



1. Two participants in this event got a reduced sentence by pleading the benefit of the clergy. Those men under Thomas Preston were defended after it by Josiah Quincy and John Adams. This event resulted in the death of Samuel Maverick and four others. For 10 points, name this 1770 riot where British troops opened fire on a crowd including Crispus Attucks.

ANSWER: Boston Massacre

142-11-38-06101

2. Jean Chretien campaigned against this pact when he defeated Kim Campbell, but still agreed to it. This treaty's predecessor had left out a country represented by Carlos Salinas. This treaty, inspired by the European Economic Community, eliminated tariffs between its three members. For 10 points, name this 1992 agreement between the U.S., Canada, and Mexico.

ANSWER: NAFTA [or North American Free Trade Agreement]

105-11-38-06102

3. A fire hydrant and a barber pole are the only objects in the foreground of one of this man's paintings. That depiction of a row of shops at sunrise is his *Early Sunday Morning*. This man painted *Chop Suey* as well as a work that depicts four people in a late-night diner. For 10 points, name this American realist who painted *Nighthawks*.

ANSWER: Edward Hopper [accept Early Sunday Morning before "this man" is read]

122-11-38-06103

4. This politician ran the "Morning in America" ad as part of his bid for the presidency. This President's planned Strategic Defense Initiative was nicknamed Star Wars. A supporter of supply-side economics, this politician defeated Walter Mondale in the election of 1984. For 10 points, identify this President who told Gorbachev to tear down the Berlin Wall.

ANSWER: Ronald Wilson Reagan

126-11-38-06104

5. A conversation with Eadward Muybridge prompted this man to develop his Kinetoscope. He opposed George Westinghouse's promotion of alternating current, advocated by this man's former employee Nikola Tesla. The inventor of the stock ticker and the phonograph, for 10 points, name this "Wizard of Menlo Park", the inventor of the incandescent light bulb.

ANSWER: Thomas Alva Edison

131-11-38-06105

6. This river's namesake city is also situated near the Don River. The Kama and Oka are two of its tributaries. The city of Astrakhan is located near this river's delta, slightly north of the Caspian Sea. The Moscow Canal connects the Moskva River to this river. For 10 points, name this longest river in Europe, located in central Russia.

ANSWER: Volga River

127-11-38-06106

7. This composer included three Venetian Boat Songs in his collection *Songs Without Words*. A visit to Fingal's Cave inspired both his *Hebrides Overture* and his *Scottish Symphony*. For 10 points, identify this German composer who wrote a famous "Wedding March" for his incidental music for *A Midsummer Night's Dream*.

ANSWER: Felix **Mendelssohn** [or Jakob Ludwig Felix **Mendelssohn** Bartholdy]

138-11-38-06107

8. Members of this group ran La Santísima Trinidad and other settlements called reductions in Paraguay until Spain followed the example of France and Portugal and expelled them in 1767. Members perform the *Spiritual Exercises* of their founder, who abandoned a life as a soldier. For 10 points, name this religious order created by St. Ignatius of Loyola.

ANSWER: **Jesuits** [or **Society of Jesus**]

121-11-38-06108

9. The losing running mate in this election was Thomas Hendricks, who won in that role eight years later. A dispute in this election over four states resulted in a fifteen member Electoral Commission, which went against popular vote winner Samuel Tilden in a compromise to end Reconstruction. For 10 points, name this election won by Rutherford B. Hayes.

ANSWER: United States presidential election of **1876**

133-11-38-06109

10. This man never completed a massive project called *The Psyche*. He also discussed "writing for our time" in *What is Literature?* This man argued that his philosophical school was a humanism. Subtitled "An Essay in Phenomenological Ontology," one of his works argues that existence precedes essence and contains a discussion of "bad faith." For 10 points, name this French existentialist philosopher, the author of *Being and Nothingness*.

ANSWER: Jean-Paul **Sartre** (SART)

137-11-38-06110



1. One story about the origin of this phrase notes that it was uttered by Virginia Woolf and others impersonating foreign royalty during the 1910 Dreadnought Hoax. German actress Sabina Began says that this phrase began as her nickname, and others note that it was first used in its present context by Moammar Ghaddafi. Karima El Mahroug, an underage Moroccan belly dancer, was at the center of a controversy over, for 10 points, what kind of bawdy "parties" hosted by Italian prime minister Silvio Berlusconi?
ANSWER: "**bunga bunga**" [or "**bunga bunga parties**"]

019-11-38-06101

BONUS: Moammar Ghadaffi's own bunga bunga parties came to an end when he was killed in what birthplace, and last town remaining at war with the new Libyan government, in October 2011?
ANSWER: **Sirte**

019-11-38-0610-1

2. Deodora de Fonseca established a republic in this country, whose first emperor called for independence in the "Cry of Ipiranga." Under the Duke of Caxias, it joined forces with Uruguay and Argentina in the War of the Triple Alliance. Slavery was outlawed here with the Golden Law of Emperor Dom Pedro II. Discovered by Pedro Cabral, it gained its independence from Portugal in the 1820s. For 10 points, name this largest South American country.
ANSWER: Federative Republic of **Brazil** [or Republica Federativa do **Brasil**]

079-11-38-06102

BONUS: Name the leader who came to power in Brazil in 1930 and passed many pro-labor laws. He ended the so-called "coffee with milk" politics and established the Estado Novo.
ANSWER: Getulio Dorneles **Vargas**

079-11-38-0610-1

3. This man's Secretary of Defense, Juan Ponce Enrille (HWAHN POHN-say ehn-REE-ay), orchestrated his own assassination attempt, which caused this man to impose martial law in 1972. This successor of Diosdado Macapagal (DEE-os-DAH-doe mah-cah-pah-GAHL) fled in exile to Hawaii, leaving behind the "Malacanang (mah-lah-cah-NAHNG) Documents" detailing his Swiss bank accounts, and over two thousand pairs of his wife Imelda's shoes. For 10 points, name this dictator of the Philippines from 1966 to 1986.
ANSWER: Ferdinand Edralin **Marcos**

003-11-38-06103

BONUS: Manila's airport is named after which politician assassinated by Marcos agents in 1983, whose widow succeeded Marcos and whose son won the 2010 Philippine presidential election?
ANSWER: Benigno (beh-NEEN-yoh) Simeon **Aquino** (ah-KEE-noh), Jr. [or "Ninoy" **Aquino**; do not accept or prompt on "Noynoy" Aquino]

003-11-38-0610-1

4. This leader's "wretched and motley crew" made a nighttime escape during the Battle of Valcour. Enemy combatants became fearful when Hon Yost Schuyler began spreading news of this leader's arrival during the Siege of Fort Stanwix. This man escaped to the *HMS Vulture* when it was discovered that he was ready to give Major John Andre the plans to West Point. For 10 points, name this traitor of the American Revolution who switched allegiances to the British.

ANSWER: Benedict **Arnold**

130-11-38-06104

BONUS: Benedict Arnold assisted in the capture of Fort Ticonderoga, an attack led by this leader of the Green Mountain Boys.

ANSWER: Ethan **Allen**

130-11-38-0610-1

5. Attorney General Richard Olney issued an injunction against the leaders of this event. Olney also supported the use of federal troops, which were sent in because this event supposedly interfered with the delivery of mail. No local militia was used to stop this event by Governor John Altgeld. Grover Cleveland worked to stop this event, one of whose leaders was head of the American Railway Union, Eugene V. Debs. For 10 points, name this 1894 strike centered in Chicago that was led against its namesake Palace Car Company.

ANSWER: **Pullman** Strike

147-11-38-06105

BONUS: The defense of Eugene V. Debs for his role in the Pullman Strike was led by this lawyer, who also defended Leopold and Loeb.

ANSWER: Clarence Seward **Darrow**

147-11-38-0610-1

6. Acting Secretary Levi Lincoln testified in this case, and Samuel Chase had given a legal argument for a similar case five years earlier in *Calder v. Bull*. This case revolved around the subject's issuance of writs of mandamus to Jefferson's Secretary of State following the Midnight Appointments, and in this case the Supreme Court eventually declared a clause in the Judiciary Act of 1789 unconstitutional. For 10 points, name this Supreme Court case that established judicial review.

ANSWER: **Marbury** v. **Madison**

119-11-38-06106

BONUS: Marbury had been appointed to what position in the District of Columbia, a judge on minor civil or criminal cases?

ANSWER: **justice of the peace**

119-11-38-0610-1

7. This man's presidency featured crises such as the Mayaguez Incident. Despite not recognizing the incorporation of the Baltic States, this president signed the Helsinki Accords. This man's proposed economic policy to congress included the "Whip Inflation Now" program. This man was the first person to become President and Vice President without being elected to either office. For 10 points, name this President who pardoned his predecessor, who had resigned during the Watergate Scandal.

ANSWER: Gerald Rudolph **Ford**

002-11-38-06107

BONUS: This former governor of New York for four terms was chosen to become Gerald Ford's Vice-President.

ANSWER: Nelson Aldrich **Rockefeller**

002-11-38-0610-1

8. During this ruler's reign, patriotism increased after the imprisonment of a group of junior officers during the May 15th Incident. The February 26th Incident was opposed by this ruler, who later delivered the Jewel Voice Broadcast and was forced to renounce the claim his position had to being a divinity. His broadcast of surrender occurred after the *Enola Gay* dropped Little Boy over the city of Hiroshima. For 10 points, name this emperor of Japan during World War II.

ANSWER: Michinomiya **Hirohito** [or **Showa**]

130-11-38-06108

BONUS: Name the emperor of Japan who came to power in 1989 after the death of his father Hirohito.

ANSWER: Tsugu **Akihito** [or **Heisei**]

130-11-38-0610-1



Dictators

In what nation did the dictator...

1. Kim Jong Il declare his father the Eternal Supreme Leader?

ANSWER: **North Korea** [prompt on **Korea**]

2. Daniel Arap Moi rule?

ANSWER: **Kenya**

3. Indira Gandhi forcibly sterilize male citizens?

ANSWER: **India**

4. Robert Mugabe cause a massive hyperinflation?

ANSWER: **Zimbabwe**

5. Hugo Chavez proclaim Socialism for the 21st Century?

ANSWER: **Venezuela**

6. Augusto Pinochet replace the suicidal communist Salvador Allende?

ANSWER: **Chile**

7. Saparmurat Niyazov ban lip synching?

ANSWER: **Turkmenistan**

8. Rafael Trujillo massacre people who mispronounced the Spanish word for parsley?

ANSWER: **Dominican Republic**

020-11-38-0610-1

AFRICA IN HISTORY

Identify the modern-day African country in which...

1. Mehmet Ali Pasha led modernization efforts by building a shipyard in Alexandria and industrializing Cairo.

ANSWER: Arab Republic of **Egypt** [or Gumhuriyyat **Misr** al-Arabiyyah]

2. Shaka Zulu led the *mfecane* shortly after British and Dutch settlers fought the Boer Wars.

ANSWER: Republic of **South Africa**

3. The trade center of Timbuktu flourished under a namesake empire founded by Sundiata Keita.

ANSWER: Republic of **Mali** [or Republique du **Mali**]

4. Italian forces lost the 1896 Battle of Adowa to an army led by Menelik II.

ANSWER: Federal Democratic Republic of **Ethiopia** [or ye-**Ityoppya** Federalawi Dimokrasiyawi Ripeblik]

5. Cecil Rhodes's Pioneer Column established Fort Salisbury, the capital of the colony of Southern Rhodesia.

ANSWER: Republic of **Zimbabwe**

6. Great Britain fought a 38-minute war in 1896 with the Sultanate of Zanzibar.

ANSWER: United Republic of **Tanzania** [prompt on the United Republic of **Tanganyika and Zanzibar**]

7. The semi-mythical king Gangnihessou (gahng-nee-HEH-soo) founded the Kingdom of Dahomey.

ANSWER: Republic of **Benin** [or Republique du **Benin**; or Orile-edo Olominira ile **Benin**]

8. Queen Ranavalona I of the Merina dynasty attempted to expel all European influences in the mid-1800s.

ANSWER: Republic of **Madagascar** [or the Kingdom of **Madagascar**; or the **Malagasy Republic**; or **Repoblikan'i Madagasikara**; or **République malgache**]

029-11-38-0610-1

THE ROMAN REPUBLIC

Name these elements of life in Republican Rome:

1. Slaves or prisoners who fought to the death for entertainment

ANSWER: **gladiator**s [or **gladiatores**]

2. Highest office of the Republic, held by two people at a time

ANSWER: **consul**

3. Office, abolished to begin the Republic, once held by Tarquinius Superbus and Romulus

ANSWER: **King** of Rome [or **King** of the Romans; or **Rex** Romanorum]

4. High social class which dominated Roman elections

ANSWER: **patricians** [or **patricius**' or **patricii**]

5. Low social class represented by the "tribunes" which sometimes "seceded"

ANSWER: **plebeians** [or **plebs**; or **plebeius**; or **plebeii**]

6. Fire-prone form of housing common in Rome and known as "insulae"

ANSWER: **apartments** [or **tenements**]

7. Former slaves who comprised a growing social class and often worked in government

ANSWER: **freedmen** [or **libertini**]

8. Iranian empire which thwarted Rome's eastern expansion from third century BCE onwards

ANSWER: **Parthians** [or **Arsacids**]

019-11-38-0610-1



1. **These people were allowed limited mobility during the four weeks around St. George's Day, a privilege that was restricted during the "forbidden years." These people were forced to pay forty-nine years worth of annual "redemption payments," which would be paid by a commune called the (+) mir. A number of these people joined the Cossacks and rebelled against Catherine the Great during Pugachev's Rebellion. An 1861 edict decreed by (*) Alexander II led to him being known as their liberator, as it gave these people their freedom. For 10 points, name these hereditarily-owned servants obligated to serve their landlord in Russia.**

ANSWER: serfs

080-11-38-06101

2. **This person created a medical corps that tended both sides during the Zulu War. This opponent of Jan Christian Smuts fought for the legality of non-Christian marriages. This advocate of equal voting rights in South Africa announced a hartal in response to the Rowlatt Acts. After the (+) Amritsar Massacre, this leader burned British clothes. He protested taxes with his (*) Salt March. Nathuram Godse shot this man when Jinnah formed Pakistan. He fasted in jail for the rights of Untouchables. For 10 points, name this spiritual leader of India during its struggle for independence who advocated non-violent mass civil disobedience.**

ANSWER: Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi [or Mahatma Gandhi]

124-11-38-06102

3. **The Stone of Destiny was brought to Dunadd after a massacre of these people at Scone by the king of Dalriada, Kenneth MacAlpine. Angus MacFergus ruled during the height of this kingdom, which was once ruled by the loser at Mons Graupius, Calgacus. Saint Columba tried to convert this kingdom to Christianity, creating their namesake crosses that contain similar patterns to the (+) tattoos that named these people. This kingdom was north of the Firth of Forth, and both the Antonine Wall and (*) Hadrian's Wall were built to keep it at bay. For 10 points, name this oldest of the Caledonian kingdoms that was wiped out by the Celts and the Vikings.**

ANSWER: Picts [or Pictish Kingdom; or Pictland; prompt on Scots; prompt on Scotland]

124-11-38-06103

4. **This work contains a story-within-a-story entitled *The Impertinent Curiosity*. One character in this work steals a barber's basin he believes to be Mambrino's helmet. That character is defeated by the (+) Knight of the White Moon and loves a woman from El Toboso. The title character is accompanied by an old nag named (*) Rocinante and his squire Sancho Panza, who informs him that windmills are not giants. For 10 points, name this Spanish novel about a knight from La Mancha, by Miguel de Cervantes.**

ANSWER: Don Quixote [or *The Ingenious Gentleman Don Quixote of La Mancha*; or *El Ingenioso Hidalgo Don Quixote de la Mancha*]

132-11-38-06104

5. **During one campaign, this man got his sister Joan released by signing the Treaty of Messina with Tancredi. This ruler was killed during a revolt by Aimar V of Limoges while besieging the castle Chalus. This leader allied with (+) Philip II against his own father to ensure his lands and his title as heir to the throne. This man married his wife Berengaria on Cyprus following his conquest of that island from Isaac Comnenus. Following another campaign that saw his victory at the (*) Battle of Arsuf and capture of Acre, this man was captured by Leopold V of Austria. For 10 points, name this English king who fought Saladin in the Third Crusade.**

ANSWER: **Richard I** [or **Richard the Lion-hearted**; or **Richard Coeur de Lion**; prompt on **Richard**]

141-11-38-06105

6. **Until about 600 years ago, casing stones gave this structure a mirror-like shell. A cedar boat sealed in a pit at the bottom of this structure was likely put there by (+) Djedefre (juh-DEF-ray), the son and successor of its builder. The nephew of its designated occupant, Hemiunu, was in charge of its construction, which was not carried out by slaves of the second leader of the Fourth Dynasty, as is popularly believed. This structure was constructed for (*) Khufu, or Cheops, as a tomb. For 10 points, name the oldest and only extant member of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World, located near the Nile River in Egypt.**

ANSWER: **Great Pyramid** of Giza [or **Pyramid of Giza** or **Pyramid of Cheops** or **Pyramid of Khufu**]

147-11-38-06106

7. **The system of fortified villages founded by this leader were chronicled in the Burghal Hidage. This ruler won the Battle of Ashdown, but a series of defeats forced him to hide in the Somerset marshes. This man married Ealhswith while he was fighting with Burgred and his brother (+) Aethelred against one enemy. After winning the Battle of Edington, this ruler signed the Treaty of Wedmore with Guthrum, partitioning his country and creating the (*) Danelaw. Viking raids had destroyed monasteries, so this king translated important works from Latin into Anglo-Saxon. For 10 points, name this English king from Wessex known as "the Great."**

ANSWER: **Alfred** the Great

124-11-38-06107

8. **This dynasty halted expansion of the Tang dynasty by winning the Battle of Talas River. This dynasty's slave trade helped result in the half-million man Zanj revolt. The defeat of Marwan II at the Battle of Zab established this dynasty under its first ruler. This dynasty's ruler (+) Harun al-Rashid communicated with Charlemagne. Later, this dynasty's rulers served as figureheads for the Seljuks. The Mongol Hulagu Khan replaced this dynasty with the Ilkhanate and sacked its capital, (*) Baghdad, in 1258. For 10 points, name this Islamic caliphate that succeeded the Umayyad Dynasty.**

ANSWER: **Abbasid** Caliphate [or **Abbasid** Dynasty; or **Abbasids**]

122-11-38-06108



Most of the attendees at this meeting were allowed only to participate at weekly Plenary Conferences. In the middle of this conference, Japan replaced both of its delegates to the Council of Ten. This conference was deliberately scheduled to start on (+) January 18, exactly the forty-eighth anniversary of the crowning of Kaiser Wilhelm I. This meeting was dominated by the "Big Four," which included (*) Woodrow Wilson, who proposed the Fourteen Points at this conference. For 10 points, name this 1919 peace conference that dictated the terms of Germany's surrender at the end of the First World War.

ANSWER: **Versailles** Peace Conference [or **Paris Peace Conference**; prompt on **Paris**]

003-11-38-0610-1

BONUS: *Plessy v. Ferguson* was decided during the tenure of what Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, who also presided over *Caldwell v. Texas* and *Pollock v. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.*?

ANSWER: Melville Weston **Fuller**

124-11-38-0610-1