

# Bowl Round 6

## First Quarter

(1) In 2003, the Rose Revolution forced this country's President Eduard Shevardnadze to resign. This country was invaded in 2008 by Russia, who backed its breakaway republics of South Ossetia and Abkhazia, ruining Mikhail Saakashvili's aspirations to join NATO. For ten points, name this westernmost country of the Caucasus, whose capital is Tbilisi and which is not to be confused with a US state.

ANSWER: Georgia

(2) This composer celebrated Romanov imperialism with the polonaise that ends his Symphony no. 3, "Polish." This composer of the Marche Slave used "La Marseillaise" to represent Napoleon's invading army and also wrote the music to the ballet Swan Lake. For ten points, name this Russian composer who included cannons in his 1812 Overture.

ANSWER: Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky

(3) After partnering with Hugh Meredith, this man founded a short-lived publication that was the first German language paper in America. In an essay titled "The Way of Wealth", this man claimed that "There are no gains without pains," one of many maxims collected in an annual series that ran from 1732 to 1758 under the name Poor Richard's Almanac. For ten points, name this US Founding Father on the \$100 bill.

ANSWER: Benjamin Franklin

(4) This body of water is home to the Isla del Sol and the Isla de la Luna, each of which contain ruins of a 15th-century civilization that flourished around its shores. Amantani Island is located on this lake and is currently home to thousands of Quechua-speaking peoples. This lake was viewed as sacred by the Incans, and is described as the highest navigable lake in the world. For ten points, name this lake that straddles the Bolivia-Peru border and is the largest lake in South America.

ANSWER: Lake Titicaca

(5) The Meech Lake Accords tried to better integrate this province with its country. A 1995 referendum narrowly rejected independence for this province, where a 1970 crisis required the first peacetime use of the War Measures Act after the FLQ kidnapped Pierre Laporte in Montreal. For ten points, name this French-speaking Canadian province.

ANSWER: Quebec

(6) Many people fled this event on boats whose high passenger mortality rates inspired the nickname “coffin ships.” During this event, the phrase “taking the soup” was used to refer to families who accepted charity in exchange for converting to the Protestant faith. Robert Peel repealed the Corn Laws to provide relief for those impacted by, for ten points, what 1840s disaster caused by a phytophthora [FI-toe-THO-rah] blight of a certain crop?

ANSWER: Irish **Potato Famine** (accept the **Great Famine**; accept the **Great Hunger**; prompt on partial answers)

(7) At the end of his life, Marcus Aurelius told those around him “weep not for me; think rather” of those affected by one of these disasters. The port of Piraeus [pi-ray-us] is the estimated starting point of one of these disasters that began in 430 BC in Athens. Under Justinian, over 20 million people were killed in one of these that was caused by Yersinia pestis. Bubonic is a type of, for ten points, what type of widely-spreading disease?

ANSWER: **plagues** (accept Antonine **Plague**; accept **Plague** of Galen; accept **Plague** of Athens; accept **Plague** of Justinian; accept bubonic **plague**)

(8) This event may have been called out of anger over Urban VIII’s presentation as Simplicio in Dialogue Concerning the Two Chief World Systems. After this event, the central figure allegedly said “and yet it moves,” a refusal to accept this event’s result. This event began with the accusation of teaching a “false doctrine” “that the Sun is the center of the world.” The Roman Inquisition carried out, for ten points, what 17th century affair over an Italian astronomer’s heliocentrism?

ANSWER: the **trial** of **Galileo** Galilei (accept additional information; prompt on partial answers, such as “heliocentrism trial” or “Galileo’s house arrest”)

(9) This abolitionist was nicknamed by William Lloyd Garrison due to a similarity with a prophet in the Book of Exodus. This woman helped circumvent the Fugitive Slave Act by leading expeditions down the Chesapeake coast of Maryland. For ten points, name this former slave, known as “Moses,” who guided many escaped slaves to the North on the Underground Railroad.

ANSWER: Harriet **Tubman**

(10) Two answers required. The League of the Just asked these two people to collaborate on an 1848 pamphlet that opens by stating “a specter is haunting Europe” and studies the history of class struggles. One of these men financially supported the other to do the research for his work known as *Das Kapital*. For ten points, name these German philosophers, the co-authors of The Communist Manifesto.

ANSWER: Karl **Marx** and Friedrich **Engels** (accept in either order; prompt on partial answer)

## Second Quarter

(1) The first Nobel Peace Prize was awarded jointly to pacifist Frederic Passy and the founder of this organization, Henri Dunant, who was inspired after witnessing the carnage of the Battle of Solferino. For ten points, name this Geneva-based international organization that protects victims of war and whose member societies often provide medical services in disaster areas.

ANSWER: International (Committee of the) **Red Cross** (accept International (Federation of) **Red Cross** and Red Crescent Societies; do not accept the American Red Cross or other nation-specific examples)

BONUS: In addition to Dunant's Nobel Peace Prize and the three Nobel Prizes given to the International Committee of the Red Cross, this President of the American Red Cross won the prize in 1953. This American statesman names a foreign aid plan that rebuilt Western Europe after World War II.

ANSWER: George **Marshall** (accept **Marshall** Plan)

(2) This man secured power over his rivals, Cimon and Thucydides, through ostracism. This man described the greatness of his city in a celebrated funeral oration and hired Iktinos and Kallikrates to renovate the Acropolis. For ten points, name this leader of the Delian League and statesman of Athens during its Golden Age.

ANSWER: **Pericles**

BONUS: Which building on the Acropolis was later severely damaged in an explosion when it was being used as an artillery dump by the Ottoman Empire?

ANSWER: **Parthenon**

(3) One of these entities was killed by Tissarakkha in anger at the reverence given to it by Ashoka; a descendant of that entity can be found today at Bodh Gaya. In the 19th century, Karl Budde argued about the number of these entities in the Garden of Eden. One of these entities connected the nine worlds in Norse mythology and was known as Yggdrasil. The Buddha reached enlightenment under, for ten points, what kind of plant that, in the Garden of Eden, represents the knowledge of good and evil?

ANSWER: **trees** (prompt on plants before it is said)

BONUS: Siddhartha Gautama reached enlightenment sitting under this fig tree.

ANSWER: the **Bodhi** tree

(4) After this event, mayor Eugene Schmitz ordered troops under Adolphus Greely and Frederick Funston to “shoot to kill” any looters. This event prompted renovations of Telegraph Hill and Fisherman’s Wharf, and its destruction of record houses in Chinatown allowed many immigrants to claim American residency. Thousands of people died in, for ten points, what 1906 natural disaster in Northern California’s Bay Area?

ANSWER: 1906 **San Francisco earthquake** (and/or 1906 **San Francisco fire**; prompt on partial answers)

BONUS: Among the losses in the 1906 earthquake and fire was an original California flag from an 1846 revolt named for this animal. One of these animals appears on California’s state flag today.

ANSWER: **bears** (accept **Bear** Flag Revolt)

(5) In a 52 BC battle in this region, the attacking side built a wall around a besieged town, then built another wall around themselves. A work written about this region notes that it is “a whole divided into three parts” and describes the author’s victory over Vercingetorix at Alesia. For ten points, name this region that was conquered by Julius Caesar and largely corresponds with modern-day France.

ANSWER: **Gaul** (or **Gallia**) (prompt on France before mention)

BONUS: As mentioned, Caesar divided Gaul into three provinces: Celtica, Belgica, and this region in modern southwest France. A millennium later, this region became English after Henry II married Eleanor. You can give either its Latin or modern name.

ANSWER: **Aquitaine** or Gallia **Aquitania**)

(6) This country was led by Veselin Duranovic [dur-AH-no-VITCH] after the death of its longtime leader in 1980. A partisan resistance to the Nazi occupation of this country established a Communist government after the war, led by Josip Tito. The 1992 breakup of this country led to war crimes such as the Srebrenica [sreh-breh-neet-zah] Massacre and the Siege of Sarajevo. For ten points, name this federal Balkan country that included Serbia and Croatia.

ANSWER: Socialist Federal Republic of **Yugoslavia**

BONUS: Which northernmost former Yugoslav republic, with capital at Ljubljana, provided a major route for refugees to enter Austria during the recent European refugee crisis?

ANSWER: **Slovenia**

(7) The Convention of Kanagawa was signed during this century, ending a longstanding policy of isolation. The Tokugawa Shogunate was overthrown in this century as part of a restoration of imperial power in Japan. For ten points, name this century in which the Japanese navy purchased the CSS Stonewall four years after the end of the American Civil War.

ANSWER: **19th** century (accept **1800s**)

BONUS: The aforementioned 1868 restoration of imperial power was led by, and named for, this Japanese emperor.

ANSWER: Emperor **Meiji** (accept **Mutsuhito**; accept **Meiji** Restoration or similar terms)

(8) This city is the site of an uprising where many of the Friends of the ABC are killed, but Marius Pontmercy is carried to safety from the barricade through this city's sewers. In another novel set in this city, Claude Frolo is pushed off of a roof and falls to his death after laughing at an execution taking place in the Place de Greve [plass de grev]. For ten points, name this city, the setting of parts of Les Miserables and a cathedral where Quasimodo works as a bell ringer in *The Hunchback of Notre Dame*.

ANSWER: **Paris**

BONUS: This author of *The Hunchback of Notre Dame* depicted the 1832 June Rebellion in *Les Miserables*.

ANSWER: Victor (Marie) **Hugo**

### **Third Quarter**

The categories are ...

1. Royal Houses of Europe
2. The KGB
3. Gandhi Political Power

Royal Houses of Europe

Name the...

- (1) Tudor queen of England who ruled from 1558 to 1603.

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

- (2) Iberian country once ruled by the Houses of Braganza and Aviz, including Joao I.

ANSWER: **Portugal**

- (3) Austrian royal house whose hereditary rule was passed to Maria Theresa via the Pragmatic Sanction.

ANSWER: House of **Habsburg**

- (4) Last French royal house before the French Revolution.

ANSWER: House of **Bourbon**

- (5) Name of the current ruling house of England that shares its name with a British castle.

ANSWER: House of **Windsor**

- (6) Country that has been ruled by the House of Capet and the House of Valois (pr. val-WAH).

ANSWER: **France**

- (7) German house that ruled a namesake state and Britain after the reign of George I.

ANSWER: House of **Hanover**

- (8) House that ruled a unified Italy after its namesake state united the peninsula under the prime minister Cavour.

ANSWER: House of **Savoy**

The KGB

Name the...

- (1) Nation whose main intelligence agency was the KGB from 1954 to 1991.

ANSWER: **Soviet Union** (accept **Union of Soviet Socialist Republics** or **USSR** or **CCCP** or **SSSR**; prompt on Russia)

- (2) Current world leader who once served as a KGB agent.

ANSWER: Vladimir **Putin**

- (3) East German city where that world leader served in the KGB. It was famously firebombed in February 1945.

ANSWER: **Dresden**

- (4) American counterpart of the KGB whose leaders have included Allen Dulles.

ANSWER: **Central Intelligence Agency** (or **CIA**)

- (5) City where the KGB tortured dissidents at its headquarters in the Lubyanka building.

ANSWER: **Moscow**

- (6) Country where the KGB could not control Kabul or defeat the mujahideen during a 1980s war.

ANSWER: Islamic Republic of **Afghanistan**

- (7) European country where Imre Nagy's [im-reh nazh's] 1956 revolt was violently crushed by the KGB.

ANSWER: **Hungary**

- (8) KGB chairman from 1967 to 1982 who briefly succeeded Leonid Brezhnev as a world leader.

ANSWER: Yuri **Andropov**

## Gandhi Political Power

If an answer in this round is a person with the last name Gandhi, give their full first name. You will not be prompted for responding "Gandhi." Name the...

- (1) Nonviolent Indian independence leader known as Bapu, who was shot by Nathuram Godse.

ANSWER: **Mohandas** Gandhi (accept **Mahatma** Gandhi)

- (2) British monopoly he protested by marching to the sea at Dandi.

ANSWER: **salt** (march)

- (3) Decade in which he was shot, and in which India gained independence from Britain

ANSWER: 19**40**'s

- (4) Unrelated woman who was the first female Prime Minister of India.

ANSWER: **Indira** Gandhi

- (5) Type of now-banned test she oversaw in 1974, codenamed "Smiling Buddha."

ANSWER: **nuclear** weapons test (accept anything related to testing a **nuclear/atomic** bomb; prompt on partial answers, like weapons testing)

- (6) City in Punjab where she authorized a raid on the Golden Temple.

ANSWER: **Amritsar**

- (7) Religious background of the group attacked in that operation, as well as of her bodyguards, who assassinated her after that operation.

ANSWER: **Sikhism**

- (8) Her son, who succeeded her as Prime Minister and was assassinated himself in 1991.

ANSWER: **Rajiv** Gandhi



## Fourth Quarter

(1) **This man employed logs to hamper paratroop landings, a tactic that became known as his namesake Asparagus when this man oversaw defenses at the Atlantic (+) Wall. While this man recovered from injuries sustained in a strafing raid, he was offered cyanide pills after he was implicated in the Valkyrie assassination plot against (\*) Hitler.** This general fought an indecisive battle against Bernard Montgomery at El Alamein. For ten points, name this “Desert Fox” who commanded Germany’s Afrika Korps.

ANSWER: Erwin **Rommel**

(2) **During his Great Expedition, this privateer raided St. Augustine. With his cousin John Hawkins, this man organized (+) fireships and won against a fleet led by the Duke of Medina Sidonia. In 1587, this captain raided Cadiz, “singing the beard of the King of Spain,” seven years after a landmark voyage on the (\*) Golden Hind.** For ten points, name this man, the first Englishman to circumnavigate the globe, who was employed by Elizabeth I and fought the Spanish Armada.

ANSWER: Sir Francis **Drake**

(3) **Due to historical control of this country by both Arabs and Europeans, this country’s population speaks the only Semitic national language that is routinely written in the Latin alphabet. St. Paul was shipwrecked (+) in what is now this country, and during World War II, its location in the Mediterranean led to a two-year siege of this country, which at the time was a British (\*) colony.** For ten points, name this independent Mediterranean island country famous for its knights, which lies off the coast of Sicily.

ANSWER: **Malta**

(4) **Joseph Niepce [nee-EPS] was one of the first practitioners of this medium, using it to create a view from his house. The 291 studio focused on this medium under the management of (+) Alfred Stieglitz. This medium was advanced by Louis Daguerre, who names an early form of this medium that reduced the necessary (\*) exposure time.** For ten points, name this artistic process that Ansel Adams used to portray scenes from American national parks in the 20th century.

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

(5) **A speech introducing this religion to the U.S. at the 1893 Parliament of the World’s Religions began “sisters and brothers of America” and was given by (+) Swami Vivekananda. A liberation from the birth-rebirth cycle sought in this religion is known as moksha. Opposition to this religion’s (\*) Brahmanist caste system led to the development of Jainism and Buddhism.** For ten points, name this predominant religion of India.

ANSWER: **Hinduism**

(6) **Shortly before his death, this king defeated Ishme-Dagan I and forced Assyria to pay tribute to him. This king's most famous creation was a set of 282 (+) rules discovered in Susa in 1901. This ruler is depicted with Shamash at the top of an Akkadian-language monument that commands, "If a man destroy the (\*) eye of another man, they shall destroy his eye."** For ten points, name this Babylonian ruler who wrote an early law code.

ANSWER: **Hammurabi**

(7) **During his time as governor of Africa, this man was pelted by turnips and found himself in financial difficulty, causing him to turn to the mule trade. This man fell out of imperial favor after falling asleep during one of (+) Nero's lyre recitals. During the Great Jewish Revolt, this man threw captured prisoners into the Dead Sea to test its legendary buoyancy; that revolt was later crushed by his son (\*) Titus.** For ten points, name this founder of the Flavian dynasty, the last Emperor during the Year of the Four Emperors.

ANSWER: **Vespasian**

(8) **Two answers required. The U.S. agreed to end trade relations with one of these two countries if the other would grant safe passage to American merchant vessels by the terms of Macon's Bill Number Two. The (+) Non-Intercourse Act prevented American trade with these two countries, and commerce between the U.S. and these two countries virtually ended with the passage of the (\*) Embargo Act.** For ten points, name these two European powers that vied for American economic support during the Napoleonic Wars.

ANSWER: **England and France** (accept Great **Britain** or the **United Kingdom** in place of England; accept answers in either order; prompt on partial answers)

## Extra Question

Only read if you need a backup or tiebreaker!

(1) **The Carlsbad Decrees put an end to fraternities known as burschenschaft that pushed for this cause. A customs union called the (+) Zollverein was an important step during this process. The liberal ideas of this movement were at odds with the Concert of Europe, orchestrated by Klaus von (\*) Metternich.** The revolutions of 1848 called for, for ten points, what cause, advocated for by nationalists at the Frankfurt Parliament, that brought together Bavaria, Prussia, and other states into one country?

ANSWER: **German unification** (accept equivalents for unification, do not accept or prompt on reunification)

BONUS: The flag of Mozambique features images of a book, a hoe, and what automatic rifle invented by the Soviets in 1945?

ANSWER: **AK-47** (accept **Kalashnikov**)