Bowl Round 7

# First Quarter

1. During a conflict in this region, one commander was baited into aiding the Aedui and was promptly defeated at the battle of Gergovia. 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 skyline features two cranes, known as “Samson and Goliath,” in the shipyards of Harland and Wolff. Its 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. This man blamed stray American searchlights for providing vision for his enemy’s guns at Agua Prieta. This post-Madero head of the Division del Norte worked with Emiliano Zapata to overthrow Venustiano Carranza. George Patton was among the leaders of a force sent to capture this man following his cross-border raid on Columbus, New Mexico. “Blackjack” Pershing failed to kill, for ten points, what general of the Mexican revolution?

ANSWER: Francisco “Pancho” **Villa**

1. An author from this country described spending seventeen months in a waiting line outside her son’s prison in her poem Requiem. 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.

ANSWER: **Russia** (accept **Soviet Union** or **USSR** or **Union of Soviet Socialist Republics**; accept **CCCP** or **Soyuz Sovetskikh Sotsialisticheskikh Respublik**)

1. The school of “subaltern studies” generally studies people originally from this continent. 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. The losers of this battle were induced into a mass panic known as the Runaway Scrape. During a meeting in this battle, William Travis drew a line in the sand and allowed all who stepped across to leave. Davy Crockett and Jim Bowie were among the 200 defenders of a San Antonio mission who died in this 1836 battle. For ten points, name this victory for the Mexican army, inspiring a Texan call to “remember

[this battle].”

ANSWER: Battle of the **Alamo**

1. One ruler with name was the subject of the “Royal Question” and was forced to abdicate by Jean Duvieusart’s government. Otto of Wittelsbach became King of Greece when another ruler of this name rejected that position. The Casement Report details atrocities that occurred under another ruler of this name, who used the Force Publique [puh-BLEEK] to enforce rubber quotas for workers in the Congo. For ten points, give this name shared by three Belgian Kings.

ANSWER: **Leopold** (accept any/all of **Leopold** I, II, or III)

1. The Kuttabul was sunk in a harbor in this country by three raiding midget submarines. 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**

1. Four children of the More family were boarded onto this ship after their mother was embroiled in an adultery scandal involving Jakob Blakeway. Christopher Jones was the captain of this ship, which was originally intended to be accompanied on an ocean crossing by the Speedwell. The journals of William Bradford preserve a governing document or compact named for this ship. For ten points, name this ship that established the Plymouth Colony after landing at Cape Cod.

ANSWER: **Mayflower**

1. This man was criticized by his peers for inciting violence in Los Angeles in response to a raid on Temple 27. This man described the death of John F. Kennedy as “chickens coming home to roost” and advocated for the usage of arms to obtain equality in the “Ballot or the Bullet” speech. Shortly after converting to Sunni Islam and breaking with Elijah Muhammad, this man was assassinated by three agents of the Nation of Islam. For ten points, name this Muslim minister of the 1950s and 60s.

ANSWER: **Malcolm X** (accept Malcolm **Little**; accept el-Hajj Malik el-**Shabazz**; do not accept “Malcolm the Tenth”)

# Second Quarter

1. This kingdom’s first ruler was recognized by the papal bull Manifestis Probatum. 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: The Order of Christ in Portugal grew out of the remnants of this crusading order. Clement V disbanded this order after Philip IV nearly destroyed it, and it feuded with the Knights Hospitaller.

ANSWER: Knights **Templar**

1. An expedition to this country ended in failure after the Battle of Vertieres [vair-tee-air] and thousands of deaths to yellow fever. A civil war in this country called the War of the Knives ended with the exile of Andre Rigaud. This country’s constitution declared its Governor-General for Life to be its revolutionary leader Toussaint L’Ouverture. For ten points, name this French colony, the site of the only slave rebellion to successfully create a free state, found on the island of Hispaniola.

ANSWER: **Haiti**

BONUS: Haiti became an empire after this man, L’Ouverture’s successor and lieutenant, declared himself emperor. He ordered an 1804 massacre of the white population that terrified the American South.

ANSWER: Jean-Jacques **Dessalines** [dess-ah-leen]

1. The Panic of 1873 caused the Populist Party and advocates of this resource to push for the Bland-Allison Act. John Sherman proposed an 1890 act doubling the 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.

ANSWER: **silver**

BONUS: The Sherman Silver Purchase Act was signed into law under this president, who served between Grover Cleveland’s two terms.

ANSWER: **B**enjamin **Harrison** (prompt on Harrison)

1. Lawrence Alma-Tadema painted a creator of this building showing its friezes to his friends. 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: Alma-Tadema depicted this Athenian showing off his work on the Parthenon’s friezes. The Athena Parthenos, as well as the giant statue of Zeus at Olympia, were designed by this sculptor.

ANSWER: **Phidias**

1. This city joined a conflict when its rival attempted to besiege Potidaea, violating the Thirty Years’ Peace. 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: Sparta replaced Athenian democracy with this numbered group of oligarchs, led by Critias. They ruled for a little over a year, exiled or killed thousands of Athenians, and were overthrown in the Phyle campaign.

ANSWER: **Thirty Tyrants** (prompt on “the Thirty”)

1. In response to this event, laywer Ludovic Trarieux [trair-you] created the Human Rights League. A bordereau central to this event was addressed to Max von Schwartzkoppen, the German military attache, promising state secrets. After the acquittal of this scandal’s real culprit, Ferdinand Esterhazy, Emile Zola attacked Felix Faure’s government with the open letter J’accuse. For ten points, name this scandal in which the French government wrongly imprisoned a Jewish artillery officer.

ANSWER: **Dreyfus** Affair (accept equivalents for affair, like scandal)

BONUS: Dreyfus was imprisoned at the penal colony of Devil’s Island, located in this overseas French department. It is the site of most French rocket launches.

ANSWER: **French Guiana** (do not accept or prompt on Guyana)

1. Leo Amery attacked this man in Parliament by quoting Cromwell’s “In the name of God, go!” speech. 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 served in this position under his predecessor, Stanley Baldwin. Holders of this position in the United Kingdom manage the Treasury.

ANSWER: Chancellor of the **Exchequer**

1. The largest city in this region hosts a yearly ice sculpture festival and was once home to the Jurchens. The “outer” portion of this region, beyond the Amur and Ussuri Rivers, was ceded to Russia in a pair of Unequal Treaties. 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

# Third Quarter

The categories are ...

1. Mexican Revolution
2. The British Labour Party
3. The Spanish Armada

Mexican Revolution

Name the...

1. European country that sent the Zimmermann Telegram to Mexico during the revolution, trying to trigger an invasion of the US.

ANSWER: **Germany**

1. U.S. president who intervened by occupying Veracruz and led the US during World War I.

ANSWER: Woodrow **Wilson**

1. Religious organization restricted in Mexico by its new constitution, angering the Pope in Rome.

ANSWER: Roman **Catholic Church**

1. Artist of Man at the Crossroads who supported the revolution with his murals.

ANSWER: Diego **Rivera**

1. Political party founded after the Revolution, which dominated Mexican politics for much of the 20th century.

ANSWER: **PRI** (or **Partido Revolucionario Institucional** or **Institutional Revolutionary Party**)

1. Revolutionary who led a peasant revolution in Morelos, authored the Plan of Ayala, and inspired an agrarian movement.

ANSWER: Emiliano **Zapata** (accept **Zapatista**s)

1. Longtime dictator of Mexico overthrown during the revolution.

ANSWER: Porfirio **Diaz**

1. General that launched the Ten Tragic Days coup to become President of Mexico.

ANSWER: Victoriano **Huerta**

The British Labour Party

Name the...

1. Legislative body, divided into the Houses of Commons and Lords, in which Labour has 231 members. ANSWER: **Parliament** of the United Kingdom
2. Side of the political spectrum to which Labour belongs. The term originated with the Jacobins and refers to more liberal policies.

ANSWER: the political **left** (accept **left-center**)

1. Organizations that allowed workers to collectively bargain, an early source of Labour political support.

ANSWER: trade **union**s (accept labor **union**s)

1. Current leader of the Labour Party, an outspoken socialist who succeded Ed Miliband.

ANSWER: Jeremy **Corbyn**

1. Moderate leader of the “New Labour” movement who was Prime Minister from 1997 to 2007.

ANSWER: Tony **Blair**

1. Third party that joined with Labour to form several governments; its modern form entered a coalition with the Conservatives under Nick Clegg.

ANSWER: **Liberal** Party (or the **Liberal** Democrats or **LibDem**s)

1. Labour Prime Minister who succeeded Churchill and introduced the National Health Service. ANSWER: Clement **Attlee**
2. First Labour Prime Minister, negatively affected by the Zinoviev letter.

ANSWER: Ramsay **MacDonald**

The Spanish Armada

Name the...

1. Century in which the Armada was launched.

ANSWER: **1500s** or **16**th century (accept **1588**)

1. King of Spain who launched the Armada.

ANSWER: **Philip II** [second] (prompt on Philip)

1. Queen whose Tilbury Speech rallied the waiting English army.

ANSWER: **Elizabeth I** (prompt on Elizabeth)

1. North Atlantic water current that pushed the defeated Armada into the coasts of Scotland and Ireland.

ANSWER: **Gulf Stream**

1. French port city across the Channel from Dover where the Armada waited for Parma’s army to board.

ANSWER: **Calais** [ka-lay]

1. Type of warship, including “hellburners,” which the English used to scatter that crescent formation.

ANSWER: **fire**ship (accept any description of a ship set on **fire** and/or used as a **bomb**)

1. Spanish Duke who was commander-in-chief of the Armada.

ANSWER: Alonso Perez de **Guzman** y de **Zuniga-Sotomayor**, Duke of **Medina Sidonia** (accept any underlined part; do not prompt if “Medina” or “Sidonia” is given alone)

1. Flemish port town where an indecisive battle cost the Armada just five ships, but prevented it from picking up Parma’s army.

ANSWER: (Battle of ) **Gravelines** [grahv-eh-leen]

# Fourth Quarter

1. **In this country, the Khalq and Parcham factions of the People’s Democratic Party split in the lead-up to the PDP’s revolt against Mohammed Daoud Khan; Khan was then assassinated by Khalqist military forces, sparking the Saur Revolution in (+) 1978. In 1996, Ahmad Shah Massoud co-founded the Northern Alliance to oppose a majority-Pashtun military government; that alliance eventually dissolved after Hamid Karzai became its president, supported by the U.S. after its (\*)** 2001 invasion. For ten points, name this country, once ruled by the Taliban from its capital of Kabul.

ANSWER: Islamic Republic of **Afghanistan**

1. **This battle took place near Horns Reef thanks to Room 40’s success in decoding enemy messages. In this battle, several ships were destroyed during the Run to the South before a reversal and a Run to the North. In this battle, David Beatty’s battlecruisers took heavy losses and were forced to withdraw until John (+) Jellicoe’s main fleet arrived. This battle occurred despite the fleet-in-being strategy of the German High Seas Fleet, which tried to avoid action against the superior (\*)** British Grand Fleet. For ten points, name this major 1916 battle, the largest naval battle of World War I.

ANSWER: Battle of **Jutland**

1. **This modern-day country was once the base of the Uskok pirates. Operation Storm was carried out under its first president, Franjo Tudjman [fran-yo tudge-man]. This country is home to the port city of (+) Rijeka [ree-ay-ka], once known as Fiume, and the fascist Ustashe party once held power here. Formerly part of (\*)** Yugoslavia, the southern portion of this country is historically known as Dalmatia. For ten points, name this European country with its capital at Zagreb.

ANSWER: Republic of **Croatia** (or Republika **Hrvatska**)

1. **This man fought off Slavs threatening his Billung March and was forced to confront a rebellion of nobles by led by his son Liudolf. In order for this man to marry his wife Adelaide, she had to escape imprisonment by (+) Berengar II, whom this man later defeated to become King of the Lombards. This ruler stopped the Magyar raids by winning the Battle of (\*)** Lechfeld, leading to the creation of Hungary. Pope John XII crowned, for ten points, what German king who unified Germany and Italy into the Holy Roman Empire?

ANSWER: **Otto the Great** (or **Otto I**)

1. **This man wrote that he had once visited the “third heaven” and seen “things man is not permitted to tell.” Though he longed to travel to Bithynia, a vision inspired a visit to Macedonia instead. This man, who miraculously survived a (+) snakebite in Malta following a shipwreck, approved of the martyrdom of Stephen before falling to the ground and becoming blind in a (\*)** conversion experience on the road to Damascus. For ten points, name this early Christian apostle and author of much of the New Testament.

ANSWER: **Paul** (or **Saul** of Tarsus)

1. **This ruler’s empire was visited on a diplomatic mission by Ruy Gonzalez de Clavijo. This man’s forces defeated Bayezid the Thunderbolt at the Battle of Ankara, and he emerged victorious at the Battles of the Kondrucha River and the Terek River against the (+) Golden Horde under Tokhtamysh. Mikhail Gerasimov exhumed this man’s body in 1941, supposedly triggering Hitler’s invasion of Russia. This ruler, whose capital was (\*)** Samarkand, supposedly got his nickname due to an arrow wound on his leg. For ten points, name this crippled Mongol ruler.

ANSWER: **Timur** the Lame (or **Tamerlane** or **Timur-i Leng**)

1. **This region was conquered after the Battle of Chuvash Cape and the defeat of Kuchum Khan. 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 man’s treasury secretary, Benjamin Bristow, exposed widescale bribery involving taxes on alcohol. This President was manipulated by James Fisk and Jay Gould in the “Black Friday” scheme to corner the gold market. During this man’s re-election campaign against (+) Horace Greeley, his opponents railed against his vice president, Schulyer Colfax, and others for taking bribes from a (\*)** railroad construction company. For ten points, name this U.S. president whose administration was plagued by the Whiskey Ring and Credit Mobilier [moh-beel-yay] scandals, but whose reputation as a Union general earned him re-election.

ANSWER: Ulysses S. **Grant**

# Extra Question

Only read if you need a backup or tiebreaker!

(1) **In 1959, a leader of this country survived a plane crash and signed the London Agreements in the hospital. 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 defined its borders at the Treaty of Lausanne after rejecting the earlier Treaty of Sevres. 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**

BONUS: This Uganadan dictator declared himself Lord of all the Beasts of the Earth and Fishes of the Sea, as well as King of Scotland.

ANSWER: **Idi Amin** Dada