

Round 7

First Quarter

(1) The name for this object was suggested by an eleven-year old, and other suggested names for it were Zeus and Percival. When this heavenly body was discovered by Clyde Tombaugh in 1930, it disproved Percival Lowell's Planet X theory. Neil deGrasse Tyson said that allowing this object to be a planet would be an "insult" to the other planets. For ten points, name this trans-Neptunian dwarf planet in the Kuiper [[KY-per]] Belt that was once called the "Ninth Planet".

ANSWER: **Pluto**

(2) This country was governed by flight lieutenant Jerry Rawlings following a 1981 coup against the Convention People's Party. This country became the first colony in sub-Saharan Africa to achieve sovereignty under the regime of Kwame Nkrumah [[KWAH-meh en-KROO-muh]]. The only Black Secretary General of the United Nations, Kofi Annan [[KOH-fee ah-NAHN]], was originally from this country. The Ashanti once dominated, for ten points, what West African country ruled by Britain as the Gold Coast colony?

ANSWER: Republic of **Ghana** (prompt on "Gold Coast" before mentioned")

(3) This man's illegitimate son Don John pacified a rebellion of former Muslims in Alpujarras [[al-poo-HAH-rahs]] and led a fleet which included a young Miguel De Cervantes [[sehr-VAHN-tehs]]. This Holy Roman Emperor outlawed Martin Luther's teachings in the Diet of Worms [[VURMS]], and he deployed *conquistadores* like Hernán Cortés to the New World. For ten points, name this Habsburg Emperor of Spain and Austria, the father of Phillip II.

ANSWER: **Charles V**, Holy Roman Emperor (accept **Carlos V**; or **Karl V**; accept **Charles I of Spain**; or **Carlos I de España**; or **Charles II of Burgundy**; or **Charles II de Bourgoigne**)

(4) In 1980, this man sent a large number of criminals and mental patients among a group of dissidents allowed to leave his country in the Mariel boatlift. In 1961, the Democratic Revolutionary Front launched a disastrous attempt to overthrow this man known as the "Bay of Pigs" invasion. Two years earlier, this man took power after deposing Fulgencio Batista [[ful-JEN-syoh bah-TEE-stah]] with the aid of Che Guevara [[cheh geh-VAH-rah]]. For ten points, name this revolutionary who was the dictator of communist Cuba from 1959 to 2008.

ANSWER: Fidel **Castro** (or Fidel Alejandro **Castro** Ruz)

(5) Despite Social Democrat attempts at moderating this government, radicals such as Alfred Hugenberg [[HYOO-gen-berg]], Ernst Thalmann's Red Front, and the Brownshirts played a key role in bringing it down. In 1932, this government's presidential election saw a World War One general, Paul von Hindenburg, claim victory. This government fell after its parliament burned down, leading to the Reichstag Fire Decree. For ten points, name this democratic German government.

ANSWER: **Weimar** Republic (or **Weimarer** Republik; accept **German Republic** or **Deutsche Republik** before "German" is mentioned; accept "Reich" in place of "Republic")

(6) John Hyrcanus [[heer-KAH-nooss]] subjugated and converted Itureans [{"eye"}-TOO-ree-ans]] to this faith after a prolonged campaign. Two scholars of this faith who convinced the Himyarite [[HIM-yah-rite]] king Abu Karib to lift his siege of Yathrib later facilitated his conversion to this faith. The kingdom of Judah's fall to Nebuchadnezzar's [[NEH-boo-kahd-ZEH-zars]] forces led to a period experienced by this faith's adherents known as the Babylonian Captivity. For ten points, name this dominant faith of the Israelites.

ANSWER: **Judaism** (accept **Jewish** Faith; or **Jews**)

(7) A subspecies of this animal named for the London Underground is thought to have caused a human encephalitis [[en-seh-fah-LAI-tiss]] outbreak in New York City. A "wooden wonder" manufactured by de Havilland and named for this animal was a high-speed light bomber used in World War Two. A Central American coastal kingdom that shares its name with this animal became a British protectorate before being annexed by Nicaragua. A major vector for historical and modern diseases like Yellow Fever and Malaria is, for ten points, what blood-sucking insect?

ANSWER: **Mosquitoes** (accept **Culicidae**; accept London Underground **Mosquitoes**; accept **Mosquito** Coast)

(8) Germany long resisted the implementation of this policy until the SPD made it the key point of coalition negotiations in 2013. A 1994 article by Alan Kreuger and David Card found that differences in this policy between New Jersey and Pennsylvania did not affect employment rates. This policy was first implemented in the U.S. by the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 and was last changed in 2007 at the federal level when it was set at \$7.25. For ten points, name this lowest legally allowed rate for hourly labor compensation.

ANSWER: **Minimum wage** (prompt on descriptive answers)

(9) The *Münzmeister* [[MOONTS-my-stuh]] were heads of one of these facilities first established in the Carolingian [[kay-roh-LIN-jee-an]] Empire, usually coming from the burgher class. In ancient Rome, these institutions evolved from the Temples of Juno Moneta. The oldest of these buildings was likely in Lydia [[LID-ee-ah]] and produced items made from electrum. The Fugio Cent was made by the United States' first example of these institutions. Often incorporating images of rulers and presidents, for ten points, what institutions produce coins?

ANSWER: **Mints** (accept **Moneyers**; prompt on "banks"; prompt on descriptive answers involving making money)

(10) The Wadai Sultanate annexed a kingdom southeast of this body of water which was ruled by "Mbang" kings and was called Bagirmi. Ibn Furtu chronicled the military exploits of a *Mai* of an empire near this body of water named Idris Alooma. This lake shares its name with a country which with Libya fought the Toyota War over the Aouzu Strip. This lake in the Sahel has shrunk by 95% since 1960. For ten points, identify this lake that names a country governed from N'Djamena [[uhn-jah-MAY-nuh]].

ANSWER: Lake **Chad**

Second Quarter

(1) This modern country was the heartland of the medieval Mutapa Empire. This country's predecessor state was governed briefly by Bishop Muzorewa [[moo-zoh-REH-wah]] following the Lancaster House Agreement. A "Bush War" in this country ended with the rise of the ZANU-PF and its leader Robert Mugabe. Mugabe's thirty-year presidency occurred in, for ten points, what southeast African country that succeeded Rhodesia?

ANSWER: Republic of **Zimbabwe** (accept Republic of **Rhodesia** or Southern **Rhodesia** until mentioned)

BONUS: Rhodesia was named for Cecil Rhodes, a British politician who, through his company De Beers, established a monopoly on this good.

ANSWER: **Diamonds**

(2) The constitution of this nation that was in place until 1987 was written by U.S. Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Franklin D. Roosevelt. After this country's president ordered the mass execution of prisoners in 1915, he was killed by a mob, leading to a U.S. occupation. Toussaint L'Ouverture [[too-SAHN loh-vehr-TOOR]] is known as the father of this country for leading it to independence. For ten points, name this country whose President Jovenel Moïse [[jove-NEL moh-EEZ]] was assassinated in 2021.

ANSWER: Republic of **Haiti** (or Republique d'**Haiti**; or Repiblik d **Ayiti**)

BONUS: This family led Haiti from 1957 until 1986 under the leadership of both "Papa Doc" and "Baby Doc."

ANSWER: **Duvalier** [[doo-vahl-YEH]] (accept François "Papa Doc" **Duvalier**; accept Jean-Claude "Baby Doc" **Duvalier**)

(3) In the Spring and Autumn Annals, this specific term is used to refer to anyone living in the "Outside Land" beyond the realm of imperial China. This English word derives from an ancient Greek antonym for "citizen" and was used to describe all non-Greeks because their languages supposedly sounded like gibberish. For ten points, name this pejorative term, which the Romans used to refer to any "uncivilized" tribal groups beyond their borders.

ANSWER: **Barbarians** (accept **BarBar**; or **Barbaros**; or **Barbarism**; accept **Yi**; prompt on "uncivilized," "savage", or any other synonymous terms)

BONUS: The Berber people, whose name is derived from the Roman term "Barbaros", occupied various North African regions, including what far western region of the Maghreb which now names a modern country southwest of the Sahara?

ANSWER: **Mauretania** (or **Mauritania**; accept **Mauri**)

(4) The preaching background of this party's first leader led Morgan Phillips to comment, "Socialism in Britain owed more to Methodism than Marx." That founder of this party, Keir Hardie, resigned in favor of Arthur Henderson, who won the Nobel Peace Prize for chairing the Geneva Disarmament Conference. This party interrupted Winston Churchill's term as prime minister under the leadership of Clement Attlee. For ten points, name this currently center-left British political party, the opponent of the Conservatives.

ANSWER: **Labour** Party

BONUS: Under the Attlee government, Labour minister Aneurin Bevan [[uh-NYE-rin BEH-vahn]] developed this government system that publicly funds hospitals and other social services throughout the United Kingdom.

ANSWER: **National Health Service** (or **NHS**)

(5) The ancient city of Zadracarta sat on this body of water and was the seat of power of Hyrcania. This body of water marked the western extent of the Chinese Empire during the Tang Dynasty, and it was primarily explored by Fedor Soimonov [[SOY-mon-off]] during the reign of Peter the Great. The city of Derbent, which lies on this body of water, was handed over in the Treaty of Gulistan from Persia to Russia. For ten points, name this largest inland body of water, named for an ancient Caucasian tribe.

ANSWER: **Caspian** Sea (accept **Mazandaran** Sea; or **Hyrcania** Sea; or **Khazar** Sea; accept **Kaspiyskoye** more; accept **Hazar** denizi)

BONUS: This central Asian country, which was governed for nearly three decades by Nursultan Nazarbayev [[nah-zar-BYE-yev]], lies northeast of the Caspian Sea and has the longest coastline of any country on it.

ANSWER: Republic of **Kazakhstan** (or **Qazaqstan** Respublikasy)

(6) The oldest-known evidence of this kind of event was found on a three thousand-year old Japanese skeleton discovered in 2021. A number of these incidents occurred on the Jersey Shore in 1916, and, after being torpedoed by the Japanese in 1945, the survivors of the USS *Indianapolis* dealt with hundreds of these incidents while waiting for rescue. For ten points, name these historically-feared events in which a large cartilaginous [[kar-tih-LAH-jih-nus]] fish injures or kills a human.

ANSWER: **Shark attack** (or **Shark bite**; accept descriptive answers involving humans being attacked and/or injured by **sharks**)

BONUS: In the past decade, the waters off which U.S. East Coast landmass have been the site of extremely dense white shark concentrations, leading to five attacks since 2012? Bartholemew Gosnold led the first English expedition to this landmass and coined its name in 1602.

ANSWER: **Cape Cod**

(7) This author created Sylvia Gellburg, a Jewish woman who falls victim to psychosomatic paralysis after reading an article about *Kristallnacht*. The outing of this writer's Communist sympathies by his former friend Elia Kazan to the House Un-American Activities Committee was parodied in his play, *A View from the Bridge*. Joe Keller knowingly ships defective aircraft parts during the Second World War in this author's play *All My Sons*. The author of *The Crucible* was, for ten points, which mid-20th century playwright?

ANSWER: Arthur **Miller** (or Arthur Asher **Miller**)

BONUS: Miller's most famous spouse was which film icon who was known for playing comedic blondes in films like *Some Like It Hot* and *The Seven Year Itch*?

ANSWER: Marilyn **Monroe** (or Norma Jeane **Mortenson**)

(8) "Dynamic cubist" Jacob Lawrence painted a 60-panel series about this event, which is the subject of Isabel Wilkerson's *The Warmth of Other Suns*. Chester Burnett and Muddy Waters moved to Chicago during this event, which presaged the Harlem Renaissance. For ten points, name this major demographic shift in the mid-twentieth century United States, in which millions of African Americans moved out of the South.

ANSWER: Great **Migration** (accept Great Northward **Migration**; or Black **Migration**; accept **Migration Series**; or *The Migration of the Negro*)

BONUS: What American author depicted the Black communities of the industrial North following the Great Migration in her novels *The Bluest Eye* and *Song of Solomon*?

ANSWER: Toni **Morrison** (accept Chloe Anthony Wofford **Morrison**; or Chloe Ardelia **Wofford**)

Third Quarter

The categories are:

1. Old Kingdom Egypt
2. Nero
3. Indian Independence

Old Kingdom Egypt

Concerning the early Egyptian Kingdom, name the...

(1) Monumental structures used as tombs for rulers and powerful figures.

ANSWER: **Pyramids**

(2) Long, northbound river along which Egyptian civilization was centered.

ANSWER: **Nile** River (or an-**Nil**)

(3) Limestone statue of a mythical cat-like creature constructed for Khafre [[KAH-freh]].

ANSWER: Great **Sphinx** of Giza

(4) Capital of the Old Kingdom which shares its name with a Tennessee city.

ANSWER: **Memphis**

(5) Legendary vizier and architect under Djoser [[JOH-zer]] who was made a god after his death.

ANSWER: **Imhotep**

(6) Founder of the First Dynasty who is credited with uniting Upper and Lower Egypt.

ANSWER: **Menes** [[MEE-neeZ]] (be lenient on pronunciation)

(7) Ruler of Upper Egypt whose animal name appears on a large ceremonial macehead.

ANSWER: King **Scorpion** (or **Scorpion** II; accept The **Scorpion** King)

(8) Egyptian historian from the era of the Ptolemaic dynasty who recorded the lineage of pharaohs from the Old Kingdom.

ANSWER: **Manetho** [[MAN-ih-thoo]] (be lenient on pronunciation)

Nero

Concerning Roman Emperor Nero, name the...

(1) Island annexed during his reign, the site of Boudicca's Revolt, which sacked Londinium.

ANSWER: Great **Britain** (accept **Britannia**; accept **Albion**; prompt on "England")

(2) Religious group Nero used as a scapegoat for the Great Fire of Rome, according to Tacitus.

ANSWER: **Christianity** (or **Christians**; accept **Catholics**)

(3) Number of emperors in the Year 69 who succeeded Nero, ending with Vespasian.

ANSWER: **Four** (accept Year of the **Four** Emperors)

(4) Historiographical term for the first dynasty of Roman emperors which died out following Nero's death.

ANSWER: **Julio-Claudian** Dynasty (or Domus **Julio-Claudia**)

(5) Mother of Nero whom he tried to kill via poison and a collapsible boat.

ANSWER: **Agrippina** the Younger

(6) Tutor of Nero and stoic philosopher who killed himself once he was implicated in the Pisonian Conspiracy.

ANSWER: **Seneca** the Younger (or Lucius Annaeus **Seneca** the Younger; do not accept or prompt on "Seneca the Elder")

(7) Freedman who killed Nero, put to death twenty years later by Domitian for that crime.

ANSWER: Tiberius Claudius **Epaphroditus** [[eh-PAH-froh-"DIE"-tuss]]

(8) Phrase said by Nero's mother shortly before her assassination, cursing Nero for being her child.

ANSWER: "**Smite my Womb**" (accept **Ventrem feri**)

Indian Independence

Concerning Indian independence, name the...

(1) Leader known as "Mahatma."

ANSWER: Mahatma **Gandhi** (or Mohandas Karamchand **Gandhi**)

(2) First prime minister of independent India.

ANSWER: Jawaharlal **Nehru** (or Pandit Jawaharlal **Nehru**)

(3) General term for the 1947 division which separated the British Raj into Pakistan and India.

ANSWER: **Partition** of India

(4) All-India Muslim League leader who headed the independent government of Pakistan.

ANSWER: Muhammad Ali **Jinnah** (or Mahomedali **Jinnah**bhai)

(5) 1930 "March" sometimes known as the "Satyagraha [[sah-tyah-GRah-hah]]."

ANSWER: **Salt** march to Dandi (accept the **Dandi** March)

(6) Last British Governor-General of India who oversaw official independence.

ANSWER: Lord **Mountbatten** (or Louis **Mountbatten**, 1st Earl **Mountbatten** of Burma)

(7) Hindu term for "self-governance," used synonymously with "home-rule."

ANSWER: **Swaraj** [[SWAH-rahj]]

(8) Leader of the INA who made overtures to the Axis powers in an attempt to free the subcontinent from British rule.

ANSWER: Subhas Chandra **Bose** (accept **Netaji**)

Fourth Quarter

(1) **A man named Antipholus [[ahn-TEH-foh-lus]] and his servant Dromio, both residents of this island, travel to Ephesus [[eh-FUH-sus]] in search of their respective twins in the Shakespearean play *The Comedy of Errors*. Italian writer Luigi Pirandello wrote his play (*) *Six Character's in Search of an Author* in this island's native dialect. Johann Wolfgang von Goethe [[GUR-tuh]] wrote a travelogue about climbing Mt. (*) Etna on, for ten points, what southern Italian island?**

ANSWER: **Sicily** (accept **Sicilia**)

(2) **Several powers in this conflict were criticized in the pamphlet *The Conduct of the Allies*. A 70-day siege of Tournai [[toor-NAY]] occurred during this conflict, in which one side lost over 10,000 men in a victory over the Duke of Villars. A monopoly over the (+) slave trade was given to England in the treaty ending this conflict. A battle in this war led to a number of poems written to celebrate the Duke of (*) Marlborough. For ten points, name this Europe-wide conflict in which the Battle of Blenheim [[BLEN-em]] was fought.**

ANSWER: War of the **Spanish Succession**

(3) **Historian Walter LaFeber [[lah-FEE-ber]] wrote that U.S. intervention in this overseas conflict marked "the origins of modern presidential powers." Five thousand troops from the U.S. were sent by President McKinley to quell this rebellion sometimes called the (+) Yìhétuán [[YEE-HEH-TWAHN]] Movement. This armed conflict arose from increasing tensions between foreign missionaries and (*) Chinese rebels. For ten points, name this late 19th-century Chinese rebellion led by the Righteous and Harmonious Fists.**

ANSWER: **Boxer** Rebellion (or **Boxer** Uprising; accept **Yìhétuán** Movement or **Yìhétuán** yùndòng before mentioned)

(4) **An Aristophanes [[ah-reh-STOH-fah-nees]] play titled for this occupation included a competition of who can be more shameless between a sausage seller and an analogue of the politician Creon. Arcite [[ahr-SEE-teh]] and Palamon are (+) two soldiers imprisoned in a tower by Theseus and fall in love with his sister-in-law Emelye ["Emily"] in a "Tale" (*) named for this profession. In one story, Gawain battles a "Green" one of these people. For ten points, name this medieval chivalric class of warriors.**

ANSWER: **Knight**s (accept *The Knight*s; accept **Knight**'s Tale; accept **Hippeis**; prompt on "Cavalry" or "Horsemen")

(5) **While proconsul of Cilicia [[sih-LIH-shuh]], this man marched two battered legions to relieve the siege of fellow governor Cassius from a Parthian siege at Antioch. Publius Clodius Pulcher [[POOL-care]] directly targeted this politician by passing a law to exile any public official who (+) executed a Roman citizen without trial. This man, who put down the Cataline Conspiracy, later refused to join the (*) First Triumvirate. For ten points, name this Roman orator of the 1st century B.C.**

ANSWER: Marcus Tullius Cicero

(6) **A bank connected to this man run by Roberto Calvi faced controversy after it funneled money to both sides of the Nicaraguan Civil War. This figure narrowly escaped the Nazi Black Sunday roundup of youth after the Warsaw (+) Ghetto uprising, hiding in his uncle's basement in Krakow. Grey Wolves member Mehmet Ali Agca [[AHD-juh]] fired and injured this (*) holy figure in St. Peter's Square. For ten points, name this Polish Pope who was succeeded by Benedict XVI [[the sixteenth]].**

ANSWER: Pope John Paul II (or Ioannes Paulus II; accept Karol Józef Wojtyła)

(7) **Details of this event were first revealed in an anonymous letter sent to William Parker, 4th Baron Monteagle. Some of the men involved in planning this event battled the Sheriff of Worcester [[WOO-ster]] at Holbeche [[“HOLE”-beech]] House, where this event's leader, (+) Robert Catesby [[KATES-bee]], was killed. Eight of the conspirators involved in this event were convicted at a subsequent trial, including (*) Guy Fawkes. For ten points, name this failed plan to destroy the House of Lords and assassinate King James I.**

ANSWER: Gunpowder Plot (or Gunpowder Treason Plot; accept Jesuit Treason)

(8) **Because of this man's system of natural philosophy, Gisbert Voetius [[GIZ-behrt VEE-tee-ooss]] persuaded the University of Utrecht [[YOO-trekt]] to condemn this man, who retaliated with the publication of *Comments on a Certain Broadsheet*. Using the (+) “Wax Example,” this man theorized that things are perceived through our intellect, and he believed deductive reasoning proved God's (*) existence. This man developed a system to plot points on a namesake plane. For ten points, name this French mathematician and philosopher whose views are best exemplified by his quote, “I think therefore I am.”**

ANSWER: René Descartes [[deh-KAHRT]] (or Renatus Cartesius; prompt on “Cartesian”)

Extra Questions

(1) **The earliest example of these objects were found in Oregon's Fort Rock Cave. A set of these objects belonging to Ötzi [[UHT-zee]] the Ice Man had a bearskin base and deerskin side panels. (+) Caligula's nickname derived from a pair of "little" examples of these objects, an example of which, the (*) moccasin, was worn by Native Americans. Alpagatas and clogs are historical examples of, for ten points, what articles of clothing?**

ANSWER: **shoes** (accept **boots**; or **sandals**; or **footwear**; or specific examples like **Moccasins** before mentioned)

BONUS: This was the largest unit of the Roman military. Originally composed of maniples, it was reformed to consist of cohorts by Gaius Marius.

ANSWER: **Legion** (or **Legio**)