

Bowl Round 3

First Quarter

(1) This country's government published the 1995 report "Bringing Them Home", detailing a genocidal 20th century campaign to remove native children from their homes. Though reconciliation efforts of the "Stolen Generations" included "National Sorry Day" in 1998, it wasn't until John Howard was succeeded by Kevin Rudd that this country's Prime Minister apologized. For ten points, name this country where hundreds of thousands of Aboriginal children were kidnapped by a government based in Canberra.

ANSWER: Australia

(2) This man rose to prominence as a subordinate of John Jervis (**JAR-vis**) at the Battle of Cape St. Vincent. This man's forces intercepted Pierre-Charles Villeneuve after they left Cadiz. This man, who lost an arm while leading an attack on Copenhagen, ordered that the message "England expects that every man will do his duty" be sent aboard his flagship, the HMS Victory. For ten points, name this British admiral who won the Battle of Trafalgar.

ANSWER: Horatio Nelson

(3) These people discovered a "land of stone slabs" that might be the Torngat Mountains. These people harvested lumber from Markland and recorded finding grapes in another area. These people battled against Skraelings and found grapes during their brief settlements in Vinland and at L'Anse Aux Meadows. The first European peoples to land in Canada were, for ten points, what Scandinavians, including the explorer Leif Ericsson?

ANSWER: Norsemen (or Vikings; accept Danes or Greenlanders; prompt on Scandinavians before mentioned)

(4) A portrait of a man from this city shows him holding his chin in one hand and a teapot he is working on in another. The subject of that work created an engraving addressed to "Unhappy [this city]," showing 5 bleeding men on King Street, including Crispus Attucks. John Singleton Copley worked in this city when he painted Paul Revere and Samuel Adams. For ten points, name this Massachusetts city where British soldiers killed 5 American colonists in a 1770 "Massacre."

ANSWER: Boston

(5) In 1966, three undersea oil tanks were built in this city by the Chicago Bridge and Iron Company, inspiring the name of its Chicago Beach. In 2017, this city's fire department introduced water jetpacks as a means to quickly reach burning areas. This city contains the Internet City and Media City free zones, as well as the Jebel Ali zone that boasts the largest man-made harbor in the world. Slave labor has driven a construction boom in, for ten points, what most populous city of the United Arab Emirates and home of the Burj Khalifa, the world's tallest building?

ANSWER: Dubai

(6) This man's policy ran on the ideas of "peace at home, peace in the world," though his troops almost prompted war with Great Britain in the Chanak crisis. After securing independence, this man was able to replace the Treaty of Sevres with the Treaty of Lausanne. As part of the "Six Arrows" ideology, this leader banned the fez. Years after he won at Gallipoli, this leader established a new capital at Ankara. For ten points, name this founder of modern Turkey.

ANSWER: Mustafa Kemal Atatürk (accept either underlined portion)

(7) This man was forced to flee on the Vulture after he was implicated by a set of secret plans that were found with John Andre. After Horatio Gates took the credit for this man's successes at the Battle of Saratoga, this man plotted to surrender West Point to the British. For ten points, name this treasonous American Revolutionary War general.

ANSWER: Benedict Arnold

(8) In the Cutter incident, vaccines of this virus were accidentally tainted with live virus. The inventor of the vaccine for this disease defended his decision to not patent it with the rebuttal "Could you patent the sun?" Wild cases of this disease in 2015 were reported only in Afghanistan and Pakistan. The "iron lung" was primarily used to assist sufferers of, for ten points, what viral disease whose vaccine was developed by Jonas Salk?

ANSWER: poliomyelitis

(9) This country faced a round of protests when the Cinema Rex fire was mistakenly blamed on government operatives. The Army of Knowledge was established in this country to improve literacy during the White Revolution, which was supported by the repression of the SAVAK police. Shortly after the overthrow of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, this country fell under the grasp of the Ayatollah Khomeini. For ten points, name this country, the site of a 444-day-long hostage crisis in the American embassy in Tehran. ANSWER: Islamic Republic of Iran

(10) A Polish person of uncertain identity who held this profession is dubbed Gallus Anonymous. Aside from being a monk, a resident of Kiev named Nestor was an early practitioner of this profession. The Byzantine Procopius held this profession, producing a "Secret" book that described the misdeeds of Theodora and Justinian. Herodotus is called the father of, for ten points, what profession that involves chronicling the past?

ANSWER: historian (or chronicler; prompt on answers such as writer or scribe)

Second Quarter

(1) In 2014, this country lifted its moratorium on the death penalty after over 140 people were killed in an attack on the Army Public School. This country's national airline was mocked for sacrificing a goat before a flight, in order to fend off bad luck from a December 2016 plane crash that killed 47 people. For 4 months in 2016, this country imposed a ban on Bollywood films. Nawaz Sharif leads, for ten points, what country whose capital is Islamabad?

ANSWER: Islamic Republic of Pakistan

BONUS: The aforementioned Pakistani ban on Bollywood films was a response to increasing violence in the Indian-controlled part of this region, where violence was sparked after police killed Burhan Wani of the Hizbul Mujahedeen.

ANSWER: Jammu and Kashmir

(2) This island is home to Samaria Gorge National Park, established as a refuge for a population of feral goats known as kri-kri. This island, which was known as Candia while under Venetian rule, was where the Phaistos disc was excavated. This island was home to a Bronze Age civilization that was the target of Arthur Evans' excavations and which used the still-undeciphered Linear A script. Heraklion is the largest city on, for ten points, what Greek island whose ancient city of Knossos was the center of the Minoan civilization?

ANSWER: Crete

BONUS: A volcanic eruption on this other Aegean island during the second millennium BC may have caused the collapse of the Minoan civilization and has also been called an inspiration for the Atlantis legend.

ANSWER: Santorini (or Thera)

(3) When this man took the throne, he killed two of his father's advisers and his brother Adonijah. This man's son promised to be harsher to his subjects than this man was, a mistake that led to the division of this man's kingdom. Earlier, this father of Rehoboam offered a thousand burnt offerings at the Temple he built, for which God gave him wisdom and fabulous wealth. For ten points, name this king of Israel, the son and successor of David.

ANSWER: Solomon (accept Shlomo; accept Jedidiah)

BONUS: Solomon is traditionally credited as the author of this book of wisdom. Its third chapter begins with a passage noting "For everything there is a season..."

ANSWER: Ecclesiastes (accept Kohelet)

(4) The losing side in this battle lost the commander of its vanguard, Jean le Maingre [MAN-gruh]. The losers were able to successfully raid the baggage train of the victor of this battle, but lost their commander Charles d'Albret and were forced to sign the Treaty of Troyes. A cavalry charge during this battle was bogged down by mud and ran into stakes, leading to massive losses of knights. For ten points, name this decisive victory for English longbowmen during the Hundred Years' War.

ANSWER: Battle of Agincourt

BONUS: Another decisive victory for England in the Hundred Years War was this 1346 victory for Edward III, which allowed him to capture Calais and proved the importance of the longbow.

ANSWER: Battle of Crechy

(5) Shortly before this man's death, he sent an unsuccessful punitive expedition against the Singhasari kingdom of Java. This man was victorious in the Toluid war against his brother, Ariq Boke, though his attempts to conquer Japan were thwarted by the "divine wind," kamikaze. The Italian explorer Marco Polo visited this ruler's capital of Dadu, located in modern day Beijing. For ten points, name this founder of the Yuan Dynasty in China and grandson of Genghis Khan.

ANSWER: Kublai Khan

BONUS: Kublai Khan ordered three invasions into this country, led by the Tran dynasty and the Champa, both of which agreed to become Mongol vassals. In the 19th century, the Nguyen dynasty led this Southeast Asian country.

ANSWER: **Vietnam**

(6) A tunnel built in this city connected Dobrinja [doh-brin-ya] and Butmir, allowing civilian escape and the inflow of humanitarian aid. Stanislav Galic [gall-itch] was convicted of crimes against humanity for his actions in this city. The attacking forces of the Republika Srpska replaced those of the Yugoslav People's Army in this city, where fighting was ended by the Dayton Accords. For ten points, name this capital city that was brutally besieged during the Bosnian War.

ANSWER: Siege of **Sarajevo**

BONUS: This type of soldier was deployed in Sarajevo, but failed to stop the violence. These forces, drawn from many different nations, wear distinctive blue helmets.

ANSWER: United Nations **peacekeepers** (or the **United Nations Protection Force** or **UNPROFOR**)

(7) This city was attacked after Imre Thokoly asked Kara Mustafa for assistance. Matthias Corvinus captured this city during his conflict with Frederick III. This city was attacked at the end of a campaign for Hungary that began after the Battle of Mohacs [moh-hotch]. The intervention of Polish Winged Hussars under Jan Sobieski saved this city in 1683. For ten points, name this city that was besieged twice by the Ottoman Empire as it tried to defeat Austria.

ANSWER: **Vienna**

BONUS: Vienna became known for these institutions after the 1683 siege, when Turkish soldiers left bags of beans behind. They became known as places of culture and elegance.

ANSWER: **coffee houses** (accept equivalents, including **cafes**)

(8) Early knowledge about this event was derived from the journals of Patrick Gass. This event's only casualty was Charles Floyd, who died of appendicitis in present-day Sioux City. A slave named York and the translator Toussaint Charbonneau aided this journey, which Thomas Jefferson ordered to explore the newly bought Louisiana Territory. Sacagawea aided, for ten points, what American expedition into the Western United States?

ANSWER: **Lewis and Clark** Expedition (or the **Corps of Discovery** expedition)

BONUS: The Lewis and Clark Expedition set off from Camp Dubois [doo-bwah] in this state, from which they entered modern-day Missouri. Roughly three decades later, Joseph Smith brought his followers from Missouri to the village of Nauvoo in this Midwestern state.

ANSWER: **Illinois**

Third Quarter

The categories are ...

1. Silver
2. French Revolution
3. Ramesses the Great

Silver

Name the...

(1) Ancient Greek city where democracy was funded by the silver mines at Laurium.

ANSWER: **Athens**

(2) Island where the Romans mined silver behind the protection of Hadrian's Wall.

ANSWER: Great **Britain** or **Britannia** (do not accept England or UK)

(3) Island nation that exported silver from its Iwami Ginzan mines to the Dutch.

ANSWER: **Japan**

(4) South American country named for silver. A river that borders it to the north, the Rio de la Plata, is also named for silver.

ANSWER: **Argentina**

(5) Kingdom that provided the Habsburgs with silver from the town of Kutna Hora. It came under a personal union with Austria in 1526.

ANSWER: **Bohemia**

(6) Region split between Austria and Italy that was home to Habsburg silver mines at St. Johann.

ANSWER: **Tyrol**

(7) Silver and gold alloy used to make the first coins in Lydia.

ANSWER: **electrum**

(8) Mountain of silver exploited by the Spanish after their conquest of modern Bolivia.

ANSWER: Cerro **Potosi**

French Revolution

Name the...

(1) French King executed during the Revolution.

ANSWER: **Louis XVI** [16]

(2) Parisian prison that was stormed at the beginning of the French Revolution.

ANSWER: the **Bastille** Saint-Antoine

(3) Popular, sharp method of execution, which became a symbol of the excessive violence during the Reign of Terror.

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

(4) Revolutionary who started the Reign of Terror, which ended with his execution.

ANSWER: Maximilien **Robespierre**

(5) Traditional subdivision of French society that was less powerful than the clergy and nobility.

ANSWER: **Third Estate**

(6) Radical journalist and revolutionary who was assassinated by Charlotte Corday in his bath.

ANSWER: Jean-Paul **Marat**

(7) Location of a 1789 oath to create a constitution, a pivotal event early in the Revolution.

ANSWER: a **tennis court** (accept the **Tennis Court** Oath; prompt on descriptions of athletic courts)

(8) Coup against radical Jacobins that put an end to the Reign of Terror.

ANSWER: **Thermidorian** Reaction

Ramesses the Great**Name the...**

(1) Ancient civilization whose New Kingdom rulers included Ramesses the Great.

ANSWER: ancient **Egypt**

(2) Status that Ramesses aspired to achieve. Other beings with this status included Ra and Horus.

ANSWER: **godhood** (accept broad equivalents relating to **divinity**; prompt on immortality)

(3) Military vehicles that Ramesses used, consisting of a carriage pulled by horses.

ANSWER: **chariots**

(4) 1274 BC battle that Ramesses fought against the Hittites, the largest battle of those vehicles in history.

ANSWER: Battle of **Kadesh**

(5) Diplomatic agreement made between Ramesses and Hattusili III, the first recorded example in history.

ANSWER: peace **treaty** (prompt on partial answers, including "peace agreement," "ceasefire," and the like)

(6) Site of Ramesses's tomb, located near Thebes. The tomb of Tutankhamun was also located here.

ANSWER: **Valley of the Kings**

(7) Wife of Ramesses, for whom he constructed a temple at Abu Simbel.

ANSWER: **Nefertari**

(8) Region to the south, home to the kingdoms of Kush and Meroe, that Ramesses attacked.

ANSWER: **Nubia**

Fourth Quarter

(1) **The busiest cantilever bridge in the world connects this city to Howrah. Located on the Hooghly River, a Home for the Dying was established here by the Missionaries of Charity, led by an (+) Albanian-born nun. This city's Fort William was the site of a 1756 incident where British prisoners were suffocated in a small room. A (*) "Black Hole" tragedy took place in, for ten points, what Indian city in the Ganges Delta, the capital of West Bengal and adopted home of Mother Teresa?**

ANSWER: **Kolkata** (or **Calcutta**)

(2) **It's not Austria, but the two Vienna Awards returned territory that this country had lost in the Treaty of Trianon. Ferenc Szalasi [fer-entz sh-lah-zee] replaced (+) Admiral Miklos Horthy as leader of this country, allowing the Arrow Cross Party to take power. Janos Kadar [yan-osh kah-dar] took power in this country after it tried to leave the (*) Warsaw Pact. For ten points, name this country where Imre Nagy's [nahj's] 1956 revolution was crushed by Soviet tanks in Budapest.**

ANSWER: **Hungary**

(3) **The GIA, a group of Algerian terrorists, bombed this system in 1995, wounding 13 people at Maison Blanche. This system, which was inspired by Fulgence Bienvenue, opened during the (+) 1900 Universal Exposition. It features many Hector Guimard-designed entrances designed in the Art Nouveau style, and in 1930, it purchased a competitor run by the North-South Company, thus incorporating (*) Line 13 from Saint-Lazare. For ten points, name this public transit system of the French capital.**

ANSWER: Paris **Metro** (accept **Metro** de Paris; accept **Metropolitain**; accept descriptions of **Paris' subway** system, and prompt on partial answers thereof)

(4) **These people established the state of Natalia after recovering a lost treaty from the body of their leader, Piet Retief, who had been executed by (+) Dingaan. Andries Pretorius led these people to victory at the Blood River by utilizing a laager fort against (*) Zulus seeking to disrupt the Great Trek. These people founded the Orange Free State after leaving the British-held Cape Colony. For ten points, name these Dutch-speaking people of South Africa.**

ANSWER: **Boers** (prompt on descriptions of Dutch descendants in South Africa or portions thereof)

(5) **In a novel, this historical figure laments seeing Venus for the last time on December 17th after a voyage along the Magdalena River. This man's personal papers were edited by Daniel O'Leary. This author of the Cartagena (+) Manifesto is the subject of Garcia Marquez's novel The General in His Labyrinth; that book is set after he resigned the presidency of (*) Gran Colombia in 1830. For ten points, name this South American independence leader, nicknamed "The Liberator."**

ANSWER: Simon **Bolivar**

(6) **A French attempt to build this structure failed when Ferdinand de Lesseps was found to be misappropriating funds. The Darien Scheme tried to build this (+) structure, whose construction began in earnest after the Hay-Bunau-Varilla treaty. This structure was returned to the government of Omar Torrijos by (*) Jimmy Carter in 1977. For ten points, name this Central American waterway that links the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.**

ANSWER: **Panama Canal**

(7) **Catherine Cheynel foiled a surprise attack on this city by Charles Emmanuel I of Savoy by pouring soup on the attackers, which is commemorated in l'Escalade. Jean-Henri Dunant founded an organization in this city after the Battle of (+) Solferino, and a treaty signed in this city defines the term "refugee." The Hague Conventions updated a series of treaties signed in this city, home to the International (*) Red Cross. For ten points, name this Swiss city, which names conventions concerning treatment of prisoners of war and non-combatants.**

ANSWER: **Geneva**

(8) **This city suffered the "Night of the Black Snow" in 1945. The 20th Air Force frequently attacked this city in Operation Matterhorn. Operation (+) Meetinghouse, which targeted this city for firebombing, was the deadliest single air raid during World War II. A park in (*) Yokoamicho Park commemorates victims of air raids in this city, where the International Military Tribunal for the Far East was held. For ten points, name this Japanese city and capital during World War II.**

ANSWER: **Tokyo**

Extra Question Only read if you need a backup or tiebreaker!

(1) **This man conducted the 1955-1958 trans-Antarctic expedition, making him the first person since Robert Scott to reach the (+) South Pole. John Hunt led this man for much of his most famous expedition, in which his team traversed the Khumbu Icefall. This man was knighted for that expedition, unlike (*) Tenzing Norgay, his Sherpa guide. For ten points, name this first person to climb to the summit of Mount Everest.**

ANSWER: Sir Edmund **Hillary**

BONUS: What March 1968 massacre in Vietnam was carried out by William Calley's US forces?

ANSWER: **My Lai** ["me lie"] massacre