

Bowl Round 5

First Quarter

(1) This man liberated Bulgaria from 400 years of Ottoman rule following a successful siege of Pleven. He employed Dmitri Milyutin to open army recruitment to all social classes, and he encouraged the new zemstvo system of local government. Loris-Melikov's work with this leader to establish a parliament was thwarted when this leader was assassinated by the People's Will in St. Petersburg. For ten points, name this Russian tsar who emancipated the serfs.

ANSWER: Alexander II

(2) A film subtitled "A Prayer for Rain" chronicles a disaster in this country in which people suffered pulmonary edema after exposure to methyl isocyanate [iso-cyan-ate]. This country's court system charged CEO Warren Anderson for his role in that tragedy, which struck at a pesticide plant in 1984. For ten points, name this country where a gas leak at a Union Carbide facility in Bhopal killed thousands of people in Madhya Pradesh.

ANSWER: India (accept answers related to the Bhopal disaster before "this country" is read)

(3) This scientist is often credited with inventing the anchor escapement used in pendulum clocks. Isaac Newton's quote "If I have seen further it is by standing on the shoulder of giants" was probably a jab at this scientist's short height. He wrote about his use of microscopes in his book Micrographia, and his namesake law can be stated as restoring force is proportional to displacement. For ten points, name this British scientist who coined the term "cell."

ANSWER: Robert Hooke

(4) Description acceptable. Edward House drafted a plan calling for this action, which relied upon the work of the Phillimore Committee. William Borah and Henry Cabot Lodge opposed this action, citing their disapproval of Article Ten of a certain proposed covenant. For ten points, name this action, never taken despite the efforts of President Woodrow Wilson, which doomed a certain international body to irrelevance.

ANSWER: the United States joining the League of Nations (accept equivalent descriptions; prompt on answers related to the US signing the Treaty of Versailles)

(5) A revolution against this leader began after a boy was arrested for political graffiti in Daraa. To stop the Southern Front and Army of Conquest, this Ba'athist leader allegedly ordered his air force to use barrel bombs in an ongoing civil war. This leader brokered a ceasefire with Vladimir Putin shortly after recapturing Aleppo in December 2016. For ten points, name the current president of Syria.

ANSWER: Bashar al-Assad

(6) One man accomplished this feat after the widow of Zarephath accused him of bringing her sins to remembrance. Before accomplishing this feat, another man uttered "Talitha kum;" he was delayed from performing this action by a continuously bleeding woman. On a different occasion, after waiting two extra days to perform this action, the same man's emotional response is recorded in the shortest verse in the Bible. The phrase "Jesus wept" occurs immediately before an instance of, for ten points, what miracle that Jesus performed for Lazarus?

ANSWER: raising the dead (accept descriptions of Elijah and/or Jesus resurrecting someone; accept raising the son of the widow of Zarephath and/or the daughter of Jairus and/or Lazarus)

(7) As a child, this man was targeted in the Kaiserswerth plot that left Anno II as regent. This man prompted a conflict by installing Guibert of Ravenna as Antipope Clement III. This man walked to Canossa Castle barefoot to beg forgiveness from Gregory VII after a dispute involving the pope's authority to appoint bishops in the Lay Investiture controversy. For ten points, name this Holy Roman Emperor who shares his name and number with a French king who claimed Paris was worth a mass.

ANSWER: **Henry IV**, Holy Roman Emperor (or **Heinrich IV**)

(8) Henry Raymond defended this business with a homemade Gatling gun during a draft riot. Along with the Washington Post, this company was targeted by the Nixon administration for publishing the Pentagon Papers, and it had earlier won a lawsuit brought against it by L.B. Sullivan. For ten points, name this "Gray Lady," a newspaper whose motto is "All the News That's Fit to Print" and is published in Manhattan.

ANSWER: The **New York Times** (or **NYT**; prompt on Gray Lady before mentioned)

(9) The Negroli family, based in Milan, was a key producer of these objects. Decorated versions of these objects were worn at tilts, and Japanese objects of this type were made from overlapping leather scales. These objects included the hauberk and gauntlets, and Roman legionaries wore types of these made from mail or plates. For ten points, name these protective outfits that were used in jousting and medieval warfare.

ANSWER: suits of **armor** (accept any specific piece of armor, such as **hauberks** or **gauntlets** before they are mentioned, **helmets**, etc.)

(10) Fernando de la Rúa, urging him not to arrest peaceful protestors during riots in December 2001. In November 2015, this man released the multilingual rock album Wake Up! In December 2015, this man and Patriarch Kirill issued the Havana declaration, calling for the end of religious persecution in the Middle East. This man canonized two of his predecessors, John XXIII [23] and John Paul II, and his immediate predecessor, Benedict XVI [16], resigned. For ten points, name this current head of the Roman Catholic Church.

ANSWER: Pope **Francis** (or Jorge **Bergoglio**)

Second Quarter

(1) This man gained the territories of Brittany and Normandy after the Treaty of Le Goulet with Philip II Augustus, but lost them after his defeat at the Battle of Bouvines. After this man tried to appoint an Archbishop of Canterbury, Innocent III excommunicated him. For ten points, name this brother of Richard the Lionheart who, after being confronted by English nobles at Runnymede, signed the Magna Carta.

ANSWER: King **John** (accept **John** Lackland or **John I**)

BONUS: John's tyranny, culminating in the breach of the Magna Carta just a few months after its signing, led nobles of this rank to revolt in a namesake war.

ANSWER: **barons** (accept the First **Barons'** War)

(2) Two lions attack these animals in reliefs at the entrance to the Apadana of Darius and Xerxes. Four of the extinct ancestor of these animals, called aurochs, were painted using twisted perspective in a "Hall" of these animals. Several youths are shown ceremonially leaping over the horns of these animals on the walls of the Palace at Knossos on Crete. For ten points, name this bovine animal that provided the head for the mythical Minotaur.

ANSWER: **bulls** (prompt on cattle or cows)

BONUS: The Hall of Bulls is found at this Paleolithic cave complex in France. It also includes a drawing of a bird-headed figure being impaled by a bison.

ANSWER: **Lascaux** caves

(3) This man decided not to contest an election after Estes Kefauver won the New Hampshire primary. This man used Turnip Day as an opportunity to attack the Republican majorities in the 80th Congress. This man, who ordered the integration of the armed forces, suffered in popularity later for his nationalization of the steel mills during the Korean War. For ten points, name this president who was not defeated by Dewey during the 1948 Presidential election.

ANSWER: Harry S **Truman**

BONUS: In 1948, Truman's Secretary of State introduced this economic policy, which sent a large amount of aid to help rebuild the economies of Western Europe.

ANSWER: **Marshall** Plan (or the **European Recovery Program** or **ERP**; accept George **Marshall**)

(4) The oldest surviving example of this instrument is named after King Charles IX of France, who commissioned it in 1560. A difficult sonata for this instrument by Giuseppe Tartini is nicknamed "Devil's Trill." J.S. Bach wrote a set of sonatas and partitas as solos for this instrument, which was made in Cremona by families like Guarneri and Amati. For ten points, name this highest-pitched string instrument to be manufactured by Antonio Stradivari.

ANSWER: **violin**

BONUS: This violin virtuoso, who legendarily sold his soul to the devil, composed a set of twenty-four Caprices for solo violin.

ANSWER: Niccolo **Paganini**

(5) Gustave Courbet fled to Switzerland after advocating the destruction of the Vendome Column during this government's tenure. Supporters of this government were shot at the Federalists' Wall in Pere Lachaise [pair la-shez] during the Bloody Week, in which Marshal MacMahon restored control for Adolphe Thiers [tee-air]. For ten points, name this revolutionary socialist government, formed after the Franco-Prussian War in the French capital.

ANSWER: **Paris Commune**

BONUS: Adolphe Thiers was the first president of this French government, which lasted until France's defeat in the early stages of World War II.

ANSWER: French **Third Republic** (prompt on republic)

(6) This writer's opposition to the collection of indemnities by William Ament after the Boxer Rebellion prompted him to write an essay "To the Person Sitting in Darkness." This author of *Roughing It* also wrote about his early years as an apprentice to a steamboat captain in *Life on the Mississippi*, in which he explained the genesis of his pen name. For ten points, name this author, born Samuel Langhorne Clemens, famous for his Adventures of Tom Sawyer.

ANSWER: Mark **Twain** (accept Samuel Langhorne **Clemens** before read)

BONUS: An 1873 book by Mark Twain and Charley Dudley Warner lends its title to what time period in American history between 1870 and 1900, in which post-Civil War opulence hid the unsavory nature of urban poverty?

ANSWER: the **Gilded Age** (accept **Gilded Age: A Tale of Today**)

(7) One holder of this position expanded his capital city to include Janiculum Hill, while another holder of this position created the Tribal Assembly for the lower classes. Holders of this position repeatedly fought against Veii [**way-ee**] and destroyed the city of Alba Longa. The last holder of this position was overthrown by Lucius Junius Brutus after the Rape of Lucretia. Julius Caesar was assassinated because the conspirators thought he wanted to revive, for ten points, what position held by the first seven rulers of Rome?

ANSWER: **King of Rome** (accept **King** alone after "Rome" is read at the end of the question; prompt on generic descriptions like ruler of Rome; do not accept emperor of Rome or other specific non-King titles)

BONUS: The last three kings of Rome were descendants of this civilization, which dominated Italy before the rise of Rome.

ANSWER: **Etruscans**

(8) This man invaded Honduras to defeat his rebellious lieutenant Cristobal the Old. This man was attacked by his rivals Diego Velazquez and Bishop Fonseca in the Council of the Indies. This man burned his ships after landing at modern Veracruz and allied with the people of Tlaxcala. He captured Montezuma II in his capital of Tenochtitlan and created the Viceroyalty of New Spain. For ten points, name this conquistador who conquered the Aztec Empire.

ANSWER: Hernan **Cortes**

BONUS: Cortes implemented this system of forced labor in New Spain, where a number of natives were granted to conquistadors, who in return were supposed to protect them and convert them.

ANSWER: **encomienda**

Third Quarter

The categories are ...

1. Mesopotamian Artwork
2. Protestantism in France
3. Genocide

Mesopotamian Artwork

What...

(1) River, along with the Euphrates, provided Mesopotamia with the sustenance required to produce artwork?

ANSWER: Tigris River

(2) Terrorist organization based in Raqqa has destroyed many ancient artworks?

ANSWER: ISIS (or Islamic State of Iraq and Syria; or ISIL; or Daesh)

(3) Stepped pyramids were common in Mesopotamian cities?

ANSWER: ziggurats

(4) Wedge-shaped script, written using a stylus, was used to write on some Mesopotamian artworks?

ANSWER: cuneiform

(5) Legendary, part-god figure built the walls of Uruk, protecting the art in the White Temple?

ANSWER: Gilgamesh

(6) Civilization made sculptures of Lamassus, a creature with the head of a man and the body of a winged ox

ANSWER: Assyrian

(7) Blue gate showing dragons and bulls now resides in a Berlin museum?

ANSWER: Ishtar Gate

(8) Blue stone was frequently imported from central Asia for artistic use?

ANSWER: lapis lazuli

Protestantism in France

Name the...

(1) "Reformed" group of Calvinists that fought with the French crown during the Wars of Religion and were protected by the Edict of Nantes [nahnt].

ANSWER: Huguenots

(2) Capital city that the Protestant Henry IV declared was "well worth a mass" on converting to Catholicism.

ANSWER: Paris

(3) "Sun King" who revoked the Edict of Nantes in 1685.

ANSWER: Louis XIV [14] (prompt on Louis)

(4) 1572 massacre of French Protestants ordered by the Queen Mother.

ANSWER: St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre

(5) Dynasty that supported the Protestants through its cadet House of Conde. It was the last royal house of France.

ANSWER: House of Bourbon

(6) Cardinal who fought French Protestants while serving Louis XIII.

ANSWER: Richelieu (or Armand-Jean du Plessis)

(7) 1685 edict that revoked the Edict of Nantes.

ANSWER: Edict of Fontainebleau

(8) Port city that was a haven for French Protestants until its destruction by Louis XIII. It was reinforced by the English Duke of Buckingham.

ANSWER: La Rochelle

Genocide

Name the...

(1) Genocide carried out by Nazi Germany against “undesirable” people.

ANSWER: **Holocaust** (or **Shoah**; prompt on “Final Solution”)

(2) Polish concentration camp, which included an extermination camp at Birkenau, used during that genocide.

ANSWER: **Auschwitz**-Birkenau

(3) Dutch city where the International Criminal Court prosecutes perpetrators of genocide.

ANSWER: The **Hague**

(4) Ethnic group targeted by an Ottoman genocide during World War I, now denied by the Turkish government.

ANSWER: **Armenian** people

(5) Modern country that was the site of the Holodomor famine and is the site of Russian military intervention.

ANSWER: **Ukraine**

(6) Western region of Sudan, subject to fighting between the government and Janjaweed militias.

ANSWER: **Darfur** genocide

(7) Sudanese President indicted by the ICC for that genocide.

ANSWER: Omar al-**Bashir**

(8) Modern-day country where colonial Germans committed a genocide of the Herero and Namaqua people.

ANSWER: **Namibia**

Fourth Quarter

(1) **This man’s expedition to aid China after a flood is documented by the book North to the Orient. This man, who proposed a neutrality pact with Germany and supported the (+) America First movement, had his son kidnapped by Bruno Hauptmann in the “Crime of the Century.” In 1927, this man won the Orteig Prize for his (*) journey from Roosevelt Field to Le Bourget Field. For ten points, name this American aviator who undertook the first non-stop solo trans-Atlantic flight.**

ANSWER: Charles **Lindbergh**

(2) **This school of philosophy divided the world into four categories, including “substance” and “quality.” The concept of adiaphora, or actions outside the realm of morality, was (+) first propounded by this school of thought. One proponent of this school of thought frequently encouraged himself to “Erase impressions!” and wrote his (*) Meditations while on a military campaign. Zeno of Citium founded, for ten points, what school of Ancient Greek thought, followed by Marcus Aurelius, that stressed virtue and freedom from emotion?**

ANSWER: **Stoicism**

(3) **A legend about this battle notes that the losing king was saved by an angel who turned him to marble. The Hungarian Orban designed the Basilica and Dardanelles guns for use in this siege in an attempt to breach the (+) Theodosian Walls. The winning side in this battle used a series of greased logs to transport ships across the Golden Horn. (*) Mehmed II was victorious in, for ten points, what 1453 siege in which the Ottomans captured the capital of the Byzantine Empire, renaming it Istanbul?**

ANSWER: 1453 Siege (or Battle, etc.) of **Constantinople**

(4) **This country was harshly criticized by the EU after the appointees to its Constitutional Tribunal were abruptly changed by the newly-elected Law and (+) Justice Party in 2015. During October 2016, thousands of women in this country participated in the “Black Monday” protests against a proposed total (*) ban on abortion. For ten points, name this predominantly Catholic country of slightly under 40 million people led by Andrzej [andr-zhay] Duda from Warsaw.**

ANSWER: **Poland** (or **Polska**)

(5) **This event proved difficult to stop once the Cornhill Tower was cut off. Attempts to mitigate this event were described by John Evelyn. Lord Mayor Thomas Bloodworth was lambasted for his slow response to this event, which began at the bakery of Thomas Farriner on (+) Pudding Lane, as described by the diary of Samuel Pepys [peeps]. St. Paul’s Cathedral was destroyed in this event, so (*) Christopher Wren was commissioned to redesign it and much of the city. For ten points, name this 1666 event that devastated England’s capital.**

ANSWER: Great **Fire of London**

(6) **One leader of this country packed the head of a rival in ice so that he could communicate with it. Black dogs in this country were hunted down after the disgraced Clement Barbot was thought to have transfigured; Barbot was later caught in person by the (+) Tonton Macoute police. In 2011, when former president Jean-Claude Duvalier returned to this poorest country in the Western Hemisphere, he was arrested on corruption charges upon his arrival in (*) Port-au-Prince. For ten points, name this nation that shares the island of Hispaniola with the Dominican Republic.**

ANSWER: **Haiti**

(7) **One of these specific vehicles was the focal point of the Revolt of the Lashes; that vehicle triggered a competition between the ABC nations in South America and was named after Minas Gerais. A plan to obtain more of these objects was proposed by (+) Alfred von Tirpitz in Germany. Jacky Fisher proposed the creation of the first of these vehicles, which were limited in size by the Treaty of (*) Washington and which fought in the Battle of Jutland. For ten points, name this class of large, “all big-gun” ships that dominated the early 20th century, named for a British Royal Navy battleship.**

ANSWER: **dreadnoughts** (prompt on more general answers, like battleships or ships until each is read; do not accept or prompt other specific types of ships, like carrier, destroyer, etc.)

(8) **The Academic Legion toppled a government in this empire when Franz von Pillersdorf failed to repeal censorship laws. This empire lost possession of Lombardy in the Treaty of Villafranca during the Italian Wars of Independence. Following (+) Francis I’s defeat at Austerlitz and the ensuing Treaty of Pressburg, the Holy Roman Empire was effectively reorganized as this empire. In 1867, this empire entered into the (*) Ausgleich dual-monarchy under Franz Joseph I. For ten points, name this empire that merged with Hungary in the 19th century.**

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

Extra Question

Only read if you need a backup or tiebreaker!

(1) **This figure commissioned Richard Mique to build a hamlet retreat at Yvelines. At a meeting in Saint-Cloud, this figure attempted to pay Honore Mirabeau to save her reputation. This figure lost popularity after allegedly defrauding jewelers in the (+) Affair of the Diamond Necklace. She was further vilified for her (*) Austrian descent and her lavish hairstyles, though this daughter of Maria Theresa probably never said "Let them eat cake."** For ten points, name this wife of Louis XVI.

ANSWER: Marie **Antoinette** Josephe-Jeanne d'Autriche-Lorraine

BONUS: In what modern North African nation did Stephen Decatur set fire to the USS Philadelphia off the coast of Tripoli?

ANSWER: **Libya**