

Bowl Round 2

First Quarter

(1) In Strasbourg in 1988, this leader proposed a non-nuclear “zone of peace” that banned Chinese immigration to his homeland. This winner of the 1989 Nobel Peace Prize currently lives in Dharamshala, India, having fled after a 1959 uprising was put down by the Chinese. This man was chosen as the 14th to hold his position at the age of 2 as the reincarnation of Thubten Gyatso. For ten points, name this exiled religious figure, the leader of Tibetan Buddhism.

ANSWER: the 14th Dalai Lama (or Jetsun Jamphel Ngawang Lobsang Yeshe Tenzin Gyatso)

(2) The Supreme Court cases *McDonald v. Chicago* and *D.C. v. Heller* discussed laws regulating these objects. A 1996 event in Port Arthur led to new regulations on these objects in Australia. The Second Amendment to the U.S. Constitution describes the necessity of a “well regulated militia” to protect the right for Americans to “keep and bear” these items. For ten points, name these weapons, examples of which include the Kalashnikov AK-47.

ANSWER: guns (accept arms and other equivalents; accept any specific types)

(3) This man gave a series of benefit concerts in response to the Great Fire of Hamburg. He included slow “lassan” and fast “friska” sections in a set of nineteen works, the fifteenth which was based on the “Rakoczi March.” Heinrich Heine coined a term to describe the frenzied reception he received in Berlin. For ten points, name this virtuoso Romantic pianist who wrote the *Hungarian Rhapsodies* and was the subject of a namesake “mania.”

ANSWER: Franz Liszt (or Liszt Ferenc)

(4) This man relaxed his troops by noting the presence of his soldier, Gisco, at one of his victories. This man lost his right eye while travelling over the Apennines and the Arno to reach one of his battles. The Fabian strategy was used to delay this man’s forces, and after his victory at the Battle of Cannae he was finally defeated at the Battle of Zama by his chief rival, Scipio Africanus. For ten points, name this Carthaginian general who fought Rome during the Second Punic War.

ANSWER: Hannibal Barca (do not accept Hasdrubal)

(5) PETA has protested a ritual held one day before this holiday in which a chicken is swung over the head, then donated to charity. The Neilah is read on this day, the tenth of Tishrei, which includes five prayer services and fasting. In 1973, this holiday was marred by a surprise attack in the Sinai Peninsula by Egypt against Israel. For ten points, name this Jewish Day of Atonement, the holiest day of the Jewish year.

ANSWER: Yom Kippur (or Day of Atonement before mention)

(6) Édouard René de Laboulaye proposed this sculpture, for which fundraising was done by Joseph Pulitzer and by Emma Lazarus, who wrote the sonnet “The New Colossus” for it. Broken chains are near this sculpture’s feet; the subject is carrying a tablet inscribed with America’s independence date and is holding a torch. For ten points, name this Frederic Bartholdi sculpture that stands in New York Harbor.

ANSWER: Statue of Liberty (or Liberty Enlightening the World)

(7) A rebellion against Ottoman incursions into this modern-day country in the late 1400s was led by the nobleman Skanderbeg. An Italian invasion during the buildup to World War II ended monarchical rule in this nation under King Zog, and this Southeast European country was ruled for much of the Cold War by the Communist regime of Enver Hoxha [HAW-ja]. For ten points, name this Balkan nation whose capital is Tirana.

ANSWER: Republic of Albania (or Republika e Shqiperise)

(8) This author wrote the short stories “The Sing-Song of Old Man Kangaroo” and “How the Leopard got His Spots.” The title character of one of this man’s works is used as a pawn in the “Great Game” between Russia and Britain, and a poem by this man encourages a certain group of people to “send for the best ye breed”. For ten points, name this Victorian author of “The White Man’s Burden,” *Kim*, and *Just-So Stories*.

ANSWER: Rudyard Kipling (or Joseph Rudyard Kipling)

Second Quarter

(1) The perioikoi were a class of freed people living in this city, and the mothakes were raised as citizens of this city. This city’s navy, led by Peisander, was destroyed at the Battle of Cnidus, part of the Corinthian War that this city fought alongside the Peloponnesian League. The Agiad and Eurypontid lines ruled this city, whose legendary founder and lawgiver was Lycurgus. For ten points, name this militaristic Greek city-state, the long-time rival to Athens.

ANSWER: Sparta (accept Lacedaemon)

BONUS: Sparta’s victory in the First Messanian War led to a large increase in the population of these people, subjugated slaves made to work for Spartans. They were killed at will during the crypteia.

ANSWER: helots

(2) This city celebrates its defeat of a surprise attack by Charles Emmanuel I of Savoy in its annual festival, l'Escalade. After the Battle of Solferino, Henry Dunant established the Red Cross in this city, which names a protocol regarding chemical warfare. For ten points, name this Swiss city that also names a set of conventions detailing the humane conduct of war.

ANSWER: Geneva

BONUS: The Geneva conventions were updated in the early 20th century at a pair of conferences in this city. Those conferences tried, unsuccessfully, to establish an international court; today, the International Court of Justice is seated in this Dutch city.

ANSWER: The Hague

(3) One literary work set during this period is Primo Levi's *The Periodic Table*, part of which details his time at Fossoli di Carpi. The first graphic novel to win a Pulitzer Prize is set during this event and stylizes the antagonists as cats and pigs. Art Spiegelman's *Maus* and a book by Elie Wiesel partially set at Buchenwald are also set during this period. For ten points, name this event, the setting of *Night*, which is partially set at Auschwitz.

ANSWER: the Holocaust (prompt on "World War II")

BONUS: The *Diary of Anne Frank* is set in this city until its characters are deported to Bergen-Belsen concentration camp.

ANSWER: Amsterdam

(4) The Russian Ukase of 1821 violated this national policy with regards to Alaska. George Canning had originally proposed a joint effort to enact this decree, but it was rejected by John Quincy Adams. Richard Olney cited this policy to justify interference with British negotiations in the Venezuela Crisis. For ten points, name this decree opposing European intervention in the Western Hemisphere, named for the successor to James Madison.

ANSWER: Monroe Doctrine

BONUS: This President's Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine allowed for intervention by the United States to overthrow "chronic wrongdoing" in Latin America.

ANSWER: Theodore "Teddy" Roosevelt

(5) One leader of this group reportedly lost his right eye at the Battle of Arghandab in 1987 and died of tuberculosis in 2013. This group did not announce that leader's death until 2015 and is disputing reports that his replacement, Akhtar Mansoor, was killed in December 2015. Mullah Muhammad Omar led this organization and was President of its home country until 2001's Operation Enduring Freedom. For ten points, name this Islamic insurgent group that once controlled Afghanistan.

ANSWER: Taliban

BONUS: The Taliban is funded largely by smuggling of this substance, which is harvested by making small cuts in poppy seed pods and then processed into a variety of drugs, including heroin.

ANSWER: opium (do not accept morphine, heroin, or other opium products)

(6) According to legend, at the premiere of one of these works, Hector Berlioz stormed the stage to take the baton from the conductor during the Tuba Mirum section. One of these works interweaves the Lacrimosa with Wilfred Owen's poem "Futility," while another of these works chose to use the Luther Bible, a German text. An unfinished one of these by Mozart was sung in January 1964, two months after the death of John Kennedy. For ten points, name these religious musical compositions for the dead.

ANSWER: requiem mass (prompt on mass)

BONUS: This composer of the aforementioned *German Requiem* also composed a famous lullaby.

ANSWER: Johannes Brahms

(7) During this war, the *Santa Fe* was captured near King Edward Point. A year after losing this war, a military junta led by Jorge Videla lost power. A nuclear submarine sunk the *General Belgrano* during this war, which was sparked by the raising of a flag on South Georgia Island. For ten points, name this 1982 war won by the British over the Islas Malvinas, a small group of islands near Argentina.

ANSWER: Falklands (Islands) War

BONUS: This Conservative British Prime Minister received a huge boost in popularity after winning the Falklands War.

ANSWER: Margaret Thatcher

(8) A coin struck in this city with a fleur de lis on one side and John the Baptist on the other became the most popular coin for transactions in Europe in the 14th century. The castato system was instituted in this city after a successful war against the Visconti of Milan, and this city was ruled by Piero the Unfortunate before being taken over by a Dominican friar in 1494. For ten points, name this Italian city, ruled for a brief time by Girolamo Savonarola and home to the Medici family.

ANSWER: Florence

BONUS: Savonarola conducted one of these events on Mardi Gras in Florence to get rid of thousands of books, paintings, and cosmetics.

ANSWER: bonfire (accept Bonfire of the Vanities)

Third Quarter

The categories are ...

1. Oil!
2. Otto Von Bismarck
3. Henry VIII

OIL!

In the history of oil, name the...

(1) Arctic U.S. state where the *Exxon Valdez* oil tanker crashed into Prince William Sound in 1989.

ANSWER: Alaska

(2) Gulf where the *Deepwater Horizon* exploded in 2010.

ANSWER: Gulf of Mexico

(3) British company that leased the *Deepwater Horizon* at the time of its explosion.

ANSWER: BP (accept British Petroleum)

(4) Founder of the Standard Oil Company.

ANSWER: John Davidson Rockefeller

(5) International organization of 13 oil-producing countries that control roughly 75% of the Earth's reserves.

ANSWER: OPEC (or Organization of (the) Petroleum Exporting Countries)

(6) Persian Gulf country led by King Salman that is essentially the leader of that organization.

ANSWER: Saudi Arabia

OTTO VON BISMARCK

Name the...

(1) country provoked into a war that led to the collapse of the Second Empire and the declaration of the Third Republic in Paris.

ANSWER: **France**

(2) First Emperor of Germany, under whom Bismarck served as Chancellor.

ANSWER: **Wilhelm I**

(3) kingdom that Bismarck served before Germany's founding.

ANSWER: **Prussia**

(4) two substances that will "solve the great questions of the day," according to Bismarck.

ANSWER: **Blood and Iron** (or **Eisen und Blut**)

(5) religion targeted by Adalbert Falk's May Laws.

ANSWER: Roman **Catholicism** (prompt on Christianity)

(6) term for the anti-religious policies that included the May Laws.

ANSWER: **Kulturkampf**

HENRY VIII

Name the...

(1) total number of wives he had.

ANSWER: 6

(2) first woman he married.

ANSWER: Catherine of Aragon

(3) second woman he married, who bore him Elizabeth I?

ANSWER: Anne Boleyn (prompt on Anne)

(4) adviser and author of *Utopia* who was executed for treason.

ANSWER: Sir Thomas More

(5) title bestowed upon him by Pope Leo X after writing *Defense of the Seven Sacraments*

ANSWER: Defender of the Faith (or Fidei defensor)

(6) church he founded after his excommunication by the Pope.

ANSWER: Church of England (or Anglican Church)

Fourth Quarter

(1) Charles Thomson presided over the meeting that produced this document, and sent its final, handwritten copy to John Dunlap for printing. Richard Henry Lee introduced the (+) resolution creating this document, and Roger Sherman and Benjamin (*) Franklin served on the Committee of Five that edited this text. For ten points, name this document whose Preamble asserts that “We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal,” written by Thomas Jefferson.

ANSWER: Declaration of Independence

(2) This country defeated Count von Bennigsen at the Battle of Friedland, leading to a treaty signed on a raft in the Neman River, the Treaty of (+) Tilsit. This country burned down a capital city after the Battle of Borodino, then retreated from “General Winter” and the (*) Cossacks when it couldn’t defeat Alexander I’s Russia. For ten points, name this country whose Grande Armée was led by Napoleon Bonaparte.

ANSWER: France

(3) Klaus Brinkbaumer is in charge of producing one of these things. One creator of these things wrote an account titled “Heed Their Rising Voices,” leading to a lawsuit that established the standard of “actual malice” with regards to libel. John (+) Peter Zenger, a printer of these documents, was acquitted in a case that established truth as a defense against (*) libel. For ten points, name these periodicals, the subject of the court case *New York Times v. Sullivan*.

ANSWER: newspapers

(4) One scientist with this last name proposed the fission theory of the moon. Another scientist with this last name described the inheritance of acquired characteristics in the 1794 work *Zoonomia*. Another scientist with this last name wrote (+) *The Descent of Man* and names a group of finch species he saw on the Galapagos Islands during his voyage on the (*) *HMS Beagle*. For ten points, give the surname of the author of *On the Origin of Species*, who showed natural selection was a means of evolution.

ANSWER: Darwin (accept George Darwin, Erasmus Darwin or Charles Darwin)

(5) This leader allowed for the publishing of Alexander Solzhenitsyn’s *One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich* and he attempted to increase agricultural production by starting the (+) Virgin Lands Campaign. This leader reportedly banged his shoe on a table during a U.N. Conference and 4 years earlier had told Western diplomats “we will (*) bury you!” He complained about his predecessor’s personality cult in the “Secret Speech” and was replaced in his highest position by Leonid Brezhnev. For ten points, name this Soviet leader during the Cuban Missile Crisis.

ANSWER: Nikita Khrushchev

(6) Leaders behind the February 26th Incident sought to overthrow this man, who was targeted in 1932 in the Sakuradamon Incident. He established the Manchukuo government after an explosion on a railway near (+) Mukden. This man recorded the Jewel Voice Broadcast, surrendering a war in which he was advised by Prime Minister (*) Hideki Tojo; this leader renounced his divinity shortly thereafter. For ten points, name this emperor of Japan during World War II.

ANSWER: Hirohito (or Emperor Showa)

(7) One scientist from this country gives his name to the excretory system of spiders and is considered the father of microscopic anatomy. One scientist from this country discovered “animal (+) electricity;” another scientist from this country built on that discovery to invent the first electrochemical battery. (*) Alessandro Volta worked in, for ten points, what country where Galileo studied physics by dropping balls off the Leaning Tower of Pisa?

ANSWER: Italy

(8) Rexford Tugwell served as this territory’s governor during World War II, shortly before two of its nationalists killed policeman Leslie Coffelt in an attempt to assassinate Harry Truman. Its current governor, Alejandro Garcia Padilla, believes that it would turn into a (+) “Latin American ghetto” if the statehood movement were to succeed in this (*) U.S. controlled commonwealth. For ten points, name this island with capital San Juan, where 834,000 citizens voted support for making it the 51st U.S. state in 2012.

ANSWER: Puerto Rico

Extra Question

Only read if you need a backup or tiebreaker!

(1) Eight decades after this war, Hyman Rickover led a commission refuting the initial claim behind this war. Thomas Brackett Reed resigned as (+) Speaker of the House due to his opposition to this war. Public support for this war was fueled by the leaking of the (*) DeLome Letter and William Randolph Hearst’s “yellow journalism”. For ten points, name this 1898 war in which the United States gained Cuba and the Philippines from a European nation.

ANSWER: Spanish-American War

BONUS: The unification of two regions into what country was the goal of a “Provisional” Republican Army associated with the political party Sinn Fein [shin fayn]?

ANSWER: Ireland (accept Northern Ireland)