

Bowl Round 8

First Quarter

(1) This man's forces slaughtered the Swiss Guard as they defended Clement VII during a sack of Rome. Nobles angry at this man for appointing officials from his native Flanders rebelled in the Revolt of the Comuneros. His admiral Andrea Doria lost the Battle of Preveza to the rival Ottoman Empire and he captured his other rival Francis I at the Battle of Pavia. This man oversaw the conquest of the Aztec and Inca by conquistadors. For ten points, name this Habsburg Holy Roman Emperor and King of Spain.

ANSWER: **Charles V**, Holy Roman Emperor (accept **Carlos I** of Spain or **Charles I of Spain**, but don't prompt on Charles I alone; prompt on Charles or Carlos)

(2) This man's criticism of the Vietnam War led Lyndon Johnson to accuse him of playing "too much football without a helmet." Though this man signed the Helsinki Accords, he asserted that "there is no Soviet domination of Eastern Europe" during a debate with Jimmy Carter, hampering his re-election bid. For ten points, name this president who succeeded, and controversially pardoned, Richard Nixon.

ANSWER: Gerald Rudolph **Ford** (or Leslie Lynch **King**)

(3) The Mount Fortress was built to protect members of this religion. Fumi-e were pictures that members of this religion stepped on to prove innocence. Twenty-six members of this religion were executed after their protection was revoked by the Shimazu clan. "Hidden" members of this religion revolted in the Shimabara Rebellion. This religion was banned by sakoku law in Japan. For ten points, name this religion that was spread to Qing China by Jesuit missionaries.

ANSWER: Roman **Catholicism** (prompt on Christianity)

(4) At one battle in this location, General Hemu lost his eye to an arrow, leading to his defeat by Bairam Khan and a 13-year old Akbar. Ahmad Shah and the Durrani Empire won a later battle at this location. Another victory at this site led to the fall of the Dehli Sultanate under Ibrahim Lodi and the rise of Babur. For ten points, name this location of three prominent battles, in 1526, 1556, and 1761 in India, the first of which established the Mughal Empire.

ANSWER: Battle(s) of **Panipat** (prompt on India before mentioned)

(5) This leader argued that "the prospect of domination of the nation's scholars by Federal employment [...] is gravely to be regarded." This man delivered a "message of leave-taking and farewell" that explained "American makers of plowshares could [...] make swords as well" and warned against the military-industrial complex. For ten points, name this 20th century President whose advice regarding the defense industry derived from his service as Allied Commander in World War II.

ANSWER: Dwight D. **Eisenhower**

(6) The Ledberg Stone probably depicts a wolf devouring a legless man, believed to be a scene from this event. A stone found at Jurby on the Isle of Man might depict the beginning of this event, in which a deity blows the Gjallarhorn. Fimbulwinter precedes this event, according to the Prose Edda. Lif and Lifthrasir are the two humans who survive this event, in which Odin and Thor die. For ten points, name this apocalypse of Norse myth.

ANSWER: **Ragnarok** (accept **Fimbulwinter** before mentioned)

(7) In 1755, this city was struck by the Cape Ann earthquake, the largest earthquake to hit the northeastern United States. This city's namesake "Fruit Company" was a predecessor of the United Fruit Company in the 19th century. This city's cultural elite were known as "Brahmins" and included the Lowell and Cabot families. John Adams gained fame for defending British soldiers accused of participating in a 1775 "Massacre" in, for ten points, what capital city of Massachusetts?

ANSWER: **Boston**

(8) One of these objects includes an unusually gory depiction of Jesus in the center, was thought to have healing powers, and was created for a hospital for lepers in Isenheim. Another one of these artworks includes a panel showing the Adoration of the Mystic Lamb and a triple-crowned Almighty figure; that example was created by the van Eyck brothers. For ten points, name these religious artworks created for the center of churches, including one in Ghent.

ANSWER: **altarpieces** (accept descriptions like "**paintings** placed behind an **altar**"; prompt on descriptions of panel paintings, including polyptychs)

(9) An attempt to dissolve this alliance ended at Rotebro when king Hans captured the peasant leader Sten Sture the Elder. This alliance was weakened when the Engelbrekt Rebellion managed to unseat Erik of Pomerania in favor of Christopher of Bavaria. The 1523 coronation of Gustav I Vasa marked the end of this alliance, which was constructed by Margaret I and Haakon VII in order to challenge the Hanseatic League. For ten points, name this medieval union of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden.

ANSWER: **Kalmar** Union (or the Union of **Kalmaris**)

(10) This company gained a foothold in China by distributing lamps under the name Mei Foo. A Puck cartoon depicts this company as a snake fighting an infant. McClure's magazine exposed the practices of this company via muckraking journalist Ida Tarbell. Chevron was formed from the breakup of the monopoly of this company in 1911. For ten points, name this American-based petroleum company founded by John D. Rockefeller.

ANSWER: **Standard Oil** Company

Second Quarter

(1) This government was served by Nathalie Lemel's Women's Union. Members of this government destroyed the Vendome Column on the orders of the artist Gustave Courbet [core-bay]. Adolphe Thiers [tee-air] ordered Marshal MacMahon to violently end this government during the Bloody Week. Karl Marx argued that this government was an example of the dictatorship of the proletariat. For ten points, name this socialist government that, after the loss of the Franco-Prussian War, briefly ruled from the French capital.

ANSWER: **Paris Commune**

BONUS: This palace, the home of French monarchs after 1564, was also destroyed during the Paris Commune. It shares its name with a garden in Paris adjacent to the Louvre.

ANSWER: **Tuileries** Palace (or Garden)

(2) This country was the site of the 1909 Goudi coup, which forced its King George I to bring in a reformist prime minister. The London Conference of 1832 established this country and made the Bavarian prince Otto its king. This country and Serbia fought Bulgaria over the occupation of Macedonia in the Second Balkan War. Andreas and Georgios Papandreou served as Prime Minister of, for ten points, what country that, in 1896, hosted the first modern Summer Olympics in Athens?

ANSWER: Kingdom of **Greece**

BONUS: This man was born as a prince of Greece and Denmark. He is now the royal consort of another country, having served in its Royal Navy during World War II.

ANSWER: Prince **Philip, Duke of Edinburgh** (accept either portion)

(3) The Second Manifesto represented a shift away from this practice, which was ruled illegal in the case of Reynolds v. United States. Wilford Woodruff issued an 1890 declaration against this practice. In 2008, the YFZ Ranch in Texas was raided for practicing this tradition as part of a fundamentalist version of the Mormon faith, which turned away from this practice despite Joseph Smith and Brigham Young's acceptance of it. For ten points, name this marital practice of taking more than one spouse.

ANSWER: **polygamy** (accept descriptions before "taking more" is read)

BONUS: During oral arguments in this 2015 Supreme Court case, Justices Alito, Scalia, and Roberts all made comments claiming that this decision, which legalized same-sex marriage in the U.S., could be used to justify plural marriages.

ANSWER: **Obergefell** v. Hodges

(4) This country was targeted by the Aberdeen Act, which authorized the Royal Navy to board its ships. A period of regency in this country led to a series of independence revolts, such as the Ragamuffin War. During the Peninsular War, Prince Regent Joao moved his monarchy to this country. It fought the Platine War against Argentina and was part of the Triple Alliance that defeated Paraguay. For ten points, name this country that gained its independence from Portugal after the Treaty of Rio de Janeiro.

ANSWER: Empire of **Brazil**

BONUS: Brazil abolished slavery with the passage of this 1888 law, thus becoming the last Western country to do so.

ANSWER: **Golden Law** (or **Lei Aurea**)

(5) George Handel wrote a Te Deum to celebrate this treaty, which later led to the signing of companion treaties at Rastatt and Baden. This treaty allowed for the transfer of Gibraltar and a monopoly on slave trading known as the Asiento to Britain. This treaty ended a war in which Louis XIV tried to claim the throne of an Iberian country. For ten points, name this treaty that ended the War of the Spanish Succession, named for a Dutch city southeast of Amsterdam.

ANSWER: Treaty of **Utrecht**

BONUS: As a composer, Handel worked for this Hanoverian English king.

ANSWER: **George II**

(6) In 1835, this man replaced a scheduled speaker, George Thompson, who canceled due to a \$100 reward for the first person to injure him; this man was then nearly lynched. This man convinced Wendell Phillips to give up his law practice in favor of focusing on his social movement, which this man advocated for in a Quaker newspaper, Genius of Universal Emancipation. The American Anti-Slavery Society was founded by, for ten points, what abolitionist and publisher of The Liberator?

ANSWER: William Lloyd **Garrison**

BONUS: Garrison very briefly supported this general concept, for which the ACS advocated. The city of Monrovia was founded by supporters of, and participants in, this process. Description acceptable.

ANSWER: **repatriation** movement (accept **Back-to-Africa** movement and any description of **colonization**, such as “**taking freed slaves out of America** and moving them anywhere else, Africa in particular”)

(7) Description acceptable. An attempt at this action in Smolensk involved plastic explosives disguised as two bottles of brandy. The Reserve Army was activated after one attempt of this action, though its commander, Friedrich Fromm, turned on former ally Friedrich Olbricht. A bomb set off at the Wolf's Lair nearly performed this action. Claus von Stauffenberg's Operation Valkyrie called for, for ten points, what action that would have decapitated the Third Reich?

ANSWER: **assassinating Adolf Hitler** (accept equivalents; accept Operation **Valkyrie** or the **July 20** plot after “Reserve Army” is said; prompt on partial answers, like “removing Hitler from power” or “killing Nazis”)

BONUS: In the aftermath of Valkyrie, impromptu executions of culprits were stopped by the arrival of SS troops under this man, who personally rescued Benito Mussolini during the glider raid on Gran Sasso.

(8) In this country, vassals pledged themselves to their lords through contracts called manrents. One leader of this kingdom lost the Battle of Falkirk after his schiltrons proved useless against archers and joined with Andrew Moray to win the Battle of Stirling Bridge. Edward Longshanks executed this country's national hero, William Wallace, in 1305 during its war for independence. For ten points, name this country that signed the 1706 Treaty of Union to join with its southern neighbor, England.

ANSWER: **Scotland** (do not accept England or Great Britain or the United Kingdom)

BONUS: This king of Scotland defeated Edward II's much larger army at the Battle of Bannockburn during the First War of Scottish Independence.

ANSWER: **Robert the Bruce** (or **Robert I** of Scotland; prompt on Robert)

ANSWER: Otto **Skorzeny**

Third Quarter

The categories are ...

1. The Spanish Armada
2. Assassination of Franz Ferdinand
3. Mexican Revolution

The Spanish Armada

Name the...

(1) Century in which the Armada was launched.

ANSWER: **1500s** or **16th century** (accept **1588**)

(2) King of Spain who launched the Armada.

ANSWER: **Philip II** [second] (prompt on Philip)

(3) Queen whose Tilbury Speech rallied the waiting English army.

ANSWER: **Elizabeth I** (prompt on Elizabeth)

(4) North Atlantic water current that pushed the defeated Armada into the coasts of Scotland and Ireland.

ANSWER: **Gulf Stream**

(5) French port city across the Channel from Dover where the Armada waited for Parma's army to board.

ANSWER: **Calais** [ka-lay]

(6) Type of warship, including "hellburners," which the English used to scatter that crescent formation.

ANSWER: **fireship** (accept any description of a ship set on **fire** and/or used as a **bomb**)

(7) Spanish Duke who was commander-in-chief of the Armada.

ANSWER: Alonso Perez de **Guzman y de Zuniga-Sotomayor**, Duke of **Medina Sidonia** (accept any underlined part; do not prompt if "Medina" or "Sidonia" is given alone)

(8) Flemish port town where an indecisive battle cost the Armada just five ships, but prevented it from picking up Parma's army.

ANSWER: (Battle of) **Gravelines** [grahv-eh-leen]

Assassination of Franz Ferdinand

Name the...

(1) Global war it sparked.

ANSWER: **World War I** (or the **Great War** or the **War to End All Wars**)

(2) Twenty-year-old Serbian assassin.

ANSWER: Gavrilo **Princip**

(3) Modern-day Bosnian city in which it took place.

ANSWER: **Sarajevo**

(4) Colorfully named Serbian secret society that organized the attack.

ANSWER: **Black Hand** (accept **Unification or Death**)

(5) Country from which Franz Ferdinand was heir apparent, and which controlled the Serbian territory.

ANSWER: **Austria-Hungary**

(6) Wife of Franz Ferdinand who was also killed in the attack.

ANSWER: **Sophie Chotek** von **Chotkow**, Duchess of Hohenberg (accept any underlined portion)

(7) Poison that failed to kill bomber Nedeljko Cabrinovic [neh-dyell-koh cah-brin-oh-vitch] after he jumped into a shallow river.

ANSWER: **cyanide** pill

(8) Serbian teacher who recruited the assassins and was hanged in 1915.

ANSWER: Danilo **Ilic**

Mexican Revolution

Name the...

(1) European country that sent the Zimmermann Telegram to Mexico during the revolution, trying to trigger an invasion of the US.

ANSWER: **Germany**

(2) U.S. president who intervened by occupying Veracruz and led the US during World War I.

ANSWER: Woodrow **Wilson**

(3) Artist of Man at the Crossroads who supported the revolution with his murals.

ANSWER: Diego **Rivera**

(4) Political party founded after the Revolution, which dominated Mexican politics for much of the 20th century.

ANSWER: **PRI** (or **Partido Revolucionario Institucional** or **Institutional Revolutionary Party**)

(5) Revolutionary who led a peasant revolution in Morelos, authored the Plan of Ayala, and inspired an agrarian movement.

ANSWER: Emiliano **Zapata** (accept **Zapatistas**)

(6) Longtime dictator of Mexico overthrown during the revolution.

ANSWER: Porfirio **Diaz**

(7) The man who led the initial revolution with the Plan of San Luis Potosi. He became president after the Treaty of Ciudad Juarez.

ANSWER: Francisco **Madero**

(8) General that launched the Ten Tragic Days coup to become President of Mexico.

ANSWER: Victoriano **Huerta**

Fourth Quarter

(1) **This man was the subject of the Rettig Report, commissioned by his successor, Patricio Aylwin. This man formed Codelco by consolidating his country's copper mining industry, and he oversaw a period of economic revival due to the reforms of the (+) Chicago Boys. This man initiated an effort to execute political prisoners known as the Caravan of Death and took part in a (*) CIA-sponsored effort to support right-wing dictatorships called Operation Condor. For ten points, name this ruler of Chile who, in 1973, overthrew Salvador Allende [ah-yen-day].**

ANSWER: Augusto **Pinochet** [pin-oh-shay]

(2) **This civilization produced the Linen Book of Zagreb, the only surviving book made of linen, as well as the Sarcophagus of the Spouses. This civilization's language was long considered to be an (+) isolate and uses large clusters of consonants due to a stress on the initial syllable. A loss at the Battle of Veii signaled the fall of this civilization, which referred to themselves as the Rasena. (*)** Lars Porsena was a leader of, for ten points, what northern Italian civilization that was led by Tarquin the Proud before it was assimilated into Rome?

ANSWER: **Etruscans** (accept **Rasenna** before mentioned)

(3) **This man was accused of working with John van Vossen and Robert Rose in aiding the Cherokees, a charge that prompted him to beat accuser William Stanberry with a cane. He was replaced by (+) Mirabeau Lamar in his highest post after he refused to lend support to the Confederacy. During a revolution against (*) Mexican rule, this man masterminded a victory over Santa Anna at San Jacinto. For ten points, name this first president of the Texan Republic, honored as the namesake of Texas' most populous city.**

ANSWER: Sam Houston

(4) **The restoration of a modern version of this school of thought was supported by the "Criticize Lin" campaign. The "Two Handles" are emphasized in this school of thought as ways to control the citizenry. (+) Shang Yang, a philosopher in this school of thought, was responsible for its implementation during the Warring States Period. The most famous proponent of this school of thought ruled the state of (*) Qin. For ten points, name this ancient Chinese school of political thought focusing on the enforcement of law, notably opposed to Confucianism.**

ANSWER: Legalism (or Fa-Jia)

(5) **According to Ammianus Marcellinus' account of this battle, Bacurius led the Scutarii, who fled like cowards after leading an early, unordered charge. That account also details how, after this battle, the losing commander fled to a (+) cottage, where he was burned to death by enemies unaware he was hiding inside. This battle could have been avoided with an armistice proposed by (*) Fritigern. For ten points, name this monumental 378 AD defeat of Emperor Valens, a Gothic victory that doomed the Eastern Roman Empire.**

ANSWER: Battle of Adrianople (or Hadrianopolis)

(6) **Pope Innocent X called this agreement "null, void...and empty of meaning and effect for all time" in Zelo Domus Dei. This treaty led Spain to acknowledge the independence of the (+) Dutch Republic and to officially recognize the Treaty of Augsburg's principle of "cuius regio, eius religio." This treaty created a namesake system of coexisting sovereign states and was signed at (*) Osnabruck and Munster. For ten points, name this treaty that ended the Thirty Years' War.**

ANSWER: Peace of Westphalia

(7) **This leader returned to power four years after a leaked speech revealed that the MSZP, his country's Socialist Party, lied "morning, at noon, and at night" about its ability to govern. In 2014, this leader proposed "illberal democracy" and a governing style more like (+) Turkey or Russia. 44% voter turnout stymied this Fidesz Party leader's 2016 referendum opposing EU migrant quotas, a year after this leader built a barbed wire fence on his country's southern border with (*) Serbia. For ten points, name this current Prime Minister of Hungary.**

ANSWER: Viktor Orban

(8) **This event was the subject of a painting by Karl Briullov that became the basis for a novel by Edward Bulwer-Lytton. This event was discussed in a letter written from Misenum and addressed to (+) Tacitus. This event preserved writings like “Gaius Pumilius Diphilus was here,” which had been written as early graffiti. (*)** Pliny the Elder died during this event, which buried Herculaneum in a pyroclastic flow. For ten points, name this event in 79 AD that destroyed the Roman city of Pompeii.

ANSWER: eruption of Mt. Vesuvius (accept elaborations; accept descriptions of “the destruction of Pompeii until “Herculaneum” is read, then prompt on it until “Pompeii” is read)

Extra Question

Only read if you need a backup or tiebreaker!

(1) **This modern-day country was once the base of the Uskok pirates. Operation Storm was carried out under its first president, Franjo Tudjman [fran-yo tudge-man]. This country is home to the port city of (+) Rijeka [ree-ay-ka], once known as Fiume, and the fascist Ustashe party once held power here. Formerly part of (*)** Yugoslavia, the southern portion of this country is historically known as Dalmatia. For ten points, name this European country with its capital at Zagreb.

ANSWER: Republic of Croatia (or Republika Hrvatska)

BONUS: This First Great Awakening leader delivered the sermon “Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God” in 1741.

ANSWER: Jonathan Edwards