

## Round 3

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### First Quarter

(1) In late 2012, this man's skeleton was identified beneath the former site of Greyfriars Church. A landing at Milford Haven in 1485 was a precursor to this man becoming the last English king to die in battle. For ten points, name this man who lost the Battle of Bosworth Field to the future Tudor king, Henry VII, and who became the subject of a Shakespearean history play.

ANSWER: **Richard III** (prompt on "Richard")

(2) Of the main Olympian gods, this god was the only one whose name remained the same in both Greece and Rome. This deity won a music contest against Pan and turned King Midas's ears into those of a donkey. The patron deity of Delphi, this figure was often conflated with Helios, god of the sun. For ten points, name this Greek god of prophecy, archery, and music, the twin brother of Artemis.

ANSWER: **Apollo** (or **Apollon**)

(3) Azerbaijani scientist Kerim Kerimov assisted in the design of this object, and U-2 spy plane photos revealed the construction of it to the Eisenhower administration. This satellite's namesake "shock" destroyed the American perception of the missile gap with an adversary during the Cold War. Launched from the Baikonur Cosmodrome, for ten points, what was this first artificial satellite, a device deployed by the Soviet Union in 1957?

ANSWER: **Sputnik-1** (or **Elementary Satellite-1**)

(4) In this work, the title character arrives at Mount Mashu in his search for the Utnapishtim after the death of his companion. In this text, the goddess Ishtar sends the Bull of Heaven to punish its title character for rejecting her advances. Earlier, Humbaba is killed by the title character of this work with the help of his friend, Enkidu. For ten points, name this text about a king of Uruk, an ancient Sumerian epic.

ANSWER: Epic of **Gilgamesh**

(5) In this city, Shig Murao [[myuh-RAO]] was arrested for selling an "obscene" book written by a local author, but Judge Clayton Horn ruled that *Howl* was protected by the First Amendment. Lawrence Ferlinghetti co-founded this city's City Lights bookstore near the Embarcadero. A large Finnish community used to live in this city's Castro district, and this city attracted many Hippies to the Summer of Love in its Haight [[HATE]]-Ashbury district. For ten points, name this city in northern California.

ANSWER: **San Francisco**

(6) A poem by this man popularized the legend of the Ukrainian Ivan Mazepa, who deserted the Russian Army for Sweden. Later on, this writer developed sepsis during the siege of Lepanto. This poet's *Hebrew Melodies*, which he claimed dated back to the building of the Temple of Jerusalem, contains the work "She Walks in Beauty." For ten points, name this father of Ada Lovelace and author of *Don Juan* [[[OO-ahn]]] who died from fever while fighting in the Greek War of Independence.

ANSWER: Lord **Byron** (or George Gordon **Byron**, 6th Baron Byron)

(7) This man who later led the Army of the Vosges [[VOHZH]], turned down a major general's commission in the Union Army in the US Civil War. Earlier in his career, this man joined the Ragamuffins in their attempt to secede from Brazil. Victor Emmanuel II authorized this man to undertake the Expedition of the Thousand in order to take the Kingdom of Two Sicilies. For ten points, name this "Hero of Two Worlds," the main Italian general during the Risorgimento.

ANSWER: Giuseppe **Garibaldi**

(8) In 2015, twenty tourists were killed in a terrorist attack on this country's Bardo National Museum. Zine [[ZEE-neh]] El Abidine [[ah-bih-DEE-neh]] Ben Ali was ousted as leader of this country following protests that began after a street vendor set himself on fire in 2011. The Arab Spring began in, for ten points, what North African country across the Mediterranean from Sicily?

ANSWER: Republic of **Tunisia** (accept al-Jumhūriyah at-**Tūnisīyah**)

(9) This leader and his future co-ruler fled to the Trinity Lavra of St. Sergius monastery after the Streltsy sided with their sister, Sophia. This man worked incognito as a shipbuilder, despite his conspicuous height, in Holland during the "Grand Embassy" to Europe. This Tsar, who instituted a beard tax, moved the imperial capital from Moscow to St. Petersburg. For ten points, name this "Great" Tsar of Russia, the victor of the Great Northern War.

ANSWER: **Peter the Great** (accept **Peter I** or **Pyotr Alekseevich**)

(10) In this province, a centurion rebellion coincided with the invasion of the Attacotti in the so-called "Great Conspiracy." The burning of Eboracum occurred in this province during the revolt of the Iceni [[eye-SEE-nee]] tribe, led by Queen Boudicca [[BOO-dih-kah]]. Hadrian's Wall was built in this province in an effort to defend the frontier from Pict raids. For ten points, name this island province of Rome across the English Channel from Gaul.

ANSWER: Roman **Britain** (or **Britannia**)

### Second Quarter

(1) A variant of this holiday is celebrated in Latin America as Día de la Raza. The first parade for this holiday was established by Nicola Larco in San Francisco, and in 2017, the city of Akron drew the ire of its Italian-American community by attempting to replace this holiday with Indigenous Peoples' Day. Usually held in October, this day is widely celebrated on the island of Hispaniola. For ten points, name this holiday which commemorates a man who was long thought to have discovered the New World in 1492.

ANSWER: **Columbus Day** (accept **Day of the Race**; accept **Dia de la Raza**)

BONUS: La Navidad, the settlement established by Columbus's men on Hispaniola, was built from the remains of the *Santa Maria*. It was located in this modern-day country, the only nation in history to be established by a successful slave revolt.

ANSWER: Republic of **Haiti** (accept République d'**Haïti**; accept Repiblik d **Ayiti**)

(2) These events were intentionally ignored by General Anton Denikin during the White Terror, as he believed the victims to be communists. An early example of these events occurred when residents of Strasbourg believed that certain residents engaged in "host desecration" and "blood libel." In the nineteenth century, the Pale of Settlement became a hotbed for these violent reprisals, which were motivated by anti-Semitism. For ten points, name these massacres of Jewish populations in Eastern Europe.

ANSWER: **Pogroms** (prompt on descriptive answers such as "attacks on Jews")

BONUS: This major Black Sea port city in Ukraine experienced a century of pogroms due to a revival of medieval anti-Semitism. This city was the site of the uprising of the crew of the battleship *Potemkin*.

ANSWER: **Odessa**

(3) This action was taken on one individual in 1521 through the bull *Exsurge Domine*. Acts that can cause one to be subject to this action include trying to celebrate the Mass without being a priest. Other institutions such as the Jehovah's Witnesses use the term "disfellowship" as an equivalent of this practice. For ten points, name this practice most prominently used by the Catholic Church to deprive a member from receiving its sacraments.

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

BONUS: Which sect of Christianity, centered in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, practices a sort of excommunication called shunning for adults who leave the sect and adopt ways of modern living?

ANSWER: **Amish** (prompt on Mennonites)

(4) The last ruler with this title, Mahmud IV, met his downfall at the hands of the kingdom of Djenné [[jeh-NEH]], which was supported by Moroccan fusiliers. The first man to hold this royal title led a confederation of Mandinka people in their attempt to subjugate the Sosso king Sumanguru, leading to a victory at Kirina. A man with this title devalued the worth of gold in Egypt due to his generosity while on *hajj*. For ten points, gave this term for a Malian ruler, held by men such as Musa I.

ANSWER: **Mansa** (accept **Mansa** Musa; prompt on “Ruler,” “Emperor,” “Sultan,” or “King” of “Mali”)

BONUS: This mansa, who founded the Keita Dynasty, names a Mandinka epic passed down via oral tradition by Malian *griots*.

ANSWER: **Sundiata** [[soon-JAH-tah]] Keita (accept **Keita**; accept **Konaté** in place of **Keita**)

(5) The Community Rule is one of these texts, the finding of which led to a reassessment of accusations that a work presented by Moses Shapira was a forgery. A group of Bedouins discovered these works in a series of twelve caves in Qumran [[KOOM-ron]]. Debates exist as to whether the Zadokites or the Essenes are responsible for these texts, most of which are housed in the Shrine of the Book in Jerusalem. For ten points, name these Jewish manuscripts found in the West Bank along a namesake body of water.

ANSWER: **Dead Sea Scrolls** (accept **Qumran Cave** Scrolls before mentioned)

BONUS: One of the first of the Dead Sea Scrolls to be identified contains the oldest complete copy of this Biblical book. Today this book is considered the first of the Major Prophets in the Old Testament and is the source of much of the text of Handel's *Messiah*.

ANSWER: Book of **Isaiah** (or Sefer **Yeshayahu**)

(6) An employee of this company named John Rabe helped rescue victims during the Nanking Massacre. This company's founder created a dynamo that did not require permanent magnets, independently of Charles Wheatstone, and invented a form of telegraphy that relied on needles rather than Morse Code. An alternator built by this company powered the first instance of street lighting, which occurred in the United Kingdom. One of this company's factories in Bobreck was among those worked by prisoners at Auschwitz. Based in Bavaria, for ten points, what is this German industrial conglomerate?

ANSWER: **Siemens** AG (accept **Siemens** and Halske AG; accept **Siemens**-Halske; accept **Siemens**-Schuckert)

BONUS: Werner von Siemens, the founder of Siemens AG, is the namesake of the SI unit of this measure of the ease with which electrical current passes.

ANSWER: Electrical **Conductance** (accept **Conductivity**)

(7) This city contains tree-like structures that house plant beds in Supertree Grove, part of the Gardens by the Bay enhancement program announced by Prime Minister Lee Hsien [[she-EN]] Loong in 2005. Stamford Raffles established a trading post at what became this city on the eastern end of the Strait of Malacca. Off the southern tip of the Malay Peninsula, for ten points, what is this city-state in Southeast Asia which has been self-governed since 1959?

ANSWER: Republic of **Singapore** (or Republik **Singapura**)

BONUS: Due to their rapid growth from the 1960s to the 1990s, Singapore, Taiwan, South Korea, and Hong Kong became known as the "Four Asian [these animals]," serving as role models to developing countries who became known as "[This animal] Cub Economies."

ANSWER: **Tigers**

(8) A merchant named Skipper Clement incited peasants in Vendsyssel [[vend-SEE-sehl]] in this kingdom during the Count's Feud. Margaret I of this kingdom married Haakon VI, forming the Kalmar Union with its neighbor. That union gave this kingdom control of the Faroe Islands and Iceland, alongside its colonies in St. Thomas, St. John, and Greenland. For ten points, name this Scandinavian kingdom which has been ruled by many kings named Christian.

ANSWER: Kingdom of **Denmark** (or Kongeriget **Danmark**)

BONUS: In addition to Iceland, the Kalmar Union gave Denmark control of which North Atlantic archipelago, whose football team is usually one of the weakest among FIFA member states?

ANSWER: **Faroe** Islands

### Third Quarter

The categories are:

1. Canada in World War Two
2. Life in Ancient Greece
3. The Apostles

*Canada in World War Two*

Regarding the nation of Canada during World War Two, name the...

(1) Beach in Normandy named after a Roman goddess where the Canadians attacked on D-Day

ANSWER: **Juno**

(2) Province where Roosevelt and Churchill met at a conference held in the Chateau Frontenac.

ANSWER: **Quebec**

(3) Island chain off the coast of Alaska where Canadians served alongside US forces

ANSWER: **Aleutians**

(4) Low country in Europe whose royal family spent the war in Ottawa, and where Canadian forces fought during Operation Market Garden

ANSWER: Kingdom of the **Netherlands** (accept **Holland**)

(5) Gulf off the coast of New Brunswick that shares its name with a river, and where many U-Boat attacks took place

ANSWER: Gulf of **Saint Lawrence**

(6) Largest island of British Columbia whose Estevan Point Lighthouse was shelled by a Japanese submarine.

ANSWER: **Vancouver** Island

(7) The Canadian prime minister throughout the war.

ANSWER: William Lyons MacKenzie **King**

(8) Failed 1942 raid which dropped 5,000 untrained troops in Northern France.

ANSWER: **Dieppe** Raid

*Life in Ancient Greece*

Concerning the life of people in Ancient Greece, name the...

- (1) Fruit whose oil was used to fuel lamps.

ANSWER: **Olives**

- (2) Facility for training and socializing for male athletes.

ANSWER: **Gymnasium** (accept **Gymnasia**; prompt on "gym")

- (3) Sport practiced at a *palaestra*, for which it was also named.

ANSWER: **Wrestling** (do not accept or prompt on "boxing")

- (4) Central public space whose name means "assembly."

ANSWER: **Agora**

- (5) Games begun in 776 BC that took place every four years

ANSWER: **Olympics** (or Olympiad or Olympia)

- (6) Structure whose name means "singing place," commonly used today for movie theatres.

ANSWER: **Odeon**

- (7) God of medicine commonly prayed to for healing.

ANSWER: **Asclepius** (accept **Hepius**)

- (8) Type of stadium used for horse and chariot racing, a famous one was used during Byzantine times in Constantinople

ANSWER: **Hippodrome**

**Apostles**

Concerning the Apostles of Jesus Christ, name the...

- (1) Man whose name was originally Simon who denied Jesus three times.

ANSWER: Simon **Peter** (accept **Cephas**; prompt on **Simeon**)

- (2) Apostle from Tarsus, named Saul prior to his conversion.

ANSWER: **Paul**

- (3) "Doubting" man believed to have ministered in India.

ANSWER: Doubting **Thomas** (accept **Didymus**)

- (4) Traditional author of both the Book of Revelation and the only non-Synoptic Gospel.

ANSWER: **John** of Patmos (accept **John** the Revelator; accept **John** the Divine; accept **John** the Theologian)

- (5) Name shared by two apostles, one a son of Alphaeus, the other of Zebedee.

ANSWER: **James** (accept **Ya'akov**; accept **Iakobos**)

- (6) Patron saint of Scotland whose symbol is an X-shaped cross.

ANSWER: **Andrew**, the First-Called (accept **Andreas**)

- (7) Person whom Matthias replaced among the followers of Jesus.

ANSWER: **Judas** Iscariot

- (8) Fifth book of the New Testament that describes their deeds.

ANSWER: **Acts** of the Apostles



### Fourth Quarter

(1) Agents of this man killed his half-brother with a nerve agent in Kuala Lumpur Airport while he was traveling abroad. This man's regime tortured American student Otto Warmbier after he was accused of stealing a propaganda poster. (+) With Moon Jae-In, this leader signed the Panmunjom Declaration with the intention of formally ending the (\*) Korean War. Assuming his highest office in 2011, for ten points, who is this Supreme Leader of North Korea?

ANSWER: Kim Jong-Un

(2) In Muslim mythology, this man was a Palestinian disciple of Christ who was killed three times by the king of Mosul, only to resurrect himself each time. According to tradition, this saint served as a member of (+) Diocletian's Praetorian Guard until he was sentenced to death after not renouncing his Christian faith. Crusader states like the Genoese Republic used this saint's (\*) namesake cross as their ensign. For ten points, name this Catholic saint who legendarily slayed a dragon in Libya.

ANSWER: Saint George of Lydda

(3) During his later career, this man mathematically predicted oscillating chemical reactions. This thinker names a modern British law that retroactively renders convictions of men for homosexuality null. (+) In "Computing Machinery and Intelligence," this man illustrated how to distinguish AI from humans in an "Imitation Game" later called his namesake (\*) "Test." For ten points, name this British Intelligence officer and pioneering computer scientist who helped crack the Enigma code.

ANSWER: Alan Turing

(4) During this government, a merger between the Parti Communiste and the Radical Socialists was overseen by Jewish prime minister Leon Blum. With Great Britain, this government agreed to pursue the policy of appeasement and award Germany the (+) Sudetenland under Édouard Daladier [[dah-lah-DYEH]]. This government was first established during the chaos of the (\*) Franco-Prussian War and the fall of Emperor Napoleon III's regime. For ten points, name this government which collapsed after Nazi Germany's 1940 invasion of France and was succeeded by the Vichy government.

ANSWER: French Third Republic (prompt on "France" before mentioned; accept La Troisième République)

(5) The *Wiñay Wayna* [[WIN-YAY-WAY-NAH]] terrace estate sits on the path to this city, which is surrounded by the Urubamba River. The Intihuatana [[in-tee-hwah-TAH-nuh]] stone measures the winter solstice (+) on this site. Tupac Inca Yupanqui's [[yoo-PAHN-kees]] engineers finished this project, and Hiram Bingham's (\*) Peruvian Expedition rediscovered it in 1911. For ten points, name this Peruvian archaeological site, a massive Incan citadel.

ANSWER: Machu Picchu

(6) Medieval legends about this man were largely derived from the manuscripts of Pseudo-Callisthenes and make up the basis of this man's namesake romances. This man compared his relationship with Hephaeston (+) to that of Achilles and Patroclus. Julius Caesar once wept in shame at a (\*) statue of this man, when Caesar compared his conquests to those of this man, who died at age 32. For ten points, name this son of Philip II, a conquering king of Macedonia.

ANSWER: Alexander the Great (or Alexander III of Macedon)

(7) The Hotel of York was the site of negotiations for this treaty, of which the resolution of debts and the opening of the Mississippi River were key negotiating points. Concessions in present-day (+) states including Ohio helped double the size of one party's territory in this treaty with the cession of the Northwest Territory. The Comte de Rochambeau [[roh-shahm-BOH]] helped bring about this treaty by assisting one side in defeating the forces of (\*) Charles Cornwallis at Yorktown. For ten points, name this treaty which ended the American Revolution.

ANSWER: Treaty of Paris

(8) After Secretary Cavendish was assassinated, this man ordered arbitrary detainment via the Irish Coercion Act. This man attacked the Bulgarian Horrors of the Ottomans in the (+) Midlothian Campaign, bombarded Alexandria, and, in his second ministry, fought the Mahdi in Sudan. Extending voting to laborers in the 1884 Reform Act, (\*) for ten points, who was this "Murderer of Gordon," a Liberal British prime minister and rival of Benjamin Disraeli?

ANSWER: William Ewart Gladstone

**Extra Question**

(1) **The Grimm-Hoffman affair nearly led to this nation entering World War One on the side of the Central Powers. During that conflict, this nation was the refuge for the exiled Bolshevik, (+) Vladimir Lenin. On coinage, this nation uses the neutral, Latin-derived name of the Helvetic Confederation due to its differing names in (\*) French, Italian, German, and Romansh. For ten points, name this mountainous European nation made up of cantons.**

ANSWER: **Switzerland** (accept **Swiss** Confederation; also accept **Helvetic** Confederation or **Helvetia** before mentioned)

BONUS: This wife of Akhenaten co-led a monotheistic revolution in Egypt and may have served as pharaoh herself in the 14th century BC. A noted ancient bust of this woman is on display in Berlin's Neues [[NOY-ehs]] museum.

ANSWER: Neferneferuaten **Nefertiti**