

# Round 1 – Middle School Version

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## First Quarter

(1) Some of this man's last words before reaching the Banqueting House were to his children, Henry of Oatlands and Elizabeth Stuart. Colonel Francis Hacker took this man to his death, before which this man cryptically uttered "remember." Either William Hulet or Richard Brandon was responsible for beheading, for ten points, what English king, the only one to be executed?

ANSWER: **Charles I**

(2) This city's leader, Peisistratus, funded its Dionysia festivals, during which Thespis became the first named man to represent a character on stage. In a namesake play, a resident of this city-state named Lysistrata plots to halt the ongoing Peloponnesian War by convincing Greek wives to stop sleeping with their husbands. For ten points, name this city-state, the home of Aristophanes, whose Theatre of Dionysus was built on its Acropolis.

ANSWER: **Athens**

(3) This man's first invasion of the north failed when troops under Ambrose Burnside halted his forces at Antietam. This man surrendered at Appomattox nearly two years after his invasion of Pennsylvania failed at Gettysburg. For ten points, who was this commanding Confederate Civil War general in the US Civil War?

ANSWER: **Robert E(dward) Lee**

(4) This state created what is now the Humboldt University, where Johann Gottlieb Fichte [[FIK-tuh]] taught. This state was represented by Hardenberg at the Congress of Vienna, and it later defeated Denmark, Austria, and France in three wars within 15 years. For ten points, what militaristic German state was led by Frederick the Great, and later led the process of German unification?

ANSWER: Kingdom of **Prussia** (accept Königreich **Preussen**)

(5) This culture's site of Mata o le Alelo is where Sina fell in love with an eel which once held the title of Tui Viti. Using a magical hook made of ancestor bones, a trickster figure of these people raised an archipelago. For ten points, name this culture of the Pacific whose divine figures include Maui and Pele.

ANSWER: **Polynesians** (accept more specific cultures like **Hawaiians**, **Tahitians**, or **Samoans**)

(6) A member of the First Triumvirate recorded his victory over Vercingetorix [[ver-sin-JEH-tuh-riks]] at the Siege of Alesia during these wars. Asterix comics often depict events from these wars. Julius Caesar wrote *Commentaries on*, for ten points, what set of "wars" during which Rome conquered modern-day France?

ANSWER: **Gallic Wars** (Accept equivalents like "Roman conquest of France")

(7) A.J.P. Taylor, who was from this country, created popular television lectures that led to him being compared with this country's Thomas Babington Macaulay. Another historian from this country claimed that Christianity was largely to blame for the title event in his *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*. For ten points, name this home country of Edward Gibbon and in which history broadcasts were later run by the BBC.

ANSWER: **United Kingdom** of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (accept **UK**; accept Great **Britain**; accept **England**)

(8) In one incident, these people replicated Mon lamps in an attack. Nightingale floors were intended to expose these people. One of these people, who may have originally been trained by the Iga Clan, killed a leader by shoving a spear up a lavatory. Often shown with star-shaped *shuriken*, for ten points, who are these covert Japanese mercenaries?

ANSWER: **Ninja** (accept **Shinobi**)

## Second Quarter

(1) These people continued to serve under Odoacer [[oh-doh-AH-ker]] before ultimately ceasing to exist in the West in the seventh century. The Gracchi [[GRAH-kee]] weakened the power of these people, whose “ultimate decrees” could transfer absolute control to the consul. Usually 300 to 500 of these people served at a time, and they were initially all patricians. Given terms for life, for ten points, who were these Roman legislators?

ANSWER: **Senators**

BONUS: While the Senate ended in the West in the 7th century, it continued on in which capital of the Byzantine Empire until the 13th century?

ANSWER: **Constantinople** (prompt on Istanbul)

(2) In one work, this man criticizes an opponent’s religious unorthodoxy by claiming “What everybody believes, he alone by his vain reason laughs at.” That work by this man, which was dedicated to Leo X and inspired by the *Ninety-Five Theses*, prompted a reply from Martin Luther. Thomas Wolsey was shown an unpublished draft of this man’s *Defense of the Seven Sacraments*, which may have been ghostwritten by the author of *Utopia*, Thomas More. For ten points, name this “Defender of the Faith,” a Tudor king with six wives.

ANSWER: **Henry VIII** of England

BONUS: Leo X, the Pope who conferred the title "Defender of the Faith" upon Henry VIII, was born into this wealthy family of Florentine bankers.

ANSWER: House of **Medici** (accept de **Medici**)

(3) Following a war of succession in this city, members of the University of Pavia established the short-lived Golden Ambrosian Republic. That republic founded in this city was abolished by the *condottiero*-turned-duke, Francesco Sforza, who later signed the Peace at Lodi [[LOH-dee]] with Naples and Florence. For ten points, name this northern Italian city, known to the Romans as Mediolanum.

ANSWER: **Milan** (or **Milano**; accept **Mediolanum** before mentioned)

BONUS: This Holy Roman Emperor, who drowned in the Saleph River during the Third Crusade, burned Milan in the 12th century for constantly fighting with its neighbors.

ANSWER: **Frederick** Barbarossa (accept **Frederick I**; prompt on "Frederick"; prompt on "Barbarossa")

(4) A leader from this modern-day country granted William Knox D'Arcy the exclusive right to its oil in a 1901 "concession." An American named Howard Baskerville was killed during a siege of this country's city of Tabriz, and this country's Pahlavi dynasty was deposed following an Islamic Revolution led by the exiled Ruhollah Khomeini [[koh-MAY-nee]]. For ten points, name this Middle Eastern country, formerly called Persia.

ANSWER: Islamic Republic of **Iran** (accept **Persia** before mentioned)

BONUS: For his international influence, the Ayatollah Khomeini was named this magazine's "Man of the Year" in 1979.

ANSWER: ***Time***

(5) The "Red River of the South" once formed part of the U.S.-Mexico border in this state and flows past this state's third-largest city, located mostly in Caddo Parish. This US state's Jean [[ZHAHN]] Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve often features reenactments of battles from the War of 1812. For ten points, the French Quarter is the oldest neighborhood of a city in which Mardi Gras is celebrated in what U.S. state?

ANSWER: **Louisiana**

BONUS: The controversial Louisiana governor Huey Long was killed in which state capital, whose name in French translates to "red stick"?

ANSWER: **Baton Rouge**

(6) This TV show held an international tournament of former champions in Stockholm in the 1990's. Art Fleming was the original host of this show when John McCain appeared twice in 1965 but declined Merv Griffin's request to host this program's revival in 1984. In 2003, this program's producers removed a rule limiting contestants to five appearances, enabling a 74-win streak by Ken Jennings. For ten points, name this North American quiz program which was hosted by Alex Trebek until his death in 2020.

ANSWER: ***Jeopardy!***

BONUS: Which founder of the International History Bowl won 19 games on *Jeopardy!* in 2005?

ANSWER: David **Madden**

(7) A secret 1915 treaty signed in this city established one European power as a member of the Allies. Belgian neutrality was once affirmed in this city where the US is represented by an ambassador at the Court of St. James. For ten points, what city is where the headquarters of the intelligence service MI6 was built along the banks of the Thames?

ANSWER: **London**

BONUS: Which nation joined the Allies of World War I after the Secret Treaty of London?

ANSWER: **Italy**

(8) In 2020, this European country elected its first female president, Maia Sandu. This country's city of Tiraspol [[tee-RAHS-pohl]] became part of its Russian-backed breakaway state of Transnistria. For ten points, name this small former Soviet country bordering the Ukraine, which since its independence has been considered the poorest in Europe.

ANSWER: Republic of **Moldova** (or Republica **Moldova**)

BONUS: After becoming independent, Moldova became the second country in the world to adopt which language as its official language?

ANSWER: **Romanian** (or **Rumanian**; or **Română**)

### **Third Quarter**

The categories are:

1. Post-Soviet Conflicts
2. The Catholic Monarchs of Spain
3. Canals

*Post-Soviet Conflicts*

Name the...

(1) Peninsula that was annexed in 2014 from Ukraine.

ANSWER: **Crimean** Peninsula (accept **Krim**)

(2) Country that annexed that peninsula from Ukraine.

ANSWER: **Russia**

(3) Mostly Muslim Caucasus region that tried to establish itself as an independent country with a capital at Grozny.

ANSWER: **Chechnya** (accept **Chechen** Republic)

(4) Country whose air force forced a Ryanair flight carrying a dissident to land in 2021.

ANSWER: **Belarus**

(5) Country that faced July 2020 protests in Baku after the death of national hero, Polad Hashimov.

ANSWER: Republic of **Azerbaijan** (accept **Azerbaijan** Respublikasi)

(6) Caucasian country that lost a recent war to a country backed by Turkey.

ANSWER: **Armenia**

***The Catholic Monarchs of Spain***

With regard to King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella, name the...

(1) Explorer they sponsored who landed in what is likely the Bahamas on his first voyage to the New World

ANSWER: Christopher **Columbus** (or Cristoforo **Colombo**)

(2) Two kingdoms which entered into *de facto* unification under their joint rule.

ANSWER: **Castile** and **Aragon**

(3) Year in which the Emirate of Granada was dissolved after the monarchs oversaw the Cordoba war.

ANSWER: **1492**

(4) Fifth daughter, wife to Arthur, Prince of Wales, and then later to his brother.

ANSWER: **Catherine** of Aragon (or **Catalina** de Aragón)

(5) "Holy Office" established in 1478 to ensure that converted Jews and Muslims did not revert to their previous faiths.

ANSWER: The Spanish **Inquisition**

(6) Dominican friar of Jewish ancestry, who was the brutal leader of that institution during their reign.

ANSWER: Tomás de **Torquemada**

**Canals**

Name the...

(1) Canal obstructed in March 2021 by the barge *Ever Given*.

ANSWER: **Suez** Canal

(2) Former Italian city-state known for its many canals.

ANSWER: **Venice** (accept Comune di **Venezia**)

(3) Chinese canal which linked the Yellow and Yangtze rivers.

ANSWER: Jing–Hang **Grand** Canal (or Jīng-Háng **Dà** Yùnhé)

(4) Country home to the Jutland [[JUT-lund]] canal formerly named for Kaiser Wilhelm.

ANSWER: **Germany**

(5) Central British city connected to Worsley by the Bridgewater Canal, built to export coal in 1761.

ANSWER: **Manchester**

(6) Rhine tributary on which Frankfurt sits that Charlemagne attempted to connect to the Danube.

ANSWER: **Main** [[MINE]] River



### Fourth Quarter

(1) **One event named for this city saw the introduction of a relaxed version of communism referred to as "Socialism with a human face." Jan Palach [[YAHN pah-LAHK]] set himself on fire in this (+) Central European capital where democratic activists chanted Vaclav Havel's name in 1989.** (\*) For ten points, name this city where political protests have occurred in Wenceslas Square, the capital of the Czech Republic

ANSWER: Prague

(2) **Mary McLeod Bethune and this person often walked arm-in-arm, and this person created the Arthurdale Community for unemployed miners. This woman resigned from the Daughters (+) of the American Revolution after Marian Anderson was not allowed to sing in Constitution Hall.** (\*) For ten points, name this Depression-era First Lady who took an active position in foreign affairs during and after her husband Franklin's presidency.

ANSWER: Eleanor Roosevelt

(3) **This archipelago's plains region is located on the Lafonia Peninsula, named for a British-born, Uruguayan merchant, which was the site of the Battle of Goose Green. A failed invasion (+) of this archipelago resulted in the collapse of Leopoldo Galtieri's government, despite initially capturing Stanley.** (\*) For ten points, name this South American archipelago, the subject of a 1982 war between the United Kingdom and Argentina.

ANSWER: Falkland Islands (accept the Falklands; accept Islas Malvinas; accept Falklands War)

(4) **This country won the Battle of Quifangondo with the MPLA while fighting South African Defense Forces in Angola. One key leader in the overthrow of this country's leader Fulgencio Batista, was the (+) Argentine revolutionary Che Guevara. This country is now the only remaining (\*) communist country in the Western Hemisphere.** For ten points, name this Caribbean island nation which Fidel Castro used to rule from Havana.

ANSWER: Republic of Cuba (or República de Cuba)

(5) **The Greenpeace ship named *Rainbow Warrior* was blown up by French commandos while it was docked in this country. Jacinda Ardern (+) became the youngest leader of this country in the 21<sup>st</sup> century, which saw comparatively very few deaths from Covid-19, in part because its (\*) island geography made it harder for the virus to spread. For ten points, name this country where an earthquake and a mass shooting at a mosque led to scores of people killed in Christchurch, its largest city on South Island.**

ANSWER: **New Zealand** (accept **Aotearoa**)

(6) **Sylvain Raynal's troops went for days without water at this battle before surrendering Fort Vaux [[VOH]]. The Nivelle Offensive occurred at this battle, at which one side intended to "bleed (+) [the French] white" by forcing counteroffensives. Philippe Pétain [[peh-TAHN]] became known as the lion (\*) of, for ten points, what lengthy World War I battle fought in 1916 in France?**

ANSWER: Battle of **Verdun** (accept Bataille de **Verdun**; accept Schlacht um **Verdun**)

(7) **The western third of this island was ceded from Spain to France in the 1697 Treaty of Ryswick. After Christopher Columbus landed on this island on December 6, (+) 1492, the native Taino [[TIE-noh]] people were divided into five chiefdoms and subjected to slavery. In 1806, troops under General Henri Christophe attempted to seize the entirety of this island from the (\*) French. For ten points, name this Caribbean island divided between two countries.**

ANSWER: **Hispaniola**

(8) **This country's unification included the Battle of Kirtipur. This country faced the Jana Andolan movement under the United Left Front. In 2001, the crown prince Dipendra killed nine members of this country's royal family, including (+) King Birendra. This country provides Gurkha soldiers and, up until 2008, it was world's last (\*) Hindu Monarchy. For ten points, name this Himalayan republic that historically served as a buffer state between Imperial China and British India.**

ANSWER: Federal Democratic Republic of **Nepal**

**Extra Question**

(1) **Roy Cohn was this man's chief counsel during a series of hearings involving this man and the U.S. Army. The suicide of Senator Lester C. Hunt badly hurt this man's reputation, leading to his (+) censure by the US Senate in 1954. Arthur Miller's play *The Crucible* was an allegory of (\*) this man's witch hunt tactics.** For ten points, name this Wisconsin senator who is infamous for alleging that Communist spies infiltrated the U.S. government, sparking the Second Red Scare.

ANSWER: Joseph "Joe" **McCarthy**

BONUS: This fifteen-member organ of the United Nations recommends new members, approves changes to the UN Charter, and is charged with ensuring international peace.

ANSWER: U(nited) N(ations) **Security Council** (accept **UNSC**)