

Round 5

First Quarter

(1) On the first day of this event, the leader of the Escambray Rebellion was captured and executed. In preparation for this event, the failed Operation Puma was meant to destroy the aircraft of the FAR. This event took place mostly on Girón [[hee-ROHN]] Beach and was executed by Brigade 2506, composed of exiles who intended to overthrow Fidel Castro. For ten points, name this failed 1961 landing operation, covertly supported by the Kennedy administration.

ANSWER: **Bay of Pigs** Invasion (accept Invasión de **Bahía de Cochinos**; also accept Invasión de **Playa Girón** or **Batalla de Girón** before "Girón" is mentioned)

(2) In 1975, this regime seized the U.S. merchant vessel SS *Mayaguez*. This political regime's Standing Committee included Brother Number Two and Brother Number Three, both of whom were later convicted by a UN tribunal for crimes against humanity. For ten points, name this Cambodian political regime supported by the Viet Cong and the Chinese Communist Party, which was led by Pol Pot.

ANSWER: **Khmer Rouge** (accept **Democratic Kampuchea**; accept **Communist Party of Cambodia**; prompt on "Kampuchea" or "Cambodia")

(3) This man implemented the *Einsatzgruppen* mobile death trucks, and he ran the death camp at Chelmno [[HELM-noh]]. This "Blonde Beast" called a meeting during which Adolf Eichmann created a list of Jews in various countries. This official organized the Wannsee [[VAHN-zay]] Conference, which united the German bureaucratic branches behind the Final Solution. For ten points, name this commander of the SS, the architect of the Holocaust.

ANSWER: Reinhard **Heydrich**

(4) As part of a group including Wally Schirra and Deke Slayton, this man followed Yuri Gagarin in a feat on the *Freedom 7*, part of the Redstone 3 mission. The oldest man to walk on the moon as part of the Apollo 14 mission, this man hit two golf balls on the moon. The head of the first crewed Project Mercury flight, for ten points, who was this astronaut, the first American to travel into space?

ANSWER: Alan **Shepard**

(5) The month before this man's death, he stated, "What we're going to try to do, is we're going to try to rap and educate" in a speech about class struggle at Northern Illinois University. After this man's 1969 death, Bobby Rush took his former position and said "we have to arm ourselves." William O'Neal drugged this man with barbiturates for the FBI, after which the Chicago police killed him and Mark Clark. For ten points, name this Black Panther leader.

ANSWER: Frederick "Fred" **Hampton**

(6) A process called "elenchus" [[eh-LEN-koos]] provided the basis for a practice at these institutions that is often paired with one that relies on casebooks. Plato's *Theaetetus* [[thee-ih-TEE-tuss]] may have introduced a method of "argument by refutation" used at these institutions named for Socrates. Moot court competitions are held at, for ten points, what educational institutions at which students prepare for the bar exam?

ANSWER: **Law schools** (prompt on "colleges," "universities," or "schools")

(7) Anthony, Duke of Brabant, arrived late to this battle at which one leader ordered the mass execution of prisoners after Ysembart [[EE-zem-barht]] stole the victor's crown from a baggage train. This battle, which occurred on St. Crispin's Day, led to the marriage of Charles VI's daughter and its victor in the Treaty of Troyes. For ten points, name this victory for Henry V during the Hundred Years' War, which included heavy use of longbows.

ANSWER: Battle of **Agincourt** [[AH-zhin-corh]] (accept Battle of **Azincourt**; be lenient on pronunciation)

(8) This was the first presidential election year during which Belva Lockwood appeared on the ballot. The rallying cry "Burn this letter" during this election year was popularized after a discovery of some papers by James Mulligan. The slogan "Ma, Ma, Where's my Pa?" mocked the philandering of this year's election winner. For ten points, name this election year in which James G. Blaine lost to Grover Cleveland.

ANSWER: **1884**

Second Quarter

(1) A man descended from this tribe, Pelayo [[peh-LAI-oh]], was victorious at the Battle of Covadonga and ruled the last Iberian kingdom to hold out against the Umayyads. This tribe, which converted to Arianism, faced an attack from the forces of Emperor Honorius, culminating in the 410 Sack of Rome. For ten points, name this Gothic tribe led by King Alaric I, which conquered much of France and Spain.

ANSWER: **Visigoths** (prompt on "Goth(s)")

BONUS: This "Great" emperor of Rome, who made peace with the Visigoths, later made Christianity the official state religion.

ANSWER: **Theodosius** the Great (or **Theodosius I**)

(2) This American military award was given posthumously to a set of three nurses that included Jane Rignel. In the order of precedence, this military decoration is between the Defense Superior Service Medal and the Distinguished Service Medal. This award was established in 1918 as a successor to the similarly-shaped "Citation" variety. For ten points, name this military decoration awarded for "gallantry in action" which, despite its name, is mostly gold.

ANSWER: **Silver Star** Medal (or **SSM**)

BONUS: This United States Army general won three Silver Stars and two Purple Hearts while serving in Vietnam. He led all coalition forces in the Gulf War.

ANSWER: "Stormin'" Norman **Schwarzkopf**

(3) This novel was its author's first published work after she quit working for the British Overseas Airways Corporation. A monument to a character in this novel stands in Monroeville, Alabama, which may have inspired its setting of Maycomb. In this novel, Bob Ewell's abuse of his daughter is revealed during a trial by Atticus Finch. A girl nicknamed Scout narrates, for ten points, what Harper Lee novel dealing with racial inequality?

ANSWER: **To Kill a Mockingbird**

BONUS: Monroeville is also known as the hometown of this author and childhood friend of Harper Lee who wrote *Breakfast at Tiffany's* and served as the inspiration for Dill in *To Kill a Mockingbird*.

ANSWER: Truman **Capote**

(4) This man invented the heliotrope to carry out a survey of the Kingdom of Hanover. Wilhelm Weber [[VEH-buh]] and this man constructed the first electromechanical telegraph. This man was the first to prove the quadratic reciprocity law, and this man showed that all polynomials of order "n" have "n" roots, proving the fundamental theorem of algebra. For ten points, name this German mathematician from Brunswick who names the normal distribution.

ANSWER: Carl Friedrich **Gauss**

BONUS: Gauss proved a number of theorems by this French mathematician, including his polygonal number theorem for "n equals 3." The Taniyama-Shimura conjecture was applied to Andrew Wiles's proof of a theorem by this man which went unproven for 358 years.

ANSWER: Pierre de **Fermat** [[fehr-MAH]] (accept pronunciation as [[fehr-MAT]])

(5) Despite its opponent being assisted by Ampud and Leustach Rátót [[loo-STAHSH rah-TOH]], this empire still won the Battle of Myriokephalon. Omar Khayyam [[kai-YAHM]] served this empire which oversaw the capture of Romanos IV Diogenes [[dai-AH-jeh-nees]]. The Sultanate of Rum [[ROOM]] was an offshoot of this empire which practiced Sunni Islam. One of the emirates into which this empire was broken served as the basis for the Ottomans. For ten points, name this medieval Anatolian empire.

ANSWER: Great **Seljuk** Empire

BONUS: This Seljuk sultan, the great-grandson of Seljuk himself, won the Battle of Manzikert, captured Romanos IV, and became known by a name which means "Heroic Lion" in Turkish.

ANSWER: **Alp Arslan** (prompt on partial answers; or Muhammad bin Dawud **Chagri**)

(6) Eugène Boudin [[yoo-ZHEN boo-DAH]] taught this native of Le Havre [[luh-HAHV]] the "en plein air" [[OHN PLEHN-AIR]] technique. In 1865, this man created a large, clothed version of Manet's *Le déjeuner sur l'herbe* [[luh deh-zhuh-NEH soor LEHRB]] but spent many years facing rejection from the Salon de Paris. In 1874, this man and his fellow rejected painters began the Salon des Refusés [[reh-fyoo-SEH]]. For ten points, name this man who painted *Impression, Sunrise*.

ANSWER: Claude **Monet** [[moh-NAY]]

BONUS: As a student in Paris, Monet became friends with this fellow Impressionist, the father of noted film director Jean, and creator of the painting *Luncheon of the Boating Party*.

ANSWER: Pierre-Auguste **Renoir** [[rehn-WAH]]

(7) The second-largest city in this country was surveyed by Robert Adam in his studies of the ruins of Diocletian's Palace. This country's coastline was the location of the Republic of Ragusa, based out of Dubrovnik, and the Greek colony named Aspálathos is today known as this country's city, Split. For ten points, name this country whose war of independence from 1991 to 1995 is known by natives as the "Greater Serbian Aggression."

ANSWER: Republic of **Croatia** (or Republika **Hrvatska**; accept Kingdom of **Croatia**)

BONUS: In 1809, the territory of modern Croatia was annexed into the First French Empire following the Battle of Wagram during this war in which Austria was supported by a group of nations including the U.K., Portugal, Spain, Sardinia, and Sicily.

ANSWER: War of the **Fifth Coalition** (prompt on "Napoleonic Wars" or "Coalition Wars")

(8) In one speech, this man asked if the "principles...embodied in that Declaration of Independence are extended to" the central group and claimed that the Constitution did not intend one practice to be a "gateway." This man, who asked "What to the Slave is the Fourth of July?," followed up his best known book with a sequel titled *My Bondage and My Freedom*. For ten points, name this abolitionist and author of a widely-read "slave narrative."

ANSWER: Frederick **Douglass**

BONUS: In 1872, Frederick Douglass became the first African-American to be nominated for vice president after this Equal Rights Party candidate nominated him without his approval.

ANSWER: Victoria **Woodhull**

Third Quarter

The categories are:

1. Georgia
2. Seven Years' War
3. Doctors Without Borders

Georgia

Regarding the U.S. state of Georgia, name the...

(1) Sports organization whose Braves moved to Atlanta from Milwaukee in 1966.

ANSWER: **MLB** (accept **Major League Baseball**; prompt on "Baseball" or "Major Leagues")

(2) Federal agency that is headquartered in Georgia and originally focused on malaria control.

ANSWER: **Centers for Disease Control** and Prevention (accept **CDC**)

(3) Freedom Rider and Georgia congressman who helped organize the 1963 March on Washington.

ANSWER: John **Lewis**

(4) Speaker of the House from Georgia who co-authored the Contract with America.

ANSWER: Newt **Gingrich**

(5) Christian Identity terrorist who bombed the 1996 Olympic games in Atlanta.

ANSWER: Eric **Rudolph**

(6) Vice president of the Confederacy and governor of Georgia who popularized the Lost Cause mythology.

ANSWER: Alexander **Stephens**

(7)

ANSWER:

(8)

ANSWER:

Seven Years' War

Regarding the Seven Years' War, name the...

(1) North American theatre of the war, pitting British America against New France and their Native American allies.

ANSWER: **French and Indian** War (accept Guerre de la **Conquête**)

(2) British king who died during the war and whose 1763 Proclamation forbade settlement beyond the Appalachians.

ANSWER: **George II**

(3) British political leader during the war, later prime minister from 1766 to 68, called "the Great Commoner."

ANSWER: William **Pitt** the **Elder** (accept William **Pitt**, 1st Earl of **Chatham**; do not accept "William Pitt the Younger")

(4) Pro-Stuart faction which backed a planned French invasion of Britain.

ANSWER: **Jacobites**

(5) Term for the "wonderful year" in which the British won a string of notable victories.

ANSWER: **Annus Mirabilis** of 1759 (prompt on "1759")

(6) French capital in India that fell to Britain in 1761.

ANSWER: **Pondicherry** (accept **Puducherry**)

(7)

ANSWER:

(8)

ANSWER:

Doctors Without Borders

Concerning the organization Doctors Without Borders, name the...

(1) Central American nation which was the site of one of their first missions after an earthquake in Managua.

ANSWER: Republic of **Nicaragua** (or República de **Nicaragua**)

(2) Prize given by a Norwegian committee won by Doctors without Borders in 1999.

ANSWER: **Nobel Peace** Prize

(3) African nation whose Biafran War inspired their establishment.

ANSWER: Republic of **Nigeria**

(4) City where both Doctors Without Borders and the International Red Cross are headquartered.

ANSWER: **Geneva**

(5) Nation where their people were arrested after demanding documents about the Janjaweed atrocities in Darfur.

ANSWER: Republic of the **Sudan** (or Jumhūriyyat as-**Sūdān**)

(6) Site of a 1995 massacre of 8,000 Bosniak men by Serbs, shortly after Doctors Without Borders was kicked out of the city.

ANSWER: **Srebrenica** [[sreh-breh-NEET-sah]]

(7)

ANSWER:

(8)

ANSWER:

Fourth Quarter

(1) **This event included the Battle of Bower Hill, and riots in Hagerstown cascaded into Carlisle during this event, in which the slogan "Liberty or Death" was raised on a number of poles. Albert Gallatin regretted attending a meeting in Monongahela (+) with leading members of this event. "Light-Horse" Harry Lee helped put down this event, which followed a similar event led by Daniel (*) Shays.** For ten points, name this revolt against an excise tax on alcohol.

ANSWER: **Whiskey** Rebellion (accept synonyms for "Rebellion" such as "Insurrection" or "Revolt")

(2) **After Secretary Cavendish was assassinated, this man ordered arbitrary detainment via the Irish Coercion Act. This man attacked the Bulgarian Horrors of the Ottomans in the Midlothian Campaign, bombarded Alexandria, and, in his second ministry, fought the (+) Mahdi in Sudan. Extending voting to laborers in the 1884 (*) Reform Act, for ten points, who was this "Murderer of Gordon," a Liberal British prime minister and rival of Benjamin Disraeli?**

ANSWER: William Ewart **Gladstone**

(3) **A 2015 decision announced by Sally Jewel that aimed to end this dispute was criticized by Donald Trump as "a great insult to Ohio," in reference to an earlier (+) president. This dispute has involved the usage of a Koyukon term translating to "the high One." Concerning a location containing the Kahiltna (*) glacier, for ten points, what is this dispute over how to refer to a certain Alaska mountain?**

ANSWER: **Denali**-Mount **McKinley** naming dispute (accept clear-knowledge equivalents indicating disputes over the **name** of **Denali** or Mount **McKinley**)

(4) **In 1968, this artist was shot by radical feminist Valerie Solanas, which may have contributed to his death nineteen years later. In 2013, this artist's *Silver Car Crash (Double Disaster)* sold for \$105 million. This artist's (+) Factory in New York City hosted a film studio and an assembly line for lithograph and (*) silk-screening production. For ten points, name this pop artist best known for his *Marilyn Diptych* and depictions of Campbell's Soup Cans.**

ANSWER: Andy **Warhol**

(5) **This practice, which may have arisen in Adams County, Mississippi, was often accompanied by providing a portion of products as a lien, creating a cycle of debt. Mules were often rented (+) out for this activity, which became the primary occupation of African-Americans in the South (*)** after the Civil War. For ten points, name this practice in which landowners took a portion of a worker's harvest in exchange for allowing them to work the land.

ANSWER: **Sharecropping** (accept **Sharecropper**(s); accept **Tenant Farming**; accept **Tenant Farmer**(s); prompt on "agriculture" or "farming")

(6) **This man engaged in an extensive feud over the nature of scientific experiments with Robert Boyle, and in his old age, this Englishman translated Thucydides. A work by this man claims there is a single "rule of nature" (+) and originated the idea of the "Kingdom of Darkness." That work by this man claims that life without law would be "nasty, brutish, and short." (*)** For ten points, name this political philosopher who wrote *Leviathan*.

ANSWER: Thomas **Hobbes**

(7) **A nighttime delivery service during this campaign known as "rat transportation" travelled through a location referred to as "the Slot." Also known as Operation Watchtower, this campaign involved several battles fought around Savo (+) Island. Lofton Henderson became the namesake of an airfield captured during this campaign before it was turned into Honiara Airport. (*)** For ten points, name this World War Two campaign fought in the Solomon Islands.

ANSWER: **Guadalcanal** Campaign (accept Battle of **Guadalcanal**; accept Operation **Watchtower** before mentioned)

(8) **One of this man's speeches inspired the phrase "equal justice under the law." This man urged that "the reputations of many brave men" should "not be imperiled." This man, who had a relationship with Aspasia of Miletus, eliminated Kimon from (+) political contention using ostracism. According to Thucydides, this leader gave a funeral oration for those who died during the (*) Peloponnesian War. For ten points, name this Athenian statesman during its golden age.**

ANSWER: **Pericles**

Extra Question

(1) **A year before an event in this country, the Arusha Accords were signed in a neighboring country. Critics have blamed Paul Kagame [[kuh-GAH-meh]] for retaliatory killings following that event in this country. The controversial Operation (+) Turquoise likely protected the perpetrators of that event in this country, who were encouraged to "cut down the (*) tall trees."** For ten points, identify this nation north of Burundi which suffered the mass killing of Tutsi people by radical Hutus.

ANSWER: Republic of **Rwanda** (accept Genocide in the Republic of **Rwanda**; accept **Rwandan** genocide; prompt on "Tutsi genocide")

BONUS: Monte Irvin is a member of the Baseball Hall of Fame but is also a member of the Salon de la Fama in this country where he won a Triple Crown for Veracruz in 1942.

ANSWER: **Mexico** (accept United **Mexican** States; accept Estados Unidos **Mexicanos**; accept **EUM**; accept **Mexican** League)