

## Round 2

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### First Quarter

(1) The ships *Shokaku* [[shoh-KAH-koo]] and *Zuikaku* [[zwee-KAH-koo]] missed this battle due to losses in the Battle of the Coral Sea a month earlier. Tamon Yamaguchi [[tah-MOHN yah-mah-GOO-chee]] was killed during this battle when his ship was scuttled following attacks by aircraft from the *Enterprise*. One side in this battle lost the carrier *Yorktown* but, under Chester Nimitz, managed to sink four Japanese carriers. For ten points, name this 1942 naval battle near a namesake atoll, a decisive American victory in the Pacific.

ANSWER: Battle of **Midway**

(2) An admiral from this country survived the shipwreck of the *Flower of the Sea*, but lost treasure obtained from the conquest of Malacca. Matchlock guns were introduced to Japan by this country, whose general Afonso de Albuquerque served as the first Duke of Goa. Caravels were developed by, for ten points, what country which was home to Vasco da Gama?

ANSWER: Kingdom of **Portugal** (accept Reino de **Portugal**; accept República **Portuguesa**; accept **Portuguese** Republic)

(3) Though not Ralph Northam, this man admitted that he sang “Day-O” while wearing blackface. The SNC-Lavalin affair during this man's administration was investigated by the Mounties and extensively covered by *The Globe and Mail*. This man's father, who decisively dealt with the October Crisis, also once served in this man's current position. For ten points, name this leader of the Liberal Party, elected prime minister of Canada in 2015.

ANSWER: Justin **Trudeau**

(4) This man defeated Jack Armstrong of the Clary's Grove Boys, who allegedly bullied settlers by rolling them down a hill in a locked barrel. Hank Thompson was the only person to ever throw this man, whom he fought while a soldier in the Black Hawk War. This inductee into the National Wrestling Hall of Fame was noted for his large, six-foot, four-inch frame, often crowned with a top hat. For ten points, name this backcountry wrestler turned politician whose strength could not prevent an assassin's bullet at Ford's Theater, in 1865.

ANSWER: Abraham **Lincoln**

(5) In 1924, voting was made mandatory in this country, in which Walter Burley Griffin won a competition to design the capital. A set of 1907 protests against restrictive bathing suits was held in this country that has been home to many successful swimmers, such as Ian Thorpe. An Avro 504 biplane was the first aircraft of the Qantas [[KWON-tas]] airline of, for ten points, what country, which hosted the 2000 Summer Olympics in Sydney?

ANSWER: Commonwealth of **Australia**

(6) This region's namesake khanate, led by Kuchum Khan, collapsed after the Battle of Chuvash Cape. Tremors across the world were felt when a massive explosion occurred in this region, known as the Tunguska event. Alexander Solzhenitzyn [[sohl-zhuh-NEET-sin]] wrote an account of his time in a prison camp in this region, *The Gulag Archipelago*. For ten points, name this vast, sparse region east of the Ural Mountains in Russia.

ANSWER: **Siberia** (accept **Sibir** Khanate, prompt on Russia before mention)

(7) In a sketch from *Key and Peele*, Luther serves as this man's "Anger Translator." In an Epic Rap Battle of History, this man claims that a rival's victory would result in a "first, second, and a third lady." This president shared his NCAA bracket on ESPN and would relax by playing basketball with his political aide Reggie Love. For ten points, name this president, who appeared frequently in popular media during his 2008 and 2012 campaigns against John McCain and Mitt Romney.

ANSWER: Barack **Obama**

(8) Hans Krása wrote a piece in this genre which the Nazis adapted for a propagandistic Red Cross documentary about the Theresienstadt concentration camp. The premiere of one of these works, *The Mute Girl of Portici* [[por-TEE-chee]] by Daniel Auber coincided with the beginning of the Belgian Revolution. The Khedive of Egypt commissioned one of these works by Giuseppe Verdi. For ten points, name this musical form of theatre which includes works like *Aida* and *The Barber of Seville*.

ANSWER: **Opera**

(9) This dynasty's Emperor Jing crushed the Rebellion of the Seven States, allowing him to centralize the government around Chang'an. This dynasty's scholars kept records of "Daqin" [[DAH-CHEEN]], or the Roman Empire, whose merchants they encountered via the Silk Road. The Yellow Turban Rebellion destabilized this dynasty, which had earlier succeeded the Qin [[CHIN]] Dynasty. For ten points, what was this ancient dynasty which names the majority ethnic group of China?

ANSWER: **Han** Dynasty (or **Hàn**cháo)

(10) Intense fighting in this battle took place at Mamayev Kurgan and Railway Station Number One. During this battle, the Romanian and Hungarian flanks supporting the 6th Army Division were targeted by Georgy Zhukov [[ZHOO-kuff]] during Operation Uranus. Leading to the surrender of Friedrich Paulus, this battle reversed the loser's gains made during Operation Barbarossa. For ten points, name this battle, the bloodiest of World War Two, in which the Soviets pushed back the German advance.

ANSWER: Battle of **Stalingrad**

### Second Quarter

(1) Due to the shape of the mast of this explorer's ship, one ethnic group possibly believed he was the fertility god, Lono. The Royal Society sponsored this man to follow the transit of Venus across the Sun, eventually arriving in Tahiti. This explorer was killed after a Kahuna distracted him and villagers stabbed him to death. For ten points, name this British navigator who discovered the "Sandwich Islands," today known as Hawaii.

ANSWER: James **Cook**

BONUS: Residents of the Cook Islands, a Polynesian archipelago named for Cook, became citizens of which country in 1949, which they are still a part of?

ANSWER: **New Zealand**

(2) This man somehow obtained his opponent's briefings with the help of James Baker in an event dubbed "Debategate." This man's Secretary of Defense, Caspar Weinberger, was pardoned for an attempt to siphon money from an Iran arms deal to Nicaraguan Contras. This man was once caught on a hot microphone saying he was going to outlaw Russia, though he did forge a productive working relationship with his Soviet counterpart Mikhail Gorbachev. For ten points, name this Republican US president during most of the 1980s.

ANSWER: Ronald **Reagan**

BONUS: Prior to his political career, Reagan was active in a union for people in which profession, which he had during the 1940's and 50's?

ANSWER: **Acting** (accept Actors, Movies, Film)

(3) Lee Bong-chang, a Korean activist, tried to kill this man in the Sakuradamon Incident, and his rule was promoted by the Imperial Way. This man authorized the use of toxic gas during the Battle of Wuhan. In 1946, this man cited the Five Charter Oath and stated that he was not a living god in his Humanity Declaration, which the Allies requested. This man was served by Prime Minister Hideki Tojo. For ten points, name this Japanese emperor who led his nation in World War Two.

ANSWER: **Hirohito** (accept **Showa** Emperor)

BONUS: Hirohito was succeeded by which Japanese Emperor, who himself abdicated in favor of his son Naruhito in 2019?

ANSWER: **Akihito**

(4) Robert Heft originally received a grade of "B minus" for his design of one of these items, many of which were depicted in the paintings of Jasper Johns. An upholsterer legendarily convinced George Washington to adopt a five-pointed design on one of these objects. That supposed designer of the first of these objects was Betsy Ross. For ten points, name these thirteen-stripped, red, white, and blue objects.

ANSWER: **Flags** of the **United States** (accept **USA** or **America** in place of "United States")

BONUS: The U.S. flag with 50 stars was ordered by this president after the inclusion of Hawai'i into the Union in 1959.

ANSWER: Dwight D. **Eisenhower**

(5) Paolo Uccello painted the defeat of a Sienese force by this city in *The Battle of San Romano*. Bandinelli depicted Neptune overlooking his oceanic domain in a fountain outside this city's Palazzo Vecchio [[pah-LAH-tsoh VECK-yoh]]. Sandro Botticelli's *Adoration of the Magi* depicts the visit of the Messiah by nobles from this city, including Cosimo and Lorenzo the Magnificent. For ten points, name this Tuscan city once ruled by the Medici family.

ANSWER: **Florence** (or **Firenze**)

BONUS: Florence had both an artistic and military rivalry for centuries with which other Tuscan city, to which it lost the Battle of Montaperti in 1260?

ANSWER: **Siena**

(6) The Phoenicians supposedly found so much of this metal in Iberia that they used it for their anchors. Galena is a notable source of this metal, which was found in the mines at Laurium, supplying nearby Athens. In European folklore, witches, demons, and werewolves can be slain by bullets of this metal, thirty pieces of which were awarded to Judas for his betrayal of Christ. For ten points, what metal is historically valued between bronze and gold?

ANSWER: **Silver** (or **Ag**)

BONUS: Which South American country, which contains large silver deposits, took its name from the Latin word for silver?

ANSWER: **Argentina**

(7) In this country, an anti-Nazi pamphlet that originally read "crush the Fascist vermin" was used extensively under the title *Vozhd*. A defensive stronghold in this country was given the designation "Hero Fortress" for its valiant defense of Brest. Following the dissolution of the Soviet Union, this country's capital became the administrative capital of the Commonwealth of Independent States. For ten points, name this country in which Alexander Lukashenko was elected president in 1994.

ANSWER: Republic of **Belarus** (prompt on "White Russia" or "White Ruthenia")

BONUS: Belarus was historically known as White Russia, distinguishing it from "Great Russia," which equates with modern-day Russia, as well as "Little Russia" which corresponds to which country south of Belarus?

ANSWER: **Ukraine** (or **Ukraina**)

(8) This country originated from the kingdom of Lan Xang [[LAHN-SHAHNG]], which had its capital at Luang Prabang [[LWAHNG PAH-BAHNG]]. The Kingdom of Champasak [[KAHM-PAH-SAHK]] was part of this country before it became a French protectorate. This country became independent under Sisavang Vong, and it was ruled by the Communist Party in a regime called the *Pathet* [this country]. For ten points, name this landlocked country in Southeast Asia which formed part of French Indochina with Cambodia and Vietnam.

ANSWER: **Laos** (or the **Lao** People's Democratic Republic)

BONUS: The *Pathet Lao* took part in the Indochina War to knock France out of Southeast Asia. Following this decisive 1954 battle, a conference was held in Switzerland to partition the French colonies.

ANSWER: Battle of **Dien Bien Phu**

### Third Quarter

The categories are:

1. Detroit
2. Iraq War
3. Welsh History

***Detroit***

Regarding the city of Detroit, name the...

(1) State where Detroit has been the most populous city for over 100 years

ANSWER: **Michigan**

(2) Industry with several companies, including General Motors, long-headquartered in the Detroit metropolitan area.

ANSWER: **Automobiles** (accept **Cars**)

(3) Record label which produced the likes of Diana Ross and Smokey Robinson, and whose name is a nickname for Detroit.

ANSWER: **Motown** Records

(4) Activist commemorated in Detroit by bus seats reserved with black ribbons.

ANSWER: Rosa **Parks**

(5) War in which the Siege of Detroit occurred.

ANSWER: War of **1812** (accept the **Second** War of **Independence**)

(6) Civil rights activist also known as Detroit Red or el-Hajj Malik el-Shabazz.

ANSWER: **Malcolm X** (accept Malcolm **Little**; prompt on "Malcolm")

(7) The boxer nicknamed the "Brown Bomber" who grew up in Detroit and who later knocked out the German Max Schmeling

ANSWER: Joe **Louis**

(8) 1763 rebellion named for an Odawa war chief.

ANSWER: **Pontiac's** War (accept **Pontiac's** Rebellion; accept **Pontiac's** Conspiracy)

***Iraq War***

Regarding people and events surrounding the Iraq War, name the...

(1) Year in which the war started with an American-led coalition invading Iraq.

ANSWER: **2003**

(2) Iraqi capital which fell to coalition forces less than three weeks after the war started.

ANSWER: **Baghdad**

(3) Ethnic group in Northern Iraq whose Peshmerga units supported the invading coalition forces.

ANSWER: **Kurds** or **Kurdish**

(4) Political party of Saddam Hussein and Syrian president Hafez al-Assad.

ANSWER: Arab Socialist **Ba'ath** Party (or Hizb al-**Ba'th** al-'Arabī al-Ishtirākī)

(5) Term given to French Fries in US Congressional cafeterias after France did not join in the invasion of Iraq.

ANSWER: **Freedom** Fries

(6) After the United Kingdom, the most populous European nation to send troops to Iraq as part of the coalition.

ANSWER: **Italy**

(7) Two-word phrase displayed on the USS *Abraham Lincoln* during a post-war speech by George W. Bush.

ANSWER: **Mission Accomplished**

(8) Iraqi prime minister between 2006 and 2014 who was interviewed by the CIA.

ANSWER: Nouri **al-Maliki**



*Welsh History*

Name the...

(1) Capital of Wales which was damaged in the Blitz during World War Two.

ANSWER: **Cardiff** (accept **Caerdydd**)

(2) Eldest son of Queen Elizabeth II, the longest-serving Prince of Wales.

ANSWER: **Charles**, Prince of Wales

(3) Welsh prime minister who was one of the "big four" at the Versailles peace negotiations.

ANSWER: David **Lloyd George** (accept 1st Earl **Lloyd-George** of Dwyfor)

(4) Welsh poet and author of "Do Not Go Gentle Into That Good Night" who scripted wartime documentary series for BBC

ANSWER: Dylan **Thomas**

(5) Emblem of Wales that has long been featured on its flag

ANSWER: **Dragon**

(6) Region of Southern Argentina where a Welsh colony was founded in the Chubut River Valley

ANSWER: **Patagonia**

(7) First parliamentary leader of the Labour Party who represented a town in South Wales.

ANSWER: James Keir **Hardie**

(8) City nicknamed "Copperopolis" which was bombed by the Luftwaffe in February, 1941.

ANSWER: City and County of **Swansea** (accept **Abertawe**)

### Fourth Quarter

(1) **A still unbroken stele [[STEE-lee]] dedicated to Ezana is located in this modern country, which is home to rock-cut religious buildings at Lalibela. A book listing kings from a kingdom once found in this modern country, known as the *Kebrä Nagast*, is written in the (+) Ge'ez [[GAI-ehz]] language. The Kingdom of Aksum was an early adopter of Christianity and was located in what is now this country. (\*)** For ten points, name this Amharic-speaking, East African country from which Eritrea broke away from political control in Addis Ababa.

ANSWER: Federal Democratic Republic of **Ethiopia**

(2) **The Zong Massacre helped advance this cause, as did Granville Sharp's work in creating the St. George's Bay Company. Lord Mansfield advanced this cause with legal precedent in the *Somerset* case. Advocates for this cause included Olaudah Equiano, as well as Thomas Clarkson and (+) William Wilberforce. Royal Navy ships patrolled the Atlantic Ocean in the (\*) mid 19<sup>th</sup> century on behalf of this cause. For ten points, name this cause which opposed owning other people.**

ANSWER: **Anti Slavery** or British **Abolitionism** (accept ending the slave trade, etc.)

(3) **William Bentinck signed the Treaty of Bastia, giving control of this island to Britain. The Duke of Grafton's government collapsed in 1770 after it failed to defend this island from being captured by the Comte de (+) Vaux. Petru Giovacchini advocated for Italy's annexation of this island, where Pasquale (pass-KWAH-lay) Paoli (pay-OH-lee) fought for independence. One native of this territory went on to become the first (\*) Emperor of France. For ten points, name this Mediterranean island , where Napoleon Bonaparte was born.**

ANSWER: Territorial Collectivity of **Corsica** (or **Corse**)

(4) **After being imprisoned in the Tower of London, this man clarified that he did not deny the Trinity in a tract apologizing for his work, *The Sandy Foundation Shaken*. After working out a deal with (+) Charles II, this man became the largest, non-royal, private (\*) landholder in the world. For ten points, name this early member of the Quaker faith who established a namesake colony centered on the city of Philadelphia.**

ANSWER: William **Penn**

(5) **A journalist with the alias Nym Wales documented life in this country, one of its "Hands" who were blamed for its loss. Pearl Buck's upbringing in this country influenced the writing of her book, *The Good Earth*. This country's (+) Industrial Cooperatives movement inspired the English phrase "Gung-ho." Agnes Smedley and Edgar Snow documented the Long (\*) March of the communists in this country. For ten points, name this country, once governed by Mao Zedong.**

ANSWER: People's Republic of China (or Zhongguo)

(6) **This man urged that "the reputations of many brave men" should "not be imperiled." This man, who had a relationship with Aspasia of (+) Miletus, eliminated Kimon from political contention using ostracism. According to Thucydides, this leader gave a funeral oration for those who died during the (\*) Peloponnesian War. For ten points, name this Athenian statesman during its golden age.**

ANSWER: Pericles

(7) **In this system's Bethnal Green locale, over 170 civilians died after the discharge of anti-aircraft rockets caused a stampede of citizens. A predecessor to this infrastructure network took ten years for the Metropolitan (+) Railway to build due to its inability to raise money during the Crimean War. A seventh of London's population lived in this infrastructure network during a period known as (\*) "The Blitz" due to the relative safety of subterranean shelters. For ten points, name this rapid transit network of the Greater London area.**

ANSWER: London Underground (accept The Tube; prompt on "subway")

(8) **A large plaster elephant was placed at this location by Napoleon, though it was replaced by the July Column. The mentally ill de Whyte de Malleville was paraded around after leaving this location, which(+) Palloy the Patriot demolished. Bernard Rene de Launay defended this location with a non-papal Swiss Guard, where they were cut down by a (\*) mob. For ten points, name this Parisian fortress and prison destroyed at the beginning of the French Revolution.**

ANSWER: The Bastille Saint-Antoine

**Extra Question**

(1) **One process involving a modification of this molecule was created by Maxam and Gilbert. Friedrich Miescher first identified this molecule in 1869, calling it nuclein. Okazaki fragments are synthesized and linked together to create a lagging strand of this molecule. (+) Helicases create a "fork" during the replication of this molecule, whose (\*) structure was identified thanks to Rosalind Franklin's Photo 51. For ten points, name this molecule that is often sequenced, best identified by its double-helix structure documented by Watson and Crick.**

ANSWER: **DNA** (accept **Deoxyribonucleic acid**)

BONUS: This 16th century French apothecary became a popular astrologer among wealthy European patrons but is best-known today for his prophetic quatrains collected in his work, *Les Prophéties* [[leh-proh-feh-TEE]].

ANSWER: Michel de **Nostradame** (or **Nostradamus**)