

# Bowl Round 7 – Middle School

## First Quarter

(1) A statue of this man was replaced by one of Saint Peter, standing on top of a monument to this man decorated with reliefs culminating in the suicide of Decebalus. This man built a bridge over the Danube River in his most famous campaign. For ten points, name this second of the Five Good Emperors who commemorated his conquest of Dacia with a namesake column.

ANSWER: **Trajan** (or Caesar Nerva **Trajanus** Germanicus or Marcus Ulpius Nerva **Trajanus** Augustus; do not accept or prompt on any single name that isn't "Trajan")

(2) Shortly after reports of this scandal emerged, the Bybee Memo was leaked, which was followed shortly by the resignation of Jack Goldsmith. Antonio Taguba's report on this scandal concluded that Brigadier General Janis Karpinski allowed it to continue. One picture that emerged from this scandal depicts Charles Graner and Lynnie England giving a thumbs up behind a naked human pyramid. For ten points, name this scandal regarding US military personnel torturing detainees of an Iraqi prison.

ANSWER: **Abu Ghraib** prison torture scandal (prompt on less specific answers, such as the Iraq prison scandal)

(3) On this island, the ambush of the Four Four Bravo patrol prompted racial violence during Black July. Lourenco de Almeida established a Portuguese fort on this island to counter Jaffna influence. Thanks to the evangelizing of Mahinda, Ashoka's son, Theravada Buddhism is prominent on this island, contrary to the neighboring mainland. For ten points, name this home island of the Sinhalese and Tamil ethnic groups, a country whose largest city is Colombo.

ANSWER: **Sri Lanka** (accept **Ceylon**)

(4) This man formulated Operation Paukenschlag, part of a military plan also known as the "Second Happy Time." This man issued a command to disregard drowning sailors after a B-24 bomber attacked a ship carrying survivors of the Laconia. This head of state under the Flensburg government pioneered "wolfpack" tactics in the Battle of the Atlantic. For ten points, name this admiral who advocated for unlimited U-boat warfare, then surrendered to the Allies after he was named Adolf Hitler's successor as President of Germany.

ANSWER: Karl **Dönitz**

(5) Description acceptable. During this event, Captain Arthur Slatter helped kill a charging foe "just thirteen paces from where we stood." This event was undertaken with hundreds of guides, including the leader's son Kermit, and it provided the Smithsonian Institution with exhibits for its new Museum of Natural History. Eleven black rhinoceros, 17 lions, and thousands of birds were among the victims of, for ten points, what year-long expedition, begun in 1909 shortly after its leader declined to run for re-election, in which a former U.S. President shot and collected thousands of animals?

ANSWER: Theodore "Teddy" **Roosevelt's** 1909-10 African **safari** (accept any description of **Roosevelt** going on a **hunt** in Africa; prompt on partial answers)

(6) A leader of this event was slain while meeting with William Walworth at Smithfield. The Savoy Palace was burned down during this event, in which Simon Sudbury was killed after the cleric John Ball incited protesters to storm the Tower of London. This event was prompted by a poll tax of Richard II. Wat Tyler led, for ten points, what 1381 rebellion of the lower class in England?

ANSWER: **Peasant's** Revolt (or uprising, etc.; accept **Wat Tyler's** Rebellion, Revolt, etc. before his name is mentioned)

(7) A character in this play claims that a sunburn could not make his face any worse looking. In this play, it is said that Arthur's bosom is the destination of the dead Falstaff. At a charge at Harfleur, this play's title character declares "Once more unto the breach," and later uses the phrase "we few, we happy few, we band of brothers" to open the St. Crispin's Day Speech. For ten points, name this Shakespeare history play about the British king who won the Battle of Agincourt.

ANSWER: **Henry V** (do not prompt on Henry alone as we're asking for a specific title here)

(8) Louis-Antoine Beaunier received a royal commission to construct one of these structures to aid the mining industry in the Loire basin. The first of these structures in Paris started at the Gare du Nord. Saint-Etienne was an early center for these structures, which were financed by the Perriere brothers through the Credit Mobilier. In 1937, these systems were nationalized in France under the SNCF, which still runs them today. For ten points, name these structures, which link cities like Lyon and Paris.

ANSWER: French **railways** (or **railroads**)

## Second Quarter

(1) This kingdom faced a religious uprising that was led by Beatriz Kimpa Vita and named for Saint Anthony. The first European to meet with this kingdom was Diogo Cao [cow] in 1482, after which its king took the name Joao. After a failed 1914 revolt, this kingdom's monarchy was abolished and its land assimilated into the colony of Angola. For ten points, name this kingdom that converted to Christianity after meeting the Portuguese and which names a pair of countries in Central Africa.

ANSWER: Kingdom of **Kongo**

BONUS: The Kingdom of Kongo was discovered by Portuguese sailors who used these small ships on missions of exploration. They had lateen sails and were much smaller than galleons.

ANSWER: **caravels**

(2) Near this city, Robert Abercromby led a counterattack and spiked a series of cannons, though that charge that was quickly defended. A siege of this city ended when Charles O'Hara presented his commander's sword to Benjamin Lincoln, after Lincoln's superior refused to accept the weapon. A popular account claims that an army leaving this city played the song "The World Turned Upside Down." For ten points, name this Virginia city where Charles Cornwallis's surrender marked the end of the Revolutionary War.

ANSWER: (Siege/Battle of) **Yorktown**

BONUS: This leader of the French Expeditionary Force marched with George Washington from Newport to Yorktown prior to the siege. At the surrender, this man was first offered the sword by O'Hara.

ANSWER: Jean-Baptiste Donatien de **Vimeur**, comte de **Rochambeau** (accept either underlined portion)

(3) A city in this present-day country along the Irtysh River was the capital of the self-proclaimed Alash Autonomy. The Semipalatinsk nuclear test site is in this country, as is a location leased until 2050 by its northern neighbor where Sputnik I was launched. This home of the Baikonur Cosmodrome moved its capital from Almaty in 1997. Astana is now the capital of, for ten points, what former Soviet republic, the largest landlocked country in the world?

ANSWER: Republic of **Kazakhstan**

BONUS: Beijing and the Kazakh city of Almaty were the two finalists to hold which event in 2022?

ANSWER: **Winter Olympics** (prompt on Olympics)

(4) This singer collaborated with Stevie Wonder on “Ebony and Ivory” and with Michael Jackson on 1983’s “Say Say Say.” In 1984, this man convinced Michael Jackson of the benefit of owning copyrights to songs; Jackson promptly outbid this man for his own catalog of songs. In January 2017, this man sued Sony Music Publishing in another attempt to gain ownership of “The Long and Winding Road” and “Yesterday,” songs on which he shares a writing credit with John Lennon. For ten points, name this bass guitarist for the Beatles.

ANSWER: (James) Paul **McCartney**

BONUS: To avoid losing millions of pounds to tax, McCartney and the other Beatles founded this corporation, which published new Beatles material starting in 1968. Allen Klein’s brief leadership of this company is often cited as a contributing factor for the band’s breakup.

ANSWER: **Apple** Corps, Inc. (accept **Apple** Publishing and/or **Apple** Records; do not accept Apple Music, as that’s the iTunes people instead)

(5) Two answers required. A source of tension between these two countries was one’s use of the phrase “legitimate grievance” to describe the Chushi Gangdruk uprising in the other. These two countries, one of which no longer exists, fought a border war over the Ussuri River. One of these two countries provided half of the investment for the other’s first Five Year Plan. Richard Nixon visited one of these two countries in 1972 in part because of its rivalry with the other. For ten points, name these countries which “split” in the early 1960s, despite being the two largest Communist countries in the world.

ANSWER: People’s Republic of **China** and the **Soviet Union** (accept **Union of Soviet Socialist Republics** or **USSR** or **CCCP** or **SSSR** for “Soviet Union;” accept **Zhonghua Renmin Gongheguo** or **Zhongguo** for “China;” accept descriptions of the **Sino-Soviet Split**) **Prompt on Russia until “exists”, then do not prompt.**

BONUS: One cause of the Sino-Soviet split was Nikita Khrushchev’s Secret Speech “on [this concept] and its Consequences.” The speech blasted the propaganda and hero worship surrounding Joseph Stalin.

ANSWER: **Cult of Personality** (or **Personality Cult**)

(6) Poland was forced to exit this war following the Treaty of Altranstadt, which also provided for the execution of the nobleman Johann Patkul. Shortly after a naval engagement at Grengam, this conflict was ended through The Treaty of Nystad. During this conflict, the Cossack leader Ivan Mazepa joined forces with Charles XII, only to be defeated by the forces of Peter the Great. For ten points, name this 18th century conflict in which Russia defeated the Swedish empire.

ANSWER: **Great Northern War**

BONUS: Ivan Mazepa and Charles XII alliance at this 1709 battle failed to overcome Peter the Great's forces, and Sweden failed to recover. After this battle, Carl Gustav Rehnskiold was captured and Charles XII fled to the Ottoman Empire.

ANSWER: Battle of **Poltava**

(7) In the sixth edition of this work, its author added a new chapter to respond to the criticisms of George Jackson Mivart. Its author was motivated to publish following Alfred Russell Wallace's paper containing similar ideas. This work doesn't analyze the human race, which was later tackled by its author's *The Descent of Man*. For ten points, name this book that introduced evolution by natural selection, the magnum opus of Charles Darwin.

ANSWER: On the **Origin of Species**

BONUS: Advocates for Darwin's work included this man, his "Bulldog," who debated Samuel Wilberforce at Oxford in 1860. This man's grandsons included Julian, an accomplished biologist in his own right.

ANSWER: Thomas Henry **Huxley**

(8) At the funeral of one leader of this country in 1996, a wife and a mistress famously stood side by side. This country's political regime was reorganized in 1958 to strengthen the powers of the executive. During periods of cohabitation, a liberal leader of this country worked with Edouard Balladur and Jacques Chirac, a pair of Gaullist prime ministers. For ten points, name this country governed by Francois Mitterrand and Emmanuel Macron.

ANSWER: **France** (accept the **Fifth Republic**)

BONUS: Which French president who preceded Francois Hollande courted controversy by vacationing in the USA and divorcing his wife Cecilia.

ANSWER: Nicolas **Sarkozy**

## **Third Quarter**

The categories are ...

1. The Hanseatic League
2. The European Theater of World War II
3. 20th Century African Leaders

**The Hanseatic League**

Name the...

(1) Sea east of Sweden on which the League conducted most of its trade.

ANSWER: **Baltic** Sea

(2) Capital city with a League trading post at the Steelyard until Elizabeth I ended its license.

ANSWER: **London**

(3) Kingdom that controlled Jutland and that fought the Hansa for trading rights under Valdemar IV.

ANSWER: **Denmark**

(4) 15<sup>th</sup> century conflict in England in which the League supported the Yorkist side

ANSWER: **Wars** of the **Roses**

(5) City that describes itself today as Free and Hanseatic, and is the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest in Germany by population

ANSWER: **Hamburg**

(6) City with the headquarters of the League in Schleswig-Holstein. It was Kiel.

ANSWER: **Lübeck**

(7) Member of the League which was defended by the Livonian Order and is now a national capital with a namesake Gulf

ANSWER: **Riga**

(8) Name given to Hansa trading posts. Large ones include the Steelyard and the Peterhof.

ANSWER: **kontor**

**The European Theater of World War II**

Name the...

(1) Country invaded on September 1, 1939, marking the beginning of the war.

ANSWER: **Poland**

(2) Country that faced the Blitz and employed the Royal Air Force.

ANSWER: **United Kingdom** (accept Great **Britain** or **England**)

(3) French line of fortifications that did not account for a blitzkrieg through the Ardennes.

ANSWER: **Maginot** line

(4) Small country where General Patton is now buried that was the site of much of the Battle of the Bulge.

ANSWER: **Luxembourg**

(5) 1940 evacuation of Allied troops by everything from naval vessels to fishing boats.

ANSWER: **Dunkirk** evacuation (accept Operation **Dynamo**)

(6) Failed operation to “end the war by Christmas” that wanted to capture Nijmegen [ny-may-hen] Bridge.

ANSWER: Operation **Market Garden** (accept either or both parts)

(7) Name of the Canadian Beach during Operation Overlord.

ANSWER: **Juno**

(8) General who gave the reply “Nuts” to a German request to surrender at Bastogne.

ANSWER: Anthony **McAuliffe**

**20th Century African Leaders**

Name the...

(1) The region, north of England, that Idi Amin pretended to be the last king of.

ANSWER: Scotland

(2) Country whose independence was won by Jomo Kenyatta, who then led from Nairobi.

ANSWER: Kenya

(3) Longtime dictator of Libya who was killed in 2011.

ANSWER: Muammar al-**Gaddafi** (or al-**Qaddafi**)

(4) Country founded by freed American slaves and once led by war criminal Charles Taylor.

ANSWER: Liberia

(5) Country led by Emperor Haile Selassie, who defended it against Italy.

ANSWER: Ethiopia

(6) Country, known as the colonial Gold Coast, whose independence was won by Kwame Nkrumah.

ANSWER: Ghana

(7) Dictator of Congo who renamed his country Zaire and ruled until 1997, when he was overthrown by Laurent Kabila.

ANSWER: Mobutu Sese Seko (Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga) (or Joseph Desire **Mobutu**)

(8) Long time ruler of Gabon who shares his last name with a type of drum.

ANSWER: Omar Bongo

**Fourth Quarter**

(1) **Some modified Corinthian capitals at this city are shaped like elephants and winged cats. A theater in this city includes statues of Heracles and Aphrodite. A building located above (+) al-Siq at this site has a facade that includes a broken pediment as well as depictions of Isis-Tyche, as well as Castor and Pollux; that building, a tomb for King Aretas IV in this city, is more commonly known as the Treasury, or the Khazneh.** (\*) For ten points, name this Nabataean capital, a city carved out of rock in modern Jordan.

ANSWER: Petra

(2) **In this battle, one side's failure to seize the Causeway Heights led to a prompt counterattack from James Scarlett in the South Valley. Colin Campbell's 93rd Highlander regiment was dubbed the (+) "Thin Red Line" for their resoluteness in this battle. Lord Raglan ordered the Earl of Cardigan's cavalry to attack the wrong set of Russian batteries in this battle; that disaster was recounted in a (\*) poem by Alfred, Lord Tennyson.** For ten points, name this battle, part of the Siege of Sevastopol during the Crimean War, which featured the Charge of the Light Brigade.

ANSWER: Battle of Balaclava (prompt on Sevastopol before mentioned)

(3) **A crime is committed on this holiday in the Hercule Poirot story "Murder in the Mews." The namesake of this holiday is idolized as an ancestor of the central family of the novel Martin Chuzzlewit. Evey [ee-vee] (+) Hammond is saved from assault on this holiday in a graphic novel by Alan Moore; a year later, she sets a subway train full of explosives to blow up a government building. The title character of (\*) V for Vendetta wears a mask representing the namesake of, for ten points, what British holiday, the subject of the rhyme "Remember, remember, the fifth of November?"**

ANSWER: Guy Fawkes Day and/or Night (accept the Fifth of November until read; prompt on descriptions of Gunpowder (Plot) Day, Bonfire Day, and/or Firework Day)

(4) **This campaign was reinforced by Eurymedon and Demosthenes, though their men failed to breach the Epipolae walls. A lunar eclipse convinced one side to linger in a harbor during this event, leaving them exposed to attack from (+) Gylippus. The destruction of the Hermai statues shortly before this campaign led to the recall of one of its leaders, Alcibiades [al-sih-by-ah-deez].** (\*) For ten points, name this disastrous campaign of the Peloponnesian War in which Athens tried to invade a large Mediterranean island.

ANSWER: Sicilian (or Sicily) Campaign or Expedition

(5) **The subject of one of this artist's paintings wears a medallion given to him by Alexander the Great while resting his hand on a bust of an ancient poet. This artist's numerous self-portraits include one etching with his wife, (+) Saskia. He included a young girl in a yellow dress with a chicken hanging from her belt in his portrait of arquebusiers under the command of (\*)** Frans Banning Cocq. For ten points, name this Dutch artist of "The Anatomy Lesson" of Dr. Nicolaes Tulp and "The Night Watch".

ANSWER: Rembrandt van Rijn

(6) **This man gave a press conference that opened with John Quinn quoting Ben Franklin's "A republic, sir, if you can keep it" anecdote. Later in the press conference, this man discussed a tax deduction for giving his (+) Vice Presidential papers to the government and misspoke, suggesting that John Ehrlichman was guilty until proven innocent. The press conference climaxed with this man explaining "I have earned everything I have got" after noting that "people have got to know whether or not their (\*) President is a crook."** For ten points, name this President who was grilled by newspaper editors in 1973 over the Watergate scandal.

ANSWER: Richard Nixon

(7) **This man claimed that using body doubles as a security measure was "movie magic, not reality" in a conversation with George Piro. Piro's interrogation of this man, described as "High Value Detainee #1," found he held (+) no links with al-Qaeda or interest in creating an Islamic state. Nine months after a "shock and awe" campaign began, this man was discovered in a (\*) "spider hole" on a farm near Tikrit in December 2003. For ten points, name this Ba'ath Party leader who was hanged in December 2006 for crimes against humanity carried out as President of Iraq.**

ANSWER: Saddam Hussein (prompt on Saddam alone)

(8) **Voters from this country repeatedly rejected the Annan Plans of reunification. Nikos Sampson was placed in power in this country by the EOKA attempting to fulfill the idea of (+) enosis. Operation Attila was an attack on this country following the overthrow of Archbishop Makarios, and fighting in this country led to the creation of the Green Line and a UN buffer zone.** (\*) For ten points, name this Mediterranean island country divided into zones dominated by Greek and Turkish partisans.

ANSWER: Cyprus

## Extra Question

Only read if you need a backup or tiebreaker!

- (1) **One instance of this action was caused when someone threw a brick at a crowd led by Jan Zelivsky; Wenceslaus IV died of shock after hearing about that event. In another instance of this action, Vilem Slavata and Jaroslav Martinitz were (+) saved, according to enemy Protestants, by a pile of horse manure; that instance of this action occurred after the violation of the Letter of Majesty, which helped start the (\*) Thirty Years War. For ten points, name this violent action that took place in 1419 and 1618 in Prague.**

ANSWER: (First and/or Second) **defenestrations** of Prague (accept descriptive answers relating to “being thrown (or pushed, shoved, etc.) out of a **window**”)

BONUS: According to legend, what folk song assisted travelers on the Underground Railroad reach safety by providing advice on celestial navigation using the Big Dipper?

ANSWER: **Follow the Drinking Gourd**