2016-17 IHBB Alpha \* - Bowl Round 4

# First Quarter

1. This man names a type of radiation that occurs due to pair production near the event horizon of a black hole. This Lucasian Professor of Mathematics from 1979 to 2009 was the subject of the 2014 film The Theory of Everything. For ten points, name this wheelchair-bound British physicist, an expert in black holes and the author of A Brief History of Time.

ANSWER: Stephen **Hawking**

1. The first time many of this ruler’s subjects heard his voice was during the Jewel Voice Broadcast. After defeat at the Battle of Saipan, this man ordered his subjects to commit suicide rather than be captured. Douglas MacArthur allowed this man to keep his position during the American post-war occupation. For ten points, name this emperor of Japan during World War II.

ANSWER: Emperor **Hirohito** (or the **Showa** Emperor)

1. Apartment buildings in this city were called insulae, and it contained a sewage system known as the Cloaca Maxima that drained into the Tiber River. This city was built on the Palatine, Capitoline, and five other hills. For ten points, name this ancient city whose entertainment venues included the Circus Maximus and the Coliseum, the capital of a vast Italian empire.

ANSWER: ancient **Rome**

1. A pillar overlooking this body of water is known as “Lot’s wife.” The Qumran caves along its shore were home to a sect of Essenes whose writings were rediscovered beginning in 1946. A set of “scrolls” were discovered near, for ten points, what salty body of water bordered by Jordan, the West Bank, and Israel?

ANSWER: **Dead** Sea

1. A duchy of this name was ruled by a monarch nicknamed “Longsword” and founded by his father, Rollo. A duke of this region wed Matilda of Flanders and launched an invasion that culminated in the 1066 Battle of Hastings and conquest of Anglo-Saxon England. For ten points, name this region of north France, the home of William the Conqueror.

ANSWER: **Normandy**

1. The leadership of this country’s Socialist Worker’s Party became vacant after a dispute with Susana Diaz led Pedro Sanchez to resign. In October 2016, this country’s Prime Minister, Mariano Rajoy of the People’s Party, was sworn in for a second term after a 10-month period of political deadlock. For ten points, name this Iberian country whose second largest city is Barcelona.

ANSWER: **Spain**

1. Perhaps this city’s most famous landmark is the façade of a cathedral once used by the Portuguese. This city’s economy heavily revolves around its gambling industry and it became part of China again in 1999. For ten points, name this Special Administrative Region located to the west of Hong Kong.

ANSWER: **Macau**

1. This man’s doctor replied “Today, Mr. President, we are all Republicans” after he survived an assassination attempt conducted by John Hinckley. This former President of the Screen Actors’ Guild was succeeded in office by his Vice President, George H.W. Bush. For ten points, name this conservative U.S. President who led during much of the 1980s.

ANSWER: Ronald **Reagan**

1. This country’s communist party forged a mainstream alliance in the Historic Compromise. This country’s city of Bologna was a longtime stronghold of its Communist Party. For ten points, name this Southern European country that chose to become a republic in 1946 and was led by Aldo Moro and other leaders including Silvio Berlusconi.

ANSWER: **Italy**

1. This language was spoken by writers such as Cassius Dio and Livy, who wrote the work Ab Urbe Condita. This language developed in Central Italy in the first millennium BC and eventually split into Portuguese, French, and other Romance languages. For ten points, name this main language of the Western part of the Roman Empire.

ANSWER: **Latin**

# Second Quarter

1. A constant sometimes named for this man was first measured using a torsion balance by Henry Cavendish and is written as big G. One law named for this man technically says that the derivative of momentum with respect to time is equal to the force, but is more commonly written F = ma [F equals m times a]. For ten points, name this English physicist and namesake of three laws of motion.

ANSWER: Sir Isaac **Newton**

BONUS: Newton was a professor at which English University which to this day is somewhat more focused on the sciences than its main rival. The name of this university also refers to a city in Massachusetts home to Harvard and MIT.

ANSWER: **Cambridge**

1. Description acceptable. An attempt at this action in Smolensk involved plastic explosives disguised as two bottles of brandy. The Reserve Army was activated after one attempt of this action, though its commander, Friedrich Fromm, turned on former ally Friedrich Olbricht. A bomb set off at the Wolf’s Lair nearly performed this action. Claus von Stauffenberg’s Operation Valkyrie called for, for ten points, what action that would have decapitated the Third Reich?

ANSWER: **assassinating** Adolf **Hitler** (accept equivalents; accept Operation **Valkyrie** or the **July 20** plot after “Reserve Army” is said; prompt on partial answers, like “removing Hitler from power” or “killing Nazis”)

BONUS: Which actor starred in the movie *Valkyrie* about the plot to kill Hitler, as well as in the main role in the Mission: Impossible series?

ANSWER: Tom **Cruise**

1. George Gay survived this battle, the only member of Torpedo Squadron Eight to do so. Dauntless dive bombers were used at this battle, in which the Mikuma and Akagi were lost. The naval code JN-25 was broken shortly before this battle, in which the Hornet and Enterprise provided air support. Many Japanese ships were sunk in, for ten points, what 1942 battle, considered to be the turning point in the Pacific theater of World War II?

ANSWER: Battle of **Midway**

BONUS: The Japanese lost four of what type of large ship in the Battle of Midway?

ANSWER: Aircraft **Carrier**

1. One leader of this kingdom lost the Battle of Falkirk after his schiltron formations proved useless against archers and joined with Andrew Moray to win the Battle of Stirling Bridge. Edward Longshanks executed this country’s national hero, William Wallace, in 1305 during its war for independence. For ten points, name this country that signed the 1706 Treaty of Union to join with its southern neighbor, England.

ANSWER: **Scotland** (do not accept England or Great Britain or the United Kingdom)

BONUS: In 2017, Scottish leader Nicola Sturgeon has recently signaled her intent to hold another referendum on which controversial question?

ANSWER: **Independence** or Leaving the UK (do not accept Leaving the EU or Brexit)

1. In the Battle of Montaperti, Siena’s Ghibellines defeated this city’s Guelphs. Supporters of the Pope plotted the Pazzi Conspiracy to overthrow this city’s ruling family. Valuable objects were burned by a preacher from this city, Savonarola, during the Bonfire of the Vanities. This city’s rulers included Cosimo the Great, who used his banking wealth to sponsor artists like Donatello. For ten points, name this center of the Renaissance, an Italian city ruled by the Medici.

ANSWER: **Florence**

BONUS: This Florentine ruler, known as “the Magnificent,” survived the Pazzi Conspiracy and invited Savonarola to Florence.

ANSWER: **Lorenzo** de’Medici (or **Lorenzo** the Magnificent)

1. In this country, 15,000 soldiers deliberately slowed their pace to capture a castle garrisoned by only 500 troops, thus securing victory for a clan in a 1600 battle. The motto “enrich the country, strengthen the military” was used by a government in this nation to promote industrialization; that government put down the Satsuma Rebellion. For ten points, name this imperial Asian nation which underwent the Meiji Restoration.

ANSWER: **Japan**

BONUS: Which class of Japanese warriors saw their influence decline during the 19th century?

ANSWER: **Samurai**

1. This country and Serbia fought Bulgaria over the occupation of Macedonia in the Second Balkan War. It later expelled many Turks after World War I. Andreas and Georgios Papandreou served as Prime Minister of, for ten points, what country that, in 1896, hosted the first modern Summer Olympics in Athens?

ANSWER: Kingdom of **Greece**

BONUS: Which largest Greek island is home to the palace of Knossos and the Minoan civilization?

ANSWER: **Crete**

1. A commercial for this company featured David Graham speaking to a seated, motionless audience as Anya Major runs from police. This company’s rush to release a product with a GUI, or graphical user interface, ended with the failed Lisa in 1983 and, a year later, the more successful Macintosh, promoted by the “1984” Super Bowl commercial. The iMac was developed by, for ten points, what personal computing company co-founded by Steve Wozniak and Steve Jobs?

ANSWER: **Apple** (Computer) Inc.

BONUS: The “1984” ad can be interpreted as an attack on the ubiquity of this main Apple rival in the 1980’s which is headquartered in New York state.

ANSWER: **IBM** (or **International Business Machines** Corporation)

# Third Quarter

The categories are ...

1. Han Dynasty
2. Operation Barbarossa
3. Canada

Han Dynasty

Name the...

1. Method of payment used to pay taxes in the Han Dynasty. Western ones are often made of gold and silver.

ANSWER: **coin**s

1. Philosophy that it embraced, whose namesake is the source of the Analects.

ANSWER: **Confucianism** (accept word forms)

1. Dynasty before the Han, the first to unify China.

ANSWER: **Qin** [chin] Dynasty

1. Basis of Han leadership, the idea that the emperor had a divine right to rule.

ANSWER: **Mandate of Heaven**

1. Kingdom to the south where Han rule was briefly interrupted by the Trung sisters’ revolt.

ANSWER: **Vietnam**

1. Rebellion of peasants based in secret Taoist societies and put down by Cao Cao [tsao-tsao].

ANSWER: **Yellow Turban** Rebellion

1. Period of strife that followed the fall of the Han dynasty and was described by one of the Four Great Classical Novels.

ANSWER: **Three Kingdoms** Period (accept **Romance of the Three Kingdoms**)

1. First capital of the Han Dynasty until it was moved to Luoyang; the site of modern-day Xi’an

[shee-an].

ANSWER: **Chang’an** (prompt on Xi’an if said before mentioned)

Operation Barbarossa

Name the...

1. Former country that Nazi Germany targeted in Barbarossa, on the Eastern Front in Europe.

ANSWER: **Soviet Union** (or **USSR** or **Union of Soviet Socialist Republics**; accept **CCCP** or **Soyuz Sovetskikh Sotsialisticheskikh Respublik**; do not accept Russia)

1. Alliance of Germany and Italy that launched the invasion.

ANSWER: **Axis** Powers

1. Leader of Nazi Germany that ordered it.

ANSWER: Adolf **Hitler**

1. Genocide of six million people that took place in occupied territories after the invasion.

ANSWER: **Holocaust**

1. Country with capital at Bucharest that contributed troops on the German side.

ANSWER: **Romania**

(6) City on the Volga River where the Germans suffered a major defeat in early 1943.

ANSWER: **Stalingrad**

(7) Non-aggression pact that Germany broke to launch Barbarossa.

ANSWER: **Molotov-Ribbentrop** Pact

(8) Target of Army Group North during the invasion. The siege of this city lasted 872 days.

ANSWER: **Leningrad** (accept **St. Petersburg**)

Canada

Name the...

1. French-speaking province, home to a movement seeking independence from Canada.

ANSWER: **Quebec**

1. Capital city where the 2014 Parliament Hill shooting took place.

ANSWER: **Ottawa**

1. National sport played on rinks in the winter which Canada has won Olympic gold medals in.

ANSWER: **Hockey**

1. Surname of Prime Ministers Pierre and Justin.

ANSWER: **Trudeau**

1. 1917 disaster that destroyed a Nova Scotian port and killed thousands.

ANSWER: **Halifax** explosion (or equivalents)

1. Western oil-producing province that suffered the Fort McMurray wildfire in 2016.

ANSWER: **Alberta**

1. Largest city on Canada’s Pacific Coast which many people from Hong Kong have moved to.

ANSWER: **Vancouver**

1. Province whose capital was named for Queen Victoria

ANSWER: **British Columbia**

# Fourth Quarter

1. **The Grand Council removed this man from power on the 25th of July, but he was later reinstated as ruler of the Republic of (+) Salo. This leader’s party was given a majority in parliament through the Acerbo [ah-chair-boh] Law. This leader appointed Rodolfo Graziani to defend Libya after his success in conquering (\*)** Ethiopia. Victor Emmanuel III granted power to this man after his Blackshirts marched on Rome. For ten points, name this fascist dictator of Italy during World War II.

ANSWER: Benito **Mussolini** (prompt on Il Duce)

1. **Less than a year after one war in this country ended, fighting in this country resumed in the (+) Continuation War. This country was defended by the Mannerheim line, from which soldiers tossed Molotov cocktails at the Red Army. The Soviet Union was expelled from the League of Nations in December 1939 after it invaded,** (\*) for ten points, what Northern European country in the Winter War where it targeted Helsinki?

ANSWER: **Finland**

1. **After initially vetoing the proposal, this US President signed a second bill chartering a second national (+) bank. As Secretary of State, this man’s refusal to deliver a commission for a judgeship led to the establishment of judicial review. He argued that large republics were better to fend off factionalism in the 10th (\*)** Federalist Paper. For ten points, name this “Father of the Constitution” and 4th President of the United States.

ANSWER: James **Madison**

1. **After one voyage, this man was allegedly captured at the Battle of Curzola by Genoans. During one trek, he traveled by camel to Hormuz before arriving at (+) Shengdu. This man’s credibility was brought into question by historians who noticed that this man never wrote about (\*)** footbinding, walls, or chopsticks. Kublai Khan was supposedly the patron of, for ten points, what Italian merchant who traveled to the Yuan Dynasty in China?

ANSWER: Marco **Polo**

1. **Early in this city’s history, it was moved north to Port Jackson from the landing site of the HMS Endeavour, Botany Bay. This city’s harbor is home to a Jorn Utzon-designed building with sail-like (+) shells, and it was founded as the capital of the British penal colony of** (\*) New South Wales. For ten points, name this city with a notable opera house, the most populous in Australia.

ANSWER: **Sydney**

1. **The NUM was organized by Arthur Scargill against this leader, who had ordered the closing of 150 coal mines. This leader’s popularity was greatly damaged by the “Community Charge” poll tax and the abolition of (+) free dairy for school children, prompting her to be known as the “Milk Snatcher.”** (\*) For ten points, name this Conservative Prime Minister of Britain in the 1980’s known as the Iron Lady.

ANSWER: Margaret **Thatcher**

1. **Inspired by a Chilean effort, this leader established a Truth and Reconciliation Commission in 1996 to investigate and provide some amnesty for past human rights abuses. This man declared that he was “prepared to die” during the (+) Rivonia Trial, in which his role within the militant Spear of the Nation led him to be imprisoned for 27 years, mostly on** (\*) Robben Island. For ten points, name the first black president of South Africa.

ANSWER: Nelson **Mandela**

1. **This country underwent 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 war-torn Asian country, once ruled by the Taliban from its capital of Kabul.

ANSWER: Islamic Republic of **Afghanistan**

# Extra Question

Only read if you need a backup or tiebreaker!

(1) **The question of invading this region was the focus of the Seikanron debate. In 1894 in this region, armed peasants and adherents of Donghak revolted in Gobu. Admiral (+) Yi Sun-sin stopped Toyotomi Hideyoshi’s attempt to invade this region, but this location of the “Hermit Kingdom” was eventually occupied by its neighbor (\*)** Japan. The Joseon Dynasty ruled in, for ten points, what Asian peninsula, now divided into North and South countries?

ANSWER: **Korea**n Peninsula

BONUS: This nation, once led by Benazir and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, moved its capital from Karachi to Islamabad in 1966.

ANSWER: Islamic Republic of **Pakistan**