2016-17 IHBB Alpha \* - Bowl Round 5

# First Quarter

1. This government forced lords to spend every other year at court and divided its land into domains which were ranked based on their koku, or potential income. It was founded after the Battle of Sekigahara by a daimyo, a lieutenant of Oda Nobunaga and rival of Toyotomi Hideyoshi. For ten points, name this last shogunate of Japan.

ANSWER: **Tokugawa** shogunate (accept the **Edo** Period)

1. Fighting in this city has destroyed parts of the Al-Madina Souq district. Omar Daqneesh was photographed sitting in an ambulance after surviving an air strike in this city. In an interview on MSNBC, Libertarian Party candidate Gary Johnson was widely mocked after asking “What is [this city]?” For ten points, name this city in northern Syria, its most populous prior to the Syrian Civil War.

ANSWER: **Aleppo** (or **Halab**)

1. The Arverni’s resistance in this region broke after an enemy used the tactics of circumvallation and contravallation at the siege of Alesia. This region was divided into Cisalpine and Transalpine sectors and was conquered by Julius Caesar in 50 BC. Vercingetorix ruled in, for ten points, what Roman province in modern-day France?

ANSWER: **Gaul** (prompt on France before mentioned)

1. This city’s neighborhoods of Short Strand and Cluan Place are separated by a “peace line,” as are Falls Road and Shankill Road. The RMS Titanic was built in this city, which was home to a parliament at Stormont which was dissolved during the height of the Troubles. The Good Friday Agreement was signed in, for ten points, what city, the capital of Northern Ireland?

ANSWER: **Belfast**

1. Parasha dies during a flood in this country, causing the man who loved her to descend into madness in a poem named after an equestrian statue. For ten points, name this setting of “The Bronze Horseman,” the home country of poet Anna Akhmatova and the author of the verse novel Eugene Onegin, Alexander Pushkin, who wrote this country’s city of St. Petersburg.

ANSWER: **Russia** (accept **Soviet Union** or **USSR** or **Union of Soviet Socialist Republics**)

1. A refugee family that immigrated from this continent is the focus of The Spirit Catches You and You Fall Down. The principle of relative pluralism in a religion that originated on this continent is typically illustrated by the parable of the blind men and an elephant. Gayathri Spivak, the Hmong, and Jainism all originated from, for ten points, what largest continent on Earth?

ANSWER: **Asia**

1. A commander of this country’s forces, Selwyn Porter, oversaw a series of defensive retreats in the Kokoda Track campaign. During World War II, this country was led by John Curtin and Robert Menzies. The Battle of Coral Sea effectively ended Japanese plans to isolate and invade this country. For ten points, name this Allied country that endured assaults on its harbors of Darwin and Sydney.

ANSWER: **Australia**

(8) This figure's initial attempt to join the fight against the Burgundians was rebuffed by Robert de Baudricourt [BOO-dree-KOOR]. This figure gained the label "Maid of Orleans" for repelling English forces from the title French town during the Hundred Years' War. Divine guidance is said, for ten points, to have motivated what sainted peasant girl?

ANSWER**: Joan of Arc**

(9) This organization was created by the Maastricht [MAH-strict] Treaty, which called for the introduction of a common currency. This organization is an outgrowth of a group that sought to integrate national coal and steel industries. For ten points, what organization comprises 28 countries from the continent north of Africa?

ANSWER: **EU**

(10) This chemical's structure was discovered at Cambridge University, and soon after announced as "the secret of life" in the Eagle Pub. This chemical was captured in an x-ray photograph by the research partner of Maurice Wilkins, Rosalind Franklin. For ten points, James Watson and Francis Crick are credited with discovering the double-helix shape of what gene-containing polymer?

ANSWER: **DNA**

# Second Quarter

1. This country is part of the oldest alliance still in effect, as it allied with England in 1373. A noble from this country created a school in Sagres and was head of the Order of Christ. It was ruled by the House of Braganza, and Henry the Navigator was part of its House of Aviz. For ten points, name this country that sponsored the first expeditions to India, which brought spices to its capital of Lisbon.

ANSWER: Kingdom of **Portugal**

BONUS: Portugal won the most recent European Championships in which sport in 2016?

ANSWER: **Soccer** or **Football**

1. John Sherman proposed an 1890 act doubling the US government’s purchasing of this resource. The first major discovery of this resource in the United States was the Comstock Lode in 1859. As a bimetallist, William Jennings Bryan supported the “freeing” of this resource in his “Cross of Gold” speech. For ten points, name this precious metal which is usually considered less valuable than gold.

ANSWER: **silver**

BONUS: The Latin word for silver provided the name for which South American country which contains the region of Patagonia?

ANSWER: **Argentina**

1. Entasis is used to give the appearance of straightness to this building’s Doric columns. Reliefs of centaurs fighting the Lapiths were among the sculptures removed from this building by the Earl of Elgin in the 19th century. The Delian League’s treasury was sacked to pay for the construction of, for ten points, what temple on the Athenian acropolis?

ANSWER: The **Parthenon**

BONUS: The Parthenon was damaged when which empire, which conquered the Balkans in the 15th and 16th centuries, used it as an ammunition warehouse, which led to an explosion?

ANSWER: **Ottoman**

1. This man was forced to resign after the failure of the expedition to Norway. He declared that there would be “peace in our time” after signing the Munich Agreement, part of his policy of appeasement towards Nazi Germany. For ten points, name this British prime minister who was succeeded by Winston Churchill at the beginning of World War II.

ANSWER: Neville **Chamberlain**

BONUS: Chamberlain let Hitler keep the Sudetenland, which today is found in which Central European country with capital at Prague?

ANSWER: **Czech Republic** or Czechia

1. The largest city in this region hosts a yearly ice sculpture festival and was once home to the Jurchens. Harbin is the largest city of this region, where the Mukden Incident was used by Japan to establish the puppet state of Manchukuo. The Qing Dynasty was founded by people from, for ten points, what region in the northeast of China?

ANSWER: **Manchuria** (accept **Manchukuo** after “Mukden” is said and before it itself is mentioned)

BONUS: This river, the site of the largest naval battle in the First Sino-Japanese War, is Manchu for “the boundary between two countries” and marks the northern border of North Korea.

ANSWER: **Yalu** River

1. Under Lysander, this city’s fleet successfully set up an ambush at Aegospotami; this city’s fleet had also aided Syracuse against the Sicilian Expedition, launched by the Delian League. In 404 BC, this city overthrew democratic rule in their vanquished enemy after winning the Peloponnesian War. For ten points, name this ancient Greek city-state whose well-trained army subjugated Athens.

ANSWER: **Sparta** (or **Lacedaemon**)

BONUS: Which king of Sparta died fighting Persians at Thermopylae?

ANSWER: **Leonidas**

1. A city in Somerset is named after the ruins of one of these structures; that city was once called Aquae Sulis. These buildings often had gymnasiums for exercise as well as hot, warm and cold rooms called caldaria, tepidaria, and frigidaria respectively. These buildings could be fed by hot springs, and were common public works in Roman cities. For ten points, name these centers of Roman hygiene.

ANSWER: Roman **bath**(house)s (or **thermae**)

BONUS: Water was also be supplied to baths by these structures, which channel water from source to city by the power of gravity.

ANSWER: **aqueduct**s

1. While serving as a political commissar, this man supported a disastrous attack at Kharkov. This man briefly increased freedoms after denouncing his predecessor’s policies and cult of personality in the Secret Speech. In a speech addressed to Westerners, this ruler claimed that “we will bury you.” For ten points, name this leader of the Soviet Union, the successor of Joseph Stalin.

ANSWER: Nikita **Khrushchev**

BONUS: Khrushchev was removed from power after the Soviets backed down during which 1962 standoff with the USA over putting weapons on a Caribbean island?

ANSWER: **Cuban Missile Crisis**

# Third Quarter

The categories are ...

1. Decolonization
2. Charles de Gaulle
3. The Silk Road

Decolonization

Name the...

1. International organization whose General Assembly grows as countries become independent.

ANSWER: **U**nited **N**ations

(2) Continent where Zambia and Ghana became newly independent nations.

ANSWER: **Africa**

(3) Country with islands such as Java and Sumatra that won independence from the Dutch.

ANSWER: **Indonesia**

(4) Country that became independent from Egypt and Britain in 1956 with capital at Khartoum.

ANSWER: **Sudan**

(5) Country that formed in a merger between British colonies like Singapore, North Borneo, and Sarawak.

ANSWER: **Malaysia**

(6) Country that colonized Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia until the 1950’s.

ANSWER: **France**

(7) Island nation off Southern India that changed its name from Ceylon upon independence.

ANSWER: **Sri Lanka**

(8) European country that reluctantly gave independence to Angola and Mozambique.

ANSWER: **Portugal**

Charles de Gaulle

Name the...

1. Elected position he held as leader of the 5th Republic, unlike the appointed Prime Minister.

ANSWER: **President**

1. War in which he led the French Resistance.

ANSWER: **World War II**

1. City his troops liberated in 1944 leading to parades on the Champs Élysées.

ANSWER: **Paris**

1. Anti-Soviet military alliance that de Gaulle partially withdrew from in 1966.

ANSWER: **N**orth **A**tlantic **T**reaty **O**rganizaiton

1. The war in which he was taken prisoner in the Battle of Verdun.

ANSWER: **World War I** (or the Great War)

1. French colony in North Africa that won its independence in the Evian Accords during de Gaulle’s term.

ANSWER: French **Algeria**

1. Country where the USA fought a war in Southeast Asia which de Gaulle criticized

ANSWER: **Vietnam**

(8) Type of facility named for him in the city of Roissy, just outside Paris

ANSWER: **Airport**

The Silk Road

Name the...

1. European empire on the west end of the Silk Road, which encircled the Mediterranean in 1 AD.

ANSWER: **Roman** Empire (or **Rome**)

1. Chinese Dynasty in power at the Eastern end of the Silk Road in the first century AD.

ANSWER: **Han**

1. Plague that spread from China to Europe across the Silk Road, killing nearly a third of Europe.

ANSWER: **Black Death** (or the **bubonic or black** plague)

1. Region, controlled by the Parthians and Sassanids and including modern Iran, that the Silk Road passed through.

ANSWER: **Persia** (prompt on Iran if given before mentioned)

1. Enormous empire that dominated the Silk Road after the expansion of Genghis Khan.

ANSWER: **Mongol** Empire

1. Arab caliphate that governed large parts of the Silk Road under rulers like Harun al-Rashid.

ANSWER: **Abbasid** Caliphate

1. Largest landlocked country in the world, with capital as Astana, which the Silk Road ran through.

ANSWER: **Kazakhstan**

1. Type of animals, including the Bactrian form, which carried goods across the Silk Road.

ANSWER: **Camel**

# Fourth Quarter

1. **This country’s territory was discovered by Pedro Cabral who landed not far from where the city of Recife now stands. (+) This country's slaves were freed by Dom Pedro II's signing of the Golden Law. Oscar Niemeyer designed this country's current capital, which replaced** **as the capital** (\*) the city that hosted the 2016 Summer Olympics, Rio de Janeiro. For ten points what is this largest Portuguese-speaking country in the world in South America?

ANSWER: **Brazil**

1. **This event included a coup by supporters of the National Convention called the Thermidorian Reaction. That revolt came against the Jacobins (+) led by Maximilien Robespierre, who began the Reign of Terror during this event. The storming** (\*) of the Bastille kicked off, for ten points, what event that resulted in the execution of Marie Antoinette and Louis XVI ["the sixteenth"]?

ANSWER: **French Revolution**

1. **Tyumen was the first European settlement in this region. The Stroganov family financed the conquest of this region by a group led by (+) Yermak, leading to an explosion in the fur trade. This region’s culture was driven by participants in the failed Decembrist revolt, who were (\*)** sent here. The port of Vladivostok was selected as the eastern terminus of a railroad that crosses, for ten points, what enormous, desolate eastern region of Russia?

ANSWER: **Siberia** (prompt on Russia)

1. **This building is located in the Piazza del Duomo [pee-OTT-zuh del DWOH-moh] between the Serchio [SAIR-chee-oh] and Arno Rivers. Extensive structural work by Giovanni di Simone [DEE see-MOH-nay] (+) in the late 20th century moved this structure from being slanted at an angle of 5.5 degrees to being slanted at one of 4.0 degrees.** (\*) For ten points, a city in the Tuscany region of Italy is home to what tilted building?

ANSWER: **Leaning Tower of Pisa**

1. **A military junta in this country hanged that man, Prime Minister Adnan Menderes, in 1960. The (+) PKK has fought with this country in an attempt to create an independent Kurdish state. This country is based on the “Six Arrows” philosophy of its founder, Mustafa Kemal** (\*) Ataturk. For ten points, name this nation governed from Istanbul.

ANSWER: **Turkey**

1. **This dynasty came to possess the Low Countries after the death of Mary the Rich of Burgundy. Members of this dynastic family were known for their deformed jaw, an artifact of heavy inbreeding. One of its members, (+) Francis I, was forced to give up his title by Napoleon and become emperor of Austria.** (\*) For ten points, name this dynasty, which made prolific use of marriages to solidify and expand its control over the Holy Roman Empire and Europe.

ANSWER: **Habsburg** Dynasty (or House of **Habsburg**)

7. **This monarch gave the Tilbury Speech to troops that had successfully repelled an attack at the Battle of Gravelines. This queen’s time on the throne names the period in which (+) Shakespeare rose to prominence and British forces defeated the** (\*) Spanish Armada. For ten points, what daughter of Henry VIII was nicknamed "Good Queen Bess" and the "Virgin Queen"?

ANSWER: **Elizabeth I**

8. **A person who was imprisoned because of this policy documented his incarceration in the book Long Walk to Freedom. The breakdown of this policy (+) provides the backdrop of Nadine Gordimer’s novel July’s People, in which the Smales family flees from (\*)** Johannesburg. Nelson Mandela opposed, for ten points, what discriminatory policy of South Africa?

ANSWER: **Apartheid** (prompt on descriptive answers that don’t use the word Apartheid)

# Extra Question

Only read if you need a backup or tiebreaker!

(1) **A rumor that home-based conscripts in this nation would be sent overseas triggered the Terrace Mutiny. William Lyon Mackenzie King dealt with a 1944 conscription crisis in this country, which hosted the signing of the (+) Atlantic Charter. Forces from this nation launched the Dieppe Raid and made up most of the soldiers landing on (\*)** Juno Beach during D-Day. For ten points, name this Allied country that fought in World War II alongside its southern neighbor, the United States.

ANSWER: **Canada**

BONUS: This Mediterranean island was home to the ancient Minoan civilization.

ANSWER: **Crete**