

Bowl Round 4

First Quarter

(1) The Alma-Ata Protocols were signed in the wake of this event, and one man's proclamation of the "Sinatra Doctrine" encouraged this event. One leader was imprisoned in his dacha at Foros prior to this event, which led to the formation of the CIS. The ascension of Boris Yeltsin marked the end of, for ten points, what event which led to the independence of Ukraine, Belarus, and many other countries?

ANSWER: Dissolution of the USSR (accept synonyms for dissolution, accept Soviet Union for USSR; do not accept or prompt "fall of the Berlin Wall")

(2) The *Theogony* describes this goddess as "golden-sandaled" from Argos. Ixion was expelled for Olympus after he mistook a cloud for this goddess. In one myth, she put Argus's hundred eyes on the peacock's tail, and in another, she sent a gadfly to torment a cow as revenge for Io being her husband's lover. For ten points, name this cow-eyed Greek goddess of marriage, the sister and wife of Zeus.

ANSWER: Hera

(3) This leader is depicted in the Catalan Atlas sitting on a throne and inspecting a gold nugget. This leader commissioned the Djinguereber [jin-gah-ray-bear] Mosque and Sankore University, both located in Timbuktu, and he caused a massive deflation of the price of gold in Cairo while on an extravagant Hajj to Mecca. For ten points, name this Mali emperor, or Mansa, who ruled from 1312 to 1327.

ANSWER: Mansa Musa (or Musa I)

(4) This composer wrote a cantata beginning "Eternal source of light divine" to celebrate Queen Anne's birthday. This composer wrote four coronation anthems, including *Zadok the Priest*, for another British monarch who asked this composer to write a piece celebrating the end of the War of the Austrian Succession. For ten points, name this Baroque composer of the *Music for the Royal Fireworks*, as well as the oratorio *Messiah*.

ANSWER: George Frideric Handel

(5) This organization donated the *SMS Goeben* to the Ottoman Navy, and a rebellion by this organization in Kiel led to the end of the empire it served. Alfred Tirpitz sought to reform this organization, which used wolfpacks to attack British convoys. This organization made heavy use of the doctrine of unrestricted submarine warfare, and was led through WWII by Admiral Karl Dönitz. For ten points, name this navy which used U-Boats during the two World Wars.

ANSWER: German Navy (prompt on Kriegsmarine, prompt on Reichsmarine)

(6) This country was the birthplace of two starters for the 2015 Chicago White Sox, Alexei Ramirez and Jose Abreu. The names of baseball players like Yunel Escobar and Yoenis Cespedes, begin with "Y," as inspired by this country's former ties with diplomats like Yuri Pavlov. For ten points, name this country from which Aroldis Chapman and Yasiel Puig defected, leaving behind the only Communist government in Latin America.

ANSWER: Cuba

(7) Leo Strauss argued that “Modern” philosophy began with this man, who used Hannibal and Scipio Africanus as examples of brutal rulers. The author of *Ab Urbe Condita*, the Roman historian Livy, inspired a discourse by this author, who encourages the title figure of another work to emulate both the lion and the fox. “It is better to be feared than loved” according to, for ten points, what Italian author of *The Prince*?

ANSWER: Niccolo Machiavelli

(8) Twelve people, including Cabu and Charb, were killed in a January 2015 office shooting in this city. The Eagles of Death Metal were interrupted during a performance in this city, though a “double-tap” incident was avoided at a friendly soccer match attended by Francois Hollande. The Bataclan theater was attacked in, for ten points, what city, the site of the January 2015 *Charlie Hebdo* shooting and a November 13th attack claimed by ISIS?

ANSWER: Paris

Second Quarter

(1) Joseph Hooker was forced to retreat from Banks’ Ford at the Battle of Chancellorsville in this state. This state’s secession from the Union was rewarded when the Confederacy moved its capital from Montgomery to this state. The final surrender of Robert E. Lee’s army of this state was conducted at Appomattox Court House in, for ten points, what Southern state with capital at Richmond, whose West portion became its own state during the American Civil War?

ANSWER: Virginia

BONUS: This future U.S. President accepted Lee’s surrender at Appomattox Court House.

ANSWER: Ulysses S. Grant

(2) Ion Pacepa, a 3-star general from this nation, defected to the United States during the Cold War, the highest-ranking Eastern bloc defection. This nation was joined with Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia in the Little Entente. One leader of this country issued the July Theses; that leader and his wife were executed by firing squad in 1989. For ten points, name this Eastern European country that was ruled by Nicolae Ceausescu [cho-CHESS-ku].

ANSWER: Romania

BONUS: The Ceausescus were executed on this holiday in 1989. Nine centuries earlier, William the Conqueror was crowned King of England on this holiday, and Washington crossed the Delaware River shortly after this holiday.

ANSWER: Christmas (accept Eve or Day)

(3) This game was played at BC Place on artificial turf after a lawsuit requesting natural grass was dropped. A 60-yard strike over Ayumi Kaihori in the 16th minute was the fourth of seven goals in this game, in which Christie Rampone and Abby Wambach subbed on in the second half. A hat trick by Carli Lloyd sealed, for ten points, what 2015 soccer tournament won by the United States over Japan?

ANSWER: 2015 FIFA Women's World Cup final match (accept equivalents describing the championship game of the 2015 FIFA Women's World Cup)

BONUS: The 2015 Women's World Cup final was a rematch of the 2011 final, held in this host country. This country won the Women's World Cup in 2003 and 2007, and the Men's World Cup four times.

ANSWER: Germany

(4) This city's Karakoy neighborhood is home to the Genoese-built Galata Tower. This city's historic peninsula contains the Sarayburnu outcropping and lies south of the Golden Horn. The Marmaray Tunnel connects this city's western and eastern halves. This city's Topkapi Palace was built by Mehmed II, who also converted its Hagia Sophia into a mosque. For ten points, what city was known as Constantinople until it was conquered by the Ottoman Turks?

ANSWER: Istanbul (accept Constantinople before mentioned; do not accept Byzantium)

BONUS: Istanbul lies on this strait connecting the Sea of Marmara to the Black Sea, making it an important historical stop for wheat shipments to the Mediterranean Sea.

ANSWER: Bosporus (or Bosphorus)

(5) For inventing a procedure that treated diseases of this organ, Antonio Egas Moniz won the 1949 Nobel Prize in Medicine. Phineas Gage's injury of this organ led to new breakthroughs in its study. Ancient Egyptians attributed this organ's function to the heart and removed it through the nostrils before mummification. Lobotomies remove part of, for ten points, what component of the central nervous system encased within the skull?

ANSWER: brain (accept frontal lobe and prefrontal cortex)

BONUS: Trepanation, a historical medical procedure thought to help brain ailments such as epilepsy and headaches, involved performing this pressure-relieving action.

ANSWER: cutting a hole in the skull (accept any similar description; prompt on partial answer)

(6) The “Plan West” defensive scheme was unsuccessful during this campaign, and the Battle of Mokra during this campaign saw a cavalry charge successfully repel a tank advance. The Gleiwitz incident was used as a pretense by one side in this conflict to launch an attack, and the “Phony War” followed this action. The Free City of Danzig was annexed after, for ten points, what September 1st, 1939 offensive that marked the beginning of World War II?

ANSWER: Invasion of Poland (prompt on World War II)

BONUS: The invasion of Poland was facilitated by a Pact signed by Joachim von Ribbentrop and this man, the foreign minister of the Soviet Union. In the Winter War, Finnish troops invented an incendiary “cocktail” named for this man.

ANSWER: Vyacheslav Molotov

(7) A museum named for Tuol Sleng commemorates those who died at the hands of this party after it won a civil war against Lon Nol. This party called its state Democratic Kampuchea, and it created tens of thousands of mass graves in the Killing Fields. For ten points, name this communist movement led by Pol Pot which ruled Cambodia in the 1970s.

ANSWER: Khmer Rouge

BONUS: The Khmer Rouge lost power in Cambodia after a failed invasion of this neighbor country in 1978. This country’s village of Ba Chuc was the site of a Cambodian massacre in that invasion.

ANSWER: Socialist Republic of Vietnam (do not accept references to a divided North or South Vietnam, as this is post-unification)

(8) To commemorate this city’s new theater in Josefstadt, Beethoven composed the *Consecration of the House* overture. Beethoven’s eighth symphony premiered in this city’s Hofburg Palace. A group of composers from this city developed serialism, using the twelve-tone technique developed by Arnold Schoenberg, and Johann Strauss was inspired in this city to write his *Blue Danube* waltz. For ten points, name this Austrian capital city.

ANSWER: Vienna

BONUS: This composer died in Vienna shortly after accepting a commission from Franz von Walsegg for a requiem mass, which he left unfinished.

ANSWER: Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

Third Quarter

The categories are . . .

1. Colonial America
2. The European Union
3. South America

COLONIAL AMERICA

Name the...

(1) colony founded by Roger Williams, now the smallest U.S. state.

ANSWER: **Rhode Island** and Providence Plantations

(2) colony home to Paul Revere, which was governed as a state by John Hancock and Samuel Adams from Boston.

ANSWER: **Massachusetts**

(3) body that appointed George Washington to lead the army.

ANSWER: **Second Continental Congress** (prompt on “Continental Congress”)

(4) African-American man who was the first person to die in the Boston Massacre.

ANSWER: Crispus **Attucks**

(5) period of religious revival among church members that occurred in the 1730s and 1740s.

ANSWER: **First Great Awakening** (Prompt on just “Great Awakening”)

(6) Puritan woman that was expelled from Massachusetts Bay Colony after the Antinomian Controversy.

ANSWER: Anne **Hutchinson** (or Anne **Marbury**)

THE EUROPEAN UNION

Name the...

(1) country led from Ankara that has long tried to join the EU.

ANSWER: Republic of **Turkey**

(2) 2009 treaty, named for the capital of Portugal, that overhauled the EU.

ANSWER: Treaty of **Lisbon**

(3) Balkan country with capital Zagreb that joined in 2013.

ANSWER: **Croatia**

(4) award won by the EU in 2012 for their efforts in representing human rights.

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

(5) two commodities pooled in a common market by a predecessor to the EU.

ANSWER: **coal** and **steel** (accept European **Coal and Steel** Community)

(6) treaty that established the European Union in 1993.

ANSWER: Treaty of **Maastricht**

SOUTH AMERICA

Name the...

(1) nation whose capital city, Montevideo, hosted the first FIFA World Cup.

ANSWER: Uruguay

(2) President of Argentina who was married to Evita.

ANSWER: Juan Domingo Peron

(3) man, known as “El Libertador,” who founded Gran Colombia and conquered Ecuador.

ANSWER: Simón José Antonio de la Santísima Trinidad Bolivar y Palacios

(4) country currently led by Nicolas Maduro, chosen by a socialist who died in 2013.

ANSWER: Venezuela

(5) country whose Golden Law outlawed slavery in 1888.

ANSWER: Brazil

(6) man who overthrew Salvador Allende [eye-EN-day] in 1973.

ANSWER: Augusto Jose Ramon Pinochet Ugarte

Fourth Quarter

(1) This country repelled the forces of Eleftherios Venizelos after they landed at Smyrna, in accordance with the Treaty of (+) Sevres that divided this country's immediate predecessor. This country's independence was guaranteed by the Treaty of Lausanne, and it saw reforms based on the Six Arrows of its first leader, who adopted Latin script, banned (*) fezzes, and deposed the Sultan. For ten points, name this country, formed from the remnants of the Ottoman Empire by Kemal Ataturk, which has its capital at Ankara.

ANSWER: Republic of Turkey (do not accept or prompt on the Ottoman Empire)

(2) Michael O'Rahilly was shot by a machine gun on Moore Street during this event, and it was described in a W.B. Yeats poem as "a terrible beauty is born". James (+) Connolly lead a Citizen Army during this event, where its instigators had their headquarters at the General Post Office. The aftermath of this event led to the (*) executions of Patrick Pearse and Roger Casement and saw the rise of the Sinn Fein [shin fayn] Party. For ten points, name this 1916 uprising in Ireland named after a Christian holiday.

ANSWER: Easter Rising or Easter Rebellion

(3) The novels *No Longer Human* and *The Setting Sun* are characteristic of the "I-novel" style developed in this country in the 1940s. The short story "Patriotism" follows the aftermath of a coup in this nation; the same author wrote a fascist play, (+) *My Friend Hitler*, before his death in an attempted coup d'etat in 1970. The burning of the (*) Golden Pavilion in this country inspired a 1956 novel narrated by Mizoguchi. The authors Osamu Dazai and Yukio Mishima are from, for ten points, what Asian country?

ANSWER: Japan

(4) Suffragette Mary Richardson slashed a painting by this man. This artist painted Justin of Nassau giving a key to General Ambrogio Spinola after a military defeat and a goddess looking at herself in a mirror held by Cupid. This artist of *The Surrender of Breda* and (+) *The Rokeby Venus* showed himself painting a large canvas in a work commissioned by King Philip IV of (*) Spain as a portrait of the Infanta Margarita and her maids. For ten points, name this Spanish painter of *Las Meninas*.

ANSWER: Diego Rodriguez de Silva y Velazquez

(5) Warning: two answers required. The Duc d'Enghein switched sides to command the army of one of these countries, which he had earlier defeated at the Battle of Rocroi in the service of the other. One of these countries tried to place (+) Phillip of Anjou on the throne of the other after the death of Charles II, resulting in a (*) Bourbon alliance. For ten points, the Treaty of the Pyrenees was signed by what two countries, one of whose namesake succession war was started by the other's Louis XIV.

ANSWER: France and Spain

(6) This nation's southern border was established by the Treaty of Taif. One city here is completely off-limits to non-practitioners of its state religion, the most influential sect of which in this country is (+) Wahhabism. Concerns have recently arisen over the spread of the MERS virus among pilgrims in this country during the annual (*) Hajj. For ten points, name this Middle Eastern kingdom whose capital is Riyadh, home to the two holiest cities of Islam, Medina and Mecca.

ANSWER: Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

(7) This man's government was defeated by a promise to create a universal National Health Service under Labour Party leader Clement (+) Attlee, whom this man suggested would need "a Gestapo" to implement his plans. This man proclaimed "I have nothing to offer but blood, (*) toil, tears, and sweat" upon taking office in 1940, shortly before Germany began "the Blitz" against his country. For ten points, name this British Prime Minister during World War II.

ANSWER: Winston Churchill

(8) Peter Williamson, one of these people, was captured by Native Americans and returned to England as "Indian Peter" in the 18th century. A practice known as "blackbirding" is sometimes used to (+) acquire these people. A "redemptioner" policy allowed these people to buy their freedom after a determined (*) number of years, commonly seven. For ten points, name this practice where people paid for passage to the New World in exchange for a period of forced service, which was banned with slavery by the 13th Amendment.

ANSWER: Indentured servants (accept word forms; prompt on partial, do not prompt or accept "slaves")

Extra Question

Only read if you need a backup or tiebreaker!

(1) These objects were the specialty of Jean Bureau, who used them to win the Battle of Castillon. The ribaldi was a primitive type of these objects, and the Hungarian engineer Orban was credited with introducing these objects to the (+) Ottoman Empire, where it made Greek Fire obsolete. These objects, which included culverins and (*) falconets, were used against the Theodosian Walls in a 1453 siege. Great bombards were, for ten points, what type of large gun, used to win the Siege of Constantinople?

ANSWER: cannons (accept artillery)

BONUS: What force joined the Heer and the Kriegsmarine as part of the Wehrmacht?

ANSWER: Luftwaffe (or German air force; prompt on partial answer)