MS Bowl Round 8

# First Quarter

1. Jann Haworth and Peter Blake produced this work, which features three depictions of Shirley Temple and one of Stu Sutcliffe. Gandhi and Hitler were removed from this artwork, whose central figures wear yellow, pink, blue, and red military uniforms. Dozens of cardboard cutouts are arranged in the background of, for ten points, what artwork, an album cover that accompanied a record that includes “A Day in the Life” and “Lucy in the Sky with Diamonds” by The Beatles?

ANSWER: the album **cover** for **Sgt. Pepper**’s Lonely Hearts Club Band (only album title is needed after "album cover" is said)

1. Theodor Dannecker’s attempt to have this country’s Jewish population deported were resisted by Tsar Boris III. One dissident from this country was murdered in the Umbrella Incident. This home of Georgi Markov was ruled by communist Todor Zhivkov. Byzantine Emperor Basil II was known as the “slayer” of this country’s people. For ten points, name this European country with capital Sofia.

ANSWER: **Bulgaria**

1. As a teenager, this ruler put down a rebellion led by Jhujhar Singh. The Battle of Tilpat was a victory for this ruler, which resulted in the end of the Jat uprising led by Gokula. This ruler established a system of law known as Fatawa-e-Alamgiri. This ruler reinstated the jizya tax for non-Muslims, which had been abolished by Akbar the Great. This ruler’s mother was laid to rest in the Taj Mahal. For ten points, name this Mughal emperor and son of Shah Jahan.

ANSWER: Abul Muzaffar Muhi-ud-Din Muhammad **Aurangzeb** **Alamgir** (accept either underlined name)

1. One of this ruler’s supporters, Robert de Vere, was defeated outside of Oxford by the forces of the Lords Appellant. This ruler was succeeded by the son of John of Gaunt. This son of Edward the Black Prince attempted to collect poll taxes, leading to Wat Tyler’s Peasants’ Revolt. For ten points, name this last Plantagenet King of England who was forced to abdicate by Henry IV, leading to the War of the Roses.

ANSWER: **Richard II** of England

1. In 1995, seven hostages from this country were able to overpower their Taliban captors and fly home. During another hostage crisis, this country was criticized for flooding a theater with poison gas. On Knowledge Day in 2004, terrorists demanding independence from this country occupied a school in Beslan; nearly 200 children died in that siege in North Ossetia. For ten points, name this country that controls Chechnya.

ANSWER: **Russia**n Federation (or **Rossija**; or **Rossijskaja Federacija**)

1. In this country, a moral pressure known as "window guidance" prevented banks from making major lending pushes. This country's prime minister suggested a "Three Arrows" approach to address its low inflation rate, decreasing productivity, and aging working population. "Abenomics" [[ah-bay-nomics]] was undertaken in, for ten points, what country that experienced the "Lost Decade" after poor economic performance from companies like Toyota and Sony?

ANSWER: **Japan**

1. The supposed expansion of Islam in this country is opposed by the Buddhist monk Ashin Wirathu and by its 969 Movement. This country is home to a rebel group called the Kachin Independence Army and a Rohingya Muslim minority. It is currently led by Thein Sein, and its opposition National League for Democracy is led by Aung San Suu Kyi. For ten points, name this country that moved its capital to Naypyidaw in 2005.

ANSWER: Republic of the Union of **Myanmar** (or **Burma**)

1. According to Zosimus's Historia Nova, the last of these people cursed Stilicho's wife Serena for desecrating the temple of Rhea Silvia. These people took a vow of chastity for 30 years that, if broken, led to the violator being buried alive in the Campus Sceleratus. One of the chief duties of these people was to keep alive the sacred fire of the deity they served. For ten points, name these priestesses of the Roman goddess of the hearth.

ANSWER: **Vestal Virgin**s

# Second Quarter

1. Alpamayo is located in this country’s Cordillera Blanca mountain range. The Norte Chico civilization lived in this modern day country, which built the city of Caral. Ramon Castilla led this country during a period of prosperity known as the Guano Era, having won its independence a few decades earlier after the Battle of Ayacucho. The western portion of the Altiplano lies in this country, which shares Lake Titicaca with its southeastern neighbor, Bolivia. For ten points, name this Andean country with capital at Lima.

ANSWER: Republic of **Peru** (or Republica del **Peru**; or **Piruw** Republika/Suyu)

BONUS: Lake Titicaca is the largest lake in South America; though this body of water is larger in area, it is generally considered a brackish bay. This body of water holds 15% of the oil reserves of the only South American country to be a founding member of OPEC.

ANSWER: Lake **Maracaibo**

1. Aristodemus's shame at missing this battle led him to launch a suicidal charge at Plataea. In this battle, Hydarnes led 10,000 Immortals through a "goat path" revealed by Ephialtes, a traitor. Before this battle, one commander noted that he would "fight in the shade" created by the large amount of enemy archers. For ten points, name this 480 BC battle in which Xerxes the Great's troops were delayed for three days by an army of 300 Spartans.

ANSWER: Battle of **Thermopylae**

BONUS: While the Spartans delayed Xerxes' ground troops at Thermopylae, the Greek fleet delayed the Persian fleet for three days at this cape.

ANSWER: Cape **Artemisium**

1. One fresco in this city was allegedly painted by Leonardo da Vinci and depicts this city’s victory at the Battle of Anghiari. This city was betrayed by Bocca degli Abati in a battle against its archrival Siena. The Italian invasion of Charles VIII led to the ousting of one prominent family in this city-state, leading to the rule of a man who came into conflict with Alexander VI and sponsored the Bonfire of the Vanities. Girolamo Savonarola ruled briefly in, for ten points, what Tuscan city-state that was ruled by the Medici?

ANSWER: **Florence** (or **Firenze**)

BONUS: Florence’s main rivals were Siena and this other Tuscan city, which Florence conquered in 1406. Lorenzo Ghiberti’s bronze doors were meant to rival those on this maritime city’s Baptistry.

ANSWER: **Pisa**

1. One general in this conflict was so successful at Civetot and Xerigordon that he ignored it to fight the Danishmends. While ostensibly fighting in this war, Emicho of Flonheim massacred Jews. Kilij Arslan lost the Battle of Dorylaeum during this war, and the counties of Tripoli and Edessa were founded in its wake. This conflict was originally intended to aid Alexius Comnenus, and it began at the Council of Clermont. For ten points, name this crusade which resulted in the 1099 capture of Jerusalem.

ANSWER: **First Crusade** (or **Prince's Crusade**; accept **People's Crusade** until "Emicho" is read; prompt on Crusades)

BONUS: At the Council of Clermont, this two word Latin phrase, translating to "God wills it!", was used to demand the crusade by Pope Urban II and the people.

ANSWER: **Deus vult**

1. A Newsweek cover about this conflict depicts the Hermes with the caption “The Empire Strikes Back.” Mount Tumbledown was captured in this war, which included landings at San Carlos Water and fighting at Goose Green. Exocet missiles helped sink the Sheffield in this war, in which the General Belgrano was also sunk. The capture of South Georgia Island triggered, for ten points, what 1980s war in which Leopoldo Galtieri attempted to reclaim the Malvinas Islands from the United Kingdom?

ANSWER: **Falkland**s War

BONUS: Shortly after the battle of Goose Green, this British special operations unit was deployed to capture Mount Kent.

ANSWER: **Special Air Service** (or **SAS**)

1. This battle was roughly simultaneous with naval engagements at Cape Esperance and Santa Cruz. In this battle, codenamed Operation Watchtower, a midnight raid on Tulagi allowed the securing of a landing area for the Cactus Air Force at Henderson Field. Following this battle, MacArthur was able to begin the process of “island hopping”. For ten points, name this 1942 battle in the Solomon Islands, an Allied victory that allowed U.S. forces to start the Pacific offensive.

ANSWER: **Guadalcanal**

BONUS: This Japanese admiral, who ordered the attack on Pearl Harbor, was shot down during a Pacific inspection tour a few months after his defeat at Guadalcanal.

ANSWER: Isoroku **Yamamoto**

1. The Cardwell military reforms took place under this man. This politician signed the treaty of Kilmainham with Charles Parnell, and he used his own money to save “fallen women.” The Bulgarian horrors were denounced in the Midlothian campaign of this politician who was ousted by Lord Salisbury following the death of “Chinese” Gordon. This supporter of Irish Home Rule was less liked by Queen Victoria than his liberal rival. For ten points, name this conservative Prime Minister and heated rival of Benjamin Disraeli.

ANSWER: William **Gladstone**

BONUS: "Chinese” Gordon’s death in this African country, which faced the Mahdist uprising, was a severe blow to Gladstone’s political career.

ANSWER: **Sudan**

1. This ruler ceded territory to Safavid Persia in the Treaty of Resht and the Treaty of Ganja. This ruler’s reform of the church was implemented by Theophan Prokopovich. During the early years of his reign, this ruler reigned alongside his brother, Ivan V. This ruler won territory from Charles XII after signing the Treaty of Nystad at the end of the Great Northern War. The Battle of Poltava was won by forces under, for ten points, what westernizing Russian tsar who built a city once known as Leningrad?

ANSWER: **Peter the Great** (or **Peter I**; or **Pyotr I**; or **Pyotr Veliky**; prompt on Peter/Pyotr Alexeyevich)

BONUS: Peter undertook a Grand Embassy to the west, but returned prematurely to brutally address this 1698 uprising of these Russian armed guards.

ANSWER: **Streltsy** Uprising (or Revolt, etc.)

# Third Quarter

The categories are ...

1. Nazi Germany
2. Cities in Australia & New Zealand
3. Malaysia

**1. Nazi Germany**

Name the...

1. Four-armed symbol used to represent the Third Reich.

ANSWER: **swastika**

1. Country invaded on September 1, 1939, triggering World War II.

ANSWER: Republic of **Poland** (accept Second **Polish** Republic)

1. Code name for the Nazi invasion of the Soviet Union, named for a leader of the Holy Roman Empire.

ANSWER: Operation **Barbarossa**

1. Primarily-German speaking area of Czechoslovakia that was invaded and annexed in March 1939.

ANSWER: **Sudetenland** [sue-DAY-ten-lahnd]

1. Deputy Fuhrer who was captured in Scotland after trying to make peace with the United Kingdom. ANSWER: Rudolf **Hess**
2. SA leader accused of trying to overthrow Hitler, who was arrested and killed on July 1, 1934.

ANSWER: Ernst **Rohm**

**2. Cities in Australia & New Zealand**

Which city in Australia or New Zealand...

1. Lies on the Cook Strait between the North and South Islands and was therefore chosen as capital of New Zealand?

ANSWER: **Wellington**

1. Was designed by the Griffins as a planned capital city, whose land was removed from New South Wales?

ANSWER: **Canberra**

1. Was visited by the HMS Beagle in 1839, then named for its most famous passenger?

ANSWER: **Darwin**

1. Is eight miles north of Botany Bay, where James Cook landed the Endeavour?

ANSWER: **Sydney**

1. Grew to become the largest city in Victoria, thanks to a nearby gold rush?

ANSWER: **Melbourne**

1. Was struck by a 6.3 magnitude earthquake in 2011, causing its population to fall to third-highest in New Zealand?

ANSWER: **Christchurch**

#

**3. Saladin**

In the life and times of Saladin, name the...

1. Modern-day country, whose city of Tikrit was the birthplace of both Saladin and Saddam Hussein.

ANSWER: **Iraq**

1. Egypt-based dynasty founded by Saladin after the fall of the Fatimid caliphate.

ANSWER: **Ayyubid** dynasty

1. Series of Middle Ages religious conflicts, the third of which ended with Saladin’s victory over Christian forces.

ANSWER: **Crusade**s (accept Third **Crusade**)

1. The holy city defended by Saladin in that conflict.

ANSWER: **Jerusalem**

1. The English king who signed the Treaty of Jaffa with Saladin, calling a truce to end that conflict.

ANSWER: **Richard** the **Lionheart**ed (or **Richard I**; prompt on Richard)

1. The type of payment collected in England to fund that conflict against Saladin, consisting of a 10% tax collected by bishops.

ANSWER: **tithe** (accept **tallage**)

# Fourth Quarter

1. **This leader issued the seisachtheia [says-ACK-the-uh], which cancelled debts and ended slave labor as a means of paying debts. He organized the boule [bo-lay] as a council of 400 citizens, who were eligible to serve if they produced 200 medimnoi of goods or more; that council was expanded to 500 by (+) Cleisthenes [KLICE-the-nees]. The power of the Areopagus was reduced by this man’s reforms, which preserved (\*)** Draco’s punishments for homicide. For ten points, name this leader who reformed the Athenian constitution in the early 6th century BC.

ANSWER: **Solon**

1. **This man played Luis Fernandez, a POW alongside Michael Caine’s Captain John Colby, in 1981’s Victory, inspired by the “Death Match” played in Start Stadium in Ukraine. This athlete, who never lost a match while playing alongside Garrincha, remains the only player to win three (+) FIFA World Cups. He was declared a “national treasure,” preventing a transfer to Europe from Santos for 18 years before he joined the NASL’s (\*)** New York Cosmos. For ten points, name this legendary Brazilian forward, widely considered the best soccer player of the 20th century.

ANSWER: **Pele** (or Edson Arantes do **Nascimento**)

1. **This group was victorious against Grand Duke Vytautas at the battle of the Vorskla river, though it had lost to Lithuania at the Battle of the Blue Waters. Members of this entity filled 9 sacks full of (+) ears following the Battle of Legnica, and its greatest triumph took place against the (\*)** Hungarians at Mohi. For ten points, name this northwesternmost of the Mongolian Khanates, founded by Batu Khan in the 1240s, which supposedly received its name from the color of its soldiers' tents.

ANSWER: **Golden Horde** (prompt on "the Mongols," "Khanate," and other general terms by asking "which group?" until Mongolian is read)

1. **This composer wrote the piece "A new song we raise" in response to the execution of Johann Esch and Heinrich Voes. J.S. Bach wrote a set of canonic variations on his Christmas piece "Vom himmel hoch." Another of his hymns was quoted in the finale of (+) Felix Mendelssohn's fifth symphony, written for the 300th anniversary of the Augsburg Confession. "A Mighty Fortress is Our (\*)** God" was written by, for ten points, what German whose hymns and other religious writings, including the Ninety-Five Theses, helped initiate the Protestant Reformation?

ANSWER: Martin **Luther**

1. **This group created settlements known as “reductions” to convert the Tupi-Guarani in Paraguay. The bull Regimini militantis Ecclesiae** **approved of this group’s formation, but limited it to 60 members until (+) Pope Julius III removed that limit. One member of this group, Jean de Brébeuf integrated settlers of New France with the Hurons, and members of this group who traveled to (\*)** Asia included Matteo Ricci and St. Francis Xavier. The motto “Ad maiorem Dei gloriam” is held by, for ten points, what Catholic counter-reformation group founded by Ignatius of Loyola?

ANSWER: **Society of Jesus** or **Jesuit**s

1. **One winning candidate from this party won on the 110 Propositions, which involved the creation of a solidarity tax on wealth. The first cohabitation took place between that party leader and Jacques Chirac from 1986-1988. (+) Dominique Strauss-Kahn, the former head of the IMF, was a member of this party, whose current head has stepped up attacks in the Middle East in response to the (\*)** Bataclan shootings. For ten points, name this French center-left party, whose leaders have included Francois Mitterand and Francois Hollande.

ANSWER: **Socialist** Party of France (or **SP**)

1. **This leader’s regime is the subject of Mario Vargas Llosa’s [yoh-sa’s] The Feast of the Goat. Johnny Abbes Garcia led the SIM, a secret police force under this leader. The OAS imposed sanctions on this leader’s country after he ordered a failed assassination attempt on (+) Venezuelan president Romulo Betancourt. This leader’s government was responsible for the deaths of thousands of Haitians in the (\*)** Parsley massacre, and he was assassinated in an ambush outside Santo Domingo in 1961. For ten points, name this dictator of the Dominican Republic.

ANSWER: Rafael **Trujillo**

1. **The Panjshir valley was captured early in this war. It was prompted by the deterioration of relations with Nur Muhammed Taraki, who had seized power in the Saur Revolution. This conflict was opposed by Operation (+) Cyclone, in which Stinger missiles were given to mujahideen warriors by American CIA operatives. (\*)** Leonid Breshnev ordered, for ten points, what decade-long conflict, a Soviet invasion of a Middle Eastern country that began in 1979?

ANSWER: **Soviet-Afghan** War (accept descriptions of the **Soviet** invasion of **Afghanistan**)

# Extra Question

Only read if you need a backup or tiebreaker!

(1) **Shortly after becoming a republic, this country’s Liberal Party and Conservative Party fought each other during the Thousand Days’ War. The country was the site of the assassination of Jorge Eliecer (+) Gaitan; that assassination led to a 1950s civil war known as La Violencia. This country’s president, Jose Manuel Santos, is currently in negotiations with the Marxist (\*)** guerilla group FARC to end ongoing fighting. In 1903, this country’s northern department separated to become Panama. For ten points, name this South American country whose capital is Bogota.

ANSWER: **Colombia**

BONUS: What structure was commissioned by Toyotomi Hideyoshi and was the target of a summer and winter campaign by Tokugawa Ieyasu?

ANSWER: **Osaka** Castle