

Round 3

Regulation Questions

(1) An Epicurean-esque philosophical school from this country was heavily criticized at a conference of all faiths held in what is now this country in 1578. Arthur Schopenhauer was influenced by the philosophy of this country when he wrote *The World as Will and Representation*. A philosophical lineage from this country includes the great thinker Shankara and is divided into dualist and non-dualist branches called “dvaita” [d’vi-ta] and “advaita” [ahd-vi-ta] respectively. For the point, name this country, home to Vedanta and other philosophical schools like Yoga.

ANSWER: **India**

(2) During this conflict, the *SS Meredith Victory* rescued over 14,000 refugees. The Ethiopian Kagnew battalion distinguished itself during the Battle of Pork Chop hill in this conflict. This conflict was escalated when the People's Volunteer Army crossed the Yalu River under the leadership of Peng Dehuai. This conflict featured a successful landing at Incheon led by Douglas MacArthur. For the point, name this conflict which began when Kim Il-Sung invaded a southern neighbor.

ANSWER: **Korean War**

(3) Augustus van Horne Ellis died in this battle while leading an attack through the Triangular Field. On the first day of this battle, forces under Henry Heth overran First Corps [“core”] troops stationed at McPherson Ridge. The Peach Orchard and Devil’s Den were key locations at this battle, where Joshua Chamberlain’s volunteer regiment led a successful defense of Little Round Top. For the point, name this 1863 battle, the turning point of the Civil War in Pennsylvania.

ANSWER: Battle of **Gettysburg**

(4) During the rule of this dynasty, many Arab and Persian merchants were killed in the Guangzhou Massacre. The dynasty's second emperor killed his brothers in the Xuanwu Gate incident and was named Li Shimin. The decline of this dynasty began after the revolt of a Sogdian general. This dynasty, which later collapsed into the Five Dynasties and Ten Kingdoms period, faced the An Lushan Rebellion. For the point, name this dynasty often regarded as China's golden age.

ANSWER: **Tang** Dynasty

(5) The first holders of this position are often considered to have come from the House of Alpin and claimed to be descended from Fergus of Dal Riata. Despite dying before reaching this position’s country, Margaret the Maid of Norway is sometimes considered to have held this position. Edward I placed John Balliol as his puppet in this position, whose holders used the Stone of Scone [skoon]. This title was reclaimed from English domination by the victor of the Battle of Bannockburn. Robert the Bruce held, for the point, what title?

ANSWER: **Monarch of Scotland** (accept **King of Scotland**, prompt on Queen of Scotland)

(6) An invasion of this modern-day country was repelled by the forces of Raden Wijaya, who later founded an empire based in this country. That empire in this modern-day country reached its zenith under Hayam Wuruk and his Prime Minister Gajah Mada. An earlier empire in this modern-day country had its capital at Palembang and was known as the Srivijaya empire. The Majapahit empire was ruled from this modern-day country's island of Java. For the point, name this country which contains the islands of Bali and Sumatra.

ANSWER: **Indonesia**

(7) In 2013 in this country, referee Otavio Jordao da Silva was quartered and beheaded by fans after da Silva fatally stabbed a player in an amateur soccer game. This country carried out a campaign to prevent its torcidas organizadas from being visibly violent at the Arruda stadium in Recife, the Maracana, or its 10 other venues for a 2014 sporting event that included a 7-1 semifinal loss for this country to Germany. Fernandinho and Neymar play for, for the point, what country that hosted the 2014 FIFA World Cup?

ANSWER: **Brazil**

(8) A Maoist insurgency led by this country's two different Communist parties resulted in a period of dramatic change called Krambhanga after the abolition of this country's monarchy in 2006. This country's Crown Prince Dipendra killed several of his family members and himself in 2002. This country supplies gurkha soldiers to the British Army, and this country's Sherpa people are part of its Buddhist minority. For the point, name this country on the Indian subcontinent where almost 9,000 people died in a 2015 earthquake in its capital of Kathmandu.

ANSWER: **Nepal**

(9) This executive order was called for in Horace Greeley's "Prayer of Twenty Millions." An early draft of this executive order was approved by Vice President Hannibal Hamlin. This document, issued after the Union victory at Antietam, only applied to civilians living in the "rebellious states" of the South. The Thirteenth Amendment replaced, for the point, what 1862 order by Abraham Lincoln issued to free slaves?

ANSWER: **Emancipation Proclamation** (Accept **Proclamation 95**)

(10) Holy Roman Emperor Sigismund and this ruler signed the Treaty of Canterbury, acknowledging land claims in France. Thomas Beaufort served this king, who executed his former friend, Sir John Oldcastle. A plot to replace this king with Edmund Mortimer ended with a trial at Southampton. After capturing Harfleur, this man won a critical battle in a muddy field that would lead to the Treaty of Troyes with Charles VI. For the point, name this English king who won the Battle of Agincourt.

ANSWER: **Henry V** of England (accept **Henry of Monmouth**; prompt on Henry)

(11) Politicians from this man's country opposed him in the Caravelle Manifesto. The efforts of ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. and Cable 243 led to this man's death. This man alienated Buddhists in the Xa Loi Pagoda raids following a self-immolation by a monk, and he instituted the Strategic Hamlet Program to shelter peasants. This anti-Communist Vietnamese leader opposed Ho Chi Minh's Viet Cong guerillas. For the point, name this first President of South Vietnam who was assassinated in 1963.

ANSWER: Ngo Dinh Diem

(12) Corpses were often thrown into this body of water after state executions carried out at the Gemonian Stairs. The Via Flaminia's crossing of this body of water was the site of a battle whose victor was inspired to paint the Chi-Rho on the shields of his forces. Maxentius' head was thrown into this river after he lost the Battle of Milvian Bridge, resulting in the ascension of Constantine as emperor. For the point, name this river that flows through Rome.

ANSWER: Tiber River

(13) Charles Barry added two fountains to this site next to St.-Martin-in-the-Fields. Statues of John Jellicoe and David Beatty were added to this site in 1948. The main structure at this site is flanked by four bronze lions and four bas reliefs, one of which depicts the Battle of Copenhagen. Located near Charing Cross in Westminster, this site features a Corinthian column topped by a sword-wielding admiral. For the point, identify this square in London that honors Horatio Nelson.

ANSWER: Trafalgar Square

(14) The first manmade form of this material was Parkesine, although Daniel Spill contested that product's patent in court and tried to name it Xylonite. Alexander Parkes was responsible for inventing this material which was showed-off at the 1862 London World's fair. While studying the secretion of lac beetles, Leo Baekeland helped create one type of this material called Bakelite. Some examples of these materials include plexiglass and Tupperware. Polyethylene is often used for bags and bottles and is a type of, for the point, what synthetic chemical polymer?

ANSWER: Plastic (accept Celluloid or Parkesine or Baekelite before mention)

(15) This ruler's construction projects included the Unfinished Obelisk, which broke in transport and was left in Aswan. Trading expeditions to the land of Punt were established under this ruler, who built a mortuary temple into the cliffs of Deir al-Bahari that became known as the Djoser-Djeseru. Monuments built by this ruler were later defaced by her stepson, for whom she had ruled as regent. For the point, name this 18th Dynasty pharaoh who was succeeded by Thutmose III after her death in 1458 BC.

ANSWER: Hatshepsut

(16) At this battle, a soldier who had been earlier dismissed because of an eye infection charged enemy lines alone to redeem his name. That man, Aristodemus, died at this battle, where Arimnestus threw a large rock to kill the enemy commander, Mardonius. This battle, which was fought at the same time as a naval engagement at Mycale [mi-kah-lee], was won by Pausanias' troops near Boeotia [boh-ee-she-uh]. For the point, name this 479 BC battle, the final land battle of Xerxes' invasion of Greece.

ANSWER: Battle of Plataea

(17) This object was first unveiled to Levi P. Morton who drove a rivet into it. Frederic Bartholdi designed this sculpture as a gift from France. This sculpture is inscribed with the poem “The New Colossus”, “which asks give me your tired, your poor / Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free.” For the point, identify this torch-carrying sculpture that adorns the passage of New York Harbor.

ANSWER: **Statue of Liberty**

(18) The oldest structure in this city is the Al Fahidi fort which is located near this city's namesake creek. The first indoor ski resort in the Middle East can be found in this city in a mall located along Sheik Zayed Road. This city's major land reclamation projects include the Palm Jumeirah and the World Islands. The Burj Al-Arab and Burj Khalifa are located in, for the point, what largest city in the United Arab Emirates?

ANSWER: **Dubai**

(19) This event's victims were later brought to the Koptyaki forest and thrown down the Ganina Yama mineshaft. The approach of the Czechoslovak Legion prompted the perpetrators to carry out this event in Yekaterinburg. Diamonds sewn into nightclothes may have temporarily protected the victims of this event, including Maria, Tatiana, and Anastasia. For the point, name this July 1918 massacre of the Imperial family of Russia.

ANSWER: **execution** (or **murder**, **massacre**, etc.) of the **Romanovs** (accept **execution** of Tsar **Nicholas II** and his family, including Tsarina Alexandra, Olga, Alexei, Maria, Tatiana, and Anastasia)

(20) Before attacking this empire, an army first attacked the island of Puna before landing at Tumbes. This empire's southern expansion was ended at the Maule River by the Mapuche people, and the Battle of Cajamarca secured its decline. A ruler of this empire named Huascar died fighting his brother Atahualpa, who was then ransomed for a room of gold by Spanish conquistadors. For the point, name this Quechua-speaking empire that built Machu Picchu and was centered at Cuzco, Peru until it was conquered by Francisco Pizarro.

ANSWER: **Incan** Empire

(21) This country's former first lady was nicknamed “Gucci Grace” for her extravagant dress. This country's current president was nicknamed “the crocodile” while serving as Vice President. Army chief Constantino Chiwenga is frequently charged with crushing dissent in this country, where Morgan Tsvangirai once ran the opposition Movement for Democratic Change. For the point, name this country currently led by Emmerson Mnangagwa, who took over after the ousting of Robert Mugabe.

ANSWER: **Zimbabwe**

(22) The Independent Party of Color was dissolved in this country following the 1912 Little Race War. Thomas Estrada Palma served as the first president of this country. A 1903 treaty between the U.S. and this country, along with the Platt Amendment, helped secure an American naval base at this country's Guantanamo Bay. For the point, name this Caribbean island country that was led by Fidel Castro.

ANSWER: **Cuba**

(23) This ruler signed the Treaty of Dover with England to launch an attack on Johan de Witt. This monarch's army was greatly expanded by the minister Louvois, but his gains in the Netherlands during the War of Devolution were erased by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. This ruler's constant warring was funded by the economic minister Colbert and provoked the formation of the League of Augsburg. This member of the House of Bourbon built the palace of Versailles to cement his absolute monarchy. For the point, name this "Sun King" of France.

ANSWER: **Louis XIV**

(24) This leader's government arrested the spy Wolfgang Lotz, then set him free in 1968. This leader, who organized a brief United Republic with Syria that lasted for three years, worked with Mohammed Naguib of the Free Officers Movement to overthrow King Farouk. The ambitious Aswan High Dam project was completed by this man, who banned the Muslim Brotherhood and faced a combined French and British invasion after nationalizing the Suez Canal. For the point, identify this leader of Egypt in the 1960s.

ANSWER: Gamal Abdel **Nasser**

(25) A king of this country faced more than 55 assassination attempts and freed the assassin Beqir Valteri. A prime minister of this country developed a Twenty Point Program after the June Revolution. The Sigurimi secret police operated in this country, where they assisted in the rise of a dictator who executed Koci Xoxe [ko-chee jo-jay] and adopted state atheism. Enver Hoxha [ho-jah] once ruled, for the point, what Balkan country with a large Muslim population where King Zog once ruled from Tirana?

ANSWER: **Albania**

(26) In the city of Brauron, a festival to this deity had young girls wear saffron robes and pretend to be bears. It became illegal to mention the name Herostratus after he burned down a temple to this deity in the 4th century BC. Actaeon was turned into a deer after he saw this goddess naked. This child of Leto served as midwife for the birth of her twin sibling. For the point, name this deity whose temple at Ephesus was one of the seven wonders of the ancient world, the Greek goddess of the hunt.

ANSWER: **Artemis** (accept **Diana** before "Greek" is read)

(27) This man took power shortly after a battle at Shimultai, which garnered him the support of Alghu in the Toluid civil war against Ariq Boke. After his forces gained control following the battle of Yamen, this man established a new capital at Dadu, which was visited by the Venetian merchant Marco Polo. The divine wind kamikaze famously thwarted this man's attempts to invade Japan. For the point, name this founder of the Yuan Dynasty and grandson of Genghis Khan.

ANSWER: **Kublai Khan**

(28) This battle was prompted after a disaster at the Garonne River forced Odo, the duke of Aquitaine, to call for aid. The losing side in this battle repeatedly charged uphill with cavalry and withdrew after the death of Abd al-Rahman. Fought at St. Martin's Abbey, this battle led its victor to be known as "the Hammer." For the point, name this 732 battle where Charles Martel thwarted the Muslim expansion into Europe.

ANSWER: Battle of **Tours** (accept Battle of **Poitiers**)

(29) In 2012, this man cancelled meetings with Hillary Clinton and Lee Hsien Loong during a mysterious disappearance from the public eye. This man lived in the town of Muscatine in Iowa while studying agriculture in the United States. This man has targeted both "Tigers and Flies" in his signature anti-corruption campaign which has brought down officials such as Zhou Yongkang and Bo Xilai. This successor of Hu Jintao initiated the One Belt, One Road initiative. For the point, name the current President of China

ANSWER: **Xi Jinping**

(30) During this war, Thomas Macdonough won a battle on Lake Champlain called the "False Nile." In this war, Henry Proctor lost a battle near Moraviantown to William Henry Harrison, which preceeded a battle in which a commander declared, "We have met the enemy and they are ours." Oliver Hazard Perry won the Battle of Lake Erie during, for the point, what war that included the burning of Washington D.C. and was ended by the Treaty of Ghent in 1815?

ANSWER: War of **1812**

Extra Question

Only read if moderator botches a question.

(1) In the aftermath of this event, petroleuses were falsely accused of being paid for arson. Louise Michel dared a military tribunal to sentence her to death for her involvement in this event, but was instead deported to New Caledonia. 147 people involved in this event were shot at the Mur des Federes after this event was suppressed by General Patrice MacMahon during the Bloody Week. For the point, what 1871 revolutionary government refused the authority of Adolphe Thiers' Third Republic and was located in the French capital?

ANSWER: **Paris Commune**