

Bowl Round 7 – VARSITY / JV

First Quarter

(1) During a conflict in this region, one commander was baited into aiding the Aedui and was promptly defeated at the battle of Gergovia. The Arverni's resistance in this region broke after an enemy used the tactics of circumvallation and contravallation at the siege of Alesia. This region was divided into Cisalpine and Transalpine sectors and was conquered by Julius Caesar in 50 BC. Vercingetorix ruled in, for ten points, what Roman province in modern-day France?

ANSWER: **Gaul** (prompt on France before mentioned)

(2) This city's neighborhoods of Short Strand and Cluan Place are separated by a "peace line," as are Falls Road and Shankill Road. The *RMS Titanic* was built in this city, which was home to a parliament at Stormont which was dissolved during the height of the Troubles. The Good Friday Agreement was signed in, for ten points, what city, the capital of Northern Ireland?

ANSWER: **Belfast**

(3) This man blamed stray American searchlights for providing vision for his enemy's guns at Agua Prieta. This post-Madero head of the Division del Norte worked with Emiliano Zapata to overthrow Venustiano Carranza. George Patton was among the leaders of a force sent to capture this man following his cross-border raid on Columbus, New Mexico. "Blackjack" Pershing failed to kill, for ten points, what general of the Mexican revolution?

ANSWER: Francisco "Pancho" **Villa**

(4) Parasha dies during a flood in this country, causing the man who loved her to descend into madness in a poem named after an equestrian statue. This country is the setting of "The Bronze Horseman," and was the home of the author of the verse novel Eugene Onegin, Alexander Pushkin. For ten points, name this country where most of *War and Peace* by Leo Tolstoy is set.

ANSWER: **Russia**

(5) The school of "subaltern studies" generally studies people originally from this continent. A refugee family that immigrated from this continent is the focus of *The Spirit Catches You and You Fall Down*. The principle of relative pluralism in a religion that originated on this continent is typically illustrated by the parable of the blind men and an elephant. Gayathri Spivak, the Hmong, and Jainism all originated from, for ten points, what largest continent on Earth?

ANSWER: **Asia**

(6) After a massacre in this city, intelligence operatives accidentally killed the innocent Ahmed Bouchiki in Lillehammer, Norway. During a crisis in this city, Luttif Afif demanded the release of the founders of the Baader-Meinhof gang; that crisis prompted the retaliatory Operation Wrath of God against suspected Palestinian terrorists. 11 Israeli athletes were murdered by Black September operatives in, for the point, what capital of Bavaria and site of the 1972 Summer Olympics?

ANSWER: **Munich**

(7) One ruler with name was the subject of the “Royal Question” and was forced to abdicate by Jean Duvieusart’s government. Otto of Wittelsbach became King of Greece when another ruler of this name rejected that position. The Casement Report details atrocities that occurred under another ruler of this name, who used the Force Publique [puh-BLEEK] to enforce rubber quotas for workers in the Congo. For ten points, give this name shared by three Belgian Kings.

ANSWER: **Leopold** (accept any/all of **Leopold** I, II, or III)

(8) The Kuttabul was sunk in a harbor in this country by three raiding midget submarines. A commander of this country’s forces, Selwyn Porter, oversaw a series of defensive retreats in the Kokoda Track campaign. During World War II, this country was led by John Curtin and Robert Menzies. The Battle of Coral Sea effectively ended Japanese plans to isolate and invade this country. For ten points, name this Allied country that endured assaults on its harbors of Darwin and Sydney.

ANSWER: **Australia**

(9) Four children of the More family were boarded onto this ship after their mother was embroiled in an adultery scandal involving Jakob Blakeway. Christopher Jones was the captain of this ship, which was originally intended to be accompanied on an ocean crossing by the Speedwell. The journals of William Bradford preserve a governing document or compact named for this ship. For ten points, name this ship that established the Plymouth Colony after landing at Cape Cod.

ANSWER: **Mayflower**

(10) A ruler of this empire discovered that his army’s bowstrings had been eaten by rats during a siege of Jerusalem. The Israeli king Hoshea refused to pay tribute to this empire, prompting an invasion by Shalmaneser V years after Tiglath-Pileser III had taken this empire to its military height. The Epic of Gilgamesh was found in the library of a king of this empire, Ashurbanipal. Sennacherib ruled, for ten points, what Mesopotamian empire with capital at Nineveh?

ANSWER: **Assyrian** Empire (do not accept or prompt on Syria)

Second Quarter

(1) This country is part of the oldest alliance still in effect, as it allied with England in 1373. A noble from this country created a school in Sagres and was head of the Order of Christ. It was ruled by the House of Braganza, and Henry the Navigator was part of its House of Aviz. For ten points, name this country that sponsored the first expeditions to India, which brought spices to its capital of Lisbon.

ANSWER: Kingdom of **Portugal**

BONUS: The Order of Christ in Portugal grew out of the remnants of this crusading order. Clement V disbanded this order after Philip IV nearly destroyed it, and it feuded with the Knights Hospitaller.

ANSWER: Knights **Templar**

(2) An expedition to this country ended in failure after the Battle of Vertieres [vair-tee-air] and thousands of deaths to yellow fever. A civil war in this country called the War of the Knives ended with the exile of Andre Rigaud. This country’s constitution declared its Governor-General for Life to be its revolutionary leader Toussaint L’Ouverture. For ten points, name this French colony, the site of the only slave rebellion to successfully create a free state, found on the island of Hispaniola.

ANSWER: **Haiti**

BONUS: Many Haitians tried to flee to which neighboring country in the 20th century, though many were killed when this country perpetrated the Parsley Massacre?

ANSWER: **Dominican Republic**

(3) John Sherman proposed an 1890 act doubling the government's purchasing of this resource. The first major discovery of this resource in the United States was the Comstock Lode in 1859. As a bimetalist, William Jennings Bryan supported the "freeing" of this resource in his "Cross of Gold" speech. For ten points, name this precious metal.

ANSWER: **silver**

BONUS: The Sherman Silver Purchase Act was signed into law under this president, who served between Grover Cleveland's two terms.

ANSWER: **Benjamin Harrison** (prompt on Harrison)

(4) Entasis is used to give the appearance of straightness to this building's Doric columns. Reliefs of centaurs fighting the Lapiths were among the sculptures removed from this building by the Earl of Elgin in the 19th century. The Delian League's treasury was sacked to pay for the construction of, for ten points, what temple on the Athenian acropolis?

ANSWER: The **Parthenon**

BONUS: Alma-Tadema depicted this Athenian showing off his work on the Parthenon's friezes. The Athena Parthenos, as well as the giant statue of Zeus at Olympia, were designed by this sculptor.

ANSWER: **Phidias**

(5) One novel by this author sets scenes at a tavern named The Boot, which was used by the participants in the Gordon Riots. Another novel by this author is partially set at Satis House, inspired by a mansion of the same name in Kent, where the widow Miss Havisham lives; in that novel, a convict who is sent to Australia makes a fortune and becomes the benefactor of Pip. For ten points, name this British author of serial novels like Barnaby Rudge and Great Expectations.

ANSWER: Charles **Dickens**

BONUS: Which historical Dickens novel begins with the famous line "It was the best of times, it was the worst of times."?

ANSWER: **A Tale of Two Cities**

(6) In response to this event, lawyer Ludovic Trarieux [trair-you] created the Human Rights League. A bordereau central to this event was addressed to Max von Schwartzkoppen, the German military attache, promising state secrets. After the acquittal of this scandal's real culprit, Ferdinand Esterhazy, Emile Zola attacked Felix Faure's government with the open letter J'accuse. For ten points, name this scandal in which the French government wrongly imprisoned a Jewish artillery officer.

ANSWER: **Dreyfus** Affair (accept equivalents for affair, like scandal)

BONUS: Dreyfus was imprisoned at the penal colony of Devil's Island, located in this overseas French department in South America. It is the site of most French rocket launches.

ANSWER: **French Guiana** (do not accept or prompt on Guyana)

(7) Leo Amery attacked this man in Parliament by quoting Cromwell's "In the name of God, go!" speech. This man was forced to resign after the failure of the expedition to Norway. He declared that there would be "peace in our time" after signing the Munich Agreement, part of his policy of appeasement towards Nazi Germany. For ten points, name this British prime minister who was succeeded by Winston Churchill at the beginning of World War II.

ANSWER: Neville **Chamberlain**

BONUS: Chamberlain served in this position under his predecessor, Stanley Baldwin. Holders of this position in the United Kingdom manage the Treasury.

ANSWER: Chancellor of the **Exchequer**

(8) The largest city in this region hosts a yearly ice sculpture festival and was once home to the Jurchens. The "outer" portion of this region, beyond the Amur and Ussuri Rivers, was ceded to Russia in a pair of Unequal Treaties. Harbin is the largest city of this region, where the Mukden Incident was used by Japan to establish the puppet state of Manchukuo. The Qing Dynasty was founded by people from, for ten points, what region in the northeast of China?

ANSWER: **Manchuria** (accept **Manchukuo** after "Mukden" is said and before it itself is mentioned)

BONUS: The Yalu river, the site of the largest naval battle in the First Sino-Japanese War, is Manchu for "the boundary between two countries" and marks border between Manchuria and which country?

ANSWER: **North Korea**

Third Quarter

The categories are ...

1. American Nobel Peace Prize Winners
2. The British Labour Party
3. Republic of China

American Nobel Peace Prize Winners

Given the year and a clue, name the...

(1) 2009: then-recently elected U.S. President.

ANSWER: Barack **Obama**

(2) 2002: former American President, philanthropist, and activist with Habitat for Humanity.

ANSWER: James Earl "Jimmy" **Carter**

(3) 1964: American minister and civil rights activist who was assassinated in Memphis in 1968.

ANSWER: Dr. Martin Luther **King Jr.**

(4) 1906: Rough Rider President who became the first American to win the Peace Prize.

ANSWER: **Theodore Roosevelt** (prompt on Roosevelt)

(5) 1919: U.S. President who established the League of Nations.

ANSWER: Woodrow **Wilson**

(6) 2007: former U.S. Vice President under Clinton for his climate change advocacy.

ANSWER: Al **Gore**

(7) 1929: American statesman who co-wrote a pact denouncing war with 1926's co-winner, Aristide Briand.

ANSWER: Frank **Kellogg** (accept **Kellogg-Briand Pact**)

(8) 1925: American Vice President who worked on a World War I reparations plan.

ANSWER: Charles **Dawes** (accept **Dawes Plan**)

The British Labour Party

Name the...

(1) Legislative body, divided into the Houses of Commons and Lords, in which Labour has 231 members. ANSWER: **Parliament** of the United Kingdom

(2) Side of the political spectrum to which Labour belongs. The term originated with the Jacobins and refers to more liberal policies.

ANSWER: the political **left** (accept **left-center**)

(3) Organizations that allowed workers to collectively bargain, an early source of Labour political support.

ANSWER: trade **unions** (accept labor **unions**)

(4) Current leader of the Labour Party, an outspoken socialist who succeeded Ed Miliband.

ANSWER: Jeremy **Corbyn**

(5) Moderate leader of the "New Labour" movement who was Prime Minister from 1997 to 2007.

ANSWER: Tony **Blair**

(6) Third party that joined with Labour to form several governments; its modern form entered a coalition with the Conservatives under Nick Clegg.

ANSWER: **Liberal** Party (or the **Liberal** Democrats or **LibDems**)

(7) Labour Prime Minister who succeeded Churchill and introduced the National Health Service.

ANSWER: Clement **Attlee**

(8) First Labour Prime Minister, negatively affected by the Zinoviev letter.

ANSWER: Ramsay **MacDonald**

Republic of China

Name...

(1) Its island home, off the coast of mainland China.

ANSWER: **Taiwan**

(2) The country it fought after the Marco Polo Bridge Incident. Its soldiers committed the Rape of Nanking.

ANSWER: **Japan**

(3) The founder of the Republic of China, called the "Father of the Nation."

ANSWER: **Sun** Yat-sen

(4) The leader of the Northern Expedition and head of the Republic during the Chinese Civil War.

ANSWER: **Chiang** Kai-shek (or **Jiang** Jieshi)

(5) The political party that dominates the ROC's politics and holds a territorial claim over mainland China.

ANSWER: **Kuomintang** (or **KMT**; accept **Guomindang** or **Nationalist Party** of China)

(6) The organ of the United Nations in which the Republic maintained a permanent seat and veto power until 1971.

ANSWER: United Nations **Security Council** (or **UNSC**; prompt on SC)

(7) The 1911 revolution that brought the Republic to power, overthrowing Puyi.

ANSWER: **Xinhai** [shin-hi] Revolution

(8) The American fighter squadron commanded by Claire Chennault that fought with the Republic during World War II.

ANSWER: **Flying Tigers** (or the **1st American Volunteer Group**; prompt on Tigers)

Fourth Quarter

(1) **In this country, the Khalq and Parcham factions of the People's Democratic Party split in the lead-up to the PDP's revolt against Mohammed Daoud Khan; Khan was then assassinated by Khalqist military forces, sparking the Saur Revolution in (+) 1978. In 1996, Ahmad Shah Massoud co-founded the Northern Alliance to oppose a majority-Pashtun military government; that alliance eventually dissolved after Hamid Karzai became its president, supported by the U.S. after its (*) 2001 invasion. For ten points, name this country, once ruled by the Taliban from its capital of Kabul.**

ANSWER: Islamic Republic of **Afghanistan**

(2) **In this battle, several ships were destroyed during the Run to the South before a reversal and a Run to the North. In this battle, David Beatty's battlecruisers took heavy losses and were forced to withdraw until John (+) Jellicoe's main fleet arrived. This battle occurred despite the fleet-in-being strategy of the German High Seas Fleet, which tried to avoid action against the superior (*) British Grand Fleet. For ten points, name this major 1916 battle, the largest naval battle of World War I.**

ANSWER: Battle of **Jutland**

(3) **The X-15 research aircraft used liquid oxygen and this substance as rocket propellant. The Ostwald process converts this compound into nitric acid. In (+) 1909, a method of producing this substance using an osmium or iron catalyst and components from the air was developed by (*) Haber and Bosch, providing saltpeter-starved Germany with explosive material during World War I. For ten points, name this gas with chemical formula NH₃, important in cleaning supplies and fertilizer.**

ANSWER: (anhydrous) **ammonia** (accept **NH₃** before mentioned)

(4) **In order for this man to marry his wife Adelaide, she had to escape imprisonment by (+) Berengar II, whom this man later defeated to become King of the Lombards. This ruler stopped the Magyar raids by winning the Battle of Lechfeld, leading to the creation of Hungary. Pope John XII crowned, (*) for ten points, what king who unified Germany and Italy into the Holy Roman Empire?**

ANSWER: **Otto the Great** (or **Otto I**)

(5) **Though this man longed to travel to Bithynia, a vision inspired a visit to Macedonia instead. This man, who miraculously survived a (+) snakebite in Malta following a shipwreck, approved of the martyrdom of Stephen before falling to the ground and becoming blind in a (*) conversion experience on the road to Damascus. For ten points, name this early Christian apostle and author of much of the New Testament.**

ANSWER: **Paul** (or **Saul** of Tarsus)

(6) **A painting of an "interior" in this U.S. state shows the back of a woman sewing. That Edward Hopper painting can be viewed in this state at the Whitney Museum. The Oxbow was painted by (+) Thomas Cole, a member of an artistic movement named for a natural feature in this state. John Trumbull painted The Surrender of General (*) Burgoyne after the Battle of Saratoga in, for ten points, what state, the home of the Hudson River School and the Museum of Modern Art in Manhattan?**

ANSWER: **New York**

(7) **This region was conquered after the Battle of Chuvash Cape and the defeat of Kuchum Khan. Tyumen was the first European settlement in this region. The Stroganov family financed the conquest of this region by a group led by (+) Yermak, leading to an explosion in the fur trade. This region's culture was driven by participants in the failed Decembrist revolt, who were (*) sent here. The port of Vladivostok was selected as the eastern terminus of a railroad that crosses, for ten points, what enormous, desolate eastern region of Russia?**

ANSWER: Siberia (prompt on Russia)

(8) **This man's treasury secretary, Benjamin Bristow, exposed widescale bribery involving taxes on alcohol. This President was manipulated by James Fisk and Jay Gould in the "Black Friday" scheme to corner the gold market. During this man's re-election campaign against (+) Horace Greeley, his opponents railed against his vice president, Schulyer Colfax, and others for taking bribes from a (*) railroad construction company. For ten points, name this U.S. president whose administration was plagued by the Whiskey Ring and Credit Mobilier [moh-beel-yay] scandals, but whose reputation as a Union general earned him re-election.**

ANSWER: Ulysses S. Grant

Extra Question

Only read if you need a backup or tiebreaker!

(1) **In 1959, a leader of this country survived a plane crash and signed the London Agreements in the hospital. A military junta in this country hanged that man, Prime Minister Adnan Menderes, in 1960. The (+) PKK has fought with this country in an attempt to create an independent Kurdish state. This country defined its borders at the Treaty of Lausanne after rejecting the earlier Treaty of Sevres. This country is based on the (*) "Six Arrows" philosophy of its founder, Mustafa Kemal Ataturk. For ten points, name this nation governed from Ankara.**

ANSWER: Turkey

BONUS: This Uganadan dictator declared himself Lord of all the Beasts of the Earth and Fishes of the Sea, as well as King of Scotland.

ANSWER: Idi Amin Dada