

Round 2 - Middle School

Round 2 Tossups

(1) A ruler of this empire was served by the historian Abu'l-Fazl Mamuri and practiced the syncretic religion Din-i Ilahi [[deen-ee-ee-LAH-hee]]. This empire was established after the Lodi [[LOH-dee]] dynasty was defeated at the First Battle of Panipat. The *jizya* tax was reintroduced by this empire's ruler, Aurangzeb [[aw-RAHNG-zeb]], while his father, Shah Jahan, built the Taj Mahal. Babur and Akbar were leaders of, for the point, what Muslim empire that ruled India?

ANSWER: **Mughal** Empire (or **Moghul**)

(2) General Johan Laidoner [["LIE"-doh-nuh]] led this country's war for independence in 1920. During the medieval period, this country was controlled by the Teutonic Order and Polish Livonia. After the 1934 coup of Konstantin Päts [[PAHTS]], this country endured the Era of Silence and was incorporated into the USSR in 1940. For the point, name this European country that regained its independence after the Singing Revolution, the smallest of the Baltic states.

ANSWER: Republic of **Estonia** (or **Eesti** Vabariik)

(3) During this event, the Colored Orphan Asylum was burned to the ground by a group of Irish-Americans. While protecting the office of the provost-marshal during this event, Police Superintendent John Kennedy was stabbed 70 times by an angry mob. John E. Wool and a force which recently fought at Gettysburg put down these riots which first began in Lower Manhattan. For the point, name these riots which resisted the 1863 Enrollment Act in a Mid-Atlantic state.

ANSWER: **New York Draft** Riots (or **New York City Draft** riots; accept **Manhattan Draft** riots; accept **Draft Week**)

(4) Vice President Schuyler Colfax likely bought discounted stocks in a namesake company during this scandal. Disagreements between Congressman Oakes Ames and Henry Simpson McComb led to the latter outing this scandal during the Election of 1872. For the point, name this Grant-era scandal where the Union Pacific Railroad execs used the title fraudulent company to pocket money while building the Transcontinental Railroad.

ANSWER: **Crédit Mobilier** scandal

(5) This author's failing marriage is fictionalized in *Save Me the Waltz*, a novel written by his wife. Princeton student Amory Blaine descends into alcoholism in this author's novel examining American youth after World War One, *This Side of Paradise*. One novel by this author may have been inspired by the Hall-Mills murder case and features a wealthy bootlegger who throws lavish parties at his West Egg mansion. For the point, name this author of *The Great Gatsby*.

ANSWER: F. Scott **Fitzgerald** (or Francis Scott Key **Fitzgerald**)

(6) To join this man's military retinue, American adventurer Homer Lea falsely claimed descent from a Confederate general. While in exile in Japan, this man organized arms to be sent to the Philippines to fight the Americans. This man, whose government came to power after the Xinhai [[SHIN-HAI]] Revolution, signed an agreement with Adolphe Joffe [[YAH-fuh]] to work with the Chinese Communists. For the point, name this first provisional president of the Republic of China.

ANSWER: **Sun** Yat-sen (or **Sun** Yixian; accept **Sun** Deming; or **Sun** Tak-ming; accept **Sun** Dixiang; or **Sun** Tai-tseung; accept **Sun** Wen; accept **Zaizhi**; accept **Nakayama** Sho; accept **Sun** Zhongshan Xianzhang; or Doctor **Sun**; accept **Guofu**)

(7) Due to a defeat against this leader at Lycus [[LY-kus]], Mithridates [[mith-rih-DAH-tehs]] VI attempted to kill himself with poison, though he was immune. This general defeated Marcus Perperna to end the Sertorian War. This man, who divorced his political opponent's daughter Julia, later lost to that dictator at the Battle of Pharsalus. For the point, name this "Great" member of the First Triumvirate who lost the Civil War to Julius Caesar.

ANSWER: **Pompey** the Great (or Gnaeus **Pompeius** Magnus)

(8) This woman was falsely accused of feeding poisoned blackberries to her employer Elijah Pierson. Frances Dana Barker Gage held a convention in Akron, Ohio where this mother of thirteen children asked for a "pint" of intellect. In that 1851 speech, this woman claimed she could "do as much work as any man." For the point, name this African-American woman who gave the "Ain't I a woman?" speech.

ANSWER: Sojourner **Truth** (or Isabella **Baumfree**)

(9) Cosmonauts from the Soyuz 4 and 5 missions were injured while riding in a motorcade with this politician during an assassination attempt by army deserter Viktor Ilyin. In a speech to the Polish Workers' Party, this leader outlined his namesake "Doctrine," which was used to retroactively justify the crushing of Prague Spring. For the point, name this successor to Nikita Khrushchev, the General Secretary of the Soviet Union from 1964 to 1982.

ANSWER: Leonid **Brezhnev**

(10) Once described as “an incredible person who certainly is not mad,” this man's brigade was sent to quell the Mau Mau Uprising in Kenya by the British Colonial Army. This leader declared himself “Conqueror of the British Empire” and uncrowned “King of Scotland” after his military coup and assumption of the presidency in 1971. This man's regime was toppled by the forces of neighboring Tanzania in 1979. For the point, name this brutal dictator of Uganda.

ANSWER: Idi **Amin** Dada Oumee

(11) Guy of Lusignan [[loo-seh-NYAN]] and his Crusader army's lack of access to this lake led to his defeat by Saladin at the Battle of Hattin. The 2nd Century CE banning of the Jews from Jerusalem led to the Jewish center of culture shifting to Tiberias, a city founded by Herod Antipas on this lake. Jesus legendarily recruited many of his apostles on, for the point, which body of water fed by the River Jordan?

ANSWER: Sea of **Galilee** (accept Lake **Kinnereth**; accept Lake **Tiberias** before mention)

(12) In this election year, Eugene V. Debs ran the first of his five campaigns for U.S. president. During this election year, Democrats formed the Fusionist platform, which pushed a William Jennings Bryan ticket for a second consecutive time. The winner of the U.S. presidential race in this year was killed in Buffalo, New York by anarchist Leon Czolgosz [[SHOHL-gohsh]]. For the point, name this turn-of-the-century election year which began the second term of William McKinley.

ANSWER: **1900**

(13) Pope Pius II viewed an object made by this person that is one of the most famous *incunabula* and was likely made of vellum. This person created a “42-line” version of the Vulgate using a device he invented in the city of Mainz. This man produced a set of Bibles, less than fifty of which still exist, using movable type. For the point, name this German inventor who introduced the printing press to Europe.

ANSWER: Johannes **Gutenberg** (accept **Gutenberg** Bible)

(14) The president of this institution declared “cast down your bucket where you are” in the “Atlanta Compromise.” In a highly unethical study affiliated with this institution over forty years, 399 Black men with syphilis were left untreated. Units of African-American pilots in World War Two were known as this place’s “Airmen.” For the point, name this historically Black Alabama private university founded by Booker T. Washington.

ANSWER: **Tuskegee** University (accept **Tuskegee** Institute)

(15) While preparing to run for president, this man made an appearance with Cesar Chavez in support of striking agricultural workers. This man rose to prominence as chief counsel to the Senate Labor Rackets Committee for his questioning of Jimmy Hoffa. This politician was assassinated by the Palestinian nationalist Sirhan Sirhan. For the point, name this American politician, who was appointed Attorney General by his older brother, John Fitzgerald.

ANSWER: **Robert Kennedy** (accept **Bobby Kennedy**; or **Robert F. Kennedy**; or **RFK**; prompt on "Kennedy")

(16) To combat this disease, Sidney Farber established The Jimmy Fund, an effort which was chronicled in Siddhartha Mukherjee's [[MUH-ker-jees]] book *The Emperor of All Maladies*. An immortal cell line was taken without the consent of a Black woman dying of this disease named Henrietta Lacks. Victims of varieties of this disease have included Susan G. Komen and Alex Trebek. For the point, pink ribbons help raise awareness of a variety of what group of diseases?

ANSWER: **Cancers** (accept Cervical **Cancer**, Breast **Cancer**, or Pancreatic **Cancer**)

(17) Under the false last name of Hamilton, this man and his mother Hortense lived in the Hotel du Holland during the "July Monarchy." This leader defeated Louis-Eugène Cavaignac [[kah-vayn-YAHK]] in the first national elections held in France. This leader's capture at the Battle of Sedan ushered in the fall of his government and the beginning of the Third Republic. For the point, name this leader of the Second French Empire, the nephew of the first Bonaparte emperor.

ANSWER: **Napoleon III** (accept Charles **Louis Napoléon** Bonaparte; prompt on "Napoleon")

(18) These people built pa forts on terraced hills, on which they fought the Musket Wars. One of these people, Winston Peters, was in a coalition government with his country's Labour Party. In 2020, that Labour Party campaigned on making this people's celebration of Matariki a public holiday, a move supported by Jacinda Ardern. For the point, name this ethnic group that signed the Treaty of Waitangi with the British, the native people of New Zealand.

ANSWER: **Maori** people

(19) This composer's works were played on the Moog [[MOHG]] synthesizer on a Grammy-winning 1968 Wendy Carlos album. This composer included most of his *French Suites* in two notebooks for his wife, Anna Magdalena. This composer's choral works include his *Mass in B Minor*, *St. Matthew Passion*, and hundreds of cantatas. For the point, name this Baroque composer who had twenty children and wrote the *Brandenburg Concertos*.

ANSWER: Johann Sebastian "J.S." **Bach**

(20) A resident of this town named John Hathorne was nicknamed the "Hanging Judge," and his descendants included the author, Nathaniel Hawthorne. Tituba [[TIH-tyoo-buh]] was a slave in this town, where Giles Corey requested "more weight" as he was crushed to death. In this town, the testimony of young girls led to 200 people being accused of practicing magic. For the point, name this Massachusetts town which held a series of "witch trials."

ANSWER: **Salem**, Massachusetts (accept **Salem** Witch Trials)

(21) Upon his death, this general's commander stated "I have lost my right arm." This man's forces notably held control of Matthew's Hill, earning this general's nickname. This general arrived late to the Seven Days Battle, causing Robert E. Lee to be unable to pin down the Union army at the Battle of Glendale. This man was killed by friendly fire at the Battle of Chancellorsville. For the point, name this Confederate general, nicknamed "Stonewall."

ANSWER: Thomas "Stonewall" **Jackson**

(22) A five-year-old boy from this country is the primary subject of a Pulitzer Prize-winning photograph which shows a federal agent pointing a gun at that boy in a closet. The "wet foot, dry foot" policy applied to immigrants from this country, who emigrated to the U.S. in the Mariel Boatlift. Brigade 2506 was trained by the CIA to overthrow this country's leader in 1961. For the point, the Bay of Pigs invasion targeted what country's leader, Fidel Castro?

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

(23) The push to replace a national leader with Gabriele D'Annunzio led to the disbandment of this organization's predecessor, the *Squadrisimo*. Rodolfo Graziani empowered this military force to perpetrate the Addis Ababa massacre, eliminating Ethiopian intelligentsia. Italo Balbo organized this group's March on Rome under the leadership of Benito Mussolini. For the point, name this paramilitary wing of the Italian Fascist Party.

ANSWER: **Blackshirts** (or **Camicie Nere**; accept **Voluntary Militia for National Security**; or **Milizia Volontaria per la Sicurezza Nazionale**; accept **MVSN**)

(24) In 2002, this city's Ajjad Fortress was demolished to make room for the world's tallest clock tower. Forces from this city's Quraysh tribe were defeated by the Sahabah at the Battle of Badr. In the Night Journey, a religious figure fled from this city to Medina. The incredibly wealthy Mansa Musa made a lavish pilgrimage to this city, called the *hajj*. For the point, name this Saudi Arabian city, the holiest in Islam.

ANSWER: **Mecca** (or **Makkah** al-Mukarramah; accept **Bakkah**; accept **Umm al-Qura**)

(25) Due to the discovery of an alloy of this metal named *guanine* at Taino [[tah-ee-NOH]] sites, scholars theorized that Medieval Africans visited Hispaniola. A mine at Falun provided nearly two-thirds of Europe's need for this metal in the 1600s, funding Sweden's imperial conquests. The island of Cyprus takes its name from the Ancient Greek word for this trade good, which was extracted in mass from the Troodos Mountains. The mixture of zinc and, for the point, what metal is used to make the alloy bronze?

ANSWER: **Copper** (accept **Cu**)

(26) One side in preparation for this operation set up traps known as "Rommel's asparagus" to deter aerial landing. In preparation for this larger operation, operations Bodyguard, Quicksilver and Fortitude were executed, in which dummy props were placed at Pas de Calais to mislead one side. This operation saw particularly fierce fighting at Omaha beach. For the point, name this Allied invasion of Normandy on June 6, 1944.

ANSWER: **D-Day** (accept **Normandy Landings** or Battle of **Normandy** before "Normandy" mentioned; accept Operation **Neptune**; accept Operation **Overlord**)

(27) This empire fought the Battle of the Maule against a Mapuche alliance. This empire's primary language was Quechua, and it utilized couriers who transmitted messages using knotted strings called *qipu* [[KEE-POO]]. This empire was toppled by Spanish conquistadors under Francisco Pizarro. For the point, name this South American empire based in the Andes, whose capital of Cusco was located in modern day Peru.

ANSWER: **Incan Empire** (accept **Tawantinsuyu**; or **Four Parts Together**)

(28) This person taught his pupil Rheticus in the town of Frombork. Thomas Kuhn claimed that this person's namesake revolution was a "paradigm shift" in science. Just before his 1543 death, this person published the book *On the Revolutions of the Celestial Spheres*, which advocated for heliocentrism. For the point, name this Polish astronomer who claimed that the Sun is at the center of the solar system.

ANSWER: Nicolaus **Copernicus** (accept the **Copernican Revolution**; accept **Mikołaj Kopernik**; accept Niclas **Koppernigk**)

(29) This woman was kidnapped by Samuel Argall in an attempt to secure a peace treaty. Alexander Whitaker helped convert this woman, who took the name Rebecca, to the Christian faith. This woman died in the United Kingdom while on a fundraising tour with her husband, John Rolfe. For the point, name this Native American "princess," a daughter of Powhatan who allegedly saved John Smith's life.

ANSWER: **Pocahontas** (accept **Matoaka**; accept **Amonute**; accept **Rebecca Rolfe** before "Rebecca" is read)

(30) This leader's government brokered a peaceful end to the Rhodesian Bush War between the white supremacist regime of Ian Smith and Black rebels. Widespread strikes during a period known as the Winter of Discontent culminated in the rise of this person's administration. This European leader responded in force to the Galtieri government's invasion of the Falklands. For the point, name this first female prime minister of the U.K.

ANSWER: Margaret **Thatcher**

Extra Questions

(1) This speech was preceded by Mahalia Jackson singing "How I Got Over." This speech, which describes a "bad check" that has been "marked insufficient funds," uses the phrase "Five score years ago" to refer to the Emancipation Proclamation. Delivered in front of the Lincoln Memorial, this speech ends by repeating "Free at last." For the point, name this speech delivered at the 1963 March on Washington by Martin Luther King Jr.

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

(2) Holders of this title required less powerful nobles to alternate living between the capital and their home region. Leaders with this title lost their power in the Boshin War. In 1192, a holder of this title placed his capital at Kamakura. People with this title gave up power in 1868 due to the Meiji Restoration. *Daimyo* [{"DIE"}-myoh] served under, for the point, what military leaders of Japan that included Tokugawa?

ANSWER: **Shogun**