

# Bowl Round 3

## First Quarter

(1) Foreign intervention in this conflict prompted the battles of Outpost Harry and Pork Chop Hill. During this war, Matthew Ridgeway replaced a general who masterminded a decisive landing at Inchon, Douglas MacArthur. A demilitarized zone was created after an armistice was signed, though there has still been no peace treaty to end this war. For ten points, name this 1950s conflict on an Asian peninsula.

ANSWER: **Korean** War

(2) Until James Marsh developed a test for this substance, this element was an untraceable poison and earned the name “inheritance powder.” Autopsy reports and other studies found this element in the hair of Napoleon, Simon Bolivar, and King George III. For ten points, name this poisonous element, a common and deadly drinking water contaminant whose chemical symbol is As **[A S]**.

ANSWER: **arsenic** (accept **As** before mentioned)

(3) This mountain currently possesses the largest circumference of any non-volcanic peak, as its massif includes large summits such as Philippe and Houston’s Peak. This mountain was named for the founder of the Geological Survey of Canada. Part of the Saint Elias range, this mountain lies within Kluane National Park, where it stands as North America’s second tallest peak. FTP, name this Yukon mountain that serves as Canada’s highest point.

ANSWER: Mount **Logan**

(4) This man survived an assassination attempt in which a blind musician struck out at him with a heavy lute. The ascension of this man marked the end of the Warring States period, and he was buried alongside thousands of terracotta warriors. For ten points, name this first emperor of the Qin dynasty.

ANSWER: Qin **Shi Huangdi**

(5) This man published his anti-Semitic views through his newspaper, *The Dearborn Independent*. This man restricted one of his products to “any color, so long as it’s black.” The US’s “Big Three” are Chrysler, General Motors and the company founded by, for ten points, what American car maker whose assembly lines built millions of Model Ts?

ANSWER: Henry **Ford**

(6) In this nation, the captain of the Bounty, William Bligh, was deposed in the Rum Rebellion. An island in this country was first reached by Abel Tasman in 1642. At Botany Bay, convicts and Aborigines met in what became an English penal colony. For ten points, name this country where, in 1770, James Cook landed near what is now the city of Sydney.

ANSWER: **Australia**

(7) Gaius Claudius Glaber tried to starve this man's forces while they camped on the slopes of Mount Vesuvius. Many of this man's supporters were crucified by Crassus along the Appian Way after they lost the Third Servile War. For ten points, name this former gladiator who died in 71 BC while leading a slave revolt against the Roman Republic.

ANSWER: **Spartacus**

(8) This artist sculpted the facade of a memorial for Julius II, including a seated sculpture of Moses with small horns. A sculpture of a Biblical hero by this artist was originally commissioned for the Duomo Cathedral and lacks both a sword and the severed head of a giant, unlike a similar work by Donatello. For ten points, name this Italian artist of a nude marble David and the ceiling frescos of the Sistine Chapel.

ANSWER: **Michelangelo Buonarroti** (accept either or both names)

(9) In this city, Walter Ulbricht initially denied building what later became known as the Anti-Fascist Protection Rampart. In 1963, JFK claimed that it was the "proudest boast" of a free person to be a citizen of this city. Later, Ronald Reagan spoke in front of this city's Brandenburg Gate and commanded Gorbachev to tear down this city's wall. For ten points, name this once-divided city whose eastern half served as the capital of East Germany.

ANSWER: **Berlin**

(10) This ruler used the death of Philip IV and a dowry owed to this man's nation to start the War of the Devolution. This king ended toleration for Huguenots in the Edict of Fontainebleau, which revoked the Edict of Nantes. The death of Cardinal Mazarin began the 72-year-long reign of, for ten points, what absolutist "Sun King" of France?

ANSWER: **Louis XIV** [14]

## **Second Quarter**

(1) In 1966, Secretary of State Dean Rusk asked this leader if a recent order applied to American soldiers in his country's cemeteries. Lester Pearson noted that "Canadians do not need to be liberated" in his criticism of this man's declaration of "vive le Quebec libre." This leader signed the Evian Accords, leading to the independence of Algeria. For ten points, name this first president of the Fifth Republic who led Free France in World War II.

ANSWER: Charles **de Gaulle**

BONUS: In 1966, de Gaulle pulled France out of this organization's Military Command Structure and ordered foreign soldiers to leave France, leading to Rusk's aforementioned question. France fully returned to this military alliance in 2009.

ANSWER: **NATO** (or the **North Atlantic Treaty Organization**)

(2) This country is the birthplace of a religion that uses purification rituals called harae [ha-rah-ay] and whose holiest shrine is rebuilt every 20 years. In 1995, a doomsday cult carried out a sarin attack in this nation's largest city. The Ise [ee-say] and Yasukuni shrines can be found in, for ten points, what Asian country where Shinto developed in the 8th century and is practiced in Tokyo?

ANSWER: **Japan**

BONUS: In Japan, Shinbutsu-shugo is a syncretism, or mixed religion, of aspects of Shinto with which other world religion, commonly practiced in Thailand and Tibet?

ANSWER: **Buddhism**

(3) In this country, students were attacked in the Night of the Pencils during Jorge Videla's presidency. Left-wing Montoneros were killed during a rally for a returning leader of this country who had been supported by the descamisados, or "shirtless ones." In the 1970s and 80s, this country experienced a period of state terrorism called the Dirty War. Evita was the First Lady of, for ten points, what South American country ruled from Buenos Aires?

ANSWER: **Argentina** (or the **Argentine Republic**)

BONUS: During the Ezeiza Massacre, the Montoneros had gathered to see this man, the husband of Evita, return from exile. The Dirty War began after this man's third wife, Isabel, was deposed.

ANSWER: Juan Domingo **Peron**

(4) Mary Phagan's murder inspired a resurrection of this group, which had been suppressed by Ulysses Grant's Force Acts. This group's first revival took place at Stone Mountain, where its members adopted clothing inspired by the film Birth of a Nation and burned a cross. For ten points, name this American white supremacist group.

ANSWER: **Ku Klux Klan**

BONUS: This Confederate general was a prominent early leader of the KKK and possibly its first Grand Wizard. During the Civil War, this man's troops massacred surrendering black Union troops in the Fort Pillow Massacre.

ANSWER: Nathan Bedford **Forrest**

(5) In 1970, this country's leader, Yakubu Gowon, put down a revolt from the breakaway region of Biafra. In a more recent conflict, this country faced the kidnapping of over 200 schoolgirls from Chibok, a crime committed by Boko Haram. Muhammadu Buhari leads, for ten points, what oil-rich West African country where 8 million people live in Lagos?

ANSWER: Federal Republic of **Nigeria**

BONUS: Lagos served as the first capital of Nigeria, but has since been replaced by this planned capital city in the center of the country.

ANSWER: **Abuja**

(6) This country's caves of Tora Bora served as the headquarters of an insurgency. The Northern Alliance was formed to defend this country and received Western support when this country was invaded in Operation Enduring Freedom after 9/11. For ten points, name this country where, in 2001, NATO troops toppled the Taliban government.

ANSWER: Islamic Republic of **Afghanistan**

BONUS: The NATO invasion in 2001 triggered a massive-but-brief drop in the farming of this illegal substance from poppy seed pods. It is used in the production of morphine and heroin.

ANSWER: **opium**

(7) The third of these people died shortly after giving birth to a son whose betrothal ended the War of the Rough Wooing. The fourth of these people was known as the “King’s Beloved Sister” because she never consummated her marriage; that woman was Anne of Cleves. Clement VII refused to annul a marriage involving one of these women, leading to the creation of the Anglican Church. Catherine of Aragon was the first of, for ten points, what group of six women married to an English king?

ANSWER: **wives of Henry VIII** (do not prompt on queens of England, as the chronology doesn’t work with “third” and “fourth”)

BONUS: The aforementioned third wife of Henry VIII was this woman, the mother of Edward VI. She is the only one of Henry’s wives not named Anne or Catherine.

ANSWER: Jane **Seymour** (prompt on Jane)

(8) In a famous poem that ends with the death of Turnus, refugees from this war found a new city to its west under the leadership of Aeneas. During this war, the body of Hector was dragged behind a chariot. Paris’ kidnapping of Helen triggered this war, in which the invulnerable Achilles was shot in the heel. For ten points, name this legendary 10-year conflict in Asia Minor, ended after a Greek ruse involving a wooden horse.

ANSWER: **Trojan War**

BONUS: What creator of the Trojan Horse and king of Ithaca is featured in his own Homeric epic, a sequel to the Iliad?

ANSWER: **Odysseus** (or **Ulysses**; prompt on **Odyssey**)

## Third Quarter

The categories are ...

1. Scotland
2. Jews in Europe
3. Water

Scotland

Name the...

- (1) Tartan-patterned garments, similar to skirts, that originated in the Scottish Highlands.

ANSWER: **kilts**

- (2) Musical instrument long considered a tool of war in the Scottish army, consisting of a chanter, drones, and a blowstick.

ANSWER: **bagpipes**

- (3) London church where Edward Longshanks brought the captured Stone of Scone in 1296.

ANSWER: **Westminster** Abbey

- (4) Knight who joined Andrew Moray to beat the English at Stirling Bridge, eight years before he was hanged for treason.

ANSWER: William **Wallace**

- (5) 1995 quasi-historical film in which Mel Gibson plays that knight.

ANSWER: **Braveheart**

- (6) Its national sport, whose roots date back to at least the 16<sup>th</sup> century, and which is played at links courses

ANSWER: **Golf**

- (7) 14th century King of Scots who beat Edward II at Bannockburn in 1314.

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

- (8) Rebellions in 1715 and 1745 that sought to restore a Catholic monarch to the British throne.

ANSWER: **Jacobite** rebellions (or **Jacobite** risings, etc.)

Jews in Europe

Name the...

- (1) 3,000-year-old language, used to write most of the Tanakh, whose modern form has adopted numerous European influences.

ANSWER: **Hebrew**

- (2) Neighborhoods where minorities, like Jews in Nazi-controlled Warsaw, were forced to live.

ANSWER: **ghettoes**

- (3) Occupation that Jews were often forced to take because they were not affected by the Catholic Church's ban on usury. Examples include the Rothschild family.

ANSWER: **banker** (or money**lender**; or **finance** or equivalents related to charging interest on **loans**)

- (4) Term for outbursts of violence against Jews in the Russian Empire.

ANSWER: **pogroms**

- (5) Religious group that was often tolerant of Jews, since it classified them as dhimmi, or people of the book.

ANSWER: **Islam**

- (6) Country where Ferdinand and Isabella forced all Jews to either convert or flee into exile.

ANSWER: **Spain**

- (7) 19th century "affair" in which a Jewish French army officer was falsely accused of treason.

ANSWER: (Alfred) **Dreyfus** affair

- (8) 12th century Jewish scholar born in Cordova who wrote a code of Jewish law called the Mishneh Torah.

ANSWER: **Maimonides** (or Moses **ben Maimon**)

Water

Name the...

- (1) Substance that spilled and polluted the Gulf of Mexico in 2010 after the Deepwater Horizon rig exploded.

ANSWER: crude **oil** (or **petroleum**)

- (2) Water delivery structures, such as the Pont du Gard and one in Segovia, built by the Romans.

ANSWER: **aqueducts**

- (3) Country where the Turpan oasis provides water to Uighurs [wee-gurs] in Xinjiang [shin-jiang] Province.

ANSWER: People's Republic of **China**

- (4) Ancient Greek inventor of a water-lifting screw and, supposedly, a death ray.

ANSWER: **Archimedes** of Syracuse

- (5) Sea that has largely dried up since the Amu Darya and Syr Darya were diverted for irrigation by the Soviets.

ANSWER: **Aral** Sea

- (6) Southeast Asian empire that built barays to store water near Angkor Wat.

ANSWER: **Khmer** Empire (do not accept or prompt on Cambodia)

- (7) Two seas that were connected by the opening of the Suez Canal.

ANSWER: **Red** and **Mediterranean**

- (8) Abbasid caliph who built a qanat for water in Mecca, as well as the House of Wisdom in Baghdad.

ANSWER: Harun **al-Rashid**



## Fourth Quarter

(1) **This president criticized Senators Joseph Martin, Bruce Barton and Hamilton Fish for their conservative stances on military buildup. Owen Roberts' "switch (+) in time that saved nine" prevented this man from expanding the Supreme Court to 15 justices. During this man's presidency, Congress passed the (\*) Social Security Act as his "Fireside Chats" calmed America in the Great Depression. For ten points, name this president who enacted the New Deal and led the US in World War II.**

ANSWER: Franklin Delano Roosevelt (or FDR; prompt on "Roosevelt" alone)

(2) **Evidence for this molecule's purpose was found in the 1952 Hershey-Chase experiment using sulfur, phosphorous, and (+) bacteriophages. X-ray diffraction pictures taken by Rosalind Franklin helped earn (\*) Watson and Crick a Nobel Prize for determining the double helix structure of, for ten points, what molecule that carries genetic instructions?**

ANSWER: DNA (or deoxyribonucleic acid)

(3) **It's not Prague, but in 1572 in this city, a man known as "Besme" [BAIM] stabbed an admiral and threw him out a window, where he was then decapitated. Shortly after Margaret of Valois was married in this city, a massacre of (+) Huguenots took place on Saint Bartholomew's Day. In converting to Catholicism, Henry IV claimed that this city was (\*) "well worth a mass." For ten points, name this capital city, the site of much strife during the French Wars of Religion.**

ANSWER: Paris

(4) **In his early career, this man may have discovered Jan Mayen and went as far north as Novaya Zemlya while aboard the Hopewell. He was granted captaincy of the Halfmoon and later the (+) Discovery, his most famous vessel. While searching for the Northwest Passage, this man was cast (\*) adrift when his crew mutinied in a large northwestern bay that now bears his name. FTP, the Dutch East India Company sent what Englishman to explore Canada in the 1600s?**

ANSWER: Henry Hudson

(5) **This battle was the subject of the Gesta Henrici Quinti, a propaganda piece that has made historians question whether a baggage train was attacked at the beginning or end of this battle. (+) Stakes and muddy ground hampered the effectiveness of one side's cavalry in this battle which, like the Battle of (\*) Crecy 70 years earlier, reaffirmed the superiority of the longbow. For ten points, name this 1415 battle of the Hundred Years' War, a victory for England on Saint Crispin's Day.**

ANSWER: Battle of **Agincourt**

(6) **The Conference of Nyon condemned Italian submarine attacks in this war, which included Operation (+) Rügen. The term "fifth column" was coined by Emilio Mola during this war. In this war, the Abraham Lincoln Brigade fought alongside republicans and the (\*) German Condor Legion bombed Guernica. For ten points, name this 1936 to 1939 war that ended when Francisco Franco captured Madrid.**

ANSWER: **Spanish Civil War**

(7) **This emperor put down a minor revolt in his empire at Taxila, and he ruled his kingdom from (+) Maghada. This ruler's sculpture of lions at Sarnath and his 24-spoked "wheel of righteousness" were designed after he waged a bloody war in Kalinga, after which he converted to Buddhism. (\*) For ten points, name this descendant of Chandragupta, a ruler of the Mauryan Empire.**

ANSWER: **Ashoka** the Great (or **Ashoka** Maurya; accept **Ashoka** or **Asoka**)

(8) **During the Reformation, this country underwent two civil wars called the Wars of Kappel. The three (+) cantons of Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden joined to form this country in 1291. This country was the site of renowned mercenaries, including the bodyguard of the (\*) Pope, and hosted John Calvin in the city of Geneva. For ten points, name this neutral Alpine country led from Bern.**

ANSWER: **Switzerland**

**EXTRA QUESTION** - Only read if you need a backup or tiebreaker

**This nation, which conquered the German base of Tsingtao during World War I, joined Britain, Italy, and France as permanent members on the League of Nations' executive council. The (+) Doolittle raids attacked this country. Economic conglomerates called (\*) zaibatsu were created in, for ten points, what empire that annexed Korea in 1910 and was led by Hideki Tojo in World War II?**

ANSWER: Empire of **Japan**

BONUS: What explorer settled Vinland in North America, after his father founded Greenland?

ANSWER: Leif **Erikson**