**Bowl Round 7**

**First Quarter**

1. A work by this composer states “we cannot escape history,” a quote from a State of the Union address, and incorporates folk songs like “Camptown Races.” Another work by this composer used kettle and snare drums to depict a gunfight and quotes songs like “The Old Chisholm Trail.” A speech by Vice President Henry A. Wallace inspired a piece by this composer that commemorates ordinary American soldiers in World War II. For ten points, name this composer of the ballets Billy the Kid, Lincoln Portrait, and Fanfare For the Common Man.

ANSWER: Aaron **Copland**

1. According to myth, a king named Tuu Ku Ihu moved these objects with the help of a fertility god. Many of these objects were toppled after they were discovered by Jacob Roggeveen. Several of these objects, which were often topped with a topknot structure called a pukao, are found at a site called Ahu Akivi. One of these objects at the British Museum is called Hoa Hakananai’a, and these objects were often set on stone platforms called ahu. The Rapa Nui people worshiped, for ten points, what stone heads on Easter Island?

ANSWER: **Moai** statues (prompt on descriptions of the stone heads on Easter Island before it is read)

1. This ship’s second to last captain, Daniel Dow, resigned from stress after the Louis and Laverock failed to escort it. The Juno arrived too late to rescue this ship’s passengers, which included Alfred Vanderbilt. Failure to follow a zig-zag pattern may have led to this ship’s sinking. William Jennings Bryan resigned after the downing of this ship, which was carrying 50 tons of shell casings at the time it was destroyed in the North Atlantic. 128 Americans drowned on this ship. For ten points, the United States entered World War I after what ship was torpedoed by a U-Boat?

ANSWER: RMS **Lusitania**

1. This group’s second and final leader was Robert Greim, who was appointed to his post after covertly traveling to Tiergarten with Hanna Reitsch. This force, which was greatly expanded by Walter Wever and Albert Kesselring, employed the Ju-87 in Spain as part of the Condor Legion that bombed Guernica. Operation Sealion was canceled when this group was defeated by the RAF in the Battle of Britain. Hermann Goring led, for ten points, what Nazi air force?

ANSWER: **Luftwaffe** (prompt on descriptions of the Nazi German air force before the end)

1. This man’s administration is seen as the beginning of the American spoils system, because he replaced 919 officials upon election. This man supposedly declared “Marshall has made his decision, now let him enforce it” in response to the U.S. Supreme Court decision in Worcester v. Georgia. The Indian Removal Act was put into law by, for ten points, what seventh president of the United States, whose face has been featured on the 20-dollar bill?

ANSWER: Andrew **Jackson**

1. The heresy of Adoptionism was created by this city’s archbishop Elipandus. In one legend, this city’s Alcazar fortress refused to surrender, even after Jose Moscardo’s son was taken for ransom. This European city produced swords used by both Hannibal’s Carthaginians and the Roman legions; those swords were made of a steel alloy that was unmatched until the discovery of Damascus steel in the Middle Ages. For ten points, name this city in central Spain that was once called the “Imperial City” as the seat of Charles V’s court.

ANSWER: **Toledo**

1. According to several European folklore traditions, the fossilized remains of belemnoids are formed by this phenomena. In Japanese mythology, a white skinned kami uses taiko drums to control this phenomenon. The power of this phenomenon and the durability of diamond are embodied by the vajra, a ritual weapon wielded by another god who is praised in the ancient hymns of the Rigveda for slaying Vritra. Raijin and Indra are gods of, for ten points, what meteorological phenomenon that is wielded as a weapon by Zeus?

ANSWER: **lightning** bolts (accept **thunderbolt**s; prompt on “thunder” or “storm”; do not prompt on rain)

1. A 1988 book by Bruno Latour uses the gradual acceptance of this scientist’s ideas in his home country as evidence that the acceptance of scientific theories is not based in reason. This scientist, who discovered optical isomers while experimenting with tartaric acid, used two sterilized flasks to disprove the theory of spontaneous generation. This man worked with Emile Roux to develop the first vaccine for rabies. For ten points, name this French chemist who developed a namesake method of heat-treating perishable foods.

ANSWER: Louis **Pasteur**

1. This civilization’s artwork includes the Chimera of Arezzo, which depicts the title beast fighting the hero Bellerophon. As dictator, Camillus led a plebiscite army against these people that used siege tunnels against the city of Veii. A league of these people allied with the southern city of Capua to oppose the spread of Roman influence. For ten points, name this ancient civilization of northern and central Italy that lends its name to the modern region of Tuscany.

ANSWER: **Etruscan**s

1. The de Lannoy family helped charter the expedition of this ship, although Philip de Lannoy was not able to travel on it. Christopher Jones captained this ship, which carried separatists from Leiden. The Speedwell was to accompany this ship, whose passengers, like William Bradford, were forced to spend winter aboard it in Cape Cod. For ten points, name this ship that brought the Pilgrims to Plymouth Rock in 1620.

## ANSWER: **Mayflower**

**Second Quarter**

1. Dmitry Milyutin carried out one of these events, forcing many Circassians to be quarantined in lazarettos in the Ottoman Empire. Lothar von Trotha committed one of these actions in Namibia after the Herero and the Nama rebelled against German rule, and another of these events occurred in modern Sudan in the Darfur region. For ten points, give this term for an atrocity against an entire racial group, such as the Holocaust.

ANSWER: **genocide**s

BONUS: This Polish-Jewish lawyer coined the word genocide and described the Holodomor as “the destruction of the Ukrainian nation,” a “classic example of Soviet genocide”.

ANSWER: Raphael **Lemkin**

1. This leader narrowly avoided capture at Drvar when he was targeted in Operation Knight’s Move. This leader had been forced to cooperate with Draza Mihailovic, the head of the Chetnik movement, in a guerrilla conflict. This European leader served as the first Secretary-General of the Non-Aligned Movement after he was expelled from Cominform by Joseph Stalin. This leader rose to prominence leading the Partisan movement in World War II. For ten points, name this marshal who led communist Yugoslavia.

ANSWER: Josip **Broz Tito** (accept either or both names)

BONUS: Tito was succeeded by this leader as Secretary-General of the Non-Aligned Movement in 1964.

ANSWER: Gamal Abdel **Nasser**

1. Victor Huggo Martin portrayed this man in a David Attwood miniseries a year after this man’s Untold Story was released as a documentary by Estela Bravo. Prior to his interviews with Hugo Chavez and Vladimir Putin, Oliver Stone released two documentaries of interviews with this man: a 2004 film Looking for him, and a 2003 film titled just Comandante. A 2006 BBC documentary reviewed the alleged 638 ways in which the CIA attempted to assassinate, for ten points, what longtime dictator of Cuba?

ANSWER: Fidel **Castro**

BONUS: In the 2002 miniseries Fidel, Gael Garcia Bernal played what other revolutionary, a role that he reprised in the 2004 film The Motorcycle Diaries?

ANSWER: Ernesto “Che” **Guevara**

1. This politician’s chosen successor died in a stunt plane crash over his office in June 1980. This politician, who implemented a program of forced sterilizations, was eventually succeeded by a man who was assassinated in 1991 by the Tamil Tigers. After this politician authorized Operation Blue Star, her own Sikh bodyguards assassinated her in 1984. For ten points, name this first female Prime Minister of India.

ANSWER: **I**ndira **Gandhi** (prompt on Gandhi)

BONUS: Indira Gandhi’s oldest son died in the 1980 plane crash, and her second son became Prime Minister in 1984 and was killed in 1991. Name either son.

ANSWER: **Sanjay** Gandhi and/or **Rajiv** Gandhi (prompt on Gandhi)

1. During this conflict, Charles Eagan was criticized for poisoning troops by providing “embalmed beef.” The order “you may fire when ready, Gridley” was given during a decisive naval victory in this conflict during which one only American under George Dewey died. The yellow journalism of William Randolph Hearst fueled sentiment for, for ten points, what “splendid little war” that began after the Maine sank in Havana Harbor in 1898?

ANSWER: **Spanish-American** War (accept **Philippine-American** War until “embalmed” is read, and prompt on it thereafter)

BONUS: This Commanding General of the US Army led the criticism of the embalmed beef scandal during the Spanish-American War, less than a decade after his subordinate failed to handle what became the Wounded Knee Massacre.

ANSWER: Nelson **Miles**

1. A politician with this last name used “unparliamentary language” while addressing John Lundrigan in the House of Commons in what became known as the “Fuddle Duddle” incident. Photos of another politician with this last name wearing blackface at an Arabian Nights gala surfaced in September of 2019; that politician’s party lost their majority in 2019 elections. For ten points, give this last name of Pierre and Justin, a father-son pair of Canadian Prime Ministers.

ANSWER: **Trudeau** (accept Pierre and/or Justin **Trudeau**)

BONUS: Both Trudeaus led this Canadian political party, which introduced universal healthcare in the late 1960s. This party lost its majority in the House of Commons to the Conservative Party in 2019.

ANSWER: **Liberal** Party

1. Early kings of these people like Euric conquered southern Gaul, defeated the Alans, and forced the Vandals into north Africa. The Gaullic possessions of this group were later taken by the Franks, and later kings like Roderic spent their time fighting each other, then lost their kingdom to the Moors. Rome was sacked in 410 AD by, for ten points, what barbarian tribe, the western branch of the Goths?

ANSWER: **Visigoth**s (prompt on “Goths”)

BONUS: This first king of the Visigoths led the 410 sacking of Rome, but died in the same year.

ANSWER: **Alaric** I

1. This U.S. President was briefly served by Labor Secretary Martin Patrick Durkin, the “plumber” in his “eight millionaires and a plumber” Cabinet; the “millionaires” included Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson, who was a former CEO of General Motors, and Secretary of State John Foster Dulles. During his presidential campaign, this man was pressured to keep his Vice Presidential candidate, despite allegations of a slush fund, after the Checkers speech. Richard Nixon ran on a ticket with, for ten points, what US President who succeeded Harry Truman?

ANSWER: Dwight David **Eisenhower**

BONUS: Under Eisenhower, this Cabinet department was led by Oveta Culp Hobby, a former WAC leader who became the second female Cabinet member in history. You can give either its name prior to 1979 or its current name, which it got in 1979 when the Department of Education was split off.

ANSWER: Department of **Health and Human Services** (accept **HHS**; accept Department of **Health, Education, and Welfare**)

**Third Quarter**

The categories are ...

1. First Triumvirate
2. Charlemagne
3. Turmoil in Ancient Egypt

First Triumvirate

Name the...

1. Most politically connected member of the three, who was assassinated on the Ides of March.

ANSWER: Gaius **Julius Caesar** (prompt on Caesar)

1. Richest of the three, who fought the Parthians in 53 BC.

ANSWER: Marcus Licinius **Crassus**

1. Third member of the Triumvirate, known as “the Great,” who was beheaded after losing the Battle of Pharsalus.

ANSWER: **Pompey** the Great (accept Gnaeus **Pompeius** Magnus)

1. Military celebration for performance in Hispania that was abandoned to allow one member to stand for consul.

ANSWER: (Caesar’s) **triumph**

1. Woman, a daughter of one member married to another, whose death in childbirth in 54 BC darkened the alliance.

ANSWER: **Julia**

1. 53 BC battle where the first of the three to die was killed, officially ending the alliance.

ANSWER: Battle of **Carrhae**

1. Populist who gave away grain to the poor during the Triumvirate and was murdered on the Appian Way in 52 BC.

ANSWER: Publius **Clodius** Pulcher

1. Co-consul in 59 BC who had feces poured on him at the Temple of Castor and Pollux while opposing the Triumvirate on a bill.

ANSWER: Marcus Calpurnius **Bibulus**

Charlemagne

Name the...

1. Title he was given by Pope Leo III on Christmas, inspiring Otto I two centuries later.

ANSWER: Carolingian **Emperor** (accept Roman **Emperor**; accept **Holy Roman Emperor**)

1. Year in which he was given that title.

ANSWER: **800** AD

1. Capital city of Charlemagne’s Frankish realm.

ANSWER: **Aachen** (accept **Aix-la-Chapelle**)

1. People he conquered by defeating Desiderius.

ANSWER: **Lombard**s

1. Scholar from York who was invited to Charlemagne’s court.

ANSWER: **Alcuin** of York

1. Frankish scholar who wrote the Vita Karoli Magni, a biography of Charlemagne.

ANSWER: **Einhard**

1. Battle where Charlemagne’s army was ambushed in the Pyrenees by Basque forces.

ANSWER: Battle of **Roncevaux** Pass

1. Leader of a Saxon rebellion against Charlemagne that was slaughtered at Verden; this man surrendered and was baptized.

ANSWER: **Widukind**

Turmoil in Ancient Egypt

Name the...

1. Lover of Marc Antony and Julius Caesar whose death by snakebite effectively ended rule by Egyptian pharaohs.

ANSWER: **Cleopatra** VII Philopator

1. Macedonian ruler who conquered Egypt and built a city named for him on the Nile delta.

ANSWER: **Alexander the Great** (or **Alexander III** of Macedon; prompt on Alexander)

1. Pharoah who fought the Hittites at the Battle of Kadesh.

ANSWER: **Ramesses the Great** (or **Ramesses II**; accept **Ozymandias**; prompt on Ramesses)

1. City, sacked by Ashurbanipal in 663 BC, whose ruins are in modern Luxor near the Valley of the Kings.

ANSWER: **Thebes**

1. Female Neoplatonist philosopher who was killed by an angry mob in 415 AD.

ANSWER: **Hypatia**

1. Mysterious group, including the Sherden, that attacked during the late Bronze Age collapse.

ANSWER: **Sea People**s

1. Caliphate that conquered Egypt in 639; its name reflects the “rightly guided” nature of its four leaders.

ANSWER: **Rashidun** Caliphate

1. Achaemenid king who conquered Egypt at the 525 BC battle of Pelusium; his brother Bardiya briefly succeeded him before Darius took over.

ANSWER: **Cambyses II** (prompt on Cambyses)

**Fourth Quarter**

1. **This dynasty’s greatest ruler rose to power on the “Night of the Three Caliphs,” named because his son Mamun was born while the king Hadi died. This dynasty was established following a battle at the Great (+) Zab in which its founder, as-Saffah, prevailed. A river allegedly ran black with ink from destroyed books after (\*)** Hulagu Khan sacked this dynasty’s capital and desecrated the House of Wisdom that had been built by Harun al-Rashid. For ten points, name this caliphate that lasted until the 13th century in Baghdad.

ANSWER: **Abbasid** Caliphate

1. **Many hypotheses about this event were strengthened by a 2016 project to drill into the only extant peak ring on Earth; the drilling found pink granite and shocked quartz. The (+) Alvarez family studied this event and posed the most prominent hypothesis about its origins. This event is often known as the “K-T event” for the symbols for the eras of geologic time it separates. A (\*)** meteor impact at what is now the Yucatan Peninsula probably caused, for ten points, what event that, roughly 66 million years ago, wiped out nearly all large reptiles on Earth?

ANSWER: **Cretaceous-Tertiary extinction** event (accept **Cretaceous-Paleogene extinction** event; accept **K-T** (or **K-Pg**) **extinction** event before “K-T” is mentioned; accept descriptions of “the **end of the dinosaurs**”)

1. **After being unable to succeed his father’s throne, this figure became King of Tiryns by swapping thrones with his cousin Megapenthes. When invading Greece, Xerxes the First claimed that the Persian people were descendants of this figure. This figure accidentally killed his grandfather, (+) Acrisius, with a discus, as was prophesied. Using a body part from a previous victim, this figure killed the sea monster (\*)** Cetus to rescue Andromeda. For ten points, name this Greek hero, who used an invisibility cap and Hermes’ sandals to kill Medusa.

ANSWER: **Perseus**

1. **Carole Pateman argued that this concept leads to the patriarchal domination of women. A work titled for this concept claims that countries in hot climates are more likely to be monarchies and notes that the power of the state is split between the (+) government and the people, who represent the general will. The line “Man is (\*)** born free; and everywhere he is in chains” opens a work titled for, for ten points, what political relationship in which people agree to be ruled by the state, discussed in a namesake book by Jean-Jacques Rousseau?

ANSWER: **social contract**

1. **During this century, Ruy Lopez de Villalobos came up with the name for the Philippines. Juan de Sepulveda engaged in a debate at Valladolid over the definition of natural slavery with Bartolome de las Casas during this century. The (+) Revolt of the Comuneros occurred in this century, during which Joanna the Mad’s son ruled. Holy Roman Emperor Charles (\*)** V supported the Council of Trent during this century and funded the expedition of Ferdinand Magellan. For ten points, name this century that began eight years after the first voyage of Christopher Columbus.

ANSWER: **1500s** (accept **16th** century)

1. **Hannibal said either Alexander the Great or this king was the greatest commander the world had ever seen. This king met his final defeats at the Siege of Sparta and while intervening in a civil war in Argos, but is better known for fighting the (+) Carthaginians in Sicily and the Romans in Tarentum. This man’s victory at the Battle of Asculum led him to state, “if we are (\*)** victorious in one more battle with the Romans, we shall be utterly ruined.” For ten points, name this king of Epirus who lends his name to a victory won at too great a cost.

ANSWER: **Pyrrhus** of Epirus

1. **This man was sued by the family of Rene Schneider after this man’s order to stand down led to the kidnapping and death of Schneider. This man was replaced by Brent Scowcroft as the U.S. National Security Advisor during the “Halloween (+) Massacre” in Gerald Ford’s cabinet. For his role in seeking a “peace with honor,” a Nobel Peace Prize was awarded to this man and (\*)** Le Duc Tho, who declined the award. This man negotiated with Zhou Enlai to orchestrate a visit to Mao Zedong in China. For ten points, name this man who served as Richard Nixon’s Secretary of State.

ANSWER: Henry **Kissinger**

1. **This leader was supported by the British contingency plan Giralda, which would have prevented a coup attempt by the rival Umma party. Many of this leader’s reforms were undone by the “everything goes” policy of successor Ali Mwinyi. Following a dispute over his country’s (+) Kagera region, this leader restored Milton Obote to power in Uganda over the defeated Idi Amin. This leader’s policy of (\*)** ujamaa was outlined in his Arusha Declaration, a manifesto of African socialism. Zanzibar and Tanganyika were unified during the tenure of, for ten points, what first president of Tanzania?

ANSWER: Julius **Nyerere**

**Extra Question**

Only read if you need a backup or tiebreaker!

**While travelling with his lover Antinous in Libya, Hadrian allegedly slew the Marousian animal of this type. Edward Gibbon claimed that a hundred darts were used by Commodus to kill 100 of these animals on a single day. A slave named (+) Androcles was supposedly spared by one of these animals after removing a thorn from its paw when it was tasked with killing him. Following the Great Fire of Rome, (\*)** Christians were often thrown in arenas to be killed by, for ten points, what African big cats that were imported to fight gladiators?

ANSWER: **lion**s

BONUS: What Roman general won the Battle of Zama in Tunisia in 202 BC?

ANSWER: Publius Cornelius **Scipio** Africanus