

Bowl Round 5 – VARSITY / JV

First Quarter

(1) This monarch died at Newark Castle during the First Barons' War. This king feuded with Pope Innocent III over his appointment of Stephen Langton to the post of Archbishop of Canterbury. This ruler, who was nicknamed "Lackland," negotiated a legal document with a group of rebellious noblemen at a meadow at Runnymede. For ten points, name this ruler, the only English king of his name, who signed the Magna Carta in 1215.

ANSWER: **John** (or **John** Lackland; accept **John I**)

(2) This man was killed by Tomyris, a female leader of the Massagetae, after he treacherously attacked her. This ruler conquered Media and Lydia and, after destroying the Neo-Babylonian Empire, he gave himself the title of King of Kings, or shahanshah. Alexander the Great visited this man's tomb in his capital, Persepolis. For ten points, name this "Great" founder of the Persian Empire.

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

(3) This physicist worked with the mathematician Roger Penrose on singularity theory. This man names a type of radiation that occurs due to pair production near the event horizon of a black hole. This Lucasian Professor of Mathematics at Cambridge from 1979 to 2009 was the subject of the 2014 film The Theory of Everything. For ten points, name this British physicist, an expert in black holes and the author of A Brief History of Time.

ANSWER: Stephen **Hawking**

(4) This leader survived a failed coup attempt, the February 26 Incident, which ended the period of "government by assassination." After defeat at the Battle of Saipan, this man ordered his subjects to commit suicide rather than be captured. Douglas MacArthur allowed this man to keep his position during the American post-war occupation. For ten points, name this emperor of Japan during World War II.

ANSWER: Emperor **Hirohito** (or the **Showa** Emperor)

(5) Skeptical theism is a response to a philosophical "problem" of this concept, first originated logically by Epicurus. In Zurvan theology, Angra Mainyu chose to embody this concept. For ten points, name this moral and ethical concept, often represented in Christian theology by demons and contrasted with "good."

ANSWER: **evil** (accept word forms and reasonable synonyms, like **badness**; accept the Problem of **Evil**; accept synonyms of **destruction** after Angra Mainyu is said; accept **sin** and equivalents)

(6) Apartment buildings in this city were called insulae, and it contained a sewage system known as the Cloaca Maxima that drained into the Tiber River. This city was built on the Palatine, Capitoline, and five other hills. For ten points, name this ancient city whose entertainment venues included the Circus Maximus and the Colosseum, the capital of a vast Italian empire.

ANSWER: ancient **Rome**

(7) The Mesha Stele, or Moabite Stone, was discovered along the banks of this body of water. A pillar overlooking this body of water is known as "Lot's wife." The Qumran caves along its shore were home to a sect of Essenes whose writings were rediscovered beginning in 1946. A set of "scrolls" were discovered near, for ten points, what salty body of water bordered by Jordan, the West Bank, and Israel?

ANSWER: **Dead Sea**

(8) John Ericsson designed one of these ships whose wreck was discovered off the coast of North Carolina in 1973 and which mostly floated a foot and a half above the waterline. The USS Cumberland was rammed and sunk by this type of ship, two of which fought to a standstill in the Battle of Hampton Roads. For ten points, name this type of armored ship, exemplified by the Monitor and the Virginia.

ANSWER: **ironclads** (prompt on descriptive answers about armored ships before said; prompt on Monitor before read; prompt on Virginia or Merrimack before read)

(9) This country's ruling party has been accused of holding slush funds through Senator Luis Barcenas' Swiss bank accounts. The leadership of this country's Socialist Worker's Party became vacant after a dispute with Susana Diaz led Pedro Sanchez to resign. In October 2016, this country's Prime Minister, Mariano Rajoy of the People's Party, was sworn in for a second term after a 10-month period of political deadlock. For ten points, name this Iberian country whose capital is Madrid.

ANSWER: **Spain**

(10) C.Y. Leung became leader of this region in 2012 despite rumors of secret membership in a foreign political party. When this region's Basic Law was negotiated, it became the larger of the two regions to which the principle of "one country, two systems" applied. Jiang Zemin [jahn zeh-ming] oversaw the transfer of sovereignty of Macau and, for ten points, what former British colony that became part of China in 1997?

ANSWER: **Hong Kong** Special Administrative Region (or **Xianggang** Tebie Xingzhengqu)

Second Quarter

(1) This man's chief of staff, Karl Koller, convinced him to write a telegram asking for a transfer of power. After the failure of Eagle Day, a large air assault ordered by this man, he began a system of strategic bombing. This man committed suicide the day before his scheduled execution in 1946. For ten points, name this head of the Luftwaffe and right hand man of Adolf Hitler.

ANSWER: Hermann **Göring** [ger-ing]

BONUS: Göring's suicide came shortly after being convicted at this city's war crimes tribunal.

ANSWER: **Nuremburg**

(2) An artist who moved from Crete to this country created View of Toledo, depicting a city in this country. Another artist from this country painted a portrait of his slave, Juan de Pareja, as well as a large portrait of the Infanta Margaret Theresa and her ladies in waiting. El Greco primarily worked in, for ten points, what country where Diego Velazquez painted Las Meninas for King Philip IV in Madrid?

ANSWER: **Spain**

BONUS: The artist who painted View of Toledo was born with the name Doménikos Theotokópoulos but was much more commonly known by what nickname, referencing his origins?

ANSWER: El Greco

(3) One ruler of this name was targeted by the Harem Conspiracy and built his funeral complex at Medinet Habu. Nefertari was wed to a leader of this name, who ordered the construction of the temples at Abu Simbel; that pharaoh of this name won a battle fought near the Orontes River at Kadesh. For ten points, identify this common name of Egyptian pharaohs, the second of whom was dubbed “the Great.”

ANSWER: Ramesses (accept Ramesses II, III, and/or the Great)

BONUS: Ramesses the Great fought the Battle of Kadesh against these people, who were led at the time by Muwatalli II.

ANSWER: Hittites

(4) This general was appointed to fight Mithradates VI in Asia Minor after his successful, six-week campaign against the Cilician pirates. This man was killed by Ptolemy XIII after his defeat in a civil war where he squandered his advantage from the Siege of Dyrrachium and lost the decisive Battle of Pharsalus. For ten points, name this member of the First Triumvirate and rival of Julius Caesar.

ANSWER: Pompey the Great (or Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus)

BONUS: Pompey and Caesar had been allied with this man in the First Triumvirate. Enormously rich, he died after his overconfident invasion of Parthia and defeat at the Battle of Carrhae.

ANSWER: Marcus Licinius Crassus

(5) According to legend, Brutus of Troy defeated giants with biblically inspired names, Gog and Magog, on the site of this city’s Guildhall. A namesake tower in this city once held two princes thought to be murdered by King Richard III. This city’s St. Paul’s Cathedral was rebuilt after a disaster in 1666. For ten points, name this city that was destroyed in a Great Fire, the capital of England.

ANSWER: London

BONUS: This architect was responsible for much of the rebuilding following the Great Fire of London, including designing the new St. Paul’s Cathedral.

ANSWER: Sir Christopher Wren

(6) John MacDonald resigned as the first Canadian Prime Minister due to bribes from this industry. One cartoon depicted a man in this profession rolling bowling balls down Wall Street after the Panic of 1873; that man, Jay Gould, took over the Union Pacific company in this industry. For ten points, name this lucrative 19th-century business conducted by the Southern Pacific, Central Pacific, and Union Pacific lines.

ANSWER: railroads

BONUS: Promontory Summit, site of the inauguration of the United States’ first transcontinental railroad, is located in this Western state, home of the Great Salt Lake.

ANSWER: Utah

(7) In this war, a Scud missile attack on the barracks at Dhahran killed 28 American soldiers. In this war, the Republican Guard was destroyed on the Highway of Death while retreating to Basra. Norman Schwarzkopf commanded a coalition force during, for ten points, what war whose end was marked by numerous burned oil wells in Kuwait, as Saddam Hussein's forces retreated in 1991?

ANSWER: First Persian **Gulf War** (accept Operation **Desert Storm**)

BONUS: In the aftermath of the Gulf War, a no-fly zone was established in northern Iraq to protect this ethnic group, who had been targeted in a chemical attack in Halabja in 1988.

ANSWER: **Kurdish** people

(8) A constant sometimes named for this man was first measured using a torsion balance by Henry Cavendish and is written as big G. One law named for this man technically says that the derivative of momentum with respect to time is equal to the force, but is more commonly written $F = ma$ [F equals m times a]. For ten points, name this English physicist and namesake of three laws of motion.

ANSWER: Sir Isaac **Newton**

BONUS: Newton described his theories of classical mechanics, including his laws of motion, in this book. Bertrand Russell and Alfred Whitehead wrote a book with this title that attempted to formally prove all of mathematics.

ANSWER: Philosophiae Naturalis **Principia Mathematica**

Third Quarter

The categories are ... 1. Decolonization 2. Charles de Gaulle 3. The Silk Road

Decolonization

Name the...

(1) International organization whose General Assembly grows as countries become independent.

ANSWER: **United Nations**

(2) Numeric term often used to describe less-affluent and recently decolonized countries.

ANSWER: **Third World**

(3) Country that became independent from Egypt and Britain in 1956, and whose southern portion split off in 2011.

ANSWER: **Sudan** (accept **South Sudan**)

(4) Country that formed in a merger between British colonies like North Borneo, and Sarawak.

ANSWER: **Malaysia**

(5) African country that gained its independence after the Mau Mau uprising.

ANSWER: **Kenya**

(6) Country that was forced into granting Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia independence.

ANSWER: **France**

(7) Country later known as Zimbabwe that unilaterally declared independence from Britain as a white-governed state

ANSWER: (Southern) **Rhodesia** (do not accept Zimbabwe)

(8) Country from which Angola and Mozambique won independence.

ANSWER: **Portugal**

Charles de Gaulle

Name the...

(1) Elected position he held as leader of the Fifth Republic, unlike the appointed Prime Minister.

ANSWER: **President**

(2) Puppet government that opposed him, set up by Nazi Germany to administer southern France.

ANSWER: **Vichy** France

(3) Type of facility named for him outside Paris in Roissy.

ANSWER: **Airport**

(4) Anti-Soviet military alliance that de Gaulle partially withdrew from in 1966.

ANSWER: **North Atlantic Treaty Organization**

(5) Bloody World War I battle in which he was taken prisoner while Petain commanded French forces.

ANSWER: Battle of **Verdun**

(6) French colony that won its independence in the Evian Accords during de Gaulle's leadership.

ANSWER: French **Algeria**

(7) Military operations he authorized in the Sahara, which France also carried out above Pacific atolls.

ANSWER: **nuclear tests**

(8) World War II conference where he met with Roosevelt and Churchill in Morocco

ANSWER: **Casablanca** Conference

The Silk Road

Name the...

(1) European empire on the western end of the Silk Road, which encircled the Mediterranean by 1 AD.

ANSWER: **Roman** Empire (or **Rome**)

(2) Primary purpose served by places known as caravanserais along the Road;

ANSWER: **inns** (also accept **restaurant**, **lodging**, including **hotel** and/or **motel**)

(3) Plague that spread from China to Europe across the Silk Road, killing nearly a third of Europe.

ANSWER: **Black Death** (or the **bubonic or black plague**)

(4) Largest body of water surrounded by land in the world, which it passed nearby

ANSWER: **Caspian** Sea

(5) Portuguese navigator, whose first European voyage to India helped lead to its decline

ANSWER: **Vasco de Gama**

(6) Arab caliphate that governed large parts of the Silk Road under rulers like Harun al-Rashid.

ANSWER: **Abbasid** Caliphate

(7) Desert in Mongolia that the Silk Road passed south of

ANSWER: **Gobi**

(8) Hellenistic kingdom that dominated parts of the route and names a camel with two humps often used on the Silk Road.

ANSWER: Greco-**Bactrian** Kingdom (accept **Bactrian** camel)

Fourth Quarter

(1) **The home of this mythological figure became a nickname for JFK's administration, and Thomas Malory's collection titled for The Death of him sparked interest in his stories. This man died on the island of Avalon after being mortally wounded by (+) Mordred, his illegitimate son with Morgan le Fay. This son of Uther Pendragon was in charge of a group that included (*) Percival, Galahad, and Lancelot. For ten points, name this wielder of Excalibur, pupil of Merlin, and head of the Knights of the Round Table.**

ANSWER: King Arthur

(2) **This man's forces defeated Bayezid the Thunderbolt at the Battle of Ankara, and he emerged victorious at the Battles of the Kondrucha River and the Terek River against the (+) Golden Horde under Tokhtamysh. Mikhail Gerasimov exhumed this man's body in 1941, supposedly triggering Hitler's invasion of Russia. This ruler, whose capital was (*) Samarkand, supposedly got his nickname due to an arrow wound on his leg. For ten points, name this crippled Mongol ruler.**

ANSWER: Timur the Lame (or Tamerlane or Timur-i Leng)

(3) **A duchy of this name was ruled by a monarch nicknamed "Longsword" and founded by his father, Rollo. A woman named Emma hailed from this region and married Ethelred the Unready. A duke of this region wed Matilda of Flanders and launched an (+) invasion that culminated in the (*) 1066 Battle of Hastings and conquest of Anglo-Saxon England. For ten points, name this region of north France, the home of William the Conqueror.**

ANSWER: Normandy

(4) **An army fighting for a king of this name lost the Battle of St. Quentin, after which he accepted the Peace of Cateau-Cambresis; that second French king of this name died shortly thereafter in a jousting exhibition. A war between (+) three prospective rulers of this name forms the core of the French Wars of Religion. A monarch of this name said (*) "Paris is well worth a mass" in his conversion to Catholicism. For ten points, name this common name of French kings, the fourth of whom founded the House of Bourbon.**

ANSWER: Henry (accept Henry II, the War of the Three Henrys, Henry IV)

(5) **One leader of this country created a secret police called the Securitate and was overthrown after protests in Timisoara led to full scale revolution. The Allies bombed this country's oil fields at (+) Ploesti to deny Nazi Germany vital fuel. A right-wing group known as the Iron Guard was put down by Conducator Ion Antonescu in this country, which was forced in 1940 to cede Transylvania to (*) Hungary. For ten points, name this country, ruled during the Cold War by Nicolae Ceausescu [chow-chess-coo] from Bucharest.**

ANSWER: Romania

(6) **The history and end of this policy are recounted in *My Traitor's Heart*, written by the exiled Rian Malan. A person who was imprisoned because of this policy documented his (+) incarceration in the book *Long Walk to Freedom*. The breakdown of this policy provides the backdrop of Nadine Gordimer's novel *July's People*, in which the Smales family flees from (*) Johannesburg. Nelson Mandela opposed, for ten points, what discriminatory policy of South Africa?**

ANSWER: **Apartheid** (prompt on descriptive answers that don't use the word Apartheid)

(7) **Description acceptable. Prior to this event, the perpetrator had married and lived with Oenone [en-OH-nee], a nymph on Mount Ida. Those who took the (+) Oath of Tyndareus pledged to fight those who would try this feat, which Aphrodite engineered to satisfy her bribe in the (*) Judgment of Paris. For ten points, name this mythological event in which the "face that launched a thousand ships" was taken from Sparta to Troy, triggering the Trojan War.**

ANSWER: Paris' **abduction of Helen** of Troy (or of Sparta) (accept equivalents, like Paris' **kidnapping of Helen**; prompt on descriptions of the start of the Trojan War)

(8) **The Grand Council removed this man from power on the 25th of July, but he was later reinstated as ruler of the Republic of (+) Salo. This leader's party was given a majority in parliament through the Acerbo [ah-chair-boh] Law. This leader appointed Rodolfo Graziani to defend Libya after his success in conquering (*) Ethiopia. Victor Emmanuel III granted power to this man after his Blackshirts marched on Rome. For ten points, name this fascist dictator of Italy during World War II.**

ANSWER: Benito **Mussolini** (prompt on Il Duce)

Extra Question

Only read if you need a backup or tiebreaker!

(1) **A rumor that home-based conscripts in this nation would be sent overseas triggered the Terrace Mutiny. William Lyon Mackenzie King dealt with a 1944 conscription crisis in this country, which hosted the signing of the (+) Atlantic Charter. Forces from this nation launched the Dieppe Raid and made up most of the soldiers landing on (*) Juno Beach during D-Day. For ten points, name this Allied country that fought in World War II alongside its southern neighbor, the United States.**

ANSWER: **Canada**

BONUS: This Mediterranean island was home to the ancient Minoan civilization.

ANSWER: **Crete**