

# Bowl Round 6

## First Quarter

(1) This man formed the Bayard Order to discuss military strategy with his friends. This man left Field Marshal Schwerin to win the Battle of Mollwitz after he fled the field, and this monarch attempted to rival Versailles by building Sanssouci [sahn-soo-SEE] Palace in Potsdam. This proponent of the oblique order invaded Saxony to start a war that saw his country invaded by France, Austria, and Russia. For ten points, name this militaristic Prussian king who fought the Seven Years' War.

ANSWER: Frederick the Great (Accept Frederick II)

(2) This leader ordered the execution of Raynald de Chatillon [sha-tee-YOHN] . King Baldwin IV repelled an attack from this man at the Battle of Montgisard [mohn-gee-SAHR] . He was also defeated in the Battle of Arsuf after the winning side had sieged Acre [AH-kur] . This founder of the Ayyubid Dynasty captured Jerusalem after the Battle of Hattin, which prompted the Third Crusade. For ten points, name this Muslim Kurdish ruler whose main enemy was Richard the Lionhearted.

ANSWER: Saladin (or Salah ad-Din Yusuf ibn Ayyub)

(3) One side's attack on Saarbrücken early in this war showed the value of their Chassepot [sha-say-poh] rifles, but was defeated at the Battle of Wissembourg [VISS-em-boorg] . The Army of Chalons was formed during this war to rescue troops encircled at Metz, and this war was ended by the Treaty of Frankfurt. The Second Empire was dissolved after a defeat at Sedan in this war. For ten points, name this war that resulted in the formation of the German Empire and the defeat of Napoleon III.

ANSWER: Franco-Prussian War (accept Franco-German War; accept War of 1870)

(4) This monarch employed Chancellor John Morton and defeated a rebellion at the Battle of Stoke; that rebellion was led by pretender Lambert Simnel. This monarch, who established the Star Chamber, defeated a Yorkist king with the help of the Stanley brothers at one battle. This man defeated the forces of Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth Field, ending the Wars of the Roses. For ten points, name this first Tudor monarch and father of Henry VIII.

ANSWER: Henry VII (prompt on Henry Tudor before "Tudor" is mentioned)

(5) The Yaghan people are native to this island chain. Its largest city of Ushuaia [oosh-WHY-uh] was established as a penal colony and is served by the End of the World Train. The Drake Passage lies south of this island chain, and far fewer ships rounded its Cape Horn after the opening of the Panama Canal. For ten points, name this archipelago shared between Chile and Argentina on the southern tip of South America, whose Spanish name translates as "land of fire."

ANSWER: Tierra del Fuego

(6) James Monroe was one of only two Americans wounded during this battle. The losing commander at this engagement ignored a message urging him to build fortifications found in his pocket after his death here; that commander was Johann Rall. The winning commander of this battle withdrew to prepare for the ensuing Battle of Princeton. For ten points, name this 1776 battle fought in New Jersey where, on Christmas night, George Washington's troops crossed the Delaware River.

ANSWER: Battle of Trenton

(7) This institution, whose administration is based in Wellington Square, did not become fully co-residential until 2008, when St. Hilda's accepted men. Until 2010, a conveyor belt under Broad Street transported books between buildings of its Bodleian Library. Balliol, Exeter, and Trinity are among the 38 constituent colleges of, for ten points, what 900-year-old English university, the rival of Cambridge?

ANSWER: University of Oxford

(8) Israel's MDA was initially denied recognition by this group due to its use of the Star of David. A crescent replaces this organization's symbol in 33 countries. The Battle of Solferino convinced Henry Dunant to start this organization, which meets in Geneva and has won three Nobel Peace Prizes. For ten points, name this humanitarian organization based in Switzerland that provides relief to victims of disaster and war.

ANSWER: International (Committee of the) Red Cross

(9) This woman hired Tomas Torquemada to lead the country's inquisition and expelled all Jews with the Alhambra Decree. This grandmother of Charles V defeated the Emirate of Granada, which ended the Reconquista period of her country. For ten points, name this Castilian queen of Ferdinand II of Aragon.

ANSWER: Isabella I of Castille

(10) The aftermath of this event led to the creation of the Quadruple Alliance and the formation of the 38-state German Confederation. It restored the Bourbon Dynasty in France with Louis XVIII [eighteenth]. This meeting was interrupted by the Hundred Days and it was headed by Austrian minister Klemens von Metternich. For ten points, name this 1815 meeting that sought to organize post-Napoleonic Europe.

ANSWER: Congress of Vienna

## Second Quarter

(1) In this war, Lord Dundonald lifted the siege of Ladysmith. Lord Kitchener requested a group of Aboriginal trackers to fight in this conflict, in which Winston Churchill was held as a prisoner of war and tensions were raised by the Jameson Raid. This war ended in the Treaty of Vereeniging, eight years before the land was unified as South Africa. For ten points, name this 1899-1902 war in which the British ended the Orange Free State.

ANSWER: (Second) Anglo-Boer War

BONUS: The term “Boer” referred to settlers who spoke this language that is descended from Dutch.

ANSWER: Afrikaans

(2) The inefficient Trabant was built in this former country. It used distinctive Ampelmännchen crosswalk symbols that are now enjoyed as its modern residents experience “Ostalgie.” Its residents were once spied on by the Markus Wolf-led Stasi, which revealed its records after reunification in 1990. For ten points, name this former Soviet-zone country with capital Berlin.

ANSWER: East Germany (accept German Democratic Republic; or Deutsche Demokratische Republik; do not accept or prompt on Germany)

BONUS: The Oder-Neisse [NYE-suh] Line created a border between East Germany and what other country?

ANSWER: Republic of Poland

(3) This man led the MBR-200, which failed to overthrow Carlos Andres Perez in 1992. This leader established a national chain of stores called Mercal and quipped that a podium “still smelled of sulfur” after calling George W. Bush “the devil.” In 2013, this leader entered his fourth term while in Cuba for cancer treatment. For ten points, name this Socialist who ruled from 2002 to 2013 as President of Venezuela.

ANSWER: Hugo Rafael Chavez Frias

BONUS: This other South American country is led by Movement for Socialism leader Evo Morales, who lives in La Paz.

ANSWER: Bolivia

(4) This city was the capital of a sultanate that, after losing the Battle of Marj Dabiq, was conquered in 1517 by Selim I. Muhammad Ali Pasha westernized this former capital of the Mamluk sultanate and current headquarters of the Arab League. Port Said [sai-EED] is north of, and the Suez Canal is east of, for ten points, what city whose outskirts are home to the Great Pyramid of Giza, the capital of Egypt?

ANSWER: Cairo

BONUS: Egypt was expelled from the Arab League after signing a separate peace treaty with this country, which it first recognized in that treaty.

ANSWER: Israel

(5) An alternative to this project was discouraged after the eruption of Momotombo. A yellow fever outbreak stalled this project under the management of Ferdinand de Lesseps. John Hay signed a series of treaties that allowed the U.S. to work on this project, which began in 1903 and required the construction of a massive lock system. For ten points, name this project that cut through Central America, linking the Atlantic and the Pacific.

ANSWER: Panama Canal

BONUS: What explorer, who crossed the Isthmus of Panama in 1513, names a city at the southern end of the Panama Canal?

ANSWER: Vasco Nunez de Balboa

(6) One leader of this country responded to the kidnapping and murder of Pierre Laporte by invoking the War Measures Act during the October Crisis. That leader is the father of this country's newly elected Prime Minister, Justin Trudeau. This country's province of Quebec speaks predominantly French. For ten points, name this second-largest country by area, located north of the United States.

ANSWER: Canada

BONUS: In fighting for the separation of Quebec from Canada, the FLQ kidnapped Pierre Laporte and bombed the stock exchange in this largest city of Quebec.

ANSWER: Montreal

(7) This ruler ignited a rebellion after appointing Yuri Dolgoruki to round up fugitive peasants in lands led by Kondraty Bulavin. This ruler signed the Treaty of Constantinople with Mustafa II, which led to this ruler creating his country's first navy base on the Sea of Azov. He instituted a beard tax for the boyars and traveled incognito to observe a Dutch shipyard as part of his Grand Embassy. For ten points, name this "great" Czar whose modernization included the founding of Saint Petersburg.

ANSWER: Peter I or Peter the Great

BONUS: Peter I was a part of this Russian Dynasty which ruled Russia until the fall of Nicholas II.

ANSWER: Romanov dynasty

(8) This kingdom defeated King Zwide [zwee-day] by dividing his army at the Mhlatuze [m-hlah-TOO-zay] River. Mpande ruled this kingdom after surviving Dingane's purges; Mpande's son, Cetshwayo [keht-SHWAH-yoh], led this empire to an early victory at Isandlwana [ee-son-dull-WAH-nah] over the British before losing its capital, Ulundi, in 1879. For ten points, name this south African kingdom, led in the early 19th century by Shaka.

ANSWER: Zulu Kingdom or Empire

BONUS: Shaka developed the iklwa [ee-kull-wah], an improvement over the assegai, which was a thrown version of this weapon. Greek hoplites carried a type of these called sarissae.

ANSWER: spear

## Third Quarter

### NORTH AFRICAN CITIES

Which North African city is or was...

(1) The capital of Libya, where Muammar Gaddafi ruled until 2011?

ANSWER: Tripoli

(2) The largest city in Morocco and setting of a classic 1943 film?

ANSWER: Casablanca

(3) The site of a U.S. Embassy in Libya that was attacked on September 11, 2012?

ANSWER: Benghazi

(4) The former Phoenician colony whose earth was supposedly salted in 146 BCE?

ANSWER: Carthage

(5) The city in central Mali home to the Sankore Madrassa, popularly believed to be hard to reach?

ANSWER: Timbuktu

(6) The home of the Great Library, a Wonder of the Ancient World?

ANSWER: Alexandria

(7) The site of a 1956 general strike and bombings of a milk bar and other French civilian targets by the FLN?

ANSWER: Algiers

(8) The site of an Egyptian battle that Winston Churchill called "perhaps the end of the beginning?"

ANSWER: El Alamein

## BYZANTINE EMPIRE

In the history of the Byzantine Empire, who or what was...

(1) Its capital city, originally known as Byzantium and now known as Istanbul?

ANSWER: Constantinople

(2) The Italian city whose empire it continued in the east?

ANSWER: Rome

(3) The empire that arose after conquering the Byzantine Empire, which lasted until World War 1?

ANSWER: Ottoman Empire

(4) The official monotheistic religion of the empire, after a decree by Theodosius?

ANSWER: (Orthodox) Christianity

(5) The religious images banned by Leo III in the 8th century?

ANSWER: Icons (accept Iconoclasm)

(6) The Germanic tribe conquered by Belisarius in north Africa, whose name now refers to general destruction of property?

ANSWER: Vandals (accept vandalism and other word forms)

(7) The wife of Justinian who convinced him not to flee from the Nika Riots?

ANSWER: Theodora

(8) The Sultan who led the 1453 sack of the Byzantine capital, ending the empire?

ANSWER: Mehmed II or Mehmed the Conqueror

## HOLY CITIES

Which holy city is or was home to...

(1) the Masjid al-Haram and the Kaaba, the holiest site in Islam?

ANSWER: Mecca

(2) Solomon's Temple and the Dome of the Rock in Israel?

ANSWER: Jerusalem

(3) the Apostolic Palace?

ANSWER: Rome

(4) the birthplace of Jesus and the Church of the Nativity?

ANSWER: Bethlehem

(5) the childhood home of Jesus in Galilee?

ANSWER: Nazareth

(6) home to over 1,000 Buddhist shrines built while it was the capital of Japan?

ANSWER: Kyoto

(7) the burial place of Muhammad, the second-holiest city in Islam?

ANSWER: Medina

(8) the Golden Temple, which houses the Adi Granth, the Sikh holy scripture?

ANSWER: Amritsar

## Fourth Quarter

(1) Paul McCartney wrote a song with this title while in a grounded plane in New York during the September 11th attacks. Neil Finn sang that this concept is “within” and “without” in the opening lyrics of (+) “Don’t Dream It’s Over.” This is “just another word for nothing left to lose” in Janis Joplin’s “Me and Bobby (\*) McGee,” and K’Naan sang “they call me” this, “just like a wavin’ flag”. For ten points, name this political concept, the liberty to exert choice and a lack of oppression.

ANSWER: freedom

(2) This man founded the newspaper *The Spark* for his political party. This man pushed for the formation of a Vanguard Party to lead the government in his pamphlet (+) “What is to be Done?”, and he advocated for “state capitalism” in his (\*) New Economic Policy as a replacement for “war communism”. For ten points, name this Soviet leader who led the Bolsheviks during the October Russian Revolution.

ANSWER: Vladimir Lenin

(3) In 1996, the city of Wasilla in this state elected Sarah Palin as its mayor. The purchase of this territory was labeled “Seward’s Folly,” as he spent \$7.2 million to buy it from (+) Russia, though oil reserves in Prudhoe Bay and the Klondike Gold Rush proved the value of the deal. The Iditarod (\*) dogsled race takes place in this state, beginning in Anchorage and ending in Nome. Juneau is the capital of, for ten points, what largest and northernmost U.S. state?

ANSWER: Alaska

(4) This nation’s first National Hero founded the Black Star Line to return African-Americans to Africa. This birthplace of Marcus Garvey fostered the development of a belief system that worships Haile Selassie known as (+) Rastafari. It has experienced Olympic success with the current record holder in the 100-meter and 200-meter (\*) sprints, Usain Bolt. For ten points, name this Atlantic island country, a former British colony with capital Kingston.

ANSWER: Jamaica

(5) This lawyer from Arras was blamed for not stopping the September Massacres. This leader of the Montagnards shared power with Lazare Carnot and (+) Louis Saint-Just in his highest position, and he executed the (\*) Girondins and Georges Danton before being overthrown in the Thermidorian Reaction. For ten points, name this Jacobin who ruled during the “Reign of Terror.”

ANSWER: Maximilien Robespierre

(6) This artist painted his aunt with her daughters and husband, Baron Gennaro Bellelli. His first work to be bought by a museum shows his uncle, Michel Musson’s, (+) *Cotton Exchange in New Orleans*. A man wearing a black hat and a woman in a white dress sit in a café with a glass of the title (\*) green beverage in this artist’s *L’Absinthe* [lab-santh]. For ten points, name this French artist who painted many depictions of young ballerinas.

ANSWER: Edgar Degas



(7) One composer born in this country wrote etudes nicknamed “Tristesse” and “Black Key.” This country’s November Uprising also inspired the (+) *Revolutionary Étude* of that composer. The (\*) mazurka was a popular dance in, for ten points, what Eastern European home of Krystzof Penderecki [KRISH-toff pen-der-ETZ-ky] that inspired the piano works of its native, Frederic Chopin [sho-PAN], who was born in the Duchy of Warsaw?

ANSWER: Poland

(8) The Onna-bugeisha were female members of this class, and dissatisfied members of this class rebelled in the Satsuma (+) Rebellion. Members of this class were trained in Kyujutsu, the ability to use the Yumi. Lordless members of this class were labeled (\*) Ronin, and the values of this class are often presented as Bushido. For ten points, name this Japanese warrior class that is often depicted using katanas.

ANSWER: Samurai

## Extra Question

Only read if you need a backup or tiebreaker!

(1) This man is depicted with his wife in the Coregency Stela. Burnaburiash asked this man for gold and Tushratta wished him well in a set of correspondences named for this man’s capital, (+) Amarna. This founder of a (\*) monotheistic religion changed his name to honor the new god. Nefertiti was the wife of, for ten points, what Egyptian ruler once known as Amenhotep IV who began a monotheistic religion centered on the sun-disk, Aten?

ANSWER: Akhenaten [or Napkhuria; accept Amenhotep IV before mentioned]

BONUS: What final Japanese shogunate was overthrown in the Meiji Restoration?

ANSWER: Tokugawa Shogunate