

Round 3

Tossups

(1) This man lost support of the Filipino-American community after his aide, Andy Imutan, recommended he meet Ferdinand Marcos. This man allied with UAW head Walter Reuther to support a strike in Delano. This founder of the United Farm Workers became an activist after supporting a grape strike in California. For the point, name this Mexican-American activist who popularized the phrase “si, se puede.”

ANSWER: Cesar Chavez

(2) Pentheus, a son of Harmonia, had this position and banned the worship of Dionysus. Creon served as regent for two people with this position, Eteocles and Polynices, and took power himself after one expelled the other. Another holder of this position killed his predecessor and father, Laius, and unknowingly married his own mother, Jocasta. For the point, name this monarchical position held by Oedipus.

ANSWER: King of Thebes (prompt on King alone)

(3) A member of this family fell out of favor after attempting to visit Tokyo Disneyland on a false passport. Jang Song-thaek was killed by a member of this family who was also his nephew over his supposed treachery. A leader from this family authorized a 1950 invasion of his country’s southern neighbor. For the point, name this North Korean family that included Jong Un and Il Sung.

ANSWER: Kim Family

(4) This man was joined by interpreter Caroline Weldon while attempting to help those affected by the Dawes Act. This man was killed by Henry Bullhead after being arrested near Fort Yates. After his initial capture, this man went on tour with Buffalo Bill’s Wild West show. For the point, name this Lakota Chief who, with Crazy Horse, led a confederation of Plains Indians against George Custer at the Battle of Little Bighorn.

ANSWER: Sitting Bull (accept Thathanka Iyotake)

(5) The *informbiro* period in this nation was characterized by a dogmatic split with the Soviet Union. This country deposed King Peter II [the second] and split the Free City of Trieste with Italy. After the breakup of this country, a republic containing Serbia and Montenegro kept this country’s name throughout the 90s. For the point, name this former European country that was led by Josip Tito from Belgrade.

ANSWER: Yugoslavia

(6) A war named for this body of water was nearly ended by the Lackawanna conference. The Treaty of Ancón ended a war named for this body of water by giving Chile the department of Litoral, including the port of Arica. Vasco Nunez de Balboa renamed this body of water that was once known as the South Sea. For the point, name this ocean that was contested by the United States and Japan during World War II, the largest on Earth.

ANSWER: Pacific Ocean

(7) A 16th century member of this family convinced Henry VIII to marry Anne of Cleves based on a Hans Holbein portrait of her. A man with this last name had his corpse dug up by the Royalists of Charles II and put on trial. Another member of this family dismissed the Rump Parliament and led the New Model Army at Naseby. For the point, give this family name of a “Lord Protector” of England named Oliver.

ANSWER: Cromwell

(8) The first casualty of this battle, Asa Pollard, was given an immediate funeral despite intense ongoing fighting. During this battle, William Prescott failed to defend fortifications in what is now Charlestown. During this battle, Israel Putnam may have given the order “don’t fire until you see the whites of their eyes.” For the point, name this 1775 battle outside Boston in which British forces attacked a namesake hill.

ANSWER: Battle of Bunker Hill (accept Battle of Breed’s Hill)

(9) In this country, decorative folding screens called byobu [byoh-boo] were often used as practical partitions in castles. A type of picture scroll called the e-maki [ay-mah-kee] became popular in this country during the Heian [hay-ahn] period. An ukiyo-e artist from this nation depicted the sea near Yokohama in the *Great Wave off Kanagawa*. For the point, name this country where Hokusai [hoh-koo-sah-ee] painted the series *Thirty-Six Views of Mt. Fuji*.

ANSWER: Japan (accept Nihon-koku; accept Nippon-koku)

(10) In this state, John Chivington led a group of “Volunteers” during a mass killing of Arapaho and Cheyenne people. The Sand Creek Massacre occurred in this state, where a John D. Rockefeller-organized attack on striking workers became known as the Ludlow Massacre. The Pikes Peak Rush led to thousands of gold miners flocking to this state. For the point, name this state where miners created towns like Denver.

ANSWER: Colorado

(11) In this city, Rashid Ali’s Golden Square installed a pro-Nazi government after ousting the regent Abdullah. Harun Al Rashid may have founded the House of Wisdom in this city. This city replaced Damascus as the capital of the Abbasid Caliphate. A “green zone” was established in this city while it was occupied by the United States following a 2003 war. For the point, name this capital of Iraq.

ANSWER: Baghdad

(12) The arrest of Claudette Colvin in this city formed the basis of the case *Browder v. Gayle*. Following the success of an event in this city, Martin Luther King Jr. organized the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. In this city, a woman was fired from her job as a seamstress after refusing to move to the back of a bus. Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat in, for the point, what Alabama city that was the site of a bus boycott?

ANSWER: Montgomery

(13) After attempting to enforce this act, an effigy of Andrew Oliver was hung from the “Liberty Tree.” Samuel Adams and members of the “Loyal Nine” formed the Sons of Liberty in protest of this act. A congress named for this act condemned Great Britain for practicing “taxation without representation.” For the point, name this tax place on printed materials imposed on the American colonies.

ANSWER: Stamp Act

(14) This man united his empire after the Battle of Chrysopolis and the defeat of Licinius, which ended the Tetrarchy. He was told to put a Christian symbol on his army’s shields during the Battle of Milvian Bridge, issued the Edict of Milan, and convened the First Council of Nicaea. For the point, name this emperor who founded a city on the Bosphorus and legalized Christianity in the Roman Empire.

ANSWER: Constantine the Great (accept Constantine I; prompt on Constantine)

(15) This author wrote a semi-fictional account of his travels out to the Wild West in the book *Roughin’ It*. This author, whose birth and death coincided with the arrival of Halley’s Comet, wrote about Tom Canty switching places with Prince Edward. This author wrote about the slave Jim, who travels with the title character down the Mississippi. For the point, name this author of *The Prince and the Pauper* and *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*.

ANSWER: Mark Twain (accept Samuel Langhorne Clemens)

(16) This ruler performed a false abdication, allowing Simeon Bekbulatovich to take over for a year and confiscate religious lands in his nation. This leader drafted the Sudebnik of 1550, creating the Streltsy standing army. In the Livonian War, this man’s country lost control of both Ingria and Livonia. For the point, name this Russian Tsar known for his cruelty.

ANSWER: Ivan IV (accept Ivan the Terrible; accept Ivan the Formidable; accept Ivan the Fearsome; accept Ivan Vasilyevich; accept Ivan Grozny; prompt on Ivan)

(17) In this city, William Cosby lost a seditious libel case he brought against John Peter Zenger. Peter Minuet supposedly bought the land for this city for 24 dollars’ worth of beads. Before a ten year stint in Philadelphia from 1790 to 1800, the capital of the United States was, for the point, what city where the battles of Long Island and Brooklyn Heights took place?

ANSWER: New York City (accept NYC; prompt on “The Big Apple”)

(18) In 2016, an earthquake in this country devastated the provinces of Manabi and Esmeraldas. Incan Emperor Tupac Yupanqui built Cuenca in what is now this country in order to rival Cuzco. This nation’s capital is near summits like Pichincha, Cotopaxi, and Chimborazo. The second highest world capital after La Paz is, for the point, what country’s city of Quito?

ANSWER: Republic of Ecuador

(19) An early type of this project was created by the Phipps Act, using the Pershing map. An early one of these projects was developed by Carl Fisher and named in honor of Abraham Lincoln. Dwight Eisenhower was inspired by the German autobahn to create one of these infrastructure projects. For the point, name this type of road system created across the United States by a 1956 act.

ANSWER: Highways (accept Expressway; accept Interstate before it is read; prompt on generic answers such as roads)

(20) This man, sometimes known as “the lucky,” had multiple conflicts with people called *Skraelings*. In 2000, Gunnar Eggertsson used the replica ship *Islendingur* to repeat a journey made by this man, a thousand years after this man established the settlement of L’Anse aux Meadows in Newfoundland. For the point, name this son of a man called “the Red,” a Viking explorer.

ANSWER: Leif Erikson

(21) During this conflict, both sides fought the “War of Flags” in an attempt to maximize territorial gain before the Paris Peace Accords came into effect. Walter Cronkite’s harsh reporting on the Tet Offensive destroyed public support for this war. The United States used Agent Orange in this conflict. Richard Nixon slowly withdrew from, for the point, what Southeast Asian war that ended with the 1975 fall of Saigon?

ANSWER: Vietnam War

(22) These people defeated the Ndwandwe King Zwide at the Mhlathuze River. Following the Battle of Ulundi, these people were conquered by an empire they had previously defeated at Isandlwana. These people, who used the buffalo horns formation, wielded spears called assegai. For the point, name this South African ethnic group whose kingdom was led by Shaka.

ANSWER: Zulu (or Amazulu)

(23) This country is home to the Neolithic village Skara Brae, which is known as this country’s Pompeii. This country’s capital is overlooked by Calton Hill and Arthur’s Seat, both of which are home to ancient settlements. This country’s more modern settlements include Aberdeen and Dundee. For the point, name this constituent country of the United Kingdom, home to Glasgow and Edinburgh.

ANSWER: Scotland (prompt on United Kingdom; Great Britain, Britain, or the UK; do NOT accept or prompt on England)

(24) This monarch conducted the War of Devolution, capturing much of the Spanish Netherlands and Burgundy. This ruler, whose regent was Cardinal Mazarin, passed the Code Noir in colonies like Louisiana. This Bourbon monarch constructed the Palace of Versailles. For the point, name this “Sun King,” the longest ruling monarch in both French and European history.

ANSWER: Louis XIV (accept Louis the Sun King before “Sun King” is read; prompt on Louis)

(25) A building designed by this man was sold to Confederate officer and co-founder of the Pony Express Benjamin Franklin Fricklin after the building was illegally seized. This man offered to sell his personal library to the US government to form the basis of the Library of Congress. Inspired by the Roman Pantheon, this man designed a rotunda on the University of Virginia campus. For the point, name this founding father who also designed his personal plantation, Monticello.

ANSWER: Thomas Jefferson

(26) This man was kidnapped by his protector, Frederick III of Saxony, and taken to Wartburg Castle, where he became known as Junker Jörg while translating a certain document. This man debated Zwingli at the Marburg Colloquy and was condemned by Charles V [the fifth] after a trial at the Diet of Worms. For the point, name this author of the Ninety-Five Theses and initiator of the Protestant Reformation.

ANSWER: Martin Luther

(27) This leader pushed for the Seventeen Points Agreement, forcing Tenzin Gyatso to step down as leader of his nation. After fleeing Xinfeng, this leader and his People's Liberation Army embarked on the Long March to the northwest. This leader defeated the Kuomintang after the siege of Changchun, forcing Chang Kai-shek to flee to Taiwan. For the point, name this chairman of the Chinese Communist Party.

ANSWER: Mao Zedong (accept Mao Tse-Tung)

(28) This city's "working class" north and "wealthy" south are divided by the River Liffey. In 1916, residents in this city, supported by German weapons, launched the Easter Rising. This city, along with Monaghan, was the site of numerous bombings in 1974 orchestrated by the Loyalist Ulster Volunteer Force. For the point, name this city that became the capital of the Irish Free State in 1922.

ANSWER: Dublin

(29) This woman was swindled out of \$2,000 by two men claiming to have Confederate gold. Edwin Stanton enlisted this woman as a spy prior to the capture of Jacksonville. Treasury Secretary Steven Mnuchin blocked this woman from appearing as the central portrait of the \$20 bill. For the point, name this former slave, known as "Moses," who was integral in the running of the Underground Railroad.

ANSWER: Harriet Tubman (accept Araminta Moss)

(30) In the United States, this explosive was produced by DuPont until an antitrust case resulted in the establishment of the Hercules and Atlas Powder Companies. The inventor of this explosive established a series of namesake prizes after a false obituary labeled him a "merchant of death." Alfred Nobel invented, for the point, what explosive made from nitroglycerin, often used in mining?

ANSWER: dynamite (do not accept or prompt on TNT)

Tiebreakers

(1) The first holder of this position was Edward Stettinius Jr. Jeane Kirkpatrick became the first woman to hold this position after being appointed by Ronald Reagan. While holding this position, Adlai Stevenson shouted “Don’t wait for the translation” at Valerian Zorin during the Cuban Missile Crisis. For the point, name this diplomatic post to a multinational organization based in New York.

ANSWER: United States **Ambassador** to the United Nations

(2) The signing of this agreement sparked tensions in Chiapas, which led to support of the Zapatista movement. Early in his term, Donald Trump sought to replace this agreement with the USMCA. Ross Perot described lost jobs due to this initiative as a “giant sucking sound” prior to the election of 1992. Bill Clinton signed, for the point, what trade agreement between the United States, Canada, and Mexico?

ANSWER: **NAFTA** (accept the **North American Free Trade Agreement**)