

Bowl Round 6

First Quarter

(1) This settlement was abandoned after the loss of a trade network centered on Kilwa, leading its inhabitants to settle Mutapa. Sites at this settlement include the Great Enclosure and the Hill Complex, where eight birds carved of soapstone were once supposed to have stood. It was constructed by the Shona people, who protected themselves with high walls built without mortar. For ten points, name this Iron Age settlement that lends its name to an African country with capital Harare.

ANSWER: **Great Zimbabwe** (prompt on Zimbabwe)

(2) This country attempted to recreate a Six Day War strategy by launching Operation Chengiz Khan, disabling a rival's air force in retaliation for their support of Mukti Bahini. Under Yahya Khan, this country launched Operation Searchlight to suppress the Awami League, a nationalist movement in a breakaway state. This country fought the Kargil War and frequently contests the region of Kashmir with its eastern neighbor. Bangladesh gained its independence from, for ten points, what northwestern neighbor of India?

ANSWER: Islamic Republic of **Pakistan**

(3) A treaty with this name included the secret Act of Seclusion, by which the future William III lost the title of Stadtholder. The first and third Anglo-Dutch Wars were ended by treaties of this name. A 1931 statute of this name established protocols between the U.K. and dominion realms. A religious building with this name was built on the orders of Edward the Confessor and was the site of his burial. For ten points, give the name shared by the abbey where British monarchs are coronated.

ANSWER: **Westminster** (accept Treaty of **Westminster**; accept Statute of **Westminster**; accept **Westminster** Abbey)

(4) One of these ships was deemed too slow for the Pacific Theatre and was used in Operation Leader in Norway. During Operation Torch, one of these ships supported ground troops and was named Ranger. In order to prevent the capture of Port Moresby by Japan, two of these ships were sent to the Coral Sea, leading to the scuttling of one called the Lexington. These ships were not present during the attack on Pearl Harbor. The Yorktown was, for ten points, what type of ship that provides a runway for warplanes?

ANSWER: aircraft **carriers**

(5) This man publicly debated Michel Foucault [foo-koh] in a TV program titled Human Nature: Justice versus Power. This man defended the right of a Holocaust denier to publish in the Faurisson affair. This thinker, who worked with Edward Herman on a book critical of the Vietnam War, coined the nonsense phrase "colorless green ideas sleep furiously" to illustrate the difference between grammar and syntax. For ten points, name this outspoken MIT professor, often considered the father of modern linguistics.

ANSWER: (Avram) Noam **Chomsky**

(6) Excavation efforts by Hormuzd Rassam located the contents of these buildings in the temple of Samas in Sippar. Another of these buildings housed two huge statues of Dagon and two rooms called "houses of the rolls;" that building of this type was allegedly visited by Alexander the Great. A palace in Nineveh was home to one of these buildings built by Ashurbanipal that contained thousands of cuneiform tablets. For ten points, name this type of location where the Epic of Gilgamesh and other literary works may have been stored.

ANSWER: (Mesopotamian) **library**

(7) This man was placed under house arrest after an outpouring of grief on Tomb-Sweeping Day; that came during a period of turmoil in which this man's son was thrown out of a fourth-story window. This man, who succeeded the proponent of the "Two Whatevers," Hua Guofeng [hwa gwo-fun], established Special Economic Zones as part of a philosophy that he summarized as "It doesn't matter whether a cat is white or black, as long as it catches mice." For ten points, name this "paramount leader" of China from 1978 to 1992 who began the country's market reforms.

ANSWER: **Deng** Xiaoping ["done" shao-ping]

(8) At this location, a torpedo attack caused the Pallada to keel over during fighting that one side initially thought was part of the celebrations for Admiral Oskar Stark's wife. Despite that confusion, the surprise attack at this location was only able to disable two battleships, the Retvizan and Tsarevich. The Poltava was sunk at a battle at this location on the southern tip of the Liaodong Peninsula. For ten points, name this Manchurian port that was besieged during the Russo-Japanese War.

ANSWER: **Port Arthur** (accept **Ryojun**; accept **Lushun** City; prompt on Liaodong Peninsula before mentioned; prompt on Manchuria before mentioned)

(9) While serving as consul, a man of this name oversaw the debate over the Oppian Law restricting the amount of wealth a woman could own, as well as two Porcian Laws protecting citizens from severe punishment. A man with this name opposed Julius Caesar and once forced him to choose a consulship over a triumph. The elder statesman of this name got his wish in the Third Punic War when Scipio Africanus razed a city that legendarily had salt sowed in its soil. For ten points, give this name shared by a censor of Rome who repeated at the end of his speeches, "Carthage must be destroyed."

ANSWER: **Cato** (accept **Cato** the Younger or **Cato** the Elder)

(10) This empire was founded by As-Saffah shortly after a military victory at the Zab River. Under Al-Mansur, this empire sent four thousand mercenaries to help put down the An Lushan Rebellion. This empire ceded power to the Seljuks in the 11th century and was eventually destroyed by Hulagu Khan's Mongol armies. Harun al-Rashid, a ruler of this empire, established the House of Wisdom in its capital of Baghdad. For ten points, name this successor to the Umayyad Caliphate that oversaw the Islamic Golden Age.

Answer: **Abbasid** Caliphate

Second Quarter

(1) This artist included a depiction of Sappho holding a scroll with her name on it, as well as Dante, Boccaccio, and the nine muses in a depiction of Mount Parnassus. This artist, who began his career under Perugino, included a self-portrait as the Greek painter Apelles in one of his four frescoes for the Stanza della Segnatura, commissioned by Pope Julius II. For ten points, name this Italian painter who painted Plato and Aristotle conversing in his *The School of Athens*.

ANSWER: **Raphael** (accept either or both underlined parts of **Raffaello Sanzio da Urbino**)

BONUS: Many of Raphael's works can be seen at which art museum in Florence, which is also home to Botticelli's *Birth of Venus*?

ANSWER: **Uffizi**

(2) A ruler in this modern-day nation sided with Naples in the Treaty of Gaeta and formed the League of Lezhë. Ismail Qemali [ish-mail kem-ah-lee] helped this nation gain independence at the Assembly of Vlorë [v'lor-uh]. In the 15th century, a historical region that became this nation fought off the Ottomans with the help of Skanderbeg. For ten points, name this Balkan nation that Enver Hoxha [hoh-cha] governed from its capital, Tirana.

ANSWER: **Albania**

BONUS: In 1939, Italy deposed this Albanian leader, who had been made King in 1928.

ANSWER: **Zog I** (accept Ahmet Muhtar **Zogolli**; accept Ahmet **Zogu**)

(3) This politician's attempt in mid-2017 to suppress the Maute [mao-tay] group led to a protracted siege of the city of Marawi. This man, who chaired the most recent ASEAN summit, attracted controversy in 2016 for comments surrounding the rape of the Australian missionary Jacqueline Hamill. Time Magazine labeled this man as "The Punisher" in response to his use of extrajudicial "death squads" against drug dealers. For ten points, name this current president of the Philippines.

ANSWER: Rodrigo Roa **Duterte**

BONUS: Prior to serving as President, Duterte [doo-tare-tay] served as mayor of this Philippine city on the island of Mindanao.

ANSWER: **Davao City**

(4) This object is displayed prominently on the Mykonos Vase. A story about this object relates how Anticlus was tempted to call out to his wife when a woman impersonated her voice. Epeius supervised the construction of this object, which was presented by Sinon as an offering to Athena from an army that had abandoned their cause. Odysseus and forty of his warriors hid inside, for ten points, what wooden animal that was dragged inside the walls of Troy?

ANSWER: **Trojan Horse**

BONUS: This male prophet's calls to "Beware of Greeks bearing gifts" was ignored by the Trojans prior to accepting the horse. In most traditions, this man was killed along with his two sons by sea serpents.

ANSWER: **Laocoon**

(5) A scandal involving illegal shipments of arms to this country involved Charles Pasqua, Jean-Christophe Mitterand, and several French writers and artists. The Bicesse Accord set up a plan for democracy in this country with the support of President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. In 1992, fighting in this country intensified in the Halloween Massacre between the ruling party once backed by Cuban military aid, the MPLA, and the opposition UNITA party. For ten points, name this former Portuguese colony that is governed from Luanda.

ANSWER: **Angola**

BONUS: During the Angolan Civil War, the FLEC groups fought for the independence of this Angolan exclave, which is separated from Angola by a strip of DRC territory.

ANSWER: **Cabinda** Province

(6) This invention is believed to have been first created by the Swedish army officer D.H. Fridberg, who produced the "Kjellman" [k'yell-man] version. Later versions of this device were manufactured by Hotchkiss and Vickers. Hiram Maxim perfected the first practical form of this weapon, which was used to sustained, deadly effect in No Man's Land during World War I. John Browning also designed, for ten points, what fully automatic weapons that often use a belt feeder and a bipod stand?

ANSWER: **machine gun**

BONUS: During World War I, this German airplane manufacturer invented the gun synchronizer to prevent machine guns mounted on fighters from firing bullets into the propellers.

ANSWER: **Fokker** Aviatik GmbH (accept **Fokker** Flugzeugwerke GmbH or **Fokker** Werke GmbH or **Fokker** Aeroplanbau)

(7) Before the recognition of these objects as important artifacts in 1899, many of them were ground into dust and used as a cure for malaria. A sixty day cycle using the Heavenly Stems and Earthly Branches was used to record data from these objects. Heated metal rods were used to crack these objects, on which questions were written. For ten points, name these objects that were used as divination tools used by Shang dynasty oracles whose common examples included ox scapulas.

ANSWER: oracle **bones** (accept turtle **shells**; accept ox **scapula** before mentioned)

BONUS: On the subject of more successful malaria treatments, Tu Youyou won a 2015 Nobel Prize for her study on Chinese herbal treatments using a wormwood plant named in part for this Greek goddess of the wilderness.

ANSWER: **Artemis** (accept **Artemisia**; accept **artemisinins**)

(8) A civil war of these people resulted in John of Giscala massacring Ananus' followers. To win a battle against these people, government forces rolled a siege tower up a dirt ramp to avoid traversing the well-defended "snake road." Shortly after he was victorious at the siege of Yodfat, Vespasian hired one of these people, Josephus, as his biographer. A faction of these people committed mass suicide atop Masada fortress rather than surrender, leading them to be known as the Zealots. For ten points, name this religious group that tried to expel the Romans from Jerusalem.

ANSWER: **Jewish** people (accept **Zealots** before mentioned)

BONUS: This emperor's capture of Jerusalem was celebrated in an arch erected by his brother Domitian. Despite his campaigns, this emperor would later cause controversy by marrying a Jewish queen, Berenice.

ANSWER: **Titus** (accept **Titus** Flavius Caesar Vespasianus Augustus, but do not prompt on any of the other names if given alone)

Third Quarter

The categories are ...

1. Zulu Empire
2. Ancient Greek Combat
3. Colonial India

Zulu Empire

Name the...

(1) Modern country where the Anglo-Zulu War took place.

ANSWER: **South Africa**

(2) Zulu king who greatly expanded the empire before being murdered by his half brother, Dingane.

ANSWER: **Shaka** Zulu (or **Shaka** kaSenzangakhona)

(3) Century in which the British Empire and Zulu kingdom clashed in the Anglo-Zulu War

ANSWER: **19th** (or 1800's)

(4) European-descended ethnic group who clashed with the Zulu before fighting the British in their own war some decades later

ANSWER: **Boers** or **Afrikaaners** (prompt on Dutch)

(5) Massive British defeat that opened the Anglo-Zulu War.

ANSWER: Battle of **Isandlwana**

(6) Ensuing British victory in which a garrison of 150 British troops defeated several thousand Zulu attackers.

ANSWER: Battle of **Rorke's Drift**

(7) Decisive British victory at the Zulu capital, the last major battle of the war.

ANSWER: Battle of **Ulundi**

(8) Zulu king during the Anglo-Zulu War, during which he armed the impi with muskets.

ANSWER: **Cetshwayo** kaMpande

Ancient Greek Combat

Name the...

(1) Long race named in honor of a 490 BC Greek victory over Persia.

ANSWER: **Marathon** (accept Battle of **Marathon**)

(2) Greek kingdom ruled by the conquerors Alexander the Great and his father, Philip II.

ANSWER: **Macedonia**

(3) Military formation of troops and hoplites armed with spears and shields, the basic infantry unit in ancient Greece.

ANSWER: **phalanx**

(4) Type of victory in which the winning side endures unsustainable casualties, named after an ancient commander who won at Asculum and Heraclea.

ANSWER: **Pyrrhic** Victory (accept **Pyrrhus** of Epirus)

(5) Type of ship that formed the bulk of the Athenian navy, named for its three rows of oars.

ANSWER: **trireme**

(6) Greek city state whose army, including the Sacred Band, executed one of the first flanking maneuvers over Sparta at the Battle of Leuctra [look-tra].

ANSWER: **Thebes**

(7) Commander who won the battles of Leuctra and Mantinea [man-ti-nay-uh].

ANSWER: **Epaminondas**

(8) Long, pike-like spear introduced by Philip II to replace the dory in his armies.

ANSWER: **sarissa**

Colonial India

Name the...

- (1) Country whose Indian territories were annexed after the Seven Years War; its East India Company was founded by Jean-Baptiste Colbert

ANSWER: Kingdom of **France**

- (2) Nonviolent leader who protested British rule with a salt march to Dandi.

ANSWER: Mohandas **Gandhi** (or Mahatma **Gandhi**)

- (3) Region where the British conquest of India began; the region around its namesake bay is divided between India and Bangladesh

ANSWER: **Bengal** (accept Bay of **Bengal**)

- (4) 1857 mutiny of native Indian soldiers that ended company rule in India.

ANSWER: **Sepoy** Mutiny (or Uprising, Revolt, etc.)

- (5) 1756 incident in which several British East India Company employees died in a crowded prison cell.

ANSWER: **Black Hole** of **Calcutta**

- (6) City where Reginald Dyer's men fired into a crowd of pilgrims in 1919, killing hundreds.

ANSWER: **Amritsar**

- (7) Rocket-loving Indian state ruled by Tipu Sultan and conquered by the British in the 19th century.

ANSWER: **Mysore**

- (8) Doctrine that allowed Britain to take control of princely states whose rulers had no male heir.

ANSWER: Doctrine of **Lapse**

Fourth Quarter

(1) **The winner of this war demanded the Tarapaca Province at the Lackawanna Conference. During this war, captain Miguel Grau sank the Esmerelda at the Battle of Iquique, but lost his ironclad (+) Huascar at the Battle of Angamos. This war, which began over a tax dispute near Antofagasta, was ended by the Treaty of Ancon.** (*) For ten points, name this South American war that pitted Peru and Bolivia against Chile over mineral reserves in the late 19th century.

ANSWER: War of the **Pacific** (or Guerra del **Pacifico**; accept **Saltpeter** War)

(2) **A device that relies on this effect called an h/e apparatus can be used to experimentally determine Planck's constant. This effect was discovered after an observation that illumination with UV light made electrodes produce (+) sparks more easily. As the theories of relativity were still controversial in 1921, the Nobel committee emphasized the discovery of this effect in (*)** Albert Einstein's citation. For ten points, name this effect in which high-energy photons dislodge electrons from a metal.

ANSWER: **photoelectric** effect

(3) **Eleazar Miller oversaw a famous one of these events near a mill. Manteo was the first Native American to undergo one version of this process. Kateri Tekakwitha underwent this process at the hands of the French, leading the (+) Mohawk to accuse her of witchcraft. The Nauvoo Temple contains a place where individuals can conduct this process on the (*)** dead, an act allowed by the Mormon church. For ten points, name this sacramental process in which Christians immerse themselves in water.

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

(4) **In the aftermath of this battle, one side established the Stanley Internment Camp and brutally tortured Mateen Ansari. St. Stephen's College, a makeshift hospital, was the site of a massacre during this battle in which wounded soldiers were (+) bayoneted in their beds. After 17 days of fighting, this battle ended when Governor Mark (*)** Young personally surrendered on "Black Christmas." For ten points, name this 1941 battle in which Japanese forces captured a British city on the Pearl River.

ANSWER: Battle of **Hong Kong** (accept **Xianggang** baowei zhan)

(5) **This country arrested hundreds of "Swing Kids," who preferred English language music. The opera Jonny Strikes Up by Ernst Krenek was criticized in a music exhibition in this country, which commissioned (+) Carl Orff to write incidental music for Shakespeare's Midsummer Night's Dream to replace Felix (*)** Mendelssohn's work. Jazz and twelve-tone music were banned as "degenerate music" by, for ten points, what country from which Arnold Schoenberg and other Jewish composers fled in the 1930s?

ANSWER: Nazi **Germany** (accept the **Third Reich**)

(6) **Two answers required. An intervention in a war between these two countries was the subject of the Simla Manifesto, promising to restore Shah Shuja. Louis Cavagnari served as a diplomat from one of these two countries to the other but was killed in riots after the 1879 Treaty of (+) Gandamak paused a war between these two countries; after those riots, Abdur Rahman Khan was installed as Emir. One of these countries imposed the (*) Durand Line on the other as its border with modern Pakistan. For ten points, name these two countries that fought three wars in the 19th and 20th centuries, the last of which ended with a European power vacating Kabul.**

ANSWER: Emirate of **Afghanistan and** the **United Kingdom** of Great Britain and Ireland (accept **Great Britain** for UK; accept **England** for UK; accept descriptions relating to the **Anglo-Afghan** Wars; accept countries in either order; prompt if only one country is given)

(7) **This author wrote about a young couple who commit suicide after the failure of an uprising in late February in his story "Patriotism." This author's death (+) poem, which declares that "failing is the essence of a flower," was composed in preparation for his takeover of an army outpost. (*) The Temple of the Golden Pavilion was written by, for ten points, what Japanese author who completed his The Sea of Fertility series before his ritual suicide, or seppuku, after the failure of an imperialist coup in 1970?**

ANSWER: Yukio **Mishima** (or Kimitake **Hiraoka**; accept names in either order)

(8) **This ruler employed the sculptor Bek, and the blocks used for construction during this ruler's reign were known as talatats. This man's correspondence with Tushratta, king of the Mittani, discussed his marriage with Tadukhipa; those (+) letters were recovered by Jorgen Alexander Knudtson on clay tablets at Amarna. Thutmose sculpted a bust of this man's wife, (*) Nefertiti, and this ruler was succeeded by his supposed son, Smenkhkare. For ten points, name this father of Tutankhamen, a pharaoh who venerated the sun disc Aten.**

ANSWER: **Akhenaten** (or **Amenhotep IV**; accept **Amenophis IV**)

Extra Question

Only read if you need a backup or tiebreaker!

(1) **A British monarch of this name signed the Treaty of Alton with his brother Robert, though he later broke the peace by invading Normandy and winning the Battle of Tinchebray. The third British king of this name was opposed by (+) Simon de Montfort, who forced him to sign the Provisions of Oxford. This was the name of the British ruler who married (*) Eleanor of Aquitaine in 1152. For ten points, give this British royal name, also shared by a king who feuded with Archbishop of Canterbury Thomas Becket.**

ANSWER: **Henry** (accept **Henry I**; accept **Henry II**; accept **Henry III**)

BONUS: Walpole made his fortune by wisely getting out at the top of this financial event, then came to power in the wake of its collapse and creating a sinking fund to reduce England's national debt.

ANSWER: **South Sea** Bubble (accept anything do to with the **South Sea** Company's rise and/or fall; prompt on descriptions of a stock bubble, frenzy, etc.)