

History Bowl Round 1 – Middle School Division

First Quarter

(1) Following the arrival of the *Dartmouth* this man and James Otis distributed the "circular letter" to organize a meeting at Faneuil [[FAN-yoo-il]] Hall. Many years after his best known action, this man succeeded John Hancock to become the fourth governor of Massachusetts. For ten points, name this American Founding Father and leader of the Sons of Liberty who orchestrated the Boston Tea Party.

ANSWER: Samuel Adams (prompt on "Adams")

(2) This polity's ruling family came to power after its scion, Francesco the Malicious, captured its chief fortress while disguised as a Franciscan monk. In 2015, the prince of this polity apologized for its role in the deportation of 90 Jews during the Holocaust. That prince is the child of this country's Prince Rainier III and American actress Grace Kelly. The Grimaldi family has traditionally ruled, for ten points, what wealthy city-state on the Franco-Italian border known for its yearly Grand Prix?

ANSWER: Principality of Monaco (or Múnegu; or Principauté de Monaco; or Prinçipatu de Múnegu)

(3) According to Homer in the *Odyssey*, this deity was "loved more than any place on earth" on the island of Lemnos, which was traditionally the cult center of this god. An altar dedicated to this deity is sometimes referred to by the people of Elis as the altar of "warlike Zeus." The Chalceia [[chahl-KAY-ah]] festival, in which "peplos" garments were woven from a loom, was dedicated to Athena and this deity. For ten points, what deity was the primary target of worship for Greek blacksmiths and craftsmen?

ANSWER: Hephaestus (or Hephaistos; do not accept or prompt on "Vulcan")

(4) Propagandist Joseph Goebbels stated, "One cannot shoot with [this commodity], but with guns" in a speech justifying peacetime rationing. A challenge by Napoleon III to invent a substitute for this foodstuff for the poor led to the invention of margarine. Described by Pliny as "the most delicate of food among barbarous nations," for ten points, what is this dairy product made by churning?

ANSWER: Butter (accept Butter Tower; prompt on "Dairy" before mentioned)

(5) Sailors from this city established the port of Parthenope [[par-THEH-noh-peh]] in Magna Graecia, eventually becoming modern Naples. Ptolemy III offered to rebuild a bronze statue which collapsed into this city-state's harbor due to a 226 BCE earthquake. For ten points, name this ancient Greek city-state off the coast of Anatolia that possessed a wonder of the ancient world, the bronze Colossus.

ANSWER: Rhodes (or Rhodos; accept Eudemus of Rhodes; accept Colossus of Rhodes)

(6) The historical "Sultanate of Women" period began due to the influence of this man's wife, Roxelana. Despite an overwhelming troop disparity, this man's forces failed to capture the island of Malta in 1565. This man succeeded Selim the Grim and warred with the Safavids under Tahmasp I. This victor at the Battle of Mohacs [[MOH-hahtch]] was later repelled at the 1529 Siege of Vienna. For ten points, identify this sultan of the Ottoman Empire known as "The Magnificent"

ANSWER: **Suleiman** the Magnificent (or **Suleiman** I; or **Süleyman**-ı Evvel; or **Suleiman** the Lawgiver; or Kānūnī Sultān **Süleymān**)

(7) Rhys Gethin [[REES GEH-tihn]] and a national hero of this kingdom, Owain Glendower, defeated the forces of Henry IV at the Battle of Stalling Down. A ruler of this region's kingdom of Powys [[POW-iss]], Llywelyn [[loo-ELL-in]] the Last, swore fealty to Edward I following the English conquest of this modern country. For ten points, name this constituent country of the United Kingdom whose name appears in the Princely title of the heir to the English throne.

ANSWER: Kingdom of **Wales** (or **Cymru**; accept Prince of **Wales**; accept Kingdom of **Powys** before mentioned)

(8) This work was first shown at the 1937 Paris International Exposition. A tapestry copy of this work was first hung at the United Nations in 1985, and was covered by a large curtain for a 2003 press conference while John Negroponte and Colin Powell argued for war on Iraq. Another work titled [this piece] *To Wounded Knee* connects the history of this painting to anti-indigenous violence carried out by the United States government. Created in response to a 1937 bombing in the Basque Country, for ten points, what is this anti-war painting by Pablo Picasso?

ANSWER: **Guernica**

Second Quarter

(1) This geographic feature was named after an American who died from a head injury in Panama. A quest to find golden ore led to the immortalization of this feature after a pilot and his companions spent eleven days descending the tepui in order to reach the nearby village of Kamarata. The *El Río Caroní*, a Flamingo monoplane atop Auyán-tepui [[ow-YAHN teh-PWEE]] near this geographical feature, was finally recovered more than 30 years after it crashed. For ten points, what geographical feature in Venezuela is the world's tallest uninterrupted waterfall?

ANSWER: Angel Falls (or Salto Ángel; or Kerepakupai Vená)

BONUS: While on his quest to find the city of El Dorado, what explorer possibly became the first European to view Angel Falls? Earlier this English statesman founded the failed colony of Roanoke.

ANSWER: Sir Walter Raleigh (or Walter Ralegh; Editor's Note: surname is spelled differently in various sources)

(2) During this war, Leonid Pasternak's charity poster of a wounded soldier leaning against a wall next to the phrase "Aid to War Victims" became an anti-war symbol. Alexander Samsonov killed himself after losing the entire Second Army in this war, during which Russia suffered losses at the Masurian Lakes and Tannenberg. The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk withdrew Russia from, for ten points, what war whose devastation led to widespread popular support for the February Revolution?

ANSWER: World War One (or First World War; accept the Great War)

BONUS: What Tsar of Russia sent a series of telegrams to his cousin, Kaiser Wilhelm II, affectionately dubbed "Nicky," in a half-hearted attempt to avert World War One?

ANSWER: Nicholas II (or Nicholai II Alexandrovich Romanov; or Saint Nicholas the Passion-Bearer; prompt on "Nicholas Romanov", "Willy-Nicky Letters/Telegrams", or "Nicky")

(3) These things were first theorized by George Johnston Stoney as a "fundamental unit quantity of electricity." A theory created by John Dalton depicts the water molecule without these particles while a model created by Erwin Schrödinger presents these particles as "matter waves." Robert A. Millikan's oil drop experiment was successful in measuring the charge of this particle. Discovered in 1897 by British physicist J. J. Thomson, for ten points, what is this negatively charged particle integral to quantum physics?

ANSWER: Electrons

BONUS: J. J. Thomson created what "model" that depicts negatively-charged electrons immersed in a positively-charged space, named for the dessert it resembles?

ANSWER: Plum Pudding model

(4) Cartographers including Jehuda Cresques [[yeh-OO-dah KRES-kess]] and Pedro Nunes [[NOO-ness]] were hired by this man to convene at his alleged School of Sagres [[SAH-gresh]]. This man's personal shield bearer, Gil Eanes [[AINES]], made numerous failed attempts to pass Cape Bojador [[boh-HAH-dor]]. Supposedly sponsoring several expeditions to Madeira and the Azores, for ten points, who was this Portuguese prince known for his attempts to map the west coast of Africa?

ANSWER: Prince **Henry** the **Navigator** (or Infante Dom **Henrique**, or **Navegador**; accept **Infante Dom Henrique**)

BONUS: Henry the Navigator utilized what recently-developed, lateen sail-equipped ships in his expeditions?

ANSWER: **Caravels** (or **Caravela**)

(5) This country had the Bauhaus-trained Konrad Püschel redesign the damaged city of Hamhung. Holding up to 114,000 spectators, this country's Rungrado 1st of May Stadium was the largest stadium in the world until 2020 and featured events such as the Arirang Mass Gymnastics Festival. For ten points, name this Asian peninsular country that fought a war with its southern neighbor in the early 1950s.

ANSWER: **North Korea** (or **Democratic People's Republic of Korea**; or **DPRK**; or **Choson**-minjujuui-inmin-konghwaguk; prompt on "Korea"; do not accept or prompt on "South Korea", "Republic of Korea", or "ROK")

BONUS: North Korea's first president was this Communist leader who founded the "Down with Imperialism" Union.

ANSWER: **Kim Il-sung** (prompt on "Kim"; do not accept or prompt on "Kim Jong-il" or "Kim Jong-un")

(6) Lauzun's Legion unhorsed Banastre Tarleton during this battle. Wilhelm of the Palatinate-Zweibrücken [[ZVY-broo-ken]] captured Redoubt Number 9 during this battle, while Alexander Hamilton captured Redoubt Number 10. French forces under the Comte de Rochambeau supported American troops during this battle, which led Lord North to proclaim, "Oh God, it's all over." For ten points, name this last major battle of the American Revolution, which led to the surrender of Charles Cornwallis.

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

BONUS: This French admiral defeated British forces at the Battle of the Chesapeake, leaving Yorktown without needed supplies and reinforcements.

ANSWER: Comte **de Grasse** (or Francois Joseph Paul **de Grasse**)

(7) This composer's son, Maxim, supported the controversial book *Testimony*, which Solomon Volkov claimed were this composer's memoirs. A theme from a symphony by this composer, which inspired a song from Franz Lehar's operetta *The Merry Widow*, is repeated twelve times to depict a Nazi invasion of his country. An article in *Pravda* accused this composer of Formalism, after which he wrote his *D minor Fifth Symphony*. For ten points, name this Soviet composer of the *Leningrad Symphony*.

ANSWER: Dmitri **Shostakovich** (or Dmitri Dmitriyevich **Shostakovich**)

BONUS: Shostakovich's 13th symphony takes its name from a poem by Yevgeny Yevtushenko [[yehv-too-SHEHN-koh]], which itself is named for Babi Yar, the site of the Nazi massacre of over one hundred thousand Jews in what Ukrainian city?

ANSWER: **Kyiv** (or **Kiev**)

(8) Though officially called the Revolutionary Nuns, a "Guard" nicknamed for this legendary culture served under Muammar Gaddafi of Libya. Strabo [[STRAY-boh]] claimed that these people lived along the Thermodon [[THER-moh-don]] River though they had retreated beyond the realm of the Gargareans [[gar-GAR-ee-ans]] with whom these people reproduced children. Legendarily led by Penthesilea [[pen-theh-sih-LAY-uh]] during the Attic War, for ten points, what was this culture of warrior women who may have lived in Scythia [[SIH-thee-ah]]?

ANSWER: **Amazons** (accept **Amazonian** Guard)

BONUS: Virgil modelled the warrior Camilla [[kah-MIH-lah]] on the Amazons in this epic poem about a Trojan prince who travels to Italy and becomes the ancestor of the Romans.

ANSWER: **Aeneid** [[ay-NEE-id]] (accept *The* **Aeneid**; accept **Aenēis**)

Third Quarter

The categories are:

1. Robber Barons
2. Warsaw Pact Leaders
3. Dead Languages

Robber Barons

Concerning the Gilded Age Robber Barons, name the man who...

(1) Founded Standard Oil and is widely considered the wealthiest American of all time.

ANSWER: John D(avison) **Rockefeller**

(2) Was known as "The Commodore" and made his fortune in steamship lines before forming the New York Central railroad.

ANSWER: Cornelius **Vanderbilt**

(3) Resolved the Panic of 1907 with his personal wealth and helped consolidate U.S. Steel and General Electric.

ANSWER: J. P. **Morgan** (or John Pierpont **Morgan**)

(4) Served as president of both the Central Pacific and Southern Pacific Railroads and founded a university near Palo Alto.

ANSWER: Leland **Stanford** (or Amasa Leland **Stanford**)

(5) Founded the American Tobacco Company and endowed a university in Durham, North Carolina.

ANSWER: James Buchanan **Duke** (accept **Duke** University)

(6) Attempted to corner the gold market with James Fisk, leading to the 1869 Black Friday panic.

ANSWER: Jay **Gould** (or Jason **Gould**)

Warsaw Pact Leaders

Concerning the Warsaw Pact, name the...

- (1) Leading country of the alliance that formed the Iron Curtain in Eastern Europe.

ANSWER: **Soviet Union** (or **Sovetsky Soyuz**; accept **Union** of **Soviet** Socialist Republics; or **Soyuz Sovetskikh Sotsialisticheskikh Respublik**; or **USSR**; or **CCCP**; or **SSSR**; do not accept or prompt on "Russia")

- (2) Carpathian nation that was overrun by Warsaw Pact forces following a revolt in its capital of Budapest.

ANSWER: **Hungary** (or **Magyarország**; accept **Hungarian** People's Republic; or **Magyar Népköztársaság**)

- (3) Czechoslovak city whose liberalizing "Spring" was crushed by the Warsaw Pact.

ANSWER: **Prague** (or **Praha**; accept **Prague** Spring; or **Pražské** jaro)

- (4) "Genius of the Carpathians" and Romanian dictator who was executed by firing squad on Christmas in 1989.

ANSWER: Nicolae **Ceausescu** [[chow-CHEH-skyoo]]

- (5) East German First Secretary who approved the building of the Berlin Wall.

ANSWER: Walter **Ulbricht** (or Walter Ernst Paul **Ulbricht**)

- (6) Leader of Communist Albania whose move toward Maoism caused a full break with the Warsaw Pact.

ANSWER: Enver **Hoxha** [[HOH-juh]] (or Enver Halil **Hoxha**)

Dead Languages

Concerning some dead, dying, and endangered languages, name the...

- (1) Language of the Roman Empire, whose Ecclesiastical form is still used by the Catholic Church.

ANSWER: Classical **Latin** (accept Ecclesiastical **Latin**; or Church **Latin**; or Liturgical **Latin**; or Italianate **Latin**)

- (2) Language family spoken by a few indigenous people on Hokkaido, Honshu, and other Japanese islands.

ANSWER: **Ainu** language (or **Ainuic**)

- (3) Language family of northwestern Europe that included Gaulish, Gallaecian, and Brittonic.

ANSWER: **Celtic** Languages

- (4) Semitic language of the Levant that is commonly called the "language spoken by Jesus."

ANSWER: **Aramaic** (or **Aramaya**)

- (5) Romance language named for a region of the Adriatic Sea coast whose last speaker died in an explosion near Dubrovnik.

ANSWER: **Dalmatian** (accept **Dalmatic**)

- (6) Language of southwestern England which was revived by linguists in the 20th century.

ANSWER: **Cornish** (accept **Kernowek**; prompt on "Language of Cornwall")

Fourth Quarter

(1) This scientist worked under John Randall's biophysics unit while on a three-year Turner & Newall Fellowship at King's College London. An article titled "The Structure of Viruses as (+) Determined by X-Ray Diffraction," was the last publication of this scientist. Raymond Gosling, a student working under this scientist and Maurice Wilkins, captured *Photo 51*, an image (*) critical in understanding molecular structure. For ten points, name this woman who was influential in discovering the double-helix structure of DNA.

ANSWER: Rosalind Franklin (or Rosalind Elsie Franklin)

(2) This body of water, home to the Eora and Tharawal people for thousands of years, is the location to which Maggie May is sent after "robbing a homeward bounder" in a Liverpool folk song. Arthur Phillip was assigned to establish a British (+) colony at this location but opted to settle at Port Jackson. James Cook initially referred to this location as "Stingrays Harbour," (*) and this body of water was his first landing site in Australia after sailing from New Zealand. For ten points, what bay in Sydney did the British establish as a penal colony?

ANSWER: Botany Bay (or Kamay; accept Stingrays Harbour before mentioned)

(3) Many of this artist's surviving illustrations are collected in the Codex Arundel and the Codex Atlanticus. Giorgio Vasari may have painted over a lost painting by this artist of four men riding raging war horses during the Battle of Anghiari. Christ (+) holds an orb in his left hand in a painting by this artist that sold at auction for \$450 million in 2017. This artist likely chose a noblewoman from the Gherardini family as (*) the subject of his one of his best known paintings. For ten points, name this painter of *Salvator Mundi* and the *Mona Lisa*.

ANSWER: Leonardo da Vinci (accept either underlined portion)

(4) After a task force led by Titus Quinctius [[KWIN-tee-ooss]] Flamininus [[flah-MEE-nee-ooss]] discovered his location in Bithynia [[bih-THIH-nee-ah]], this general (+) ingested poison according to Livy. Earlier, this brother of Mago won several devastating victories at Lake Trasimene [[trah-see-MEH-neh]] and Cannae [[KAH-nay]] before being defeated during a counter-invasion of (*) North Africa. Scipio's victory at Zama led to, for ten points, which general's defeat in the Second Punic War?

ANSWER: Hannibal Barca

(5) Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist Arthur Krock helped redraft this man's thesis, "Appeasement At Munich," into a book examining the failures of the (+) British government to take steps to prevent World War Two called *Why England Slept*. In that book by this author, he analyzed figures including Lucius Lamar, Thomas Hart (*) Benton, and Sam Houston. For ten points, name this American president who included eight biographies of U.S. senators in his book *Profiles in Courage*.

ANSWER: John F. Kennedy (or John Fitzgerald Kennedy; or Jack Kennedy; accept IFK)

(6) This man's time as a barrister included his handling of the "Caucus Case" involving supposedly rigged municipal elections in Bombay. He's not Woodrow Wilson, but this man proposed his Fourteen Points in response to the Simon Commission. Stanley Wolpert's biography (+) on this man became the basis for a 1998 biopic which controversially starred Christopher Lee. In the Lahore Resolution, an organization led by this man called for the creation of a (*) Muslim state separate from India. For ten points, name this leader of the Muslim League and founder of Pakistan.

ANSWER: Muhammad Ali Jinnah (or Mahomedali Jinnahbhai)

(7) Details of this event were first revealed in an anonymous letter sent to William Parker, 4th Baron Monteagle. Some of the men involved in planning this event battled the Sheriff of Worcester [[WOO-ster]] at Holbeche [[["HOLE"-beech]] House, where this event's leader, (+) Robert Catesby [[KATES-bee]], was killed. Eight of the conspirators involved in this event were convicted at a subsequent trial, including (*) Guy Fawkes. For ten points, name this failed plan to destroy the House of Lords and assassinate King James I.

ANSWER: Gunpowder Plot (or Gunpowder Treason Plot; accept Jesuit Treason)

(8) After his victory at the Battle of Mount Algidus [[al-GEE-dooss]], a semi-mythological character returned to this occupation after a stint as dictator. The *Lex Manciana* of North Africa was a 2nd century edict which regulated the maximum number of (+) tenants in this job and how many days people in this occupation, which included Cincinnatus, needed to (*) plow per month. The writer Columella wrote *On Rural Affairs* concerning, for ten points, which profession responsible for producing crops?

ANSWER: Farmers (accept Farming; prompt on "agriculture")

Extra Question

(1) **A Labor tax to force Xhosa [[HOH-sah]] men into employment on commercial farms, called the Glen Grey Act, was passed by this politician while he headed one colony. A turn-of-the-20th century political (+) cartoon depicts this figure standing over the continent of Africa, representing the prospective Cape to Cairo railway. The modern nations of Zimbabwe (*) and Zambia were once named for,** for ten points, what British entrepreneur who names a scholarship that provides a full tuition to Oxford?

ANSWER: Cecil John **Rhodes** (accept **Rhodes** Scholarship)

BONUS: Which U.S. state was the site of the Little Rock Nine crisis during which Eisenhower had to send in the National Guard to forcefully desegregate a high school?

ANSWER: **Arkansas**