

Bowl Round 3

First Quarter

(1) This man created a system of “burhs” for the defense of his kingdom, which eventually became known as “boroughs”. This man’s forces were attacked at Chippenham, which saw him retreat to Athelney. This man’s life was chronicled by Bishop Asser, and he converted the Danish king Guthrum to Christianity. For ten points, name this Anglo-Saxon king of Wessex in the 800s AD, the only English king to be given the epithet “the Great”.

ANSWER: Alfred the Great (or Alfred I)

(2) One construction in this city was covered with lapis lazuli and adorned with aurochs and dragons, symbolizing Adad and Marduk. Another construction in this city was legendarily built because Queen Amytis missed her Median homeland’s hills and greenery. For ten points, name this site of the Ishtar Gate, a Mesopotamian city where Nebuchadnezzar II built the Hanging Gardens.

ANSWER: Babylon

(3) This city’s Moran Hill is home to a Friendship Tower built in 1959, as well as a triumphal arch commemorating the resistance against Japanese rule. The Taedong River flows through this city, passing by the Juche Tower. An unfinished 105-story pyramidal building, Ryugyong Hotel, dominates the skyline of, for ten points, what Asian capital city where Kim Jong-un governs?

ANSWER: Pyongyang

(4) This leader ordered the genocidal Operation Anfal, carried out by Ali Hassan al-Majid; that operation included an attack on Halabja, where thousands of Kurdish people were killed by poison gas. This man was captured near Tikrit in a “spider hole” nine months after the U.S. invaded his country in 2003. For ten points, name this Ba’ath Party leader, the former dictator of Iraq.

ANSWER: Saddam Hussein

(5) A hurricane allowed troops defending this city to move back from Brookeville. Robert Ross led the military force that attacked this city, following his success at the Battle of Bladensburg. Dolley Madison saved a portrait of George Washington from a burning building in this city. For ten points, name this city, burned by British troops near the end of the War of 1812.

ANSWER: Washington D.C. (accept either)

(6) This man attempted to divest responsibility for causing a peasant war by writing *Against the Murderous, Thieving Hordes of Peasants*. He was sheltered by Frederick the Wise at Wartburg Castle, where he translated the New Testament into German. This man debated Ulrich Zwingli at the Marburg Colloquy and opposed the indulgences granted by men like Johann Tetzel. For ten points, name this German whose 95 Theses outlined the need for the Protestant Reformation.

ANSWER: Martin Luther

(7) This artist's *The Battle of the Kearsarge and the Alabama* shows the Battle of Cherbourg during the American Civil War. This artist painted a nude woman looking toward the viewer while lounging next to a black cat and a black servant in *Olympia*. Raphael's *Judgement of Paris* inspired this man's painting of a nude woman who sits next to two fully clothed men at a picnic. For ten points, name this artist of *Luncheon on the Grass*.

ANSWER: Edouard Manet

(8) This event disrupted plans to create a utopian society known as New Helvetia. Newspaper owner Samuel Brannan heavily promoted this event, which led Levi Strauss to sell dry goods and denim overalls. This event was started after James Marshall made a discovery at Sutter's Mill, and it led to the growth of San Francisco. For ten points, name this economic event in which "forty-niners" traveled to California to mine a precious metal.

ANSWER: California Gold Rush (California not needed after mentioned)

Second Quarter

(1) This country was forced to give up the Karelian Isthmus that was protected by its unfinished Mannerheim line. This country fought the Continuation war with Nazi allies, but later turned on the Nazis in the Lapland war. For ten points, name this Scandinavian country that was invaded by the Soviets in the Winter War.

ANSWER: Finland

BONUS: The Finnish Army indirectly participated in the 872 day Nazi siege of this city that is currently called Saint Petersburg.

ANSWER: Leningrad

(2) A cantata by this composer depicts a battle between the Teutonic Knights and the title Prince on the frozen Lake Peipus, and was based on his music for a Sergei Eisenstein film. This composer of *Alexander Nevsky* modeled his first symphony on the work of Haydn and wrote a work for children in which a bassoon depicts the title boy's grandfather. For ten points, name this composer of the "Classical" Symphony and *Peter and the Wolf*.

ANSWER: Sergei Sergeyevich Prokofiev

BONUS: Orchestras tune to a concert A played by what instrument, which represents the duck in Prokofiev's *Peter and the Wolf*?

ANSWER: oboe

(3) These people were welcomed by Frederick William of Brandenburg in the Edict of Potsdam, and the Duke of Buckingham attempted to aid these people at the Siege of La Rochelle. One of their leaders, Gaspard de Coligny, was assassinated during an event targeting them, which occurred after the marriage of Marguerite and a king of Navarre. Henry IV led, for ten points, what religious dissidents in France, who were targeted in the St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre?

ANSWER: Huguenots (prompt on Calvinists, accept Protestants in France)

BONUS: The Siege of the Huguenot stronghold of La Rochelle was led by what minister to Louis XIII, nicknamed the Red Eminence?

ANSWER: Jean Armand du Plessis, Cardinal de Richelieu

(4) Max Weber pointed to double-entry bookkeeping as marking the beginning of notions of this concept, whose ratio to income was examined in a 2013 work by Thomas Piketty. That work about this concept "in the 21st century" dismisses its "human" type as a misnomer. Marx distinguished between its variable and constant forms in an uncompleted treatise he wrote about this concept. For ten points, name this economic concept that refers to the assets or wealth owned by a person, or to a good used in the production of other goods.

ANSWER: capital (accept Capital in the 21st Century or Das Kapital before mention)

BONUS: Piketty is an author from this European country, where an economic school known as the Physiocrats believed that wealth was produced solely from land.

ANSWER: France

(5) This emperor initiated the building of the Anio Novus aqueduct, brought the Vatican Obelisk to Rome, and annexed Mauretania. This brother of Agrippina the Younger, Drusilla, and Livilla was assassinated by the Praetorian Guard and Cassius Chaerea, possibly in retaliation for wishing to grant political power to Incitatus, his horse. For ten points, name this nephew and predecessor of Claudius, whose common nickname means "little boot."

ANSWER: Caligula (or Gaius Julius Caesar Augustus Germanicus)

BONUS: Suetonius claimed that Caligula tried to name Incitatus to this highest office in the Roman Republic.

ANSWER: consul

(6) The change in these objects' velocity is equal to the natural log of their initial mass over their final mass, multiplied by their exhaust velocity, according to an equation named for Konstantin Tsiolkovsky [see-ol-KOV-skee]. Operation Paperclip relocated postwar German scientists, including Wernher Von Braun, to the US to help develop these objects. For ten points, name these devices, such as the Saturn V [five] that brought the *Apollo* missions into space, that move via ejected propellant.

ANSWER: rocket (accept rocket equation; accept missile)

BONUS: These rockets were used by Nazi Germany in long range attacks against the Allies. Their full name, granted by Goebbels, translates as "Retribution Weapon."

ANSWER: V-2 rocket (or Vergeltungswaffe-2; accept Aggregat-4)

(7) Richard, the Earl of Cambridge, co-led the Southampton plot against this man. This man was wounded fighting Henry "Hotspur" Percy at the Battle of Shrewsbury, and this monarch, who signed the Treaty of Troyes during the Hundred Years War, led English forces to victory at the Battle of Agincourt. For ten points, name this Lancaster monarch who succeeded his father Henry IV, as king of England.

ANSWER: Henry V

BONUS: Early in his youth Henry received military experience from fighting Owain Glyndwr, who was a prince of this region, whose current capital is Cardiff.

ANSWER: Wales

(8) Robert J. Walker bribed Congressmen to approve of this action, which was negotiated by Eduard de Stoeckel. The Julian calendar was immediately replaced after this action, and Charles Sumner delivered a post-Civil War speech in favor of this action. Until the discovery of gold in the Klondike, this event was derided as "Seward's Folly". For ten points, name this \$7.2 million purchase, roughly equal to 2 cents an acre, in which the U.S. acquired the future 49th state.

ANSWER: Purchase of Alaska (accept equivalents)

BONUS: Many landmarks in Alaska, including the strait separating it from Russia and the land bridge that once crossed it, are named for this Danish explorer who discovered some of the Aleutian islands.

ANSWER: Vitus Bering (accept Bering Strait)

Third Quarter

The categories are ...

1. Il Risorgimento
2. The British Royal Navy
3. The New Year

IL RISORGIMENTO

Name the...

(1) capital city whose 1871 capture finished the Italian unification.

ANSWER: **Rome**

(2) city, home to the Uffizi gallery, which replaced Turin as a temporary capital.

ANSWER: **Florence**

(3) first king of the unified Italy.

ANSWER: **Victor Emmanuel II**

(4) country that controlled Lombardy-Venetia until 1866 and was ruled by Emperor Franz Joseph I.

ANSWER: **Austrian** Empire (do not accept Austria-Hungary)

(5) leader of the Redshirts and the Expedition of a Thousand.

ANSWER: Giuseppe **Garibaldi**

(6) noble Prime Minister of Piedmont-Sardinia, who arranged for French intervention.

ANSWER: Camillo Benso, Count di **Cavour**

THE BRITISH ROYAL NAVY

Name...

(1) the appropriately-royal prefix to all of its ship names.

ANSWER: **HMS** (accept **Her** and/or **His Majesty's Ship**)

(2) the victory over Napoleon's fleet in Egypt's Aboukir Bay, near a famous river.

ANSWER: Battle of the **Nile**

(3) the admiral who died at, but won, the Battle of Trafalgar.

ANSWER: Horatio **Nelson**

(4) that admiral's flagship at Trafalgar, the navy's oldest commissioned vessel.

ANSWER: HMS **Victory**

(5) the all-big-gun ship that sparked an early 20th century arms race.

ANSWER: HMS **Dreadnought**

(6) the flagship of Force H, whose 1941 sinking sparked a hunt for the *Bismarck*.

ANSWER: HMS **Hood**

THE NEW YEAR

Name the...

(1) Country that celebrates New Year with the dragon dance in cities like Beijing?

ANSWER: People's Republic of China

(2) New York City intersection where a Waterford crystal ball is dropped on New Year's Eve?

ANSWER: Times Square

(3) Roman god of doorways and gates celebrated on New Year's, and for whom the first month of the western calendar is named?

ANSWER: Janus (do not accept January)

(4) Robert Burns poem traditionally sung on New Year's Eve?

ANSWER: Auld Lang Syne

(5) Jewish New Year holiday, on which the shofar is traditionally blown?

ANSWER: Rosh Hashanah (or Yom Teruah)

(6) Vietnamese New Year holiday, on which the North Vietnamese launched a surprise attack in 1968?

ANSWER: Tet Nguyen Dan (accept Tet Offensive)

Fourth Quarter

(1) A U.N. Secretary General from this country died in a 1961 plane crash en route to peace talks over conflict in the Congo Crisis. Another leader from this country was a prime minister assassinated in 1986 whose main suspect was Christer (+) Pettersson. A king and military general from this nation died at the Battle of Lutzen and was known as the (*) "Lion of the North". For ten points, name this Scandinavian country whose leaders included Dag Hammarskjold, Olof Palme, and Gustavus Adolphus.

ANSWER: Sweden

(2) In a 1970's memo, this company valued a human life at \$200,000, justifying the non-installation of an \$11 part that would prevent the rupture of fuel tanks in its Pinto model. This company's founder built the River Rouge plant in Dearborn, Michigan and introduced the (+) \$5 daily wage, but his anti-Semitism made this company a model for (*) Volkswagen under Hitler. For ten points, name this American car manufacturer that introduced the Model T in 1908 under its founder, Henry.

ANSWER: Ford Motor Company

(3) This leader, who with George Smythe co-founded the Young England group, was criticized by one politician about the Bulgarian Horrors in the Midlothian Campaign. This man represented the British delegation during the Congress of (+) Berlin and used money from the Rothschild family to purchase shares for the Suez Canal. This leader gave the title Empress of (*) India to Queen Victoria. For ten points, name this 19th century Conservative Jewish Prime Minister who was the rival of William Gladstone.

ANSWER: Benjamin Disraeli

(4) This state's second governor, Edward Coles, stood down pro-slavery "Egyptians" from this state's southern third. One politician from this state debated Stephen Douglas in seven of its cities and noted "I believe this government cannot endure, permanently, half (+) slave and half free" in his "House Divided" speech, given in the capital of (*) Springfield. For ten points, name this U.S. state represented in Congress for one term by Abraham Lincoln and where the 1886 Haymarket riot broke out in Chicago.

ANSWER: Illinois

(5) This monarch created an alliance of German princes called the Furstenbund and oversaw the First (+) Partition of Poland. The death of Empress Elisabeth led this ruler to sign a peace treaty with Peter the Great in a conflict where his army won at Rossbach, which he began by invading Saxony. His Anti-Machiavel influenced (*) Voltaire to correspond with this monarch who also invited J.S. Bach to Potsdam. For ten points, name this leader of Prussia during the Seven Years War.

ANSWER: Frederick II of Prussia (Frederick the Great or Frederick IV of Brandenburg)

(6) After 100 days of exercise and incantations, members of this non-American movement believed they gained invulnerability to bullets. Members of this movement sieged the Legation Quarter until the (+) Eight Nation Alliance freed it. This movement was supported until 1901 by the Dowager Empress (*) Cixi [see-shee] of the Qing [ching] Dynasty in hopes of ridding China of foreigners. For ten points, name this nationalist movement, also known as the Society of Righteous and Harmonious Fists.

ANSWER: Boxers (accept the Society of Righteous and Harmonious Fists until mentioned; accept Boxer Rebellion and equivalents)

(7) One leader of this religion died of smallpox at age seven. Another leader of this religion advocated that all food in communal kitchens should be distributed for free to anyone, regardless of background. That man claimed that “There is no (+) Hindu, there is no Muslim” in founding this religion in 1499, then wrote the Adi Granth. (*) Guru Nanak founded, for ten points, what religion whose baptized members wear the Five K’s?

ANSWER: Sikhism

(8) Winston Churchill proposed that this country be given Eastern Galicia, including the city of Lvov, in a “Plan B” regarding its proposed border. A line formed by two rivers and ending at (+) Stettin now forms this country’s western border. The postwar Curzon and (*) Oder-Neisse [NICE-uh] lines were drawn on either side of, for ten points, what European country which, on September 1, 1939, was invaded by Nazi troops to begin World War II?

ANSWER: Poland

Extra Question

Only read if you need a backup or tiebreaker!

(1) The saeculum obscurum refers to a period in history when these people were manipulated by the Theophylacti family. The keys to the kingdom of (+) heaven were granted to these people through their progenitor in Matthew 16:16, and these people were originally selected by acclamation. Black or white (*) smoke is released from a chimney outside St. Peter’s Square to give news regarding the selection of one of these figures, who are selected in a namesake “conclave”. For ten points, name these leaders of the Catholic Church.

ANSWER: Popes

BONUS: What class of people, including the boxing *cestus* and the net-wielding *retiarius*, fought in stadia?

ANSWER: gladiators