

Semi-Finals - Middle School

Semi-Finals Tossups

(1) **This law is referenced in the Declaration of Independence immediately after a complaint about "Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation." The New York Restraining Act forbade (+) New York from passing any further legislation until resistance to this law ended. The practice imposed by this law was later constitutionally forbidden by the (*) Third Amendment. For the point, name this 1765 act of Parliament which mandated the housing of British soldiers in private homes.**

ANSWER: **Quartering** Act(s)

(2) **A "Hunting Lodge" led by Bill Johnston took retribution for this incident by targeting the Sir Robert Peel the following year. This incident targeted a vessel that was attempting to resupply Rensselaer Van (+) Rensselaer, the leader of a small detachment of New Yorkers who supported William Mackenzie's Upper Canada (*) Rebellion. For the point, name this 1837 border clash in which British troops pursuing Canadian rebels pushed a burning American ship over Niagara Falls.**

ANSWER: **Caroline** affair (accept "incident" or "case" in place of "affair")

(3) **An award named for this man is given by the Organization of American Historians to the year's best debut history book. This historian urged looking past the North-South divide into more complicated divisions in his (+) sectionalism hypothesis. Another of this man's ideas drew on data from the 1890 census on a (*) "closing." For the point, name this historian who put forth a namesake thesis on the development of national character entitled "The Significance of the Frontier in American History."**

ANSWER: Frederick Jackson **Turner**

(4) **The final statement of this gathering suggested a constitutional amendment removing the three-fifths compromise. Moderates at this meeting wrote a statement identifying Washington's (+) farewell address as "conclusive" and followed Harrison Gray Otis's leadership in rejecting Timothy Pickering's proposal of (*) secession. For the point, name this meeting at which Federalists discussed opposition to the War of 1812 which took place in the capital of Connecticut.**

ANSWER: **Hartford Convention**

(5) **This affair was pursued by Frank Hogan despite over a hundred witnesses committing perjury. The sudden demand for public affairs programming sparked by this scandal led to the creation of the televised Nixon-Kennedy debates. Columbia literature instructor Charles (+) van Doren was elevated over Herb Stempel during one of the events at the center of this scandal. (*)** For the point, identify this scandal in which television programs such as *The \$64,000 Question* and *Twenty-One* were found to be rigged.

ANSWER: 1950s **quiz show** scandal(s) (or 1950s **game show** scandal(s))

(6) **This man was one of three delegates, along with Edmund Randolph and Elbridge Gerry, remaining at the end of the Constitutional Convention to vote against ratification. This author of the Fairfax Resolves objected to the Constitution's lack of a Bill (+) of Rights, after writing a similar 16-section document in 1776 known as the Virginia Declaration (*) of Rights.** For the point, identify this Founding Father, the namesake of a northern Virginia university.

ANSWER: George **Mason** (or George **Mason** IV)

(7) **A speech about this companion claimed that "his Scotch soul was furious" over certain "libelous statements" saying that he had been retrieved from the Aleutian (+) Islands by an expensive diversion of a Navy destroyer. This gift from Daisy Suckley was seen acting unusually at Warm Springs on April 12, 1945 following a sudden (*) death.** For the point, name this Scottish terrier adopted by Franklin Roosevelt in 1940.

ANSWER: **Fala** (or **Big Boy**; or **Murray** the Outlaw of Falahill)

(8) **This man created a list of 130 defense plant employees which Joseph Welch challenged Roy Cohn to produce "before sundown." In reply, this man infuriated Welch by suggesting that he check on (+) Fred Fisher's membership in the National Lawyers Guild during a televised 1954 (*) Senate hearing.** For the point, name this Republican Senator whom Welch asked, "Have you left no sense of decency?"

ANSWER: Joseph **McCarthy** (or Joseph Raymond **McCarthy**)

(9) **This 1787 proposal included a section relating to apportionment of taxes by state population. Under this proposal, an "executive" elected by Congress (+) was subject to removal by a majority vote of state governors. This proposal, put forth by William Paterson, was blended with James Madison's idea (*) by Roger Sherman in the Connecticut Compromise.** For the point, name this Constitutional Convention plan for a unicameral legislature with equal state representation.

ANSWER: **New Jersey** Plan (accept **Small State** Plan; accept **Paterson** Plan before mentioned)

(10) **A week before these demonstrations began, a fake story which claimed that Boeing planned to move to Indonesia was wrapped around thousands of newspapers. A committee led by Jim Compton investigated the police response (+) to this demonstration, which led to the resignation of chief Norm Stamper. The organizers of this demonstration formed the short-lived "Direct Action (*) Network."** For the point, identify these demonstrations against a meeting of an international body in Seattle in 1999.

ANSWER: 1999 Seattle **WTO protests** (accept **World Trade Organization** Ministerial Conference protests; accept **N30**; accept **Battle of Seattle** or answers describing "**protests in Seattle**" before "Seattle" is mentioned)

(11) **Parts of these structures were used metaphorically to designate political roles such as "keepers of the western door." These structures were built by weaving bark strips (+) among up to a thousand fire-hardened sapling trunks. The endonym "Haudenosaunee" [[HOH-duh-nuh-SHAW-nee]] means "people of" this kind of structure. Many Eastern North American (*) Native groups built, for the point, what communal dwellings named for measuring up to 100 feet in their greatest dimension?**

ANSWER: **Longhouses**

(12) **William Dudingston commanded this ship in a mission against the *Fortune* and was shot by Joseph Bucklin during this ship's last voyage. The *St. John* and the *Liberty* suffered similar fates to this vessel, which was boarded by both the future (+) founder of Brown University and Abraham Whipple. This ship attempted to chase the *Hannah* past Warwick in (*) 1772. For the point, name this British customs schooner that ran aground and was burned by the Sons of Liberty while enforcing the Navigation Acts.**

ANSWER: HMS **Gaspee** (accept **Gaspee** affair)

(13) **An opulent example of this kind of facility, built for Las Vegas millionaire Girard Henderson, eventually became a full-time residence. Two different devices intended to be used in this kind of facility were invented by Cresson Kearny, including a door system for ventilation (+) and cooling and a home-made gamma ray meter. The construction of these places declined after (*) 1963. For the point, name these facilities designed to protect people from harmful radiation in the event of a nuclear strike.**

ANSWER: **Fallout shelters** (accept **Nuclear shelters**, **Nuclear bunkers**, or **Fallout bunkers**; prompt on "shelters" or "bomb shelters")

(14) **Known as the “grey-eyed man of destiny,” this man's first expedition led a group of 49ers in a quick capture of La Paz, after which he announced the annexation of Baja California and Sonora. This man revoked an (+) 1824 edict of emancipation after defeating British-backed “Legitimists” with support from the Accessory Transit Company of Cornelius (*) Vanderbilt. For the point, name this American filibuster who spent ten months as the president of Nicaragua before he was deposed in 1857.**

ANSWER: William **Walker**

(15) **A member of this family retrieved from England the money bequeathed for the Smithsonian Institution. A member of this family wrote *Diseases of the Mind*, becoming the “father of American psychiatry.” Prior to serving as (+) Treasury Secretary, a member of this family secured limits on Great Lakes weaponry at an 1818 summit with (*) Britain. For the point, name this family that included Philadelphia patriot physician Benjamin and his son, Richard, who negotiated a treaty with Charles Bagot.**

ANSWER: **Rush** family (accept Richard **Rush** or Benjamin **Rush**)

(16) **The leader of this organization concocted a scheme to mail blackmail letters to business owners threatening to have their relatives killed, for which he was denaturalized and deported. This group, which operated Camp Nordland in (+) New Jersey, denounced “Frank D. Rosenfeld” and displayed an enormous image of George Washington as the “First Fascist” at a Madison Square (*) Garden rally. For the point, name this group of German-Americans that advocated anti-Jewish and pro-Nazi views in the 1930s.**

ANSWER: German American **Bund** (or **German American Federation**; accept Amerikadeutscher Volks**bund** or Amerikadeutscher **Bund**)

(17) **Salmon P. Chase served a full term in the Senate as a member of this party, which arose out of the “anti-Nebraska movement.” This party's first convention, in Buffalo, brought together former Barnburner Democrats and (+) Conscience Whigs to nominate an elderly Martin van Buren for president, eclipsing the similar (*) Liberty Party. For the point, name this third party that opposed the expansion of slavery and was folded into the new Republicans in 1854.**

ANSWER: **Free Soil** Party

(18) **Six people in the U.S. hold this title, and one man with this title was succeeded by the Capuchin [[kah-POO-chin]] Sean O'Malley after he resigned in December 2002. In 1875, John McCloskey (+) became the first American to hold this title while he also served as Archbishop of New York. (*) For the point, what is this title held by men such as Timothy Dolan, Joseph Bernardin, and Bernard Law?**

ANSWER: **Cardinal** of the Holy Roman Church (accept equivalents such as Roman Catholic **Cardinal**; accept answers such as “Member of the College of **Cardinals**; prompt on “priest”)

(19) **This meeting was supported by William Shirley and Robert Dinwiddie in the belief that it would increase defense funding. This meeting was tasked with re-affirming the Covenant Chain agreements and negotiating regulations on (+) liquor sales in order to keep peace with the Mohawks. This meeting was promoted with a cartoon of a snake cut into eight pieces labeled (*) "Join, or Die."** For the point, name this 1754 meeting at which seven colonies discussed Benjamin Franklin's plan for a unified legislature.

ANSWER: **Albany** Congress (or **Albany** Convention)

(20) **This man gave a speech at an institution which ended segregation as a prerequisite for hosting the program advocated in that speech. That speech by this man pledged not to "go unprotected against" "hostile misuse" and alluded to Edmund Hillary (+) and Charles Lindbergh. Speaking in a Houston football stadium, this man compared one goal to the question "Why does Rice play (*) Texas?"** For the point, name this man whose 1962 address is often named "We Choose to go to the Moon."

ANSWER: John F. "Jack" **Kennedy** (or John Fitzgerald **Kennedy**)

(21) **This man collaborated with psychiatrist Smiley Blanton to write the book *Faith is the Answer*. This man chaired a conference which unsuccessfully tried to organize Protestant opposition to the election of John F. Kennedy, in a culmination of his (+) pro-Republican activism. That led Adlai Stevenson to quip that St. Paul was "appealing," but this man was (*) "appalling."** For the point, name this popular theologian whose book *The Power of Positive Thinking* made him a celebrity in the 1950s.

ANSWER: Norman Vincent **Peale**

(22) **The second Supreme Court case regarding these people held that systematic exclusion of jurors by race violated the right to a fair trial. The first Supreme Court case arising from the trial of these people established the "special circumstances" (+) doctrine that remained the chief exception to *Betts v. Brady* prior to the establishment of a general right to (*) counsel.** For the point, name this group of nine Black teenagers who were falsely accused in an Alabama town in 1931.

ANSWER: **Scottsboro Boys** (prompt on "Scottsboro")

(23) **This attorney successfully argued on behalf of Juneau-Douglas High School principal Deborah Morse in a Supreme Court case restricting certain student speech rights. This man was dismissed as president of Baylor University (+) over his response to assaults on students. This man was appointed to investigate matters such as Vince Foster's suicide and the (*) Whitewater scandal.** For the point, name this special prosecutor whose namesake 1998 "report" discussed Bill Clinton's affair with Monica Lewinsky.

ANSWER: Kenneth Winston "Ken" **Starr**

(24) **A longtime faculty member at this school simultaneously preached under a banner reading "Holiness to the Lord" in this school's namesake town and advocated "Christian perfection." This college, which employed Charles Finney, was (+) formed by a group of 75 students who walked out of Lane Seminary to protest segregation. Arthur Tappan and Theodore Weld first led (*), for the point, what Ohio liberal arts college, the first continuous mixed-gender institution of higher education in the U.S.?**

ANSWER: Oberlin College (accept Oberlin College and Conservatory)

(25) **Much of the legal process against this man centered on whether he told Darrell Cabey, "You seem to be all right, here's another." Attorneys contested whether screwdrivers were used to threaten this man. The Guardian (+) Angels donated thousands of dollars to the defense of this electronics repairman, who boarded the 2 [[TWO]] Train at 14th street in December (*) 1984. For the point, name this Manhattan resident who shot four would-be robbers on a subway car.**

ANSWER: Bernie Goetz (or Bernhard Hugo Goetz, Jr.)

(26) **In one speech, this man accused opponents of being worse for religion than "the infidel writings of Thomas Paine." In that speech, this man contrasted "the sunlight that brought light and healing to you" with "stripes and death to me" (+) and concluded, "You may rejoice, I must mourn." This man, who gave a speech at the Corinthian Hall in Rochester in 1852, proclaimed, "I am not included within the pale of (*) glorious anniversary!" For the point, name this man who gave the speech "What to the Slave is the Fourth of July?"**

ANSWER: Frederick Douglass

(27) **This U.S. government policy was strengthened after the formation of the CUPET [[KOO-pet]] oil ministry in 1960 and reiterated by a 1992 bill that attempted to leverage hardships of the Special Period. An expansion of this policy in (+) 1996 added the ability to sue foreign companies that benefited from confiscated American property, in the Helms-Burton (*) Act. For the point, identify this policy which restricts most American trade with a Caribbean country.**

ANSWER: United States embargo on Cuba (accept answers referring to Cuba and an embargo; prompt on "embargo"; prompt on answers describing "trade restriction"; do not accept answers referring to a "blockade")

(28) **The only original location of this project outside of California was the University of Utah. This project was the first to implement store-and-forward packet switching, backbones, and nodes. The popularity of this project (+) exploded after Ray Tomlinson's merger of two protocols to create (*) e-mail.** For the point, name this Department of Defense computer network that went online in 1969 and pioneered many technologies later used in the open Internet.

ANSWER: **ARPANET** (or **Advanced Research Projects Agency Network**)

(29) **This author exposed derogatory rhetoric used by the president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. In retaliation for this woman's writings, a mob destroyed the Free Speech and Headlight newspaper offices, in which she denounced the (+) 1892 People's Grocery incident and urged readers to move out of Memphis. This writer denounced "white Delilahs" in Southern Horrors, which was followed by the more statistical (*) Red Record.** For the point, name this NAACP co-founder who wrote against lynching.

ANSWER: Ida B. **Wells** (or Ida Bell **Wells**-Barnett)

(30) **Prior to this disclosure, Rick Vacek [[VAH-sek]] set up a satellite news office in the Park Plaza ballroom, and agent Lou Rosen called to give advance notice to David Stern. This November (+) 1991 event took place less than three weeks before the death of Freddie Mercury and resulted in Sedale Threatt [[see-DALE THREET]] taking over as (*) point guard.** For the point, identify this event in which a star for the Los Angeles Lakers disclosed his medical status.

ANSWER: Magic **Johnson** announcing that he had **HIV** (accept answers referring to Magic **Johnson** or Earvin **Johnson**, Jr. making an announcement of his **HIV**-positive status and/or his **retiring** from the NBA)

Extra Questions

(1) **This man's downfall began when his puppet auditor, James Watson, died in a horse-sleigh accident. As chairman of the State Senate's Finance Committee, this man bought the votes of the corrupt Black Horse Cavalry in order to pass a devolved (+) municipal charter. The Committee of Seventy formed to oppose this man, who was captured in Spain after being recognized from cartoons by (*) Thomas Nast. For the point, name this notoriously corrupt head of Tammany Hall throughout the 1860s.**

ANSWER: Boss **Tweed** (or William Marcy **Tweed**; or William Magear **Tweed**)

(2) **This site began to be investigated after heavy rain caused 55-gallon containers to emerge from the ground. Events at this site and the "Valley of the Drums" outside Louisville, Kentucky spurred passage of the (+) Superfund law. This site took 21 years to restore after health problems linked to Hooker Chemical (*) were first identified. For the point, name this neighborhood of Niagara Falls that was contaminated by chemical refuse.**

ANSWER: **Love Canal** (accept **Love Canal** disaster or incident)

(3) **Louis Brandeis originated a theory on the constitutionality of this program which was communicated to the White House through Brandeis's daughter-in-law, Elizabeth Raushenbush. This program intended to co-opt support for the "revolving" (+) scheme of Francis Townsend and gradually grew to use a 12.4 percent base tax rate. Agricultural and domestic workers were excluded from this program until (*) revisions in the 1950s. For the point, name this program which pays monthly stipends to retirees.**

ANSWER: **Social Security** (or **OASDI**; or **Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance**; do not accept "SSI")