

FIRST QUARTER

1. This politician called Russia “a riddle, wrapped up in a mystery, inside an enigma.” The failure of the Gallipoli Campaign tarnished the early career of this orator who capped off his best speeches with phrases like “blood, toil, tears, and sweat” and “this was their finest hour.” Taking office after Neville Chamberlain resigned, this politician led his country through the Battle of Britain. For 10 points, name this Prime Minister who led Britain through most of World War II.
ANSWER: Winston **Churchill** [or Sir Winston Leonard Spencer-**Churchill**]
[Matt Bollinger]

2. Before this event, Robert Ricks likely saved many lives by warning that an area would become “uninhabitable for weeks.” The Gretna [GRET-nuh] City police forcibly expelled survivors of this event seeking help and after it, FEMA chief Michael Brown was criticized for his agency’s inaction. Some survivors from this event were relocated to the Astrodome when the Superdome became overcrowded. For 10 points, name this hurricane that nearly destroyed New Orleans.
ANSWER: Hurricane **Katrina**
[Joe Nutter]

3. A work by this man inspired al-Farabi’s [ahl fuh-RAH-bee’s] book *The Virtuous City*. In one of this man’s works, the title character offers to break his friend out of prison, but is stopped by that friend’s insistence on following the law. One of this man’s works presents four “affections” of the psyche using the Analogy of the Divided Line. In that work, this man conceived of a perfect state ruled by philosopher-kings. For 10 points, name this author of the *Crito* and *Republic*, two of his namesake dialogues.
ANSWER: **Plato** [or **Platon**]
[Chris Manners]

4. One of this king’s cabinet ministers was wounded at Putney Heath after a duel. He was advised early in life by Lord Bute and married Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz [STRAYE-Lits]. After this man refused to support Catholic Emancipation, his prime minister Pitt the Younger resigned. Earlier in his reign, Pitt the Elder helped this king defeat France and Lord North passed the Intolerable Acts. For 10 points, name this mad king who ruled during the American Revolution.
ANSWER: King **George III** [prompt on **George**]
[Laurence Li]

5. The English chemist John Mayow predicted the existence of this element upon observing that antimony increased in weight when heated. This element reacted to produce banded-iron formations before its rise in atmospheric abundance. It was discovered independently by Carl Wilhelm Scheele in 1773 and later by Joseph Priestley in 1774. For 10 points, name this element whose diatomic form is “dephlogisticated” air, the second-most abundant atmospheric gas.
ANSWER: **oxygen** [or **O**]
[Sriram Pendyala]

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6. The Qaynuqa [kay-NOOK-uh] were expelled from this city after a jeweler began a feud by inadvertently stripping off a woman's dress. This city's warring factions, the Khazraj [KOZZ-razh] and Aus [OWS], made peace in its namesake Constitution, which granted full protection to Christians and Jews. This city also known as Yathrib [yuh-THREEB] defended itself at the Battle of the Trench from the neighboring Quraysh [koo-RYESH] tribe, who pursued a man who fled here in 622 CE during the Hijra. For 10 points, name this Arabian city in the Hejaz [hah-JOZZ], the second holiest in Islam after Mecca.

ANSWER: **Medina**
[Chris Ray]

7. A character in a Mark Twain novel describes this sport as "picturesque and ridiculous." This sport's name is derived from the Latin word meaning "to approach" or "to meet." The French Wars of Religion were partially triggered by Henry II's death from this activity. The equipment used by later participants in this sport helped spread the myth that medieval armor was hard to move in. For 10 points, name this sport in which knights on horseback attempt to unseat one another, typically with a lance.

ANSWER: **jousting** [or **tilting**; or word forms; prompt on participating in **tournaments** and **tourneys**]
[Blake Neff]

8. The early Christian thinker Tertullian [turr-TOOL-ee-uhn] asked "what has (this city) to do with Jerusalem?" The royal stoa [STOH-uh] of Attalos [uh-TALL-ohs] is found in this city. Berlin's Brandenburg Gate was copied from a large gate to a landmark in this city called the Propylaea [pro-pull-AYE-uh]. The explosion of an Ottoman munitions dump damaged this city's most famous landmark, from which a set of marble sculptures were removed by Lord Elgin. For 10 points, name this European capital city in which the Parthenon [PAR-thuh-nonn] can be found on the Acropolis [uh-CROP-uh-luhs].

ANSWER: **Athens** [or **Athina**; or **Athenai**]
[Doug Graebner]

9. This man delivered a speech that calls for "scorching irony," in which the answer to the title question is "a day that reveals gross injustice and cruelty." This author of "What to The Slave is The Fourth of July?" lived at Cedar Hill and clashed with William Lloyd Garrison. This man fled Talbot County and wrote an autobiographical work describing learning to read in the sand. For 10 points, name this author of *My Bondage and My Freedom*, a famous escaped slave and abolitionist.

ANSWER: Frederick **Douglass** [or Frederick Augustus Washington **Bailey**]
[Douglas Graebner]

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10. This son of Saint Sylvania was described by John Calvin as the last good pope. This man was the first monk to become pope, and adopted the title “Servant of the servants of God” to contrast with the Eastern title of Ecumenical [ECK-yoo-MEN-ih-cull] Patriarch. This man is credited with sending the papal mission that evangelized the pagan Anglo-Saxons of post-Roman Britain. For 10 points, name this pope who is the namesake of a type of monastic chant.

ANSWER: Pope **Gregory** the **Great** [or **Gregory I**; or **Gregorius I**; prompt on partial answer]
[Blake Neff]

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1. In one book, this man proposed that Moses was a relative of the Egyptian Akhenaten. This man investigated views of incest among the Aborigines in the first section of his book *Totem and Taboo*. This man conceived of the "death drive" in a book attributing human behavior to sexual drive. For 10 points, name this psychologist who conceived of the Oedipus complex and founded psychoanalysis.

ANSWER: Sigmund **Freud** [FROYD] [or Sigismund Schlomo **Freud**]

BONUS: Freud's daughter Anna authored a book titled for the "Ego" and what concepts, whose examples include regression and projection?

ANSWER: **defense mechanisms** [or **mechanisms of defense**]

[Chris Manners]

2. In Israel, the Ale Yarak party is best known for its platform on this substance. Rick Steves argued that many current laws about this substance affect "people who are arrested and cited, who are poor," not "rich white guys" who enjoy it. The U.S. House of Representatives passed a 2014 bill that prevented welfare funds going to states that defy the FDA and DEA and have legalized this substance. For 10 points, name this plant-based drug now legal in DC, Washington, and Colorado.

ANSWER: **marijuana** [or **cannabis**, **weed**, **pot**, **grass** etc.]

BONUS: A study about this chemical in cannabis showed it to treat symptoms of multiple sclerosis. It is also responsible for the increase in appetite and food consumption in humans.

ANSWER: **THC** [or **tetrahydrocannabinol**]

[Erik Owen]

3. This person, who was hired after her critical response to the "Quiet Observer" column in the Pittsburgh Dispatch won admirers, once spent 10 days undercover at Blackwell's Island in order to expose the cruel treatment of the mentally ill. She took her pen name from a Stephen Foster song and her most well-known feat involved traveling by burro, train and ship. For 10 points, name this "stunt reporter" who completed a 72-day round-the-world trip in 1889.

ANSWER: Nellie **Bly** [or Elizabeth Jane **Cochran**]

Bonus: Nellie Bly's journey thus beat the pace set by this author's protagonist Phileas Fogg in the novel *Around the World in 80 Days*.

ANSWER: Jules **Verne** [or Jules Gabriel **Verne**]

[Zeke Berdichevsky]

Commented [1]: there's a mention of Freud in packet 1; dunno if you want to clamp down on that

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4. A document written by this man was ordered revoked by Francis Bernard. This man was succeeded by Increase Sumner in one position, and this author of the Circular Letter often met at the Old South Meeting House. This Massachusetts resident helped organize the Boston Tea Party. For 10 points, name this American revolutionary who was the cousin of the 2nd President.

ANSWER: Samuel Adams [or Sam Adams]

BONUS: Adams helped form this shadow government system that excluded loyalists and allowed patriots throughout the colonies to coordinate revolutionary efforts.

ANSWER: committees of correspondence [or correspondence committees]

[Isaac Hirsch]

5. This movement was satirically criticized in the newspaper *Le Charivari* [lay sharr-uh-varr-ee] by Louis Leroy [loo-ee luh-roy] and took its name from a painting of the harbor of Le Havre [lay hahv] over which the sun rises. The Salon of the Refused often exhibited this movement's works, including *Luncheon on the Grass*. For 10 points, name this art movement whose members included Pierre-Auguste Renoir and Claude Monet.

ANSWER: Impressionism [accept word forms]

BONUS: Which American painter's depiction of a girl in a white dress, *Symphony in White, No. I*, was also shown at the Salon des Refusés?

ANSWER: James Abbott McNeill Whistler

[Kenji Golimlim]

6. This ruler repressed the "pride and folly" of Tassilo, the rebellious Duke of Bavaria, and fought battles against the Avars that rendered Pannonia [pann-OH-nee-uh] an uninhabitable wasteland. His court at Aachen [OCK-en] was the center of a domain that he passed on to his son, Louis the Pious. For 10 points, name this Frankish king, a patron of learning who became the first Holy Roman Emperor.

ANSWER: Charlemagne [or Charles the Great; or Carolus Magnus; or Karl der Grosse]

BONUS: The two major lives of Charlemagne were written by Notker [NOT-kurr] the Stammerer and what courtier [COURT-eer] who studied at Charlemagne's palace school?

ANSWER: Einhard [INE-hard]

[Jeff Hoppes]

7. This scientist's father developed achromatic lenses to perfect the optical microscope. He himself came out of retirement to consult on the treatment of Edward VII's appendicitis. Most famously, he applied lint soaked in carbolic acid to a boy's wound and found that after four days, no infection had occurred. For 10 points, name this surgeon who pioneered the use of antiseptics in surgery.

ANSWER: Joseph Lister

BONUS: The elder Joseph Lister discussed red blood cells with this physician, who names a type of cancerous lymphoma.

ANSWER: Thomas Hodgkin [or Hodgkin's lymphoma]

[Kenji Golimlim]

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8. In this war, the French captured Minorca [min-OR-cuh], which was returned at its end. Saltykov [SALT-yuh-koff] and Loudon [loo-dohn] dealt a heavy loss to the Prussians at Kunersdorf [KOON-urs-dorf] in this war in which Rossbach [ROSS-bock] and Leuthen [LOY-tunn] were sites of victories by Frederick the Great. Canada became a British colony after the Treaty of Paris that ended this war. For 10 points, name this worldwide war that lasted from 1756 to 1763.

ANSWER: **Seven Years'** War [or **French and Indian** War; or **Third Carnatic** War]

BONUS: A theater of the Seven Years' War called the Third Carnatic War took place in which modern-day country?

ANSWER: Republic of **India** [or **Bharat** Ganarajya]
[Victor Prieto -ed. Patrick Liao]

THIRD QUARTER

CUBA IN THE 19TH CENTURY

Who or what was...

1. The Spanish administrative capital, still the capital of modern Cuba?

ANSWER: **Havana**

2. Song inspired by Jose Marti [mar-TEE] that became the most famous patriotic song of Cuba?

ANSWER: "**Guantanamera**" [gwon-tahn-uh-MARE-uh]

3. The main crop of Cuba, whose workers were organized into a revolution by Carlos Cespedes [SESS-pay-dace] and which is used to make rum?

ANSWER: **sugar** [or **sugarcane**]

4. The knife-like weapons with a Spanish name used by revolutionaries under Carlos Cespedes?

ANSWER: **machetes**

5. The manifesto written by Pierre Soule [soo-LAY] that declared that the U.S. should acquire Cuba?

ANSWER: **Ostend** Manifesto

6. The war begun by Carlos Cespedes, named after a period of time?

ANSWER: the **Ten Years** War [or la Guerra de los **Diez Años**; or la **Guerra Grande**]

7. The Spanish general nicknamed "the Butcher" for his brutality?

ANSWER: Valeriano **Weyler**

8. The U.S. ship sending weapons to Cuba that was seized, leading to a namesake affair?

ANSWER: **Virginus** [vir-JIN-ee-us] [or **Virginus** Affair]

[Dan Puma]

REVOLUTIONARY WAR

During the Revolutionary War, who or what...

1. Were the two Massachusetts towns where the war started?

ANSWER: Lexington and Concord

2. Was the 1775 pyrrhic victory for the British, actually fought on Breed's Hill?

ANSWER: Bunker Hill

3. Was the British general who surrendered at Yorktown?

ANSWER: Charles Cornwallis [or First Marquess Cornwallis; or Viscount Brome]

4. Was the American general who attempted to betray West Point?

ANSWER: Benedict Arnold

5. Was the American general who won at Saratoga but was disgraced at Camden?

ANSWER: Horatio Lloyd Gates

6. Was the spy who stated "I only regret I have but one life to give for my country?"

ANSWER: Nathan Hale

7. Was the Rhode Island general who led the American army at Guilford Courthouse?

ANSWER: Nathanael Greene

8. Was the South Carolina "Swamp Fox" who led guerrilla warfare against the British?

ANSWER: Francis Marion

[JR Roach]

ANCIENT CITIES

Name the ancient city...

1. Which was home to the Etemenanki Ziggurat [EE-tem-un-ONN-kee ZIGG-ur-ot] as well as according to legend the Hanging Gardens?

ANSWER: **Babylon** [or **Babil** or **Bavel**; accept **Al-Hilah**]

2. Which was the last capital of the Shang [shong] Dynasty and the site of a number of Shang royal tombs?

ANSWER: **Anyang** [ahn-yong] [accept **Yinxu** [yin-zoo]]

3. Whose walls crumbled under attack by Joshua?

ANSWER: **Jericho** [JAIR-ih-coh]

4. The site of a namesake “lighthouse” as well as the Sarapeum [suh-ROPP-ee-um]?

ANSWER: **Alexandria**

5. Whose ruins are on a peak overlooking Peru’s Urubamba [ooh-roo-BAHM-buh] Valley?

ANSWER: **Machu Picchu** [MAH-choo PEE-choo]

6. That gave its name to the country once called Rhodesia [roh-DEE-zhuh]?

ANSWER: Great **Zimbabwe**

7. Which was a Nabatean [nah-buh-TAY-uhn] capital located in present day Jordan?

ANSWER: **Petra** [PETT-ruh]

8. Where Monks Mound was built? Once of the largest cities in the Americas, it is currently next to St. Louis.

ANSWER: **Cahokia** [kuh-HOKE-ee-uh]

[Doug Graebner - ed. Jeff Hoppes]

FOURTH QUARTER

1. A composer from this country adapted his *Lachrimae pavane* [LACK-ree-mav puh-VONN] into the lute song “Flow my tears.” Another composer from this country was inspired by the horrors of World War I to write an E minor (+) cello concerto that was popularized by Jacqueline du Pre [zhock-uh-leen doo pray]. That composer from this country depicted Augustus Jaeger [YAY-gurr] in the “Nimrod” movement of his (*) *Enigma Variations* and wrote six *Pomp and Circumstance* marches often heard at graduations. For 10 points, name this country, the home of John Dowland and Edward Elgar.

ANSWER: England [or the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; or Great Britain; or the UK]
[Eddie Kim]

2. This man names a theorem presented in Book XIII [“eight”] of Euclid’s Elements that relates the products of diagonal lengths for a cyclic quadrilateral to products of side lengths. He also names a (+) list of ancient kings and their chronology that orders rulers between the Babylonian empire and the Roman empire. This man added a “crank mechanism” to Hipparchus’ notions of (*) deferent and epicycle. For 10 points, name this Alexandrian polymath who names the geocentric model of the universe, and who wrote the *Almagest* [ALL-muh-jest].

ANSWER: Ptolemy [or Claudius Ptolemy]
[Sriram Pendyala]

3. This conflict was called a “war without an enemy” by William Waller, who spent most of it fighting against Hopton’s Cornish army. Incidents in this war included the Battle of Chalgrove Field, where John Hampden was fatally wounded, and the defense of Turnham Green by the trained bands of (+) London. This war’s outcome was decided at the Battle of Naseby, where the “Oxford Army” was smashed by the (*) Roundhead cavalry of the New Model Army. For 10 points, name this 17th century conflict in which the Long Parliament defeated Stuart royalists.

ANSWER: First English Civil War
[Jeff Hoppes]

4. A riot targeting a certain group in this state began in the “Sand Lot” and was put down by the Pick Handle Brigade. This state was home to outlaws like Red-Handed Dick and Joaquin Murietta [wah-KEEN moor-ee-AY-tuh]. The Workingman’s (+) Party in this state was led by Denis Kearney. The owner of the Central Pacific Railroad became governor of this state in the 1860s. An influx of (*) immigration led this state to pass laws limiting the rights of Chinese to hold property. For 10 points, name this western U.S. state, admitted to the Union after its Gold Rush of 1849.

ANSWER: State of California
[Naveed Chowdhury- ed. Dan Puma]

5. This man's staff secretary was Andrew Goodpaster. This president denied IMF assistance to one country to help halt Operation Musketeer. During this man's presidency, the CIA overthrew (+) Mohammed Mossadegh in Iran and Jacobo Arbenz [yuh-KOH-boh ARR-benz] in Guatemala. This president's Secretary of State, who coined the term "brinkmanship," was (*) John Foster Dulles. This man signed the interstate highway act and ended the Korean War. For 10 points, name this former Allied commander and president during the 1950's.

ANSWER: Dwight D. Eisenhower [or Dwight David Eisenhower; or Ike]
[Laurence Li]

6. This song's music video, which depicts the newspaper headline "ELVIS JOINS THE ARMY," is set in a suburban American household. This song's mention of (+) *Psycho* is accompanied by the signature violin screeches from that film. This song opens with the line "Harry Truman, Doris Day, (*) Red China, Johnnie Ray," while its chorus notes that the title phenomenon "was always burning since the world's been turning." For 10 points, name this song by Billy Joel that lists various historical events.

ANSWER: "We Didn't Start the Fire"
[Kenji Golimlim]

7. This project was originally named BONIFACE to give the illusion that a well-placed spy was responsible for the project. The addition of a fourth (+) rotor was a major setback for this project. Under this project, Gordon Welchman invented the bombe ["bomb"] at Bletchley Park with the help of (*) Alan Turing, and its success meant accurate tracking of U-boat movements. For 10 points, identify this project which allowed the Allies to read Axis encrypted communications by deciphering a certain machine.

ANSWER: codebreaking the Enigma machine [or Ultra, or any answer mentioning breaking Enigma; prompt on Bletchley Park before it is read]
[Victor Prieto]

8. In response to a rebellion sparked by one of these events, Narses distributed gold to its spectators. Participants in these events used the *biga* [BEE-guh] or the *quadriga* [quod-REEG-uh]. An uprising that started during one of these events sought to crown (+) Hypatius as the new emperor. These events, which were attended by groups such as the Blues, Greens, and Whites, were the origin of the Nika [NEEK-uh] Riots against (*) Justinian. They were held at the Hippodrome in Constantinople and the Circus Maximus in Rome. For 10 points, name these contests that involved carts pulled by horses.

ANSWER: Roman chariot races [or Byzantine chariot races; prompt on partial answer]
[Kenji Golimlim]