

National History Bowl – Round 15

First Quarter

(1) This senator, who wrote the initial Homestead Acts, was nearly shot by Henry Foote while decrying the Compromise of 1850. This politician successfully expunged Andrew Jackson's censure, and one bill proposed by this person led to the Specie Circular order. This Democrat, who opposed the Kansas-Nebraska Act, was injured in the USS *Princeton* explosion. For ten points, identify this Missouri Senator, an advocate of "hard money" nicknamed "Old Bullion."

ANSWER: Thomas Hart **Benton** (prompt on "Old Bullion" before mentioned)

(2) This person launched a campaign to conquer the neighboring Shinano Province and won the Siege of Kuwabara against the Suwa Clan. This person feuded against Uesugi Kenshin, whom he faced five times at the Battles of Kawanakajima. This person almost annihilated Tokugawa Ieyasu's army following his victory at the Battle of Mikatagahara. For ten points, name this Japanese warlord known as the "Tiger of Kai," whose son, Katsuyori, lost the Battle of Nagashino to Oda Nobunaga.

ANSWER: **Takeda Shingen** (accept either underlined portion)

(3) After a 50-year legal battle to gain the rights to this band's music, its frontman released a re-recorded album subtitled "John's Version." The writer of an anti-war song by this band claimed David Eisenhower was one of the people referenced by its title and the lyrics "some folks are born made to wave the flag / Hoo, they're red, white, and blue." For ten points, John Fogerty fronted what band behind "Have You Ever Seen the Rain" and a song which became symbolic of the Vietnam War, "Fortunate Son"?

ANSWER: **Creedence** Clearwater Revival (or **CCR**)

(4) This general won his first major engagement at the Battle of Dessau Bridge. While he was in Eger, this man was assassinated on orders of Ferdinand the Second for planning to defect. This general defeated the forces of Sweden at the Battle of the Alte Veste, and this Catholic general was the successor to the Count of Tilly. For ten points, name this Bohemian general during the Thirty Years' War, who lost the Battle of Lützen despite killing the "Lion of the North," Gustavus Adolphus.

ANSWER: Albrecht von **Wallenstein** (or Albrecht Wenzel Eusebius von **Wallenstein**; or Duke of **Friedland**; or Albrecht von **Waldstein**)

(5) While initially meant as the temporary king of Mycenae, this figure's rule became permanent after his predecessor, Eurystheus, was killed in battle. A namesake "house" started with this man's grandfather, Tantalus, who passed a series of curses through his bloodline due to the murder of this man's father, Pelops. This man and his brother, Thyestes, were exiled for the murder of their half-brother, Chrysippus. For ten points, name this mythical father of Agamemnon and Menelaus.

ANSWER: **Atreus** (accept House of **Atreus**; accept **Atreidae**)

(6) A half-horse, half-eagle creature called the hippogriff first appeared in this work, which also features a gigantic sea monster called the Orc. Two characters in this work, Bradamante and Ruggiero, are respectively a female Christian warrior and a Saracen ancestor of this work's author's patrons, the Este family of Ferrara. The pagan princess Angelica is pursued in this poem by its title character, who regains his wits from the Moon and defeats the Muslim king Agramante on Lampedusa. For ten points, name this Ludovico Ariosto epic poem which features Charlemagne's paladin Roland.

ANSWER: Orlando Furioso

(7) This man, who first rose to prominence for directing *Drunken Angel*, made his directorial debut in 1943 with the film *Sanshiro Sugata*. This director lost prestige following the release of *Red Beard*, but still created late-career masterpieces like *Kagemusha* and the King Lear analogue *Ran*. Another work by this director was inspired by "In a Grove," a short story by Ryūnosuke Akutagawa. For ten points, name this Japanese director of *Rashomon* and *Seven Samurai*.

ANSWER: Akira Kurosawa (or Kurosawa Akira)

(8) Peter Robb described this man's life in a work partially titled *M*, and a dispute over Fillide Melandroni may have caused this man to kill Ranuccio Tommasoni following a tennis match. Inducted as a knight by Alof de Wignacourt, this man created a painting for Ciriaco Mattei in which Cleopas wears a scallop shell, which is titled the *Supper at Emmaus*. This painter was commissioned by the Knights of Malta to create *The Beheading of Saint John the Baptist*. For ten points, name this Italian Baroque artist of *The Cardsharps*.

ANSWER: Caravaggio (or Michelangelo Merisi da Caravaggio; or Amerighi da Caravaggio; or Michele Angelo Merigi)

(9) This person served as ambassador to the United Kingdom under both Thomas Jefferson and John Adams. This person defended Jay's Treaty with Alexander Hamilton under the pseudonym *Camillus*. Alongside Philip Schuyler, this person served as New York's first senator, after which this politician lost two elections running with Charles Cotesworth Pinckney. For ten points, identify this final Federalist presidential candidate, who lost to James Monroe in the presidential election of 1816.

ANSWER: Rufus King

(10) While commanding the USS *Guerriere*, this person captured the *Meshuda* flagship following victory at the Battle of Cape Gata. This person was killed in a duel with James Barron due to certain comments regarding the *Chesapeake-Leonard* Affair. This officer was regarded as a national hero and gained international prominence due to his actions in burning the USS *Philadelphia* during the First Barbary War. For ten points, name this youngest captain in the history of the U.S. Navy.

ANSWER: Stephen Decatur (or Stephen Decatur Jr.)

(11) Despite signing the First Employment Contract into law, this president asked to delay its application. This man called for resolving the "social rift" and defeated socialist Lionel Jospin in the 1995 elections. This politician was given control of domestic issues in an agreement called cohabitation. The leader of the Rally for the Republic, for ten points, who was this French president until the 2007 accession of Nicolas Sarkozy?

ANSWER: Jacques Chirac [[shih-RAHK]] (or Jacques René Chirac)

(12) A medal named for this explorer was won by Freya Stark in 1935, and this explorer's belt was acquired by a Peulh man and given to Amadi Fatouma. This man, who is credited with giving the first report on the legendary Mountains of Kong, traveled on a schooner named the *Joliba* and gave his letters to a Mandingo guide named Isaaco. For ten points, name this Scottish explorer who authored *Travels in the Interior Districts of Africa* and died after traversing most of the Niger River.

ANSWER: Mungo **Park** (accept Mungo **Park** Medal)

Second Quarter

(1) This royal house came to power when its founder, John the First, won the Battle of Aljubarrota. In what is now El Jadida, this royal house was defeated in the Siege of Mazagan during Ramadan by Mohammed ben Abdallah, ending a nearly year-long conflict against Morocco. This royal house was supplanted by Philip the Second, resulting in the formation of the Iberian Union. For ten points, name this Portuguese royal house that presided over the Age of Discovery and included members like Henry the Navigator.

ANSWER: House of Aviz

BONUS: Henry the Navigator's fascination with Africa included his interest in this legendary Nestorian Christian king, whom the Portuguese believed ruled in Ethiopia.

ANSWER: Prester John

(2) A popular internet meme spoofing this man is known as *Moha*, and it rose in popularity following the re-emergence of a 2000 interview where he called Hong Kong's mass media "too young" and "too simple". That same year, this man issued his "Three Represents", legitimizing the entry of business owners and the bourgeoisie into his party, which was aimed towards his goal of a socialist market economy. For ten points, name this fourth paramount leader of China who succeeded Deng Xiaoping and served until 2002.

ANSWER: Jiang Zemin (accept either underlined portion)

BONUS: Jiang Zemin called for the end of this conflict following the U.S. bombing of a Chinese Embassy.

ANSWER: Kosovo War (prompt on "Yugoslav Wars")

(3) This man, who lost a re-election campaign to Steve Symms in 1980, served as the keynote speaker at the 1960 Democratic National Convention. With Clifford P. Case and John Sherman Cooper, this man authored amendments that curtailed funding for the Vietnam War. Project MKUltra and COINTELPRO were both revealed as the result of a committee led by this man, which investigated the activities of the FBI and CIA in 1975. For ten points, name this most recent Democratic senator from Idaho, who represented the state between 1957 and 1981.

ANSWER: Frank Church (or Frank Forrester Church the Third)

BONUS: The Church Committee investigated CIA assassination attempts of several foreign leaders, including this dictator, whose regime allegedly attempted to kill Rómulo Betancourt in 1960.

ANSWER: Rafael Trujillo (Rafael Leónidas Trujillo Molina; prompt on "El Jefe")

(4) While stating that this man was made director of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Physical and Electrochemistry, the "Journal for all natural sciences" also incorrectly stated that this man was the "nephew of the big-time Jewish profiteer Koppel." With Max Born, this man developed a method to find lattice energies. This man won the Nobel Prize in Chemistry for creating a process to turn nitrogen and hydrogen gas into ammonia. For ten points, name this German scientist who suggested using chlorine gas in the Second Battle of Ypres [[EE-pruh]].

ANSWER: Fritz **Haber** [[HAH-buh]] (or Fritz Jakob **Haber**; accept **Haber** process, Born-**Haber** cycle, or **Haber**-Bosch process)

BONUS: This biochemist and Zionist invited Haber to work in Mandatory Palestine. This "father" of industrial fermentation created a process to create acetone during World War One.

ANSWER: Chaim [[KYME]] **Weizmann** [[WYTES-mun]] (or Chaim Azriel **Weizmann**; accept **Weizmann** process)

(5) At the 1889 Exposition Universelle, a composer performed a piano rhapsody imitating this musical style, which inspired him to write a movement of *Estampes*. Historically, this musical style accompanied royal performances of *wayang* theater. Instruments like the *saron* and *kenong* were used for performances of this style during the Yogyakarta Sultanate. Bronze percussion instruments were created for performances involving, for ten points, what percussion ensembles from Indonesia?

ANSWER: **gamelan**

BONUS: While the pelog scale used in gamelan is heptatonic, its slendro scale was developed as one of these scales, which were common in historical Chinese music.

ANSWER: **pentatonic** scale

(6) During a group stage match in this specific event, the eventual runners-up beat the eventual winners by a score of eight to three. This specific event included the highest-scoring game in the history of its tournament when Austria defeated hosts Switzerland seven to five. The Aranycsapat, or Magical Magyars, dominated this event before falling to a divided country in a final match known as Das Wunder von Bern. For ten points, identify this World Cup in which West Germany defeated Hungary to win their first international trophy.

ANSWER: **1954** FIFA **World Cup** (prompt on "World Cup")

BONUS: Rumors of a shared needle fueled doping allegations after several members of the West German team came down with this condition, which is characterized by high levels of bilirubin and dermal discoloration.

ANSWER: **jaundice** (or **icterus**)

(7) According to the *Samguk sagi*, this kingdom was established by King Onjo after he and his mother, Soseono, fled south from a kingdom first led by King Jumong. General Kim Yu-sin defeated this kingdom at the Battle of Hwangsanbeol, after which its capital at Sabi was captured. To combat its neighbors, this kingdom established close relations with Kofun-era Japan, leading to its key role in exporting Buddhism. For ten points, name this kingdom that, along with the Silla and Goguryeo, formed the Three Kingdoms of Korea.

ANSWER: **Paekche** (or **Baekje**)

BONUS: The fourth state of the Korean peninsula, the Kaya Confederacy, had burial grounds in this city, the busiest port in South Korea, which separated from South Gyeongsang Province in 1963 to become the first Directly Governed City of South Korea.

ANSWER: **Busan** Metropolitan City (or **Pusan**)

(8) This work was partially approved by the theological faculty from the University of Cologne, with Arnold Kolich serving as notary public. This work includes a section called the *Apologia auctoris*, and versions of this work contained a copy of a papal bull named *Summis desiderantes affectibus*. This work, which was dedicated to Jakob Sprenger, was first published in 1486 in Speyer by Heinrich Kramer. For ten points, name this book which discussed torture as a method to fight witchcraft.

ANSWER: **Malleus Maleficarum** (or **Hammer of Witches**)

BONUS: These 1627 to 1632 witch trials, named after a Franconian city, were among the largest in Europe and the victims included Johannes Junius and Dorothea Flock.

ANSWER: **Bamberg** witch trials

(9) This person rose to power as a child following the death of his father, Ghazi, in a car crash, and his uncle, 'Abd al-Ilah, served as regent. A 1941 pro-Axis coup brought Rashid Ali al-Gaylani to power as this person's prime minister. Alongside his family, this person was executed in the Al-Rehab Palace massacre, following the 14 July Revolution, and this person was a cousin of Hussein, the current king of Jordan. For ten points, name this last Hashemite king of Iraq.

ANSWER: **Faisal the Second** (prompt on "Faisal")

BONUS: Another monarch of a predominantly Islamic country overthrown in the late 20th century was this king of Libya, who was overthrown by the Free Officers Movement led by Muammar Gaddafi.

ANSWER: **Idris** (or Muhammad **Idris** bin Muhammad al-Mahdi al-Sanusi)

(10) William Hamilton Merritt was captured at this battle, in which Thomas Jesup led a flanking maneuver against forces under Joseph Morrison and Gordon Drummond. At this battle, an order to capture British weaponry caused James Miller to reply, "I'll try, Sir," which is now the motto of the Fifth U.S. Infantry. This battle, which was followed by an American retreat to Fort Erie, wounded both Jacob Brown and Winfield Scott. For ten points, name this 1814 battle in Upper Canada during the War of 1812.

ANSWER: Battle of **Lundy's Lane** (accept Battle of **Niagara**; accept Battle of **Bridgewater**)

BONUS: James Miller was earlier captured in this battle near a modern-day major city, a defeat for William Hull at the hands of Isaac Brock and Tecumseh.

ANSWER: Siege of **Detroit** (or surrender of **Detroit**; or Battle of Fort **Detroit**)

Third Quarter

The categories are:

1. The *Lochner* Era
2. Wars of the Roses
3. Armenia

The Lochner Era

Concerning the U.S. Supreme Court during the *Lochner* Era from 1900 to 1937, name the...

(1) Western U.S. state sued in 1908 by Curt Muller, owner of a Portland laundry.

ANSWER: **Oregon** (accept *Muller v. Oregon*; accept *Curt Muller, Plaintiff in Error v. The State of Oregon*)

(2) Type of wage disallowed in *Adkins v. Children's Hospital*, set at \$7.25 in 2009.

ANSWER: **minimum** wage

(3) Set of policies and reforms enacted by Franklin D. Roosevelt to combat the Great Depression.

ANSWER: **New Deal**

(4) Collective literary-inspired name given to Justices Brandeis, Cardozo, and Stone.

ANSWER: The **Three Musketeers**

(5) Hyphenated name given to the 1937 Judicial Procedures Reform Bill, an effort to add more justices.

ANSWER: **court-packing** plan

(6) Practice regulated by the Keating–Owen Act, which was ruled unconstitutional in *Hammer v. Dagenhart*.

ANSWER: **child** labor (accept clear-knowledge equivalents)

(7) Alabama senator whose appointment as a justice preceded the end of the era and a rise in a more liberal court.

ANSWER: Hugo **Black** (or Hugo Lafayette **Black**)

(8) English philosopher whose *Social Statics* was referenced by Oliver Wendell Holmes in his *Lochner* dissent.

ANSWER: Herbert **Spencer**

Wars of the Roses

Concerning the Wars of the Roses, name the...

- (1) Country where these wars were fought in cities such as Wakefield and London.

ANSWER: Kingdom of **England** (accept Great **Britain**; do NOT accept or prompt on "UK" or "United Kingdom")

- (2) Writer of *Macbeth*, whose *Henry the Sixth, Part One* popularized the red and white rose symbolism.

ANSWER: William **Shakespeare**

- (3) Cadet branch of the House of Plantagenet that fought the Yorkists.

ANSWER: House of **Lancaster**

- (4) First Tudor king, whose ascension ended the conflict.

ANSWER: **Henry the Seventh** (prompt on "Henry" or "Henry Tudor")

- (5) Collective name given to the uncrowned Edward the Fifth and his brother, who were locked away in the titular location in 1483.

ANSWER: **Princes in the Tower**

- (6) Last major battle of the war, at which Richard the Third was killed in 1485.

ANSWER: Battle of **Bosworth** Field

- (7) "Kingmaker" who betrayed the Yorkists after the king married Elizabeth Woodville.

ANSWER: Richard **Neville** (or 16th Earl of **Warwick**)

- (8) Bloodiest battle of the conflict, which ended the first reign of Henry the Sixth.

ANSWER: Battle of **Towton**

Armenia

Concerning the history of Armenia, name the...

- (1) Biblical figure whose ark landed on Mount Ararat after a flood, considered sacred by Armenians.

ANSWER: **Noah** (accept **Noah**'s Ark and similar answers)

- (2) Term for the intentional killing of a people group, which the Ottomans inflicted on Armenia in the 1910s.

ANSWER: **genocide** (accept Armenian **genocide**; prompt on descriptive answers such as "mass murder")

- (3) "Illuminator" and patron saint of the Armenian Apostolic Church, who shares his name with the pope who issued the modern calendar.

ANSWER: **Gregory** the Illuminator (accept **Gregory** the Thirteenth; accept **Gregorian** calendar)

- (4) Capital of Armenia, continuously inhabited since the eighth century BCE.

ANSWER: **Yerevan** (or **Erevan**)

- (5) Region of Azerbaijan previously governed by ethnic Armenians in the Republic of Artsakh, the center of two namesake wars.

ANSWER: **Nagorno-Karabakh** (accept First or Second **Nagorno-Karabakh** War)

- (6) Member of the ruling Three Pashas, who died fighting the Bolsheviks in 1922 after organizing Armenian deportations.

ANSWER: **Enver** Pasha (or Ismail **Enver** Pasha; prompt on "Pasha")

- (7) Second Seljuk sultan who won the Battle of Manzikert and captured Ani, the Armenian capital.

ANSWER: **Alp Arslan** (or Muhammad **Alp Arslan** bin Dawud Chaghri; prompt on partial answers)

- (8) "Great" king of ancient Armenia, once held hostage by Mithridates the Great, with whom he later allied.

ANSWER: **Tigranes** the Great (or **Tigranes** the Second)

Fourth Quarter

(1) Supposedly, this man was knighted by Henry Sidney among the bodies of gallowglass soldiers. After George Popham, this man's son was the second in command of Popham Colony. This commander of a vessel called *Squirrel* (+) planned to take land around the Norumbega river and he wrote *A Discourse of a Discoverie for a New Passage to Cataia*. A cousin of Richard Grenville and a half-brother of Walter Raleigh, (*) for ten points, what English explorer claimed Newfoundland for England?

ANSWER: Sir Humphrey Gilbert

(2) After serving as an alternate delegate to the U.N. Assembly, this politician succeeded Thomas Francis Ford in the House of Representatives. As an actor, this person was given the epithet "Who must be obeyed" in the 1935 film *She*. This politician faced Sheridan Downey and Manchester Boddy in a Democratic primary. (+) and, in the subsequent Senate election, this person's voting record was compared to that of Vito Marcantonio. Derisively called "pink right down to her underwear," (*) for ten points, what politician lost a 1950 Senate election to Richard Nixon?

ANSWER: Helen Gahagan Douglas (or Helen Mary Gahagan)

(3) One ruler with this name signed the Treaty of Labiau, which was rendered moot when he later signed the Treaty of Wehlau-Bromberg. That ruler of this name passed the Edict of Potsdam to welcome (+) Huguenots to his duchy, and another king of this name had Hans Hermann von Katte executed for attempting to flee to England. One king of this name, who lost the Battle of Jena-Auerstedt, served as the final (*) Elector of Brandenburg during the Napoleonic Wars. For ten points, identify this name shared by a Prussian "Great Elector" and the "Soldier King."

ANSWER: Frederick William (or Friedrich Wilhelm; accept Frederick William the First; accept Frederick William the Third; do NOT accept or prompt on a partial answer)

(4) During the mid-17th century, one polity's exploration of territory near this river was spearheaded by Vassili Poyarkov and Yerofey Khabarov. Between 1858 and 1860, territories east of this river were annexed as part of the unequal Convention of Peking. (+) That convention reversed earlier gains on territories near this river as part of the Treaty of (*) Nerchinsk. During the Sino-Soviet split, firefights occurred along, for ten points, which river in Northeast Asia that forms the border between Russia and China near the latter's namesake Heilongjiang Province?

ANSWER: Amur River (accept Heilong River before "Heilongjiang" is mentioned)

(5) This thinker emphatically asserted that spirits exist and will punish his begging adversaries who "grasp like hamsters" for food while denying divine intervention. This meritocrat deplored fatalism and wasteful post-Shang rituals that coincided with starvation. (+) This philosopher's rival in the *Liji*, or *Book of Rights*, appropriated his concept of Da Tong, a Great Unity in which all work for prosperity. (*) For ten points, name this Chinese philosopher and chief opponent of Confucius.

ANSWER: Mozi [[MAW-zuh]] (or Master Mo Di)

(6) **The location of this county's Loring Air Force Base was chosen due to it being the closest location to the Soviet Union during the Cold War. This county was created from the northern parts of Penobscot and Washington (+) counties, and this county contains the northern terminus of I-95. This county names a war that is sometimes known as the (*) "Pork and Beans War."** For ten points, name this northernmost county of Maine, which names a "war" fought between 1838 and 1839 that was settled by the Webster–Ashburton Treaty.

ANSWER: **Aroostook** County (accept **Aroostook** War)

(7) **A short story by this author deals with the aftermath of the February 26th Incident and is titled "Patriotism." One of this author's works was partly based on an incident in which the monk Hayashi Yoken burned a statue of Ashikaga Yoshimitsu in the (+) Kinkaku-ji arson incident, and that work features a Buddhist priest named Mizoguchi. (*)** For ten points, name this Japanese writer who committed suicide following a failed 1970 coup attempt and wrote *The Temple of the Golden Pavilion* and *The Sea of Fertility* novels.

ANSWER: Yukio **Mishima** (accept in either order; or Kimitake **Hiraoka**; or **Hiraoka** Kimitake)

(8) **The March of the Family with God for Liberty occurred due to this president's participation at the Reforms Rally, and a mobilization to allow for his inauguration was the subject of the Legality Campaign. This president's life was chronicled by a Sílvio Tandler documentary promoted with the line, "How, when and why a President is (+) overthrown."** A presidential campaign involving this man and Janio Quadros was called "Jan-Jan." Also serving as the vice president for Juscelino Kubitschek, (*) for ten points, what Brazilian president was deposed by a 1964 coup?

ANSWER: João **Goulart** (or João Belchior Marques **Goulart**; or "Jango" **Goulart**)

(9) **This process was opposed by people known as "fists," and it was declared "overfulfilled" in an article that warned against "dangerous and harmful sentiments." This initiative resulted in the creation of the kolkhozy, and part of this process was formed by dekulakization. (+)** Many peasants slaughtered their own livestock rather than surrender them in compliance with this process, which in one region was a cause of the (*) Holodomor. For ten points, name this major component of the First Five-Year Plan, an early 1930s process by which Joseph Stalin's government forced peasants onto communal farms.

ANSWER: **collectivization** of agriculture in the Soviet Union (accept clear-knowledge equivalents; prompt on "Holodomor" before mentioned)

(10) **This author's character Rapatio in *The Adulateur* satirized Governor Thomas Hutchinson, who was also the subject of this author's play *The Defeat*. Thomas Jefferson ordered his entire cabinet copies of this author's (+) *History of the Rise, Progress, and Termination of the American Revolution*. A work by this author advocating for a Bill of Rights was originally attributed to Elbridge Gerry due to the use of the pseudonym "A Columbian Patriot." (*)** For ten points, name this woman, a Revolutionary War-era playwright from Massachusetts,

ANSWER: Mercy **Otis Warren** (accept either underlined portion)

(11) **One figure who held this position, Gaius Plautianus, frequently clashed with Julia Domna, leading to his execution by Septimius Severus. Another figure who held this position was influential in the rise to power of (+) Caligula. That man, Macro, rose to this position following the downfall and execution of another of its holders, Sejanus, who expanded its powers during the reign of Tiberius. (*) Established by Augustus, for ten points, what was this high office, the commander of the Praetorian Guard?**

ANSWER: Praetorian **Prefect** (or **praefectus** praetorio)

(12) **During this period, Prussia gained independence from John Casimir's suzerainty through the Treaty of Bromberg. One empire's involvement in conflicts during this period ended with the Treaty of Oliva, which formally granted it (+) Livonia and Riga. The Battle of Berestechko was fought at the beginning of this period, during the (*) Khmelnytsky Uprising. For ten points, name this historical period from 1648 to 1666, in which Swedish invasions resulted in the gradual decline of Poland-Lithuania as a European power.**

ANSWER: The **Deluge** (or Swedish **Deluge**; or Russo-Swedish **Deluge**)

Extra Question

(1) **A "Republic" of this river was declared in 1840 in response to the Seven Laws. This river's southward shift was the subject of the Chamizal dispute, which was resolved at an event where Julius Bergerson attempted to assassinate one politician. This river's port of (+) Bagdad was a center of Confederate cotton exporting, and this river can be crossed at towns such as McAllen, Del Rio, and Eagle Pass, the site of a 2024 standoff between (*) National Guard and Border Patrol agents. Operation Lone Star is in effect along, for ten points, what river forming the Texas-Mexico border?**

ANSWER: **Rio Grande** River (or **Rio Bravo** del Norte; accept Republic of the **Rio Grande**) – May sound weird

BONUS: This "Great" global influenza epidemic may have killed as many as 100 million people from 1918 to 1920.

ANSWER: **Spanish** flu

(2) **The city of Tiberias was constructed as a capital by one man of this name. Another man of this name is said to have ordered the Massacre of the Innocents. Rulers of this name followed the (+) Hasmonean dynasty, and their reigns were recorded by Josephus. One ruler with this name also ordered the execution of (*) John the Baptist, and Pontius Pilate reported to that man of this name. For ten points, provide this name, borne by a Roman Jewish king who ruled over Judea during Jesus' lifetime.**

ANSWER: **Herod** (accept **Herod** Antipas or **Herod** the Great; accept **Herodian** Dynasty)

BONUS: This Serbian-American inventor lent his name to the unit for magnetic flux density.

ANSWER: Nikola **Tesla**