



1. This man began his rise to power after marrying Borte. This conqueror of the Uighurs (WEE-gurs) took over the Khwarezmian Empire. This man's son Ogodei assumed control of his empire after his death. For 10 points, name this grandfather of Kublai, the emperor of the Mongols for much of the early thirteenth century.

ANSWER: Genghis Khan [or Temujin]

131-11-47-08101

2. In the 1970s, this country had a civil war between the ZAPU and ZANU. Until 1979, this country was led by Ian Smith and known as Rhodesia. This country's Prime Minister Morgan Tsvangirai recently entered a power sharing agreement with its long time dictator. For 10 points, name this country led by Robert Mugabe.

ANSWER: Republic of Zimbabwe

015-11-47-08102

3. Dalil Boubakeur argued in favor of this law, stating that the objects it bans are not religiously prescribed. This law levies steeper penalties on those who cause others to violate this law, and it does not apply to people in houses of worship. For 10 points, name this 2010 French reform that banned certain articles of clothing.

ANSWER: French ban on **face coverings** [or obvious equivalents; accept "niqab" or "burqa" for "face covering"; accept **Loi interdisant la dissimulation du visage dans l'espace public**; accept **Act prohibiting concealment of the face in public space**]

133-11-47-08103

4. This man wrote of three men who try to kill Death but kill each other instead. In another of his stories, a knight guilty of rape discovers that what women want most is sovereignty. Those stories are narrated by the Pardoner and the Wife of Bath, respectively. For 10 points, name this "Father of English Literature" who wrote *The Canterbury Tales*.

ANSWER: Geoffrey Chaucer

131-11-47-08104

5. One side in this case cited the "intent of the voter" standard, opposing the finding that the Equal Protection Clause was violated. Four justices dissented on grounds that "counting every legally cast vote" is not irreparable harm. For 10 points, name this case that decided the 2000 presidential election.

ANSWER: Bush v. Gore [or Gore v. Bush]

133-11-47-08105

6. This empire employed influential interpreters known as "dragomans" and underwent a period of reform known as the "Tanzimat." It launched the Auspicious Incident to purge the Janissaries, and ruled southeastern Europe for five hundred years. For 10 points, name this empire that transformed into present-day Turkey.

ANSWER: Ottoman Empire

019-11-47-08106

7. This war began after a death led to Fredrick the Winter King's election as King of Bohemia. That election sparked the Second Defenestration of Prague at the start of this war. This war saw a fight at Luetzen between Wallenstein and Gustavus Adolphus. For 10 points, name this war ended by the Peace of Westphalia.

ANSWER: **Thirty Years'** War

149-11-47-08107

8. In China, this company was known as Mei Foo. One work about the history of this company was written by the muckracker Ida Tarbell. Following this company's breakup, both Chevron and ExxonMobil were formed. Originally centered in Cleveland, Ohio, for 10 points, name this oil monopoly led by John Rockefeller.

ANSWER: **Standard Oil** Company

149-11-47-08108

9. This mountain borders Ruth Glacier and it was first climbed by a team led by Hudson Stuck. Although named for an Ohio politician, the Athabaskan people give it a name meaning “the high one.” At 20,335 ft. it is the highest point in both the United States and North America. For 10 points, name this Alaska peak.

ANSWER: Mt. **McKinley** [accept **Denali**]

138-11-47-08109

10. He composed a set of works based on a theme of Frederick the Great, which was known as the *Musical Offering*. Liturgical works by this composer include the *Organ Mass* and the *Mass in B minor*, while *The Art of Fugue* was left unfinished. For 10 points, name this influential Baroque composer and master of counterpoint.

ANSWER: **Johann Sebastian Bach** [prompt on **Bach**]

145-11-47-08110



1. This ship was commanded by Franklin Buchanan before it was finally captained by Catesby ap Roger Jones. This ship's most famous battle was an attempt to break a Union blockade of the James River. For 10 points, name this ship that, as part of the Battle of Hampton Roads, fought in the first battle of ironclad ships against the *USS Monitor*.

ANSWER: USS Merrimack [or CSS Virginia]

088-11-47-08101

BONUS: At the Battle of Mobile Bay, David Farragut is said to have uttered this phrase after being told the *USS Hartford* was blocked from moving ahead.

ANSWER: "Damn the torpedoes, full speed ahead" [or "Damn the torpedoes, go ahead"; or "Damn the torpedoes, four bells"]

088-11-47-0810-1

2. A ship in this country's navy was confronted in July 2011 by a Chinese warship in the South China Sea. One activist in this country was arrested in August 2011 before his indefinite hunger strike in support of the Lokpal Bill. For 10 points, name this country where Anna Hazare is trying to effect change in methods similar to those of Gandhi.

ANSWER: Republic of India [or Bharatiya Ganarajya]

023-11-47-08102

BONUS: This current Prime Minister of India has had trouble dealing with Hazare and the movement supporting the Lokpal Bill.

ANSWER: Manmohan Singh

023-11-47-0810-1

3. This leader was sent to help Metellus Pius in Spain, where he was able to end a war against Sertorius. This man went to a conference in Luca where he agreed to serve another five year consulship with Crassus in return for letting another man keep his army. For 10 points, name this loser of a civil war who served in the First Triumvirate with Julius Caesar.

ANSWER: Pompey the Great [or Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus]

023-11-47-08103

BONUS: Pompey lost this decisive battle in the civil war in Greece in 48 BCE.

ANSWER: Battle of Pharsalus

023-11-47-0810-1

4. With the American President, this man signed the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty. This leader succeeded Konstantin Chernenko. This ruler instituted policies of economic restructuring and openness, the latter being glasnost. A 1991 coup led to the dissolution of the nation ruled by this man. For 10 points, name this last head of the Soviet Union.

ANSWER: Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev

140-11-47-08104

BONUS: What word refers to Gorbachev's economic policy of "restructuring?"

ANSWER: perestroika

140-11-47-0810-1

5. This battle's location is now combined with Des Braves Park as Battlefields Park. This battle was the first major engagement following the fall of Louisbourg. Both the Marquis de Montcalm and General James Wolfe died during this battle on the Plains of Abraham. For 10 points, name this 1759 British victory that led to the capture of Montreal.

ANSWER: Battle of **Quebec** [or Battle of the **Plains of Abraham** before mentioned]

003-11-47-08105

BONUS: Following the French and Indian War, what royal decree limited the ability of the American colonists to settle in the newly-won lands?

ANSWER: Royal **Proclamation of 1763**

003-11-47-0810-1

6. This man was appointed by Richard Nixon as ambassador to the United Nations after losing a 1970 Senate race to Lloyd Bentsen, Jr. In a later campaign, he promised, "Read my lips, no new taxes." During his presidency, he assembled a coalition that repelled the Iraq's invasion of Kuwait. For 10 points, name this President during the First Gulf War.

ANSWER: George **Herbert Walker Bush** [or equivalents such as George **Bush the Elder** or **Bush 41** that distinguish from his son; prompt on George **Bush**]

014-11-47-08106

BONUS: Bush used what two-word term to criticize Ronald Reagan's plan to cut taxes and simultaneously increase government revenue?

ANSWER: **voodoo economics**

014-11-47-0810-1

7. One king of this name was assassinated in 978 CE on a visit to Ethelred the Unready, earning the epithet "the Martyr." A noble of this name won the Battle of Poitiers and was called "The Black Prince." A king of this name won the Battle of Falkirk over the Scottish rebel William Wallace. For 10 points, give this name of the king known as "Longshanks."

ANSWER: **Edward** [or **Edward** the Martyr; or **Edward**, the Black Prince; or **Edward** I of England; or **Edward** Longshanks]

014-11-47-08107

BONUS: The Scottish rebellion eventually resulted in the crowning of what victor at the Battle of Bannockburn?

ANSWER: **Robert I** [or **Robert the Bruce**; or **Robert de Bruce**; prompt on **Robert**]

014-11-47-0810-1

8. One leader of this movement was the author of *The Conquest of Bread*, former Russian prince Peter Kropotkin. Its adherents seceded from the First International under Mikhail Bakunin. In America, Emma Goldman's influence led a member of this movement, Leon Czolgosz (CHOL-goes), to shoot William McKinkley. For 10 points, identify this offshoot of socialism which opposed all centralized institutions.

ANSWER: **anarchism** [or **anarchist** movement, etc.]

019-11-47-08108

BONUS: In 1900, anarchist Gaetano Bresci assassinated Umberto I, the king of what country?

ANSWER: Kingdom of **Italy** [or Regno d'**Italia**]

019-11-47-0810-1



PRE-REVOLUTIONARY WAR POLITICS

Prior to the American Revolution...

1. This man was king of Great Britain, and continued to be so until 1820.

ANSWER: George III of England [prompt on George]

2. This man's name became synonymous with "signature" for his signing of the Declaration of Independence.

ANSWER: John Hancock

3. Crispus Attucks died in a massacre that occurred in this city.

ANSWER: Boston

4. The British refused to receive this pacificatory petition from the Continental Congress.

ANSWER: Olive Branch Petition

5. These acts were issued in response to the Boston Tea Party.

ANSWER: Intolerable Acts

6. This act was passed along with the repeal of the Stamp Act.

ANSWER: Declaratory Act

7. This man managed the Falkland Crisis, and later became the first Prime Minister removed with a vote of no confidence.

ANSWER: Frederick North, Lord North

8. This man stopped being Governor of Virginia after the Gunpowder Incident.

ANSWER: Lord Dunmore [or John Murray]

149-11-47-0810-1

NATIVE AMERICANS

Which famous Native American...

1. Destroyed Custer's 7th Cavalry at the Battle of Little Bighorn?

ANSWER: **Sitting Bull** [or **Tatanka Iyotake**]

2. Supported the British during the War of 1812, but was defeated at the Battle of Tippecanoe?

ANSWER: **Tecumseh** [or **Tikamthe**]

3. Helped guide the Lewis and Clark expedition?

ANSWER: **Sacagawea**

4. Legendarily declared, "I will fight no more forever" after leading the Nez Perce in a 1400 mile retreat?

ANSWER: Chief **Joseph** [or **In-mut-too-yah-lat-lat**]

5. Killed Wiley Thompson outside of Fort King, thus sparking the Second Seminole War?

ANSWER: **Osceola**

6. Won the Battle of the Rosebud and helped lead the Lakota Sioux during the Great Sioux War?

ANSWER: **Crazy Horse** [or **Ta-sunko-witko**]

7. Frequently raided Mexico and led the Apaches against General Nelson Miles?

ANSWER: **Geronimo** [or **Goyathlay**; or **One Who Yawns**]

8. Was the prophet who promoted the Ghost Dance movement?

ANSWER: **Wovoka** [or Jack **Wilson**]

080-11-47-0810-1

OH CANADA

What was...

1. The territory that split from the Northwest Territories in 1992.

ANSWER: **Nunavut**

2. The national police force founded by a 1920 merger.

ANSWER: **Royal Canadian Mounted Police** [or **Mounties**]

3. The French-speaking province that underwent the Quiet Revolution.

ANSWER: **Quebec**

4. The umbrella term for indigenous Canadian tribes that are not Inuits or Metis.

ANSWER: **First Nations** [or **first peoples**; prompt on **Indians**]

5. The name of the Prime Minister who won a Nobel Prize for defusing the Suez Crisis.

ANSWER: Lester Bowles **Pearson**

6. The city in which a riot broke out after hockey star Maurice Richard's suspension.

ANSWER: **Montreal**

7. The month whose namesake crisis saw Pierre Trudeau invoke the War Measures Act.

ANSWER: **October** 1970

8. The name of the NDP leader and CBC's "Greatest Canadian" who introduced universal health care to Canada.

ANSWER: Thomas Clement **Douglas**

003-11-47-0810-1



1. **This poet instructs a title political figure to "be thine." This author of *Poems on Various (+) Subjects, Religious and Moral* wrote "To His Excellency (*) General Washington." She described her background in "On Being Brought from Africa to America."** For 10 points, name this colonial era African-American poet.

ANSWER: Phyllis Wheatley

001-11-47-08101

2. **A letter primarily written by Leo Szilard helped initiate this endeavor. It utilized a site at the White Sands Proving Ground. General Leslie Groves was the military commander of this project that utilized facilities in (+) Hanford, Washington and Oak Ridge, Tennessee. This project produced such items as (*) Fat Man and Little Boy and had one of its main laboratories at Los Alamos.** For 10 points, name this scientific project that included J. Robert Oppenheimer and produced the first atomic bomb.

ANSWER: Manhattan Project

064-11-47-08102

3. **This vessel's passengers included Joseph Cinque. The seizure of this ship and its occupants by the American government was the subject of a (+) Supreme Court case, which determined that the Africans onboard were illegally (*) kidnapped as part of the slave trade and could return home.** For 10 points, name this Spanish ship whose fifty-three African passengers were not returned to Cuba.

ANSWER: *La* Amistad

088-11-47-08103

4. **A magazine in this country first exposed the Iran-Contra Affair. Hundreds of American soldiers were killed in a (+) bombing of the Multinational Forces barracks here in 1983, which occurred during a decades-long wave of (*) hostage-taking.** For 10 points, name this country where the U.S. became involved in attempts to contain Hezbollah.

ANSWER: Lebanon [or Lebanese Republic; or Al Jumhuriyah al Lubnaniyah]

019-11-47-08104

5. **In 1802, E.I. Dupont established his revolutionary gunpowder company in this state. This state ratified the Constitution after delegate (+) Caesar Rodney made his ride to the courthouse to cast the deciding vote. This state was thus the (*) first to ratify the Constitution.** For 10 points, name this state north of Virginia and Maryland whose capital is Dover.

ANSWER: Delaware

080-11-47-08105

6. **This scientist was likely the first to measure the size of a molecule, doing so by spreading oil on a calm lake in Clapham. He was the first to state the principle of charge conservation. He assigned negative (+) charge to the electron, and he is believed to have invented (*) bifocals and the lightning rod.** For 10 points, name this American scientist who apocryphally proved that lightning was a form of electricity by flying a kite in a storm.

ANSWER: Benjamin Franklin

133-11-47-08106

7. **One of the commanders of this expedition fell off of a bridge and drowned at the Saleph River. Following the Battle of (+) Hattin, one side's forces in this expedition marched along the coast in order to reach Acre. The city of Jaffra was recaptured by (*) Richard I during this war.** For 10 points, name this crusade called to recapture the Holy Lands from Saladin.

ANSWER: **Third** Crusade

135-11-47-08107

8. **This artist completed an ornate dining room for Frederick Leyland called *The Peacock Room*. His portrait of (+) Joanna Hiffernan is entitled *Symphony in White, No.1: The White Girl*. His best known work depicts an elderly woman in a (*) black dress facing to the left as she poses for her son.** For 10 points, name this American artist who helped lead the Aesthetic Movement, known for his *Arrangement in Grey and Black: The Artist's Mother*.

ANSWER: James Abbott McNeill **Whistler**

138-11-47-08108



At his death, this man was preparing to launch a campaign against Jews under the pretext of a (+) "Doctors' Plot" against him. A different pretext used against this man's enemies was the murder of Sergei Kirov, which led to (*) "show trials" under his regime. For 10 points, name this Soviet dictator from 1928 to 1953, who "purged" several million people.

ANSWER: Josef Stalin [or Iosif Vissarionovich Stalin; or Ioseb Dzhugashvili]

019-11-47-0810-1