

Round 2

Quarter 1

(1) This man used the example of a child falling down a well to explain innate goodness using the metaphor of the four beginnings. This thinker likely studied with the author of *The Doctrine of the Mean*, Zisi. This thinker recorded his conversations with various rulers in the last of the *Four Books*. For ten points, name this "second sage" who followed Confucius's ideologies.

ANSWER: **Mencius** (or **Mengzi**)

(2) This man recommended the abdication of Edward VIII, while serving as Chancellor of the Exchequer to Stanley Baldwin. On September 30, 1938, this man conceded the Sudetenland to Germany and declared war on the latter after its invasion of Poland in 1939. For ten points, name this man, who served as prime minister of the United Kingdom from 1937 to 1940.

ANSWER: Neville **Chamberlain**

(3) The earliest known instance of this designation was an 836 AD link between Paderborn and Le Mans. Instances of this designation increased significantly after World War Two, when Coventry was grouped with both Stalingrad and Dresden. Boston has eleven of these international relationships, while New York has more than one hundred. For ten points, name this type of connection intended to foster understanding, friendship, and tourism between cities in different countries.

ANSWER: **Sister cities** or **Twin towns**

(4) During this action, the 78th Fraser Highlanders took heavy casualties at the St. Charles River. This battle was preceded by an amphibious landing by the British at L'Anse-au-Foulon [[LAHNCE-oh-foo-LAWHN]]. The commanding generals, Louis Montcalm and James Wolfe, were both mortally wounded during this battle. For ten points, name this decisive 1759 battle during which British troops captured a French-speaking city in Canada.

ANSWER: Battle of **Quebec** (or Battle of the **Plains of Abraham**)

(5) This state's only remaining Native American reservation was established by Anglican missionary William Duncan and the Tsimshian [[shim-SHEE-uhn]] people. This state's senator Ted Stevens was criticized for pushing the "Bridge to Nowhere" project. During World War Two, Japanese invaders transported natives from this state's islands of Attu and Kiska to Hokkaido. For ten points, name this state, home to various Aleut and Inuit tribes, as well as the cities of Juneau and Anchorage.

ANSWER: **Alaska**

(6) A work of this type called *The Forme of Cury* [[KYEW-ry]] was written by people in the court of Richard II. A subversive work of this sort, authored by William Powell, provides instructions for making drugs and weapons. One of these guides, written in 1845 by Eliza Acton, contained the first known appearance of the word “spaghetti” in English print. Fannie Farmer wrote instructions for making aspic and popovers in, for ten points, works of what literary genre intended for homemakers and chefs?

ANSWER: **Cookbook** (accept similar answers indicating **books** about preparing food)

(7) This leader, along with Maria Theresa and Prince Henry of Prussia, defeated and partitioned the Polish-Lithuanian Empire. This ruler’s personal collection of books and art was the foundation for what became the Hermitage Museum. This ruler came to power following a coup which unseated her husband and second cousin, Peter the Third. For ten points, name this Empress of Russia.

ANSWER: **Catherine the Great** (Accept **Catherine II**)

(8) In a 1954 address to the American Physical Society, Enrico Fermi proposed building one of these machines in stable orbit around the circumference of the Earth. The current largest of these machines is located 175 meters below ground on the border of France and Switzerland, and is seventeen miles in circumference. For ten points, name these machines used in particle physics experiments to propel charged particles.

ANSWER: **Particle accelerators** (or **Particle colliders**)

(9) Johann Ludwig Burckhardt visited this city in 1812, believing it housed Aaron's Tomb. Local Bedouins supposedly tried to earn riches by shooting urns in this city's al-Khazneh, or Treasury, which is believed to be the mausoleum of Aretas IV. People entered this capital of the Nabateans through its narrow Siq entrance. For ten points, name this ancient rock-cut city in Jordan.

ANSWER: **Petra** (or **al-Batra**)

(10) A museum dedicated to this man is located in Hamden, Connecticut, on the grounds of an arms factory which he built there. This inventor names a non-traditional student admissions program at Yale, where he once planned to attend law school. After this man popularized interchangeable parts, the federal government contracted him to help manufacture arms. For ten points, name this American inventor of the cotton gin.

ANSWER: Eli **Whitney**

Quarter 2

(1) This country invaded its neighbor in the Ba Chúc massacre, causing the collapse of a regime. Both GRUNK and FUNK operated in this country, and support for Operation Freedom Deal in this country led the US to adopt the War Powers Resolution. In this country, the “new people” were eliminated by the “base people,” and its government operated the Santebal in its Killing Fields. For ten points, the Khmer Rouge and Pol Pot governed which country?

ANSWER: Kingdom of **Cambodia** (accept Democratic **Kampuchea**; accept **Khmer Republic**; accept People's Republic of **Kampuchea**)

BONUS: This man ruled Cambodia as its king twice, from 1941 to 1955 and from 1993 until he abdicated in favor of his son in 2004.

ANSWER: **Norodom Sihanouk** (Both names required)

(2) This group fought Valdemar IV of Denmark after he sacked Visby on the island of Gotland. Crews in this group were called *Schiffskinder* who swore allegiance before leaving harbor. The Victual Brothers were initially supported by this group. This league's trading ports were called *Kontors*, and its member cities included Hamburg and Lübeck. For ten points, name this league of merchant states along Northern Europe and the Baltic sea.

ANSWER: **Hanseatic** League (accept **Hansa**)

BONUS: One of the most noted citizens of Lübeck was this Nobel Prize-winning leader of the Social Democratic Party of Germany who served as Chancellor of Germany from 1969 to 1974.

ANSWER: Willy **Brandt**

(3) With the exception of several events in Yekaterinburg, this event has only been held once in Asia, which took place in 2002. In that version of this event, two separate countries hosted it for the first time, and two separate Asian nations, Turkey and co-host South Korea, were two of the final four teams. This event was selected to take place again in Asia when Qatar was selected as its host for 2022. For ten points, name this sporting event.

BONUS: **FIFA World Cup** or World Cup of Soccer (or Football)

BONUS: Which other country, together with South Korea, hosted the 2002 FIFA World Cup?

ANSWER: **Japan**

(4) The first observance of this holiday in the US occurred at Columbia State Park in 1863. This holiday originated from a war through which it is claimed that Napoleon III wanted to create "Latin America." This holiday commemorates the victory of Ignacio Zaragoza against Charles de Lorencez at the Battle of Puebla, which was followed by the installation of Maximilian I and the Second Mexican Empire. For ten points, name this celebration, often associated with Mexican-Americans.

ANSWER: **Cinco de Mayo** (accept **Fifth of May**)

BONUS: The first celebration of Cinco de Mayo in the US was held by gold miners in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada in what is today this US state.

ANSWER: **California**

(5) This man enforced a state monopoly on silk after two Nestorian monks smuggled eggs back from China. During this monarch's reign, a general defeated the King Gelimer at Ad Decimum and Tricamerum, ending the Vandal Kingdom. This monarch married an actress living in Syria, Theodora. For ten points, name this "Great" Byzantine Emperor who regained much of the lost Western Roman Empire.

ANSWER: **Justinian** the Great [Accept **Justinian I**]

BONUS: Justinian's rule saw the Nika Riots, during which fans of which sport got out of control?

ANSWER: **Chariot Racing** (prompt on horse racing)

(6) In this work, the execution of Remirro de Orco by Cesare [[CHAY-zah-ray]] Borgia [[BOR-zhah]] is given as an example of conquest by fortune. This work is often compared to its author's lesser known work, *Life of Castruccio Castracani*. This work was addressed to the Duke of Urbino, Lorenzo de' Medici, and uses the metaphors of the lion and fox. For ten points, name this political treatise by Machiavelli.

ANSWER: *The Prince* (accept *Il Principe*)

BONUS: Another work by Macchiavelli is his *Discourses on...* this Roman historian whose *From the Founding of the City* covered the history of Rome from its founding through the reign of Augustus Caesar.

ANSWER: **Livy** (or Titus **Livius**)

(7) The death of this man's son in a World War One Allied offensive inspired his poem "My Boy Jack." In a novel by this man, orphan Kimball O'Hara becomes an intelligence officer at the height of the "Great Game" between the British and Russian Empire. Inspired by the outbreak of the Second Boer War, this author wrote the poem "If—" found in his collection *Rewards and Fairies*. For ten points, name this British author of *The Jungle Book*.

ANSWER: Rudyard **Kipling**

BONUS: Kipling was buried in this section of Westminster Abbey along with Geoffrey Chaucer and Robert Browning.

ANSWER: **Poet's Corner** (prompt on "South Transept")

(8) A philosopher from this country created the Black Repartition and the "Emancipation of Labor Group." Another author from this country, an anarchist who spent 41 years in exile in Switzerland, worked with Jean Grave on the *Manifesto of the Sixteen* and authored *The Conquest of Bread*. Georgi Plekhanov and Peter Kropotkin were philosophers from, for ten points, what country once ruled by the Tsars?

ANSWER: Empire of **Russia** (do not accept or prompt on "Soviet Union" or "USSR")

BONUS: Georgi Plekhanov is considered the "father" of this social and economic philosophy in Russia, based on the work of a German philosopher who co-wrote *The Communist Manifesto* with Friedrich Engels.

ANSWER: **Marxism** (accept **Marxist**; prompt on "Karl Marx" or "Marx")

Quarter 3

The categories are:

1. Cattle Ranching
2. Herodotus
3. Boxer Rebellion

Cattle Ranching

Name the.....

(1) American variety of the *vaquero*, a ubiquitous Western animal herder.

ANSWER: **Cowboy**

(2) 1862 Act that allowed for settlers to claim farms, conflicting with ranchers.

ANSWER: **Homestead** Act

(3) Large Great Plains animals that were simultaneously slaughtered en masse as the cattle population grew.

ANSWER: American **bison** (accept American **buffalo**)

(4) Metal invention of Joseph Glidden, a means of fencing in cattle.

ANSWER: **Barbed** wire (accept **Bobbed** wire)

(5) Term for a skilled Argentine horseman, central to South American ranching culture.

ANSWER: **Gaicho**

(6) Cattle trail on which Margaret Borland drove 2500 cattle from Texas to Wichita.

ANSWER: **Chisholm** Trail

(7) British captain who charted the coast of British Columbia and brought cattle to Hawaii.

ANSWER: George **Vancouver**

(8) Asian country where wagyu-style beef first originated

ANSWER: **Japan**

Herodotus

Name the.....

(1) Battle which included a 26 mile run to Athens according to Herodotus.

ANSWER: Battle of **Marathon**

(2) Ruler whose founding of the first Persian Empire is recounted in Herodotus's *Histories*.

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

(3) City Herodotus claimed to have visited, though he doesn't mention its Hanging Gardens.

ANSWER: **Babylon**

(4) African mammal described as a hybrid of a camel and a leopard by Herodotus.

ANSWER: **Giraffe**

(5) 480 BC naval victory by Themistocles which crippled Xerxes's invasion of Greece.

ANSWER: Battle of **Salamis**

(6) Greco-Roman historian who wrote *On the Malice of Herodotus* and *Parallel Lives*.

ANSWER: **Plutarch**

(7) General during the Peloponnesian War who gained an interest in history after hearing Herodotus speak.

ANSWER: **Thucydides**

(8) Home city of Herodotus, the site of a Satyros-designed complex built by the widow of Mausolus

ANSWER: **Halicarnassus**

Boxer Rebellion

Name the.....

(1) Religion whose missionaries were labelled as “devils” by the Boxers.

ANSWER: **Christianity** (anti-prompt on "Catholicism" or other **Christian** denominations)

(2) Manchurian dynasty during which the rebellion occurred.

ANSWER: Great **Qing** Dynasty

(3) Capital whose occupation by the Gaselee Expedition nominally ended the rebellion.

ANSWER: **Beijing** (accept **Peking**)

(4) Asian nation that defeated China in an 1895 war, setting the stage for the rebellion.

ANSWER: Empire of **Japan**

(5) General name for the one-sided “Treaties” China signed with the West, including the Boxer Protocol.

ANSWER: **Unequal** Treaties

(6) Contemporary American humorist who wrote “To the Person Sitting in Darkness,” rebuking US involvement in the Boxer Rebellion.

ANSWER: Mark **Twain**

(7) Future US President trapped in China during the rebellion while working as a mining engineer.

ANSWER: Herbert **Hoover**

(8) Empress Dowager of China forced to pay reparations for failing to quell the Boxer Rebellion.

ANSWER: Empress Dowager **Cixi**

Quarter 4

(1) **Safety reform occurred after workers in this industry died in an explosion during the Farmington disaster. A 1920 shootout between laborers in this industry and members of the Baldwin-Felts Detective Agency took place in (+) Matewan, West Virginia. Workers who help to extract this resource can suffer from excessive powder inhalation, or (*) “black lung.”** For ten points, name this sedimentary fossil fuel, extracted from underground “seams.”

ANSWER: **Coal**

(2) **An admiral from this country was nicknamed the “Gentleman of the Seas” after rescuing the crew of the *Esmeralda* when he defeated them at the Battle of (+) Iquique [[ih-KWEE-kweh]]. This nation’s monopoly on saltpeter sparked a war with neighboring (*) Chile.** For ten points, name this ally of Bolivia during the War of the Pacific, which in 2020 elected President Francisco Sagasti to govern from the House of Pizarro in Lima.

ANSWER: Republic of **Peru**

(3) **This movement was aided by Lucas Cranach, who helped create artistic propaganda to spread its beliefs. Metaphorically, this movement “hatched the egg that (+) Erasmus laid.”** In 1531, the Peace of Augsburg helped achieve the goals of this movement which began after a German (*) monk wrote against the practice of indulgences. For ten points, name this movement against the Catholic Church, started in 1517 by Martin Luther.

ANSWER: Protestant **Reformation** (do not accept or prompt on “counter-reformation”)

(4) **A revolution in this country began during a performance of the opera *The Mute Girl of Portici* [[por-TEE-chee]], presented during a celebration of William I, Prince of (+) Orange-Nassau. This country’s independence was recognized at the London Conference, but it took nine years for the (*) Netherlands to accept it.** For ten points, name this country whose 1830 revolution led to the establishment of a government in Brussels.

ANSWER: Kingdom of **Belgium**

(5) **An earlier version of this flag featured two human faces, but those faces were removed from its (+) sun and moon in 1962. When constructed according to the process mandated in its country’s 2015 Constitution, this flag’s aspect ratio is an (*) irrational number.** For ten points, name this emblem of an Asian nation, the world’s only non-quadrilateral national standard.

ANSWER: **Flag of Nepal**

(6) **Whalers of this ethnic group who spoke an Algonquian-based pidgin were massacred in 1615 in Iceland. Luis Carrero Blanco was killed by a terrorist group of this ethnic group called the (+) ETA, which was falsely blamed for the 2004 Madrid train bombings. Francisco Franco attempted to suppress this ethnic group by carrying out the (*) bombing of Guernica. For ten points, name this Spanish ethnic group, who speak a language isolate called Euskara.**

ANSWER: **Basques** (or **Euskaldunak**)

(7) **A composer from this nation did not compose any music for the last thirty years of his life following the release of his single-movement seventh symphony and the tone poem (+) *Tapiola*. The best known tone poem of that composer from this nation premiered in 1899 as a protest against Russian censorship. A composer from this nation wrote the piece, *The Swan of Tuonela*, which was inspired its national epic, the (*) *Kalevala*. For Ten Points, name this Scandinavian nation, the home of Jean Sibelius.**

ANSWER: Republic of **Finland** (prompt on “Jean Sibelius”)

(8) **This battle's namesake campaign ended with the Battle of Forts Clinton and Montgomery. Timothy Murphy likely shot and killed Simon Fraser at this battle. The surrendered troops formed the (+) Convention Army at this battle, which led to a Franco-American alliance. This battle included fights at Bemis (*) Heights and Freeman's Farm. For ten points, name this 1777 campaign at which Horatio Gates defeated John Burgoyne in upstate New York.**

ANSWER: Battle(s) of **Saratoga** (accept **Saratoga** Campaign)

Tiebreaker

(1) **Robert Ritter and Eva Justin were assigned to investigate these people who were targeted at Szczurowa [[shoo-ROFF-ah]]. The Czechs held these people at Lety camp as related in the book *Black Silence* and were also held by the Germans at the Berlin-(+) Marzahn camp. In concentration camps, these people were made to wear inverted brown triangles or the letter "Z." Prejudice toward these people is called (*) "antiziganism."** For ten points, name these people who often lived nomadic lives out of wagons throughout Europe.

ANSWER: **Romani** (accept **Gypsy**)

BONUS: The first description of this disease in medical literature in 1553 referred to it as *rossalia*, and cases of this disease with symptoms such as strawberry tongue and a characteristic rash have been on the rise in the UK since a 2014 outbreak.

ANSWER: **Scarlet Fever**