

Bowl Round 8

First Quarter

(1) King Godfred built the Danevirke as a defense against this ruler, and later this ruler concluded the Treaty of Heiligen with the Hemming. This ruler, who died of pleurisy, was succeeded by his son Louis the Pious, and three of his grandsons divided his empire in the Treaty of Verdun. This ruler, who was advised by Alcuin of York, was crowned on Christmas Day by Leo III as Imperator Romanorum. For ten points, name this King of the Franks who was the first Holy Roman Emperor.

ANSWER: Charlemagne (or Charles I or Carolus Magnus)

(2) One member of this party gave the 7th of March speech, which cost him his Senate seat. Another member of this party planned the American System. William Henry Harrison was the first of four presidents from this party, and Millard Fillmore was its last. For ten points, name this political party that rivaled the Democrats from the 1830's to 1850's before the formation of the Republican party.

ANSWER: Whig Party

(3) This author wrote about a drunk Pope Julius II who tries to convince Julius into letting him into heaven in *Julius Exclusus*, and he advocated for Christians to act with faith in his *Handbook of a Christian Knight*. Hans Holbein created drawings for this man's best known work, which satirizes the workings of the Catholic Clergy. For ten points, name this Dutch humanist who wrote *In Praise of Folly*.

ANSWER: Desiderius Erasmus

(4) The documentary *An Unreasonable Man* examined this man, whose study of the Chevy Corvair led him to advocate for seat belts and other basic safety features. He ran on a Presidential ticket with Winona LaDuke in a third party candidacy that some feel cost Al Gore the 2000 election. For ten points, name this consumer activist and Green Party politician who wrote *Unsafe at Any Speed*.

ANSWER: Ralph Nader

(5) This event was achieved by a man who purchased a .32 "Safety Automatic" Iver Johnson at the Walbridge hardware store and who was inspired by Gaetano Bresci's murder of Umberto I of Italy. This event, which occurred at the Temple of Music at the 1901 Pan American Exposition in Buffalo, was carried out by Leon Czolgosz. For ten points, name this event, the killing of the 25th U.S. President

ANSWER: Assassination of William McKinley

(6) This composer wrote the twelve-tone *Connotations* for the opening of Lincoln Center. He quoted "Camptown Races" in a composition that features a narrator reciting the Gettysburg Address. He depicted a couple in western Pennsylvania in a ballet choreographed by Martha Graham that incorporates the Shaker hymn "Simple Gifts." For ten points, name this American composer of *Lincoln Portrait* and *Appalachian Spring*.

ANSWER: Aaron Copland

(7) Land acquired to create this city was bought from William Blaxton, and it built the first American public school, its Latin School, in 1635. This capital of the Dominion of New England was the site of an incident on King Street involving snowballs and Redcoats that led to the death of Crispus Attacks. For ten points, name this capital of Massachusetts, the site of a 1770 massacre.

ANSWER: Boston

(8) A war against the town of Visby led to a conflict between this country and the Hanseatic League. Christian I was the first member of this country's Oldenburg dynasty, the oldest continuously reigning dynasty in Europe. This nation was briefly ascendant over Sweden and Norway in the Kalmar Union and is currently ruled by Margaret II. For ten points, name this country with capital at Copenhagen.

ANSWER: Denmark

(9) In one wartime film, this character wakes up from a dream where he had to work in a Nazi factory tightening shells. This star of *Der Fuhrer's Face* has an uncle who is the richest character in their fictional universe. This character wears a sailor's outfit with a red bow tie but no pants. This character's nephews are Huey, Dewey, and Louie. For ten points, name this Disney-created duck.

ANSWER: Donald Duck

(10) One memorial to this policy is located on Eagle Harbor on Bainbridge Island. Those affected by it were asked 28 questions; the last two were the "loyalty questionnaire." Begun by Executive Order 9066, this event was upheld by the Supreme Court in *Korematsu v. U.S.* For ten points, the United States carried out what World War II-era process of deporting Asian-Americans to concentration camps?

ANSWER: Japanese(-American) internment

Second Quarter

(1) This kingdom defeated King Zwide [zwee-day] by dividing his army at the Mhlatuze [m-hlah-TOO-zay] River. Mpande ruled this kingdom after surviving Dingane's purges; Mpande's son, Cetshwayo [keht-SHWAH-yoh], led this empire to an early victory at Isandlwana [ee-son-dull-WAH-nah] over the British before losing its capital, Ulundi, in 1879. For ten points, name this south African kingdom, led in the early 19th century by Shaka.

ANSWER: Zulu Kingdom or Empire

BONUS: Shaka developed the iklwa [ee-kull-wah], an improvement over the assegai, which was a thrown version of this weapon. Greek hoplites carried a type of these called sarissae, which were often 20 feet long.

ANSWER: spear

(2) One holder of this position ordered the kidnapping of Adolf Eichmann. Another member of this position said “I deeply regret that some perceive my being here as political,” in a 2015 address to Congress. The only holder of this office to be assassinated was Yitzhak Rabin, and the only woman to hold this position was Golda Meir. For ten points, name this position first held by David Ben-Gurion and currently held by Benjamin Netanyahu, the head of state of a Middle Eastern Jewish country.

ANSWER: Prime Minister of Israel

BONUS: Netanyahu is a member of this Israeli political party, from which Ariel Sharon split to form the Kadima party in 2005.

ANSWER: Likud Party

(3) This man noted that “The clock cannot be set back. You cannot restore Central Europe to 1870” in a work that lamented Clemenceau’s “Carthaginian Peace.” This author of *The Economic Consequences of the Peace* argued that natural business cycles should be moderated by government intervention. For ten points, name this British economist who outlined modern macroeconomics with his *General Theory of Employment, Interest, and Money*.

ANSWER: John Maynard Keynes

BONUS: This *New York Times* columnist and modern Keynesian thinker won the 2008 Economics Nobel Prize as his theories of international trade were being tested in the recovery from the Great Recession.

ANSWER: Paul Krugman

(4) Tomas Cloma established the Free Territory of Freedomland in this body of water. The “nine-dotted line” designates one country’s territorial claims in this body of water. Several countries dispute the potential oil reserves of this body of water’s Paracel and Spratly Islands. For ten points, name this body of water that borders the Philippines, Vietnam, and a large Asian country.

ANSWER: South China Sea [do not accept “East China Sea”]

BONUS: This island, part of the smallest Chinese province, is in the South China Sea. China claims the Spratly Islands as part of this island province.

ANSWER: Hainan

(5) Supposedly, prior to this battle, Cyrsillus and his wife were stoned for suggesting surrender. Washed up sailors were slaughtered on Psyttaleia [sit-uh-LYE-uh] by Aristides [air-uh-STY-dees], and a throne was erected for the losing commander to watch the battle. This battle vindicated the “wooden walls” of Themistocles, who advocated abandoning Athens prior to this battle. The battles of Artemisium and Thermopylae were fought prior to, for ten points, what naval battle, a victory for the allied Greeks over Xerxes I?

ANSWER: Battle of Salamis

BONUS: One commander under Xerxes was Queen Artemisia of this place, which was also the birthplace of Herodotus and the site of a notable mausoleum.

ANSWER: Halicarnassus

(6) This year saw the National Liberal party push Frederick VII to create a new constitution, which made him share power with the Rigsdag. This year saw William O’Brien lead the Young Irelander Rebellion, and the March Revolution in this year in Germany led to the Frankfurt Assembly offering the German crown to Wilhelm IV. Klemens von Metternich resigned as Chancellor of Austria in this year, which saw the establishment of the French Second Republic. For ten points, name this year that saw multiple revolutions against various European Governments.

ANSWER: 1848

BONUS: Wilhelm IV was from this royal line that would rule Imperial Germany until the end of WW1.

ANSWER: Hohenzollern Dynasty

(7) Participants in this event followed Tom the Tinker and were radicalized by the Mingo Creek Association. Albert Gallatin tried to prevent this event, in which Robert Johnson was tarred and feathered by a mob and John Neville’s house was ambushed during the Battle of Bower Hill. The Watermelon Army commanded under Henry “Lighthorse” Harry Lee was sent to put down this rebellion under orders of President George Washington. For ten points, name this 1794 rebellion caused by an excise tax on an alcoholic drink.

ANSWER: Whiskey Rebellion

BONUS: The Whiskey Rebellion occurred in this state that also saw a massacre led by the Paxton Boys and Fries’ Rebellion.

ANSWER: Pennsylvania

(8) This city was the capital of a sultanate that, after losing the Battle of Marj Dabiq, was conquered in 1517 by Selim I. Muhammad Ali Pasha westernized this former capital of the Mamluk sultanate and current capital of the Arab League. Port Said [sai-EED] is north of, and the Suez Canal is east of, for ten points, what city whose outskirts are home to the Great Pyramid of Giza, the capital of Egypt?

ANSWER: Cairo

BONUS: Egypt was expelled from the Arab League after signing a separate peace treaty with this country, which it first recognized in that treaty.

ANSWER: Israel

Third Quarter

The categories are ...

1. Italian Cities
2. The Soviet Union
3. Bill Clinton

ITALIAN CITIES

Which Italian city...

(1) Is home to the Colosseum?

ANSWER: **Rome**

(2) Was the supposed site of Galileo's experiment dropping weights off the Leaning Tower?

ANSWER: **Pisa**

(3) Is situated on over one hundred islands, separated by canals?

ANSWER: **Venice**

(4) Is the capital of Tuscany and the birthplace of the Renaissance?

ANSWER: **Florence**

(5) Is home to La Scala Opera House and was ruled by the Visconti family?

ANSWER: **Milan**

(6) Was the birthplace of Christopher Columbus?

ANSWER: **Genoa**

(7) Was the "fair" setting of Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet?

ANSWER: **Verona**

(8) Is home to many of Palladio's villas and an 800-year old university where Galileo taught math?

ANSWER: **Padua**

THE SOVIET UNION

In this history of the Soviet Union, who or what was...

(1) Its capital, which hosted the boycotted 1980 Summer Olympics?

ANSWER: Moscow

(2) the walled fortress near Red Square where Soviet leaders ruled?

ANSWER: Kremlin

(3) The dictator whose 1938 Great Purge ousted political dissidents?

ANSWER: Joseph Stalin (or Josef Vissarionovich Dzhugashvili)

(4) Its intelligence agency, once led by Yuri Andropov?

ANSWER: KGB (or Komitet gosudarstvennoy bezopasnosti; or the Committee for State Security)

(5) the Soviet defense treaty meant to counter NATO?

ANSWER: Warsaw Pact

(6) Its final Premier, who resigned in 1991?

ANSWER: Mikhail Gorbachev

(7) the process of political restructuring that hastened the end of the USSR?

ANSWER: perestroika

(8) The agency led by Nikolai Yezhov which carried out the Great Purge?

ANSWER: NKVD (or Narodnyy Komissariat Vnutrennikh Del)

BILL CLINTON

Bill Clinton...

(1) Is married to which Democratic Presidential candidate?

ANSWER: Hillary Rodham Clinton

(2) Served with which Vice President?

ANSWER: Al Gore

(3) Served as the governor of what state?

ANSWER: Arkansas

(4) Had an “inappropriate relationship” with which White House intern?

ANSWER: Monica Lewinsky

(5) Earned what academic honor, allowing him to study in Oxford?

ANSWER: Rhodes scholarship

(6) Signed what law that was later ruled unconstitutional by the Supreme Court in *U.S. v. Windsor*?

ANSWER: Defense of Marriage Act (or DOMA)

(7) Issued over 100 of what orders on his last day in office, controversially including tax evader Marc Rich?

ANSWER: pardons (do not accept commutations)

(8) employed which first female Attorney General?

ANSWER: Janet Reno

Fourth Quarter

(1) After being defeated in World War I, this country lost much of its land in the Treaty of Trianon, but some of that land was later restored by Austria in the First Vienna Award. The Nazi-backed (+) Arrow Cross Party ended this country's "regency" after it overthrew Miklos (*) Horthy. In the aftermath of World War II, this country was occupied by the Soviet Union, which later put down this country's 1956 Revolution. For ten points, name this European country with capital Budapest.

ANSWER: Hungary

(2) John Aaron rationed battery power during this event. Ken Mattingly was supposed to have participated in this event but was unable due to (+) German Measles, while Fred Haise suffered a serious urinary tract infection during it. During this event, the service (*) module's number 2 oxygen tank suffered a failure, causing Jack Swigert and Jim Lovell to report "Houston, we've had a problem". For ten points, name this NASA mission whose moon landing was aborted but which returned safely to Earth.

ANSWER: Apollo 13

(3) One of these conflicts was triggered by the seizure of a ship believed to be held by pirates, the *Arrow*. Lin Zexu served as a naval commander during the first of these wars that was ended with the Treaty of the (+) Bogue. Another of these wars was started by the Kowloon Incident. Their aftermath ended the (*) Canton System with the "unequal treaty" of Nanking. For ten points, name these 19th century wars fought in China over a drug processed from poppies.

ANSWER: Opium Wars

(4) Alicia Garza and Patrisse Cullors are credited with originating this movement. In August 2015, Elizabeth Hasselbeck questioned whether this group should be identified as a (+) hate group, while other opposition to this movement has focused on support for law enforcement. Though it was created in (*) 2013, it became nationally prominent after the death of Michael Brown. For ten points, name this civil rights protest movement whose three-word name protests the lack of human rights for a minority group.

ANSWER: Black Lives Matter (accept if given as a hashtag)

(5) This painting is a companion to *The Charge of the Mamelukes*. It includes a cubic lantern that illuminates the pile of bodies below the group on the left. In this work, a (+) monk huddles near a man in white and yellow, who stands with his arms stretched upwards in (*) surrender. For ten points, name this painting in which a shadowy Napoleonic firing squad takes aim at Spanish citizens in Madrid, a painting by Francisco Goya.

ANSWER: The Third of May, 1808: The Execution of the Defenders of Madrid (accept El tres de mayo de 1808 en Madrid or Los fusilamientos de la montaña del Príncipe Pío or Los fusilamientos del tres de may)

(6) An incident in this body of water's Macondo Prospect led to a moratorium announced by Ken Salazar. A delta known as the Bird's Foot extends into this body of water, whose coast is home to many (+) bayous. Oil gushed into this body of water for 87 days in 2010 after the Deepwater Horizon explosion, and a (*) 2005 hurricane that gained strength here devastated New Orleans. For ten points, name this gulf of the Atlantic Ocean where Hurricane Katrina struck the Mississippi River Delta.

ANSWER: Gulf of Mexico

(7) This agreement resolved the underlying dispute of Cresap's War. David Rittenhouse and Andrew Ellicott finished mapping this agreement after Iroquois guides refused to cross into (+) Lenape territory. It includes a 12-mile arc around New Castle, outside of which lies a "wedge" once claimed by both (*) Delaware and Pennsylvania. This agreement is named for the two British surveyors who mapped it. For ten points, name this line geographically separating Maryland and Pennsylvania, which symbolically separated free Northern states from slave-owning Southern states.

ANSWER: Mason-Dixon line (prompt on descriptions of "the border between any or all of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Delaware")

(8) One battle at this site saw Bruno von Mudra and Karl von Eimen lead assaults on the French Fourth army under Henri Gouraud. Another battle here was preceded by the replacement of Charles (+) Lanzerac with Louis d'Esprey for "lacking offensive spirit." After that battle, Helmuth (*) Von Moltke proclaimed "Majesty, we have lost the war" and abandoned the Schlieffen plan. Taxicabs brought soldiers to, for ten points, what site of an early Allied victory in WW1 that saved Paris?

ANSWER: (Battles of the) Marne River

Extra Question

Only read if you need a backup or tiebreaker!

(1) Writing under the name "Hercules," Jesse Hawley put forth an idea for this object, which was laid out by James Geddes and Benjamin Wright. The "Bucktails" were annoyed with Governor (+) DeWitt Clinton over this object, which connected the Mohawk and Hudson rivers and ran from (*) Albany to Buffalo. For ten points, name this canal built in New York during the early 19th century.

ANSWER: Erie Canal

BONUS: In which World War II battle did Joe Rosenthal capture an image of Marines raising an American flag?

ANSWER: Battle of Iwo Jima