

Round 4

First Quarter

(1) This man's temple was relocated during the construction of the Aswan Dam in order to prevent damage. As well as constructing the temple at Abu Simbel, this man signed the first peace treaty in recorded history with Hattusilis III. He was victorious at the world's largest chariot battle, defeating the Hittites. For ten points, name this Egyptian pharaoh who was married to Nefertari and won the Battle of Kadesh.

ANSWER: Ramses II (accept Ramses the Great; prompt on Ramses)

(2) This woman supplied James Montgomery with intelligence during the attack on Combahee and attempted to recruit Canadians for John Brown prior to the attack on Harper's Ferry. This woman became known as "Moses" for her numerous excursions into the South, where she led people to safety through tunnels and safehouses. For ten points, name this leader of the Underground Railroad.

ANSWER: Harriet Tubman (accept Araminta Ross; prompt on Moses before mentioned)

(3) The bloody nature of this battle led it earn such nicknames like "the Cauldron" and "the Meat-Grinder." Robert Nivelle used the phrase "they shall not pass" at this battle, where over 4 trucks a minute passed along the "Sacred Way." Erich von Falkenhayn lost this battle, at which the Second Army was commanded by Philippe Pétain. The Germans planned to "bleed France white" at, for ten points, what World War I battle that lasted 303 days?

ANSWER: Battle of Verdun

(4) The Snaptun Stone depicts this figure with scarred lips, as his were stitched together in one myth. A son of this god was captured with the rope Gleipnir after he bit off the hand of Tyr; another child is the namesake of the Norse underworld. This father of Fenrir and Hel tricked Hodr into killing his brother Baldr with mistletoe. For ten points, name this shape-shifting Norse trickster god.

ANSWER: Loki

(5) In 1974, Samuel Byck attempted to hijack a plane so that he could crash it into this location. This building underwent an extensive series of renovations starting in 1949 after a piano crashed through the floor. This building's Blue Room was given a French-styled renovation by Jacqueline Kennedy. A room in this building often contains the Resolute Desk. The Oval Office is located in, for ten points, what official residence of the President of the United States?

ANSWER: The White House

(6) After getting caught up in the scandal surrounding the Panama Canal, this man was imprisoned for two years for raising funds under false pretenses. A building named for this man was twice sold by con-man Victor Lustig for scrap metal. A structure designed by this man was originally meant to be temporary and built for the 1889 Universal Exposition. For ten points, name this engineer who names an iron tower in the center of Paris.

ANSWER: Gustav Eiffel

(7) Thomas Jefferson Wertebaker claimed this event's namesake was the "Torchbearer of the Revolution." The phrase, "I am sorry at my heart, that lice and flux should do the hangman's part," was spoken after this event's namesake died of dysentery. A raid by Doeg Indians sparked this event, in which angry indentured servants overthrew Governor William Berkeley. Jamestown was burned during, for ten points, what 1676 rebellion in Virginia?

ANSWER: Bacon's Rebellion

(8) In 2010, this leader controversially remarked that "multiculturalism has utterly failed" despite attempts to assimilate Turkish immigrants. This leader, who served as a research scientist before the Autumn of Nations inspired an entry into politics, defeated the Social Democrats to win a fourth term in 2017, after which she intends to retire as Chancellor in 2021. For ten points, name this current leader of Germany.

ANSWER: Angela Merkel

Second Quarter

(1) Fantastic tales told by an early explorer of this region led it to be nicknamed "Colter's Hell." The largest volcano system in the U.S. can be found in this feature's namesake caldera. The most famous feature of this region is named for the regularity of its eruptions, which occur in roughly 74 minute intervals. For ten points, name this US national park, home to the geyser Old Faithful.

ANSWER: Yellowstone National Park

BONUS: In 1988, Yellowstone experienced a devastating one of these events. In 2018, a deadly one of these events started at Camp Creek Road and struck Paradise, California.

ANSWER: forest fire

(2) This man signed the Clarendon Code into law in order to prohibit non-Anglicans from holding power. The Exclusion Bill attempted to block Catholics from becoming king after this man was the target of the Popish Plot. The Whigs targeted this man in the Rye House Plot. This man's father had been beheaded by Parliamentarians in 1649, but he was given back the throne in 1660. For ten points, identify this English king of the Restoration Era.

ANSWER: Charles II (prompt on Charles)

BONUS: In 1651, Charles II was defeated and forced into exile by this man, who led as Lord Protector for five years during the English Interregnum.

ANSWER: Oliver Cromwell

(3) A conflict named for this good began with the seizure of the *Arrow* and ended with the exchange of Kowloon in an unequal treaty. An earlier conflict named for this substance led to the cession of Hong Kong in the Treaty of Nanking, which weakened the Qing [ching] Dynasty. Britain and China fought two wars named for, for ten points, what addictive drug processed from poppy plants?

ANSWER: Opium (Wars)

BONUS: This British company created an opium monopoly in Bengal. It was nationalized in 1858 after the Sepoy Mutiny.

ANSWER: British East India Company

(4) A country lost its coastline along this sea when Hamid Awate's forces won a 1991 war of independence. The port city of Jeddah lies on this body of water, as does the city of Port Sudan. This body of water, which is linked to the Gulf of Aqaba by the Straits of Tiran, forms the coast of Eritrea. The Mediterranean Sea is linked by the Suez Canal to, for ten points, what colorfully named sea that was legendarily parted by Moses?

ANSWER: Red Sea (accept Erythraean Sea)

BONUS: The Suez Canal divides mainland Africa from this Egyptian peninsula, which Israel captured during the Six Day War.

ANSWER: Sinai Peninsula

(5) An argument for this position was attacked in a thought experiment about a Lost Island by Gaunilo. An argument for this position focuses on the properties of the "greatest conceivable being" and was put forth in St. Anselm's Proslogion. This position, referred to as the ontological argument, is supported by the watchmaker analogy. For ten points, name this philosophical position stating that a higher being exists, generally rejected by atheists.

ANSWER: existence of God (accept ontological argument before mentioned; accept reasonable equivalents)

BONUS: This French philosopher's "wager" asserts that it is in people's best interests to believe in God, an idea put forth in his *Pensées*.

ANSWER: Blaise Pascal (accept Pascal's wager)

(6) This ruler educated the hostage Ali Kolon after his general Sagmandia led a successful reconquest of Gao. This ruler hired the Andalusian architect es-Saheli and constructed the Djinguereber Mosque and Sankore University. This ruler supposedly devalued the price of gold thanks to his lavish gift giving while traveling through Africa. For ten points, name this extremely wealthy 14th century king of Mali.

ANSWER: Mansa Musa (or Musa I)

BONUS: Mansa Musa devalued gold during this religious journey, one of the five pillars of Islam.

ANSWER: hajj (prompt on descriptions of a journey to Mecca)

(7) This war's losing side was supported by the communist-funded International Brigades. A fascist group that fought in this war united with the Carlists and held power as the only legal political party until the 1975 death of its dictator. The Falange was supported by Nazi Germany in, for ten points, what 1936-1939 war between the Republicans and Nationalists over control of an Iberian country with capital Madrid?

ANSWER: Spanish Civil War

BONUS: This general became dictator of Spain after his Nationalists won the Spanish Civil War. This man restored the Spanish monarchy before his 1975 death.

ANSWER: Francisco Franco Bahamonde

(8) This man, who criticized secession as anarchy, was approached by Francis Blair to command Union troops in Washington D.C. but replied "how can I draw my sword upon my native state?" The Marine detachment that captured John Brown was led by this man, who ultimately accepted an offer to lead the Army of Northern Virginia. For ten points, name this general who gave the final Confederate surrender to Ulysses Grant.

ANSWER: Robert Edward Lee

BONUS: Lee surrendered to Grant at the McLean House near this Virginia town, whose name includes the appellation "Court House."

ANSWER: Appomattox (Court House)

Third Quarter

The categories are ...

1. American World Fairs
2. Italian Renaissance
3. Summer Olympics

AMERICAN WORLD FAIRS

Name the US city where...

(1) The Space Needle was built for a 1962 fair in Washington state.

ANSWER: **Seattle**

(2) The 1893 World Fair was held on Lake Michigan.

ANSWER: **Chicago**

(3) Two 20th century fairs were held in Flushing Meadows in Queens.

ANSWER: **New York** City (or **NYC**)

(4) The centennial of the Declaration of Independence was celebrated, in the city where it was signed.

ANSWER: **Philadelphia**

(5) The centennial of the Louisiana Purchase was celebrated by a fair where the waffle cone was supposedly invented.

ANSWER: **St. Louis**

(6) Balboa Park hosted a Southern California fair celebrating the opening of the Panama Canal.

ANSWER: **San Diego**

ITALIAN RENAISSANCE

Name the...

(1) City home to a famous Leaning Tower.

ANSWER: **Pisa**

(2) Papal capital sacked by Charles V in 1527, leading to its decline as a Renaissance center.

ANSWER: **Rome**

(3) Adriatic “serene” republic, a maritime trading power that was ruled by doges.

ANSWER: **Venice**

(4) Tuscan city that is home to the Duomo and was ruled by the Medicis.

ANSWER: **Florence**

(5) City ruled by the Sforzas, where Leonardo da Vinci painted the Last Supper.

ANSWER: **Milan**

(6) Mercantile republic, the birthplace of Christopher Columbus.

ANSWER: **Genoa**

SUMMER OLYMPICS

Name the...

(1) Capital of Germany, which hosted the 1936 Summer Olympics.

ANSWER: **Berlin**

(2) Greek city where the Summer Olympics were first held by the IOC in 1896.

ANSWER: **Athens**

(3) US city where Centennial Olympic Park was bombed during the 1996 Summer Games.

ANSWER: **Atlanta**

(4) Non-violent action taken by 16 Soviet-aligned countries at the 1984 Summer Games.

ANSWER: **boycotting** the Olympics

(5) Home country of 11 athletes who were kidnapped and killed at the 1972 Munich games.

ANSWER: **Israel** (or Medinat **Yisrael**, or Dawlat **Isra'il**)

(6) City where the Tlatelolco Massacre occurred in 1968 and where Tommie Smith and John Carlos performed a Black Power salute on the podium.

ANSWER: **Mexico City**

Fourth Quarter

(1) In one of these locations, the question “Where is God now?” is answered with “He is hanging here on this gallows.” In that work, the narrator’s father Shlomo dies en route to one of these locations. Art (+) Spiegelman’s parents’ experiences in one of these places inspired his graphic novel *Maus*. The author of *The (*) Diary of a Young Girl* died in, for ten points, what type of location, also the setting of *We Were in Auschwitz*?

ANSWER: Nazi concentration camps (or death camps or extermination camps; accept specific camps like Auschwitz or Buchenwald)

(2) This composer created a piano concerto for his student and patron, Archduke Rudolf, which was nicknamed *Emperor*. This man wrote a C-minor (+) funeral march and revoked a dedication to Napoleon Bonaparte for his third symphony, (*) *Eroica*. A “fate knocking at the door” theme features in the fifth symphony by, for ten points, what German composer who set Friedrich Schiller’s poem “Ode to Joy” in his ninth and final symphony?

ANSWER: Ludwig van Beethoven

(3) This empire’s final ruler, Bahadur Shah, was exiled to Burma by the British. This empire was the home of a syncretic religion that combined Hinduism and Islam and was known as Din-e-ilahi. The defeat of (+) Ibrahim Lodi allowed this empire to be founded after the Battle of Panipat. The most famous monument produced by this empire was a (*) white mausoleum for empress Mumtaz. Babur founded, for ten points, what Indian empire that built the Taj Mahal?

ANSWER: Mughal Empire

(4) This treaty was the target of the bull *Zelo Domus Dei*, in which Pope Innocent X described it as “empty of effect and meaning for all time.” Like the Treaty of Augsburg, this treaty reaffirmed the principle of (+) *cuius regio, eius religio*. Spain formally recognized the independence of the (*) Netherlands in this treaty, which ended the Eighty Years War. For ten points, name this peace treaty that was signed in 1648 and brought an end to the Thirty Years’ War.

ANSWER: (Treaty or) Peace of Westphalia

(5) The Supreme Court ruled that this amendment applied to prior restraint in *New York Times v. United States*. This amendment was cited in *Texas v. Johnson*, a ruling that found it protected flag (+) desecration. Oliver Wendell Holmes ruled that this amendment was subject to the “clear and present danger” test, as exemplified by (*) shouting fire in a crowded theater. For ten points, name this amendment that guarantees freedom of speech.

ANSWER: 1st Amendment to the US Constitution

(6) This man was once told to “go and draw your pumpkins” during an argument on architecture, prompting him to later put Apollodorus of Damascus to death. During this man’s reign, the Bar (+) Kokhba revolt was defeated and Greek cities were consolidated into the Panhellenion. This ruler from 117-138 AD ordered the construction of a (*) fortification that formed the northern end of Britannia. For ten points, name this successor of Trajan as Roman Emperor who built a namesake wall.

ANSWER: Hadrian (or Publius Aelius Hadrianus Augustus)

(7) This legislation led John Holmes to accuse Rufus King of plotting to create a new political party. Thomas Jefferson compared the response to this legislation to a “fire bell in the night.” (+) Maine was admitted as a state under this legislation, which outlawed slavery north of the 36-30 parallel and which was ruled (*) unconstitutional in the *Dred Scott* case. For ten points, name this 1820 legislation named for a newly-admitted Midwest state.

ANSWER: Missouri Compromise (accept Compromise of 1820 before “1820” is read)

(8) This country’s 1st Infantry Brigade debuted in the Battle of the Somme during World War I. During this country’s Bambatha Rebellion, this country’s stretcher-bearer corps included future Indian nonviolent activist (+) Mahatma Gandhi. This country suppressed a 1906 anti-British rebellion by the (*) Zulu people. For ten points, name this country that fully gained its independence from Britain in 1931 and splits its government between three capitals, including Cape Town.

ANSWER: South Africa

Extra Question

Only read if the moderator botches a question.

(1) Ahmoese I commissioned one of these structures near Abydos, and another of these structures was the world’s tallest building until (+) 1311. An early example of these works took the form of stacked mastabas, was known as the (*) “step” type, and was designed by the architect Imhotep for the ruler Djoser. For ten points, name these massive structures built as tombs for Egyptian pharaohs.

ANSWER: ancient Egyptian pyramids

BONUS: The puppet Vichy [vee-shee] regime was installed by the Nazis in what country?

ANSWER: France