

Bowl Round 2

First Quarter

(1) *Buckley v. Valeo* used this amendment to overturn the Federal Election Campaign Act. *Chaplinsky v. New Hampshire* unanimously declared that “fighting words” did not apply under this amendment. The Supreme Court’s requirement that “actual malice” be involved in libelous pieces was the basis for their ruling in *New York Times v. Sullivan*. For ten points, name this U.S. Constitutional amendment that protects free speech and free press.

ANSWER: 1st Amendment

(2) For many years, Ohio Congressman Ralph Regula blocked attempts to rename this landmark, which is normally climbed by the West Buttress Route. Gold prospector William Dickey coined a name for this peak; in 2015, that name was officially replaced by its local Athabascan name, translating to “the high one.” For ten points, name this highest peak in North America, an Alaska mountain that was previously named Mount McKinley.

ANSWER: Denali (accept Mount McKinley before mentioned)

(3) The Fuller Syndicate invested in these systems as part of the Gould system. The Gadsden Purchase was completed to obtain good land for one these systems. Acts passed in 1862 and 1863 created land grants and set a uniform gauge for these systems, one of which was finished at Promontory, Utah with a golden spike. The Union Pacific and Central Pacific collaborated on the first of, for ten points, what 19th century construction projects that allowed quick transport across the U.S.?

ANSWER: transcontinental railroad (prompt on partial answers)

(4) Bill Gates distributed pages of this man’s Codex Leicester [lester] as a Windows screen saver. This man wrote in reverse cursive in notebooks detailing water-walking shoes and an early helicopter design, and he superimposed two images of a man inscribed in a circle and square in his *Vitruvian Man* drawing. For ten points, name this Italian Renaissance scientist and artist, whose non-journal works include the *Mona Lisa*.

ANSWER: Leonardo da Vinci (accept either underlined name)

(5) This man included two breakstrains in a piece written to honor a National Guard regiment, *The Gallant Seventh*. He rejoined the military at the age of sixty-two when the US entered World War I and developed a namesake variant of the tuba that wraps around the player. This leader of the US Marine Band wrote the “Liberty Bell” and a march to honor the American flag. For ten points, name this composer of the “Stars and Stripes Forever,” known as the “March King.”

ANSWER: John Philip Sousa

(6) In 2009, one of these awards was controversially awarded just nine months into its recipient's first term. In granting this award in 2002 to a philanthropist who worked with Habitat for Humanity, Gunnar Berge [BAIR-ye] contrasted the winner with George W. Bush. U.S. Presidents Teddy Roosevelt, Jimmy Carter, and Barack Obama have each won, for ten points, what award for global social progress awarded by a Norwegian committee?

ANSWER: Nobel Peace Prize (prompt on Nobel (Prize))

(7) After a war with the Ottomans, this empire annexed Bessarabia and supported the founding of independent Bulgaria. This empire annexed Khiva and Bukhara during the "Great Game" with the United Kingdom. In 1825, a succession crisis in this empire led to the Decembrist uprising of soldiers who supported Grand Duke Constantine, who instead remained in Poland. For ten points, name this empire that, in the 19th century, was led by three Alexanders from the Romanov family.

ANSWER: Russian Empire

(8) This country received illegal kickbacks from the Australian Wheat Board through the UN's "Oil for Food" program, which bypassed economic sanctions that were established in 1991. Hans Blix led a 2002 commission that investigated this country's weapons development program; it found no evidence of weapons of mass destruction, contradicting George W. Bush's claims. For ten points, name this Middle Eastern country where, in 2003, a US-led coalition invaded and deposed its leader, Saddam Hussein.

ANSWER: Iraq

(9) In this work, the fourth ditch of the Malebolge [mall-uh-bowlj] is home to sorcerers who walk with their heads turned backwards. This poem's narrator avoids a leopard, a lion, and a wolf by passing through a doorway that warns, "abandon all hope, ye who enter here," and later discovers the traitors Cassius, Brutus, and Judas writhing in the mouths of Lucifer. The poet Virgil guides the narrator during, for ten points, what first section of Dante's *Divine Comedy*, in which the author explores the circles of Hell?

ANSWER: Inferno (prompt on Divine Comedy before mentioned)

(10) A group that performed this action in 19th century New York, called the "Big Six," used a symbolic Bengal tiger that was adopted by Boss Tweed. Marcus Licinius Crassus led a Roman group that refused to perform this action if the customers refused to pay, after which he often purchased the ruins. In Philadelphia, Ben Franklin organized a "bucket brigade" to perform this action. For ten points, name this public service provided by professional groups like the FDNY in New York, which protect structures from combustive destruction.

ANSWER: firefighting (accept clear equivalents; prompt on broader descriptions, like "emergency services" or "first responders;" do not accept police or medical occupations)

Second Quarter

(1) During this war, murderous *mitrailleuse* [mih-tray-uhs] and Chassepot [shass-poh] fire stalled one side's attacks at the Battle of Gravelotte. After this war, Baden, Württemberg, and Bavaria joined a country that also gained Alsace-Lorraine through the Treaty of Frankfurt. This war ended shortly after the losing leader was captured at the Battle of Sedan. For ten points, name this war in which Napoleon III was soundly defeated by a state led by Otto von Bismarck.

ANSWER: Franco-Prussian War

BONUS: Prussia was the first country to adopt the use of this material for making artillery, which helped it win the Franco-Prussian War. Krupp guns are made of this material.

ANSWER: steel (do not accept or prompt on other responses, like metal)

(2) This composer wrote a piece for the funeral of the Electress of Saxony Christiane Eberhardine known as the *Trauerode*. He wrote a piece to cure Count Kaiserling's insomnia; that piece consists of an aria and thirty variations and was twice recorded by Glenn Gould. A collection of preludes and fugues in every major and minor key was composed by, for ten points, what Baroque composer of the *Goldberg Variations* and the *Well-Tempered Clavier*?

ANSWER: Johann Sebastian Bach

BONUS: Bach wrote this set of six orchestral works in an effort to gain employment with the margrave Christian Ludwig. Bach is believed to have played the harpsichord himself at the premiere of the fifth of these works.

ANSWER: Brandenburg Concertos

(3) This case's plaintiff tried to have the verdict overturned in *McCorvey v. Hill*. This case, which was decided alongside *Doe v. Bolton*, inspired the introduction of the Hyde Amendment. This case balanced a right granted by the Due Process Clause against other state interests by restricting a certain action to the first two trimesters. For ten points, name this 1973 case that legalized abortion in the United States.

ANSWER: Roe v. Wade

BONUS: The decision in *Roe v. Wade* was based on this right, which is derived from the Due Process Clause in the 14th Amendment. This right had previously been established in *Griswold v. Connecticut*.

ANSWER: right to privacy

(4) The Third Section was one of these organizations before it was succeeded by the Okhrana. Before he held his highest post, Yuri Andropov was the head of one of these organizations. One of these organizations, the *oprichniki*, targeted the boyars and executed the Massacre of Novgorod. A feared one of these during the Cold War was known as the Committee for State Security, or the KGB. For ten points, name these organizations that suppressed dissent in Russia.

ANSWER: Russian secret police (accept intelligence agencies; accept security agency before “Security” is said; prompt on partial answers, like law enforcement or police forces)

BONUS: During Yuri Andropov’s tenure as head of the KGB, he advocated for the Soviet Union’s 1979 invasion of this country, often described as the USSR’s “Vietnam.”

ANSWER: Democratic Republic of Afghanistan

(5) This company ran the ad campaign “Like a Rock.” The Black Keys named their second album for a product by this company, which is namedropped in the chorus of Don McLean’s “American Pie.” Jimmie Johnson’s #48 car in NASCAR was made by this company, which survived the 2009 bankruptcy of its parent company with the introduction of a hybrid model, the Volt. For ten points, name this division of General Motors that produces the Silverado, Camaro, and Corvette models.

ANSWER: Chevrolet (or Chevy)

BONUS: The Chevrolet Corvair was criticized in the book *Unsafe at Any Speed* by this consumer advocate and 2000 Green party presidential candidate.

ANSWER: Ralph Nader

(6) This character’s elder brother was killed by Spaniards in the 1658 Battle of Dunkirk. This character escapes capture by Saltee pirates with the slave boy Xury, and he watches his friend tease and kill a bear before being surrounded by 300 wolves. This character is surprised by the discovery of a single footprint on the beach of an island he calls “Despair.” Alexander Selkirk is thought to have inspired, for ten points, what castaway who titles a novel by Daniel Defoe?

ANSWER: Robinson Crusoe (accept either or both names)

BONUS: After Robinson Crusoe saves this character from being eaten by cannibals, he becomes Crusoe’s friend and assistant.

ANSWER: Friday

(7) This man rejected the occupation of the Philippines in his “Imperialism” speech. This frequent lecturer on the Chautauqua [sha-taw-kwa] circuit served as Secretary of State under Woodrow Wilson and was the prosecutor in the Scopes Monkey Trial. At the the 1896 Democratic National Convention, this politician called for free silver and shouted “You shall not crucify mankind.” For ten points, name this three-time US presidential candidate who gave the Cross of Gold speech.

ANSWER: William Jennings Bryan

BONUS: Bryan resigned as Secretary of State, unhappy with Wilson’s aggressive actions after the sinking of this British ocean liner by a German U-Boat in 1915.

ANSWER: RMS Lusitania

(8) These devices were used in “596,” an event at Lop Nur. The Dimona Institute in the Negev is widely suspected to be used for manufacturing these devices, which South Africa no longer possesses. “Smiling Buddha” was the codename for India’s proof of possession of these devices. A “triad” of submarines, aircraft, and ballistic missiles are used to deploy, for ten points, what weapons that have not been used in war since 1945, when Harry Truman ordered their use against Japan?

ANSWER: nuclear weapons (accept equivalents like atom bombs, hydrogen bombs, etc.)

BONUS: This treaty, signed in 1968, attempts to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons. It recognizes five nations that can have nuclear weapons, but has not been signed by India, Pakistan, or Israel.

ANSWER: Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (or Non-Proliferation Treaty or NPT)

Third Quarter

The categories are . . .

1. Ohio
2. Queens of Europe
3. Scramble for Africa

OHIO

In the state of Ohio, name the...

(1) Capital city, named for an early explorer of the Americas.

ANSWER: Columbus

(2) State to its north with which it fought the Toledo War.

ANSWER: Michigan

(3) Great Lake on its border, the site of a War of 1812 battle.

ANSWER: Lake Erie

(4) Large southern city named for a group of Continental Army veterans.

ANSWER: Cincinnati (accept Society of the Cincinnati)

(5) Large northern city where the Cuyahoga River caught fire in 1969.

ANSWER: Cleveland

(6) Ottawa leader who led a rebellion of Ohio country tribes against the British in 1763.

ANSWER: Pontiac (accept Pontiac's Rebellion)

(7) Territory that Ohio's land was part of, prior to statehood in 1803.

ANSWER: Northwest Territory

(8) Private college founded in 1833 that was the first in the country to admit students of all races.

ANSWER: Oberlin College

QUEENS OF EUROPE

Name the...

(1) Currently reigning monarch of the United Kingdom, the longest-reigning in British history.

ANSWER: **Elizabeth II** (prompt on Elizabeth)

(2) Iberian country ruled by just two queens named Maria, who also ruled over Brazil.

ANSWER: **Portugal**

(3) Pious queen of Castile who authorized the first Spanish colonization efforts and was married to Ferdinand of Aragon.

ANSWER: **Isabella** I of Castile

(4) Beheaded queen who legendarily said "Let them eat cake!"

ANSWER: **Marie Antoniette**

(5) Stuart queen who tried to overthrow Elizabeth I and was subsequently executed.

ANSWER: **Mary, Queen of Scots** (or **Mary I of Scotland**, do not accept "Bloody Mary")

(6) Low country in Northern Europe ruled by Queen Beatrix in the 20th century.

ANSWER: the **Netherlands** (accept **Holland**)

(7) Position held by two of Henry VIII's queens, who governed in place of a monarch who cannot rule due to absence, sickness, or youth.

ANSWER: Queen **regent**

(8) Duchess of Aquitaine who became Queen of both England and France and helped form the Angevin Empire.

ANSWER: **Eleanor** of Aquitaine

SCRAMBLE FOR AFRICA

Name the...

(1) Type of project that Britain planned to build, allowing trains to travel from the Cape to Cairo.

ANSWER: railroad (accept equivalents, like the Cape to Cairo Railway)

(2) Country that colonized much of West Africa after the exploration of Pierre Savorgnan.

ANSWER: France

(3) Country that pushed for additional territories through the *weltpolitik* of Kaiser Wilhelm II.

ANSWER: Germany

(4) British colony in West Africa that grouped together the Hausa, Igbo, and Yoruba people.

ANSWER: Nigeria

(5) European country that introduced the Pink Map to connect its colonies of Angola and Mozambique.

ANSWER: Portugal

(6) Region that was carved up by the British, French, and Italians in the Horn of Africa.

ANSWER: Somaliland (accept Somalia)

(7) West African country, once a British colony known as the Gold Coast, where the Ashanti fought several wars.

ANSWER: Ghana

(8) Modern day country that was the site of German South-West Africa and a genocide of the Herero people.

ANSWER: Namibia

Fourth Quarter

(1) This man's Syracuse Speech prompted angry protesters to set the slave William Henry free. His popularity plummeted after he declared himself not as a "Northern man but as an American" in his (+) Seventh of March Speech. He declared "Liberty and union, now and forever, one and inseparable" in a debate with Robert (*) Hayne, and he helped resolve the Aroostook War with the Baron Ashburton. For ten points, name this Massachusetts senator who formed the Great Triumvirate with Henry Clay and John C. Calhoun.

ANSWER: Daniel Webster

(2) A mould found in Trend, Jutland was used in the tenth century to cast both crosses and this pagan icon. This mythological item failed repeatedly to kill Skrímir, and it was created along with (+) Gullinbursti and Draupnir by Sindri and Brokkr, a pair of dwarves. This object was wielded with Járngręipr, a special (*) glove to which it would always return when thrown. Loki's interference caused this weapon's deformation, a short handle. For ten points, name this mythological hammer used by Thor.

ANSWER: Mjöllnir [m'yoll-neer] (prompt on Thor's hammer" until mentioned)

(3) This leader was promoted to Field Marshal after the Battle of Lodz and succeeded Friedrich Ebert in his highest post. This man, who named a defensive line set up after the Battle of the (+) Somme, teamed up with Erich Ludendorff to win the Battle of Tannenberg during World War I. This man was elected President of the (*) Weimar Republic in 1925, narrowly defeating Hitler. For ten points, name this German general and statesman who was honored as the namesake of an airship that, in 1937, exploded over New Jersey.

ANSWER: Paul von Hindenburg

(4) This man was the first president of a group co-founded by Ralph Abernathy, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. This author of a "Letter from (+) Birmingham Jail" capped the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom by hoping his "four little (*) children" will be judged "by the content of their character" in a speech given on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial. For ten points, name this African-American civil rights leader who delivered the "I Have a Dream" speech.

ANSWER: Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

(5) Theodor Benfey proposed a spiral replacement for this construct. This construct gained popularity because its developer left empty spaces for (+) predicted, missing members, which were given prefixes like *eka-*. Synthesis work by Glenn Seaborg led to a 1945 expansion of this construct, adding a row for (*) actinides. This construct is organized in an 18-column array, progressing by atomic number. For ten points, name this construct developed by Dmitri Mendeleev that groups all of the known chemical elements.

ANSWER: periodic table of the elements

(6) The eunuch Pothinus tried to depose this ruler with help from Ptolemy XIII. This ruler's sister, Arsinoe IV, was killed in the Temple of Ephesus for being a perceived threat. This ruler was legendarily (+) smuggled into a room in a rolled up carpet. Her children were given significant land in the Donation of (*) Alexandria three years before she fled from the Battle of Actium, leading to her lover's defeat by Augustus Caesar for control of the Roman Empire. For ten points, name this lover of Mark Antony, the last pharaoh of an independent Egypt.

ANSWER: Cleopatra VII Philopator

(7) One structure on this island was built slightly north of the Stanegate and was near the Military Way. Julius Caesar made note of the (+) chariots used on this island during his 55 BC invasion. Gaius Suetonius won the Battle of Watling Street on this island to defeat a revolt of the Iceni led by (*) Boudicca. One structure on this island was built near Pictland as the northern border of the Roman Empire. For ten points, name this island, the site of Hadrian's Wall and a Roman province with capital at Londinium, now known as London.

ANSWER: Britannia (or Britain or the British Isles)

(8) On this island, Koxinga founded the Kingdom of Tungning after driving off the Dutch from Fort Zeelandia. This island was ceded by the Treaty of (+) Shimonoseki to Japan. This island was an alternate target for the American invasion of the Philippines during World War II. (*) Chiang Kai-Shek and the Kuomintang fled to this island after the Chinese Civil War. For ten points, name this island, once known as Formosa and currently home to the Republic of China, whose capital is Taipei.

ANSWER: Taiwan (or Formosa before mentioned)

Extra Question

Only read if you need a backup or tiebreaker!

(1) This country fought the Soviet Union in the Battle of Khalkhin Gol and used its Kwantung Army to annex Manchuria. It used prisoners of war to build the Burma Railway, as depicted in (+) *The Bridge on the River Kwai*, and this country committed atrocities like the Rape of Nanking and the (*) Bataan Death March under Prime Minister Hideki Tojo. For ten points, name this country whose surrender to the Allies ended the Pacific theater of World War II.

ANSWER: Empire of Japan

BONUS: What whistle blower revealed the NSA's PRISM program and was granted asylum in Russia in 2013?

ANSWER: Edward Snowden