

Bowl Round 3

First Quarter

(1) Theodosius II used the help of fans who watched chariot racing in this city's Hippodrome to build this city's famous double walls. An engineer named Orban helped build a giant cannon that could fire 600 pound cannonballs against this city. That cannon was used in Mehmed II's conquest of this city in 1453. For ten points, name this capital of the Byzantine Empire, which was later renamed Istanbul.

ANSWER: **Constantinople** (do not accept Istanbul or Byzantium)

(2) Zoroastrians protect this substance, called atar, in temples named for it. In 1861, Queen Victoria banned the practice of sati, whereby Hindu widows would kill themselves with this substance. This substance is personified by the Hindu god Agni. For ten points, name this substance which, in Greek myth, Prometheus stole from the gods and gave to humans.

ANSWER: **fire**

(3) A "Great" ruler with this name began the process of Christianizing the Kievan Rus. A modern leader with this first name alternated terms as president of his country with Dmitry Medvedev and succeeded Boris Yeltsin. For ten points, give this first name of the current President of Russia.

ANSWER: **Vladimir** (accept **Vladimir** the Great; accept **Vladimir** Putin after "modern" is read)

(4) One leader of this country promoted the Nasakom ideology and the five principles, or pancasila, and was overthrown in 1967 before a massive purge of Communists. That leader was succeeded by a former general who founded the New Order, Suharto. For ten points, name this Asian archipelagic country once led by Sukarno and has its capital at Jakarta.

ANSWER: **Indonesia**

(5) A photograph taken by Yevgeny Khaldei in this city depicts a man waving a Soviet flag above a destroyed building. A structure in this city contains the mural "My God, Help Me to Survive This Deadly Love;" that structure was once crossed at Checkpoint Charlie. In a 1963 visit, John F. Kennedy said he was a citizen of, for ten points, what city that was divided by a namesake wall in the Cold War?

ANSWER: **Berlin** (accept West **Berlin** and/or East **Berlin** after "mural" is read)

(6) The Gold Sands river form part of this river and its geographic headwaters are known as the Dangqu river. This river's local name literally means "Long River", while its English name is derived from its lowest stretch between Nanjing and Shanghai. This river, once home to the Baiji dolphin, is the site of the Three Gorges Dam. For ten points, name this longest river in Asia.

ANSWER: **Yangtze** River (Accept "**Chang Jiang**")

(7) A novel from this country tells the tale of a captive in its 39th chapter which was based on its author's kidnapping by pirates and enslavement by the Moors. George Orwell fought in this country's Civil War, which inspired his memoir *Homage to Catalonia*. For ten points, name this country home to writers like Lope de Vega and Miguel Cervantes who wrote Don Quixote

ANSWER: **Spain**

(8) This war's losing side attempted to retreat through Highway 80, the so-called "Highway of Death." Norman Schwarzkopf was able to win this war within sixty days of the initial invasion of Kuwait. For ten points, name this war in which George H.W. Bush authorized Operation Desert Storm against Saddam Hussein's Iraqi forces.

ANSWER: Persian **Gulf** War (accept First **Gulf** War, accept Desert Storm before mentioned)

Second Quarter

(1) As opposed to an opponent's idea of "permanent revolution," this ruler promoted "socialism in one country." This man frequently purged Old Bolsheviks in show trials and eventually had Ramon Mercador murder his rival, Leon Trotsky. For ten points, name this Soviet dictator who succeeded Vladimir Lenin and ruled during World War II.

ANSWER: Joseph **Stalin** (or Josef **Dzhugashvili**)

BONUS: Leon Trotsky was killed in exile this country, where he lived with Diego Rivera.

ANSWER: **Mexico**

(2) This material was used to make the death mask of Agamemnon, which Heinrich Schliemann found in 1876. This material was used with ivory to create chryselephantine sculptures. The outermost funerary mask of King Tutankhamen was plated in this material, whose "leaf" is often used in art. Alchemists often sought to create, for ten points, what metal that makes up electrum coins with silver?

ANSWER: **gold**

BONUS: Heinrich Schliemann found the mask of Agamemnon while excavating this ancient Greek archaeological site. This site south of Corinth names an era of Greek history.

ANSWER: **Mycenae** [my-seen-ee] (accept word forms, like **Mycenaean** Era)

(3) This country ordered the destruction of the ship known as the *Rainbow Warrior*. This country also led an intervention in its former colony of Mali in the early 2010s. For ten points, name this country that granted independence to Algeria after its police killed hundreds of Algerian protesters in 1961.

ANSWER: **France**

BONUS: The Rainbow Warrior was a ship owned by this environmentalist organization; the French government ordered its sinking to prevent it from protesting French nuclear testing.

ANSWER: **Greenpeace**

(4) One event in this country provoked a rebellion among disenfranchised warriors in Satsuma province, and the Charter Oath was issued during this event. That event in this country marked the end of a period that had begun with a conquest of Japan 250 years earlier at the Battle of Sekigahara. For ten points, name the country where the 1860's Meiji Restoration restored power back to the emperor

ANSWER: **Japan**

BONUS: Numerous members of what warrior class fought in the Battle of Sekigahara?

ANSWER: **Samurai**

(5) Averroes' works are primarily commentaries on this philosopher, who postulated the state of "eudaemonia" as the goal of human life. In a book named after this man's son Nichomachus, this man advocated finding the mean between extremes as virtuous. The Lyceum was founded by, for ten points, what ancient Greek philosopher who was a student of Plato?

ANSWER: **Aristotle**

BONUS: Aristotle was summoned by Philip II to act as a tutor to what future world leader?

ANSWER: **Alexander the Great**

(6) This husband of Kitty Pakenham rose to prominence fighting the Tipu Sultan's kingdom of Mysore. The Battle of Wavre helped prevent Emmanuel Grouchy from attacking this man, who received assistance from Gebhard von Blucher in his most famous battle in a Belgian town. For ten points, name this "Iron Duke," the English commander who fought Napoleon at the Battle of Waterloo.

ANSWER: Arthur **Wellesley**, first Duke of **Wellington** (accept either or both underlined names)

BONUS: Before Waterloo, the Duke of Wellington's English forces fought Napoleon in the Peninsular War on this European peninsula.

ANSWER: **Iberian** Peninsula

(7) This type of military maneuver was introduced to Japan by Takeda Shingen. Gustavus Adolphus was killed at Lützen while leading one of these maneuvers. These maneuvers were the hammer in the Macedonian "hammer and anvil" strategy, and they were the favored maneuver of knights. For ten points, name this military maneuver that involves a full speed ride on horses at an enemy force.

ANSWER: cavalry **charge** (accept clear knowledge equivalents)

BONUS: This commander of the 7TH US Cavalry Regiment was killed at the Battle of Little Bighorn, often known as his "Last Stand"

ANSWER: George Armstrong **Custer**

(8) The winning side in this battle was forced to kill all its prisoners after an enemy raid on their baggage train. During this battle, wooden stakes driven into muddy ground rendered the losing side's heavy cavalry useless. For ten points, name this battle fought on St. Crispin's Day, 1415, in which the longbow secured an overwhelming English victory against France in the Hundred Years' War.

ANSWER: Battle of **Agincourt**

BONUS: The English engaged the French at Agincourt while trying to reach Calais [ca-LAY], a city they controlled on the French shores of this body of water across from Dover.

ANSWER: English **Channel** (accept **Strait of Dover**)

Third Quarter

The categories are ...

1. Battle of the Bulge
2. Switzerland
3. India under British Rule

Battle of the Bulge

Name the...

- (1) Conflict during which it took place

ANSWER: **World War II**

- (2) Year in which it broke out

ANSWER: **1944**

- (3) Country whose troops formed the majority of Allied forces engaged in the battle

ANSWER: **USA**

- (4) Tiny European country where fighting raged during the Battle in its city of Bastogne

ANSWER: **Luxembourg**

- (5) Country home to the city of Antwerp that was an objective of the battle

ANSWER: **Belgium**

- (6) Flamboyant general nicknamed Old Blood and Guts whose forces relieved Bastogne

ANSWER: George S. **Patton**

Switzerland

Name the...

- (1) Swiss military policy since 1815, explaining why it was not purposely bombed in either World War.

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

- (2) Swiss city that hosted multiple conventions that established the rights of the wounded and civilians in wartime.

ANSWER: **Geneva**

- (3) Religious leader protected by the Swiss Guard in the Vatican City.

ANSWER: **Pope** (accept **Bishop of Rome**; accept **Pope** Francis; prompt on Francis)

- (4) Term for the 26 states that make up Switzerland, including Uri and Aargau.

ANSWER: **canton**

- (5) French minister and believer in predestination who wrote Institutes of the Christian Religion before moving to Switzerland.

ANSWER: John **Calvin**

- (6) Swiss folk hero who legendarily shot an apple off his son's head.

ANSWER: **William Tell** (or **Guillaume Tell**)

India under British Rule

Name the...

(1) Nonviolent leader who was assassinated in 1948 after leading the resistance against British rule.

ANSWER: Mohandas Gandhi (or Mahatma Gandhi; prompt on Gandhi)

(2) Commodity that was taxed by the British, prompting a nonviolent march to Dandi.

ANSWER: salt (accept salt march)

(3) British ruler who became Empress of India in 1876.

ANSWER: Queen Victoria

(4) City where 143 captives died in a cramped prison later described as a “Black Hole” in 1756.

ANSWER: (Black Hole of) Calcutta (accept Kolkata)

(5) Three-letter word used to describe British rule in India from 1858 to independence.

ANSWER: raj

(6) Political party formed in 1885 that formed the first independent Indian government.

ANSWER: Indian National Congress (or INC)

Fourth Quarter

(1) **A battle in this city started when forces under William Howe landed at Gravesend Bay and culminated with a daring (+) night retreat by George Washington. Peter Minuit allegedly purchased a portion of this city from the (*) Lenape natives for \$24 worth of beads. For ten points, name this US city that contains Manhattan and the western tip of Long Island.**

ANSWER: New York City (or NY C; accept New Amsterdam)

(2) **Kurt Waldheim of Austria and U Thant of Burma held this position, as did Trygve Lie (+), the first to hold it. A former holder of this position, was given a state funeral in Accra in September 2018. Along with Kofi Annan, this position has been held by (*) Ban Ki Moon. For ten points, name this position held by the chief administrator of the United Nations.**

ANSWER: Secretary-General of the United Nations

(3) Note: two answers required! **These two countries were separated by the Radcliffe Line, which has been superseded by the Line of Control. (+) The Siachen Glacier has been contested between these two countries, which have engaged in (*) Cricket Diplomacy in order to reduce tensions. For ten points, name these two South Asian countries that have fought four wars since 1947, when they were partitioned from each other in their independence from Britain.**

ANSWER: India and Pakistan (accept in either order)

(4) **56 pits surrounding this site are known as the Aubrey holes and may have formed a bluestone circle. William Stukeley speculated that this site served as the center of (+) Druid gatherings, and it was likely constructed by drawing from the Marlborough Downs (*) quarry. For ten points, name this prehistoric site near Salisbury, England known for its standing rocks.**

ANSWER: Stonehenge

(5) **A painting depicts a massacre in this city with Gaspard de Coligny’s body hanging out of a window. A saint who introduced Christianity to this city was executed on the (+) Mountain**

of Martyrs. That saint, Saint Denis, names a commune in the northern suburbs of this city. Catherine de Medici constructed the (*) Tuileries palace in, for ten points, which city home to the Notre Dame Cathedral, the capital of France?

ANSWER: Paris

(6) This battle, which was preceded an attack on the Aleutians, was itself codenamed “AF” according to a code that was broken by the winning side. Indecision over arming (+) aircraft with torpedoes or bombs cost Chuichi Nagumo victory in this battle, as that error led to the loss of four (*) Japanese aircraft carriers. For ten points, name this turning point of the Pacific theater, a June 1942 naval battle fought over a namesake atoll.

ANSWER: Battle of Midway

(7) This composer wrote a Dervish chorus and a Turkish march for The Ruins of Athens. The first opera played in post-war Berlin was a 1945 performance of this composer’s only opera, (+) Fidelio. In 1989 at the Berlin Wall, Leonard Bernstein directed a modified version of this composer’s (*) Choral Symphony. For ten points, name this German composer who used the “Ode to Joy” in his ninth and final symphony.

ANSWER: Ludwig van Beethoven

(8) This man allegedly commented “they shoot like pigs” after surviving a machine gun ambush. This man’s car drove away despite two punctured (+) tires in that assassination attempt. The OAS, which opposed this man’s signing of the Evian Accords, plotted that 1962 assassination attempt, for which Jean Bastien-Thiry was killed by the last firing squad in France. (*) For ten points, name this founder of the Fifth Republic and leader of Free France.

ANSWER: Charles de Gaulle

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

(1) Different models of this system legendarily contributed to Austrian and Russian miscommunication at the disastrous Battle of Ulm. Aloysius Lilius [al-oh-ish-us] developed one of these systems that was introduced by Inter Gravissimas, a (+) papal bull. The introduction of one of these systems in Great Britain in 1751 angered protesters who declared “give us back our (*) eleven days.” Julius Caesar set and Pope Gregory reformed, for ten points, what type of timekeeping system that includes 12 months?

ANSWER: calendar (accept Gregorian and/or Julian Calendar)

BONUS: Which king issued the Edict of Fontainebleau in 1685, revoking an earlier edict?

ANSWER: Louis XIV [14]