

# Round 1

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## First Quarter

(1) During this man's presidency the House launched an investigation into the conduct of General James Wilkinson. This man disapproved of the 1809 Treaty of Fort Wayne, an agreement to purchase Native American land which led to the outbreak of Tecumseh's War. This man was forced to evacuate the White House due to a British invasion of Washington, D.C. during the War of 1812. For ten points, name this man who succeeded Thomas Jefferson and served as America's fourth president.

ANSWER: James **Madison**, Jr.

(2) This state was addressed in the 1813 "To my People" speech, and Stein and Hardenberg reformed this state, as did Theodor von Schön [[SHUHN]]. This state created Berlin University, where Johann Gottlieb Fichte [[FIK-tuh]] taught. When this state's Queen Louise died, Napoleon claimed the king lost "his best minister." Wilhelm von Humboldt created the new humanism movement in, for ten points, what German kingdom?

ANSWER: Kingdom of **Prussia** (accept Königreich **Preussen**)

(3) This city's leader, Peisistratus, funded its Dionysia festivals, during which Thespis became the first named man to represent a character on stage. In a namesake play, a resident of this city-state named Lysistrata plots to halt the ongoing Peloponnesian War by convincing Greek wives to stop sleeping with their husbands. For ten points, name this city-state, the home of Aristophanes, whose Theatre of Dionysus was built on its Acropolis.

ANSWER: **Athens**

(4) Heather Penney and Marc Sasseville were tasked with thwarting the initial goal of this event. Resistance from a group of 40 crew members and passengers during this event forced the central vehicle down in Somerset County, Pennsylvania. For ten points, name this event involving the hijacking of a plane that terrorists intended to crash into Washington, D.C, after similar attacks on the Pentagon and the Twin Towers.

ANSWER: Hijacking of United Airlines Flight **93** (prompt on "9/11" attacks; accept synonyms for "Hijacking")

(5) During the tenure of a governor of this state who also served as Secretary of Energy under Donald Trump, a thirteen-hour filibuster against the anti-abortion Senate Bill 5 was launched by Wendy Davis. In 2021, a senator from this state came under fire for travelling to a Ritz-Carlton in Mexico while over 4.3 million of this state's citizens were without power. Rick Perry and Ted Cruz are both politicians from, for ten points, what U.S. state?

ANSWER: **Texas**

(6) This country, which led Operation Carlota, won the Battle of Quifangondo with the MPLA while fighting South African Defense Forces in Angola. Due to the end of Comecon [[KOH-meh-kohn]], this country faced the *Maleconazo* protests and shifted to *organopónicos* agriculture during its Special Period. One key leader in the overthrow of this country's Fulgencio Batista was Argentine revolutionary Che Guevara. For ten points, name this Caribbean island nation.

ANSWER: Republic of **Cuba** (or República de **Cuba**)

(7) William Juxon recorded this man's last speech, and John Cook declared the prosecution of this man as fighting "tyranny itself." Some of this man's last words before reaching the Banqueting House were to his children, Henry of Oatlands and Elizabeth Stuart. Either William Hulet or Richard Brandon were responsible for beheading, for ten points, what English king, the only one to be executed?

ANSWER: **Charles I**

(8) This man became known as the "Marble Model" due to his low number of demerits at West Point and his statuesque demeanor. This man's extreme caution in battle led his soldiers to refer to him as "Granny." During the West Virginia campaign, this man was given the sobriquet "Evacuating" after a defeat at Cheat Mountain. Preceded as a general by his father who was himself nicknamed "Light-Horse," for ten points, who was this Confederate Civil War general?

ANSWER: **Robert E(dward) Lee**

## Second Quarter

(1) One member of this family criticized a group of companies, calling them “gas-guzzling dinosaurs.” Another of this family’s members served as CEO of Bain Capital and claimed to have hired “binders full of women.” That man from this family replaced Orrin Hatch in the Senate eight years after unsuccessfully running with Paul Ryan for president. For ten points, name this Mormon family which includes Michigan governor, George, and U.S. senator, Mitt.

ANSWER: **Romney** family (or the **Romneys**)

BONUS: George Romney's granddaughter, Ronna McDaniel, has been a staunch supporter of Donald Trump and was elected in 2017 to be the second female chair of this organization which leads Trump's party.

ANSWER: **Republican National Committee** (accept **RNC**)

(2) A secret 1915 treaty signed in this city established Italy as a member of the Allies. An 1839 agreement signed in this city inspired one diplomat to express his disbelief that one country would fight a war over "a scrap of paper." A 1930 conference in this city aimed to update the Washington Naval Treaty signed eight years earlier. Belgian neutrality was affirmed in, for ten points, what capital city of an empire upon which the sun supposedly never set?

ANSWER: **London**

BONUS: The leading U.S. negotiator of the 1922 Washington Naval Treaty was this Secretary of State who had previously served on the Supreme Court and later returned to the Court as Chief Justice.

ANSWER: Charles Evans **Hughes**

(3) A lullaby first called “A Time for Tony” inspired the theme song of this program. Art Fleming was the host of this show when John McCain appeared twice in 1965 but declined Merv Griffin's request to host this program's revival in 1984. In 2003, this program's producers removed a rule limiting contestants to five appearances, enabling a 74-win streak by Ken Jennings. For ten points, name this program which was hosted by Alex Trebek until his passing in 2020.

ANSWER: **Jeopardy!**

BONUS: In 1984, after Merv Griffin brought *Jeopardy!* back to the air, this former nightclub singer and game show host took over as announcer on Alex Trebek's recommendation and made a name for himself with the phrase "This is *Jeopardy!*."

ANSWER: John "Johnny" **Gilbert**

(4) The "Red River of the South" once formed part of the U.S.-Mexico border in this state and flows past this state's third-largest city, located mostly in Caddo Parish. This state's Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve often features reenactments of battles from the War of 1812. For ten points, the French Quarter is the oldest neighborhood of a city in which Mardi Gras is celebrated in what U.S. state?

ANSWER: **Louisiana**

BONUS: New Orleans is on the southern shore of this shallow lake whose flooding caused catastrophic damage during Hurricane Katrina in 2005.

ANSWER: Lake **Pontchartrain**

(5) Following a war of succession in this city, members of the University of Pavia established the short-lived Golden Ambrosian Republic. That republic founded in this city was abolished by the *condottiero*-turned-duke, Francesco Sforza, who later signed the Peace at Lodi [[LOH-dee]] with Naples and Florence. For ten points, name this northern Italian city, known to the Romans as Mediolanum.

ANSWER: **Milan** (or **Milano**; accept **Mediolanum** before mentioned)

BONUS: This Holy Roman Emperor, who drowned in the Saleph River during the Third Crusade, burned Milan in the 12th century for constantly fighting with its neighbors.

ANSWER: **Frederick** Barbarossa (accept **Frederick I**; prompt on "Frederick"; prompt on "Barbarossa")

(6) A Russian-trained Cossack Brigade assisted Mozaffer ad-Din, a shah of this country's Qajar dynasty. The American Howard Baskerville was killed during a siege of this country's city of Tabriz, and this country's Pahlavi dynasty was deposed following an Islamic Revolution led by the exiled Ruhollah Khomeini [[khom-AY-nee]]. For ten points, name this Middle Eastern country, formerly called Persia.

ANSWER: Islamic Republic of **Iran** (accept **Persia** before mentioned)

BONUS: For his international influence, the Ayatollah Khomeini was named this magazine's "Man of the Year" in 1979.

ANSWER: **Time**

(7) These people continued to serve under Odoacer [[oh-doh-AH-ker]] before ultimately ceasing to exist in the West in the seventh century. The Gracchi [[GRAH-kee]] weakened the power of these people, whose "ultimate decrees" could transfer absolute control to the consul. Usually 300 to 500 of these people served at a time, and they were initially all patricians. Given terms for life, for ten points, who were these Roman legislators?

ANSWER: **Senators**

BONUS: While the Senate ended in the West in the 7th century, it continued on in Constantinople until the 13th century, beginning its move to the East under the rule of this "Great" 6th century Byzantine emperor who rewrote Roman law and is sometimes called the "Last Roman."

ANSWER: **Justinian** I (or **Justinian** the Great)

(8) A vice-presidential candidate in this election year claimed that one opponent's victory would lead to rule by a "semi-barbarous race." In this election year, one ticket featured Francis P. Blair and Horatio Seymour, who had faced draft riots in New York five years prior. An impeachment was held in this year for violation of the Tenure of Office Act. For ten points, name this election year of the first presidential victory for Ulysses S. Grant.

ANSWER: **1868**

BONUS: In the 1868 election, three states had yet to be restored to the Union and were not allowed to take part in the election. Those three states were Texas, Mississippi, and what other state for which the military appointed Henry H. Wells as governor in 1868?

ANSWER: **Virginia**

### Third Quarter

The categories are:

1. Civil Rights
2. The Catholic Monarchs of Spain
3. Canals

**Civil Rights**

Name the...

(1) City in which Martin Luther King, Jr. was assassinated.

ANSWER: **Memphis**

(2) Speech given by MLK at the 1963 March on Washington.

ANSWER: **"I Have a Dream"**

(3) President who signed the 1964 Civil Rights Act into law.

ANSWER: **Lyndon B(aines) Johnson** (accept **LBJ**)

(4) Alabama city known for its bus boycott and a march from Selma.

ANSWER: **Montgomery**

(5) Bus-riding activist group that included future congressman John Lewis.

ANSWER: **Freedom Riders**

(6) Six-year-old subject of Norman Rockwell's *The Problem We All Live With*.

ANSWER: Ruby **Bridges**

(7)

ANSWER:

(8)

ANSWER:

*The Catholic Monarchs of Spain*

With regard to King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella, name the...

(1) "Holy Office" established in 1478 to ensure that converted Jews and Muslims did not revert to their previous faiths.

ANSWER: The Spanish **Inquisition**

(2) Two kingdoms which entered into *de facto* unification under their joint rule.

ANSWER: **Castile** and **Aragon**

(3) Year in which the kingdom of Granada was conquered.

ANSWER: **1492**

(4) Grandson who became Holy Roman Emperor.

ANSWER: **Charles V** (or **Carlos V**; accept **Charles I** of Spain; accept **Carlos I** of Spain)

(5) Dominican friar of Jewish ancestry, named Grand Inquisitor during their reign.

ANSWER: Tomás de **Torquemada**

(6) Fifth daughter, wife to Arthur, Prince of Wales, and then later to his brother.

ANSWER: **Catherine** of Aragon (or **Catalina** de Aragón)

(7)

ANSWER:

(8)

ANSWER:

**Canals**

Name the...

(1) Canal obstructed in March 2021 by the barge *Ever Given*.

ANSWER: **Suez** Canal

(2) Former Italian city-state known for its many canals.

ANSWER: **Venice** (accept Comune di **Venezia**)

(3) Chinese canal which links the Yellow and Yangtze rivers.

ANSWER: Jing-Hang **Grand** Canal (or Jīng-Háng **Dà** Yùnhé)

(4) Jutland [[JUT-lund]] canal formerly named for Kaiser Wilhelm.

ANSWER: **Kiel** Canal (accept **Nord-Ostsee**-Kanal)

(5) Two Russian rivers connected by a canal named for Vladimir Lenin.

ANSWER: **Volga** and **Don** Rivers

(6) Central British city connected to Worsley by the Bridgewater Canal, built to export coal in 1761.

ANSWER: **Manchester**

(7)

ANSWER:

(8)

ANSWER:



### Fourth Quarter

(1) **A minority party within this tribe signed the Treaty of New Echota [[eh-KOH-tah]] which led to an event they called Nu na da ul tsun yi. Samuel Worcester argued that a law requiring non-natives to have a (+) license to be on land belonging to this tribe was unconstitutional. This tribe rapidly became more literate after Sequoyah (\*) created their syllabary. For ten points, name this Native American tribe who were removed from Georgia by way of the Trail of Tears.**

ANSWER: **Cherokee** (accept **Tsalagi**)

(2) **One woman from what is today this country was named Isabella, known as the "First Lady of the World." A cadet branch of the Palaiologos ruled the March of Montferrat in what is now this country. Napoleon defeated an attack from Joseph (+) Alvinczi in the Battle of Rivoli in what is now this country. The location of the Rotonda di San Lorenzo of (\*) Matilda of Tuscany, for ten points, what is this modern country, the home of Vincenzo II Gonzaga, Duke of Mantua?**

ANSWER: **Italy** (accept **Italian** Republic)

(3) **A historian from this country was told, "Your criticism of me would damage your reputation as a historian, if you had one" during a 1961 debate. A.J.P. (+) Taylor, who was from this country, created popular television lectures that led to him being compared with this country's Thomas Babington (\*) Macaulay. For ten points, name this country in which history broadcasts were run by the BBC.**

ANSWER: **United Kingdom** of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (accept **UK**; accept Great **Britain**; accept **England**)

(4) **This man's poetry collection *In the Winter of Cities* explores his lost childhood as the son of an alcoholic traveling shoe salesman. (+) This writer's sister, Rose, is thought to be the model for some of his characters, including Laura Wingfield. (\*) Considered one of the greatest American playwrights, for ten points, who is this writer of the Pulitzer Prize-winning works *Cat on a Hot Tin Roof* and *A Streetcar Named Desire*?**

ANSWER: Tennessee **Williams**

(5) **The western third of this island was ceded from Spain to France in the 1697 Treaty of Ryswick. After Christopher Columbus landed on this island on December 6, 1492, the native (+) Taino [[TIE-noh]] people were divided into five chiefdoms and subjected to slavery. In 1806, troops under General Henri Christophe (\*) attempted to seize the entirety of this island from the French. For ten points, name this Caribbean island divided between two countries.**

ANSWER: **Hispaniola**

(6) **A French-born pirate who fought for this country captured Monterey, California for six days and was named Hippolyte Bouchard [[ee-poh-LEET boo-SHARD]]. (+) Before he was killed in Bolivia, outlaw Butch Cassidy fled to this country. A folk hero from this country, Juan Moreira, was robbed by a grocery store owner named (\*) Sardetti. For ten points, name this South American country known for its gaucho cowboys.**

ANSWER: **Argentina** (accept **Argentine** Republic; accept República **Argentina**)

(7) **The "Lavender Scare" occurred concurrently with an event spearheaded by this man for whom Roy Cohn served as chief counsel during a series of hearings between this man and the U.S. (+) Army. The suicide of Senator Lester C. Hunt badly hurt this man's reputation, leading to his censure (\*) by the Senate in 1954. For ten points, name this Wisconsin senator who is infamous for alleging that Communist spies infiltrated the U.S. government, sparking the Second Red Scare.**

ANSWER: Joseph "Joe" **McCarthy**

(8) **A rallying cry at this battle, which echoed a similar cry from the 15th century, translated to "we'll get them." At this battle, Sylvain Raynal's exhausted troops surrendered Fort Vaux [[VOH]]. The (+) Nivelle Offensive occurred at this battle, at which one side intended to "bleed [the French] white" by forcing counteroffensives. (\*) Philippe Pétain [[peh-TAHN]] became known as the lion of, for ten points, what lengthy World War One battle fought in France?**

ANSWER: Battle of **Verdun** (accept Bataille de **Verdun**; accept Schlacht um **Verdun**)

**Extra Question**

(1) **A predecessor to this infrastructure network took ten years for the Metropolitan Railway to build due to its inability to raise money during the (+) Crimean War. A seventh of London's population lived in this infrastructure network during a period known as "The Blitz" due to the relative safety of (\*) subterranean shelters. For ten points, name this rapid transit network of the Greater London area.**

ANSWER: London **Underground** (accept The **Tube**)

BONUS: This fifteen-member organ of the United Nations recommends new members, approves changes to the UN Charter, and is charged with ensuring international peace.

ANSWER: U(nited) N(ations) **Security Council** (accept **UNSC**)