2016-17 IHBB Alpha \* - Bowl Round 1

# First Quarter

1. This speech notes that a “government of the people, by the people, and for the people, will not perish from this earth.” Casualties at a Pennsylvania battlefield were honored with, for ten points, what speech by Abraham Lincoln that opens with the phrase “Four score and seven years ago?”

ANSWER: **Gettysburg Address**

1. This city was ruled by al-Musta’sim, until he was legendarily killed by being wrapped in a rug and trampled by horses, thereby preventing the shedding of royal blood. In 1258, Hulagu Khan made the Tigris River “run black with ink” after his Mongols sacked, for ten points, what capital of the Abbasid Empire that now serves as the capital of modern Iraq?

ANSWER: **Baghdad**

1. The “silent trade” often exchanged salt for this resource, which names an African colony that gained independence from Britain in 1957. When Mansa Musa traveled the Hajj, he distributed so much of this resource in Cairo that its prices remained depressed for many years. For ten points, name this precious metal once mined in the soil of Ghana which is now used to make the medals for champions at the Olympics.

ANSWER: **gold**

1. One newspaper from this city published the incorrect headline “Dewey Defeats Truman” during the election of 1948. According to legend, Mrs. O’Leary’s cow knocking over a lantern caused a Great Fire in October 1871 in this city. For ten points, name this home of the Tribune, the largest city in Illinois, and the third largest in the USA after New York and Los Angeles.

ANSWER: **Chicago**

1. Members of this ethnicity entered the U.S. after the passage of the Burlingame Treaty and were brought to America to build the western part of the Transcontinental Railroad. An 1882 Exclusion Act targeted, for ten points, what immigrant group who established namesake “towns” in cities like San Francisco after arriving from the most populous country in Asia?

ANSWER: **Chinese**-Americans

1. One leader of these people named Rollo was granted the Duchy of Normandy by Charles the Simple. Members of this group formed the Great Heathen Army, which invaded the British Isles to avenge the death of Ragnar Lodbrok. These people sailed to Greenland and Vinland on their longships. For ten points, name these Scandinavian raiders.

ANSWER: **Viking**s (or **Norse**men; accept **Varangian**s after “Rurik” is said)

1. The investigation of this man’s death involved the study of Frame 313 and was conducted by a group led by Earl Warren. That Commission announced that a single bullet caused John Connally’s injuries and this man’s mortal wound. For ten points, name this US president, killed on November 22, 1963, by Lee Harvey Oswald.

ANSWER: **J**ohn Fitzgerald **Kennedy** (or **JFK**)

1. Commoners in this empire could become eagle warriors and fight in highly ritualistic Flower Wars with their neighbors. This empire arose from an alliance of Tlacopan, Texcoco, and Tenochtitlan. Montezuma ruled, for ten points, what empire based in Mexico that practiced human sacrifice and was conquered by Hernan Cortes?

ANSWER: **Aztec** empire

1. Members of this family formed a bicycle company in 1892 in Dayton, Ohio. On December 17, 1903, near Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, two members of this family launched a plane. For ten points, name this family of American aviation pioneers that included Orville and Wilbur.

ANSWER: **Wright** (or the **Wright** Brothers)

1. The Viking probes of the 1970s explored this planet, whose equator contains the Tharsis Montes. Ray Bradbury names the landing point for the Curiosity Rover on this planet. In September 2016, SpaceX released promotional videos for its plan to send humans to, for ten points, what “red” planet, the fourth from the Sun?

ANSWER: **Mars**

# Second Quarter

1. Man Ray used this medium for dozens of images of Rose Selavy, a female alter ego of Marcel Duchamp. The group f/64 [”f stop 64”] consisted of artists who worked in this medium, including Ansel Adams. Early techniques in this medium were pioneered by Louis Daguerre in the 19th century. For ten points, name this artistic medium created using a camera.

ANSWER: **photo**graphy (or word forms)

BONUS: Ansel Adams was a native of this Western US state, where he photographed many natural scenes in its Yosemite National Park.

ANSWER: **California**

1. The SAVAK secret police terrorized this nation and executed opponents of its ruler, Mohammed Reza Shah Pahlavi. For ten points, name this Middle Eastern country where a 1979 Islamic revolution was led by Ayatollah Khomeini and flooded the streets of Tehran.

ANSWER: Islamic Republic of **Iran**

BONUS: Iranian Prime Minister Mohammed Mossadegh was overthrown in an operation backed by the CIA after he threatened to nationalize the assets of this oil company, which was responsible for the Deepwater Horizon spill.

ANSWER: **B**ritish **P**etroleum (accept the **Anglo-Iranian Oil Company**)

1. Planes introduced during this war included the Sopwith Camel and the Fokker Dr.I, [d r 1] which was flown by the Red Baron. Tanks and airplanes also revolutionized warfare in, for ten points, what early 20th century war, whose trench warfare was stopped by an armistice in 1918?

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

BONUS: This sulfur-containing chemical weapon was used by German forces near Ypres [ee-pruh] in 1917 to disable enemy soldiers. It burned the skin and contaminated the environment, though its name like it belongs on a hot dog.

ANSWER: **mustard** gas (or sulfur **mustard**; prompt on gas)

1. Using a molecular clock, scientists were able to trace back the origins of this virus to early twentieth century West Africa. This retrovirus infects and lowers the count of helper T cells. Infection by this virus took the lives of Freddie Mercury, Michel Foucault, and Rock Hudson during an explosive epidemic in the 1980s. For ten points, name this virus that causes AIDS.

ANSWER: **HIV** (or **human immunodeficiency virus**)

BONUS: A number of HIV and AIDS experts perished aboard this country’s national airline’s Flight 17 when it was shot down above Ukraine in 2014. Another of this country’s planes disappeared over the South China Sea in the same year.

ANSWER: **Malaysia** (accept word forms; accept **Malaysia**(n) Airlines)

1. This goddess is the namesake of a figurine of a woman found in Willendorf, Austria. Sandro Botticelli showed this goddess next to two figures representing the wind, standing on a seashell after being born from sea foam. A marble sculpture of this goddess, found on Milos in 1820, has lost her arms. For ten points, name this Roman goddess of beauty.

ANSWER: **Venus** (accept **Aphrodite** until “Roman” is read; accept **Venus** of Willendorf; accept **Birth of Venus**; accept **Venus** de Milo)

BONUS: The Venus de Milo is currently on display at this Parisian art museum; the sculpture was evacuated from this museum shortly before the Nazis occupied Paris.

ANSWER: the **Louvre**

1. After a regime change, this country’s allies attacked its navy, stationed at Mers-el-Kebir, despite the promises of Admiral Darlan to not let ships fall into enemy hands. After the siege of Calais [kah-lay], this country’s forces were evacuated by their British allies from Dunkirk. For ten points, name this country that was conquered by Germany during World War II after the fall of Paris.

ANSWER: **France** (accept the **Fourth Republic**; accept Vichy **France** only after “regime change” is said)

BONUS: The French had constructed this defensive structure in event of a war with Germany, but it was bypassed when the Germans passed through the Ardennes Forest instead.

ANSWER: **Maginot** Line

1. Surtsey, an island formed in the 1960s, is a part of this nation. The English word geyser is derived from the name of a geyser on this island nation, located on the Midatlantic Ridge, which largely consists of volcanic desert. The history of this nation was recorded in books called sagas. For ten points, name this island nation in the North Atlantic with capital at Reykjavik.

ANSWER: **Iceland**

BONUS: By population, Iceland is the smallest member of this international alliance, formed in 1949 and named for the body of water that unites its members.

ANSWER: **NATO** (or the **North Atlantic Treaty Organization**)

1. It’s not France, but this country was the birthplace of Salah Abdeslam, an accomplice of the November 2015 terrorist attack in Paris; four months later, Abdeslam was captured in this country. Prime Minister Charles Michel leads, for ten points, what country where French-speaking Walloons and Dutch-speaking Flemings meet in a Parliament in Brussels?

ANSWER: Kingdom of **Belgium**

BONUS: CETA is a free trade agreement between the European Union and this country. The TTIP is a proposed trade agreement between the EU and this country’s southern neighbor.

ANSWER: **Canada**

# Third Quarter

The categories are ...

1. The Space Race
2. Ireland
3. James Cook

The Space Race

Name the...

1. American space agency that was founded in 1958.

ANSWER: **NASA** (or the **National Aeronautics and Space Administration**)

1. Program whose eleventh mission successfully landed the first men on the Moon.

ANSWER: **Apollo** Program (accept **Apollo** 11)

1. U.S. President who inspired the race to the Moon with a 1962 speech at Rice University.

ANSWER: **J**ohn F. Kennedy (or **JFK**)

1. First successful satellite, whose launch sparked the race.

ANSWER: **Sputnik** 1

1. First man in space, who later died tragically.

ANSWER: Yuri **Gagarin**

1. Family of rockets named for a planet that launched American flights to the Moon.

ANSWER: **Saturn** family (accept **Saturn** V)

1. Former country that Russia was once a part of that launched the first man into space.

ANSWER: **USSR** or **Soviet Union**

1. Country from which rocket scientist Werner von Braun emigrated to the USA.

ANSWER: **Germany**

Ireland

Name the...

1. Part of the island that remained within the United Kingdom.

ANSWER: **North**ern Ireland (accept **Ulster**)

1. Saint who converted the island to Christianity.

ANSWER: Saint **Patrick**

1. Capital of the Republic of Ireland, originally built by Vikings?

ANSWER: **Dublin**

1. Color associated with Ireland that was put on its flag with white and orange.

ANSWER: **Green**

1. Large ship that was built in Ireland and later sank on its first voyage in 1912.

ANSWER: **Titanic**

1. Christian holiday for which a 1916 uprising in Ireland is named.

ANSWER: **Easter**

(7) Armed movement that fought for the unification of Ireland with terrorist bombings

ANSWER: **I**rish **R**epublican **A**rmy

(8) Irish political party, led by Gerry Adams, that refuses to sit in Westminster.

ANSWER: **Sinn Fein** [shin fayn]

James Cook

Name the...

1. Continent in Oceania whose eastern edge he discovered.

ANSWER: **Australia**

1. Country he sailed for.

ANSWER: **UK** (accept England or Britain)

1. Country that now controls the Cook Islands whose cities include Auckland and Wellington.

ANSWER: **New Zealand**

1. Pacific island chain he discovered and died on, two centuries before it became a U.S. state.

ANSWER: **Hawaii**

1. Disease he prevented in his crew by providing them with Vitamin C.

ANSWER: **scurvy**

1. Country in North America whose province of Newfoundland he explored.

ANSWER: **Canada**

1. Planet whose transit across the sun Island where Cook observed in 1769.

ANSWER: **Venus**

(8) North American river he mapped during the French and Indian War on which Montreal sits.

ANSWER: **Saint Lawrence** River

# Fourth Quarter

1. **The issue of Vietnamese independence was ignored during its negotiations, despite the pleas of then-student (+) Ho Chi Minh. Article 231 of this treaty, known as the War Guilt clause, required harsh (\*)** reparations that were accurately predicted to lead to another war. For ten points, name this treaty, signed in France in 1919, that ended World War I.

ANSWER: Treaty of **Versailles**

1. **The film Cool Runnings was inspired by four Jamaicans’ unlikely participation in one of these events. The (+) “Miracle on Ice” occurred during one of these events in Lake Placid, New York. During one of these events in 2006, Sweden was accused of intentionally throwing a (\*)** hockey match to Slovakia. For ten points, name these events held every four years, the most recent of which was in Sochi, Russia and which will be held in Beijing in 2022.

ANSWER: **Winter Olympics**

1. **This man signed a pact with Lord Irwin before the Second Round Table Conference to discuss dominion status. This man called for the use of (+) khadi, or homespun cloth, in opposition to foreign textiles, and he traveled to Dandi to violate a foreign tax during the (\*)** Salt March. This man called for a form of civil disobedience called satyagraha. For ten points, name this pacifist and leader of the Indian independence movement.

ANSWER: **M**ahatma **Gandhi** (or **M**ohandas Karamchand **Gandhi**)

1. **Many Chinese people were massacred in this city in the Sook Ching massacre, shortly after a World War II battle. In this city, thousands of British forces under Arthur Percival surrendered to Japanese forces under Tomoyuki Yamashita, the (+) largest British surrender in history. This city, often called the “Gibraltar of the East,” was captured at the end of Japan’s march down the (\*)** Malay Peninsula. For ten points, name this Southeast Asian city, now an independent city-state outside of Malaysia.

ANSWER: (Battle of) **Singapore**

1. **This man issued the Decree on Peace, which called for no indemnities or annexations, and passed land reform with the Decree on Land. This man condemned the government in his (+) April Theses and began a series of economic reforms called the New Economic Policy. Alexander Kerensky’s government was overthrown in the (\*)** October Revolution by this man’s forces, who defeated the White Army in the resulting civil war. For ten points, name this leader of the Bolsheviks and founder of the Soviet Union.

ANSWER: Vladimir Ilyich **Lenin** (or Vladimir Ilyich **Ulyanov**)

1. **After failing to find agreement on the emancipation of Catholics, William Pitt resigned from this king’s government. This probable sufferer of porphyria lost the favor of some subjects when he allowed his (+) prime minister, George Grenville, to impose the Stamp Act.** (\*) For ten points, name this mad English king who lost control of the American colonies.

ANSWER: **George III**

1. **The artist Sapeck made an engraving of the subject of this painting smoking a pipe for an 1883 exhibition of The Incoherents. A postcard reproduction of this painting had the letters (+) “L.H.O.O.Q.” and a mustache drawn over it by Marcel Duchamp. The subject of this painting wears a thin mourning veil and is thought to be the wife of a merchant from (\*)** Florence. Sfumato enhances the mysterious smile of, for ten points, what portrait by Leonardo Da Vinci, possibly the most famous painting in the world?

ANSWER: **Mona Lisa** (or La **Gioconda** or La **Joconde**)

1. **This city employed the lex talionis system, often described as requiring “an eye for an eye,” as preserved on (+) cuneiform tablets dating from the 18th century BC. The Median Queen Amytis married a king of this city, who remedied her homesickness by (\*)** planting a magnificent garden. For ten points, name this Mesopotamian city-state where Hammurabi installed a law code and Nebuchadnezzar legendarily built the Hanging Gardens.

ANSWER: **Babylon**

# Extra Question

Only read if you need a backup or tiebreaker!

(1) **This man’s troops refused to cross the Beas [bay-ahs] River, after which this man built twelve giant altars and ended his final campaign. This man forced his generals to have a mass wedding at (+) Susa. This man’s army used the extra-long sarissa pike and had an elite cavalry corps called the Companions. He fought at the Battle of Chaeronea alongside his father, Philip II, to subdue the Greek cities, and he inflicted a series of defeats at (\*)** Issus and Gaugamela on his rival, Darius III. For ten points, name this Macedonian conqueror of the Persian Empire.

ANSWER: **Alexander the Great** (or **Alexander III** of Macedon)

BONUS: What Ohio city on Lake Erie suffered the burning of the Cuyahoga River no fewer than three times in the 20th century?

ANSWER: **Cleveland**