

Round 4 - Middle School

First Quarter

(1) A man who was the target of a coup in this country gave a radio broadcast that he ended with the words, "Long live the people! Long live the workers!" This country was home to La Moneda Palace where Salvador Allende (**pr. eye-EN-day**) lived before being deposed by the military dictator Augusto Pinochet. For ten points, name this skinny South American country which has seen relative political stability in its capital of Santiago over the past three decades.

ANSWER: Republic of Chile

(2) In the 1971 edition of this game, success was determined by how fast and accurately they typed words like "BANG" or "WOW." MECC produced this game, in which taking the Barlow Road or floating across the Columbia River Gorge are the two options for players as they approach Willamette Valley. The player is responsible for leading a wagon party starting at Independence, Missouri in, for ten points, what classic educational computer game that shares its name with a pioneer route?

ANSWER: The Oregon Trail

(3) Mikhail Tukhachevsky was defeated outside this city by Jozef Pilsudski in the "Miracle on the Vistula." The Z.O.B. led a revolt in this city that was defeated by Jurgen Stroop, after which most of the Jewish Combat Association was deported to Treblinka. For ten points, name this city whose ghetto underwent a major revolt in 1943 in Poland.

ANSWER: Warsaw (or Warszawa)

(4) This phenomenon was created by Otto von Guericke's Magdeburg hemispheres, a demonstration of the strength of air pressure. Inverting a barometer onto a dish of mercury proved to Torricelli that this phenomenon was created when internal and external atmospheric pressure reached equilibrium. Leucippus's atomic theory, which argued that all particles move in this type of space, countered Parmenides's claim that "nature abhors" this state. For ten points, give this term for a space that does not contain matter.

ANSWER: vacuum

(5) This campaign included the Battle of Snyder's Bluff and a battle where troops marching up Rodney Road were attacked by the forces of John Bowen, the Battle of Port Gibson. This campaign's most famous battle ended with the surrender of John Pemberton on July 4th. The Army of the Tennessee fought in, for ten points, what Grant-led Union campaign named for a Mississippi city that was besieged in 1863?

ANSWER: Vicksburg Campaign

(6) This city's DusitD2 hotel was targeted in a January 2019 terrorist attack that killed 21 people in the Westlands neighborhood. In the same neighborhood in this city in 2013, over 60 people were killed in a similar attack, also carried out by members of al-Shabaab, at this city's Westgate shopping mall. In August 1998, Al-Qaida bombed the US embassies in Dar es Salaam and, for ten points, what capital city of Kenya?

ANSWER: Nairobi

(7) William Freehling claims that the Three-Fifths clause was central to the incumbent's loss in this election year, whose winner gave a diplomatic inaugural address in which he claimed "We are all Republicans, we are all Federalists." A Federalist supported a rival in this election year by claiming he was "by far not so dangerous a man" as Aaron Burr. Alexander Hamilton played a crucial role in, for ten points, what election year in which Thomas Jefferson defeated John Adams?

ANSWER: US Presidential election of **1800**

(8) Miners flocked to this state following a discovery in its Vermilion Range. Charles Alfred Pillsbury founded his namesake company in this state, where its flour mills competed with rival General Mills. Iron ore from mountains in this state was transported by train to cities like Duluth. The Mayo Clinic was founded in Rochester in, for ten points, what US state where 3M is headquartered in a suburb of St. Paul?

ANSWER: **Minnesota**

Second Quarter

(1) Members of this denomination practice the Arba'een pilgrimage, which is the largest religious gathering on earth, in the city of Karbala. That pilgrimage takes place forty days after a holiday on which this denomination mourns the death of Husayn, the day of Ashura. This denomination includes the Sevener and Twelver sub-sects. For ten points, name this denomination of Islam, the majority in Iran and the second largest after Sunni.

ANSWER: **Shia** Islam (or **Shiites**; or **Shias**; prompt on Islam before mentioned)

BONUS: Shias believe that this man, rather than Abu Bakr, is the rightful successor to Muhammad and the first Imam.

ANSWER: **Ali** ibn Abi Talib

(2) Utitsa village was burned to the ground in this year after it changed hands multiple times. The losing side in one battle during this year sought to defend the Raevsky redoubt. After defeating Mikhail Kutuzov during this year, one army entered Moscow only to find it burnt. For ten points, name this year during which Napoleon Bonaparte invaded Russia.

ANSWER: **1812**

BONUS: The events of Napoleon's invasion of Russia, including the Battle of Borodino, form a central part of which long 1869 novel featuring Pierre Bezukov and Natasha Rostova?.

ANSWER: **War and Peace**

(3) Frank Lloyd Wright influenced one of the earliest buildings made with this material, Robert van't Hoff's Villa Henny in Utrecht. This material was used in the construction of 146 nearly-identical apartments that were built for the 1967 World's Fair; that prefabricated housing complex designed by Moshe Safdie, Habitat 67, is a famous example of Brutalist architecture. The Pantheon's dome with the "unreinforced" type of, for ten points, what building material that binds gravel or stones with cement?

ANSWER: reinforced **concrete**

BONUS: The Pantheon stands in which city, where it served as both a temple and church over the centuries?

ANSWER: **Rome**

(4) Mary Dyer was executed in this modern state, where the Antinomian Controversy in this state was begun by Anne Hutchinson. Cotton Mather presided over a series of trials in this state that began with the accusation of the Barbadian slave Tituba. For ten points, name this modern state in which the Salem Witch Trials took place in New England.

ANSWER: **Massachusetts**

BONUS: Thomas Morton wrote a letter describing this militia captain at Plymouth, noting that this man cut down his maypole. This signer of the Mayflower Compact was called "Captain Littleworth" and "Captain Shrimpe" due to his small stature.

ANSWER: Miles **Standish**

(5) A refusal to recognize this former country was maintained in the Hallstein Doctrine until the Basic Treaty normalized relations. The Monday Demonstrations led to the downfall of one of this former country's leaders. Its leaders included Egon Krenz, Erich Honecker, and Walter Ulbricht, and its secret police under Marcus Wolf closely collaborated with the KGB. For ten points, name this country that constructed the Berlin Wall to bar migration to its western neighbor.

ANSWER: **East Germany** (or the **German Democratic Republic**; accept **Deutsche Demokratische Republik**; prompt on Germany)

BONUS: The division and administration of Germany after World War II was determined in August 1945 at a meeting in this city outside Berlin, where Sansouci Palace stands.

ANSWER: **Potsdam**

(6) This former schoolmaster worked for the Republic of Rio Grande do Sul in his early career, granting him the nickname "hero of two worlds." This man was victorious at the Battle of the Volturnus, which came near the end of his Expedition of the Thousand. For ten points, name this commander of the Redshirts, a hero of Italian unification.

ANSWER: Giuseppe **Garibaldi**

BONUS: The Expedition of the Thousand was a successful campaign on which island in the Wars of Italian Unification?

ANSWER: **Sicily**

(7) During this dynasty's Jiaqing Emperor, Wokou pirate raids intensified, and despite earlier passing the Haijin laws under the Hongwu Emperor, this dynasty still led seven Treasure Voyages. The eunuch Zheng He led voyages for this dynasty. For ten points, name this Chinese dynasty that preceded the Qing [ching] and is commonly known for its porcelain vases.

ANSWER: **Ming** Dynasty

BONUS: The Ming Dynasty was established in the wake of a rebellion named for turbans of this color, not to be confused with the earlier Yellow Turban Rebellion.

ANSWER: **Red**

(8) One event in this city led to sentences that were later overturned by John Peter Altgeld. Albert Parsons and August Spies were convicted for their roles in a riot that took place in this city after labor unrest outside a McCormick factory near its Haymarket Square. This city's stockyards were depicted in Upton Sinclair's *The Jungle*. For ten points, name this Midwestern metropolis called "hog butcher of the world" by Illinois poet Carl Sandburg.

ANSWER: **Chicago**

BONUS: The Willis Tower in Chicago, which was once the world's tallest building, was formerly named for which US department store chain, which recently narrowly avoided bankruptcy?

ANSWER: **Sears**

Third Quarter

The categories are ...

1. Conflict with Native Americans
2. Italian Military History
3. Canada

Conflict with Native Americans

Name the...

(1) State where Andrew Jackson fought the Seminoles in the Everglades.

ANSWER: **Florida**

(2) US army leader known for his namesake Last Stand at the Battle of the Little Bighorn.

ANSWER: George Armstrong **Custer**

(3) Lakota Sioux leader at that battle, where he joined with Crazy Horse. He was killed by American police in 1890.

ANSWER: **Sitting Bull** (or **Thathanka Iyotake**)

(4) Shawnee leader who allied with Britain during the War of 1812 and was killed at the Battle of the Thames.

ANSWER: **Tecumseh**

(5) Religious movement promoted by Wovoka, which sought to bring peace through the spirits of the dead.

ANSWER: **Ghost Dance** movement

(6) Ottawa chief who led a 1760s rebellion against the British, besieging Fort Detroit.

ANSWER: **Pontiac** (accept **Obwandiyag**)

Italian Military History

Name the...

(1) City aided by Genoa and Venice in its war against Florence; it is home to a famously leaning tower.

ANSWER: **Pisa**

(2) Artist who escaped to France with his Mona Lisa after the Battle of Marignano.

ANSWER: **Leonardo da Vinci** (accept either or both names)

(3) City whose arsenale (pr. ar-sen-AH-lay) produced numerous warships that dominated the Adriatic Sea.

ANSWER: **Venice**

(4) City-state in Northern Italy led by Ludovico Sforza at the start of the Italian Wars.

ANSWER: **Milan**

(5) Foreign power who won the Battle of Lake Trasimene and Cannae in ancient times.

ANSWER: **Carthage**

(6) "Warrior Pope" who organized that League and ordered the painting of the Sistine Chapel.

ANSWER: **Julius II** (prompt on Julius)**Canada**

Name the...

(1) Current Prime Minister, who protested Aung San Suu Kyi [chee]'s treatment of the Rohingya by revoking her honorary citizenship.

ANSWER: **Justin Trudeau** (prompt on Trudeau)

(2) Father of the current Prime Minister, who served two terms as Prime Minister himself.

ANSWER: **Pierre Trudeau** (prompt on Trudeau)

(3) Prime Minister who served until 2015, the first PM from the modern Conservative Party.

ANSWER: Stephen **Harper**

(4) Territory of Canada that was created to provide a homeland for the Inuit in the Arctic.

ANSWER: **Nunavut**

(5) City that hosted the 2010 Winter Olympics, the first to be held on the Pacific Coast of Canada.

ANSWER: **Vancouver**

(6) First Prime Minister of Canada.

ANSWER: John **Macdonald****Fourth Quarter**

(1) **In a film from this country, the title character is created by a clerk's typo; that film's score was composed by the composer of the Scythian Suite. Another composer from this country dedicated a string quartet, which opens with a (+) DSCH motif, "to the victims of fascism and war;" that composer from this country also featured an "invasion" theme and a theme from his opera (*) Lady Macbeth of the Mtsensk District in his Leningrad Symphony.** For ten points, name this home country of Sergei Prokofiev and Dmitri Shostakovich.

ANSWER: **Soviet Union** (or **USSR** or **Union of Soviet Socialist Republics**; accept **CCCP** or **Soyuz Sovetskikh Sotsialisticheskikh Respublik**; prompt on Russia)

(2) **A traffic collision in the Jabalia Refugee Camp prompted a war largely planned by factions of this group against another's nation's (+) government. In that war, Abu Jihad organized youth militias in areas dominated by Fatah. As leader of this organization, (*) Yasser Arafat signed the Oslo Accords, securing greater autonomy for the Gaza Strip. For ten points, name this militant nationalist organization that advocates for an Arab nation in what is now Israel.**

ANSWER: Palestine Liberation Organization

(3) **This man said of one of his political opponents "in your guts, you know he's nuts." This Democratic president was known for an aggressive speaking style known as (+) "the treatment" and he criticized the nuclear policy of his opponent, Barry Goldwater, with the (*) "Daisy" ad. For ten points, name this president who one year after taking the oath of office after an assassination defeated Barry Goldwater in a landslide in 1964.**

ANSWER: Lyndon Baines Johnson (or LBJ)

(4) **Titus Oates invented a fictitious plot to kill one monarch with this name in the Popish Plot. The Convention Parliament welcomed a king of this name, who began the English (+) Restoration. An earlier monarch of this name became the only English monarch to be (*) executed. For ten points, name this royal name, which will likely once again be used upon the death of Queen Elizabeth, when a Prince of Wales with this name is expected to take the throne.**

ANSWER: Charles (accept Charles I or Charles II)

(5) **This politician issued a namesake Moratorium in an attempt to give Germany more time to catch up on reparation payments. In another postwar role, this man organized Belgian food relief efforts. The (+) Smoot-Hawley Tariff was signed by this man, who promised "a (*) chicken in every pot" during his presidential campaign. As unemployment peaked, shantytowns became named for, for ten points, what president who led the US into the Great Depression?**

ANSWER: Herbert Hoover

(6) **Cricketer John Thayer died during this event, but Milton Hershey didn't due to an urgent need to attend to business affairs. This event, which Stanley Lord failed to respond to, is the subject of Thomas Hardy's poem "The (+) Convergence of the Twain." The Carpathia led rescue efforts during this event, in which (*) Molly Brown ordered Lifeboat 6 to look for survivors. For ten points, name this April 1912 maritime disaster involving an iceberg and an "unsinkable" ocean liner.**

ANSWER: sinking of the RMS Titanic

(7) **John Hickenlooper, now a presidential candidate, served as mayor of this city from 2003-2011. This city's football team finally won its first Super Bowl in 1998 under (+) John Elway, while a hockey team that moved to this city took the name (*) "Avalanche" upon moving here. This city opened a new airport in 1995 with a roof that evokes the nearby Rockies. For ten points, name this city where Barack Obama held a 2008 rally in the capital of Colorado.**

ANSWER: Denver

(8) **Environmental work within this body of water has included the building of the Dike Kokoral and the construction of a dam across the Berg Strait. In a 1971 disaster in this body of water, a bioweapons laboratory accidentally spread weaponized (+) smallpox to nearby inhabitants. The Aralkum Desert was formed in this body of water's eastern basin, after it was (*) heavily used in Soviet irrigation projects. For ten points, name this lake that lies between Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan and is rapidly shrinking.**

ANSWER: Aral Sea

Extra Question

(1) **Foreign protectorates in this country included Cochinchina and Annam. France's control of this country was confirmed in the 1885 Treaty of Tientsin. The Japanese supported (+) Bao Dai, who gave this country its modern name after Vichy administrators were removed but abdicated in 1945. The Geneva Accords divided this country after (*) a victory for Ho Chi Minh. French Indochina included Laos, Cambodia, and, for ten points, what Southeast Asian country with capital at Hanoi where the USA fought a major war in the 1960's.**

ANSWER: Vietnam (prompt on French Indochina before mentioned)

BONUS: What first President of Indonesia carried out a policy of "Guided Democracy" in the late 1950s and 1960s?

ANSWER: Sukarno (accept Kusno Sosrodihardjo)