

Finals

Regulation Tossups

(1) This document was reissued by King Henry III, formally entering English statute law. Clause 39 of this document established trial by jury and *habeas corpus*, inspiring England's Petition of Right. Signed at Runnymede by King John in 1215, for the point, what "Great Charter" limited the powers of royal authority in England?

ANSWER: **Magna Carta Libertatum** (accept **Great Charter** or **Great Charter** of Freedoms before mentioned)

(2) It's not New York, but Beale and Broadway are two streets in this state that are known for their honkey-tonks and live music. Replicas of the Hermitage and the Parthenon can be found in this southern U.S. state. For the point, name this neighbor of Kentucky that contains Vanderbilt University and the Country Music Hall of Fame in its capital, Nashville.

ANSWER: **Tennessee**

(3) Following World War Two, this man led the successful August Movement. This man's birthday is commemorated worldwide as the International Day of Nonviolence, and this man led the Dandi Salt March to protest a British monopoly. For the point, name this Indian civil rights activist who used hunger strikes as a form of peaceful protest.

ANSWER: Mohandas Karamchand **Gandhi** (or Mahatma **Gandhi**; accept **Bapu**)

(4) One instance of these policies in 1828 caused so much uproar that the American South branded it "[this policy] of Abominations." One of the most prominent examples of these policies was enacted by Reed Smoot and Willis Hawley. For the point, name these taxes imposed by governments on the importing and exporting of goods, often as a protectionist measure.

ANSWER: **Tariff**s (prompt on "Tax")

(5) This city's Somali community helped elect the first two Muslim congresspeople in the U.S., Keith Ellison and Ilhan Omar. Officials from this city's council supported a plan to defund this city's police department after video evidence showed the actions of officer Derek Chauvin. For the point, name this city where George Floyd was murdered.

ANSWER: **Minneapolis** (do not accept "St. Paul")

(6) A committee of 13, chaired by John Dickinson, drafted this document, which was first ratified by the state of Virginia. Shays' Rebellion is said to have exposed this document's faults, inspiring support for Federalism and a revision proposal from Charles Pinckney of South Carolina. Approved by the Second Continental Congress this is, for the point, what agreement that served as the first organizing framework of the United States?

ANSWER: The **Articles of Confederation** and Perpetual Union

(7) One painting by this artist was first shown at the 1937 Paris International Exposition where it was displayed with *The Reaper* and *Mercury Fountain*. That black and white painting by this artist depicts a lightbulb's halo in the shape of an eye above a writhing horse and a screaming woman. The Nazi bombing of Guernica was depicted by, for the point, what Spanish artist and Cubist who created *The Old Guitarist* during his Blue Period?

ANSWER: Pablo Ruiz **Picasso** (or Pablo Diego José Francisco de Paula Juan Nepomuceno María de los Remedios Cipriano de la Santísima Trinidad Ruiz y **Picasso**)

(8) In one of this man's works, he compares Fortune to a lady who must be beaten and struck down, and advises against the use of auxiliaries. That work by this man praises Cesare [[CHAY-zah-ray]] Borgia as a successful ruler, and it is the source of the often abused quote "It is better to be feared than loved." For the point, name this Italian official whose name has become a byword for manipulative politics, the author of *The Prince*.

ANSWER: Niccolo **Machiavelli**

(9) This man was the only African-American present at the Seneca Falls Convention. This man penned five autobiographies throughout his life, including *My Freedom and My Bondage*. For the point, name this escaped slave and thinker who published an abolitionist newspaper called the *North Star*.

ANSWER: Frederick **Douglass** (or Frederick Augustus Washington **Bailey**)

(10) This location once contained more than 30 fountains depicting scenes from Aesop's Fables in a labyrinth within its gardens. One monarch melted some of this location's ornate furniture to support the War of the League of Augsburg. For the point, identify this royal palace of the French monarchy with a Hall of Mirrors where the treaty ending World War One was signed.

ANSWER: Palace of **Versailles** (or Château de **Versailles**)

(11) This legal case prosecuted a violation of the Butler Act, a Tennessee law that placed restrictions on public school curricula. Arguments made in this case by prosecutor William Jennings Bryan and defense attorney Clarence Darrow elucidated the conflict between religious fundamentalism and modern science. For the point, name this 1925 trial that brought national attention to the controversial issue of teaching human evolution in schools.

ANSWER: **Scopes** Trial (or **Scopes** Monkey Trial; or *Tennessee v. **Scopes***; or *The State of Tennessee v. John Thomas **Scopes***)

(12) King John II commissioned one explorer from this country to lead a naval expedition to search for Prester John. One expedition led by an explorer from this country ventured to the "Cape of Storms," which is now referred to as the Cape of Good Hope. Bartolomeu Dias was an explorer born in, for the point, what seafaring Iberian country and home of Vasco da Gama and Ferdinand Magellan?

ANSWER: **Portugal** (or **Portuguese** Republic; or Republica **Portuguesa**)

(13) Constructed in 1758, this building may have gained its name from a corps of Spanish lancers known as the Second Flying Company. General Martín Perfecto de Cos surrendered this building in 1835 to forces led by Ben Milam. In 1836, this building was occupied by troops under William Travis and James Bowie during a siege led by General Santa Anna. For the point, name this San Antonio structure in which Davy Crockett and other defenders died.

ANSWER: The **Alamo** (or **Alamo** Mission; or Misión de **Álamo**; accept **Mission San Antonio de Valero** before mentioned)

(14) Members of the Alawite [[AH-lah-wite]] sect of Islam have dominated political leadership in this country, despite making up only eleven percent of the population. A civil war in this country destroyed about thirty percent of Aleppo, as well as the city of Palmyra. For the point, name this country ruled by the al-Assad [[al-ah-SAHD]] family from Damascus.

ANSWER: **Syrian** Arab Republic (or Al Jumhuriyah al Arabiyah as **Suriyah**)

(15) The first official expedition to this location was led by explorers Fabian Gottlieb von Bellingshausen and Mikhail Lazarev aboard the *Vostok* and *Miny*. This location was visited by the HMS *Erebus* and HMS *Terror* during an expedition led by James Clark Ross. Richard Byrd and Roald Amundsen explored, for the point, what southernmost continent?.

ANSWER: **Antarctica**

(16) This group was defeated by Marcus Camillus who was dubbed the "Second Founder of Rome" for his efforts against these tribes. One of these tribes won the Battle of the Allia under Brennus. For the point, name these Celts of French origin who led the 4th-century B.C. Sack of Rome and were conquered by Julius Caesar.

ANSWER: **Gauls** (accept **Gallic** [[GAWL-ick]]; prompt on "Celt(s)" or "Celtic" until mentioned; do not accept or prompt on "Gaelic" [[GAYE-lick]])

(17) During one conflict in this country, the USS *Liberty* was attacked by jets and torpedo boats confusing the vessel for the *El Quseir* [[el "queue"-ZEER]]. One side of that conflict in this country was led by Defense Minister Moshe Dayan. For the point, name this historically contested country in which the Six-Day War was fought after the occupation of the West Bank, Golan Heights, and Gaza Strip.

ANSWER: **Israel** (or Medinat **Yisra'el**)

(18) Pius II responded to an attack on this city by convening the Council of Mantua and calling for a crusade. A Hungarian engineer named Orban casted the Basilica canon to destroy the Theodosian Walls of this city. Constantine XII [[the TWELFTH]] died in this city where Mehmed II led an Ottoman siege. For the point, name this capital of the Byzantine Empire whose name was later changed to Istanbul.

ANSWER: **Constantinople** (accept **Byzantium**; accept **Istanbul**)

(19) This man worked with his minister Li Si to standardize units of measurement and unify his country's writing system. This man conducted book burnings and executed his country's *ru* scholars. This man's ascension ended the Warring States period and made him his country's first historical emperor. For the point, name this emperor of China who began construction of the Great Wall and was buried in a tomb with a Terracotta Army.

ANSWER: Qin **Shi Huangdi** (accept **Shi Huangdi**; accept **Ying** Zheng; accept **Zhao** Zheng)

(20) Endangering the safety of this settlement was punishable by death according to Dale's Code, named after the royal governor who expanded this town by founding the site of Henricus. The lack of supply ships from England led to this settlement's Starving Time, and planter John Rolfe popularized tobacco in this colony. The first permanent settlement by the British in North America was, for the point, what Virginia colony named for a Stuart king?

ANSWER: **Jamestown**

(21) Velupillai [[veh-LOO-pill-aye]] Prabhakaran [[pruh-BAH-kuh-rah]] led an organization that sought liberation from this country and assassinated Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. In this country, the Tamil Tigers fought to secure an independent state. For the point, identify this home country of the Sinhalese people that is located off the southeast coast of India.

ANSWER: Democratic Socialist Republic of **Sri Lanka** (or **Shri Lanka** Prajatantrika Samajavadi Janarajaya; or **Ilankai** Jananayaka Choshalichak Kutiyarachu; accept **Ceylon**)

(22) Ludovico Sforza [[SFORT-sah]] was a patron of this artist, commissioning the painting *Lady with an Ermine*. One of this artist's first drawings is today known as the *Vitruvian Man*. For the point, name this Italian artist of many talents who painted works such as the *Mona Lisa* and *The Last Supper*.

ANSWER: Leonardo **da Vinci** (or Leonardo di ser Piero **da Vinci**)

(23) This god was syncretised with Iah [[EE-ahh]] as an aspect of the moon, and is also syncretized with Ptah and Seker. Anubis and this god alternately shared the title of Khenti-Amentiu, or "Foremost of the Westerners." This ruler of the *Duat* had his body cut up and scattered in the Nile by his treacherous brother Set before his wife, Isis, restored him back to life. For the point, name this green-skinned Egyptian god of the afterlife.

ANSWER: **Osiris**

(24) This conflict was temporarily halted through the Treaty of Troyes [[troy-AY]] following the outbreak of the Armagnac–Burgundian Civil War. John of Gaunt led a failed expedition in this conflict alongside the Duke of Brittany. In this war, Edward the "Black Prince" led English Longbowmen to victory at the Battle of Crécy. For the point, name this succession war between English Plantagenets and the French house of Valois [[vall-WAH]] that lasted for more than a century.

ANSWER: **Hundred Years'** War (or La guerre de **Cent Ans**)

(25) Important sites at this battle included the Wheatfield, Devil's Den, and Little Round Top, which was secured by Joshua Chamberlain. On the final day of this battle, Confederate troops launched an unsuccessful assault known as "Pickett's Charge." Abraham Lincoln gave a namesake address following, for the point, what July 1863 battle of the U.S. Civil War?

ANSWER: Battle of **Gettysburg** (accept **Gettysburg** Address)

(26) As governor, this politician placed the first portrait of MLK in the State Capitol of their shared home state where he worked as a farmer. This man was elected president as the last Democrat to carry the Deep South, but later lost to Ronald Reagan in a bid for re-election. For the point, name this Georgian who served as the 39th president.

ANSWER: James "Jimmy" Earl **Carter** Jr.

(27) This president made his fortune through mining operations in Australia and China. This president directed the response to the Great Mississippi Flood and oversaw the Commission for Relief in Belgium. For the point, identify this 31st president who led the U.S. at the outset of the Great Depression and names a large dam in Nevada.

ANSWER: Herbert Clark **Hoover** (accept **Hoover**ball; accept **Hoover** Dam)

(28) Joseph Smith believed this location was in Jackson County, Missouri. After humans were banished from this location, it was guarded by an angel with a flaming sword. This Biblical location is traditionally thought to have been near the confluence of the Tigris and the Euphrates. For the point, name this Biblical garden and paradise from which Adam and Eve were expelled.

ANSWER: Garden of **Eden**

(29) The novel *Into Thin Air* depicts a 1996 disaster at this location that features formations such as the Geneva Spur and the Khumbu Icefall, one of the most challenging stages of its South Col route. This mountain, which was the site of a 2014 avalanche in which sixteen sherpas were killed, was first summited by Tenzing Norgay and Edmund Hillary in 1953. For the point, name this Himalayan mountain, the tallest peak in the world.

ANSWER: Mount **Everest** (or **Sagarmāthā**)

(30) A group of indigenous people from this country fought the Flagstaff War after a flag belonging to James Busby was chopped down by Hone Heke [[HO-nay HEH-kee]]. The *iwis* [[[EE-wees]]] were groups of people in this country who fought in the Musket Wars. The Treaty of Waitangi ceded lands in, for the point, what country home to the indigenous Maori and governed from Wellington?

ANSWER: **New Zealand** (or **Aotearoa**; or **NZ**)

Extra Questions

(1) One edition of this annual event featured a replica of the Gokstad Viking Ship as well as the *Niña*, the *Pinta*, and the *Santa María*. The Ford Mustang was introduced at one of these events where landmarks such as the Space Needle and Eiffel Tower debuted. The "White City" was created for a Chicago edition of one of these events known as the 1893 Columbian Exposition. For the point, identify these types of international exhibitions.

ANSWER: **World's Fair** (accept **World Fair**; or **World's Expo**; or **World Expo**)

(2) One man of this nationality nicknamed "Lucky" aided the U.S. in World War Two and had his 50-year prison sentence commuted. One scholar from this ethnic group was jailed for heresy and published *Dialogue Concerning the Two Chief World Systems*. The anarchists Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti were of, for the point, what nationality of Lucky Luciano and Galileo?

ANSWER: **Italian** (accept **Italian-American**s before "Scholar")