

Bowl Round 5

First Quarter

(1) The northernmost point of this structure was Limestone Corner, which was built at the site of Milecastle 30. The Vallum was a ditch found near this structure, which was built before a similar structure intended to repel the Caledonians. The River Tyne was one endpoint of this structure, which was largely made of turf and built years before a structure further north was begun by Antoninus Pius. For ten points, name this defensive structure built by the third of the Five Good Emperors in Britain.

ANSWER: **Hadrian's Wall**

(2) One ruler of this country, Fasilides, established a new capital at the city of Gondar. The Jesuit Pedro Paez wrote a two volume history of this country, where the Oromo people migrated from south to north in the 16th century. This country is home to churches cut into the rock near the town of Lalibela. This country was ruled by members of the Solomonic Dynasty, like Zara Yaqob. For ten points, name this modern African country whose land was once ruled by the Kingdom of Axum on the Horn of Africa.

ANSWER: **Ethiopia**

(3) Darcus Howe was a civil rights leader in this country, where a race riot that inspired the Eddy Grant song "Electric Avenue" took place in Brixton. In 1968, a politician from this country delivered the controversial anti-immigration speech "Rivers of Blood." In addition to Enoch Powell, another racist in this country was responsible for the murder of a member of its parliament, Jo Cox, in 2017. For ten points, name this European country that committed racial discrimination in Caribbean colonies like Jamaica and Barbados.

ANSWER: **United Kingdom of Great Britain & Northern Ireland** (accept Great **Britain**; accept **England**)

(4) At his villa in Samoussy, Carloman is said to have died either of natural causes or of a particularly bad instance of this phenomenon, possibly the result of poisoned tea. Another death of this type may have been the result of uncharacteristically heavy drinking while planning to sack Constantinople; that 453 AD event occurred while its victim was with Ildico on his wedding night. For ten points, name this condition that is said to have killed Attila the Hun.

ANSWER: **nosebleeds** (accept **epistaxis**; accept **choking on blood**; prompt on choking)

(5) This foodstuff was first made from a plant called teosinte [tay-oh-sin-tay]. In 1885, Charles Cretors invented a machine to make this foodstuff, which he displayed at the 1893 Chicago World's Fair. During World War II, sugar rations led to the tripling in consumption of this good, which the Redenbacher family started selling during the Great Depression. For ten points, name this food, a sweetened variety of which is found with peanuts in Cracker Jack, and which is the highest-selling food in American movie theaters.

ANSWER: **popcorn** (prompt on corn)

(6) This island was to be the main target of Operation Olympic, which would have culminated in an invasion of its Kanto Plain. This island's population has grown to become the world's second largest after Java. Recent depopulation in rural villages on this island has been due to young people migrating to cities such as Hiroshima and Osaka. For ten points, name this island that suffered the greatest damage from the Fukushima nuclear meltdown, the largest of the Japanese home islands.

ANSWER: **Honshu**

(7) A primary source about life in this empire is provided by the letters of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu. The murdered miniaturist Elegant Effendi works under this empire in Orhan Pamuk's novel *My Name is Red*. Cervantes's left hand was badly maimed while fighting against this empire as part of the Spanish contingent at the Battle of Lepanto. For ten points, name this empire where authors were patronized by nobles in 19th century Bursa and Istanbul.

ANSWER: **Ottoman** Empire

(8) A pianist from this country composed the opera *Manru* and spent ten months as its Prime Minister, during which time he signed the Treaty of Versailles. The Opus 10 of another pianist from this country is a set of études, the last of which was dedicated to Franz Liszt and was inspired by the failure of the November Uprising. Karol Szymanowski [**shi-man-ov-skee**], Ignacy Paderewski [**ig-NAT-zee pa-der-EHV-skee**], and the composer of the *Revolutionary Étude* are pianists from, for ten points, what homeland of Frederic Chopin [sho-pahn]?

ANSWER: **Poland**

(9) In this city, the Zelene Beretke and Patriotic League became infamous for firing on ambulances and UN employees. A massacre took place in the Markale market in this city, where Admira Ismic and Bosko Brkic became known as "Romeo and Juliet" after they were gunned down trying to cross Vrbanja [vir-bahn-yah] bridge. This city, the site of "Sniper Alley," was besieged until 1996, after the signing of the Dayton Agreement. Republica Srpska besieged, for ten points, what capital city of Bosnia and Herzegovina?

ANSWER: **Sarajevo**

(10) This region is home to the ruins of the Cathedral of Saint Paul which was built in 1640 in the neighborhood of Santo Antonio. This region's currency, the pataca, was introduced here in 1894 at the same time it was introduced in Timor. A 1987 joint declaration on the status of this territory specified that this territory's legal system and capitalist economy would remain unchanged through at least 2049, fifty years after Portuguese sovereignty ended. For ten points, name this gambling center and special administrative region of China about 50 kilometers away from Hong Kong.

ANSWER: **Macau**

Second Quarter

(1) Fabre d'Eglantine implicated a member of this group, Marie-Jean Hérault de Seychelles, in the Foreign Plot. Lazare Carnot was known as the "Organizer of Victory" for his role in this organization, whose actions were aided by the Law of Suspects. In Nivôse Year 2, this organization arrested Jacques Hébert and Georges Danton and sent them to the guillotine. For ten points, name this organization that perpetrated the Reign of Terror during the French Revolution.

ANSWER: **Committee of Public Safety** (or **Comité de salut public**)

BONUS: This man was the leader of the Committee of Public Safety and was primarily responsible for the Reign of Terror. He himself was later guillotined when the revolution turned against him.

ANSWER: Maximilien **Robespierre**

(2) This city includes the Vila Amaury attraction, an underwater village submerged in the artificial Lake Paranoa. Construction on this city began as the result of the "fifty years of progress in five" plan under Juscelino Kubitschek. It was built to take on the shape of an airplane by Lucio Costa. Oscar Niemeyer was commissioned to design this city as its government sought to move to a more central location from Rio de Janeiro. For ten points, name the capital of Brazil.

ANSWER: **Brasilia**

BONUS: While Brasilia is the current capital, and Rio de Janeiro is the former capital, which third Brazilian city has seen its population grow to become the largest of any Brazilian city?

ANSWER: **Sao Paulo**

(3) Legends about this site hold that it was originally built for Precha Ket Mealea. An early visitor to this site, Zhou Daguan, wrote that it was built in one night by a divine hand. This site features a mural of 92 asuras and 88 devas using the serpent Vasuki to churn the Sea of Milk. Though it was first built to honor Vishnu by Suryavarman II, this site was later rededicated to become a Buddhist place of worship. For ten points, name this temple complex constructed by the Khmer empire, a national symbol on the Cambodian flag.

ANSWER: **Angkor Wat**

BONUS: The Khmer civilization supported itself by using barays, including some built at Angkor Wat, to store water from this lake in Cambodia. This lake is the largest in Southeast Asia.

ANSWER: **Tonle Sap**

(4) This process led to the martyring of the Bandiera Brothers. The Battle of Solferino helped accelerate this process by forcing Austria to cede land in the Treaty of Zurich. This process spread to the southern regions with the Expedition of the Thousand. Count Cavour helped engineer this process alongside Giuseppe Garibaldi. For ten points, name this process which resulted in a new nation centered at Rome.

ANSWER: **Italian unification** (accept the **Risorgimento**)

BONUS: Italian unification was largely successful due to the efforts of this kingdom, led by Cavour for its king Victor Emmanuel II. It was named for an island and a region of northwestern Italy.

ANSWER: Kingdom of **Sardinia-Piedmont** (accept either or both underlined portions)

(5) This man's election to the Reichstag conveniently made him immune to Bernhard Weiss' [vice's] charges of libel for what this man printed in his newspaper *Der Angriff*, or *The Attack*. This man gave a speech at the Sportpalast arena in which the phrase "and storm break loose" was used to prepare citizens for total war. This man, who attempted to keep morale high by promising new "Wunderwaffen," gave his six children cyanide pills and committed suicide with his wife in the Fuhrerbunker. For ten points, name this propaganda minister of Nazi Germany.

ANSWER: (Paul) Joseph **Goebbels**

BONUS: Joseph Goebbels and this minister of armaments pressured Hitler into moving towards a war economy. This former architect became known as the "Nazi who said sorry" after the Nuremberg trials.

ANSWER: (Berthold Konrad Hermann) Albert **Speer**

(6) This nation achieved recognition in the Twelve Years' Truce, which was eventually broken when this nation was attacked by the Duke of Olivares. The Council of Blood was set up to quell insurrections in this nation by the Duke of Alba, who had been deployed by Philip II. The Peace of Westphalia formally ended this nation's Eighty Years' War with Spain and granted it its independence. For ten points, name this Low Country whose independence struggle was led by the House of Orange.

ANSWER: The **Netherlands** (or **Holland**)

BONUS: The resistance against the Spanish was led by this stadtholder from the House of Orange. He financed the Sea Beggars to attack Spanish shipping, but was assassinated by Balthasar Gerard.

ANSWER: **William the Silent** (or **William I**; prompt on William (of Orange))

(7) In 1992, a mosque named for this ruler was destroyed by zealous members of the BJP. This ruler's father, Umar Mirza, died while tending pigeons on an ill-constructed dovecote [dev-coat] that fell into a ravine. This man won the Battle of Khanwa against Rana Sigh two years after winning the First Battle of Panipat. This man's death in 1526 led to the ascension of his son, Humayun. For ten points, name this descendant of Tamerlane and founder of the Mughal Empire.

ANSWER: Zahir-ud-din Muhammad **Babur**

BONUS: According to tradition and some recent archaeological finds, Babur's mosque in Ayodhya was built after the destruction of a temple to this Hindu god, who was born in Ayodhya.

ANSWER: **Rama** (or **Ramachandra**)

(8) A group of artists from this country known as "Los grande tres" [los grand-ay trace] were commissioned for murals in public buildings by Minister of Education Jose Vasconcelos. Jose Posada's prints made in this country often feature calaveras or skeletons. Another artist from this country sparked outrage by including a portrait of Vladimir Lenin in his Man at the Crossroads. For ten points, name this country home to muralist Diego Rivera and his wife, Frida Kahlo.

ANSWER: **Mexico** (or the **United Mexican States**)

BONUS: Edouard Manet was inspired by Francisco Goya's 3rd of May, 1808 to paint the execution of which man, who had been installed by the French as Mexico's Emperor?

ANSWER: **Maximilian**

Third Quarter

The categories are ...

1. Lesser-known Colonial Powers
2. Russia
3. Council of Trent

Lesser-known Colonial Powers

Name the...

(1) Country that colonized Fort Elizabeth on a Hawaiian island, as well as Alaska before 1867

Answer: **Russia**

(2) Country that dispatched a colony to Panama in 1700 before it was united with England in 1707.

Answer: **Scotland**

(3) Holy order, once based on Malta, that briefly held the Caribbean island of Tortuga.

ANSWER: **Knights Hospitaller(s)** (accept (Sovereign Military) Order of the **Knights of St. John**; accept **Order of St. John**; accept **Knights of Rhodes**; prompt on "Knights of Malta")

(4) Island whose northern portion, today home to Brunei and Malaysia, was briefly controlled by Austria-Hungary.

ANSWER: **Borneo** (accept **Kalimantan**)

(5) Kingdom that sold the modern US Virgin Islands to the US in 1917 and colonized the Indian cities of Trankebar and Serampore.

ANSWER: **Denmark**

(6) Scandinavian country whose colonial efforts in the Mid-Atlantic region were centered around what is now Delaware.

ANSWER: **Sweden**

(7) Country whose short-lived Pacific holdings included what is still known as the Bismarck Archipelago.

ANSWER: **Germany**

(8) Caribbean island near Port of Spain that was home to a 17th century colony from the Duchy of Courland

ANSWER: **Tobago**

Russia

Name the...

(1) "Terrible" tsar who killed his son and ruled Russia in the 16th century.

ANSWER: **Ivan** the Terrible (or **Ivan IV**)

(2) Religion followed by the traveler Ibn Fadlan, which the Rus briefly considered converting to before they found out it prohibited alcohol.

ANSWER: **Islam**

(3) Tsar who opened Russia to the west with a Grand Embassy in the late 17th century.

ANSWER: **Peter the Great** (or **Peter I**; prompt on Peter)

(4) Nobleman who built fake villages to impress Catherine the Great and names a battleship whose men mutinied in 1905.

ANSWER: Grigory **Potemkin** (accept Battleship **Potemkin**)

(5) Viking chieftain who founded the Kievan Rus and names the dynasty before the Romanovs.

ANSWER: **Rurik**

(6) Mongol leader, the grandfather of Kublai Khan, who sent Subutai to attack the Kievan Rus in the 1220s.

ANSWER: **Genghis** Khan (accept **Chinggis** Khan; accept **Temujin**)

(7) Chess grandmaster who has emerged as one of the most prominent dissidents of the Putin regime in recent years

ANSWER: Garry **Kasparov**

(8) City near Lake Baikal that was a center for Polish intellectuals in the early 20th century.

ANSWER: **Irkutsk**

Council of Trent

Name the...

(1) Church, led by popes, that convened the Council.

ANSWER: Roman **Catholic** Church

(2) Movement, led by Martin Luther, that the Council sought to address.

ANSWER: Protestant **Reformation**

(3) Holy Roman Emperor who demanded a council be held, some 20 years after he sacked Rome.

ANSWER: **Charles V** (accept **Charles I of Spain**)

(4) Set of rites, including Baptism and the Eucharist, that the Council re-affirmed.

ANSWER: seven **sacraments**

(5) Latin translation of the Bible that was named the official canon at the Council.

ANSWER: **Vulgate**

(6) Fourth century saint who created most of that Latin translation of the Bible.

ANSWER: Saint **Jerome**

(7) Modern day country in which the council took place near South Tyrol.

ANSWER: **Italy**

(8) Pope who originally convened the Council in 1545.

ANSWER: **Paul III**

Fourth Quarter

(1) **This man's father was killed at Piacenza after the Heruls and Torcilingi joined a rival who promised them land grants. A play by Friedrich Dürrenmatt focuses on the demise of this Roman emperor, who was overthrown by a former leader of the (+) federati who went on to take over his capital. Julius Nepos disputed this man's claim to power. This man's father, Orestes, served (*) Attila the Hun and appointed this man ruler at age 16. Odoacer overthrew, for ten points, what last emperor of the Western Roman Empire?**

ANSWER: **Romulus Augustulus** (or **Romulus Augustus**; prompt on “Romulus the Great”)

(2) **Thomas Aquinas's “Pange lingua” forms the basis of one of these pieces by Josquin des Prez [joh-skan dez prezz]. One of these compositions includes material originally written for the death of Augustus II and accession of Augustus III of Poland, and unusually calls one movement (+) “Symbolum Nicenum.” Another of these works supposedly convinced the Council of Trent to not ban polyphony and was written for Pope (*) Marcellus by Giovanni Palestrina. J.S. Bach wrote a B minor example of, for ten points, what type of sacred musical work that includes Credo and Kyrie movements and sets the weekly Catholic liturgy?**

ANSWER: **masses** (do not accept requiem mass)

(3) **One politician with this surname was the target of a foiled coup attempt, Operation Midnight Jackal, and her husband earned the label “Mr. Ten Percent” for receiving government kickbacks. Another leader with this surname declared that his country would obtain a (+) nuclear weapon “even if we have to eat grass” and refused to recognize the Awami League; that politician was deposed by Zia al-Huq in Operation Fair Play. A woman with this surname was (*) assassinated in 2008 by a suicide bomber while on the campaign trail. For ten points, name this surname held by two former prime ministers of Pakistan, Zulfikar and Benazir.**

ANSWER: **Bhutto** family (accept Benazir and/or Zulfikar Ali **Bhutto**)

(4) **Syagrius lost the Battle of Soissons [swah-sohn] to a ruler of these people, who also beat the Visigoths at the Battle of Vouille [VOO-ye]. Subgroups of these people included the Ripuarians and the Salians. After the Battle of Tertry, the (+) Arnulfing Clan of these people grew power as Mayors of the Palace. A ruler of these people was crowned by Pope Leo III on Christmas Day. This group included the (*) Merovingian Dynasty and its leaders included Pepin the Short and Clovis. Charlemagne was a leader of, for ten points, what Germanic group that eventually settled in Gaul?**

ANSWER: **Franks**

(5) **For designing one of these facilities, John Cockcroft and Ernest Walton won a Nobel Prize in 1951. After already spending 2 billion dollars, the development of one of these facilities named the SSC was canceled by (+) Congress in 1993. Public safety concerns were raised after people thought one of these facilities built by CERN was capable of producing black (*) holes. The Tevatron and the RHIC are examples of, for ten points, what scientific devices used to study physics at the atomic level, such as the Large Hadron Collider?**

ANSWER: **particle accelerators** (prompt on “atom-smasher”)

(6) **This man created a branch of philosophy inspired by Jan Jakob Maria de Groot called Universism. During the Great Depression, this defense minister sent troops to break the Menstad conflict, and as prime minister, he created the (+) Hirden paramilitary. Following the German invasion of his country in Operation Weser Exercise, this man launched a coup via radio broadcast. This man was executed in (*) Akershus Fortress in 1945 after he collaborated with the SS in the Holocaust. The Nasjonal Samling party was led by, for ten points, what infamous Norwegian traitor?**

ANSWER: Vidkun **Quisling**

(7) **Description acceptable. One side in this war outnumbered the other eleven to seven in terms of massive military units called Akshauhini [ahk-shao-hee-nee]. In this war, (+) Bhishma's body was shot so full of arrows that he was disabled before his body touched the ground. A charioteer in this eighteen-day battle told his (*) companion archer that he must not be afraid to face his family in single combat. The Kauravas faced off against the Pandavas in, for ten points, what war in which Krishna advises Arjuna in an Indian epic poem?**

ANSWER: **Kuruksheetra** War (accept descriptions of the **war** (or **battle**, etc.) from the **Mahabharata** and/or the **Bhagavad Gita**; accept the **war** between the **Kauravas and Pandavas** before "Kauravas")

(8) **During this period, journalist Anthony Grey was imprisoned when the British legation was attacked in response to the suppression of leftist protests. A government based on the Paris Commune was founded during this period as part of the (+) "January Storm." The man who inspired this period later described it as "70 percent achievements and 30 percent mistakes." The (*) "Four Olds" were attacked during this period by student groups called the Red Guards. For ten points, name this period of unrest from 1966 to 1976 that targeted "counter-revolutionaries" in China.**

ANSWER: Great Proletarian **Cultural Revolution** [or Wuchanjieji **Wenhua Dageming** or **Wenge**]

Extra Question

Only read if you need a backup or tiebreaker!

(1) **Despite not having a navy, this country was ruled during the interwar period by an admiral who accommodated the fascist (+) Arrow Cross Party. Following World War I, this country underwent a brief period of Communist government under (*) Bela Kun. For ten points, name this country that lost Slovakia and Transylvania after World War I, but kept the region around its capital of Budapest.**

ANSWER: **Hungary** (accept **Magyarország**)

BONUS: The Nabataeans built what city in modern Jordan as their capital? It's home to a temple known as the Treasury that was carved into the rock.

ANSWER: **Petra**