



1. This city was rebuilt by Cassander twenty years after a failed 336 BCE revolt against Alexander the Great. Under Epaminondas, it defeated Sparta at the Battle of Leuctra. This leader of the Boeotian (bee-OH-shin) League lost the Battle of Charonea, at which its Sacred Band was destroyed. For 10 points, name this Greek city mythologically ruled by Oedipus.

ANSWER: **Thebes**

003-11-60-04101

2. This period began after the Battle of Covadonga. A major victory during this period for one side was at the Battle of Las Navas de Tolosa, a victory for Alfonso VIII. It ended when Muhammad XII surrendered Granada to Ferdinand and Isabella in 1492. For 10 points, name this campaign by the Spanish to reclaim the Iberian Peninsula from Muslims.

ANSWER: **Reconquista**

140-11-60-04102

3. Pothinus exiled this leader and Arsinoe IV for ignoring Ptolemy XIII's claim to the throne. This leader apocryphally rolled up in a rug to meet one lover and was bitten by an asp after her other lover committed suicide. Ptolemy XII was the father of this last Pharaoh of Egypt. For 10 points, name this lover of Julius Caesar and Marc Antony.

ANSWER: **Cleopatra** VII Thea Philopator

124-11-60-04103

4. One man with this surname was the Federalist candidate in the election of 1812. Another politician with this surname became the first Vice President to die in office while serving under James Madison. As governor of New York, one man with this surname pushed for the building of the Erie Canal. For 10 points, give this last name of George and DeWitt.

ANSWER: **Clinton**

120-11-60-04104

5. The execution of a ship full of this movement's supporters resulted in the *Virginius* Affair. This cause was the goal of the failed Little War and Ten Years War. This status was guaranteed by the Platt Amendment, and advocated by poet Jose Marti. For 10 points, identify this goal that a large Caribbean island achieved from Spain in 1898.

ANSWER: the **independence of Cuba** [or **Cuban independence** or other equivalents]

019-11-60-04105

6. A series of riots in this city were ended violently by Fiorenzo Bava Beccaris. Once ruled by Martino della Torre, the Battle of Desio marked the beginning of its control by the Visconti family. Also ruled by the Sforzas, it was at this city that Constantine issued a decree of toleration for Christians. For 10 points, name this capital of Lombardy.

ANSWER: **Milan** [or **Milano**]

040-11-60-04106

7. In this city, the Citizens Against Socialist Housing and Norris Poulson stopped a plan to build affordable housing in Chavez Ravine. In 1973, Tom Bradley became this city's first black mayor. For 10 points, name this city where Tom Bradley left that office shortly after it was devastated by riots related to the beating of Rodney King.

ANSWER: **Los Angeles**

019-11-60-04107

8. This state's former governors include failed Republican presidential candidate Gary Johnson and 2008 Democratic candidate Bill Richardson. Park ranger Jim White explored this state's Carlsbad Caverns, and the Los Alamos research site of the Manhattan project was built in its desert. For 10 points, name this US state admitted to the Union in 1912 shortly before its western neighbor, Arizona.

ANSWER: **New Mexico**

104-11-60-04108

9. This tactic was combated by the Force Bill after the success of an "Exposition and Protest" in a state legislature. This tactic, theorized in the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions, was applied to the Tariff of Abominations. For 10 points, name this doctrine promoted by John C. Calhoun of a state's right to declare federal acts void within its boundaries.

ANSWER: **nullification**

105-11-60-04109

10. This modern-day country was split in two until the 1818 suicide of King Henry I. A legend claims that its flag was created by removing the white stripe from the French flag; Jean-Jacques Dessalines later ordered a massacre of the French. For 10 points, Toussaint L'Ouverture was a revolutionary hero in what first Caribbean country to declare independence?

ANSWER: Republic of **Haiti** [or Republique d'**Haiti**; or Repiblik d'**Ayiti**]

003-11-60-04110



1. The Committee of Detail developed one of these documents, to which James Wilson was a primary contributor. John Locke wrote one of these documents while serving the Earl of Shaftesbury. Joseph Wadsworth hid a prototype of one of these in an oak tree to protect it from Edmund Andros; that document was the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut. The United States' current one was ratified in 1787 and has twenty-seven amendments. For 10 points, name this framework of a government.

ANSWER: constitutions

131-11-60-04101

BONUS: John Carver and William Bradford were among the signers of what 1620 document that acted as a constitution for the settlers at New Plymouth?

ANSWER: Mayflower Compact

131-11-60-0410-1

2. In 1904, this technology was demonstrated to an uninterested German navy by Christian Huelsmeyer. The U.S. Navy began installing the monostatic type of this technology after a successful demonstration on the USS *New York*. Amid rumors of a German death ray, Sir Robert Watson-Watt invented this technology, allowing the British to gather intelligence and win the Battle of Britain. For 10 points, name this technology that uses radio waves to detect aircraft.

ANSWER: radar [or radio detection and ranging]

079-11-60-04102

BONUS: Name the operation, an airborne and amphibious invasion of Great Britain, that Hitler postponed and then abandoned after his defeat at the Battle of Britain.

ANSWER: Operation Sea Lion

079-11-60-0410-1

3. One politician from this country, Rudolf Slansky, was purged in a show trial. This nation was first led by Tomas Masaryk. Edvard Benes led this nation twice; his second term ended when Klement Gottwald and the Communists staged a coup. Nazi Germany took over the Sudetenland from this country, and it ceased to exist after the Velvet Divorce. For 10 points, name this former nation that split into two following the Cold War.

ANSWER: Czechoslovakia [or Ceskoslovensko; do not accept "Czech Republic"; do not accept "Slovakia"]

140-11-60-04103

BONUS: Who became the first leader of an independent Czech Republic following the Cold War?

ANSWER: Vaclav Havel

140-11-60-0410-1

4. A figure with nearly the same name as this figure was a clairvoyant who "carried a switch/To aid her work of sin" in a Whittier poem. She worked for the Irvine household in Carlisle. She survived a cannon shot that grazed her skirt during her duty swabbing and loading the cannons at the Battle of Monmouth. Born Mary Hays, this figure started out as a camp follower at Valley Forge and served water to heat stroke-afflicted soldiers who would call out her name. For 10 points, name this Revolutionary War heroine.

ANSWER: Molly Pitcher [or Moll Pitcher during the first sentence; or Mary Hays until mentioned]

020-11-60-04104

BONUS: Another wartime heroine in a John Whittier poem is this figure from the Civil War, who waved the Union flag at Stonewall Jackson and said "Shoot, if you must this old gray head, but spare your country's flag."

ANSWER: Barbara **Fritchie** [or Barbara **Hauer**]

052-11-60-0410-1

5. This war saw the First and Second Battles of Sacket's Harbor. Winfield Scott was wounded during this war's bloody Battle of Lundy's Lane. Edward Pakenham was killed during a battle in this war he fought against Andrew Jackson at New Orleans, which occurred after the signing of the Treaty of Ghent. For 10 points, name this war between the United States and Britain that started in the namesake nineteenth century year.

ANSWER: War of **1812**

138-11-60-04105

BONUS: This captain of the USS *Lawrence* told William Henry Harrison "we have met the enemy and they are ours" during the Battle of Lake Erie.

ANSWER: Oliver Hazard **Perry**

138-11-60-0410-1

6. During this war, the Hackapelite troops crossed the Lech river at the Battle of Rain. One king who fought in this war was known as "the Winter King" for his short reign. This war saw the dismissal of Albrecht von Wallenstein, who was defeated by the most famous combatant in this war at Luetzen. This war's Danish and French phases happened before and after Gustavus Adolphus led the Swedish intervention. For 10 points, name this war that ended with the Peace of Westphalia and lasted from 1618 to 1648.

ANSWER: **Thirty Years' War**

020-11-60-04106

BONUS: The Thirty Years' War was preceded by what incident in which Counts Vilem Slavata and Jaroslav Martinitz were thrown out of a third-story window?

ANSWER: Second **Defenestration of Prague**

020-11-60-0410-1

7. This artist showed a woman in a black and white dress holding opera glass in *La Loge*. A black and white dog sits next to two girls in blue dresses in his *Madame Charpentier and her children*. He also showed a grouped of leisurely Parisians in *Dance at Le Moulin de la Galette*. Two men in t-shirts and straw hats dominate the foreground of another of his works, which shows a group dining along the Seine. For 10 points, name this French Impressionist who painted *The Luncheon of the Boating Party*.

ANSWER: Pierre-Auguste **Renoir**

064-11-60-04107

BONUS: Many of Renoir's works are located in what Parisian museum, located in an old Beaux-Arts train station, that also houses Manet's *Luncheon on the Grass*?

ANSWER: **Musee d'Orsay**

064-11-60-0410-1

8. This event occurred in October of a time period declared by the International Council of Scientific Unions. This highlight of the International Geophysical Year was given major coverage in the newspaper *Pravda* only after the dramatic international response. The central object emitted a distinctive "beep" detectable by short-wave radios and circled the Earth once every ninety-eight minutes. For 10 points, name this event in which the U.S.S.R. sent the first artificial satellite into space.

ANSWER: **launch** of **Sputnik** I [accept equivalents]

132-11-60-04108

BONUS: The Sputnik launch occurred during the premiership of which man, who also led the U.S.S.R. during the Cuban Missile Crisis?

ANSWER: Nikita Sergeyeovich **Khrushchev**

132-11-60-0410-1



EUROPEAN CITIES

Which European city was...

1. The capital of the Byzantine Empire until it was sacked by the Ottomans in 1453?

ANSWER: **Constantinople**

2. The headquarters of the Papacy from 1309 until 1377 in France?

ANSWER: **Avignon**

3. Led by Doges like Enrico Dandolo?

ANSWER: **Venice**

4. The site of a "Great Fire" in 1666?

ANSWER: **London**

5. The site of Girolamo Savonarola's Bonfire of the Vanities?

ANSWER: **Florence**

6. Called Aix-la-Chapelle in French and was the site of Charlemagne's court?

ANSWER: **Aachen**

7. Baptized en masse by Vladimir I in the Dnieper River?

ANSWER: **Kiev**

8. The capital of Poland until King Sigismund III Vasa moved it to Warsaw?

ANSWER: **Krakow**

066-11-60-0410-1

CIVILIZATIONS

Which ancient civilization...

1. Saw a war between its city-states of Athens and Sparta recorded by Thucydides?

ANSWER: **Greece** [or **Ellas**; or **Ellada**]

2. Was governed by the law code of Hammurabi?

ANSWER: **Babylonia**

3. Lost three legions to Arminius at the Battle of Teutoburg Forest?

ANSWER: **Rome** [or **Roman** Empire; or **Romans**]

4. Established a writing system on clay tablets called cuneiform?

ANSWER: **Sumeria**

5. Was led by such ruthless military leaders as Sennacherib and Ashurbanipal?

ANSWER: **Assyria**

6. Used iron chariots against the Egyptians at the Battle of Kadesh?

ANSWER: **Hittite**

7. Controlled Babylon under the rule of such leaders as Nebuchadnezzar II?

ANSWER: **Chaldea**

8. Included the city of Mohenjo-Daro and was located in the Indus River Valley?

ANSWER: **Harappa**

105-11-60-0410-1

BRITISH TREATIES

With which nation did Britain sign the....

1. Treaty of St. Petersburg?

ANSWER: **Russian** Federation [or **Rossiya**; or **Rossiyskaya Federatsiya**]

2. Treaty of Nanjing?

ANSWER: People's Republic of **China** [or **Zhongguo**; or **Zhonghua Renmin Gongheguo**]

3. Rush-Bagot Treaty?

ANSWER: **United States** of America [or **America**; or **USA**]

4. Sykes-Picot Agreement and Cobden-Chevalier Treaty?

ANSWER: **France** [or **French Republic**; or **Republique Francaise**]

5. Treaty of London, 1864, which ceded the Ionian islands?

ANSWER: **Greece** [or **Hellenic Republic**; or **Ellas**; or **Ellada**; or **Elliniki Dhimokratia**]

6. Treaty of Waitangi?

ANSWER: **New Zealand**

7. Treaty of the Dardanelles, 1809?

ANSWER: **Ottoman** Empire

8. Treaty of Rawalpindi?

ANSWER: Islamic Republic of **Afghanistan** [or Jomhuri-ye Eslami-ye **Afghanestan**]

138-11-60-0410-1



1. **Dom Joseph Pothier reconstituted a type of this music, and the lack of a middle cadence is a characteristic of the (+) Ambrosian type of this musical form. The *Paleographie Musicale* saw the first publication of the (*) Old Roman version of this genre of music.** For 10 points, the *Agnus Dei* and *Alleluia* are examples of which form of monophonic liturgical music, the most famous type of which is named for Pope Gregory I?

ANSWER: plainchant [or plainsong]

030-11-60-04101

2. **One member of this movement wrote the Pulitzer Prize-winning poetry collection *Turtle Island* and is Gary (+) Snyder. Promoted by Lawrence Ferlinghetti, *Naked Lunch* and *The (*) Dharma Bums* are novels produced by members of this movement. Fictionalizations of this movement's writers include Carlo Marx and Sal Paradise, both of whom appear in *On the Road*.** For 10 points, name this counterculture movement led by Allen Ginsberg and Jack Kerouac.

ANSWER: **Beat** movement [or **Beat** Generation; or **Beatniks**]

131-11-60-04102

3. **This period began when a group of cardinals elected Clement VII at Anagni in (+) opposition to Urban VI after the Avignon Papacy. The council that ended this period issued the decree *Sacrosancta*, which epitomized the conciliar movement, and excommunicated (*) Jan Hus.** For 10 points, name this period ended by the Council of Constance with the election of Martin V that saw two or three rival popes in Western Europe.

ANSWER: **Western Schism** [or **Great Western Schism**; prompt on **Great Schism** before "Western"; do not accept "Great Schism of 1054"; do not accept "East-West Schism"]

123-11-60-04103

4. **The turning point of the first phase of this conflict occurred when Thomas Fairfax's army defeated an army led by Prince (+) Rupert of the Rhine. This war was preceded by the eleven-year-long Personal Rule, during which the legislature was not convened. Including the battles of Marston Moor and (*) Naseby, for 10 points, identify this mid-1600s war between Roundheads and Cavaliers that led to the installation of Oliver Cromwell as Lord Protector, and to the execution of Charles I.**

ANSWER: **English Civil Wars** [or **English Revolution**; or the **Great Rebellion**]

133-11-60-04104

5. **This movement achieved a victory with the passage of the Bland-Allison Act. Though it's not antitrust, another successful piece of legislation for this movement was named for (+) Sherman. A supporter of this movement said, "You shall not press down on the brow of labor this crown of thorns." That speech at the 1896 Democratic National Convention by (*) William Jennings Bryan was called the "Cross of Gold" speech.** For 10 points, name this nineteenth century political movement advocating bimetallism.

ANSWER: **Free Silver** Movement

149-11-60-04105

6. **A town's reaction to an opponent of this practice was chronicled in the documentary *A Community at War*. Potter Stewart was the only dissent in a Supreme Court case (+) banning this practice. *Chandler v. James* struck down a 1993 Alabama law allowing students to initiate this practice. *Santa Fe v. Doe* ruled against this practice at (*) football games. For 10 points, name this practice prohibited by *Engel v. Vitale* on the grounds that it constitutes a violation of the separation of church and state.**
ANSWER: **school prayer**

131-11-60-04106

7. **This man gave up claims to Texas and took control of Florida with Luis de (+) Onís. This man won a four-way election that included a candidate who suffered a stroke but finished third named (*) William H. Crawford. After that election, the second place finisher claimed that a "corrupt bargain" had occurred when Henry Clay became Secretary of State. For 10 points, name this President who won the election of 1824 and was the son of the winner in 1796.**
ANSWER: John **Quincy Adams** [prompt on **Adams**; do not accept **John Adams**]

023-11-60-04107

8. **This state is home to the Three Sisters volcanoes, which are its three of its highest points in one mountain range. That range, (+) the Cascades, is the location of a caldera formed from the destruction of Mount (*) Mazama and this state's highest point at Mount Hood. For 10 points, name this state of Crater Lake that had its territorial capital at Corvallis before moving to Salem.**
ANSWER: **Oregon**

023-11-60-04108



Industries that signed the President's Re-employment Agreement were allowed to display this agency's motto, "We (+) do our part," and its symbol, the Blue Eagle. It created over 700 codes regulating (*) minimum wages and maximum hours until the Supreme Court declared these codes to be unconstitutional in *Schechter v. United States*, also called the "sick chicken case." For 10 points, name this New Deal agency created by the National Industrial Recovery Act.

ANSWER: **National Recovery Administration** [or **NRA**]

121-11-60-0410-1

BONUS: One hundred years after Alfred's rule, this king foolishly decided to pay Danish invaders gold rather than fight them, leading to this king briefly losing the throne.

ANSWER: **Aethelred the Unready** [or **Aethelred II**; or **Aethelred Unraed**; prompt on **Aethelred**]

124-11-60-0410-1