Bowl Round 6

# First Quarter

1. This man became greatly angry when he found his firstborn had slept with his concubine Bilhah. He gradually claimed the majority of his uncle’s flock of sheep and goats and married two of his daughters. This man was born grabbing the heel of his twin brother, a redheaded hunter who was tricked into bequeathing his birthright to his man. For ten points, name this son of Isaac whose descendants formed the tribes of Israel.

ANSWER: **Jacob** (accept **Israel** until mentioned)

1. Description acceptable. The non-fictional Battle of the Windmill took place as part of an effort to achieve this action. The planned-but-not-carried-out War Plan Red and the 19th century Fenian Raids were instances of this action. John Burgoyne repulsed an earlier attempt at this action during the Revolutionary War, during which Richard Montgomery died. For ten points, name this military action, frequently performed by the early United States, which sought to gain more territory to the north.

ANSWER: the U.S. **invading Canada** (prompt on partial answers)

1. This government gave ships red seals to regulate trade. This government forced lords to spend every other year at court and divided its land into domains which were ranked based on their koku, or potential income. It was founded after the Battle of Sekigahara by a daimyo, a lieutenant of Oda Nobunaga and rival of Toyotomi Hideyoshi. For ten points, name this last shogunate of Japan.

ANSWER: **Tokugawa** shogunate (accept the **Edo** Period)

1. This man was aided by the finance manager Clarence Fines. This man was opposed by the “Keep Our Doctors” campaign of 1962, and his most famous policy was not introduced until his successor Woodrow Lloyd took office. This opponent of the War Measures Act resigned from leading the New Democratic Party that he helped form. For ten points, name this Saskatchewan premier who introduced North America’s first universal health care program.

ANSWER: Tommy **Douglas**

1. After defeat at the Battle of Sagrajas [sah-grah-has], Alfonso VI recalled this man from exile to command his armies. Sancho II of Castile made this man his standard-bearer and allowed him to command the expedition against Zaragoza. This man established an independent state based at Valencia after defeating the Almoravid Berbers during the Reconquista. For ten points, name this national hero of Spain.

ANSWER: **El Cid** (or **Rodrigo Diaz** de Vivar or **El Campeador**)

1. Ken Khachigian, this President’s chief speechwriter, penned an apology speech for this man to deliver at Bergen-Belsen following his involvement in the Bitburg controversy. This man’s doctor replied “Today, Mr. President, we are all Republicans” after he survived an assassination attempt conducted by John Hinckley. This former President of the Screen Actors’ Guild was succeeded in office by his Vice President, George H.W. Bush. For ten points, name this conservative U.S. President who led during much of the 1980s.

ANSWER: Ronald **Reagan**

1. These people established a kingdom centered around Toulouse until they were forced out of France in the Battle of Vouille. The execution of the general Stilicho allowed these people to win a war against the weakened forces of Honorius. The emperor Valens was slain at Adrianople fighting against these people, who sacked Rome in 410 AD under the rule of Alaric. For ten points, name these Germanic peoples whose name implies that they came from the West.

ANSWER: **Visigoths** (prompt on Goths; prompt on Germanic people)

1. An unsuccessful 1970 fascist coup in this country was instigated by a man nicknamed “The Black Prince.” This country’s communist party forged a mainstream alliance in the Historic Compromise. Antonio Negri was arrested, then released, for leading the Red Brigades, who kidnapped and killed a prime minister of this country during its turbulent Years of Lead. For ten points, name this European country that chose to become a republic in 1946 and was led by Aldo Moro.

ANSWER: **Italy**

1. Engravings by William Hogarth are thought to be precursors to these works, especially one wherein the city of London is destroyed in 1720 by the South Sea Bubble. A creator of these works used them to popularize the elephant as a symbol for the GOP. One of these created after the Albany Congress shows a snake cut into 8 pieces and was made by Benjamin Franklin. Thomas Nast created, for ten points, what type of parody artworks often published in newspapers to comment on current events?

ANSWER: **political cartoon**s (prompt on partial answers)

1. Finland is investigating claims that Rami Adham, this city’s “toy smuggler,” has misused charity donations. Fighting in this city has destroyed parts of the Al-Madina Souq district. Omar Daqneesh was photographed sitting in an ambulance after surviving an air strike in this city. In an interview on MSNBC, Libertarian Party candidate Gary Johnson was widely mocked after asking “What is [this city]?” For ten points, name this city in northern Syria, its most populous prior to the Syrian Civil War.

ANSWER: **Aleppo** (or **Halab**)

# Second Quarter

1. Description acceptable. An attempt at this action in Smolensk involved plastic explosives disguised as two bottles of brandy. The Reserve Army was activated after one attempt of this action, though its commander, Friedrich Fromm, turned on former ally Friedrich Olbricht. A bomb set off at the Wolf’s Lair nearly performed this action. Claus von Stauffenberg’s Operation Valkyrie called for, for ten points, what action that would have decapitated the Third Reich?

ANSWER: **assassinating** Adolf **Hitler** (accept equivalents; accept Operation **Valkyrie** or the **July 20** plot after “Reserve Army” is said; prompt on partial answers, like “removing Hitler from power” or “killing Nazis”)

BONUS: In the aftermath of Valkyrie, impromptu executions of culprits were stopped by the arrival of SS troops under this man, who personally rescued Benito Mussolini during the glider raid on Gran Sasso.

ANSWER: Otto **Skorzeny**

1. This author claimed that novels produced from her country focused on the theme of “victim positions” in the literary critique “Survival.” This author worked with Ron Mann to create a theatrical book tour of a novel about God’s Gardeners, *The Year of the Flood*.  This author’s most famous work is set in the Republic of Gilead and tells the story of Offred. For ten points, name this Canadian author of *The Handmaid’s Tale*.

ANSWER: Margaret **Atwood**

BONUS: *The Year of the Flood* is the sequel to what 2004 Orange prize winner that focuses on Snowman’s experiences in a post-apocalyptic world?

ANSWER: **Oryx and Crake**

1. George Gay survived this battle, the only member of Torpedo Squadron Eight to do so. Dauntless dive bombers were used at this battle, in which the Mikuma and Akagi were lost. The naval code JN-25 was broken shortly before this battle, in which the Hornet and Enterprise provided air support. The Yorktown and four Japanese carriers were sunk in, for ten points, what 1942 battle, considered to be the turning point in the Pacific theater of World War II?

ANSWER: Battle of **Midway**

BONUS: This admiral was the Japanese commander at Midway and had earlier planned the Pearl Harbor attacks. Less than a year after Midway, this man was killed when his plane was shot down in Operation Vengeance.

ANSWER: Isoroku **Yamamoto**

1. In this country, vassals pleged themselves to their lords through contracts called manrents. One leader of this kingdom lost the Battle of Falkirk after his schiltron formations proved useless against archers and joined with Andrew Moray to win the Battle of Stirling Bridge. Edward Longshanks executed this country’s national hero, William Wallace, in 1305 during its war for independence. For ten points, name this country that signed the 1706 Treaty of Union to join with its southern neighbor, England.

ANSWER: **Scotland** (do not accept England or Great Britain or the United Kingdom)

BONUS: This king of Scotland defeated Edward II’s much larger army at the Battle of Bannockburn during the First War of Scottish Independence.

ANSWER: **Robert the Bruce** (or **Robert I** of Scotland; prompt on Robert)

1. This city was ruled by a council of nine men called the Signoria, headed by a Gonfaloniere of Justice. In the Battle of Montaperti, Siena’s Ghibellines defeated this city’s Guelphs. Supporters of the Pope plotted the Pazzi Conspiracy to overthrow this city’s ruling family. Valuable objects were burned by a preacher from this city, Savonarola, during the Bonfire of the Vanities. This city’s rulers included Cosimo the Great, who used his banking wealth to sponsor artists like Donatello. For ten points, name this center of the Renaissance, an Italian city ruled by the Medici.

ANSWER: **Florence**

BONUS: This Florentine ruler, known as “the Magnificent,” survived the Pazzi Conspiracy and invited Savonarola to Florence.

ANSWER: **Lorenzo** de’Medici (or **Lorenzo** the Magnificent)

1. In this country, 15,000 soldiers deliberately slowed their pace to capture a castle garrisoned by only 500 troops, thus securing victory for a clan in a 1600 battle. The motto “enrich the country, strengthen the military” was used by a government in this nation to promote industrialization; that government put down the Satsuma Rebellion. For ten points, name this imperial Asian nation which underwent the Meiji Restoration.

ANSWER: **Japan**

BONUS: This class of samurai warriors lacked a lord or master during Japan’s feudal period. 47 of these figures notoriously avenged the death of their master in the 18th century.

ANSWER: **ronin**

1. This country was the site of the 1909 Goudi coup, which forced its King George I to bring in a reformist prime minister. The London Conference of 1832 established this country and made the Bavarian prince Otto its king. This country and Serbia fought Bulgaria over the occupation of Macedonia in the Second Balkan War. Andreas and Georgios Papandreou served as Prime Minister of, for ten points, what country that, in 1896, hosted the first modern Summer Olympics in Athens?

ANSWER: Kingdom of **Greece**

BONUS: This man was born as a prince of Greece and Denmark. He is now the royal consort of another country, having served in its Royal Navy during World War II.

ANSWER: Prince **Philip**, **Duke of Edinburgh** (accept either portion)

1. A commercial for this company featured David Graham speaking to a seated, motionless audience as Anya Major runs from police. This company’s rush to release a product with a GUI, or graphical user interface, ended with the failed Lisa in 1983 and, a year later, the more successful Macintosh, promoted by the “1984” Super Bowl commercial. The iMac was developed by, for ten points, what personal computing company co-founded by Steve Wozniak and Steve Jobs?

ANSWER: **Apple** (Computer) Inc.

BONUS: The “1984” ad can be interpreted as an attack on the ubiquity of this Apple rival, known as “Big Blue.”

ANSWER: **IBM** (or **International Business Machines** Corporation)

# Third Quarter

The categories are ...

1. Sri Lanka
2. Constantinople
3. Han Dynasty

Sri Lanka

Name the...

1. European power that occupied it in 1640, ruling it in an extensive colonial empire from Amsterdam.

ANSWER: Republic of the Seven United **Netherlands** (or the **Netherlands**; accept **Dutch** Republic; accept Republic of the Seven **United Provinces**)

1. European power that discovered it and built a fort at Colombo. Its explorers included Vasco da Gama.

ANSWER: **Portugal**

1. Religion followed by the majority of its residents, primarily the Theravada sect.

ANSWER: **Buddhism**

1. Cash crop introduced in the 19th century by the British, produce into black and green drinks.

ANSWER: **tea**

1. Ethnic group on Sri Lanka that formed a Tiger resistance movement against the majority Sinhalese.

ANSWER: **Tamil** (accept **Tamil** Tigers and other elaborations)

1. Name given to the island while under colonial rule.

ANSWER: **Ceylon**

1. Native kingdom that resisted European occupation until the British conquest. It began as an ally of the Kingdom of Kotte.

ANSWER: Kingdom of **Kandy**

1. Indian dynasty that occupied Sri Lanka under Rajendra. They dominated the Indian Ocean stretching all the way to the Malay Peninsula.

ANSWER: **Chola** dynasty

Constantinople

Name the...

1. Two continents on which Constantinople resided.

ANSWER: **Europe** and **Asia** (accept in either order; accept **Eurasia**)

1. Strategic strait it sat on, controlling access to the Black Sea.

ANSWER: **Bosporus** (or **Bosphorus**)

1. Second-largest Christian church in the world, based in Constantinople, which broke with Rome in 1054.

ANSWER: Eastern **Orthodox** (Catholic) Church (do not prompt on Catholic alone)

1. Empire that held its capital in Constantinople for a thousand years and was named for a previous name of the city.

ANSWER: **Byzantine** Empire

1. Arab caliphate that besieged Constantinople in the eighth century and was succeeded by the Abbasids.

ANSWER: **Umayyad** Caliphate

1. Son of Murad II, an Ottoman sultan who conquered the city in 1453.

ANSWER: **Mehmed the Conqueror** (or **Mehmed II**; prompt on Mehmed)

1. Inlet that served as an important harbor, crossed today by the Galata Bridge and centuries ago by a large defensive chain.

ANSWER: **Golden Horn** (accept **Halic**)

1. Palace that served as home to Ottoman sultans after its conquest.

ANSWER: **Topkapi** Palace (accept the **Seraglio**)

Han Dynasty

Name the...

1. Method of payment used to pay taxes in the Han Dynasty. Western ones are often made of gold and silver.

ANSWER: **coin**s

1. Philosophy that it embraced, whose namesake is the source of the Analects.

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

1. Dynasty before the Han, the first to unify China.

ANSWER: **Qin** [chin] Dynasty

1. Basis of Han leadership, the idea that the emperor had a divine right to rule.

ANSWER: **Mandate of Heaven**

1. Kingdom to the south where Han rule was briefly interrupted by the Trung sisters’ revolt.

ANSWER: **Vietnam**

1. Rebellion of peasants based in secret Taoist societies and put down by Cao Cao [tsao-tsao].

ANSWER: **Yellow Turban** Rebellion

1. Period of strife that followed the fall of the Han dynasty and was described by one of the Four Great Classical Novels.

ANSWER: **Three Kingdoms** Period (accept **Romance of the Three Kingdoms**)

1. First capital of the Han Dynasty until it was moved to Luoyang; the site of modern-day Xi’an

[shee-an].

ANSWER: **Chang’an** (prompt on Xi’an if said before mentioned)

# Fourth Quarter

1. **This country was blamed for the shelling of Mainila, a false flag operation that ended a non-aggression pact. Less than a year after that war ended, fighting in this country resumed in the (+) Continuation War. This country was defended by the Mannerheim line, from which soldiers tossed Molotov cocktails at the Red Army. The (\*)** Soviet Union was expelled from the League of Nations in December 1939 after it invaded, for ten points, what Scandinavian country in the Winter War?

ANSWER: **Finland**

1. **This man’s former slave and valet, Paul Jennings, wrote a memoir of this man’s time in the White House. After initially vetoing the proposal, this President signed a second bill chartering a second national (+) bank. As Secretary of State, this man’s refusal to deliver a commission for a judgeship led to the establishment of judicial review. He argued that large republics were better to fend off factionalism in the 10th (\*)** Federalist Paper. For ten points, name this “Father of the Constitution” and 4th President of the United States.

ANSWER: James **Madison**

1. **This civilization produced the Linen Book of Zagreb, the only surviving book made of linen, as well as the Sarcophagus of the Spouses. This civilization’s language was long considered to be an (+) isolate and uses large clusters of consonants due to a stress on the initial syllable. A loss at the Battle of Veii signaled the fall of this civilization, which referred to themselves as the Rasena. (\*)** Lars Porsena was a leader of, for ten points, what northern Italian civilization that was led by Tarquin the Proud before it was assimilated into Rome?

ANSWER: **Etruscan**s (accept **Rasenna** before mentioned)

1. **According to a possibly apocryphal story, this man fled his home when Michael VIII Palaiologos ordered the Venetian Quarter of Constantinople burned down. After one voyage, this man was allegedly captured at the Battle of Curzola by (+) Genoans. During one trek, he traveled by camel to Hormuz before arriving at Shengdu. This man’s credibility was brought into question by historians who noticed that this man never wrote about (\*)** footbinding, walls, or chopsticks. Kublai Khan was supposedly the patron of, for ten points, what Italian merchant who traveled to the Yuan Dynasty in China?

ANSWER: Marco **Polo**

1. **In the aftermath of one battle at this location, a victorious Gallic force marched to Delphi under the command of Brennus. This location is bound to the north by the Gulf of Malia, and is named for the presence of (+) hot springs nearby. Ephialtes [eff-ee-all-tees] showed an enemy commander a way to circumvent this location, where the army of (\*)** Leonidas was then killed by Xerxes’ [zerk-zee’s] invading Persian army. For ten points, name this battle site where, in 480 BC, over three hundred Spartan soldiers were killed in a mountain pass.

ANSWER: **Thermopylae** (accept Battle(s) of **Thermopylae**; accept descriptions of the mountain pass at **Thermopylae**, prompting on partial answers)

1. **This man was the only survivor, as a slave from Illinois and two other men drowned, when this explorer's canoe capsized near the St. Louis Rapids. This man built a fort on Anticosti Island, which (+) Louis XIV [[14]] granted him in 1680; that occurred seven years after this explorer departed from St. Ignace, Michigan with a (\*)** Jesuit missionary on a trip intended to document unsettled areas of North America. For ten points, name this French-Canadian explorer who traversed the Mississippi River with Jacques Marquette.

ANSWER: Louis **Jolliet**

1. **This man’s despair that “all that I have written seems like straw to me” led to an unfinished magnum opus. This man was more successful than a predecessor, Siger of Brabant, in claiming the doctrine of “double truth.” This thinker divided law into (+) eternal, natural, human, and divine forms. This author defended the Christian religion from the “unbelievers” of Jews and Muslims in Summa contra Gentiles and synthesized (\*)** Aristotelian philosophy with a Christian worldview in another work. For ten points, name this medieval Dominican friar, the author of Summa Theologica.

ANSWER: Saint Thomas **Aquinas**

1. **This leader faced a scandal after pushing for Westland Helicopters to integrate with Sikorsky company rather than the European Agusta firm. The NUM was organized by Michael (+) Scargill against this leader, who had ordered the closing of 150 coal mines. This leader’s popularity was greatly damaged by the “Community Charge” poll tax and the abolition of free (\*)** dairy for school children, prompting her to be known as the “Milk Snatcher.” For ten points, name this Conservative Prime Minister of Britain known as the Iron Lady.

ANSWER: Margaret **Thatcher**

# Extra Question

Only read if you need a backup or tiebreaker!

(1) **This man offered his home nation as a potential trial location for the Lockerbie bombers. Inspired by a Chilean effort, this leader established a Truth and Reconciliation Commission in (+) 1996 to investigate and provide some amnesty for past human rights abuses. This man declared that he was “prepared to die” during the (\*)** Rivonia Trial, in which his role within the militant Spear of the Nation led him to be imprisoned for 27 years, mostly on Robben Island. For ten points, name the first black president of South

Africa.

ANSWER: Nelson **Mandela**

BONUS: This was the largest unit of soldiers in Rome. In the imperial era, they consisted of ten cohorts supported by auxiliary troops.

ANSWER: **legion**