

Bowl Round 6

First Quarter

(1) Maurice Brodie developed a remedy for this disease while a research assistant at NYU, and John Enders was awarded the 1954 Nobel for his cultivation of this virus in the lab. One sufferer of this disease had a bathtub installed on the *USS Iowa* for its treatment and founded the March of Dimes. Jonas Salk developed a vaccine against, for ten points, what virus that paralyzed Franklin Roosevelt?

ANSWER: poliomyelitis

(2) The turning point of this war saw General Adam Lewenhaupt and his Caroleans defeated while attempting to storm the Great Redoubt. Augustus the Strong was dethroned during this war, and one side in this war attacked in a blinding snowstorm, winning the Battle of Narva. That battle forced the exile of the losing ruler, Charles XII. For ten points, name this war, mostly fought between Russia and Sweden, which saw the Battle of Poltava won by Peter the Great.

ANSWER: Great Northern War

(3) This country won the Battle of Breadfield, and it failed to subjugate Moldavia after the Battle of Baia. One campaign led by a king of this country lifted a siege of Belgrade, and that king lost the Battle of Kosovo to an empire that would later conquer this country at the Battle of Mohacs [MO-hotch]. For ten points, name this country led by Janos [YAH-nosh] Hunyadi, which was conquered by Suleiman the Magnificent and was once in a personal union with Austria.

ANSWER: Hungary (accept Magyarország)

(4) This commodity is mined from sulfide ore in the Escondida near Antofagasta. A mine for this metal and gold in Copiapó collapsed in 2010, trapping 33 miners for over two months. The Atacama Desert is rich in this metal, making Chile the world's leader in its production. For ten points, name this conductive metal which alloys with tin to make bronze.

ANSWER: copper

(5) Francis Heney prosecuted this city's Mayor Eugene Schmitz in a series of 1908 graft trials. William Ralston constructed the Palace Hotel in this city, which was later burned down after a disaster here killed the fire chief, Dennis Sullivan and in which casualties were heavily under-reported in Chinatown. For ten points, name this California city which suffered a devastating earthquake in 1906.

ANSWER: San Francisco

(6) This ruler, who described himself as the "Beloved of the Gods," protected his power by assassinating his half-brother Susima. This patron of the Great Stupa at Sanchi and son of Bindusara ruled from Magadha. His visions of bloodshed after winning the Kalinga War led him to convert to Buddhism. For ten points, name this grandson of Chandragupta and emperor of the Mauryans.

ANSWER: Ashoka the Great

(7) In a literary work, refugees from one of these events camp out at a villa in Fiesole [fee-AY-so-lay] for two weeks and tell stories that include one about “Patient Griselda.” People trying to stop this event wore masks with bird beaks, and the Flagellants gained notoriety for their self-abuse during this event. Boccaccio’s *Decameron* is set during, for ten points, what epidemic in the 1300s that killed over thirty percent of Europe’s population?

ANSWER: bubonic plague (accept Black Death or Black Plague)

(8) A 2003 dig at this location discovered the possible grave of Bartholomew Gosnold, the founder of this location’s Charter Company. It was burned down after a rebellion against William Berkeley, Bacon’s Rebellion, and it was settled by a man who had his life apocryphally saved by Pocahontas. For ten points, name this first permanent English settlement in the U.S., led by John Smith.

ANSWER: Jamestown

Second Quarter

(1) Robert Hooke first observed the shadows cast by these objects. In 1612, these objects supposedly vanished from Galileo’s sight; in reality, their edge’s plane aligned with Earth. Gaps between these objects were discovered by and named for Giovanni Cassini. For ten points, name these fine grains of ice and rock that form several disks around the sixth planet from the Sun.

ANSWER: rings of Saturn

BONUS: This Dutch scientist, who also invented the pendulum clock and discovered Saturn’s moon Titan, was the first to identify the “ears” surrounding Saturn as a ring. A NASA probe named for this man was brought to Titan by the *Cassini* orbiter in 2004.

ANSWER: Christaan Huygens

(2) This man allowed volunteer troops from his country to fight against the Soviet Union as the Blue Division, despite maintaining official neutrality in World War II. The German Condor Legion assisted this leader of the Falange by bombing the Basque city of Guernica. This man defeated the Communist-backed Republicans in his country’s 1930’s civil war. For ten points, name this fascist dictator who led Spain from 1936 to 1975.

ANSWER: Francisco Franco Bahamonde

BONUS: In 1969, Franco closed the border between Spain and this tiny peninsular territory to its south, which had been ceded to Great Britain in the Treaty of Utrecht.

ANSWER: Gibraltar

(3) This country attempted to defend itself with the Metaxas Line, and this country's seizure of Smyrna led to the War of Turkish Independence. Alexander Ypsilanti's independence movement in this country was aided by a foreign fleet, which fought the Ottomans at the Battle of Navarino, and a painting by Eugene Delacroix depicts this country "Expiring on the Ruins of Missolonghi," the same city where Lord Byron died fighting for this country. For ten points, name this country which won its independence from the Ottomans, and has its capital at Athens.

ANSWER: Greece

BONUS: This other Delacroix painting from the Greek War of Independence shows inhabitants of the title island being slaughtered or taken into slavery by Ottoman attackers.

ANSWER: The Massacre at Chios

(4) One of the first cities of this civilization was said to have held the Abzu temple to a water god. The world's oldest surviving law code, found at Nippur, came from this civilization's king Ur-Nammu. An ancient text from this civilization lists its kings, but omits the Lagash dynasty. The First Dynasty of Uruk includes a man whose friend Enkidu dies after helping him; that man was the legendary Gilgamesh. For ten points, name this Mesopotamian civilization that was conquered by Sargon the Great.

ANSWER: Sumeria

BONUS: Sargon the Great was king of this other Mesopotamian empire, which collapsed in 2154 BC and occupied cities from Nineveh to Ur.

ANSWER: Akkadian Empire

(5) One of these events established a "right to work" advocated for by Louis Blanc, and included a separate instance of this type of event during it when the National Workshops were closed, known as the June Days. Another instance of this type of event saw the defeat of the Legitimists, and led to the July Monarchy. The most important event of this type saw the creation of the Constitutional Assembly and one part of it ended by the Thermidorian Reaction. For ten points, name this type of event, one of which began in 1789 and included the execution of Louis XVI.

ANSWER: Revolutions in France (accept equivalents, including just French Revolution)

BONUS: The June Days occurred during France's revolution of this year, which also saw revolutions all across Europe. This year is sometimes known as the Spring of Nations.

ANSWER: 1848

(6) Prince Bagration stalled for time prior to this battle at the Battle of Schöngrabern, and the plan for one side in this battle was created by Franz von Weyrother. The unfortunate General Mack surrendered at the Battle of Ulm prior to this battle, which saw Marshal Soult lead an assault on the Pratzen Heights. Michael Kutusov was demoted prior to this battle by Tsar Alexander I, who, along with Emperor Franz II, was present at this battle. The Third Coalition and the Holy Roman Empire was dissolved after, for ten points, what Battle of the Three Emperors, an 1805 victory for Napoléon?

ANSWER: Battle of Austerlitz (accept Battle of the Three Emperors before mentioned)

BONUS: The Battle of Austerlitz led to the signing of a treaty in this city, also known as Pressburg, which was once the capital of Hungary.

ANSWER: Bratislava

(7) This artist used gold and tempera to create a *Dormition of the Virgin* in the Byzantine style, and painted an *Allegory of a Christian Knight* in his *Modena Triptych*. In a painting by this artist, the three Marys watch in sorrow as a man in green attempts to pull off the red cloak of Jesus. This painter of *The Disrobing of Christ* painted the Castle of San Servando in a depiction of his adopted hometown, his *View of Toledo*. For ten points, name this Greek-born Spanish Mannerist painter.

ANSWER: El Greco (accept Domenikos Theotokopoulos)

BONUS: This nobleman rises up to heaven while his body is buried by Saints Stephen and Augustine in a namesake work by El Greco, which includes the artist's self-portrait in a crowd of funeral attendees.

ANSWER: Count Orgaz (or Don Gonzalo Ruíz; accept The Burial of the Count of Orgaz)

(8) Albert of Mainz's desire for cathedrals prompted the writing of this document, which was anticipated by a similar document written by Andreas Karlstadt. It ends by casting away prophets who say "Peace, peace!" without providing peace. The papal bull *Exsurge Domine* [ex-oor-gay doh-me-nay] identified 41 mistakes in this work. For ten points, name this list of complaints directed towards the Catholic Church and its policy of indulgences that was apocryphally nailed to a door in Wittenberg by Martin Luther.

ANSWER: 95 Theses

BONUS: At this imperial diet in 1521, Martin Luther supposedly claimed "Here I stand; I can do no other" while standing up to Charles V. Johann Eck debated Luther at this meeting.

ANSWER: Diet of Worms

Third Quarter

The categories are ...

1. Health Care
2. Congress of Vienna
3. Rulers of Rome

HEALTH CARE

Name the...

(1) Viral disease spread by animal bites, for which Louis Pasteur created a vaccine?

ANSWER: rabies

(2) Mystic healer employed by Tsar Nicholas II to treat his son's hemophilia.

ANSWER: Grigori Yefimovich Rasputin

(3) Physician's oath to do no harm, based on the writings of a Greek physician.

ANSWER: Hippocratic Oath (accept Hippocrates)

(4) Medical research university in Baltimore, whose hospital employed Ben Carson.

ANSWER: Johns Hopkins (Hospital, University, or School of Medicine)

(5) U.S. President in the 1970s who won a Nobel Peace Prize in 2002 and who has led a crusade against guinea worm.

ANSWER: Jimmy Carter

(6) Bacterial fever that killed Prince Albert and which spread in New York by the cooking of Mary Mallon.

ANSWER: typhoid fever (do not accept typhus)

CONGRESS OF VIENNA

Name the...

(1) Alpine country whose neutrality was guaranteed.

ANSWER: **Switzerland**

(2) country whose delegation was led by Tsar Alexander I.

ANSWER: **Russia**

(3) Austrian statesman who organized the Congress.

ANSWER: Klemens Wenzel von **Metternich**

(4) French representative who forced his way into the inner circle and may have betrayed Napoleon's conquests.

ANSWER: Charles Maurice de **Talleyrand**

(5) French town, formerly home to a line of antipopes, which was not returned to the Papal States.

ANSWER: **Avignon**

(6) region home to Dresden, which was partially given to Prussia.

ANSWER: **Saxony**

RULERS OF ROME

Which ruler of Rome...

(1) founded Rome with his brother Remus?

ANSWER: **Romulus**

(2) was stabbed to death on the Ides of March?

ANSWER: Gaius Julius **Caesar**

(3) fiddled while Rome burned?

ANSWER: **Nero**

(4) was the first Emperor of Rome and was the adopted son of Julius Caesar?

ANSWER: **Augustus** Caesar [or Gaius Julius Caesar **Octavianus**; or Gaius **Octavius**]

(5) commemorated his wars against Dacia with a column in Rome?

ANSWER: **Trajan** (or Marcus Ulpius **Traianus**)

(6) established the Tetrachy and led the last persecution of Christians?

ANSWER: **Diocletian** [or Gaius Aurelius Valerius **Diocletianus** Augustus]

Fourth Quarter

(1) This man, who advocated for Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence towards a northern neighbor, ordered the annexation of Goa from Portugal in 1961's Operation Vijay. This leader of the (+) Congress Party and rival of Muhammad Ali Jinnah's Muslim League gave the (*) "Tryst with Destiny" speech on the eve of his nation's independence from Great Britain in 1947. For ten points, name this father of Indira Gandhi and first Prime Minister of India.

ANSWER: Jawaharlal Nehru

(2) This man's ministry saw the passage of the Railways act, which was introduced by this man's minister of transport, Eric Geddes. This man won the "Coupon election" against Andrew Bonar (+) Law, and avoided war with Turkey after an invasion of the Dardanelles in the Chanak Crisis. While Minister of the Exchequer under Herbert Asquith, this man championed the (*) People's Budget, and this man's ministry saw women gain the right to vote in Great Britain. For ten points, name this Welsh British prime minister of the Liberal party who led Great Britain at the Versailles Conference.

ANSWER: David Lloyd George (prompt on partial last name)

(3) Bill Kennedy, an employee of this organization, came out as gay in December 2015 after being the target of a homophobic slur by Rajon Rondo. Former (+) referee Tim Donaghy gambled on games run by this organization under commissioner David Stern, who may have rigged the 1984 draft lottery to give (*) Patrick Ewing to the New York Knicks. For ten points, name this American sports league in which, critics claim, the referees favor superstars like LeBron James.

ANSWER: National Basketball Association (or NBA; accept National Basketball Referees Association or NBRA or descriptions thereof)

(4) This ruler won at the Battles of Terek River and Kondurcha River over Tokhtamysh's Golden Horde. He later captured Bayezid I in the Battle of Ankara and legendarily built a (+) pyramid of skulls after sacking Delhi. This man, who died en route to invading the Ming Dynasty, established his empire's capital at (*) Samarkand. For ten points, name this Central Asian ruler who tried to revive the Mongol Empire.

ANSWER: Tamerlane (or Timur the Lame)

(5) One philosophical split in this movement pitted Lysander Spooner's arguments against those of Wendell Phillips' "disunionists." Bates College and Oberlin College were founded in support of this movement, and (+) Elijah Lovejoy was killed by a mob in Illinois for supporting it. Newspapers devoted to this cause included (*) *The North Star* and *The Liberator*, published by William Lloyd Garrison. For ten points, name this movement led by Frederick Douglass, whose goal was to end slavery.

ANSWER: abolitionism (or abolition of slavery; accept ending slavery or equivalents before "slavery")

(6) In the course of trying to cover up this event, Mendel Rivers called helicopter pilot Hugh Thompson a traitor for ordering his men to shoot Americans committing this event. President (+) Nixon pardoned Charlie Company officer William Calley for his murder of 22 people, including (*) children, during this event. For ten points, name this March 16, 1968 event in which hundreds of Vietnamese citizens were killed by U.S. soldiers, named for one of the villages attacked.

ANSWER: My Lai Massacre (accept Son My Massacre; prompt on Pinkville massacre)

(7) Former President Rutherford B. Hayes arbitrated a land dispute in the aftermath of this war, in which the losing general was killed during the battle of Cerro Corá. It began after the invasion of Mato Grosso, leading (+) Dom Pedro II, Bartolome Mitre, and Venancio Flores to form a coalition against Francisco Solano Lopez. Over half of (*) Paraguay's population was killed in, for ten points, what war against an alliance of Argentina, Uruguay, and Brazil?

ANSWER: War of the Triple Alliance (accept Paraguayan War before Paraguay is mentioned)

(8) Representatives of this city declared "the weak suffer what they must" before destroying the town of Melos. This city won the Battle of Sphacteria, but it was later subjected to the rule of the (+) Thirty Tyrants after losing the Battle of Aegospotami. This city, which was connected to its port at (*) Piraeus by the Long Walls, lost its maritime empire after it led a disastrous offensive against Syracuse. For ten points, name this city that launched the Sicilian Expedition during the Second Peloponnesian War against Sparta.

ANSWER: Athens

Extra Question

Only read if you need a backup or tiebreaker!

(1) The *Athenaeum* magazine published many works in this language in the 19th century, and the poet Novalis wrote his works in this language before dying at age 28. The "Blood and Soil" movement in this language's literature included such (+) anti-Semitic novels as *The Toadstool*, which accused Jews of molesting children. The authors in the (*) Weimar Classicism movement wrote in this language, including the playwright Friedrich Schiller. For ten points, name this native tongue of Johann Wolfgang von Goethe [ger-tuh], which he used to write *Faust*.

ANSWER: German

BONUS: What country launched Operation Focus during the Six Day War?

ANSWER: Israel