argentinian military to establish control of Patagonia.

ANSWER: **Conquest of the Desert** (or **Conquista del Desierto**; accept "War" or "Battle" in place of "Conquest"; accept descriptions such as "Argentinian conquest of Patagonia" before "Patagonia" is mentioned)

(6) **Charles Rosen claims that a portion of a work dedicated to this man, which features a six-voice ricercar, is the most significant piano work ever. This man wrote 120 sonatas for the transverse variety of one instrument. This dedicatee of *The (+) Musical Offering* commemorated one of his military victories in the *Hohenfriedberger March*. Adolph Menzel portrayed this man's flute concert in (*) Potsdam's Sanssouci Palace.** For ten points, name this Prussian monarch, musician, and patron of the arts during the Enlightenment.

ANSWER: **Frederick the Great** (or **Frederick II**; accept "Friedrich" in place of "Frederick"; prompt on "Frederick" or "Friedrich" alone; prompt on "Old Fritz" or "Der Alte Fritz")

(7) **As a result of this policy, the KKE was defeated in a civil war in one country. This policy was initiated partially in response to George F. Kennan's "Long Telegram," which introduced the word (+) "containment" into foreign policy. Developed in response to the Turkish Straits Crisis and the Greek Civil War, this policy was enacted to avoid a (*) "Domino Effect." Leading to the founding of NATO, for ten points, what U.S. policy aimed to contain Soviet expansion by aiding foreign countries?**

ANSWER: **Truman Doctrine** (accept **Containment** before mentioned)

(8) **A student from this country named Romas Kalanta set himself on fire in 1972. A reform movement known as Sajudis advocated for the independence of this country, ruled by the unicameral Seimas parliament. Jonas Zemaitis was a freedom fighter in this country who relied on the code-name (+) Vytautas. Kaunas was once the capital of this country, which was the southernmost country to form a human chain during the (*) Singing Revolutions.** For ten points, what is this southern neighbor of Latvia that was once unified with Poland?

ANSWER: Republic of **Lithuania** (or **Lietuvos** Respublika)

Extra Question:

(1) Fitzhugh Lee served as Consul-General during this event, which involved a Theodore Wilson-designed object made of Harvey steel. Francis W. Dickins called this event an accident, and the *City of Washington* rescued people after this event. The Sampson Board (+) investigated this event, as did Hyman Rickover, though a proposed joint investigation into this event (*) was planned to include Spanish authorities. For ten points, name this explosion of a ship in Havana harbor, one cause of the Spanish-American War.

ANSWER: Explosion of the USS *Maine* (accept "Accident", "Sinking" or other synonyms in place of "Explosion")

BONUS: Theodore Roosevelt commanded this group during the Spanish-American War in Cuba.

ANSWER: **Rough Riders (1st United States Volunteer Calvary)**

(2) This group was trained in Burma in April of 1941, though it did not see combat until twelve days after Pearl Harbor, when it defended Kunming from several Kawasaki bombers. This group, which was led by Claire Chennault, primarily flew Curtis P-40B Warhawk fighters. For ten points, name this group of American airmen who volunteered to defend China against Japanese attacks prior to the United States' entry into World War Two.

ANSWER: **Flying Tigers** (accept First **American Volunteer** Group; accept **AVG**)