

Playoff Round 2

First Quarter

(1) This battle was referred to by the Benedictine chronicler Orderic Vitalis as "Senlac," though it may have taken place near Caldbec and Telham Hill. Amatus of Montecassino described how one ruler was killed by an arrow to the eye at this battle, the site of which is marked by Battle Abbey. Weeks before this battle, the losers were forced to engage a Norwegian attack at Fulford and Stamford Bridge. Harold Godwinson was killed in, for ten points, what 1066 victory for William the Conqueror?

ANSWER: Battle of **Hastings**

(2) This city's royal namesake was depicted by Charles Henry Niehaus [[NEE-haus]] in an equestrian statue known as the *Apotheosis of* [this city]. This city hosted a 1904 World's Fair, during which Brookings Hall was constructed for this city's Washington University. Native brewer Ellis Wainwright names a red skyscraper in this city designed by Louis Sullivan. This city is commemorated as the origin of the Lewis and Clark Expedition with the Gateway Arch. For ten points, name this Missouri city located along the Mississippi River.

ANSWER: **St. Louis**

(3) The subject of this event walked a route known as the *Via Dolorosa*, before meeting his end. During this event, a man named Dismas told its main subject to "remember me when you come into your kingdom." After this event, a soldier named Longinus [[lon-JAI-nus]] pierced the side of this event's central subject, causing water and blood to gush from the wound. For ten points, name this event ordered by Pontius Pilate, in which the Son of God was hung on a cross outside of Jerusalem.

ANSWER: **Crucifixion** of **Jesus** Christ (accept descriptive answers of the **death** or **killing** of **Jesus** Christ)

(4) A secret society that formed in this city originated from the Luojiao [[LWOH-JEOW]] Buddhist sect and was known as the Green Gang. A photograph titled *Bloody Saturday* depicts a crying baby among the ruins of one of this city's train stations. In a battle in this city, Lieutenant Oyama was killed at its Hongqiao [[HUNG-CHOW]] Airport. A 1937 battle in this city was referred to as "Stalingrad on the Yangtze." For ten points, name this Chinese city occupied by Japan through much of World War Two.

ANSWER: **Shanghai**

(5) Hackers targeted this state-owned company in 2012 with the Shamoon virus, possibly in retaliation for the U.S.'s involvement in Stuxnet. A 2019 drone attack conducted by Houthi rebels targeted two of this company's plants, disrupting global crude output by five percent. Months later, this company held an IPO on the Tadawul stock exchange with an estimated market cap of \$1.88 trillion. For ten points, name this state-owned oil company of a certain Middle Eastern kingdom.

ANSWER: Saudi **Aramco** (accept **Saudi Arabian** Oil Company; prompt on "Arabian-American Oil Company")

(6) This island is known for its Shuri Castle. This island, the largest of the Ryukyus, was invaded by the Americans in the bloodiest battle of the Pacific Front; the U.S. still retains a large military presence on this island that locals have protested against. For ten points, name this fifth largest Japanese island, located roughly halfway between Kyushu and Taiwan.

ANSWER: **Okinawa** (or **Uchinaa**)

(7) The Spanish Arch in Galway was partly destroyed by one of these events. Ammianus Marcellinus recorded one of these events, which destroyed Alexandria in a "day of horror." "Meteo" types of these events often hit Britain, and a confirmed example of these events in Scotland was caused by the Storegga slide. 230 thousand people died in a 2004 Boxing Day event of this type in the Indian Ocean. Thucydides correctly postulated that oceanic earthquakes caused, for ten points, what deadly tidal waves?

ANSWER: **Tsunamis** (accept Meteot**sunamis**; accept **Tidal Waves** before mentioned; prompt on "earthquake(s)")

(8) This city's oldest Orthodox church is Saint Michael's Cathedral, built in 1864 after ethnic Circassians were cleansed from the area in Krasnodar Krai. This city hosted the only games of the 2018 FIFA World Cup in a sub-tropical climate as well as the most expensive sporting event ever. For ten points, name this Russian resort city on the Black Sea that hosted the 2014 Winter Olympics.

ANSWER: **Sochi**

(9) This conflict included a campaign to capture the town of Samosata. Robert Curthouse arrived to this conflict after Kilij Arslan was defeated at Nicaea. Bohemond of Taranto won at this campaign's Battle of Dorylaeum. Near the end of this conflict, Godfrey of Bouillon [[bwee-YOHN]] successfully fended off a Fatimid attack at Ascalon. This campaign was called for at the Council of Clermont by Pope Urban II with a cry of "Deus Vult!" For ten points, name this 11th century campaign in which Christians recaptured the Holy Land.

ANSWER: **First** Crusade (accept **Princes'** Crusade; prompt on "Crusade" or "People's Crusade")

(10) In 1855, this politician imported 33 camels and hired eight expert camel herders in order to create the experimental U.S. Camel Corps. During the Mexican-American War, while still a sitting U.S. Senator, this politician armed and outfitted the Mississippi Rifles. As Secretary of War under Franklin Pierce, this man promoted the Gadsden Purchase of southern Arizona from Mexico. Later, this man governed another country from Richmond. For ten points, name this politician who served as president of the Confederacy.

ANSWER: Jefferson **Davis**

Second Quarter

(1) In the worst volcanic disaster of the 1900s, a volcano on the northern end of this island erupted, destroying the town of Saint Pierre and killing all but two of its approximately 30,000 residents, with that volcano being Mount Pelee. This island, located between Dominica and Saint Lucia, has its capital at Fort-de-France. For ten points, name this island, one of the two overseas departments of France in the Caribbean along with Guadeloupe.

ANSWER: **Martinique**

BONUS: Which wife of Napoleon was born on Martinique?

ANSWER: **Joséphine**

(2) This city, which gave its name to an atoll in the Line Islands that is the only incorporated, uninhabited territory of the US, had its well-known Lion of Al-lat statue destroyed by ISIS in 2015. This city, part of Homs Governorate, was a major stop on the Silk Road in the Levant, located near the fork where travelers would go to either Egypt or Anatolia. For ten points, name this ancient trading city and UNESCO World Heritage Site in Central Syria.

ANSWER: **Palmyra**

BONUS: Palmyra spoke its own dialect of which Semitic language, related to Hebrew, of which Jesus was also a native speaker?

ANSWER: **Aramaic** (or **Aramaya**)

(3) After reciting a poem by Ziya Gökalp [[yoo-KALP]], this man was barred from public office for inciting religious hatred. This man sought to purge his government of secular personnel with help from Fethullah Gülen [[feh-TOO-lah goo-LEHN]]. This man founded his country's Justice and Development Party, or AKP, in 2001, and this man openly criticized his country's "I Apologize" campaign, which aimed to formally acknowledge the Armenian genocide. For ten points, name this man who was elected president of Turkey in 2014.

ANSWER: Recep Tayyip **Erdoğan** [[REH-CHEP tah-YEEP EHR-dwahn]] (be very lenient on pronunciation)

BONUS: In 2020, Erdoğan controversially reclassified this museum as a mosque. This Byzantine cathedral had served as a museum since 1935.

ANSWER: **Hagia Sophia** (or **Ayasofya**)

(4) The pointing of a cannon at the listener is compared to the playing of this song in the first verse of the song "Fortunate Son" by Creedence Clearwater Revival. James Sanderson provided the music for this song, which took inspiration from *The Lady of the Lake* by Walter Scott. Famously played at the end of the War of 1812, Julia Tyler helped create the tradition of playing it at the arrival of her husband, John. For ten points, name this song, considered the personal anthem of the president of the United States.

ANSWER: **Hail to the Chief** (accept **Wreaths for the Chieftain**)

BONUS: Chester Alan Arthur did not like "Hail to the Chief," asking this American "March King" to compose a new song, the "Presidential Polonaise."

ANSWER: John Philip **Sousa**

(5) This entity was created after the fulfillment of a prophecy given by an oracle of Sabazios at Telmissus. In his *Anabasis*, Arrian chronicled a story involving this object, which was partly formed with an ox-driven cart belonging to its namesake. Found in Phrygia [[FRIH-jee-ah]], this item might have been destroyed with a linchpin or a sword. The conquest of lands as far as the Oxus throughout Asia is often attributed to the unraveling of this item. For ten points, Alexander the Great's conquests are legendarily attributed to his untangling of what object?

ANSWER: **Gordian Knot**

BONUS: Alexander travelled to Siwa after conquering Egypt to determine his divine patronage. The oracle there declared him the "son of [this god]," equated with Zeus by the Greeks and fused with Ra by the Egyptians.

ANSWER: **Amun** (accept **Amon**; accept **Amen**; accept **Hammon**)

(6) Ashin Wirathu supported Thein Sein's [[THANE-SANES]] plan to send these people to another country. A plan to relocate these people to Bhasan Char island by the Bangladeshi government was met with fierce opposition. These people are inhabitants of the former state of Arakan, now known as Rakhine state. The genocide and persecution of these people has been denied by their country's government, including Aung San Suu Kyi [[owng-sahn-soo-CHEE]]. For ten points, name this Muslim minority ethnic group persecuted by the government of Myanmar.

ANSWER: **Rohingya** people

BONUS: This South African Anglican theologian and Nobel Peace Prize laureate compared the persecution of the Rohingya people to Apartheid.

ANSWER: Bishop Desmond **Tutu**

(7) This force aided a resistance group by executing Operation Jericho in Amiens [[ah-MYANH]]. Operation Chastise was a campaign conducted by this group which involved a weapon invented by Barney Wallis which “bounced” to several targeted dams. In reference to this group, Winston Churchill once said, “Never was so much owed by so many to so few.” For ten points, name this military group which battled the Luftwaffe [[LOOFT-vah-fuh]] in the skies above Europe.

ANSWER: **Royal Air Force** (accept **RAF**)

BONUS: The Battle of Britain began as an attempt by the Luftwaffe to gain air superiority so the German army could perform this operation, the planned invasion of Great Britain.

ANSWER: Operation **Sea Lion** (or Unternehmen **Seelöwe**)

(8) In East Germany, this state had the shortest border with West Germany. This state is home to Sanssouci Palace, built by Fredrick the Great, which is often considered the German answer to the Palace of Versailles. That palace is located in the capital of this state, the host of the conference that divided up post war Germany, Potsdam. For ten points, name this German state that surrounds Berlin and shares its name with a famous gate inside the city.

ANSWER: **Brandenburg**

BONUS: Frederick the Great entertained which author of *Candide* during a lengthy stay of his at Sanssouci Palace?

ANSWER: **Voltaire**

Third Quarter

The categories are:

1. U.S. First Ladies
2. Nero’s Reign
3. Austria Since World War II

U.S. First Ladies

Name the U.S. First Lady who...

(1) Assisted Thomas Jefferson before serving in the official role for the next president, her husband.

ANSWER: Dolley **Madison**

(2) Was first to be the wife of one president and mother of another.

ANSWER: Abigail **Adams**

(3) Was the first African-American first lady

ANSWER: Michelle **Obama**

(4) Started a Foundation for Family Literacy in 1989.

ANSWER: Barbara **Bush**

(5) Championed the contemporary Equal Rights Amendment and founded a substance abuse clinic.

ANSWER: Betty **Ford**

(6) Has co-led the annual Habitat for Humanity Work Project since 1984.

ANSWER: Rosalynn **Carter**

(7) Was called "Lemonade Lucy" because of her support of the temperance movement.

ANSWER: Lucy Webb **Hayes**

(8) Was the niece of the widowed Andrew Jackson but butted heads with him during the Petticoat Affair.

ANSWER: Emily **Donelson**

Nero's Reign

Concerning the reign of Roman Emperor Nero, name the...

(1) Island annexed during Nero's reign, which later was the site of Boudicca's Revolt and Hadrian's Wall.

ANSWER: [a]Britain[/a] (Accept [a]Britannia[/a] or [a]Albion[/a]; Prompt on "England")

(2) Religious group Nero used as a scapegoat for the Great Fire of Rome, according to Tacitus.

ANSWER: **Christians** (or **Christianity**; accept **Catholics**)

(3) Number of Emperors in the Year 69 AD who succeeded Nero, ending with Vespasian

ANSWER: **four**

(4) First Dynasty of Roman Emperors, which died out with Nero's death.

ANSWER: **Julio-Claudian** Dynasty

(5) Mother of Nero whom he attempted to murder via poison and a collapsible boat, both of which failed.

ANSWER: **Agrippina** the Younger

(6) Stoic philosopher and tutor of Nero who killed himself after he was implicated in the Pisonian conspiracy

ANSWER: **Seneca** the Younger

(7) Freedman who assisted Nero's suicide and was later put to death for that act twenty years later by Domitian.

ANSWER: Tiberius Claudius **Epaphroditus**

(8) Words said by Agrippina the Younger shortly before her death, cursing Nero for being her child.

ANSWER: **"Smite my Womb"**

Austria since World War II

Name the...

(1) Austrian-born movie star who later became governor of California

ANSWER: Arnold **Schwarzenegger**

(2) City that Vienna recently passed in population to become the most populous located on the Danube.

ANSWER: **Budapest**

(3) Oscar winning film set outside Salzburg about the von Trapp family of singers

ANSWER: *The **Sound of Music***

(4) Austrian-born mathematician known for his Incompleteness Theorem who starved himself out of fear of food poisoning

ANSWER: Kurt **Gödel**

(5) New nation that Austria gained a border with after the dissolution of Yugoslavia

ANSWER: **Slovenia**

(6) Weekly newsmagazine that dubbed Vienna the world's most livable city in 2019

ANSWER: *The **Economist***

(7) Former Austrian UN Secretary General who faced controversy due to his Nazi past

ANSWER: Kurt **Waldheim**

(8) Either year that Austria hosted the Winter Olympics in Innsbruck.

ANSWER: **1964** or **1976**

Fourth Quarter

(1) **This country is known for its Vava'u Code, the first written laws of this country that were issued by George Tupou I in 1893. Due to missionaries, this nation has become home to the highest percentage of Mormons of any country on earth, and it was formerly known as the "Friendly Isles" due to the warm reception there found by Captain James (+) Cook. Excluding Commonwealth members, this nation situated between Niue and Fiji is the only remaining (*) monarchy of the South Pacific. For ten points, name this nation that established its national capital at Nuku'alofa.**

ANSWER: **Tonga**

(2) **Although it is not Moscow, this city's Gorky Park is located along the banks of Svislach, and this city hosted the 2019 European Games. This city's Red Church, located on Independence Square, was formerly used as a cinema until 1990. This city that is the headquarters of the Commonwealth of Independent states (+) continues to be rocked by protests over the rule of (*) Alexander Lukashenko, a leader who is often called "Europe's Last Dictator."** For ten points, name this city, which upon the dissolution of the Soviet Union became the national capital of Belarus.

ANSWER: **Minsk**

(3) **Riots erupted after the Treaty of Northampton promised the transfer of this object between two locations. In some stories, this object was used as a pillow by Jacob when he dreamed of a ladder that ascended to heaven. Kenneth MacAlpin brought this item from (+) Iona [[ai-OH-nah]] to a location from which it was seized by Edward I in 1296. The most recent use of this object in its best-known capacity occurred in 1953. Now found in Edinburgh Castle, this object is fixed to the base of a wooden Coronation Chair.** (*) For ten points, name this rock upon which Scottish monarchs have been crowned.

ANSWER: **Stone of Scone** [[SKOON]] (accept **Coronation Stone** before "coronation" is mentioned; accept **An Lia Fáil, Stane o Scuin, Stone of Destiny, Tanist Stone, or Clach-na-cinneamhain**)

(4) **Carole Pateman argued that this concept shifted the means by which men had dominated women. Pierre-Joseph Proudhon created an individualistic form of this concept. A book named for this concept posits that the sovereign should act only to benefit the (+) "general will."** The line "Man is born free, yet everywhere is in chains" opens a work titled for this concept by (*) Jean-Jacques Rousseau. For ten points, name this concept in which people surrender some freedoms in exchange for the protection of their rights by the state.

ANSWER: **Social Contract** (accept *On the **Social Contract**; or, *Principles of Political Right*; accept *Du **contrat social**; ou *Principes du droit politique*)**

(5) **The USCBB raised concerns that this company utilized the cell line of a fetus aborted in 1985 for one effort. This company, based out of New Brunswick, New Jersey, partnered with Janssen (+) Pharmaceuticals in 1961. A major effort by this company has been hampered by reports of extremely rare blood (*) clots. This company's COVID-19 vaccine was intended to require only one shot, unlike Moderna and Pfizer.** For ten points, name this American pharmaceutical company, also known for Band-Aids, Tylenol, and baby products.

ANSWER: **Johnson & Johnson** (or **J&J**; accept **Janssen** Pharmaceuticals before "Brunswick")

(6) As a terminus for trade between this empire and Russia, the city of Friedrichstadt was founded by Adam Olearius. Lala Mustafa Pasha fought this empire's ruler Mohammad Khodabanda. Red-headed holy warriors called the (+) Qizilbash [[kih-zeel-BAHSH]] helped found this empire. Humayun the Mughal sought refuge from this empire's ruler Tahmasp. This empire's longest-serving ruler, (*) Abbas the Great, negotiated the Treaty of Amasya with Suleiman the Magnificent. For ten points, name this gunpowder empire which ruled Persia from 1501 to 1736.

ANSWER: **Safavid** Empire (accept **Safavid** Dynasty; accept **Safavid** Iran; accept **Safavid** Persia; accept **Safavids**; prompt on "Persia" or "Persian Empire")

(7) The Six Steeds of Zhao Mausoleum was made in this dynasty, and a form of lead-glazed "egg-and-spinach" pottery known as *sancai* is particularly associated with this dynasty. One of this dynasty's kilns was located at Tongguan, and this dynasty's Giant Wild Goose Pagoda survived the (+) 1556 Shaanxi [[SHAHN-SHE]] Earthquake. A poet from this dynasty wrote "Waking from Drunkenness on a Spring Day" and a work which begins "Before my bed there's a pool of light," the poem (*) "Quiet Night Thought." For ten points, Li Bai wrote during what Chinese dynasty?

ANSWER: **Tang** [[TAHNG]] Dynasty (accept **Tang** Empire)

(8) This country, the world's only non-hereditary absolute monarchy, was officially codified into international law with a 1929 treaty. In 1972, a deranged Hungarian geologist damaged a famous statue in this country when he struck the nose of the Pieta (pee-ay-TAH). (+) This country's namesake library was the Western world's largest in 1475. This country has remained as one of the two observer states of the UN, in which it is represented by the jurisdiction of the (*) Holy See. For ten points, name this country, the world's smallest, whose 21st century residents have included Benedict XVI and Pope Francis.

ANSWER: **Vatican** City (accept **Holy See** until mentioned)

Extra Question

(1) **The gardens of this place were constructed on land purchased from Jean-François de Gondi, with those gardens including the Orangerie and the Latona Fountain. A treaty signed at this palace created the free city of (+) Danzig and ceded West Samoa to New Zealand, and the treaty that created the (*) United States was also signed here. Both of those treaties were signed in the Hall of Mirrors, the most famous part of this palace where Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette were married. For ten points, name this former residence of French royals located just southwest of Paris.**

ANSWER: Palace of **Versailles**

BONUS: This woman who founded the Missionaries of Charity in 1950 was awarded the 1979 Nobel Peace Prize and was canonized in 2016.

ANSWER: Mother **Teresa** (or Mother Mary **Teresa** Bojaxhiu; or Saint **Teresa** of Calcutta)