

# Bowl Round 5 – Varsity/JV

## First Quarter

- (1) This government was founded after its leader won the Battle of Sekigahara against the Toyotomi clan. This government's policy of sakoku came to an end when Matthew Perry's Black Ships forced the opening of Japan through the 1854 Convention of Kanagawa. For ten points, name this last Japanese shogunate.

ANSWER: Tokugawa Shogunate (or Tokugawa Bakufu)

- (2) Xenophon's Anabasis describes ten thousand Greek soldiers of this type who fought Artaxerxes II of Persia. A war named for these people was won by Hamilcar Barca and led to his conquest of Spain. Famed soldiers of this type include slingers from Rhodes and archers from Crete. Greeks who fought for Persia were, for ten points, what type of soldier that fought not for national pride, but for money?

ANSWER: mercenary (prompt on descriptive answers)

- (3) The Dartmouth, the Eleanor, and the Beaver carried this commodity from England to the American colonies. The Intolerable Acts were passed in response to the dumping of this commodity into a Massachusetts Harbor in 1773 by members of the Sons of Liberty. For ten points, identify this commodity destroyed in a namesake Boston party.

ANSWER: tea (accept Tea Act; accept Boston Tea Party)

- (4) This location is the setting of a photo of a boy holding a toy hand grenade by Diane Arbus. Belvedere Castle and the Strawberry Fields memorial to John Lennon are located in this park, which was outlined in the Greensward Plan by Calvert Vaux [voh] and Frederick Law Olmsted. For ten points, what is this large park whose name indicates its position in the middle of Manhattan?

ANSWER: Central Park (prompt on Manhattan and/or New York before "this large park" is read)

- (5) This city was one of first sites for rubber to be grown outside of South America, as part of a botanical research project at Kew. This city's Crystal Palace stood in its Hyde Park until 1936 and was opened in 1851 by Queen Victoria. Sewage was once pumped into the River Thames in, for ten points, what capital city of England?

ANSWER: London

- (6) This island is home to a distinctive type of pottery known as the "kamares ware," examples of which are on display in Heraklion. The Thera volcanic eruption may have ended a civilization on this island, where frescos depicting a bull-leaping motif are common at the palace of Knossos. For ten points, name this largest Greek island, the center of the Minoan civilization.

ANSWER: Crete

- (7) One of these people is the subject of Robert Browning's poem Sordello. William IX, Duke of Aquitaine is often called the first of these people, whose primary output consisted of cansos and sirventes and who often used the Occitan language to tell stories about chivalrous themes. For ten points, name these medieval European poets who wrote songs of courtly love.

ANSWER: **troubadours (prompt on musician /or poet until "poet" is read)**

- (8) Charles Colson admitted this man had told him that a typewriter was fabricated in the Alger Hiss case. This politician sabotaged peace talks in Vietnam, promising better results after this man defeated Hubert Humphrey in the 1968 election. For ten points, name this US President who withdrew the US from Vietnam in 1973.

ANSWER: Richard **Nixon**

- (9) Twelve "captains and defenders of liberty" were elected to write this city's laws when it was briefly reorganized into the Golden Ambrosian Republic following the fall of the Visconti family. After that republic fell, this city was ruled by the Sforzas. For ten points, name this capital of Lombardy, a city in Northern Italy.

ANSWER: **Milan**

- (10) Oliver Cromwell ended a policy whereby these people had been banned from England since the reign of Edward I. The Balfour Declaration pledged support for the creation of a homeland for these people in the Middle East. For ten points, name this religious group whose British members have included Benjamin Disraeli.

ANSWER: **Jewish** people

## Second Quarter

- (1) A group of telepathic youths hold a conference in this country in a novel in which Saleem Sinai was born at the exact moment of this country's independence. That novel, *Midnight's Children*, is set at the time when this country, along with its western neighbor, Pakistan, was partitioned and split off from the British Empire. For ten points, name this country, whose much earlier classical literature was often written in Sanskrit.

ANSWER: **India**

BONUS: Rabindranath Tagore was an Indian poet who wrote in which language spoken by over 100 million people in Eastern India and Bangladesh?

ANSWER: **Bengali**

- (2) Brocken Peak in this country's Harz Mountains is said to be the site of witches' meetings on Walpurgisnacht. An annual festival in the Theresienwiese originally celebrated a wedding, but today mostly celebrates this country's consumption of bratwurst and beer. For ten points, name this country where Oktoberfest celebrations are the world's largest annual festival.

ANSWER: Federal Republic of **Germany**

BONUS: Carnival has long been celebrated throughout Germany as well, but particularly so in which predominantly Catholic city, the largest in North Rhine Westphalia? This city's name is the same as a type of fragrance which is produced here.

ANSWER: **Cologne** (accept Köln)

- (3) This country subsidized possibly non-existent gold in the Goldenberg Scandal. This country's Kalenjin people came to power and discriminated against its Kikuyu ethnic group. This country's Westgate shopping mall was attacked in 2013 by Al-Shabaab, a terrorist group based in neighboring Somalia. For ten points, name this east African country led by Uhuru Kenyatta.

ANSWER: **Kenya**

BONUS: Dedan Kimathi led the Kikuyu people in a 1950s uprising against what country, the colonial power in Kenya?

ANSWER: **United Kingdom** (accept **UK**, **England**, **Britain**, or **Great Britain**)

- (4) Every autumn in this city, the krypteia were permitted to slaughter slaves to prevent events like the Messenian Wars and other helot uprisings. This city's agoge [uh-goh-gay] system trained boys from the age of 7 into this city's elite military. For ten points, name this ancient Greek city-state whose army fought Athens in the Peloponnesian War.

ANSWER: **Sparta** (or **Lacedaemonia**)

BONUS: Menelaus was a mythical king of Sparta who was married to which woman? Her abduction led to a conflict depicted in the Iliad.

ANSWER: **Helen** of Troy

- (5) In 1341, a holder of this title instituted a salt tax called the gabelle. This title was promised to Henry V at the Treaty of Troyes and was split from the Kingdom of Navarre by Joan II. The next holder of this position was known as the dauphin. After 987, holders of this position were descended from Hugh Capet. For ten points, name this royal title held by eighteen different men with regnal name Louis.

ANSWER: **King of France** (prompt on partial answers, like “king” or “monarch of France;” accept **Queen of France** before “Henry V” is read)

BONUS: The gabelle salt tax was abolished by this legislative body, which was formed by members of the Third Estate in summer 1789 in the buildup to the French Revolution.

ANSWER: **National Assembly** (or **Assemblée Nationale**; accept **National Constituent Assembly** or **Assemblée Nationale Constituante**)

- (6) Demilitarization along this border was planned by the Rush-Bagot Treaty. Lumberjack infighting along this border led to the Aroostook War, which was ended by a treaty negotiated by Daniel Webster. This border was initially demarcated by the 1783 Treaty of Paris following the American Revolution. For ten points, name this border whose eastern end lies between Maine and New Brunswick.

ANSWER: the border between **Canada** and the **United States** of America (accept **USA** or **America** for United States; prompt on partial answers)

BONUS: The US-Canadian border in the western part of North America was the central issue in a border conflict named for which territory? This territory shares its name with a Western US state whose largest city is Portland.

ANSWER: **Oregon**

- (7) A symphony written during this war contains a passage parodying a Franz Lehar tune over a snare drum in its depiction of soldiers invading the title city. That Symphony No. 7 in C Major is dedicated to the 500 thousand citizens who died in that 900 day siege during this war. For ten points, name this war in which Dmitry Shostakovich wrote his Seventh Symphony, depicting the siege of Leningrad by Nazi Germany.

ANSWER: **World War II**

BONUS: Another musical composition inspired by World War II was a dissonant Krzysztof Penderecki [chris-toff pen-der-et-z-kee] piece for 52 strings entitled Threnody to the Victims of what Asian city?

ANSWER: Threnody to the Victims of **Hiroshima**

(8) John Logie Baird pioneered the mechanical type of this device, which was improved upon by devices using image dissector tubes. Philo Farnsworth invented the electric version of this device, which contained cathode ray tubes that use superimposed red, green and blue to display color. For ten points, name this device whose early versions featured black and white broadcasts by NBC and CBS.

ANSWER: **television** (accept **TV**)

BONUS: Ted Turner founded which TV news channel, which broke new ground for its coverage of the Gulf War during broadcasts by news anchors like Bernard Shaw?

ANSWER: **CNN**

### **Third Quarter**

The categories are ...

1. The Great Depression
2. Roman Politicians
3. Ancient Egypt

The Great Depression

Name the...

(1) Year in which the collapse of the US Stock Market began the Great Depression.

ANSWER: **1929**

(2) Country whose Weimar Republic ultimately fell during the Depression.

ANSWER: **Germany**

(3) New York street that was the center of the Stock Market crash.

ANSWER: **Wall** Street

(4) Set of programs begun by Franklin Roosevelt in an attempt to offset the effects of the Great Depression.

ANSWER: **New Deal**

(5) Standard that every major world currency left during the Great Depression?

ANSWER: **Gold**

(6) English king who insisted on the formation of the coalition "National government" in 1931.

ANSWER: **George V**

(7) Country led by the inactive Prime Minister William Lyon Mackenzie King who refused to respond as he believed the Depression would pass.

ANSWER: **Canada**

(8) US president at the start of the Depression who was voted out of office in 1932

ANSWER: Herbert **Hoover**

Roman Politicians

Name the Roman who...

(1) Was assassinated in 44 BC after proclaiming himself dictator four years earlier.

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

(2) Became the first emperor of Rome.

ANSWER: **Augustus** Caesar (or **Octavian**; accept Gaius **Octavius** or Gaius **Octavianus**)

(3) Wrote the Stoic work Meditations and was the last of the Five Good Emperors.

ANSWER: **Marcus Aurelius** Antoninus Augustus

(4) Allied with Cassius at the Battle of Philippi, where he was defeated by the Second Triumvirate?

ANSWER: Marcus Junius **Brutus**

(5) Defeated the Mediterranean pirates before joining the First Triumvirate.

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

(6) Died invading Parthia at the Battle of Carrhae and was known as the richest man in Rome.

ANSWER: Marcus Licinius **Crassus**

(7) Defeated the Sicilian Revolt and governed Africa as a member of the Second Triumvirate.

ANSWER: Marcus Aemilius **Lepidus**

(8) Followed his brother Gaius, both in pushing for land reforms and being assassinated by senators.

ANSWER: **Tiberius** Gracchus the Younger (prompt on Gracchus)

## Ancient Egypt

Name the...

(1) River that nourished ancient Egyptian culture and is divided into “white” and “blue” portions.

ANSWER: **Nile** River

(2) Species of dung beetle worshipped by the ancient Egyptians.

ANSWER: **scarab** (accept **scarabaeus sacer**)

(3) Pharaoh who died at the age of 18 and whose tomb was discovered in 1922 by Howard Carter.

ANSWER: King **Tutankhamun** (accept King **Tutankhaten**)

(4) Egyptian symbol of “life,” resembling a cross with a handle, that is carried in depictions of almost every Egyptian pharaoh.

ANSWER: **ankh**

(5) Wife of Thutmose II who served as the second female pharaoh in history.

ANSWER: **Hatshepsut**

(6) Royal necropolis opposite Thebes, a major burial site that contains 63 discovered tombs of pharaohs and Egyptian nobles.

ANSWER: **Valley of the Kings** (accept **Wadi al Muluk**)

(7) Pharaoh who established a sun-worshipping cult in the 14th century BC.

ANSWER: **Akhenaten** (or **Amenhotep IV**; prompt on Amenhotep)

(8) City where that sun-worshipping cult was centered, and which names a style of New Kingdom art.

ANSWER: **Amarna** (accept **Akhetaten**)



## Fourth Quarter

- (1) **In 2015, members of this group noted “It. Just. Isn’t. That. Good.” in their two-star review of In the Aeroplane Over the Sea by Neutral Milk Hotel. That review was labeled “Disgusting” by a website that later praised a US State Department effort to counter this group: a world map with the US (+) shrunk to be too small for this group to find. In real life, a member of this group used the caption “We respawn in Jannah” in an (\*) Instagram post referencing Call of Duty, one of its numerous recruitment attempts over social media. Clickhole.com frequently lampoons, for ten points, what terrorist group that lost control of Mosul in July 2017?**

ANSWER: ISIS (or Islamic State of Iraq and Syria; or ISIL; or Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant; or Daesh; accept descriptions of Clickhole.com’s version of ISIS; prompt on Clickhole before mentioned)

- (2) **This organization, which was wiped out after the Battle of Aegospotami, was based at a city guarded by the Long Walls (+), Piraeus. This organization withdrew from the Battle of Cape Artemisium and later won the decisive Battle of (\*) Salamis, driving the Persians from Greece. Themistocles advocated for the expansion of, for ten points, what military force whose triremes ensured the Delian League’s control of the Aegean Sea?**

ANSWER: navy of ancient Athens (prompt on partial answers, like “Athens’ military” or “(Greek) navy;” do not accept or prompt on answers like “Athens’ army” or “the modern Greek navy”)

- (3) **The memorial site of Castle Hill in this region is sometimes named after Alexander Baranov, who established a provisional capital here in the early 1800s after defeating Tlingit natives. This region’s ports of (+) Dyea and Skagway boomed in the 1890s as through points for gold prospectors. Sitka was the (\*) Russian territorial capital of this region, which was acquired by the U.S. in 1867 in a move dubbed Seward’s Folly. For ten points, name this modern US state home to the cities of Fairbanks and Anchorage.**

ANSWER: Alaska

- (4) **The Luxembourg Compromise ended this leader’s withdrawal from the European Economic Community during the Empty Chair Crisis. In another role, this leader advocated for a mobile professional force in The (+) Army of the Future, panning his nation’s usage of the Maginot Line. After Philippe (\*) Petain took power as the head of the Vichy puppet state, this man led his country’s “Free” forces against the Nazis during World War II. For ten points, name this first president of the French Fifth Republic.**

ANSWER: Charles de Gaulle

- (5) **Claude Levi-Strauss’s Triste Tropiques [treest troh-PEEK] focuses primarily on this non-Asian country, which recently surpassed New (+) Guinea in having the most uncontacted peoples within its borders. After declaring independence in 1822, an empire was established in this country that lasted until an 1889 coup overthrew Dom (\*) Pedro II. Shantytowns called “favelas” dot the urban landscape of cities like Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro in, for ten points, what Portuguese-speaking South American country?**

ANSWER: Federative Republic of Brazil

- (6) **This facility is officially designated NSF Thurmont and was known as “Shangri-La” in the 1940s. In 1978, this facility (+) hosted meetings that created two frameworks: the first was condemned by the UN, but the second earned Menachim (\*) Begin and Anwar Sadat a shared Nobel Prize.** For ten points, name this Maryland facility, a Presidential retreat where Jimmy Carter hosted Middle East peace talks that produced a set of Accords.

ANSWER: **Camp David** (accept Naval Support Facility Thurmont before mentioned; accept **Shangri-La** before mentioned)

- (7) **This action was compared to “climb[ing] the highest mountain,” “fly[ing] the Atlantic,” in a 1962 (+) speech that noted “we choose to” do this “in this decade.” The development of the (\*) Saturn V [five] propulsion system was instrumental in performing this action, which was last done by the Challenger lander in 1972.** For ten points, name this exploration first done by Buzz Aldrin and Neil Armstrong aboard Apollo 11.

ANSWER: going to the **Moon** (accept equivalents related to a manned **Moon landing**; accept any additional information related to John F. Kennedy’s push for Americans/NASA **going to the moon**; prompt on “the Apollo program,” “Apollo 11,” “funding NASA,” and other similar answers that don’t mention the specific goal of a moon landing)

- (8) **After natives in what is now this country committed a ritual mass suicide known as puputan, the city of Klungkung fell to European colonists. A ruler of this country established a system called USDEK to implement (+) Guided Democracy; that system fell apart after the 30 September Movement and gave way to the New Order. Mohammad Hatta served as Vice President and Prime Minister for the (\*) INP in, for ten points, what Asian country, once led by Sukarno and Suharto, whose capital is Jakarta?**

ANSWER: Republic of **Indonesia**

## Extra Question

Only read if you need a backup or tiebreaker!

- (1) **This legislator’s first speech was to support the Public Bodies (Admission to Meetings) Act 1960 as the representative of Finchley. This leader instituted a Community (+) Charge and was subject to a terrorist attack at a Brighton hotel. This leader resigned in favor of John (\*) Major after an unpopular poll tax, which allowed the Conservatives to win the 1992 general election. For ten points, name this Conservative prime minister who defeated Argentina in the Falklands War and was nicknamed the “Iron Lady.”**

ANSWER: Margaret **Thatcher**

BONUS: British fishermen were killed in the Dogger Bank incident when what country’s navy accidentally fired on them, thinking they were Japanese?

ANSWER: **Russia** (do not accept Soviet Union, USSR, etc.)