

# Bowl Round 1 - MS

## First Quarter

(1) In a myth about this location, the Devil threw a rock at a friar, creating the “Friar’s Heel” about 100 feet from a “Slaughter Stone.” William Stukeley hypothesized that this site was used as a Druid place of worship. The sunset of the winter solstice aligns with this site, which is located on the Salisbury plain. For ten points, name this prehistoric monument of England, a ring of standing stones.

ANSWER: **Stonehenge**

(2) In one event in this country, the Taku Forts were dismantled by an Eight Nation Alliance after the International Legation was besieged. In this country, a group called the Righteous and Harmonious Fists started a rebellion against foreigners in 1901 that was supported by the dowager empress. For ten points, the Boxer Rebellion broke out in which country that today has the largest population in the world?

ANSWER: **China**

(3) Shortly after this man became king, the children Richard of Shrewsbury and Edward V mysteriously disappeared after being taken to the Tower of London. This man’s remains had disappeared for centuries until, in 2012, they were found under a parking lot. For ten points, name this subject of a Shakespeare history, the final king of the House of York.

ANSWER: **Richard III**

(4) A wartime study of this country funded by the U.S. government first distinguished between guilt and shame cultures and was written by Ruth Benedict. That work about this country is *The Chrysanthemum and the Sword*. For ten points, name this Asian country where occupying American troops helped popularize baseball, and where sociologists studied the impact of losing World War II.

ANSWER: **Japan** (or **Nippon**)

(5) A man justifies his involvement in this event by comparing its central subject to a serpent’s egg. The target of this event is the subject of a funeral oration that begins “Friends, Romans, countrymen, lend me your ears.” For ten points, name this event in which a Roman leader utters the dying words “Et tu, Brute.”

ANSWER: **assassination** (or **murder, killing, stabbing**, etc.) of Julius **Caesar**

(6) The exclamation “poyekhali!” was made at the start of one of this program’s missions; that mission, which began at the Baikonur Cosmodrome, was Vostok 1 and launched in 1961. Valentina Tereshkova and Yuri Gagarin were members of, for ten points, what Cold War-era program that, in 1957, launched Sputnik into orbit?

ANSWER: **Soviet** Union’s **space** program (or **Kosmicheskaya programma SSSR**; accept **Russian space** program; accept descriptive answers; prompt on partial answers)

(7) Sutton Hoo is the site of a buried, undisturbed one of these objects from the 7th century. Henry I’s son William Adelin was killed in a disaster involving one of these vehicles, which were used during raids on English monasteries. For ten points, name these vehicles built in Southampton and other English port cities.

ANSWER: **ships** (accept **boats**; accept **longship**)

(8) This politician was criticized after reportedly covering up the misfire of a Trident missile in June 2016. She appointed the highly controversial Boris Johnson as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and in March 2017 she invoked Article 50 to formally begin the Brexit process. For ten points, name this successor of David Cameron as prime minister of the United Kingdom.

ANSWER: Theresa **May**

## Second Quarter

(1) Constantino Brumidi decorated the interior surface of one of these structures with murals that can be seen from the rotunda below. For the cathedral in Florence, Brunelleschi designed a famous one of these architectural features. An oculus allows light to shine into the Pantheon through, for ten points, what type of roof that can be found on the United States Capitol building?

ANSWER: **domes**

BONUS: The murals in the inside of the US Capitol rotunda show the Apotheosis of this American leader, who is buried nearby at his estate at Mount Vernon.

ANSWER: George **Washington**

(2) One side of this war sent out cavalry raids called chevauchees [sheh-voh-SHAYS], sometimes led by the Black Prince. Charles VII was crowned after this war's Siege of Orleans was lifted. Longbows helped the English win the Battle of Crecy during, for ten points, what long war between England and France that lasted from 1337 to 1453, 16 years longer than its name implies?

ANSWER: **Hundred Years'** War

BONUS: The Siege of Orleans was lifted with the help of this 17-year-old French peasant girl. She was captured and burned at the stake by the English, but cleared by the Pope years later and made a saint in 1920.

ANSWER: Saint **Joan of Arc** (or Saint **Jeanne d'Arc**)

(3) A treaty negotiated by this man and Colonel Edward House was targeted for change by the Lodge Reservations. Before becoming the Governor of New Jersey, this politician served as Princeton University's president. This President asked Congress for a declaration of war after news of the Zimmermann Telegram broke. For ten points, name this US President who failed in his promise to "keep us out of" World War I.

ANSWER: Thomas Woodrow **Wilson**

BONUS: Henry Cabot Lodge's Reservations concerned the US's obligations as part of this body. The Lodge Reservations were voted down by the Senate shortly before the Treaty of Versailles was voted down, so the US never joined this organization.

ANSWER: **League of Nations**

(4) This ruler defeated Ariq Boke in the Toluid civil war. This man's invasions of Japan were twice halted by the kamikaze winds and Marco Polo visited him at his court. For ten points, name this founder of the Yuan Dynasty, a Mongol leader who was the grandson of Genghis Khan.

ANSWER: **Kublai** Khan

BONUS: Kublai Khan established the Yuan Dynasty's capital at Dadu, which is now this city. This city was known as Zhongdu as the capital of the Greater Jin Dynasty, and as Peking while capital of the Qing [ching] Dynasty.

ANSWER: **Beijing**

(5) This scientist co-authored a study comparing tumor cell and healthy cell death rates when exposed to an element that this chemist isolated in 1910, four years after the death of her husband. The element Polonium was named for her birth country of Poland. The first woman to win a Nobel Prize was, for ten points, what Polish-French physicist who discovered radium while studying radioactive decay and who was also married to a scientist named Pierre?

ANSWER: Marie **Curie** (also accept her birth name of Maria **Skłodowska**)

BONUS: Marie Curie isolated radium from a sample of radium chloride via a cathode of this element. This element, which is a liquid at room temperature, has largely been phased out of use in scientific thermometers.

ANSWER: **mercury** (or **Hg**)

(6) The ethnic group that founded this kingdom raided Europe before their defeat by Holy Roman Emperor Otto I at Lechfeld and are known as the Magyars. This kingdom came into personal unions with nearby Croatia, Austria, and Bohemia and is surrounded by the Carpathian Mountains. For ten points, name this kingdom that ruled from what is now Budapest.

ANSWER: Kingdom of **Hungary**

BONUS: Hungary was eventually split by the Habsburgs, the Ottomans, and this third independent state ruled by John Zapolya. Bram Stoker's Count Dracula came from this region, now found in Romania.

ANSWER: **Transylvania**

(7) During this dynasty, Sima Qian [see-ma chee-ahn] wrote the Records of the Grand Historian during the reign of Emperor Wu. The Trung Sisters attempted to liberate Vietnam from this dynasty, which was founded by Liu Bang. For ten points, name this dynasty that shares its name with China's largest ethnic group.

ANSWER: **Han** Dynasty

BONUS: The Han Dynasty was followed by a tumultuous period named for the fact that this many kingdoms ruled China. The warrior Cao Cao [tsow-tsow] was active during this period, which names a Romance written over a millennium later.

ANSWER: **Three** Kingdoms period (accept Romance of the **Three** Kingdoms)

(8) Truces called ekecheiria were concluded during these events, which were more prestigious than their Pythian and Nemean counterparts. Milo of Croton was successful in 6 of these events, in which women were not allowed to participate, as unclothed men took part in contests like running and discus throwing. For ten points, name these ancient Greek athletic competitions held every four years.

ANSWER: Ancient Greek **Olympics**

BONUS: Though they could not compete directly, women could win an ancient Olympic event, as the honor in this event went to the owner of the vehicle, not its rider.

ANSWER: **chariot** racing

### **Third Quarter**

The categories are ...

1. National Symbols of the USA
2. Castles
3. New World Piracy

American National Symbols

Name the...

(1) Man who declares "I want you" in James Flagg's US Army recruitment posters.

ANSWER: **Uncle Sam**

(2) Philadelphia woman whose credit for making the first American flag has been questioned by modern historians.

ANSWER: Betsy **Ross**

(3) National bird, found on the Presidential seal, whose selection as a symbol was opposed by Ben Franklin.

ANSWER: bald **eagle**

(4) Call sign used to refer to whichever plane the president flies in.

ANSWER: **Air Force One**

(5) American lawyer who wrote "The Star-Spangled Banner."

ANSWER: Francis Scott **Key**

(6) World War II icon of women factory workers, commonly associated with the "We Can Do It!" poster.

ANSWER: **Rosie the Riveter** (prompt on partial answer)

Castles

Name the...

(1) Protective ditch, usually filled with water, surrounding many castles.

ANSWER: **moats**

(2) System of government that lent itself to castle-building, as relatively independent lords ruled over their lands from a castle and served a king.

ANSWER: **feudalism** (accept word forms)

(3) Country where tourists can kiss the stone at Blarney Castle southwest of Dublin.

ANSWER: **Ireland**

(4) Chinese technological innovation that allowed for bombards and mortars, making castles largely obsolete by the 15th century.

ANSWER: **gunpowder**

(5) Castle built by William the Conqueror outside of London after his conquest of England. It is now a royal residence.

ANSWER: **Windsor** Castle

(6) Large southern German state where Ludwig II built Neuschwanstein [noysh-van-stein] Castle.

ANSWER: **Bavaria**

New World Piracy

Name the...

(1) Items displayed on the classic "Jolly Roger" pirate flag.

ANSWER: **bones** (accept **skull** and/or (cross)**bones**)

(2) Alcoholic beverage made from distilled sugarcane juice that pirates drank mixed with water as grog.

ANSWER: **rum**

(3) Southern US state whose islands, known as keys, sheltered many pirate ships near Miami.

ANSWER: **Florida**

(4) Sea dominated by 17th century pirates from Cuba to the Lesser Antilles to South America.

ANSWER: **Caribbean** Sea

(5) Island in that sea where pirates docked at Port Royal. It's now a country with capital Kingston.

ANSWER: **Jamaica**

(6) British queen whose "Revenge" named Blackbeard's flagship.

ANSWER: **Anne** (accept Queen **Anne's** Revenge)



## Fourth Quarter

(1) **The Smoot Hawley Act may have worsened the effects of this time period, in which vagrants were arrested for “riding the rails” and living in (+) Hoovervilles. The coming of World War II spurred (\*) economic activity which led to the end of this period.** For ten points, name this period of history that followed the 1929 Wall Street Crash and adversely affected economies around the world.

ANSWER: **Great Depression**

(2) **A prominent port on this body of water was once the most dominant city on the Malabar Coast. During the Ming Dynasty, Zheng He asserted Chinese dominance over (+) trade routes in and around this ocean. To reach Calicut, Vasco da Gama rounded the Cape of (\*) Good Hope and sailed along and across this body of water. The endpoint of the Brahmaputra and Ganges rivers is, for ten points, what ocean between Africa and Australia?**

ANSWER: **Indian** Ocean (accept **Arabian** Sea until “ocean”)

(3) **Newgate Prison burned down during the reign of this monarch, who also faced the Gordon Riots. George Grenville worked under this monarch, who barred expansion west of the (+) Appalachians. Lord North passed the Townshend Acts and the (\*) Intolerable Acts while serving, for ten points, what English king who rejected the Olive Branch Petition and lost control over the colonies in the American Revolution?**

ANSWER: **George III**

(4) **The Taft Commission was created to reform the governance of this country, which changed hands after a decisive naval victory by George Dewey. Emilio Aguinaldo fought for the independence of (+) this country and briefly served as its first president, before being captured by the Americans. (\*)** For ten points, name this Asian country that once colonized by Spain, with capital at Manila.

ANSWER: the **Philippines** (accept the First **Philippine** Republic)

(5) **Jamshid al-Kashi is the first recorded mathematician to find an extension of this theorem now known as the Law of Cosines. (+) Euclid’s proof of this theorem relied on cutting a square into two rectangles and constructing two (\*) triangles with area equal to the rectangles.** For ten points, name this geometric theorem often stated as a squared plus b squared equals c squared.

ANSWER: **Pythagorean** theorem

(6) **This man issued the Cartagena Manifesto and sanctioned indiscriminate killing by his forces in the Decree of War to the Death. After winning the Battle of (+) Carabobo, this leader presided over the founding of Gran Colombia. (\*)** For ten points, name this Venezuelan independence fighter who liberated large areas of South America and is the namesake of a South American country.

ANSWER: Simon (Jose Antonio de la Santisima Trinidad de) **Bolivar** (y Palacios)

(7) **The Red Orchestra and White Rose groups opposed this government, which attacked modernist art at the Degenerate Art Exhibition. Leni (+) Riefenstahl's film Triumph of the Will was produced with the help of Joseph (\*) Goebbels, this government's propaganda minister. For ten points, name this regime that created the Nuremberg Laws to persecute Jews before engineering the Holocaust.**

ANSWER: **Nazi** Germany (accept **Germany**; accept **National Socialist German Workers' Party**; accept the **Third Reich**)

(8) **This city was captured during the Russian Civil War by General Denikin before being renamed in April 1925. The "Motherland Calls" statue sits on the Mamayev Kurgan heights in this city, where (+) Frederick Paulus and the German Sixth Army surrendered after nearly (\*) 6 months of fighting. For ten points, name this Russian city where German forces were decisively defeated by the Soviets in 1943.**

ANSWER: **Stalingrad** (or **Volgograd**)

### **Extra Question**

Only read if you need a backup or tiebreaker!

(1) **In this city's Battle of Cable Street, Oswald Mosley's Fascists clashed with counter-protesters in the (+) East End. Every World War II Allied government-in-exile except Denmark relocated to this capital city, which was the target of the abandoned Operation (\*) Sea Lion. For ten points, name this capital city that was protected from Luftwaffe bombings by the Royal Air Force during "the Blitz."**

ANSWER: **London**

BONUS: Alexander the Great rode what horse until he died at the Battle of the Hydaspes, after which Alexander named a city for him?

ANSWER: **Bucephalus**