

# Playoff Round 1

## First Quarter

(1) This country's Metis people carried out the 1885 North-West Rebellion, which included the execution of rebel leader Louis Riel after it was put down by troops transported by the Pacific Railway. Riel had earlier led the Red River Rebellion in this country regarding land owned by the Hudson's Bay Company. John Macdonald was the first Prime Minister of, for ten points, what North American country where First Nations people fought for sovereignty in Manitoba?

ANSWER: Canada

(2) This monarch was served by elite cavalry called *scara*, and he took the Iron Crown of Lombardy for himself. This ruler oversaw a namesake Renaissance from his capital of Aachen, and he was advised by Alcuin of York. This man's sole defeat was the Battle of Roncevaux Pass, which included the death of the paladin Roland. For ten points, name this Frankish king who Pope Leo III named the first Holy Roman Emperor on Christmas Day in 800.

ANSWER: Charlemagne (accept Carolus Magnus or Charles I; prompt on Charles)

(3) This man became Secretary of State after Abel Upshur was suddenly killed in the USS *Princeton* disaster. This man argued that economic benefits meant that slavery was a "positive good." In response to the Tariff of Abominations, this man penned an "Exposition and Protest" that argued for a state's right to nullify laws. For ten points, name this 19th century senator from South Carolina.

ANSWER: John C. Calhoun

(4) A work depicting this event includes the narration "I cannot remember everything" about an event that was detailed in the Strop Report. That musical work about this event was commissioned by Serge Koussevitzky, quotes Deuteronomy 6:7, and ends with the singing of Shema Yisrael in a ghetto. Schoenberg's *A Survivor From Warsaw* commemorates the victims of, for ten points, what genocide of European Jews during World War II?

ANSWER: the Holocaust (accept Shoah; accept descriptions of life in the Warsaw Ghetto, including the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising, before "Warsaw" is read; prompt on World War II before mentioned)

(5) In 1732, the *Anne* founded this city after landing at Yamacraw Bluff. This city was the first capital city of its colony, which was founded by James Oglethorpe. In 1864, this city was presented, with 150 guns, ammunition, and ample cotton, to Abraham Lincoln as a "Christmas gift." For ten points, name this port city near the South Carolina border, the target of William Tecumseh Sherman's "March to the Sea" on the Georgia coast.

ANSWER: Savannah

(6) The Clark Amendment prevented the United States from sending aid to this country's civil war, which became known as "Cuba's Vietnam" after Fidel Castro sent heavy aid to the winning side. This country's civil war ended when Jonas Savimbi was killed in 2002, after which the MPLA and UNITA agreed to a ceasefire. For ten points, name this southern African country where fighting broke out after Portugal withdrew from Luanda.

ANSWER: Angola

(7) This organization released an advertisement called "Heed Their Rising Voices" that was created by four black clergymen. A Montgomery commissioner sued this organization, leading to a Supreme Court case establishing the "actual malice" standard. This organization, which won a lawsuit against Sullivan, joined the *Washington Post* in publishing the Pentagon Papers. For ten points, name this newspaper with the slogan "all the news that's fit to print."

ANSWER: The New York Times (or NYT)

(8) An emperor with this name was nicknamed "The Peacemaker" and created a "guard department" called the Okhrana. A ruler of this name secured Bulgaria's independence from the Ottoman Empire in the Treaty of San Stefano, promoted zemstvo councils, and tried to establish a дума before his assassination by the People's Will. For ten points, name this shared name of three Russian tsars, the second of whom emancipated the serfs.

ANSWER: Tsar Alexander (or Alexander II; or Alexander III; or Alexander the Liberator; or Alexander the Peacemaker)

## Second Quarter

(1) After launching Operation Tailwind, this country forced Odumegwu Ojukwu to surrender. This country's civil war prompted Bernard Kouchner to start Doctors Without Borders. The oil reserves of Port Harcourt were contested by rebel troops in this country. This country was the site of the Biafran War after the Igbo people were persecuted. The Yoruba ethnicity is prominent in, for ten points, what oil-rich African country on the Atlantic Ocean?

ANSWER: Nigeria

BONUS: One point of conflict during the Biafran War was the status of Nigeria's capital, which was officially moved in 1991. Name both the former and current capital cities.

ANSWER: Lagos and Abuja

(2) Uruguayan artist Nerses Ounanian designed a memorial for this event. This event, which led Raphael Lemkin to coin a new term, started after the passage of the Tehcir Law. A certain country's Article 301 forbids any mention of this event. Many victims were killed near Lake Van during this event, which was organized by Enver Pasha. The Ottomans perpetrated, for ten points, what genocide against a Christian Caucasian ethnic group?

ANSWER: Armenian genocide (accept Armenian alone after "genocide" is mentioned)

BONUS: An Ottoman secret society was the origin of this group, which perpetrated the Armenian Genocide. A left-wing YouTube channel led by Cenk Uygur uses this name.

ANSWER: Young Turks (prompt on Young Ottomans)

(3) This President issued Order 10450, which banned thousands of gay people from federal employment as part of the Lavender Scare. The Four Power Paris Summit collapsed as this man refused to apologize to Nikita Khrushchev after a U-2 was shot down over Soviet airspace. This man, in a clash with Orval Faubus, sent the 101st Airborne to integrate an all-white high school. For ten points, name this man who used his popularity as a World War II general to become President.

ANSWER: Dwight "Ike" Eisenhower

BONUS: Orval Faubus was the governor of this state when he refused to integrate Central High School in his state's capital city.

ANSWER: Arkansas

(4) This text is part of a trio of ritualistic texts, following the Pyramid and Coffin Texts, and it includes details of how to create an *akh* by preserving the *shut*, *ba*, and *Ka* in various sections. The most frequently found section of this text depicts the Negative Confession, which is read in front of Anubis and 42 judges. Ammit the Devourer and the Hall of Truth are described in, for ten points, what text written to guide the soul through Duat, the Egyptian underworld?

ANSWER: Egyptian Book of the Dead (accept Book of Coming Forth By Day)

BONUS: In the Egyptian afterlife, the heart is weighed against the feather of this goddess of truth, order, morality, and justice, the opposite of Isfet.

ANSWER: Ma'at

(5) Following World War I, this country was given the colony of Rwanda colony by Germany. Henry Morton Stanley was hired by this country to establish trading stations in Africa. This country's secret police was accused of collecting human hands and was known as the Force Publique. A rubber colony in the Congo was created by, for ten points, what European country that is led from Brussels?

ANSWER: Belgium

BONUS: This Belgian king owned the Congolese colony and personally profited from the atrocities committed by its employees.

ANSWER: Leopold II (prompt on Leopold)

(6) This man told his oppressed countrymen that “we are overwhelmed by the [...] forces of the enemy” of his Appeal of 18 June. This man was labeled a “faux amis” by Phillipe Petain, who chose cooperation with an invading army as opposed to this man’s resistance. In 1944, this man became the head of a provisional government following the Liberation of Paris. For ten points, name this general who led the Free French in World War II.

ANSWER: Charles de Gaulle

BONUS: Charles de Gaulle often criticized this line of fortifications on the French-German border, named for a War Minister. It was circumvented at the start of World War II.

ANSWER: Maginot Line

(7) This artist highlighted his discontent with society in a series of etchings and aquatints called *Los Caprichos*. This man depicted a white-shirted man illuminated by a huge square lantern throwing his hands into the air in the first artwork of this man’s *Disasters of War* series. A Napoleonic firing squad prepares in, for ten points, what Spanish painter’s *Third of May, 1808*?

ANSWER: Francisco José de Goya y Lucientes

BONUS: Goya’s work *The Third of May, 1808* depicts this war, in which Napoleon invaded Bourbon Spain. Goya also painted three portraits of the Duke of Wellington, who was victorious during this war’s Battle of Salamanca.

ANSWER: Peninsular War (prompt on Spanish War of Independence)

(8) This man once sparked a riot in Pendleton, where he permanently injured his right hand. This man defended his political positions in papers penned with Gerrit Smith, and he ran with Victoria Woodhull for the Equal Rights Party in 1872. For ten points, name this abolitionist founder of the paper *The North Star* whose autobiography, *My Bondage and My Freedom*, chronicles his former life as a slave.

ANSWER: Frederick Douglass

BONUS: Another prominent abolitionist was this publisher of *The Liberator*, who set fire to the Constitution in 1854.

ANSWER: William Lloyd Garrison

## Third Quarter

The categories are ...

1. Watergate
2. Ancient Greek Warfare
3. Argentina

## WATERGATE

Name the...

(1) Republican president who resigned to avoid impeachment after the scandal.

ANSWER: Richard M. **Nixon**

(2) Vice President who replaced Spiro Agnew, then became president after the scandal.

ANSWER: Gerald R. **Ford**

(3) Political group whose headquarters at the Watergate offices were burglarized.

ANSWER: **Democratic National Committee** (or **DNC**; prompt on Democratic Party)

(4) Newspaper whose journalists Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein won a Pulitzer for their Watergate reporting.

ANSWER: **Washington Post** (prompt on partial answers)

(5) Collective nickname for the resignations of Eliot Richardson and William Ruckelshaus and firing of Archibald Cox on October 20, 1973.

ANSWER: **Saturday Night Massacre**

(6) Labor-based name given to the White House Special Investigations Unit, which sought to covertly stop leaks; its members were involved in the burglary.

ANSWER: the White House **Plumbers**

## ANCIENT GREEK WARFARE

Name the...

(1) City-state, famed for its infantry, that enslaved the helots and fought Athens in the Peloponnesian War.

ANSWER: **Sparta**

(2) 490 BC battle in which Athenian hoplites defeated an Asian invasion, the namesake of a lengthy footrace.

ANSWER: Battle of **Marathon**

(3) Asian empire that returned under Xerxes 10 years after that failed invasion.

ANSWER: **Persian** Empire (or **Achaemenid** Empire)

(4) Greek rectangular military formation used by hoplites holding shields and long weapons.

ANSWER: **phalanx**

(5) Type of weapon exemplified by the sarissa, introduced by Philip of Macedon to extend the reach of that formation.

ANSWER: **spears** (or **pikes**)

(6) 480 BC naval battle in which Themistocles' destroyed the opposing fleet.

ANSWER: Battle of **Salamis**

ARGENTINA

Name the...

(1) Capital of Argentina; it was unsuccessfully invaded by the British in 1807.

ANSWER: **Buenos Aires**

(2) Large neighbor country that allied with Argentina and Uruguay in the Triple Alliance.

ANSWER: **Brazil**

(3) Beloved First Lady of Argentina who died of cancer in 1952.

ANSWER: **Eva Peron** (or Eva **Duarte**; accept **Evita**; prompt on Peron)

(4) Husband of the aforementioned woman who was popular among the *descamisadoes* but overthrown in 1955.

ANSWER: **Juan Peron** (prompt on Peron)

(5) Group of islands claimed by Argentina as the Malvinas, the subject of a 1982 war.

ANSWER: **Falkland** Islands (or **Falklands**)

(6) Campaign, part of Operation Condor, in which the junta and Argentine Anticommunist Alliance death squads hunted down leftists.

ANSWER: **Dirty War** (or **Guerra Sucia**)

## Fourth Quarter

(1) A major rookery of Stellar sea lions is located on this body of water's solitary Iony Island. Cold water flowing south from this body of water led to a Soviet proposal to build a causeway across the adjacent Strait of Tartary. Explorer (+) Grigory Shelikhov names a gulf in this body of water. A number of disputed islands, including the (\*) Kurils and Sakhalin, are found in, for ten points, what Russian arm of the Pacific Ocean, a sea located between the Kamchatka Peninsula and Hokkaido?

ANSWER: Sea of Okhotsk (prompt on Pacific Ocean before mentioned)

(2) This thinker argued for absolute skepticism by claiming that all sensation and experience could be caused by an "evil genius." In one work, this thinker used the example of melting wax to illustrate the faulty nature of the senses. This author of (+) *Discourse on Method* and *Meditations on First Philosophy* is the namesake of several (\*) mathematical concepts, including the x-y coordinate system. For ten points, name this French philosopher who famously wrote "I think, therefore I am."

ANSWER: René Descartes [day-cart]

(3) In this country, a neighborhood barbecue on the wrong floor of a building was mercilessly attacked in the Barrios Altos Massacre, which was carried out by the state-sponsored Grupo Colina death squad. The communist (+) Shining Path guerrilla group fought in this country against president Alberto (\*) Fujimori. The 1532 Battle of Cajamarca took place in what is now, for ten points, what South American country, home to the Nazca Lines and the capital city of Peru?

ANSWER: Peru

(4) This man ruled that the Bill of Rights did not apply to state actions in *Barron v. Baltimore*. The Yazoo Land scandal sparked a case in which this man ruled states could not violate illegally secured contracts. This man introduced (+) judicial review in a case brought after James Madison refused to deliver a writ of mandamus. (\*) *McCulloch v. Maryland* and *Marbury v. Madison* were ruled on by, for ten points, what fourth and longest-serving Chief Justice of the Supreme Court?

ANSWER: John Marshall

(5) In 1914, this island was annexed by the British, who still operate military bases at Dhekelia and Akrotiri. The EOKA guerrilla group fought on this island, which is home to the harbor town of (+) Famagusta. This island is divided by a UN buffer zone called the (\*) Green Line that passes through the capital city of Nicosia. For ten points, name this third-largest Mediterranean island that is split into Turkish-occupied and Greek-aligned regions.

ANSWER: Cyprus



(6) An artist from this country produced a series of “infinity mirror rooms” and decorated her installations with polka dots. One artist from this country created a series of 53 Stations of a famous road. A (+) print from this country depicts a cloudy sky behind a red mountain, while another work from this country depicts three (\*) boats about to be hit by a massive wave. For ten points, name this country where Hiroshige and Hokusai created *ukiyo-e* works depicting Mount Fuji.

ANSWER: Japan (accept Nihon or Nippon)

(7) This man exclaimed “Westminster Abbey or Glorious Victory” after he seized the *San Nicholas* during the Battle of Cape Vincent. This man looked through a telescope with his (+) blind eye, allowing him to ignore orders to retreat, during the Battle of Copenhagen. This man defeated the (\*) French at the Battle of Aboukir Bay and defeated Pierre de Villeneuve while commanding the HMS *Victory*. For ten points, name this British admiral who won the Battle of Trafalgar.

ANSWER: Horatio Nelson

(8) James Sherman died while serving as this man’s Vice President. This man sent Secretary of State Philander Knox to invest in South American countries as part of his plan of (+) “dollar diplomacy.” The sacking of Gifford Pinchot caused this former Governor of the (\*) Philippines to break with Theodore Roosevelt. For ten points, name this American politician who became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court after serving as President from 1908 to 1912.

ANSWER: William Howard Taft

## Extra Question

Only read if the moderator botches a question.

(1) This man, whose fall from grace was depicted in the cartoon “Dropping the Pilot,” was replaced in favor of the “New Course” policy of Leo von Caprivi. This man, who declared “the great (+) issues of the day” would be decided through “blood and (\*) iron,” masterminded an 1870 war with France and completed the unification of Germany. For ten points, name this Prussian “Iron Chancellor.”

ANSWER: Otto von Bismarck

BONUS: What name is given to the night of November 9th, 1938, on which the SA destroyed thousands of Jewish businesses and synagogues in retaliation for the death of Ernst vom Rath?

ANSWER: Kristallnacht (or Night of Broken Glass)