

# History Bowl Round 7

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## First Quarter

(1) This village and national monument currently contains the Peers House, New County Jail, Sweeney Prizery, and the Boccock-Isbell House. A battle in the U.S. Civil War was fought in this namesake Virginian village before Robert E. Lee and Ulysses S. Grant met at McLean House. The Confederate Army surrendered to the Union Army at, for ten points, what village named for a court house?

ANSWER: **Appomattox** Court House (accept **Appomattox** Court House National Historic Park)

(2) This man's relationship with his favorite, Piers Galveston, provided inspiration for Christopher Marlowe's play bearing this man's name. This king, who quashed a baron's rebellion at the Battle of Boroughbridge, was murdered at Berkley Castle. This Plantagenet's wife, Isabella, known as the "She-Wolf," led a revolt against him alongside Roger Mortimer. For ten points, name this son of "Longshanks" who was succeeded by a son of the same name who began the Hundred Years' War.

ANSWER: **Edward II** (or **Edward of Caernarfon**)

(3) The second secretary of this department, Oliver Wolcott Jr., resigned after being accused of setting fire to the State Department. Another secretary of this department under Andrew Jackson, Levi Woodbury, issued the Specie Circular. A man who became the first secretary of this department produced a *Report on Public Credit* and advocated for a National Bank. For ten points, name this department whose first secretary was Alexander Hamilton.

ANSWER: Department of the **Treasury**

(4) This civilization was supposedly ruled for 100 years by Kubaba, who is the only queen listed on its namesake "King List." A leader of this civilization named Ziusudra [[zyoo-SOO-druh]] may have guided the city of Shuruppak [[shoo-roo-PACK]] through a massive flood. This civilization, which used the early Lagash law code, included an Uruk period, during which the cuneiform script was developed. For ten points, name this earliest known civilization in southern Mesopotamia, which produced the Epic of Gilgamesh.

ANSWER: **Sumer** (accept **Sumerian** civilization; accept **Sumerians**)

(5) A bronze sculpture of one of these creatures housed in Pisa is the largest known metal sculpture from the medieval Islamic world. An Adrienne Mayor study proposed that depictions of these creatures were based on triceratops fossils due to their beaks. Ancient analogues of these creatures include Lamassu, Anzu, and the Ziz. Found on the crest of Pomerania, for ten points, what are these mythological creatures which have the body of a lion and the head and wings of an eagle?

ANSWER: **griffin** (prompt on "bird" or "eagle")

(6) According to one legend, the giant Xelhua [[ZHEHL-hwah]] created the largest one of these structures in Cholula after escaping a flood. Examples of these structures "of the Moon" and "of the Sun" are found in Teotihuacan [[teh-oh-tee-hwee-KAHN]]. The Temple of Kukulcán [[koo-kool-KAHN]] was constructed as one of these types of buildings in the center of Chichen Itza. For ten points, name these specifically shaped structures in Mesoamerica which resemble ancient ones in Egypt.

ANSWER: Mesoamerican **pyramids** (accept Step-**pyramids**; prompt on "temples" with "in what style of architecture?")

(7) It's not pasta, but these things, described as "angel hair" in early records, were described by Allied airpilots during World War Two as "foo fighters." In 1947, the Army released a statement that a weather balloon was mistaken as one of these things, and Jimmy Carter described one of these things "very bright [with] changing colors" after claiming to have seen it in 1969. For ten points, name these objects, one of which fueled conspiracy theories after it supposedly fell near the town of Roswell.

ANSWER: **UFOs** (or **U**nidentified **F**lying **O**bjects; accept **Flying Saucers**; accept equivalents)

(8) The Flynn Effect is the average increase in this metric, which is closely related to the g factor. Stephen Hawking once claimed that people who boast about this metric are "losers," and the Triple Nine Society and Mensa are organizations for people who score highly in this metric, which can be measured via the Stanford-Binet test. For ten points, name this metric designed to measure and provide a score for intellectual ability.

ANSWER: **Intelligence quotient** (or **IQ**)

## Second Quarter

(1) Mena's Rebellion preceded the U.S. occupation of this country, in which the USS *Tacoma* was ordered to the region of Bluefields. That military occupation of this country led to the Bryan–Chamorro Treaty, and the Boland Amendment blocked the U.S. from funding rebels in this country. Caspar Weinberger and Oliver North were convicted for their roles in using Iranian arms sales to fund, for ten points, what Central American country's Contras?

ANSWER: Republic of **Nicaragua** (accept República de **Nicaragua**)

BONUS: The U.S. occupation of Nicaragua occurred during a set of "Wars" named for this fruit. A producer of this crop, which exercised massive influence over Central American governments, was named United Fruit.

ANSWER: **Bananas** (accept **Banana** Wars)

(2) A clock tower was built in what is now Malaysia in commemoration of this event. In preparation for this event, Cosmo Lang, the Archbishop of Canterbury, pondered replacing speech therapist Lionel Logue, but eventually decided against the idea. The central figure of this event gave a speech without his usual stammer. For ten points, identify this 1937 event that crowned the new king of England after Edward VIII [[the Eighth]] abdicated the throne.

ANSWER: **Coronation** of **George VI** [[the Sixth]] (accept synonymous answers to **Establishing George VI** [[the Sixth]] as **King**;" prompt on "Coronation" or "Crowning Ceremony"; prompt on "The King's Speech")

BONUS: Several of the people hoping to witness the coronation bought tickets for this German zeppelin that caught fire and crashed just six days prior to the event.

ANSWER: **Hindenburg** (or LZ-129 **Hindenburg**); or **D-LZ 129**)

(3) This company's 300 SL was the first car with direct fuel-injection, and its 600 "Grosser" model debuted in 1963 and was used by Pol Pot and Idi Amin. This company's Kompressor engines were designed by Ferdinand Porsche, and DMG designed this company's logo, a three-pointed star. This company's 770 limousine model was frequently used in parades by Adolf Hitler. For ten points, name this German automotive manufacturer founded by Gottlieb Daimler and Karl Benz.

ANSWER: **Mercedes** (or **Mercedes-Benz**; or **Mercedes-Benz AG**; prompt on "Daimler-Benz")

BONUS: Other companies involved with the Nazis included this German fashion house. Named after its founder, this Metzingen-based company designed and produced many uniforms for the SS and Wehrmacht [[VEHR-mahkt]]

ANSWER: Hugo **Boss** AG

(4) Senator Edwin Ladd enforced a predecessor to this act, which was passed due to lobbying by Harvey Washington Wiley. Senator Albert Beveridge pushed for this Square Deal act, which discussed the "adulteration" of goods and allowed the Supreme Court to try the case *United States v. Forty Barrels & Twenty Kegs of Coca-Cola*. Passed alongside the Meat Inspection Act, this is, for ten points, what act that prohibited the mislabeling of edible goods?

ANSWER: **Pure Food and Drug** Act of 1906

BONUS: This justice delivered the decision in *United States v. Forty Barrels & Twenty Kegs of Coca-Cola*. This man became chief justice over a decade after losing the 1916 election to Woodrow Wilson.

ANSWER: Charles Evans **Hughes**, Sr.

(5) A scientist influential to the understanding of this material said, "My mouth fell open and my pulse began to race," after seeing an image known as *Photo 51*. Oswald Avery referred to this material as the "transforming principle" in an experiment involving bacterial transformation, and this molecule was called "nuclein" by Friedrich Miescher [[MEE-shuh]] after he detected it in white blood cells. For ten points, name this hereditary polymer whose double-stranded structure was discovered by James Watson and Francis Crick.

ANSWER: **DNA** (or **D**eoxyribo**n**ucleic **A**cid)

BONUS: *Photo 51* was taken by Raymond Gosling, a student working under this female scientist, whose work was used by Watson and Crick to understand the structure of DNA.

ANSWER: Rosalind **Franklin** (or Rosalind Elsie **Franklin**)

(6) This person met her husband in their country's Communist Party, from which her husband was expelled for being a supporter of Leon Trotsky. The work titled *What the Water Gave Me* was referred to as this woman's "biography", and she depicted herself with an Ionic column as a spine to symbolize the aftermath of undergoing spinal surgery in *The Broken Column*. For ten points, name this Mexican surrealist painter whose works include *Self-Portrait with Thorn Necklace and Hummingbird*.

ANSWER: Frida **Kahlo** (or Magdalena Carmen Frida **Kahlo** y Calderón)

BONUS: Kahlo was twice married to this Mexican muralist, whose work titled *Man at the Crossroads* is on display at Rockefeller Plaza in New York City.

ANSWER: Diego **Rivera** (or Diego María de la Concepción Juan Nepomuceno Estanislao de la **Rivera** y Barrientos Acosta y Rodríguez)

(7) Two failed assassination attempts were executed by Maxime Brunerie and Jean Bastien-Thiry on this day; the latter would be the last person to be executed by firing squad in his country. A law was proposed by Benjamin Raspail to declare this day a national holiday, and it is now traditionally celebrated with a military parade as well as nine alphajets flying over the Champs-Élysées. For ten points, name this event that is celebrated on July 14, commemorating the storming of a French prison.

ANSWER: **Bastille** Day (or **French National Day**; or **Fête nationale française**; accept answers synonymous **Fourteenth of July** before "July 14" is mentioned; accept answers synonymous to "French National Celebration" or "Anniversary of the Storming the Bastille")

BONUS: Jean-Marie Bastien-Thiry attempted to assassinate this president in 1962, after this politician supported the liberation of Algeria.

ANSWER: Charles **de Gaulle** (or Charles André Joseph Marie **de Gaulle**)

(8) This country experienced a 1984 constitutional crisis in which its outgoing prime minister refused David Lange's instructions to devalue its currency. In the 1980s, this country adopted neoliberal policies called Rogernomics, named for Roger Douglas. The Think Big economic strategy was promoted by this country's Prime Minister Robert Muldoon. Politicians in this country have tried to reduce the prison population of Maori communities. For ten points, name this country which moved its capital from Auckland to Wellington.

ANSWER: **New Zealand** (accept **Aotearoa**)

BONUS: This 21st century Labour Party prime minister of New Zealand has supported the compulsory teaching of the Māori language in schools.

ANSWER: Jacinda **Ardern** (or Jacinda Kate Laurell **Ardern**)

### Third Quarter

The categories are:

1. U.S. Vice Presidents
2. Italian City-states
3. Red China

*US Vice Presidents*

Concerning US VPs, name the...

(1) Vice President from Indiana who refused to overturn the 2020 election results in the official counting of the electoral votes.

ANSWER: Mike **Pence** (or Michael Richard **Pence**)

(2) Vice President of Theodore Roosevelt who later became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

ANSWER: William Howard **Taft**

(3) Vice President who succeeded William Henry Harrison following his death by pneumonia.

ANSWER: John **Tyler**

(4) Former Vice President who participated in the first televised debate with John F. Kennedy.

ANSWER: Richard M(ilhous) **Nixon**

(5) 20th century Republican vice president whose misspelling of "potato" was lampooned by the media.

ANSWER: Dan **Quayle** (or James Danforth **Quayle**)

(6) Member of the Kaw nation from Kansas, the only person of Native American ancestry to serve in the position, under Herbert Hoover.

ANSWER: Charles **Curtis**

*Italian City-states*

Italy had a lot of city-states before unification 1861, name the...

(1) Tuscan city known for its Uffizi art gallery, supported by members of the Medici [meh-DEE-chee] family

ANSWER: **Florence** (or **Firenze**)

(2) "Most serene republic" on the Adriatic known for its canals and rich medieval trading empire.

ANSWER: **Venice** (or **Venezia**)

(3) Birthplace of multiple sailors like Christopher Columbus and Andrea Doria, and had multiple colonies on the Black Sea.

ANSWER: **Genoa** (or **Genova**; do not accept or prompt on "Geneva")

(4) City near the mouth of the Arno River known for its Square of Miracles and a belltower with an unstable foundation.

ANSWER: **Pisa**

(5) City with the oldest university in the western world which has been in operation since 1088.

ANSWER: **Bologna** [boh-LOHN-yuh]

(6) Home of the world's oldest bank, Monte dei Paschi [pah-SHEE] and a frequent Renaissance rival of Florence.

ANSWER: **Siena**

**Red China**

Concerning the history of Communist China, name the...

(1) Founder of the People's Republic of China, which he led until his death in 1976.

ANSWER: **Mao** Zedong

(2) Failed program that attempted to rapidly industrialize China from 1958 to 1962, which led to the Great Chinese Famine.

ANSWER: **Great Leap Forward** (or **Dà yuè jìn**; or **Second Five Year Plan**)

(3) Campaign by Mao to purge Chinese society of Western and traditional elements, where Red Guards often sent intellectuals to work in the countryside.

ANSWER: **Cultural Revolution** (Great Proletarian **Cultural Revolution**; prompt on "Down to the Countryside")

(4) Nickname for small, published copies of the *Quotations from Chairman Mao Zedong*, widely distributed during his rule.

ANSWER: **Little Red Book** (prompt on partial answer)

(5) "Architect of Modern China" who opened the Chinese economy to foreign investment in the years after Mao's death.

ANSWER: **Deng** Xiaoping (or **Xixian**)

(6) Premier and Foreign Minister after Lin Biao who helped forge relations with American diplomats.

ANSWER: **Zhou** Enlai [[ZHOH EN-LYE]]



### Fourth Quarter

(1) **This man ran the "Talk to the People" radio program, and while in Congress, this man sponsored a namesake act with George Norris to ban yellow-dog labor contracts. Despite being a (+) Republican, this man was a friend of Franklin Roosevelt's, and his first action in one office was ordering the arrest of Lucky Luciano. Credited with curbing the power of Tammany Hall, this man was the first Italian-American mayor of New York City. (\*)** For ten points, give this namesake of an airport in Queens.

ANSWER: Fiorello **La Guardia** (or Fiorello Henry **La Guardia**; or Fiorello Enrico **La Guardia**; accept Norris-**La Guardia** Act; accept **LaGuardia** Airport; prompt on "LGA")

(2) **This city's Merdeka Square is the largest city square outside of China, and this city's Istiqlal [[ist-EEK-lahl]] Mosque was built to commemorate its country's independence. Under the Sunda Kingdom, this city was a trading hub known as Sunda Kelapa. (+) and in 2022, Joko Widodo announced plans to move his country's capital from this city to the planned city of Nusantara. Named Batavia by the Dutch East India Company, (\*)** for ten points, name this large Javanese city, the headquarters of ASEAN.

ANSWER: **Jakarta** (accept **Sunda Kelapa** before mentioned; accept **Batavia** before mentioned)

(3) **A crisis between this monarch's country and a western neighbor was resolved peacefully by the Treaty of London, 1867, resulting in the demilitarization of Luxembourg. Despite a tactical victory, this man's forces were outmaneuvered at the Battle of Gravelotte. (+) and a month later he was caught daydreaming before surrendering to Prussian forces at the Battle of Sedan, prompting the rise of the Paris Commune. (\*)** For ten points, name this first president and last monarch to rule over France.

ANSWER: **Napoleon III** (or **Louis-Napoléon Bonaparte**; prompt on partial answer)

(4) **This country's first modern king, Ngwane III, unified various districts behind his banner at Zombodze, beginning the Incwala ritual of kingship. (+) In 1973, King Sobhuza II of this country banned its established political parties, suspended its constitution, and established the only absolute monarchy in Sub-Saharan Africa. Ruled by Mswati III since 1986, (\*)** ftp, what is this small, landlocked nation bordering Mozambique and South Africa?

ANSWER: Kingdom of **eSwatini** (or Umbuso **eSwatini**; accept **Swaziland**)

(5) **This man's last request for an orchestral accompaniment to his poem "I am Going to the Lordy" was denied by authorities. This man purchased an ivory-handled pistol because he thought it was appropriately fancy for display in a museum. (+)** While on trial, this man admitted to shooting his victim at the Baltimore and Potomac railroad station in Washington, D.C., but claimed medical malpractice really killed him because he died over (\*) two months later. For ten points, name this man who assassinated President James A. Garfield.

ANSWER: Charles **Guiteau** [[ghee-TOH]]

(6) **Emperor Yingzong of this dynasty was captured by the Oirat ruler Esen Taishi in the Tumu Crisis. This dynasty, which gained power after the Battle of Lake Poyang, was founded by a leader of the Red (+) Turban Rebellion who became Emperor Hongwu. During this dynasty, Emperor Yongle [[YONG-LUH]] ordered the eunuch Zheng He [[ZHUNG-HUH]] to embark on seven "treasure voyages" (\*) in order to spread Chinese influence. For ten points, name this Chinese dynasty known for its pottery and vases.**

ANSWER: **Ming** Dynasty (accept Great **Ming**; or Dà **Míng**)

(7) **Adelard of Bath produced the oldest surviving Latin translation of a text by this mathematician. Grenfell and Hunt unearthed a fragment of the second book of this mathematician called Papyrus Oxyrhynchus [[awk-see-RIHN-kess]] 29. (+) This mathematician, who wrote the earliest surviving Greek treatise on perspective called *Optics*, advanced the parallel postulate. This ancient author included five postulates in the *Elements*. (\*)** For ten points, name this Greek mathematician known as the "Father of Geometry."

ANSWER: **Euclid** of Alexandria

(8) **One poem titled for a city in this place says "There ain't no Ten Commandments" and it's where "a man can raise a thirst." George Orwell's first novel is partly titled for this place. (+) and another Orwell work set in this country details his time as a police officer tasked with committing the title action in a paddy field. A former British colony in Southeast Asia, (\*)** ftp, what is this setting of George Orwell's *Shooting an Elephant* and *Burmese Days*.

ANSWER: Republic of the Union of **Myanmar** (accept **Burma** before "Burmese Days;" accept **Burmese** *Days* before mentioned)

**Extra Question**

(1) **During this event, its central participant stated that it has "become evident to me that I no longer have a strong enough political base in the Congress to justify continuing that effort." This event occurred four days after the (+) "smoking gun" recording revealed an incriminating conversation with H.R. Haldeman. A pardon by Gerald (\*) Ford followed, for ten points, what incident, in which a president would relinquish his position after the "long and difficult period of Watergate"?**

ANSWER: **Resignation** of Richard Milhous **Nixon** (accept reasonable equivalents; prompt on "the end of Nixon's second term" or "Nixon leaving the presidency")

BONUS: Nixon's resignation speech draws from this earlier president's line about a man in the arena "whose face is marred by dust and sweat and blood" in his "Citizenship in a Republic" speech.

ANSWER: **Theodore Roosevelt** (accept **Teddy Roosevelt**; accept **TR**; prompt on "Roosevelt")