

Bowl Round 8

First Quarter

(1) Bruce Hoffman's "Inside [this activity]" describes the way in which it has been politicized by its victims. Alan Krueger's 2007 study found that this activity was less likely to be carried out by those from an impoverished background. Examples of this activity include the Kunduz airlift in 2001, which was "state-sponsored" and led to a practitioner of this activity living in Abbottabad until 2011. For ten points, name this general term for intentional violence committed to achieve a political or ideological goal.

ANSWER: **terrorism** (accept word forms; prompt on close, descriptive answers)

(2) In 1888, Karl Josef Bayer developed a process for refining the oxide of this element from bauxite; the smelting of this element is then typically done through the electrolytic Hall-Heroult process. This element is the most common metal found in the Earth's crust and is crucial for aerospace technology. For ten points, name this lightweight metal with atomic number 13 that is used in soda cans.

ANSWER: **aluminum** (accept **Al**)

(3) In this location, soapstone monoliths depict raptor-like "birds of heaven," and houses in this site are made of mud bricks called daga. This city is legendarily conflated with the Palace of the Queen of Sheba. Decorative masonry used in a Conical Tower in this city led to its Shona name meaning "houses of stone," and parallel walls surrounding this city are known as the Great Enclosure. For ten points, name this "Great" city, built several centuries ago in Masvingo Province in its namesake African country.

ANSWER: Great **Zimbabwe**

(4) This country's government was deposed in 1997 after a series of pyramid schemes that saw its population lose over \$1 billion US dollars. This country's national hero is the nobleman Skanderbeg who both served for and later fought against the Ottoman Empire. This country was led by Enver Hoxha in the Cold War who allied it with Maoist China as opposed to Soviet Russia. For ten points, name this country once led by King Zog from Tirana.

ANSWER: **Albania**

(5) This present-day country was the site of the Battle of Ramree Island in February 1945 which may have led to the greatest massacre by crocodiles in history. A campaign named for this country saw many Chindits fight under Orde Wingate, and the Japanese bombed this country's city of Mandalay in 1942. This country was the home of UN Secretary General U Thant and its former capital was formerly known as Rangoon. For ten points, name this country whose government controversially approved plans for dams on the Irrawaddy River in Southeast Asia.

ANSWER: **Myanmar** or **Burma**

(6) This ruler's bid for power was supported by Mucianus, the governor of Syria. This ruler worked with Agricola in the pacification of Britain, and he became the patron of historian Josephus, whom he met while suppressing the Great Jewish Revolt. Shortly after the death of Nero, this man succeeded Vitellius to end the Year of the Four Emperors. For ten points, name this father of Titus and founder of the Flavian dynasty.

ANSWER: **Vespasian** (or Titus Flavius **Vespasianus**; do not accept or prompt on Titus)

(7) A storm in this ocean threw the Apung ship 2 miles inland, where it is now a tourist attraction. This ocean's atoll of Diego Garcia had its populace forcibly removed by the UK and United States in order to build a military base there. The rise of this ocean's sea level was protested by a 2009 underwater cabinet meeting. The lack of an early warning system in this ocean worsened the death toll of a devastating 2004 tsunami in, for the point, what ocean in which Sri Lanka is located?

Answer: **Indian** Ocean

(8) At this location, Ahmad Abdali's forces defeated Sadashivrao Bhau, though the Durrani Empire opted to retreat regardless. After a victory at Tughlaqabad, Hemu was killed at a battle in this location when Bairam Khan moved to reconquer Delhi. At one battle in this location, one ruler used araba carts to maximize the effect of his artillery against Ibrahim Lodi. For ten points, name this site of a 1526 victory for Babur that marked the beginning of the Mughal dynasty.

ANSWER: (Battle(s) of) **Panipat**

(9) This man was demoted after he took the advice of the spy Yoshira and refused to attack. In a strait near Jindo Island, this man's dozen ships fended off Todo Takatora's much larger fleet. This man was killed by a stray arquebus bullet in the Battle of Noryang, during the later stages of the Imjin War. This admiral lost no ships in the Battle of Myeongnyang. Turtle ships defended the Joseon kingdom against Toyotomi Hideyoshi under, for ten points, what 16th century Korean naval commander?

ANSWER: **Yi Sun-sin**

(10) In 2010, this city's Park Kultury metro stop was suicide-bombed by two women working for Doku Umarov. Special forces were criticized for indiscriminately killing 130 civilians with poison gas while trying to resolve a hostage crisis in a theatre in this city. In 1999, FSB agents were accused of staging false flag apartment bombings upon this capital city in order to justify the Second Chechen War. For ten points, name this capital of the Russian Federation.

ANSWER: **Moscow**

Second Quarter

(1) This man replaced his superior, Quintus Caecilius Metellus, as the commander of the expedition against Jugurtha. He decisively defeated the Cimbri and the Teutones while serving as consul, a position that he was elected to seven times. In an effort to minimize the baggage train, this man ordered his soldiers to carry their supplies on his back, earning them the nickname of this man's mules. For ten points, name this Roman general, the first to recruit soldiers from the poor, one of his many reforms.

ANSWER: Gaius **Marius**

BONUS: Marius's rival late in life was this man, the first general to march on Rome. He instituted proscription to target his political enemies.

ANSWER: Lucius Cornelius **Sulla** Felix

(2) This scientist went to work at the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions after he was forced to step down from his position at Caltech due to his antiwar positions. This man proposed an incorrect triple helix model for DNA and recommended treating the common cold and cancer with high dosages of Vitamin C. This scientist also introduced orbital hybridization and the electronegativity scale. For ten points, name this two time Nobel laureate.

ANSWER: Linus **Pauling**

BONUS: Pauling and colleagues determined that a defect in hemoglobin is the cause of this disease. The fact that it makes its victims immune to malaria was first observed in African slaves taken to the Americas.

ANSWER: sickle cell anemia

(3) This government created a service of inspectors called metsuke to investigate corruption. Prior to the rule of this government, its second ruler disobeyed orders and fought the Sanada clan at Ueda Castle [oo-AY-da "castle"]. It created a policy of alternate attendance between the central court and the domains of each provincial lord. Until the Convention of Kanagawa, this government limited trade with China and Europe to the port city of Nagasaki via the sakoku law. Ieyasu founded, for ten points, what final Japanese shogunate that ruled until the Meiji Restoration?

ANSWER: Tokugawa Shogunate (or Tokugawa Bakufu; accept Edo Bakufu or Shogunate; accept Tokugawa or Edo period, era, etc.)

BONUS: The aforementioned fighting at Ueda Castle came during this battle in 1600, which led to Ishida Mitsunari's capture and execution. It marked the decline of the Toyotomi clan and the beginning of the Tokugawa Shogunate.

ANSWER: Battle of Sekigahara

(4) This country indicted Tatsuya Kato for his reporting of the aftermath of a 2013 disaster that killed 304 people, including numerous students from Danwon High School. Wikileaks released a 2007 diplomatic cable in which this country's current president was accused of being under the control of a "Rasputin" like figure. Choi Soon-sil faces charges of influencing Park Geun-Hye, the president of, for ten points, what Asian country where protesters against Park flooded the streets of Seoul?

ANSWER: South Korea (or Republic of Korea)

BONUS: The aforementioned 2013 disaster was the sinking of this ferry, which capsized after a sharp turn off the southwest coast of South Korea.

ANSWER: MV Sewol

(5) This leader was beaten despite the actions of the king Prasutagus, who had betrothed his land to Claudius. The Ninth Legion was destroyed by this leader's forces, along with the allied Trinovantes people. While Suetonius was away campaigning, this leader started a revolt by attacking the colony at Camulodunum. This leader's defeat at the Battle of Watling Street came after her sack of Londinium. For ten points, name this queen who launched a major revolt in Roman Britain.

ANSWER: Boudica [boo-duh-kuh] (or Boadicea)

BONUS: Boudica and Prasutagus were rulers of this tribe in eastern Britain, near modern Suffolk.

ANSWER: Iceni (or Eceni)

(6) Description acceptable. In 2010, Ronnie Lee Gardner opted to undergo this action in accordance with his "Mormon heritage." Eddie Adams captured a photograph of this action about to be performed against Nguyen Van Lem, a Communist assassin, in 1968 in the streets of Saigon by a police general. When this action is done by a group of people, some may be randomly given blanks to diffuse the personal responsibility. For ten points, name this violent act of punishment often performed by a firing squad.

ANSWER: **shooting** the condemned (accept descriptions of **killing** someone **with a gun**, including elaborations mentioning any specific bodily target; accept equivalents for killing, like **execution**; accept any specifically named firearm for gun; prompt on descriptions of “killing someone,” including descriptions of capital punishment and/or the death penalty)

BONUS: A famous photograph of an Execution of a German Communist in Munich appears to be staged, as most of the Freikorps firing squad is ill-prepared to fire. The photo was taken in January 1919 during this general strike in post-World War I Germany, which ended with the executions of Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht.

ANSWER: **Spartacist** Uprising (Revolt, Rebellion, War, etc.; prompt on January Uprising)

(7) This leader ordered the creation of Unit 101, which committed the Qibya massacre as a reprisal attack. In his later career, he became minister of defense after Pinhas Lavon was caught planning false-flag bombing attacks on Egypt. This leader authorized Operation Magic Carpet to relocate thousands of Yemeni and Ethiopian Jews. He merged the Irgun militia into the IDF to fight against the Arab League shortly after his country gained independence in 1948. For ten points, name the first prime minister of Israel.

ANSWER: David **Ben-Gurion**

BONUS: After his career in politics, Ben-Gurion retired to one of these Israeli collectivist farms, many of which industrialized over the 20th century. A few hundred of these communities exist in Israel today.

ANSWER: **kibbutzim**

(8) Claims that this man had been targeted by the Bulgarian secret service were investigated by the Mitrokhin Commission. During a visit to the Philippines, this man was targeted in the failed Bojinka plot; fourteen years earlier, this man survived an attack from a “Grey Wolf,” Mehmet Ali Agca [ah-jah]. This man, who encouraged the Solidarity movement in a 1979 speech in Warsaw, succeeded a similarly named pontiff who lasted only thirty three days in office. For ten points, name this Polish pope who was canonized in 2014

ANSWER: Pope Saint **John Paul II** (or Karol Jozef **Wojtyla** [voy-twah]; prompt on “John Paul,” but do not prompt on John or Paul alone)

BONUS: Another plot against Pope John Paul II took place in 1982 in this Portuguese parish, where three children saw a vision of Mary in 1917.

ANSWER: **Fatima** (accept any elaboration that mentions **Fatima** and anything to do with the vision, including descriptions of Our Lady of **Fatima**)

Third Quarter

The categories are ...

1. Alexander the Great
2. The Bubonic Plague
3. Nobel Peace Prize Winners

Alexander the Great

Name the...

(1) Kingdom that Alexander the Great ruled, to the north of classical Greece.

ANSWER: Kingdom of **Macedon** (accept **Macedonia**)

(2) Tutor of Alexander, a student of Plato.

ANSWER: **Aristotle**

(3) Large pachyderms he fought against at the Hydaspes River which Hannibal also employed.

ANSWER: **Elephants**

(4) Empire to the east that Alexander the Great conquered. It used a system of local government called satrapies.

ANSWER: **Persian** Empire (or **Achaemenid** Empire)

(5) Rival leader of that empire, who was killed after Alexander won at Gaugamela.

ANSWER: **Darius III** (prompt on Darius; do not accept Darius the Great)

(6) His mother, whose womb was legendarily struck by a thunderbolt before Alexander's birth

ANSWER: **Olympias**

(7) His horse, whom he later named a city after.

ANSWER: **Bucephalus**

(8) Decisive victory for Alexander in 333 fought near the northeastern tip of the Mediterranean.

ANSWER: Battle of **Issus**

The Bubonic Plague

Name the...

(1) Color used to describe the Bubonic Plague's "death."

ANSWER: **black** (accept the **Black** Death)

(2) Flea-laden rodents that spread the plague by stowing away in ships.

ANSWER: **rats**

(3) People that helped spread the disease while conquering the largest contiguous empire in history.

ANSWER: **Mongols**

(4) Political system between lords and vassals that declined in part due to the plague.

ANSWER: **feudalism** (or **manorialism**; accept word forms)

(5) Italian island where the plague first reached Europe in the port of Messina.

ANSWER: **Sicily**

(6) Collection of tales by Boccaccio told by Florentines fleeing the plague

ANSWER: **Decameron**

(7) Within two, the year in which the plague is thought to have entered Europe in the Crimea

ANSWER: **1347** (accept 1345-1349)

(8) Scientific name of the plague-causing bacteria.

ANSWER: **yersinia pestis** (or **Y. pestis**)

Nobel Peace Prize Winners

Given the year of the award and a clue, name the...

(1) 1993: Former South African prisoner who was a co-recipient with F.W. de Klerk.

ANSWER: Nelson **Mandela**

(2) 2009: President who won, according to cynics, mostly for not being George W. Bush

ANSWER: Barack **Obama**

(3) 2014: Pakistani teenage activist for education of girls.

ANSWER: **Malala Yousafzai** (accept either)

(4) 2001: Global diplomatic organization then led by co-winner, Secretary General Kofi Annan.

ANSWER: **United Nations**

(5) 1991: Burmese democratic activist, under house arrest at the time of the award.

ANSWER: Aung San Suu **Kyi** [chee]

(6) 2011: Liberian President and women's rights activist.

ANSWER: Ellen Johnson **Sirleaf**

(7) 1901: organization founded by one of the first winners, Henry Dunant.

ANSWER: International Committee of the **Red Cross**

(8) 2015: Country where a National Dialogue Quartet worked for democratic change after the Jasmine Revolution.

ANSWER: **Tunisia** (accept **Tunisian** National Dialogue Quartet)

Fourth Quarter

(1) **This leader's Anti-Radical Decree prevented communists from taking jobs as teachers. In the midst of negotiating the boundaries of the Oder-Neisse line with Poland, this leader performed the kniefall ["kneefall"] in front of a (+) monument to victims of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising. This Social Democrat was forced to resign when his aide, Gunter Guillaume [ghee-ohm], was revealed to be a (*) Stasi agent from a neighboring country. For ten points, name this West German chancellor who won the 1971 Nobel Peace Prize for his practice of ostpolitik.**

ANSWER: Willy **Brandt**

(2) **This man hosted a religious debate at his castle of Azuchi, which he built to defend the capital. He used arquebuses against a cavalry attack at the Battle of Nagashino, and he defeated an Imagawa attack into his territory at the Battle of (+) Okehazama. After the treachery of Akechi Mitsuhide, this man was forced to commit suicide in the Incident of Honnoji. (*) Toyotomi Hideyoshi succeeded, for ten points, which daimyo who overthrew the Ashikaga Shogunate, the first "Great Unifier" of Japan during the Sengoku period?**

ANSWER: **Oda** Nobunaga

(3) **In 1853, Richard Francis Burton visited this city, having spent months preparing his disguise. This city was recaptured from the Ottomans in July 1916, after which T.E. Lawrence was sent to assist the new Kingdom of Hejaz continue the (+) Arab Revolt. Wahhabist rule has threatened historic structures in this city; for example, a Hilton hotel was built over the house of (*) Abu Bakr, the first Islamic caliph. For ten points, name this Saudi Arabian city, home of the Masjid al-Haram and holiest city of Islam.**

ANSWER: **Mecca**

(4) **In this battle, the Atago sank in Palawan Passage after a torpedo attack by the USS Darter. During this battle, the phrase “the world wonders” was added to an encrypted message to throw off codebreakers, but accidentally delivered to the American admiral; as a result of that and other miscommunications, Thomas (+) Kinkaid’s Seventh Fleet asked, but did not receive, help from Willam Halsey’s Third Fleet during this battle. The first series of organized (*) kamikaze attacks took place during, for ten points, what October 1944 battle fought in the waters off Luzon, the largest naval battle of World War II?**

ANSWER: Battle of Leyte Gulf

(5) **This man claimed that using body doubles as a security measure was “movie magic, not reality” in a conversation with George Piro. Piro’s interrogation of this man, described as “High Value Detainee #1,” found he held (+) no links with al-Qaeda or interest in creating an Islamic state. Nine months after a “shock and awe” campaign began, this man was discovered in a (*) “spider hole” on a farm near Tikrit in December 2003. For ten points, name this Ba’ath Party leader who was hanged in December 2006 for crimes against humanity carried out as President of Iraq.**

ANSWER: Saddam Hussein (prompt on Saddam alone)

(6) **The court of this king resolved a disputation in which Nicholas Donin pressed charges of blasphemy against the Talmud. This king allowed Henry III to keep his conquests in Aquitaine despite defeating him at (+) Taillebourg. During a campaign, this king was captured by the troops of Baibars and Qutuz. Damietta was given to the Mamluks in exchange for the release of this king following the Battle of Al-Mansurah. This king died of dysentery in modern-day (*) Tunisia while leading the Eighth Crusade. For ten points, name this only French monarch to be canonized.**

ANSWER: Louis IX (or Saint Louis; prompt on Louis)

(7) **The cameraman Max Stahl helped expose troops from this country who had fired on protesters at a cemetery in Santa Cruz. This country initiated the Konfrontasi standoff to prevent an amalgamation of neighboring states to its west. (+) Mohammed Hatta helped this country secure its independence from the Netherlands in 1949. The principles of pancasila inspired this country’s (*) “New Order,” which replaced the idea of “Guided Democracy.” For ten points, name this Southeast Asian country whose president Suharto invaded East Timor.**

ANSWER: Indonesia

(8) **This party requires its candidates to not have any criminal records; its founder was found guilty of manslaughter in 1980, so he cannot run for office. To encourage direct democracy, this party launched the “Rousseau” (+) web app for discussion and votes on policy. This party led the “No” movement against a 2016 constitutional referendum that would have reformed the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, leading to (*) Matteo Renzi’s resignation. Virginia Raggi, the mayor of Rome, is a member of, for ten points, what Italian populist party that was founded by former comedian Beppe Grillo?**

ANSWER: Five Star Movement (or Movimento 5 Stelle or M5S)

Extra Question

Only read if you need a backup or tiebreaker!

(1) **A revolution in this year began with a sailor mutiny at Kiel. Shortly after resisting Operation Michael and an attack at Georgette in this year. Ferdinand Foch began the Hundred Days campaign. The (+) Spring Offensive of this year was halted when Erich Ludendorff was defeated at the second battle of the Marne. The Hindenburg Line was breached by Allied troops in this year, leading (*) Kaiser Wilhelm II to abdicate the German throne.** For ten points, name this year in which World War I ended.

ANSWER: **1918** (prompt on "18")

BONUS: Which Federalist Paper, written by Madison, argues for the natural inevitability of political factions and advises on how to guard against that partisanship?

ANSWER: Federalist Paper No. **10**