

# Bowl Round 1 – VARSITY / JV

## First Quarter

(1) A newspaper from this city published the erroneous headline “Dewey Defeats Truman” during the election of 1948. According to legend, Mrs. O’Leary’s cow knocking over a lantern caused a Great Fire in October 1871 in this city. For ten points, name this former home of Barack Obama and the Tribune newspaper, the largest city in Illinois.

ANSWER: Chicago

(2) This man suggested that Sir Thomas Fairfax, give up his strong position at the Battle of Naseby. In 1653, this Roundhead dismissed the Rump Parliament, the small group of MPs who remained after Pride’s Purge in 1648. Charles I was beheaded on orders of, for ten points, what leader of the New Model Army, known as “Old Ironsides,” who served as Lord Protector after the English Civil War?

ANSWER: Oliver Cromwell

(3) One of this country’s leaders ordered the assassination of Ivan Stambolic and was targeted by a 1999 NATO bombing. Kosovo’s independence from this state has not yet formally been recognized by much of the world. Slobodan Milosevic once ruled, for ten points, what former Yugoslavian republic that lost its access to the sea after the 2006 secession of Montenegro but maintains its capital at Belgrade?

ANSWER: Republic of Serbia

(4) This speech was preceded by a two-hour speech by Edward Everett, and it notes that a “government of the people, by the people, and for the people, will not perish from this earth.” Casualties at a Pennsylvania battlefield were honored with, for ten points, what speech by Abraham Lincoln that opens with the phrase “Four score and seven years ago?”

ANSWER: Gettysburg Address

(5) This city was ruled by al-Musta’sim, until he was legendarily killed by being wrapped in a rug and trampled by horses, thereby preventing the shedding of royal blood. In 1258, Hulagu Khan made the Tigris River “run black with ink” after his Mongols sacked, for ten points, what capital of the Abbasid Empire that now serves as the capital of modern Iraq?

ANSWER: Baghdad

(6) The “silent trade” often exchanged salt for this resource, which names an African colony that gained independence from Britain in 1957. When Mansa Musa traveled the Hajj, he distributed so much of this resource in Cairo that its prices remained depressed for many years. For ten points, name this precious metal once mined in the soil of Ghana.

ANSWER: gold

(7) Members of this ethnicity entered the U.S. after the passage of the Burlingame Treaty and were brought to America to build the western legs of the Transcontinental Railroad. An 1882 Exclusion Act targeted, for ten points, what immigrant group who established namesake “towns” in cities like San Francisco after arriving from Asia?

ANSWER: Chinese-Americans

(8) This man executed Raynald of Chatillon after his victory at the Battle of the Horns of Hattin. This leader was ambushed at Montgisard by Baldwin IV. This man ended a conflict by promising that Christian pilgrims would be allowed to freely enter Jerusalem. For ten points, name this Muslim founder of the Ayyubid dynasty during the Third Crusade.

ANSWER: **Saladin** (or An-Nasir **Salah ad-Din** Yusuf ibn Ayyub)

(9) In 2006, an athlete in this sport professed the “whiskey defense” to explain his positive drug test. Another athlete in this sport founded the Livestrong Foundation after surviving cancer and won this sport’s annual three-week-long race through Western Europe seven times. Floyd Landis and Lance Armstrong disgraced, for ten points, what sport’s Tour de France road race?

ANSWER: **bicycle** racing (accept word forms)

(10) A Syrian holder of this position took it at age 14, was plagued by numerous scandals, and was assassinated at age 18. In addition to Elagabalus, an earlier holder of this position mocked legislators by suggesting his horse Incitatus could serve as consul; that man was nicknamed “little boots” and was assassinated by the Praetorian Guard. For ten points, name this position held by madmen like Caligula, and by more reputable rulers, such as Trajan and Augustus.

ANSWER: **Emperor of Rome** (prompt on partial answers, like “emperor” or “ruler of Rome;” do not accept king of Rome)

## Second Quarter

(1) Man Ray used this medium for dozens of images of Rose Selavy, a female alter ego of Marcel Duchamp. The group f/64 [“f stop 64”] consisted of artists who worked in this medium, including Ansel Adams. Early techniques in this medium were pioneered by Louis Daguerre in the 19th century. For ten points, name this artistic medium created using a camera.

ANSWER: **photography** (or word forms)

BONUS: Ansel Adams was a native of this state, where he photographed many natural scenes in its Yosemite National Park.

ANSWER: **California**

(2) A city in Somerset is named after the ruins of one of these structures; that city was once called Aquae Sulis. These buildings often had gymnasiums for exercise as well as hot, warm and cold rooms called caldaria, tepidaria, and frigidaria respectively. These buildings could be fed by hot springs, and were common public works in Roman cities. For ten points, name these centers of Roman hygiene.

ANSWER: Roman **bath**(house)s (or **thermae**)

BONUS: Water was also be supplied to baths by these structures, which channel water from source to city by the power of gravity.

ANSWER: **aqueducts**

(3) A series of land reforms and pro-Western measures led to unrest in this country, culminating in a massacre at Jaleh Square on Black Friday. The SAVAK secret police terrorized this nation and executed opponents of its ruler, Mohammed Reza Shah Pahlavi. For ten points, name this Middle Eastern country where a 1979 Islamic revolution was led by Ayatollah Khomeini and flooded the streets of Tehran.

ANSWER: Islamic Republic of **Iran**

BONUS: Iranian Prime Minister Mohammed Mossadegh was overthrown in an operation backed by the CIA after he threatened to nationalize the assets of this oil company, which was responsible for the Deepwater Horizon spill.

ANSWER: **British Petroleum** (accept the **Anglo-Iranian Oil Company**)

(4) A plane called the "Scourge" was built during this war after the development of the interrupter. Other vehicles introduced during this war included the Sopwith Camel and the Fokker Dr.I, [d r 1] which was flown by the Red Baron. Tanks and airplanes revolutionized warfare in, for ten points, what early 20th century war, whose trench warfare was called to armistice in 1918?

ANSWER: **World War I** (or the **Great War**)

BONUS: This sulfur-containing chemical weapon was used by German forces near Ypres [ee-pruh] in 1917 to disable enemy soldiers. It burned the skin and contaminated the environment.

ANSWER: **mustard** gas (or sulfur **mustard**; prompt on gas)

(5) Gabriele D'Annunzio's writings inspired the growth of this ideology, whose rise caused a split in the staff of the socialist newspaper Avanti! in Italy, where it developed during World War I. Bertolt Brecht fled his home country in 1933 in order to escape the rise of, for ten points, what political ideology, espoused in Nazi Germany by Adolf Hitler?

ANSWER: **Fascism** (accept word forms; prompt on totalitarianism or dictatorship)

BONUS: Hitler's anti-Jewish and anti-communist views were detailed in this two-volume book, written in prison and published in the mid 1920s.

ANSWER: **Mein Kampf** (or **My Struggle**)

(6) A disease caused by this virus was briefly, misleadingly called GRID. Using a molecular clock, scientists were able to trace back the origins of this virus to early twentieth century West Africa. This retrovirus infects and lowers the count of helper T cells. Infection by this virus took the lives of Freddie Mercury, Michel Foucault, and Rock Hudson during an explosive epidemic in the 1980s. For ten points, name this virus that causes AIDS.

ANSWER: **HIV** (or **human immunodeficiency virus**)

BONUS: A number of HIV and AIDS experts perished aboard this country's national airline's Flight 17 when it was shot down above Ukraine in 2014. Another of this country's planes disappeared over the South China Sea in the same year.

ANSWER: **Malaysia** (accept word forms; accept **Malaysia(n) Airlines**)

(7) This man's victories at Salamanca and Vitoria were key in winning the Peninsular War and defending his ally, Portugal. This general fought Marshal Ney to a standstill at the Battle of Quatre-Bras two days before his troops, alongside Gebhard von Blucher, ended the Hundred Days campaign. For ten points, name this British general who won the Battle of Waterloo.

ANSWER: Arthur **Wellesley**, 1st Duke of **Wellington** (accept either)

BONUS: As a diplomat, the Duke of Wellington served as one of the British representatives to this 1815 conference, held to decide the status of Europe after the Napoleonic Wars. It was dominated by Austria's Prince Metternich.

ANSWER: **Congress of Vienna**

(8) This deity is the controversial namesake of a figurine of a rotund woman found in Willendorf, Austria. Sandro Botticelli showed this goddess next to two figures representing the wind, standing on a seashell after being born from sea foam. A marble sculpture of this goddess, found on Milos in 1820, has lost her arms. For ten points, name this Roman goddess of beauty.

ANSWER: **Venus** (accept **Aphrodite** until "Roman" is read; accept **Venus** of Willendorf; accept **Birth of Venus**; accept **Venus** de Milo)

BONUS: The Venus de Milo is currently on display at this Parisian art museum; the sculpture was evacuated from this museum shortly before the Nazis occupied Paris.

ANSWER: the **Louvre**

### **Third Quarter**

The categories are ...

1. The Space Race
2. Ireland
3. James Cook

## The Space Race

Name the...

(1) First man to walk on the moon, who recently died.

ANSWER: Neil **Armstrong**

(2) American space agency that was founded in 1958.

ANSWER: **NASA** (or the **National Aeronautics and Space Administration**)

(3) Program whose eleventh mission successfully landed the first men on the Moon.

ANSWER: **Apollo** Program (accept **Apollo 11**)

(4) U.S. President who inspired the race to the Moon with a 1962 speech at Rice University.

ANSWER: **John F. Kennedy** (or **JFK**)

(5) First successful Soviet satellite, whose launch sparked the race.

ANSWER: **Sputnik 1**

(6) Family of rockets that launched American flights to the Moon.

ANSWER: **Saturn** family (accept **Saturn V**)

(7) Country that the Soviet Cosmodrome is now found in, near its capital of Astana.

ANSWER: **Kazakhstan**

(8) The Soviet cosmonaut who was the first woman in space.

ANSWER: Valentina **Tereshkova**

## Ireland

Name the...

(1) Part of the island that remained within the United Kingdom.

ANSWER: **Northern** Ireland (accept **Ulster**)

(2) Majority religion of the independent Republic of Ireland, putting it at odds with the majority of UK citizens.

ANSWER: Roman **Catholicism**

(3) Capital of the Republic of Ireland, originally built by Vikings?

ANSWER: **Dublin**

(4) Armed movement that fought for Ireland's independence. Among its branches and offshoots are a Provisional force.

ANSWER: (Provisional) Irish **Republican Army**

(5) Irish political party, led by Gerry Adams, that refuses to sit in Westminster.

ANSWER: **Sinn Fein** [shin fayn]

(6) British prime minister and rival of Benjamin Disraeli who tried to pass Home Rule for Ireland.

ANSWER: William Ewart **Gladstone**

(7) 20th century period of Irish unrest marked by a guerrilla campaign against British forces.

ANSWER: The **Troubles**

(8) 1998 agreement that led to peace in Ireland, named for a Christian holiday.

ANSWER: **Good Friday** Agreement (accept **Belfast** Agreement)

James Cook

Name the...

(1) Continent in Oceania whose eastern edge he discovered.

ANSWER: **Australia**

(2) British scientific organization that sent him to map the transit of Venus.

ANSWER: **Royal Society** (or the President, Council and Fellows of the **Royal Society** of London for Improving Natural Knowledge)

(3) Research vessel on which he sailed for his first voyage, making the aforementioned discoveries.

ANSWER: HMS **Endeavour**

(4) Pacific island chain he discovered and died on, two centuries before it became a U.S. state.

ANSWER: **Hawaii**

(5) Disease he prevented in his crew by providing them with Vitamin C.

ANSWER: **scurvy**

(6) Island mapped by Cook that later merged with Labrador as a Canadian province.

ANSWER: **Newfoundland**

(7) Canadian river he mapped during the French and Indian War.

ANSWER: **Saint Lawrence** River

(8) Island in French Polynesia where Cook observed the transit of Venus in 1769.

ANSWER: **Tahiti**

## Fourth Quarter

(1) **The issue of Vietnamese independence was ignored during this treaty's negotiations, despite the pleas of then-student (+) Ho Chi Minh. Article 231 of this treaty, known as the War Guilt clause, required harsh (\*) reparations that were accurately predicted to lead to another war. For ten points, name this treaty, signed in France in 1919, that ended World War I.**

ANSWER: Treaty of **Versailles**

(2) **One person who held this title reduced his army to 300 men and routed the Midianites using trumpets. Another of these leaders repeatedly defeated the Philistines, but lost his uncut hair and committed suicide by toppling the temple of Dagon. (+) Deborah is the only female holder of this title named in the Bible. Gideon and Samson were among, (\*) for ten points, what sort of Israelite rulers whose history is recounted in the seventh book of the Bible, and whose name suggests their role in dispensing justice.**

ANSWER: Biblical **judges** (accept **Judges** of Israel, Old Testament **judges**, and other elaborations that use the word **judge**; accept **shofet** or **shoftim**)

(3) **A decade before his Presidential run, Mitt Romney stepped in as head of the SLOC to ensure one of these events could occur. The film Cool Runnings was inspired by four Jamaicans' unlikely participation in one of these events. The (+) "Miracle on Ice" occurred during one of these events in Lake Placid, New York. During one of these events in 2006, Sweden was accused of throwing a (\*) hockey match to Slovakia. For ten points, name these events held every four years, one of which was in Sochi, Russia in 2014.**

ANSWER: **Winter Olympics** (prompt on "Olympics")

(4) **This man, who defined his philosophy in “The Story of My Experiments with Truth,” signed a pact with Lord Irwin to discuss dominion status. This man called for the use of (+) khadi, or homespun cloth, in opposition to foreign textiles, and he traveled to Dandi to violate a foreign tax during the (\*) Salt March.** This man advocated for a form of civil disobedience called satyagraha. For ten points, name this pacifist and leader of the Indian independence movement.

ANSWER: Mahatma Gandhi (or Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi)

(5) **Many Chinese people were massacred in this city in the Sook Ching massacre, shortly after a World War II battle. In this city, thousands of British forces under Arthur Percival surrendered to Japanese forces under Tomoyuki Yamashita, the (+) largest British surrender in history. This city, often called the “Gibraltar of the East,” was captured at the end of Japan’s march down the (\*) Malay Peninsula.** For ten points, name this Southeast Asian city, now an independent city-state outside of Malaysia.

ANSWER: (Battle of) Singapore

(6) **A political movement on this island known as enosis sought to unite it with another country. In 1960, this nation, which is now in the EU, gained its independence from the (+) UK, which still controls a military base at Akrotiri here. A 1974 invasion of this island led to its partition along the Green Line. (\*)** For ten points, name this Mediterranean island, divided into a Greek-speaking southern majority and a self-proclaimed “Turkish Republic” in the north.

ANSWER: Cyprus

(7) **The Barbary form of this animal went extinct in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. This animal was adopted as a symbol by St. Mark, the city of (+) Venice, and Columbia University. Two species of this animal, known as the Ghost and the Darkness, or the Tsavo (\*) Maneaters, devoured numerous workers on a railway in East Africa.** For ten points, name this animal featured in a 1990’s Disney film, whose numbers have declined due to poaching, but which is still an apex predator on the African savannah.

ANSWER: Lion

(8) **This man issued the Decree on Peace, which called for no indemnities or annexations. This man condemned the government in his (+) April Theses and began a series of economic reforms called the New Economic Policy. Alexander Kerensky’s government was overthrown in the (\*) October Revolution by this man’s forces, who defeated the White Army in the resulting civil war.** For ten points, name this leader of the Bolsheviks and founder of the Soviet Union.

ANSWER: Vladimir Ilyich Lenin (or Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov)

### **Extra Question - Only read if you need a backup or tiebreaker!**

(1) **This man’s troops refused to cross the Beas [bay-ahs] River. This man forced his generals to have a mass wedding at (+) Susa. This man’s army used the extra-long sarissa pike and had an elite cavalry corps called the Companions. He fought at the Battle of Chaeronea alongside his father, Philip II, to subdue the Greek cities, and he inflicted a series of defeats at (\*) Issus and Gaugamela on Darius III.** For ten points, name this Macedonian conqueror of the Persian Empire.

ANSWER: Alexander the Great (or Alexander III of Macedon)

BONUS: What Ohio city on Lake Erie suffered the burning of the Cuyahoga River?

ANSWER: **Cleveland**