MS -- Bowl Round 1

# First Quarter

1. This man suggested that his superior, Sir Thomas Fairfax, tactically give up his strong position at the Battle of Naseby. In 1653, this Roundhead dismissed the Rump Parliament, the small group of MPs who remained after Pride’s Purge in 1648. Charles I was beheaded on orders of, for ten points, what leader of the New Model Army, known as “Old Ironsides,” who served as Lord Protector after the English Civil War?

ANSWER: Oliver **Cromwell**

1. One of this country’s leaders ordered the assassination of Ivan Stambolic and was targeted by a 1999 NATO bombing. Kosovo’s independence from this state has not yet formally been recognized by much of the world. Slobodan Milosevic once ruled, for ten points, what former Yugoslavian republic that lost its access to the sea after the 2006 secession of Montenegro but maintains its capital at Belgrade?

ANSWER: Republic of **Serbia**

1. This city was the site of Peter Ayler’s attempts to sabotage rival timber companies in the Shiner’s War. This city’s Byward Market hosted Stony Monday Riots in opposition to the Rebellion Losses Bill. It was originally named after the designer of the Rideau Canal, Colonel By. The Greenbelt was added to this city after it was redesigned by Jacques Greber. A namesake river in this city is divided into Ontario and Quebec sides. For ten points, name this city, the site of Parliament Hill.

ANSWER: **Ottawa**

1. This city was sacked two years after the surrender of Alamut fortress by the Assassins. This city was ruled by al-Musta’sim, until he was legendarily killed by being wrapped in a rug and trampled by horses, thereby preventing the shedding of royal blood. In 1258, Hulagu Khan made the Tigris River “run black with ink” after his Mongols sacked, for ten points, what capital of the Abbasid Empire that now serves as the capital of modern Iraq?

ANSWER: **Baghdad**

1. Rain and this resource were mythologically provided to Wagadu by a black snake called Bida until a young man cut off its head. The “silent trade” often exchanged salt for this resource, which names an African colony that gained independence from Britain in 1957. When Mansa Musa traveled the Hajj, he distributed so much of this resource in Cairo that its prices remained depressed for many years. For ten points, name this precious metal once mined in the soil of Ghana.

ANSWER: **gold**

1. This city’s Sun-Times newspaper published film criticism by Roger Ebert. Another newspaper from this city published the erroneous headline “Dewey Defeats Truman” during the election of 1948. According to legend, Mrs. O’Leary’s cow knocking over a lantern caused a Great Fire in October 1871 in this city. For ten points, name this home of the Tribune, the largest city in Illinois.

ANSWER: **Chicago**

1. Many immigrants of this ethnicity arrived in the U.S. by the credit-ticket system. Members of this ethnicity entered the U.S. after the passage of the Burlingame Treaty and were brought to America to build the western legs of the Transcontinental Railroad. An 1882 Exclusion Act targeted, for ten points, what immigrant group who established namesake “towns” in cities like San Francisco after arriving from Asia?

ANSWER: **Chinese**-Americans

1. This event is the subject of the memoir Shake Hands with the Devil by Canadian general Rom\'eo Dallaire, who lamented his inability to stop it. French troops attempted to introduce a safe zone for this event during Operation Turquoise. This event was immediately prompted by a plane crash that killed president Juvenal Habyarimana. The Interahamwe committed atrocities during, for ten points, what tragedy in which hundreds of thousands of Tutsi people were killed by the Hutus in an east African country?

Answer: **Rwandan Genocide** (accept **genocide of the Tutsi** people before Tutsi is mentioned)

# Second Quarter

1. Man Ray used this medium for dozens of images of Rrose Selavy, a female alter ego of Marcel Duchamp. The group f/64 [”f stop 64”] consisted of artists who worked in this medium, including Ansel Adams. Early techniques in this medium were pioneered by Louis Daguerre in the 19th century. For ten points, name this artistic medium created using a camera.

ANSWER: **photo**graphy (or word forms)

BONUS: Ansel Adams was a native of this state, where he photographed many natural scenes in Yosemite National Park.

ANSWER: **California**

1. A city in Somerset is named after the ruins of one of these structures; that city was once called Aquae Sulis. These buildings often had gymnasiums for exercise as well as hot, warm and cold rooms called caldaria, tepidaria, and frigidaria respectively. These buildings could be fed by hot springs, and were common public works in Roman cities. For ten points, name these centers of Roman hygiene.

ANSWER: Roman **bath**(house)s (or **thermae**)

BONUS: Water was also supplied to baths by these structures, which channel water from source to city by the power of gravity.

ANSWER: **aqueduct**s

1. A series of land reforms and pro-Western measures led to unrest in this country, culminating in a massacre at Jaleh Square on Black Friday. The SAVAK secret police terrorized this nation and executed opponents of its ruler, Mohammed Reza Shah Pahlavi. For ten points, name this Middle Eastern country where a 1979 Islamic revolution was led by Ayatollah Khomeini and flooded the streets of Tehran.

ANSWER: Islamic Republic of **Iran**

BONUS: Iranian Prime Minister Mohammed Mossadegh was overthrown in an operation backed by the CIA after he threatened to nationalize the assets of this oil company, which was responsible for the Deepwater Horizon spill.

ANSWER: **B**ritish **P**etroleum (accept the **Anglo-Iranian Oil Company**)

1. A plane called the “Scourge” was built during this war after the development of the interrupter. Other vehicles introduced during this war included the Sopwith Camel and the Fokker Dr.I, [d r 1] which was flown by the Red Baron. Tanks and airplanes revolutionized warfare in, for ten points, what early 20th century war, whose trench warfare was called to armistice in 1918?

ANSWER: **World War I** (or the **Great War**)

BONUS: This sulfur-containing chemical weapon was used by German forces near Ypres [ee-pruh] in 1917 to disable enemy soldiers. It burned the skin and contaminated the environment.

ANSWER: **mustard** gas (or sulfur **mustard**; prompt on gas)

1. Gabriele D’Annunzio’s writings inspired the growth of this ideology, whose rise caused a split in the staff of the socialist newspaper Avanti! in Italy, where it developed during World War I. Bertolt Brecht fled his home country in 1933 in order to escape the rise of, for ten points, what political ideology, espoused in Nazi Germany by Adolf Hitler?

ANSWER: **Fascism** (accept word forms; prompt on totalitarianism or dictatorship)

BONUS: Hitler’s anti-Jewish and anti-communist views were detailed in this two-volume book, written in prison and published in the mid 1920s.

ANSWER: **Mein Kampf** (or **My Struggle**)

1. A disease caused by this virus was briefly, misleadingly called GRID. Using a molecular clock, scientists were able to trace back the origins of this virus to early twentieth century West Africa. This retrovirus infects and lowers the count of helper T cells. Infection by this virus took the lives of Freddie Mercury, Michel Foucault, and Rock Hudson during an explosive epidemic in the 1980s. For ten points, name this virus that causes AIDS.

ANSWER: **HIV** (or **human immunodeficiency virus**)

BONUS: A number of HIV and AIDS experts perished aboard this country’s national airline’s Flight 17 when it was shot down above Ukraine in 2014. Another of this country’s planes disappeared over the South China Sea in the same year.

ANSWER: **Malaysia** (accept word forms; accept **Malaysia**(n) Airlines)

1. This man’s victories at Salamanca and Vitoria were key in winning the Peninsular War and defending his ally, Portugal. This general fought Marshal Ney to a standstill at the Battle of Quatre-Bras two days before his troops, alongside Gebhard von Blucher, ended the Hundred Days campaign. For ten points, name this British general who won the Battle of Waterloo.

ANSWER: Arthur **Wellesley**, 1st Duke of **Wellington** (accept either)

BONUS: As a diplomat, the Duke of Wellington served as one of the British representatives to this 1815 conference, held to decide the status of Europe after the Napoleonic Wars. It was dominated by Austria’s Prince Metternich.

ANSWER: **Congress of Vienna**

1. This deity is the controversial namesake of a figurine of a rotund woman found in Willendorf, Austria. Sandro Botticelli showed this goddess next to two figures representing the wind, standing on a seashell after being born from sea foam. A marble sculpture of this goddess, found on Milos in 1820, has lost her arms. For ten points, name this Roman goddess of beauty.

ANSWER: **Venus** (accept **Aphrodite** until “Roman” is read; accept **Venus** of Willendorf; accept **Birth of Venus**; accept **Venus** de Milo)

BONUS: The Venus de Milo is currently on display at this Parisian art museum; the sculpture was evacuated from this museum shortly before the Nazis occupied Paris.

ANSWER: the **Louvre**

# Third Quarter

The categories are ...

1. The Space Race
2. Ireland
3. James Cook

The Space Race

Name the...

1. American space agency that was founded in 1958.

ANSWER: **NASA** (or the **National Aeronautics and Space Administration**)

1. Program whose eleventh mission successfully landed the first men on the Moon.

ANSWER: **Apollo** Program (accept **Apollo** 11)

1. U.S. President who inspired the race to the Moon with a 1962 speech at Rice University.

ANSWER: **J**ohn F. Kennedy (or **JFK**)

1. First successful Soviet satellite, whose launch sparked the race.

ANSWER: **Sputnik** 1

1. Family of rockets that launched American flights to the Moon.

ANSWER: **Saturn** family (accept **Saturn** V)

1. Soviet family of rockets, first flown in 1966, which are now the only rockets capable of taking astronauts to the ISS.

ANSWER: **Soyuz**

Ireland

Name the...

1. Part of the island that remained within the United Kingdom.

ANSWER: **North**ern Ireland (accept **Ulster**)

1. Majority religion of the independent Republic of Ireland, putting it at odds with the majority of UK citizens.

ANSWER: Roman **Catholic**ism

1. Capital of the Republic of Ireland, originally built by Vikings?

ANSWER: **Dublin**

1. Armed movement that fought for Ireland’s independence. Among its branches and offshoots are a

Provisional force.

ANSWER: (Provisional) **I**rish **R**epublican **A**rmy

1. Irish political party, led by Gerry Adams, that refuses to sit in Westminster.

ANSWER: **Sinn Fein** [shin fayn]

1. 20th century period of Irish unrest marked by a guerrilla campaign against British forces.

ANSWER: The **Troubles**

James Cook

Name the...

1. Continent in Oceania whose eastern edge he discovered.

ANSWER: **Australia**

1. British scientific organization that sent him to map the transit of Venus.

ANSWER: **Royal** Society (or the President, Council and Fellows of the **Royal** Society of London for Improving Natural Knowledge)

1. Research vessel on which he sailed for his first voyage, making the aforementioned discoveries.

ANSWER: HMS **Endeavour**

1. Pacific island chain he discovered and died on, two centuries before it became a U.S. state.

ANSWER: **Hawaii**

1. Disease he prevented in his crew by providing them with Vitamin C.

ANSWER: **scurvy**

1. Island where Cook observed the transit of Venus in 1769.

ANSWER: **Tahiti**

# Fourth Quarter

1. **The diplomats that negotiated this treaty included Lords Sumner and Cunliffe, the “Heavenly Twins.” The issue of Vietnamese independence was ignored during its negotiations, despite the pleas of then-student (+) Ho Chi Minh. Article 231 of this treaty, known as the War Guilt clause, required harsh (\*)** reparations that were accurately predicted to lead to another war. For ten points, name this treaty, signed in France in 1919, that ended World War I.

ANSWER: Treaty of **Versailles**

1. **One person who held this title reduced his army to the size of three hundred men and routed the Midianites using trumpets and clay jars. Another of these leaders repeatedly defeated the Philistines, but lost his (+) uncut hair and committed suicide by toppling the temple of Dagon. (\*)** Deborah is the only female holder of this title named in the Bible. Gideon and Samson were among, for ten points, what Israelite rulers whose history is recounted in the seventh book of the Bible?

ANSWER: Biblical **judges** (accept **Judges** of Israel, Old Testament **judges**, and other elaborations that use the word **judge**; accept **shofet** or **shoftim**)

1. **A decade before his failed Presidential campaign, Mitt Romney stepped in as head of the SLOC to ensure one of these events would occur. The “Miracle on (+) Ice” occurred during one of these events in Lake Placid, New York. During one of these events in 2006, Sweden was accused of intentionally throwing a (\*)** hockey match to Slovakia. For ten points, name these events held every four years, the most recent of which was in Sochi, Russia.

ANSWER: **Winter Olympics**

1. **Pope Innocent X called this agreement “null, void...and empty of meaning and effect for all time” in Zelo Domus Dei. This treaty led Spain to acknowledge the independence of the (+) Dutch Republic and to officially recognize the Treaty of Augsburg’s principle of “cuius regio, eius religio.” This treaty created a namesake system of coexisting sovereign states and was signed at (\*)** Osnabruck and Munster. For ten points, name this treaty that ended the Thirty Years’ War.

ANSWER: **Peace of Westphalia**

1. **This man, who defined his philosophy in The Story of My Experiments with Truth, signed a pact with Lord Irwin before the Second Round Table Conference to discuss dominion status. This man called for the use of (+) khadi, or homespun cloth, in opposition to foreign textiles, and he traveled to Dandi to violate a foreign tax during the (\*)** Salt March. This man advocated for a form of civil disobedience called satyagraha. For ten points, name this pacifist and leader of the Indian independence movement.

ANSWER: **M**ahatma **Gandhi** (or **M**ohandas Karamchand **Gandhi**)

1. **Paul Fussell argues that the final lines of this work are a “propaganda argument.” Cyril Allinson memorized this work while watching its author work on it with pen and notepad. This work was inspired by the death of Alexis (+) Helmer, whose grave the author would supposedly look at while writing it. This poem’s author, a physician from Ontario, fought with the Canadian (\*)** Expeditionary Force at the Second Battle of Ypres [eep]. For ten points, name this World War I poem by John McCrae describing how “the poppies blow” in the title region of Belgium.

ANSWER: **In Flanders Fields**

1. **On this island, Venetian settlers built a still-standing series of fortifications in Famagusta. A political movement on this island known as enosis sought to (+) unite it with another country. In 1960, this island gained its independence from the UK, who still controls a military bases at Akrotiri here. A 1974 invasion of this island led to its partition along the (\*)** Green Line. For ten points, name this Mediterranean island, divided into a Greek-speaking southern majority and a self-proclaimed “Turkish Republic” in the north.

ANSWER: **Cyprus**

1. **This man issued the Decree on Peace, which called for no indemnities or annexations, and passed land reform with the Decree on Land. This man condemned the government in his (+) April Theses and began a series of economic reforms called the New Economic Policy. Alexander Kerensky’s government was overthrown in the (\*)** October Revolution by this man’s forces, who defeated the White Army in the resulting civil war. For ten points, name this leader of the Bolsheviks and founder of the Soviet Union.

ANSWER: Vladimir Ilyich **Lenin** (or Vladimir Ilyich **Ulyanov**)

# Extra Question

Only read if you need a backup or tiebreaker!

(1) **This man’s troops refused to cross the Beas [bay-ahs] River, after which this man built twelve giant altars and ended his final campaign. This man forced his generals to have a mass wedding at (+) Susa. This man’s army used the extra-long sarissa pike and had an elite cavalry corps called the Companions. He fought at the Battle of Chaeronea alongside his father, Philip II, to subdue the Greek cities, and he inflicted a series of defeats at (\*)** Issus and Gaugamela on his rival, Darius III. For ten points, name this Macedonian conqueror of the Persian Empire.

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

BONUS: What Ohio city on Lake Erie suffered the burning of the Cuyahoga River no fewer than three times in the 20th century?

ANSWER: **Cleveland**