

Bowl Round 1 – Middle School

First Quarter

- (1) This city's Gauleiter for two decades was Joseph Goebbels. A famous photo taken by Yevgeny Khaldei shows a soldier raising a Soviet flag over this city's Reichstag. The Fuhrerbunker was constructed in, for ten points, what capital city of Nazi Germany?

ANSWER: Berlin

- (2) Traveling performers who made use of these objects in the 1920s became known as barnstormers. A wooden one of these objects nicknamed the Spruce Goose was designed by Howard Hughes. Two siblings worked in a bicycle shop to build one of these objects that they operated in Kitty Hawk in 1903. For ten points, name these vehicles that were first piloted by the Wright Brothers.

ANSWER: airplanes (accept aircraft)

- (3) An investigation in this country revealed that many presidential speeches had been altered ahead of time by the shaman Choi Soon-Sil. In 1988, this country hosted the Summer Olympics which were boycotted by their neighbor to the north. For ten points, name this country whose president Park Geun-Hye was impeached in 2017 in the midst of mass protests in Seoul.

ANSWER: South Korea (or the Republic of Korea; do not accept Democratic People's Republic of Korea)

- (4) This instrument has a cylindrical bore, unlike the cornet. This instrument is twice as long as a related instrument used to play "Taps," the bugle. For ten points, name this highest-pitched brass instrument in a standard orchestra.

ANSWER: trumpet

- (5) Pierre L'Enfant designed a plan that established the layout of this city. This city was burned by British forces during the War of 1812. For ten points, name this city where Dolley Madison saved paintings that were hung in the White House.

ANSWER: Washington, D.C. (or the District of Columbia)

- (6) This scientist worked as an assistant to Tycho Brahe [ty-ko bra-hee] and imperial mathematician to the Holy Roman Empire. This scientist noted that Mars sweeps out equal areas in equal times and travels in an elliptical orbit. For ten points, name this German astronomer who discovered the three laws of planetary motion.

ANSWER: Johannes Kepler

- (7) Tribonian composed a law code of this empire named for a leader who faced the Nika Riots. Basil II the Bulgar Slayer ruled this empire, which was founded by Constantine I. For ten points, name this empire, ruled by Justinian the Great from Constantinople, that fell in 1453.

ANSWER: **Byzantine** Empire (accept **Eastern Roman** Empire; do not prompt on Rome or Roman Empire alone)

- (8) A painting by Orchardson shows this man on the ship Bellerophon heading to his exile. Delaroche painted a realistic version of a scene where this man rides a donkey rather than a rearing horse across the Alps. For ten points, name this emperor of France.

ANSWER: **Napoleon Bonaparte** (accept either; accept **Napoleon I**)

Second Quarter

- (1) A dispute over the deaths of federal troops during the “Spot Resolutions” was prompted by the United States’ use of this river, not the Nueces, as a southern boundary. That territorial dispute prompted President James Polk to begin the Mexican-American War. For ten points, name this river that forms the south Texan border.

ANSWER: Rio **Grande** (or Rio **Bravo** del Norte)

BONUS: Far from what is now the US-Mexico border, Texas attempted to expand east of the Rio Grande to capture what lucrative trail that connected Independence, Missouri with the capital city of New Mexico?

ANSWER: **Santa Fe** Trail

- (1) This commander’s troops fended off a far larger besieging army in the Battle of the Trench. This man defeated a contingent representing the Quraysh merchants at the Battle of Badr, after which he consolidated his base of power in Medina. Mecca was conquered by, for ten points, what leader who performed the Hijra migration and founded Islam?

ANSWER: **Muhammad**

BONUS: This man, who served as a guard during the Battle of the Trench and the Battle of Badr, is nicknamed “The Truthful” and became the first Caliph after Muhammad’s death.

ANSWER: **Abu Bakr** as-Siddiq

- (2) These shapes were defined by Apollonius as the set of points in the plane that have a fixed ratio of distances to two foci. When Ferdinand von Lindemann proved that a certain constant is transcendental, he proved it is impossible to “square” one of these shapes. Line segments between two points on them are called chords. For ten points, name these shapes that have a constant radius.

ANSWER: **circles**

BONUS: Blaise Pascal, a French mathematician, is famous for his namesake type of which other shape, which shows the distribution of binomial coefficients?.

ANSWER: **Triangle**

- (3) During this man's 1643-44 voyage to find a passage to Chile south of the normal trade route, he mistook the west coast of New Zealand's North Island as the west coast of Australia, thought the Cook Strait was a bay, and missed mainland Australia entirely. For ten points, name this Dutch explorer and namesake of an Australian island state.

ANSWER: Abel **Tasman**

BONUS: While Tasman's boats were floundering around New Zealand, one of them was attacked by a group of these indigenous people of New Zealand.

ANSWER: **Maori** people

- (4) This city was the site of the first Olympic performance of the Jamaican bobsled team and the only appearance of Eddie "The Eagle" Edwards. This city's Olympic Saddledome and Stampede Corral were used as venues for its 1988 Winter Olympics. For ten points, name this Canadian city whose NHL team, the Flames, competes with the Edmonton Oilers for bragging rights in Alberta.

ANSWER: **Calgary**

BONUS: Canada failed to win an official gold medal in the Calgary Olympics, but did win a gold medal in this demonstration sport, which involves 40-pound stones. This sport is famous for its competitors using brooms to furiously sweep the ice.

ANSWER: Men's and/or Women's **curling**

- (5) After a handshake at Teano, this leader declared his loyalty to King Victor Emanuel II. This ex-member of the Carbonari led his redshirts on the Expedition of the Thousand to conquer the Kingdom of Two Sicilies. For ten points, name this general who led the military campaigns that unified Italy.

ANSWER: Giuseppe **Garibaldi**

BONUS: After fleeing a death sentence, Garibaldi joined the Colorados during the Ragamuffin War to liberate this country, then known as Rio Grande do Sul. Garibaldi made his home in this country's capital, Montevideo.

ANSWER: Oriental Republic of **Uruguay**

- (6) This war coincided with the Dada movement. John Singer Sargent painted blindfolded soldiers returning after being mustard gassed at the Battle of Ypres [eep] during this war. The author of "Dulce et decorum est," Wilfred Owen, died in, for ten points, what war that lasted from 1914 to 1918?

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

BONUS: A civil war in what country in the 20th century provided the setting for George Orwell's war memoir *Homage to Catalonia*?

ANSWER: **Spain**

(7) An important primary account of this New World empire's mythology is named the Florentine Codex. According to a myth from this empire, a hummingbird deity guided their ancestors to an island in Lake Texcoco [tesh-ko-ko]. For ten points, what empire's creation myth included Huitzilopochtli [h'weetz-ee-lo-POK-tee] helping to found the city of Tenochtitlan [ten-oak-teet-lahn]?

ANSWER: **Aztec** Empire

BONUS: This Aztec deity, who possesses a name meaning "feathered serpent," retrieves the bones of mankind from the underworld and dips them in his own blood to restore the human race to life. According to popular legend, some Aztecs believed Hernan Cortez to be an incarnation of this god.

ANSWER: **Quetzalcoatl**

Third Quarter

The categories are ...

1. Eisenhower Administration
2. Hundred Years' War
3. Feats of Engineering

Eisenhower Administration

Name the...

(1) Year in which Eisenhower first became President, 60 years before Barack Obama's second election.

ANSWER: **1952**

(2) Vice President under Eisenhower during both of his terms who later resigned from the presidency.

ANSWER: Richard Milhous **Nixon**

(3) First Soviet satellite that launched the Space Race and led Eisenhower to create NASA.

ANSWER: **Sputnik I**

(4) Complex whose "unwarranted influence" Eisenhower warned against in his farewell address.

ANSWER: **military-industrial** complex (prompt on partial answers)

(5) Eisenhower authorized establishment of what organization that participated in the space race?

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

(6) Two states that were admitted to the US during the Eisenhower administration.

ANSWER: **Alaska; Hawaii**

Hundred Years' War

Name the...

(1) Country ruled by the Plantagenets that fought France in the war.

ANSWER: **England** (do not accept mention of the United Kingdom)

(2) The Plantagenets were opposed by the House of Valois from what country?

ANSWER: **France**

(3) French peasant girl who helped relieve Orleans and was later burned at the stake.

ANSWER: **Joan of Arc** (or **Jeanne d'Arc**; prompt on Joan)

(4) Epidemic disease that struck Europe, weakening France before the Battle of Poitiers [pwa-tee-ay].

ANSWER: **Black Death** (accept **bubonic plague** or **black plague**; prompt on plague)

(1) Number of years the war actually lasted, within 10.

ANSWER: **116** (accept 106-126)

(5) Type of English soldiers who first saw success at the Battle of Crecy.

ANSWER: **Longbowmen** (or **Archers**)

Feats of Engineering

Name the...

(1) Ancient English ring monument whose components each weigh more than 20 tons.

ANSWER: **Stonehenge**

(2) Type of engineering project mastered by the Romans to deliver water to its cities, such as Segovia.

ANSWER: **aqueducts**

(3) Copper statue standing on Liberty Island in New York Harbor, built by Gustave Eiffel.

ANSWER: **Statue of Liberty** (accept **Liberty Enlightening the World**)

(4) Major European river the Romans built a bridge across to invade Dacia in modern Romania

ANSWER: **Danube**

(5) Type of Mesopotamian step-pyramid, a Great one of which was built in Ur.

ANSWER: **ziggurats**

(6) Former church and mosque in Istanbul, designed by Isidore of Miletus, once the world's largest cathedral.

ANSWER: **Hagia Sophia**

Fourth Quarter

- (1) **This war was allegedly prompted by the telegraphed instruction “furnish the pictures and I’ll furnish the war.” Such yellow (+) journalism by William Randolph Hearst during this war raised tensions after the sinking of the USS Maine (*).** Puerto Rico and Guam were ceded to the United States following, for ten points, what 1898 war against a European power that had controlled Cuba?

ANSWER: Spanish-American War

- (2) **One of this man’s subordinates, Crixus, was killed along with another of this man’s allies, Oenomaus. This Thracian was finally defeated at the Battle of (+) Siler River, and after his death, many of his followers were crucified along the (*) Appian Way.** For ten points, name this former gladiator who led a slave revolt against the Roman Republic.

ANSWER: Spartacus

- (3) **This man allied France to Sweden via the Treaty of Barwalde in the Thirty Years’ War, countering Hapsburg power. This man, who defeated the Duke of (+) Buckingham in the 1627 siege of La Rochelle, was targeted by Marie de Medici in the Day of the (*) Dupes.** For ten points, name this “Red Eminence,” an anti-Huguenot clergyman and chief minister to King Louis XIII [13th] who was succeeded by Cardinal Mazarin.

ANSWER: Cardinal Richelieu (or Armand Jean du Plessis)

- (4) **One Prime Minister of this country agreed to Roy McMurtry, Roy Romanow, and Jean Chretien’s so-called “Kitchen Accord.” (+) Other leaders of this country have included Brian Mulroney and Kim Campbell, while (*) Alberta is a relatively politically conservative part of this country.** For ten points, name this country led by a two-time Liberal Prime Minister named Pierre Trudeau, who was the father of its current leader, Justin Trudeau.

ANSWER: Canada

- (5) **Architects created this city’s “Seven Sister” skyscrapers under the direction of Boris Iofan, who also designed a neoclassical palace that would have been built over the demolished Cathedral of Christ the (+) Saviour. An architect working in this city was blinded so he could never design anything as beautiful as his work on St. (*) Basil’s Cathedral.** In the 20th century, tanks commemorated the October Revolution with parades in Red Square in, for ten points, what capital of Russia?

ANSWER: Moscow

- (6) **This man was treated for a broken leg by Samuel Mudd before dying in a shootout with federal troops on a farm in northern Virginia. This man's reputation as an (+) actor allowed him to sneak into a theatrical performance where he jumped onto the stage and shouted "Sic Semper Tyrannis" at the audience in (*) Ford's Theater after shooting a U.S. president. For ten points, name this assassin of Abraham Lincoln.**

ANSWER: John Wilkes Booth

- (7) **This historical event provides the backdrop of Hermann Hesse's novel Narcissus and Goldmund. Seven women (+) and three men share a hundred stories with each other while fleeing this event in (*) Florence in Giovanni Boccaccio's Decameron. Early treatments of the Danse Macabre motif depict the ravages of, for ten points, what Medieval epidemic?**

ANSWER: Black Death (accept the black plague; accept the bubonic plague)

- (8) **This country's capital was the site of the 13th of May race riots in 1969. Chin Peng led a communist insurgency during this country's namesake (+) Emergency. Najib Razak is the Prime Minister of this country, where the Yang di-Pertuan Agong is an elected (*) monarch who serves as head of state. For ten points, name this Southeast Asian country where the Petronas Towers stand in Kuala Lumpur.**

ANSWER: Malaysia

Extra Question

Only read if you need a backup or tiebreaker!

- (1) **This agreement's namesake peace process ended after a visit by Ariel Sharon to the Temple Mount caused the Second Intifada. Yitzhak Rabin and (+) Yasser Arafat were awarded the Nobel Peace Prize a year after signing the first part of this agreement, which began with mutual recognition between the (*) PLO and the government of Israel. For ten points, name this 1990s-era peace agreement that began with secret negotiations in the Norwegian capital, for which it is named.**

ANSWER: Oslo Accords

BONUS: The 1992 Maastricht Treaty outlined a series of criteria that had to be met before a country could adopt what currency?

ANSWER: euro