

Bowl Round 4

First Quarter

(1) This man shared power with Alexander Kosygin in the early years of his leadership, and his poor economic planning led to the beginning of the Era of Stagnation. This leader joined Jimmy Carter in signing the SALT II accords. He justified military intervention to protect communism in a namesake doctrine. For ten points, name this Soviet General Secretary who succeeded Khrushchev.

ANSWER: Leonid **Brezhnev**

(2) A campaign against these people began when Galerius was told that their existence prevented the Oracle at Delphi from speaking. The catacombs of Rome were predominantly used for the burial of these people. Though these people suffered the Diocletian Persecution and Nero blamed them for causing the Great Fire, they were eventually granted legal status in the 313 AD Edict of Milan. For ten points, name these followers of a monotheistic faith adopted by Constantine the Great.

ANSWER: **Christians** (or **Christianity**)

(3) A theme in Mozart's twenty-fifth piano concerto is sometimes cited as this song's source. Pyotr Lavrov wrote a "worker's" version of this song, which was originally written by Claude Rouget de Lisle as "War Song for the Rhine Army." A musical depiction of the Battle of Borodino juxtaposes this song with "God Save The Tsar." This song was quoted in Tchaikovsky's 1812 Overture, where it represents Napoleon's army. For ten points, name this revolutionary song, the national anthem of France.

ANSWER: La **Marseillaise** [mar-say-ehz] (prompt on "French National Anthem")

(4) This system was an improvement upon one developed for Napoleon's army by Charles Barbier; that system was night writing. The Grade 2 variety is the most commonly used English type of this system, which was developed by a man who suffered an accident with an awl as a child. For ten points, name this writing system of raised dots used by the blind.

ANSWER: **braille** writing

(5) This organization built a fortress at Rabaul and was the target of the Great Turkey Shoot. This military force defeated Force Z, consisting of the Prince of Wales and the Repulse, which had been sent to reinforce Malaya. Its forces were concentrated in the Combined Fleet, which suffered the loss of four aircraft carriers at the Battle of Midway. For ten points, name this military force that fought America in the Pacific Ocean during World War II.

ANSWER: Imperial **Japanese Navy** (accept **IJN**; accept **Combined Fleet** until mentioned; accept descriptive answers; prompt on answers describing Japan's military, including "Japan's army")

(6) An attempt at this process, the Erfurt Union, failed due to the Agreement of Olmutz, which revived an older attempt at this process. A step in this process was the formation of the Zollverein customs union. During the revolutions of 1848, a parliament at Frankfurt sought to perform this action, offering the crown to the King of Prussia. For ten points, name this process of forming a new country governed from Berlin.

ANSWER: **German unification** (accept equivalents for unification; do not accept or prompt on reunification)

(7) A film about one of these locations could not be made when James Stockdale tried to commit suicide to stop production. The Blueboy assault team purposefully crashed a helicopter to put Green Berets in range of one of these locations during Operation Ivory Coast. After his A-4E Skyhawk was shot down, John McCain was transported to the most famous of these locations known as Hoa Lo, or the Hanoi Hilton. For ten points, name these entities used by the North Vietnamese to hold captured American troops.

ANSWER: Vietnamese prisoner of war camps (or POW camps; prompt on partial answers; prompt on Viet Cong facilities)

(8) This country's Catatumbo River has more frequent lightning strikes than anywhere else on Earth. A brackish inlet in this country was home to a 1914 oil discovery and an 1823 naval battle that earned this country's independence from Spain. This country is home to the tallest waterfall in the world, Angel Falls, and the mouth of the Orinoco River. Lake Maracaibo is found in, for ten points, what South American country where a "Bolivarian Revolution" was led by Hugo Chavez?

ANSWER: Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

(9) This man sacked the castle of Jacob's Ford after a bribe of 100,000 gold pieces to stop the castle's construction was turned down. Though this man was defeated at the Battle of Montgisard, he later formed a truce with Baldwin IV. One campaign against this man was called after his victory at Hattin, though he ended that conflict by granting Christians safe pilgrimage to Jerusalem. For ten points, name this Kurdish founder of the Ayyubid dynasty, an enemy of Richard I in the Third Crusade.

ANSWER: Saladin (or An-Nasir Salah ad-Din Yusuf ibn Ayyub)

(10) This man claimed that there were 400 neatly marked graves because one soldier slept. As part of Operation Fortitude, this man was assigned command of the fictitious First U.S Army Group. This general led the breakout from Normandy and the relief of the garrison of Bastogne during the Battle of the Bulge, but was relieved of command after two slapping incidents in North Africa and Sicily. For ten points, name this aggressive commander of the American Third Army during World War II.

ANSWER: George S. Patton Jr.

Second Quarter

(1) An early action during this conflict was the capture of Government House in Stanley. This conflict began on the orders of Leopoldo Galtieri, who lost power as a result. During this war, Exocet missiles were able to destroy the Sheffield, and the Conqueror was able to sink the General Belgrano. This war's outcome hastened the fall of a military junta while strengthening Margaret Thatcher's government. For ten points, name this 1982 war between Argentina and Britain over a South Atlantic archipelago.

ANSWER: Falklands War

BONUS: The Falklands War featured one of the few post World War II sinkings by a nuclear-powered ship of this type.

ANSWER: Submarine

(2) A tribe of these people called the Senones marched on Rome, demanding that Quintus Fabius be handed over; when he wasn't, these people won the Battle of the Allia, then cheated the losers with weighted scales for measuring tribute. A chieftain of the Arverni tribe of these people led a massive rebellion of these people until his defeat at the Siege of Alesia. For ten points, name these people, the barbarian inhabitants of modern-day France during Roman times.

ANSWER: Gauls (prompt on Celts; prompt on barbarians before mentioned)

BONUS: This aforementioned Arverni chief won the Battle of Gergovia against Julius Caesar, but was paraded through Rome and executed by Caesar after he lost at Alesia.

ANSWER: Vercingetorix [ver-sin-get-or-ix]

(3) Sculptures of caryatids were used in place of these structures in the Erechtheion on the Athenian acropolis. A temple at Karnak includes enormous examples of these structures decorated with hieroglyphs in its hypostyle courtyard. Their capitals can be decorated with various objects, including acanthus leaves on the top of the Corinthian type. For ten points, name these architectural elements that often bear the weight of a roof.

ANSWER: columns (prompt on pillars)

BONUS: Corinthian columns are the most ornate of the three ancient orders; this simplest of the three was characterized by plain capitals, funnel-like shapes, and no bases.

ANSWER: Doric order

(4) This man's reputation suffered when two dozen miners were killed in a firefight at his Ludlow colony. Charles Pratt and Henry Rogers decided to work with this man after their companies were priced out in the "Cleveland Massacre." When this man's monopoly was found to be in violation of the Sherman Antitrust Act, it was split into companies that became Exxon and Mobil. For ten points, name this wealthiest American of all time, the founder of the Standard Oil Company.

ANSWER: John D. Rockefeller

BONUS: Which other wealthy titan of American industry was a dominant figure in the steel industry and is the namesake of both a university in Pittsburgh and a concert venue in New York?

ANSWER: Andrew Carnegie

(5) This politician supported Lord Derby's attempts to pass a Reform Act prohibiting rotten boroughs. This leader's foreign policies included buying out the Suez Canal Company and ordering a failed invasion of Afghanistan as part of the Great Game with Russia. This politician was a favorite of Queen Victoria and had her crowned as Empress of India. For ten points, name this Conservative prime minister of Great Britain and rival of William Gladstone.

ANSWER: Benjamin Disraeli

BONUS: Disraeli began his political career as a supporter of this prominent Conservative, but eventually opposed him over his repeal of the Corn Laws. This man, who employed William Gladstone in his cabinet, created the first English police force.

ANSWER: Sir Robert Peel

(6) A man undergoing this event was told, "Play the man, Master Ridley." Many people who were suspected of holding "Thyestean banquets" endured this action, to which Pierre de Lancre subjected many Basques. Carbon monoxide poisoning was a common fate for subjects of this action. A military commander who successfully lifted the Siege of Orleans died via, for ten points, what method of execution for Joan of Arc?

ANSWER: burning at the stake (accept being burnt alive; accept execution by public burning, etc.; prompt on execution, being killed, etc.)

BONUS: This Czech reformer was burned at the stake during the Council of Constance, despite Emperor Sigismund's promise of safe passage and conduct.

ANSWER: Jan Hus (or John Huss)

(7) This region was united with the Palatinate by Charles Theodore and acquired new territory after the Treaty of Pressburg with Napoleon. A duchy in this region was ruled by the Wittelsbachs and led the Counter-Reformation as a bastion of Catholicism. Its "Mad King," Ludwig II, built Neuschwanstein [**noysh-vahn-stine**] castle in this region and allied with Austria against Prussia. For ten points, name this southern state of Germany, governed from Munich.

ANSWER: Bavaria

BONUS: In 1923, Hitler attempted to lead a coup from this type of building in Munich. He was arrested and sent to prison, where he wrote Mein Kampf.

ANSWER: beer hall (accept the Burgerbraukeller; accept the Beer Hall Putsch; do not accept or prompt on "bars" or similar)

(8) An invasion of this country began shortly after Robert Paz was shot on his way to dinner in the El Chorrillo [**chore-EE-oh**] neighborhood. Loud rock music was used to flush a leader of this country out of the Vatican embassy, where he had taken refuge. In an attempt to stop drug trafficking in this country, George H.W. Bush authorized military intervention in Operation Just Cause in 1989. For ten points, name this Central American country from which Manuel Noriega was removed from power.

ANSWER: Panama

BONUS: The U.S. Army tried to flush out Manuel Noriega by playing music from this American hard rock group whose hits include "Welcome to the Jungle" and "Paradise City".

ANSWER: Guns and Roses

Third Quarter

The categories are ...

1. Ben Franklin
2. Justinian the Great
3. Hong Kong

Ben Franklin

Name the...

(1) Public service he began in Philadelphia, which used bucket brigades to put down conflagrations.

ANSWER: fire department (accept anything to do with a service for fighting fires)

(2) Children's toy he wanted to fly in a thunderstorm as a science experiment.

ANSWER: kite with a key, attached to the end of the string, in a jar

(3) Annual publication by Franklin that included weather forecasts and his essay "The Way to Wealth."

ANSWER: Poor Richard's Almanack

(4) Modern Ivy League school that Franklin founded as The Academy and College of Philadelphia.

ANSWER: University of Pennsylvania

(5) Food that caused Franklin to give up vegetarianism; the UK and Iceland "fought" a war over these creatures in 1976.

ANSWER: cod (prompt on fish)

(6) Current US state, named for an English island, whose last Royal Governor was William Franklin, Ben's son.

ANSWER: New Jersey

(7) Meeting where Franklin served on the Committee of Five, which drafted the Declaration of Independence.

ANSWER: Second Continental Congress (prompt on partial answer)

(8) Country to which he served as an emissary during the American Revolution

ANSWER: France

Justinian the Great

Name the...

(1) Empire that Justinian ruled, which grew out of the Eastern Roman Empire.

ANSWER: Byzantine Empire

(2) Religious official appointed by Justinian, the head of the Roman Catholic Church.

ANSWER: pope (or Bishop of Rome)

(3) Church built in Constantinople by Justinian. It was converted to a mosque after the Ottoman conquest.

ANSWER: Hagia Sophia

(4) African city reconquered by Justinian from the Vandals, once the capital of Rome's rival for the Mediterranean.

ANSWER: Carthage

(5) Riots that nearly toppled Justinian after a series of chariot races got out of hand.

ANSWER: Nika Riots

(6) Region ruled by Justinian's rival, the Sassanid Empire, including cities such as Esfahan.

ANSWER: Persia (accept Parthia)

(7) Influential wife of Justinian, who rose from being an actress to Empress.

ANSWER: Theodora

(8) General employed by Justinian to conquer Italy, before his eventual disgrace and begging on the streets of Rome.

ANSWER: Belisarius

Hong Kong

Name the...

- (1) Country that currently controls the territory of Hong Kong.

ANSWER: People's Republic of **China**

- (2) Country that leased Hong Kong from the Qing [ching] Dynasty.

ANSWER: **United Kingdom** (or **UK**; accept Great **Britain**; accept **England**)

- (3) Conflicts that forced the Qing to give up Hong Kong, fought over an addictive drug.

ANSWER: **Opium** Wars

- (4) Item that provided protection from tear gas as well as rain during a namesake 2014 movement in Hong Kong.

ANSWER: **Umbrella** Revolution (accept any particular color, though the symbol of the movement is a yellow **umbrella**)

- (5) Nearby former Portuguese colony that, like Hong Kong, is a Special Administrative Region.

ANSWER: **Macau**

- (6) Animal nickname for Hong Kong, as well as Taiwan, Singapore, and South Korea, for their rapid economic booms.

ANSWER: (Four) Asian **Tigers**

- (7) Densely populated settlement in Kowloon that was a home of lawlessness until its 1993 demolition.

ANSWER: Kowloon **Walled City**

- (8) City that borders Hong Kong on the mainland. It was the first Special Economic Zone.

ANSWER: **Shenzhen**

Fourth Quarter

- (1) **One work by this man claims that religion is necessary to support political prosperity and notes that "the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake" against the "insidious wiles of foreign influence." This man drew an analogy between the interdependence of the (+) north to south and east to west, arguing that decisions must be made as one nation. This man cautioned against the influence of European foreign powers and of the dangers of (*) political parties.** For ten points, name this man, who gave counsel to a new nation in his farewell address.

ANSWER: George **Washington**

- (2) **Two answers required. The fleets of these two nations joined up to defeat Andrea Doria at Ponza. Fears of Habsburg expansion after Charles V's capture of Tunis led (+) Jean de la Forest to negotiate a military treaty between these two nations. These two nations faced each other in the Battle of the Pyramids during the Egyptian campaign, which marked the end of the 1536 (*) "Unholy Alliance" signed by Francis I and Suleiman the Magnificent.** For ten points, name these two European empires, led by Napoleon and Sultan Selim III.

ANSWER: **France and the Ottoman Empire**

(3) This body's legislation was stored in the treasury building, called the Aerarium. A common stalling tactic in this body was to continue speaking until nightfall. This body was forbidden from (+) meeting more than a mile from the pomerium. The Catiline Conspiracy was exposed in a meeting of this body, whose actions could be vetoed by (*) tribunes. Its members were appointed by the censors, often after holding offices like aedile and quaestor. For ten points, name this legislative body of Rome.

ANSWER: Roman Senate (prompt on Senate alone until "Rome" is said, then accept Senate)

(4) In 1944, the SS Richard Montgomery struck a sandbar and sunk in the mouth of this river while holding hundreds of tons of explosives. This river's estuary is home to the Shivering Sands and Red Sands forts, which were designed by Guy Maunsell to provide (+) anti-air protection. Several plans have been proposed to build a man-made island in this river's estuary, possibly near Cliffe in (*) Kent, for use by a new airport to alleviate congestion at Gatwick and Heathrow. For ten points, name this river that, during World War II, provided ground-based navigation for the Luftwaffe as they tried to bomb London.

ANSWER: River Thames

(5) For his efforts during an attempt at this action, Michel Ney was dubbed the "bravest of the brave." The truce of Deulino ended a successful instance of this action, which included the Battle of (+) Klushino. A leader fled to the Ottoman Empire after the Great Frost of 1709 doomed an attempt at this action, which ended with a defeat for Adam Leuwenhaupt. A failed attempt at this action was doomed by scorched earth tactics, (*) Cossacks, and "General Winter." For ten points, name this difficult military action that Napoleon attempted in 1812.

ANSWER: invading Russia (accept elaborations involving French, Polish, and/or Swedish invasions of Russia)

(6) Iehan Boinebroke was a merchant who dealt mainly in this good, which Pliny the Elder thought best came from Tarentum. Edward I had increased the duties on this good by a factor of 6 in order to help finance his French campaign. The seat of the (+) speaker of the House of Lords is made of this good to represent its importance to the English economy. A village in Norfolk provides the name for the (*) worsted type of this good, which could be felted if the fibers were soaked. For ten points, name this textile fiber obtained from sheep.

ANSWER: wool

(7) The Suntec City complex in this city includes the Fountain of Wealth, which was once the world's largest fountain. Moshe Safdie was inspired by decks of cards for his design of a three-tower resort in this city called the (+) Marina Bay Sands. The Armenian Sarkies Brothers founded a luxury hotel in this city in 1887 and named it for this city's founder, (*) Sir Stamford Raffles. For ten points, name this Southeast Asian city-state whose economy has flourished in the five decades since it was expelled from Malaysia.

ANSWER: Republic of Singapore

(8) This colony was founded after the conquest of the Moro people and conflicts with Brunei and Sulu. Ships departing from this colony brought porcelain and china to (+) Acapulco across the Pacific. The discoverer of this colony, (*) Ferdinand Magellan, died here during the Battle of Mactan. For ten points, name this Spanish colony where galleons brought silver to the port of Manila.
ANSWER: Philippines (or the Spanish East Indies)

Extra Question

Only read if you need a backup or tiebreaker!

After rising to power, this group banned the practice of “Bacha Bazi” between Pashtun warlords. Some former supporters of this group have defected to ISIS’s Khorasan Province branch. In March 2001, this group (+) demolished giant, centuries-old statues of the Buddha in Bamiyan Province; later in (*) 2001, this group was ousted from power by a NATO-led coalition. For ten points, name this Sunni terrorist group that operates in Afghanistan.

ANSWER: Taliban

BONUS: What African-American scholar and co-founder of the NAACP wrote *The Souls of Black Folk*?

ANSWER: William Edward Burghardt Du Bois