

Bowl Round 2

First Quarter

(1) These people, along with the Alans, were led by Genseric. These people captured Carthage in 439 AD, making it the capital of their North African empire. Pope Leo I was able to limit, but not stop, these people's 455 sack of Rome. For ten points, name this Germanic tribe whose name has become synonymous with defacing and destroying property.

ANSWER: Vandals

(2) A company founded by this man was subject of a muckraking expose by Ida Tarbell. This man grew his business through horizontal integration after establishing a series of refineries in Ohio, but his flagship company was eventually broken up by the Supreme Court in 1911. For ten points, name this founder of the Standard Oil company.

ANSWER: John D. Rockefeller

(3) Agrippina the Younger may have been assassinated by this man, her son, who wished to consolidate power. This Emperor was accused of planning a disaster in his capital to make room for his Domus Aurea, a lavish palace. For ten points, name this Roman Emperor who legendarily fiddled while Rome burned.

ANSWER: Nero

(4) One battle during this conflict led to the destruction of Lord Chelmsford's force, though Chelmsford would later go on to win the Battle of Ulundi. King Cetshwayo was captured during this conflict. For ten points, name this conflict between Britain and an African polity during which the Battle of Isandlwana took place.

ANSWER: Anglo-Zulu War

(5) Azizul Haque and Hem Chandra Bose subdivided these objects into 1024 types to develop the Henry Classification System of sorting them. Marcello Malpighi documented friction ridges in these structures, which Francis Galton divided into loops, arches, and whorls. For ten points, forensic science studies the identification of what patterns that are unique to every human and often left at crime scenes?

ANSWER: fingerprints

(6) During this period, the seating arrangements in the National Assembly gave rise to the modern left-right political spectrum. This period led to the execution of thousands of Monarchists and Girondins during the Reign of Terror. Maximilien Robespierre came to prominence during, for ten points, what period of French history that toppled the monarchy?

ANSWER: French Revolution

(7) After the USS Philadelphia was captured, this president started America's first foreign-declared conflict, the First Barbary War. To protect American shipping from the British and French navies, this man signed the Embargo Act. The first man to win a Presidential election as a Democratic-Republican was, for ten points, what third President of the US?

ANSWER: Thomas Jefferson

(8) This leader, who introduced the aureus, is the subject of a lifesize marble sculpture found in Prima Porta in 1863. The Ara Pacis shows this leader in triumphal procession. This leader adopted the title of divi filius after gaining power 17 years after the murder of Julius Caesar. Along with Marc Antony and Lepidus, he formed the Second Triumvirate. For ten points, name this first emperor of Rome.

ANSWER: **Augustus** Caesar (or **Octavian**; accept Gaius Julius Caesar **Augustus**; accept Gaius **Octavius** Thurinus; prompt on Caesar; do not prompt on Julius Caesar)

(9) Polish pianist Ignacy Paderewski served as a delegate to the conference where this treaty was signed, which left the status of the Teschen district unresolved and demanded the transfer of the regions of Eupen-Malmedy and Saar. This treaty was supervised by the “Big Four”, including Vittorio Orlando, Georges Clemenceau, and David Lloyd George. For ten points, name this peace treaty with Germany that ended World War I.

ANSWER: Treaty of **Versailles**

(10) Frederic Cook claimed to have reached this landmark before the person commonly known as its discoverer. The most famous expedition to this landmark was co-led by Matthew Henson and reached it in 1909. For ten points, name this landmark first reached by Captain Robert Peary, who traveled with several Inuit guides.

ANSWER: **North Pole**

Second Quarter

(1) Joseph von Eybler and Franz Sussmayr worked to complete an unfinished work by this composer. A legend claims that a masked man commissioned that piece from this composer, who became convinced he was writing it for his own funeral. This composer completed work on The Magic Flute a few months before his 1792 death in Vienna. For ten points, name this Austrian composer who first gained fame as a child prodigy.

ANSWER: Wolfgang Amadeus **Mozart**

BONUS: Mozart was working on this type of musical work, a mass for the dead, at the time of his death.

ANSWER: **Requiem** Mass

(2) This decision’s use of the phrase “with all deliberate speed” meant that its provisions were not implemented in some places for decades. Kenneth and Mamie Clark’s experiments with dolls were used as evidence in this case, whose finding was enforced despite Orval Faubus’s resistance at Little Rock Central High School. For ten points, name this Supreme Court decision that ordered the desegregation of public schools.

ANSWER: **Brown** v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas

BONUS: Brown v. Board partially overturned this 1896 Supreme Court case, which developed the concept “separate but equal” accommodations.

ANSWER: **Plessy** v. *Ferguson*

(3) A ruler of this region, Ottokar II, was decisively defeated by Rudolf I at the Battle on the Marchfeld. This region's Premyslid dynasty was replaced by the House of Luxembourg in 1306. The execution of a preacher at the Council of Constance led to the namesake Hussite wars in this region. For ten points, name this central European region that makes up most of the Czech Republic.

ANSWER: **Bohemia**

BONUS: This city, where the Charles Bridge was built, is the capital of Bohemia and the Czech Republic

ANSWER: **Prague**

(4) This country suffered an outburst of violence known as the sacudon in 1989 after the election of the rightist president Carlos Andres Perez. One president of this country ran the TV show Alo Presidente, initiated a program in which this country supplied oil to Caribbean states, and inaugurated a government he called a "Bolivarian Republic." For ten points, name this country once led by Hugo Chavez.

ANSWER: Bolivarian Republic of **Venezuela**

BONUS: This current President of Venezuela was Hugo Chavez's handpicked successor.

ANSWER: Nicolas **Maduro**

(5) During one of this country's unification struggles, Jean-Henri Dunant established the International Red Cross after witnessing the Battle of Solferino. In 1860, the Spanish Bourbons were ousted by the Expedition of the Thousand, ensuring the success of this country's Risorgimento. For ten points, name this country that was unified under Victor Emmanuel II after the 1870 capture of Rome.

ANSWER: **Italy**

BONUS: The Expedition of the Thousand forced the Bourbons out of this Italian island, which had been part of a unified kingdom with Naples.

ANSWER: **Sicily** (accept Kingdom of the Two **Sicilies**)

(6) A ruler of this kingdom was aided by Gerrit Judd and proclaimed the Great Mahele [**pr. ma-hay-lay**] to redistribute land. The unifier of this kingdom protected noncombatants by proclaiming the Law of the Splintered Paddle. A queen of this kingdom was forced to agree to the Bayonet Constitution by American forces. For ten points, name this Pacific kingdom ruled by Kamehameha [**pr. ka-MAY-ha-MAY-ha**] and Lili'uokalani [**pr. LILY-oh-ka-LAH-nee**].

ANSWER: Kingdom of **Hawai'i**

BONUS: This US president is to date the only one to be born in Hawaii.

ANSWER: Barack **Obama**

(7) This author of *A History of the English-Speaking Peoples* coined the term "special relationship." This politician was replaced by Clement Attlee in a post-war election, then replaced Attlee six years later. One of this man's speeches offered his "blood, toil, tears, and sweat" to his country, and another proclaimed that an "Iron Curtain" had descended across Europe. For ten points, name this Prime Minister of Great Britain during World War II.

ANSWER: Sir Winston Leonard Spencer-**Churchill**

BONUS: Clement Attlee replaced Winston Churchill as Prime Minister when this party won the 1945 elections.

ANSWER: **Labour** Party

(8) Immanuel Kant held Frederick II as a ruler typical of this era in his essay "What is [the word that names this era]." A major project in this era comprised of over 70,000 articles; that work was partially compiled by d'Alembert and known as the Encyclopedie. Voltaire was a major figure of, for ten points, what philosophical era largely in the 18th century that challenged religious, social, and political establishments by stressing the use of reason?

ANSWER: **Enlightenment** (accept le **siecle des lumieres**)

BONUS: Voltaire was born in this city. It's not Rome, but he was buried in the Pantheon in its Latin Quarter.

ANSWER: **Paris**

Third Quarter

The categories are ... 1. Italian Cities 2. Portugal 3. 20th Century Dictatorships

Italian Cities

Name the...

(1) City founded in 753 BC that serves as Italy's capital

ANSWER: **Rome**

(2) City where Galileo famously dropped two balls from its Leaning Tower

ANSWER: **Pisa**

(3) City in Northern Italy where Leonardo's *Last Supper* can be viewed.

ANSWER: **Milan**

(4) City that led an empire from its position at the top of the Adriatic Sea

ANSWER: **Venice**

(5) City where Michelangelo and Machiavelli are buried in the Church of Santa Croce (**CROH-chay**)

ANSWER: **Florence**

(6) Largest city in Sicily which has struggled with mafia violence for decades

ANSWER: **Palermo**

(7) City where Shakespeare set the play *Romeo and Juliet*

ANSWER: **Verona**

(8) Industrial City in Northwestern Italy that hosted the 2006 Winter Olympics

ANSWER: **Turin** (or Torino)

Portugal

Name the...

(1) Capital city of Portugal for centuries, minus a short stint when the court moved to Brazil.

ANSWER: **Lisbon**

(2) Italian-born explorer whose proposed 1492 voyage across the Atlantic was denied funding by the Portuguese.

ANSWER: Christopher **Columbus** (or Cristobal **Colon**)

(3) Natural disaster that struck the Portuguese capital, causing fires and a tsunami in 1755.

ANSWER: Lisbon **earthquake** of 1755

(4) First European explorer to sail to India; his travels are recorded in The Lusiads.

ANSWER: Vasco **da Gama**

(5) Prince and explorer who patronized Portuguese exploration and encouraged the conquest of Ceuta [thay-oo-tah].

ANSWER: **Henry the Navigator**

(6) Small ship whose lateen sails allowed it to sail down the West African coast.

ANSWER: **caravel**

(7) 1494 treaty that divided the New World between Castile and Portugal.

ANSWER: Treaty of **Tordesillas**

(8) Final Portuguese royal house which first held the throne under John IV and later ruled Brazil under two Pedros.

ANSWER: House of **Braganza**

20th Century Dictatorships

Given the dictator and other information, name the country, kingdom, empire, etc., that they ruled.

(1) "Il Duce," [eel doo-chay], Benito Mussolini, during World War II.

ANSWER: **Italy**

(2) Juan Peron, whose return to Buenos Aires was marred by the Ezeiza massacre.

ANSWER: **Argentina**

(3) Getulio Vargas, as well as two decades of general military rule supported by generals in Sao Paulo.

ANSWER: **Brazil**

(4) Enver Hoxha [ho-cha], who deposed King Zog from power in Tirana.

ANSWER: **Albania**

(5) Bela Kun who tried to run a communist regime in a country that had been united with Austria.

ANSWER: **Hungary**

(6) Francois and Jean-Claude Duvalier [doo-val-YAY], known as "Papa Doc" and "Baby Doc."

ANSWER: **Haiti**

(7) Saparmurat Niyazov, who ruled during and after Soviet control in Central Asia.

ANSWER: **Turkmenistan**

(8) Sani Abacha, whose government in Abuja ordered the hanging of activist Ken Saro-Wiwa.

ANSWER: **Nigeria**

Fourth Quarter

(1) **This city's Grachtengordel neighborhood is a UNESCO World Heritage site. The world's oldest stock exchange is located in this city, where (+) Rembrandt's The Night Watch is located in the Rijksmuseum [pr. rikes-"museum"]. A famous resident of this city was sent to (*) Bergen Belsen after a raid on the "Secret Annex." For ten points, name this capital city of the Netherlands.**

ANSWER: **Amsterdam**

(2) **This man's regime was supported by a volunteer air group led by Claire Chennault. This man, who instituted the White Terror, was kidnapped by (+) Zhang Xueliang [chang sheh-lee-ang] and forced to establish a United Front in the (*) Xi'an [shee-an] Incident. For ten points, name this leader of the Kuomintang who was defeated by Mao Zedong in the Chinese Civil War.**

ANSWER: **Chiang Kai-Shek** (or **Jiang Jieshi** or **Jiang Zhongzheng**)

(3) **Production of this foodstuff requires nixtamalization to allow it to release nutrients and be more easily digested. That process was developed around 1500 BC and creates (+) hominy, which can be ground into masa flour and dough. This grain was first domesticated in (*) southern Mexico and, with beans and squash, was one of the Three Sisters of Native American agriculture. For ten points, name this grain crop that is also known as maize.**

ANSWER: **corn** (accept any type of **corn**; accept **hominy, masa, or maize** before they are mentioned)

(4) **Cem Özdemir, has led this country's Green party in recent years while the Pegida movement has been at the forefront of this country's right-wing politics recently.** (+) French troops were deployed in a region in this country until (*) reparations could be repaid at the end of World War I. Helmut Schmidt and Helmut Kohl, were, for ten points, chancellors of what European country?

ANSWER: **Germany**

(5) **In this kingdom, the Golden Bull of 1222 was one of a number of acts that regulated the rights of Muslims and Jews. This kingdom was invaded by the Ottoman general Kara Mustafa and defeated at the Battle of** (+) Mohacs [pr. moh-hotch]. Viktor Orban has recently been a controversial leader of this country whose residents speak an Ugric language. (*) For ten points, name this kingdom that was established by the Magyar people and has a capital at Budapest.

ANSWER: **Hungary** (accept **Magyarország**)

(6) **This author wrote about two brothers who flip a coin to determine which one of them will join the Jacobite Rebellion of 1745 in his novel The Master of Ballantrae. In a novel by this author, Alan Breck Stewart joins forces with** (+) David Balfour. In another book by this man, the (*) pirate Long John Silver leads the search for buried gold. For ten points, name this author of *Kidnapped* and *Treasure Island*.

ANSWER: Robert Louis **Stevenson**

(7) **This policy exempted the Japanese, Koreans, and Taiwanese after the government that implemented it signed an export deal with Japan. This policy led to the establishment of semi-independent** (+) "homelands," and was implemented by the government of Hendrik Verwoerd. Under P. W. Botha, bantustans were founded as part of this policy, which (*) ended in the early 1990s. For ten points, name this policy of racial discrimination in South Africa.

ANSWER: **Apartheid**

(8) **Samuel Sharpe's Christmas uprising was crushed by this country, which used its West Africa Squadron to suppress the African slave trade after banning it in 1807. When this country banned slavery,** (+) the law excluded its East India (*) Company. Slavery was introduced to Australia by, for ten points, what country that fully ended its slave trade under Queen Victoria?

ANSWER: **United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland** (accept Great **Britain**; accept **England**)

Extra Question

Only read if you need a backup or tiebreaker!

(1) **The tune of John Stafford Smith's "To Anacreon in Heaven" was used for this work. The writer of the lyrics of this work was dining onboard the HMS Tonnant after negotiating the release of prisoners. The** (+) 'rockets' of the HMS Erebus and 'bombs' of the HMS Meteor feature in this work. (*) Francis Scott Key wrote the poem "Defence of Fort McHenry" which later became the lyrics to this work. For ten points, name the National Anthem of the United States of America

ANSWER: The **Star Spangled Banner**

BONUS: What daughter of Charles VI was the only Habsburg queen to rule Austria?

ANSWER: **Maria Theresa** Walburga Amalia Christina