

Round 5 – Middle School Version

First Quarter

(1) One leader at this battle ordered the mass execution of prisoners after Ysembart [[EE-zem-barht]] stole the victor's crown from a baggage train. This battle, which occurred on St. Crispin's Day, led to the marriage of Charles VI's daughter and its victor in the Treaty of Troyes [[TWAH]]. For ten points, name this victory for Henry V during the Hundred Years' War, which included heavy use of longbows.

ANSWER: Battle of **Agincourt** [[AH-zhin-corh]] (accept Battle of **Azincourt**; be lenient on pronunciation)

(2) In 1968, this artist was shot by radical feminist Valerie Solanas, which may have contributed to his death nineteen years later. In 2013, this artist's *Silver Car Crash (Double Disaster)* sold for \$105 million. This artist's Factory in New York City hosted a film studio, an assembly line for lithograph and silk-screening production, and drug-fueled parties featuring celebrities and free-thinkers. For ten points, name this pop artist best known for his *Marilyn Diptych* and depictions of Campbell's Soup Cans.

ANSWER: Andy **Warhol**

(3) For this program, Kenneth Nichols negotiated with the Eldorado Gold Mines and the Union Miniere [[meen-YEHR]] du Haut-Katanga which ran the Shinkolobwe [[sheen-koh-LOH-bweh]] Mine in Belgian Congo. This program created the Thin Man gun-type design. Leslie Groves and Robert Oppenheimer directed this project, which had sites in Oak Ridge and Los Alamos. For ten points, name this project which produced the first atomic bomb.

ANSWER: **Manhattan** Project (accept **Development of Substitute Materials**)

(4) 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**

(5) The "Anniversary of No" celebrates this nation's refusal of a Benito Mussolini ultimatum by dictator Ioannis [[ee-WAH-nees]] Metaxas. The Treaty of Sevres [[SEH-vruh]] gave this nation brief control over Ionia and Eastern Thrace from the Ottomans. For ten points, name this republic whose more recent struggles include the rise of the Golden Dawn party and a conflict over Cyprus.

ANSWER: **Greece** (accept **Hellenic** Republic, **Ellada**, or **Elliniki** Dimokratia)

(6) This proponent of the “Cape to Cairo” Railway supported the proto-Apartheid Native Lands Act, confining Black indigenous peoples to less than ten percent of South Africa. This man established a scholarship in his own name that allows people from around the world to study at Oxford. For ten points, name this British diamond magnate and late 19th-century imperialist.

ANSWER: Cecil John **Rhodes**

(7) Historian Ben Kiernan, who studied the abuses of this regime, estimates that between 1.67 and 1.87 million people died as a result of its genocidal policies. This political regime’s Standing Committee included Brother Number Two and Brother Number Three, both of whom were later convicted by a UN tribunal for crimes against humanity. For ten points, name this Cambodian political regime supported by the Viet Cong and the Chinese Communist Party, which was led by Pol Pot.

ANSWER: **Khmer Rouge** (accept **Democratic Kampuchea**; accept **Communist Party of Cambodia**; prompt on “Kampuchea” or “Cambodia”)

(8) Under the editorship of Ben Bradlee, this publication published a series of documents detailing U.S. involvement in Southeast Asia. Jeff Bezos purchased this newspaper in 2013 for \$250 million and introduced its new motto *Democracy Dies in Darkness*. For ten points, name this newspaper which published the Pentagon Papers after the *New York Times* was barred from doing so.

ANSWER: *The* **Washington Post** (accept **WaPo**; prompt on “The Post”)

Second Quarter

(1) A legend of these people told of how the captured Emperor Valens was burned in a farmhouse by their men during the Battle of Adrianople. This tribe, which converted to Arianism, faced an attack from the forces of Emperor Honorius, culminating in the 410 Sack of Rome. For ten points, name this Gothic tribe led by King Alaric I, which conquered much of France and Spain, often contrasted with the Ostrogoths.

ANSWER: **Visigoths** (prompt on “Goth(s)”)

BONUS: Another tribe that sacked Rome in the 5th century was this group, whose name has become a byword for destruction of property.

ANSWER: **Vandals**

(2) Jefferson Hope offers two pills, one of which is poisoned, to two enemies in a novel by this author, the first of four full-length novels to feature this author's best known character. Perhaps the best-known of those novels featuring this character was titled *The Hound of the Baskervilles*. A cab driver is tracked down by the Baker Street Irregulars in a book by, for ten points, what author, whose novel *A Study in Scarlet* features the detective Sherlock Holmes?

ANSWER: Arthur Conan **Doyle**

BONUS: In *A Study in Scarlet*, Dr. Watson reveals that he was injured while serving with the British army during the second war against an emirate from this landlocked Central Asian country.

ANSWER: Islamic Republic of **Afghanistan** (accept Emirate of **Afghanistan**)

(3) In this novel, Dolphus Raymond pretends to drink alcohol while keeping Coca-Cola in a paper bag to fit in with the African-American community. A monument to a character in this novel stands in Monroeville, Alabama, which may have inspired its setting of Maycomb. In this novel, Bob Ewell's abuse of his daughter is revealed during a trial by Atticus Finch. A girl nicknamed Scout narrates, for ten points, what Harper Lee novel dealing with racial inequality in the American south?

ANSWER: **To Kill a Mockingbird**

BONUS: Another novel set in the American south that explored themes of racism was which one by Harriet Beecher Stowe that is sometimes cited as being a catalyst for the US Civil War?

ANSWER: **Uncle Tom's Cabin**

(4) This man invented the heliotrope to carry out a geodetic survey of the Kingdom of Hanover. This man became the first to prove the quadratic reciprocity law, and in his PhD thesis, this man showed that all polynomials of order "n" have "n" roots, proving the fundamental theorem of algebra. For ten points, name this German mathematician from Brunswick who names the normal distribution.

ANSWER: Carl Friedrich **Gauss**

BONUS: Gauss proved a number of theorems by this French mathematician, including his polygonal number theorem for "n equals 3." The Taniyama-Shimura conjecture was applied to Andrew Wiles's proof of a theorem by this man, which went unproven for 358 years.

ANSWER: Pierre de **Fermat** [[fehr-MAH]] (accept pronunciation as [[fehr-MAT]])

(5) During this period, Louis Marie Turreau [[too-ROH]] used the "Infernal Columns" tactic in the War in the Vendée [[vahn-DEH]]. At the height of this period, Jean-Baptiste Carrier [[kah-ree-YEH]] facilitated the death of former magistrates and members of the Catholic church in the Drowning at Nantes [[NAHNT]]. This period was ended by the Thermidorian Reaction, which included the ousting of the Committee of Public Safety. For ten points, name this tumultuous period of the French Revolution, known for mass executions of political opponents by guillotine.

ANSWER: **Reign of Terror** (accept La **Grande Terreur** prompt on "The French Revolution")

BONUS: Which device was used to execute hundreds of people during the Reign of Terror, including Maximilien Robespierre, one of its main leaders?

ANSWER: **Guillotine**

(6) In one speech, this man asked if the "principles...embodied in that Declaration of Independence are extended to" the central group and claimed that the Constitution did not intend one practice to be a "gateway." This man, who asked "What to the Slave is the Fourth of July?" followed up his best known book with a sequel titled *My Bondage and My Freedom*. For ten points, name this abolitionist and author of a widely-read "slave narrative."

ANSWER: Frederick **Douglass**

BONUS: Which other abolitionist and "conductor" on the Underground Railroad has been suggested as a replacement for Andrew Jackson on the US \$20 bill?

ANSWER: Harriet **Tubman**

(7) This modern-day country's territories were made independent from Venice in the Treaty of Zadar. The second-largest city in this country was surveyed by Robert Adam in his studies of the ruins of Diocletian's Palace. This country's coastline was the location of the Republic of Ragusa, based out of Dubrovnik, and the Greek colony named Aspálathos is today known as this country's city, Split. For ten points, name this country whose war of independence from 1991 to 1995 is known by natives as the "Greater Serbian Aggression."

ANSWER: Republic of **Croatia** (or Republika **Hrvatska**; accept Kingdom of **Croatia**)

BONUS: Give the name for the coastal region of Croatia, coming originally from Latin, that also names an extinct Romance language, and a type of dog.

ANSWER: **Dalmatia**(n)

(8) Eugène Boudin [[yoo-ZHEN boo-DAH]] taught this man the "en plein air" [[OHN PLEHN-AIR]] technique. In 1865, this man created a large, clothed version of Manet's *Le déjeuner sur l'herbe* [[luh deh-zuh-NEH soor LEHRB]] but spent many years facing rejection from the Salon de Paris. In 1874, this man and his fellow rejected painters began the Salon des Refusés [[reh-fyoo-SEH]]. For ten points, name this painter of *Impression, Sunrise*.

ANSWER: Claude **Monet** [[moh-NEH]]

BONUS: As a student in Paris, Monet became friends with this fellow Impressionist, the father of noted film director Jean, and creator of the painting *Luncheon of the Boating Party*.

ANSWER: Pierre-Auguste **Renoir** [[rehn-WAH]]

Third Quarter

The categories are:

1. The US State of Georgia
2. A History of Birds
3. Doctors Without Borders

The US State of Georgia

Regarding the U.S. state of Georgia, name the...

- (1) Sport whose Braves team based in the state won the 1995 World Series

ANSWER: Major League **Baseball**

- (2) Capital of the state that was burned by William Sherman's troops in the US Civil War

ANSWER: **Atlanta**

- (3) US Federal agency that is headquartered in Georgia and originally focused on malaria control.

ANSWER: **Centers for Disease Control** and Prevention (accept **CDC**)

- (4) Classic movie starring Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh that had its premier in Georgia and was based on a book by Margaret Mitchell

ANSWER: **Gone with the Wind**

- (5) Freedom Rider and Georgia congressman who helped organize the 1963 March on Washington.

ANSWER: John **Lewis**

- (6) Year in which the Olympic games held in Georgia were marred by a bomb attack.

ANSWER: **1996**

A History of Birds

Name the...

- (1) US National bird whose numbers have recovered in recent decades

ANSWER: **Bald Eagle**

- (2) 18th century Painter and Naturalist of French creole origin who published *The Birds of America* and is the

ANSWER: John James_(or Jean-Jacques) **Audubon**

- (3) Type of bird whose “march” was described in a lauded Morgan Freeman-narrated documentary

ANSWER: **Penguin**

- (4) Country that fought the ineffectual Great Emu War against a flightless bird species

ANSWER: **Australia**

- (5) Falcon-headed god of Egyptian mythology who was the consort of Isis

ANSWER: **Horus**

- (6) Type of bird celebrated in Japanese folklore, whose types include the Siberian, Red-Crowned, and Whooping species.

ANSWER: **Crane**

Doctors Without Borders

Concerning the organization Doctors Without Borders, name the...

(1) Central American nation which was the site of one of their first missions after an earthquake in Managua.

ANSWER: Republic of **Nicaragua** (or República de **Nicaragua**)

(2) Prize given by a Norwegian committee which they won in 1999.

ANSWER: **Nobel Peace** Prize (prompt on partial answers)

(3) African nation whose Biafran War inspired their establishment.

ANSWER: Republic of **Nigeria**

(4) City where both they and the International Red Cross established their headquarters.

ANSWER: **Geneva**

(5) African country often considered a failed state, where raids by the al-Shabaab terrorist group forced them to withdraw in 2013.

ANSWER: **Somalia**

(6) French translation of its name, which it has often been referenced by.

ANSWER: **Médecins sans Frontières**

Fourth Quarter

(1) **This *ploshchad* [[PLOH-shut]] is the burial site of American journalist John Reed, the author of *Ten Days That Shook the World*. West German teen Mathias Rust evaded Soviet air defenses and landed in this location in 1987 with the stated purpose of easing (+) Cold War tensions. The embalmed body of (*) Vladimir Lenin lies in a mausoleum in this location. For ten points, St. Basil's Cathedral and the Kremlin are next to what major plaza in Moscow?**

ANSWER: **Red Square** (or **Krasnaya Ploshchad**; prompt on "Moscow" before mentioned)

(2) **Thomé [[tome-EH]] Lopes records that this admiral intentionally raided a ship of pilgrims on *Haji*, burning them alive. This primary hero of the *Lusiads* had the fiefdom of Sines [[SEE-nesh]] given to him by the head of the House of (+) Aviz, Manuel I. This explorer stopped in ports like Mombasa and Malindi before landing in Calicut. For ten points, name this Portuguese explorer, the first to round the Cape of Good Hope and reach India by sea.**

ANSWER: Vasco **Da Gama**

(3) **This man engaged in an extensive feud over the nature of scientific experiments with Robert Boyle. A crozier and a sword are held by a king comprised of human bodies in the frontispiece of a work by this man, which claims there is a single (+) "rule of nature" and originated the idea of the "Kingdom of Darkness." That work by this man claims that life without law would be (*) "nasty, brutish, and short." For ten points, name this British political philosopher who wrote *Leviathan*.**

ANSWER: Thomas **Hobbes**

(4) **Fierce fighting took place during this battle at areas such as Devil's Den and the Peach Orchard. The Siege of Vicksburg ended a day after this battle, in which one side suffered major losses due to the (+) failure of Pickett's Charge. This battle fought in southern Pennsylvania was the largest and bloodiest (*) during the US Civil War. For ten points, name this 1863 battle of the American Civil War, often called the "turning point for the Union."**

ANSWER: Battle of **Gettysburg**

(5) This work provides a critique of medieval age aristocracy due to their “total incapacity to comprehend the march of modern history.” Samuel Moore provided the definitive English translation of this book. This work states a “Spectre is haunting (+) Europe” and is the origin of the commonly used phrase (*) “Workers of the world, unite!” For ten points, name this 1848 Friedrich Engels and Karl Marx work, which outlined a namesake political ideology.

ANSWER: The *Communist Manifesto* (accept *Manifesto of the Communist Party* or *Manifest der Kommunistischen Partei*)

(6) This regime demolished the Buddhas of Bamiyan under Mullah Omar, sparking public outcry. The provisional government of Gulbuddin Hekmatyar [[heck-mah-TYHR]], the (+) Mujahideen army, and this faction fought a three-way civil war in the 1990s. This government faced a major foreign invasion due to their involvement in the 9/11 terrorist attacks. (*) For ten points, name this Islamist regime of Afghanistan, overthrown by U.S. forces in 2001.

ANSWER: Taliban (accept Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan before the “Afghanistan”)

(7) In preparation for this event, the failed Operation Puma was meant to destroy the armed aircraft of the FAR. This event took place mostly on Girón [[hee-ROHN]] Beach and was (+) executed by Brigade 2506, composed of exiles who intended to overthrow (*) Fidel Castro. For ten points, name this failed 1961 landing operation, covertly supported by the Kennedy administration.

ANSWER: Bay of Pigs Invasion (accept Invasión de Bahía de Cochinos; also accept Invasión de Playa Girón or Batalla de Girón before “Girón” is mentioned)

(8) One class of people in this city often had to pay the *Apophorá*, a barley tribute owed to their overlord. That class of people from this city in Laconia nearly (+) overthrew the government of King Archidamus II when a 464 (+) BC earthquake made the king of this city vulnerable. This (*) warlike city-state periodically declared war on the helots, who functioned as its slaves. For ten points, name this Greek city which was led by King Menelaus in the Trojan War and which was the traditional rival of Athens.

ANSWER: Sparta

Extra Question

(1) A year before this event, the Arusha Accords were signed in a neighboring country, although they were voided following the assassination of Juvenal Habyarimana [[HOO-veh-nall hob-yah-ree-MAH-nah]]. Critics have blamed Paul (+) Kagame [[kuh-GAH-meh]] for retaliatory killings following this event. The controversial Operation Turquoise likely protected the (*) perpetrators of this event, who were encouraged to "cut down the tall trees." For ten points, identify this mass killing of Tutsi people by radical Hutus in a country north of Burundi.

ANSWER: **Rwandan Genocide** (accept **Genocide** in the Republic of **Rwanda**; accept **Tutsi Genocide** before mentioned; prompt on partial answers)

BONUS: Monte Irvin is a member of the Baseball Hall of Fame but is also a member of the Salon de la Fama in this country where he won a Triple Crown for Veracruz in 1942.

ANSWER: **Mexico** (accept United **Mexican** States; accept Estados Unidos **Mexicanos**; accept **EUM**; accept **Mexican** League)