

Bowl Round 6

First Quarter

(1) According to legend, Henry I died by eating too much of this food. The Scania market featured a Hanseatic League monopoly on this food. The United Kingdom and Iceland fought a so-called war over one type of this food. Garum was a Roman sauce made from these animals, which are harvested off the Grand Banks of Newfoundland. For ten points, name these animals, a primary food source in Scandinavia, that can be caught with a net or rod and reel.

ANSWER: fish (accept lampreys, salt fish, herring, cod, fish sauce, or any other type of fish)

(2) This man ordered the building of a torture chamber with a beautiful exterior, known as his “hell.” This man’s son, Mahinda, was sent on a proselytizing mission, and this man had the Mahabodhi Temple built. This ruler built a structure, currently located in the Sarnath Museum, which is topped by four lions; that column is inscribed with this man’s moral edicts. For ten points, name this grandson of Chandragupta Maurya, a devout Buddhist convert who ruled India in the 3rd century BC.

ANSWER: Ashoka the Great

(3) Soldiers attacking this capital city during Operation Danube were deceived into thinking they were operating against fascist elements. In protest of human rights abuses, Jan Palach set himself on fire in this city’s Wenceslas Square. A meeting in this city led to the removal of Antonin Novotny as First Secretary and the ascension of Alexander Dubček [doob-check], who began a series of liberalizing reforms. For ten points, identify this namesake of a 1968 “Spring” uprising against Communism, the capital of Czechoslovakia.

ANSWER: Prague

(4) The only casualty during this expedition was suffered when appendicitis killed Charles Floyd. Participants of this event were assisted by Cameahwait [kam-eh-wait], a Shoshone [sho-SHO-nee] chief who was the brother of another participant. An interpreter named Toussaint Charbonneau accompanied this expedition with his wife, Sacagawea. For ten points, name this expedition, undertaken from 1804 to 1806 by the Corps of Discovery, that explored the Louisiana Territory.

ANSWER: Lewis and Clark Expedition (or Corps of Discovery before mention; prompt on descriptions of “exploration of the Louisiana Purchase” before it is said)

(5) Description acceptable. In 2003, the University of Washington fired football coach Rick Neuheisel [nu-hi-zel] for engaging in this activity. An open challenge to complete this process perfectly for a one billion dollar prize was instituted in 2014 by Warren Buffett. President Obama has been criticized for his “chalk” in this process, which he does on an annual ESPN special called Barack-etology. For ten points, name this annual activity of attempting to predict the results of a premier college basketball tournament.

ANSWER: filling out a bracket for the NCAA men’s basketball tournament (accept equivalent descriptions, including March Madness in place of “NCAA tournament”; prompt on gambling; prompt on partial answers)

(6) This body of water names Joshua Barney's flotilla of barges that fought in the Battle of Bladensburg. For almost a century until the 1950s, pirates fought a ban on dredging mollusks in this bay in the "Oyster Wars." The Comte de Grasse defeated the British in a 1781 battle at the mouth of this bay, which is fed by the York and Susquehanna Rivers and traversed by a bridge-tunnel that connects the Hampton Roads area to the Delmarva Peninsula. For ten points, name this large bay that is shared by Virginia and Maryland, the largest estuary in the United States.

ANSWER: Chesapeake Bay

(7) Tsali led attacks on federal soldiers during this event. Winfield Scott was ordered to start this event and allowed John Ross, a member of the Treaty Party, to supervise it. The legal basis for this event, the Treaty of New Echota, was signed by Major Ridge after a gold rush in Dahlonega [duh-LAW-nuh-ga], Georgia. For ten points, name this forced relocation of the Cherokee, Seminole, and other Native American tribes during the 19th century.

ANSWER: Trail of Tears (accept descriptions of "the removal of Native Americans from their land" until "Native American" is read)

(8) When this man was transferred to Temple Number 7 in Harlem in 1954, his protégé Louis Farrakhan replaced him in Boston. This man controversially claimed that the assassination of JFK represented "chickens coming home to roost and claimed that violence may be necessary in the "Ballot or the Bullet" speech. For ten points, name this civil rights leader, a critic of Martin Luther King, Jr., who was assassinated in 1965 after leaving the Nation of Islam.

ANSWER: Malcolm X (or el-Hajj Malik el-Shabazz; accept Malcolm Little)

(9) This state's "jungle primaries" allow political parties to list multiple candidates. In 2016, David Duke announced his candidacy for this state's Senate seat. John Bel Edwards was elected governor of this state in 2015, succeeding the term-limited incumbent, Bobby Jindal. In summer 2016, FEMA declared disaster areas in 20 of this state's parishes. For ten points, name this Southern U.S. state where August 2016 flash flooding devastated the capital, Baton Rouge.

ANSWER: Louisiana

(10) This artistic medium was historically manufactured on the island of Murano in Venice. Dale Chihuly primarily works in this medium, which was used to create four pyramids for the courtyard of the Louvre by I.M. Pei. A colored type of this medium was used by Louis Comfort Tiffany for a series of ornate lamps, as well as in the windows of Chartres Cathedral. For ten points, identify this sand-based artistic medium, often used in "stained" windows.

ANSWER: glass (accept blown glass, stained glass, etc.)

Second Quarter

(1) This ruler was succeeded in one of his territories by Robert Curthose and required all landowners to pledge their loyalty via the Salisbury Oath. This ruler conducted the Harrying of the North and landed at Pevensey to begin an invasion. The compilation of the Domesday Book ["Doomsday Book"] survey was ordered by this leader, who defeated a king who had just won the Battle of Stamford Bridge. For ten points, name this leader who became King of England after winning the Battle of Hastings.

ANSWER: William the Conqueror (or William I of England; accept William II of Normandy or William the Bastard)

BONUS: William the Conqueror defeated this man at the Battle of Hastings. He had previously defeated Harald Hardrada, king of Norway, who was also trying to claim the throne.

ANSWER: Harold Godwinson (or Harold II; prompt on Harold)

(2) During this man's Presidency, John Fries launched a rebellion against the taxes that this man used to build a navy. This man attempted to pack the judiciary with the Midnight Judges, leading to the case *Marbury v. Madison*. Upon losing the Election of 1800, this man peacefully ceded power to Thomas Jefferson. For ten points, name this second president of the United States.

ANSWER: John Adams (prompt on Adams; do not accept John Quincy Adams)

BONUS: Adams was heavily criticized for a series of four laws meant to protect national security; three of them dealt with foreign citizens, or aliens, and the fourth punished this type of anti-government speech.

ANSWER: sedition (accept Alien and Sedition Act(s))

(3) At this venue on New Years Eve 1989, David Hasselhoff performed his hit song *Looking for Freedom*. This location was home to *My God, Help Me To Survive This Deadly Love*, a depiction of Brezhnev and Honecker embracing, in its East Side Gallery. Due to poor grammar, John F. Kennedy awkwardly claimed to be a donut after this structure was built, and Ronald Reagan appealed to "Mr. Gorbachev" to tear it down. For ten points, name this structure that fell in 1989, reuniting the German capital city.

ANSWER: Berlin Wall (or Berliner Mauer; prompt on Berlin before "structure" is said)

BONUS: This late British rock musician said "We send our wishes to all our friends who are on the other side of the wall" when performing his song *Heroes* at the Berlin Wall in 1987.

ANSWER: David Bowie (accept David Robert Jones)

(4) In this empire, people or land could be granted a form of quasi-sovereignty called immediacy. In 1500, this empire was reformed into a series of six Circles, including the Swabian Circle. This empire's rulers included Henry IV, who feuded with Gregory VII during the Investiture Controversy, and a ruler who defeated the Magyars at Lechfeld. Otto the Great led, for ten points, what patchwork of states located in modern-day Germany, whose emperor was crowned by the Pope in Rome?

ANSWER: Holy Roman Empire (accept HRE)

BONUS: This Holy Roman Emperor tried to subjugate the Italian states before drowning in the Saleph River during the Third Crusade.

ANSWER: Frederick Barbarossa (or Frederick I, Holy Roman Emperor)

(5) One work created for this location includes a self-portrait of the artist as the flayed skin of Saint Bartholomew. Julius II commissioned an artist to decorate part of this location with 12 prophets and sibyls, as well as scenes from Genesis. A panel at this location shows a bearded figure surrounded by angels as he reaches toward a nude man. Papal conclaves are held in, for ten points, what room of the Apostolic Palace, whose artworks include *The Last Judgement* and *The Creation of Adam* by Michelangelo?

ANSWER: Sistine Chapel (prompt on Apostolic Palace before mentioned; prompt on Vatican (City))

BONUS: This other artist designed now lost tapestries for the Sistine Chapel, in addition to painting *The School of Athens* for the library of Julius II.

ANSWER: Raphael (or Raffaello Sanzio da Urbino)

(6) The *Amagi* was scrapped in this city's drydock after it suffered extensive damage in an earthquake centered just southwest of this city at Sagami Bay. A fire tornado killed tens of thousands of people in this city during the aforementioned 1923 earthquake, which failed to destroy the Imperial Hotel, built by an American architect. The 1923 Great Kanto earthquake devastated, for ten points, what city on the island of Honshu, the capital city of Japan?

ANSWER: Tokyo

BONUS: This American architect designed Tokyo's Imperial Hotel, as well as the Fallingwater house in Pennsylvania and numerous Prairie style homes throughout the American midwest.

ANSWER: Frank Lloyd Wright

(7) Dorgon oversaw the ascension of this dynasty. The Hundred Days' Reforms and the Self-Strengthening Movement were attempts to modernize under this dynasty. It required its subjects to wear their hair in a queue and divided its military into the Eight Banners. An empress of this dynasty, Cixi [tsee-chee], supported the anti-western Boxer Rebellion. For ten points, name this dynasty that ruled China from 1648 to 1911, the last imperial dynasty.

ANSWER: Qing Dynasty (accept Manchu Dynasty)

BONUS: The Qing Dynasty, like all Chinese dynasties, required those approaching the emperor to perform this submissive action as a gesture of respect. Lord Macartney supposedly refused to perform this action, creating tension between Britain and China.

ANSWER: kowtow (or kneeling and/or bowing with one's forehead touching the ground; prompt on kneeling and/or bowing alone)

(8) The Ringle Report opposed this policy, which was implemented under John DeWitt at facilities like Tule Lake and Manzanar. 1942's Executive Order 9066 instituted this policy, whose constitutionality was upheld in the Supreme Court decision *Korematsu v. United States*. John DeWitt testified that "American citizenship does not necessarily determine loyalty" in support of, for ten points, what policy in which over 100,000 Asian-Americans were forcibly detained in camps during World War II?

ANSWER: internment of Japanese-Americans

BONUS: Japanese immigration to the United States took off after the passage of this 1882 act, which suspended immigration from another Asian nation and stranded immigrants on Angel Island.

ANSWER: Chinese Exclusion Act

Third Quarter

The categories are ...

1. U.S. Presidential Campaign Gaffes
2. Augustus Caesar
3. Players in the Suez Crisis

U.S. PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN GAFFES

Name the...

(1) 2016 Republican nominee who claimed climate change was invented by the Chinese.

ANSWER: Donald **Trump**

(2) Former President who, while campaigning for his wife, called Obamacare “the craziest thing in the world.”

ANSWER: Bill **Clinton**

(3) 2016 Libertarian party candidate who failed to identify Aleppo as a Syrian city.

ANSWER: Gary **Johnson**

(4) Previous Republican nominee, who claimed “47 percent of the people” will vote for President Obama, “no matter what.”

ANSWER: Mitt **Romney**

(5) 1976 Democratic nominee who noted that he had “committed adultery many times in his heart.”

ANSWER: Jimmy **Carter**

(6) 1988 Democratic nominee whose poll numbers bombed after releasing a “tank ride” ad.

ANSWER: Michael **Dukakis**

(7) 20th century running mate who convinced a schoolboy that “potato” was spelled with an e.

ANSWER: Dan **Quayle**

(8) Nominee who alienated voters by noting “extremism in the defense of liberty is no vice.”

ANSWER: Barry **Goldwater**

AUGUSTUS CAESAR

Augustus Caesar...

(1) Was the first holder of what position, after Rome had spent centuries as a republic?

ANSWER: **Emperor** of Rome

(2) Was known by what birth name prior to taking that position?

ANSWER: Gaius **Octavian** (or Gaius **Octavius**; prompt on Gaius)

(3) Was a member of what political alliance with Marcus Lepidus and Marc Antony?

ANSWER: **Second Triumvirate** (prompt on triumvirate)

(4) Won the Battle of Philippi against what partner of Cassius?

ANSWER: Marcus Junius **Brutus**

(5) Cried out for Varus to give him back what units, a standard military division in Rome?

ANSWER: **legions**

(6) Personally owned what region south of the Mediterranean, the source of much of Rome's grain?

ANSWER: **Egypt** (or **Aegyptus**)

(7) Held what other title, which translates to "first citizen?"

ANSWER: **Princeps** civitatis

(8) Relied on what trusted admiral and son-in-law who commissioned the Pantheon?

ANSWER: Marcus Vipsanius **Agrippa**

PLAYERS IN THE SUEZ CRISIS

Regarding the 1956 Suez Crisis, who was the...

(1) U.S. President who responded with a namesake doctrine offering aid to threatened Middle Eastern countries.

ANSWER: Dwight **Eisenhower**

(2) Soviet Premier who threatened missile attacks and, two weeks later, ranted "We will bury you!"

ANSWER: Nikita **Khrushchev**

(3) Egyptian President who was to be ousted by the invasion.

ANSWER: Gamal Abdel **Nasser**

(4) British Prime Minister who resigned in its wake.

ANSWER: Sir Anthony **Eden**

(5) Former British Prime Minister who questioned the early end to hostilities.

ANSWER: Winston **Churchill**

(6) Canadian Prime Minister who won a Nobel Peace Prize for ending the Crisis.

ANSWER: Lester **Pearson**

(7) Non-Aligned leader who maintained India's neutrality in the Crisis and helped broker peace.

ANSWER: Jawaharlal **Nehru**

(8) then-UN Secretary-General who also assisted in ceasefire talks.

ANSWER: Dag **Hammaraskjöld**

Fourth Quarter

(1) This structure was restored by the Fossati brothers during the reign of Abdulmecid. The “wishing column” in this structure has been allegedly moist ever since 1200 when it was visited by Thaumaturgus. This structure contains the Deesis (+) mosaic, as well as mosaics dedicated to Empress Zoe and John II Comnenus. Isidore of Miletus designed this structure, which is famous for a “dome of light” effect created by forty windows. This structure’s name means (*) “Holy Wisdom,” and it was commissioned by Justinian I. For ten points, name this Orthodox basilica in Constantinople.

ANSWER: Hagia Sophia

(2) Edwin Guthrie, a researcher in this school of thought, formulated a “one-trial theory” that opposed its founders’ findings. The Premack Principle in this school of thought was tested on children using gumballs and pinball machines. Edward (+) Thorndike, an early proponent of this school of thought, devised his Law of Effect by observing cats figure out puzzle boxes. Working within this school of thought, John (*) Watson and B. F. Skinner theorized “classical” and “operant” types of conditioning. For ten points, name this school of psychology which focuses on quantifiable changes in a person’s actions.

ANSWER: behaviorism

(3) Two answers required. These two countries first operated together in the disastrous siege of Newport, during which the forces of John Sullivan were abandoned and slaughtered. A diplomat from one of these two countries attempted to recruit (+) privateers in the other country to fight Spain, almost leading to his deportation. During a diplomatic meeting between these two countries, the response, “no, no, not a (*) sixpence!” was given to a request for a bribe to see Charles Talleyrand. The XYZ affair occurred between, for ten points, what two countries that agreed to the Louisiana Purchase?

ANSWER: France and the United States of America (prompt if only one given)

(4) This man’s law is a statement of Georges Lemaître’s [le-MET’s] observation that distant galaxies are Doppler shifted to indicate movement away from Earth. A mathematical formulation of that law involves a (+) constant, also named for this man, whose inverse is approximately the age of the universe. In 1925, this astronomer used Cepheid [SEH-fee-id] variables to estimate the distance to M31, (*) Andromeda, one of numerous nebulae shown to actually be galaxies by this man. For ten points, name this American astronomer who was honored as the namesake of a NASA space telescope launched in 1990.

ANSWER: Edwin Hubble (accept Hubble (Space) Telescope)

(5) **This country converted to Protestantism after the Count's Feud, and it started the Scanian War with its northern neighbor. It signed the Treaty of (+) Kiel during the Napoleonic Wars, forcing it to grant independence to one of its territories, and its king Valdemar IV conquered Gotland. Prussia and Austria forced this country to cede the Duchy of (*) Schleswig-Holstein, and it fought the Victual Brothers over their piracy in the Baltic. It joined in the Kalmar Union with two of its neighbors, Norway and Sweden. For ten points, name this country that has endured several sieges of Copenhagen.**

ANSWER: Kingdom of Denmark

(6) **This god murdered the Cyclopes [SYE-kloh-pees] to get revenge for the death of Asclepius. This god founded a panhellenic competition in penitence for killing Python, and with his (+) sister, he slew the children of Niobe. The Pythia was a priestess who related this god's words from Delphi, and this god cursed (*) Cassandra to foresee the future but never be believed, since this son of Leto oversaw prophecy. For ten points, name this Greco-Roman god of light, the twin brother of Artemis.**

ANSWER: Phoebus Apollo

(7) **A speech by this man ends by noting "God's work must truly be our own" and warns that America will "pay any price, bear any burden" to assure "the success of liberty." This man "happens also to be a (+) Catholic" according to a campaign speech shortly before he became the first Catholic U.S. (*) President. For ten points, name this American president who proclaimed "ask not what your country can do for you; ask what you can do for your country" in his inaugural address in 1960.**

ANSWER: John Fitzgerald Kennedy

(8) **This country antagonized a neighbor via the Hallstein Doctrine, a brief policy of breaking diplomatic relations with countries that officially recognized that neighbor. Foreign agents within this country sponsored the far-left (+) Red Army Faction, which was co-founded by Andreas Baader. This country tried to improve relations with its neighbor via *ostpolitik*, as supported by (*) Willy Brandt. This country was divided into British, American, and French zones via an agreement at the Yalta conference. For ten points, name this European country that, in 1990, re-united with its eastern neighbor.**

ANSWER: West Germany (or Federal Republic of Germany or FRG, do not prompt on Germany alone)

Extra Question

Only read if you need a backup or tiebreaker!

(1) This President sent James Blount to Hawaii after a coup overthrew Queen Liliuokalani [”lily”-oh-kah-lah-nee]. This man signed the Dawes Act, which divided Native American tribal land and tried to assimilate them into America. This leader of the (+) Bourbon Democrats fought against the free silver movement and won the popular vote in (*) three straight elections near the end of the 19th century. Benjamin Harrison won the 1888 election over, for ten points, what U.S. president who served two nonconsecutive terms?

ANSWER: Grover Cleveland

BONUS: Ebbets Field played host to the Dodgers in which borough of New York City, which is connected to the island of Manhattan by a namesake bridge?

ANSWER: Brooklyn (accept Brooklyn Dodgers, Brooklyn Bridge)