



2015

International History  
**OLYMPIAD**

## **BOWL ROUND ONE**

### **FIRST QUARTER**

1. This colony was the site of the failed Coddington Commission. The Great Swamp Fight, part of King Philip's War, took place in this colony, and in 1772, a mob from here burned down the *HMS Gaspee*. After the Antinomian Controversy, supporters of Anne Hutchinson fled to this colony, which was founded in 1636 by a man who founded the first Baptist church in America and advocated for separation of church and state. For 10 points, name this colony where Roger Williams founded Providence Plantations.

ANSWER: **Rhode Island and Providence Plantations**

2. After this man's death, the work in which he appears focuses on the adventures of Kaoru and Niou. Referred to as "shining" throughout the work in which he appears, this character kidnaps a ten-year-old girl and attempts to raise her as the perfect wife. This character's death is symbolized by a chapter left completely blank, and his affair with Lady Fujitsubo results in a son who becomes the emperor Reizei. For 10 points, name this protagonist of an 11th-century "tale" by Lady Murasaki Shikibu.

ANSWER: (The Tale of) Hikaru **Genji** (Minamoto) [or **Genji** monogatari]

3. During the Nine Years' War, one country raised additional funds by melting silver from a salon at this site, and this location's grounds include an artificial grotto found in one resident's 86-acre "Domaine". A Women's March on this place led its residents to relocate to the Tuileries. After the Franco-Prussian War, Wilhelm I was proclaimed German Emperor at this location, and the treaty ending World War I was signed in this building's Hall of Mirrors. For 10 points, name this French royal palace commissioned by Louis XIV.

ANSWER: Palace of **Versailles** [or Château de **Versailles**]

4. One member of this family was satirized in the film *Kissa Kursi Ka* and demolished slums near the Jama Masjid. That member of this family also conducted forced sterilizations during the period known as the "Emergency". Another member of this family was assassinated by Sikh bodyguards after ordering a raid on the Golden Temple; After her death, her son Rajiv became India's youngest Prime Minister. For 10 points, name this modern dynasty, whose members included Sanjay and Indira, who shared their surname with the unrelated "Mahatma".

ANSWER: **Nehru/Gandhi** family [accept either name]

5. This man's condemnation of the Paris Commune led Karl Marx to describe him as a "reactionary" and an "old ass", and this 19th-century statesman called for the creation of a "United States of Europe". This man was appointed along with Carlo Armellini and Aurelio Saffi as part of a "triumvirate" to rule a newly-formed Roman Republic. Later, this native of Genoa led a group which sought to unify his country under Garibaldi. For 10 points, name this Italian nationalist whose writings heavily influenced the Young Italy movement.

ANSWER: Giuseppe **Mazzini**

6. In the early 1990s, this leader's country suffered through a depression known as the "Special Period". On July 26, 1953, this leader led an assault on the Moncada Barracks, after which he gave a speech declaring, "History Will Absolve Me". This leader rose to power after overthrowing Fulgencio Batista's government with the help of Che Guevara, and his country was the recipient of an American trade embargo. In 2008, he was succeeded in power by his brother Raul. For 10 points, name this Communist, the former dictator of Cuba.

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

7. This group's leader Hermann of Salza led its early campaigns in Transylvania against the Cumans. After the Battle of Saule, the Order of the Brothers of the Sword was incorporated into this organization, giving it control over Livonia. Conrad of Masovia's gift of estates to this group in return for military support was confirmed by Frederick II's Golden Bull of Rimini. A victory for Poland-Lithuania at the First Battle of Tannenberg prevented this group from expanding east of Prussia. For 10 points, name this German religious knightly order.

ANSWER: **Teutonic** Order [accept **Teutonic** Knights, Order of **Brothers** of the German House of Saint Mary in Jerusalem, **Zakon Krzyzacki**, or **Deutscher Orden**]

8. One key military action in the early history of this state was led by Ezekiel Merritt and William Ide. That action led to the capture of Mexican general Mariano Vallejo, who supported this state's efforts to leave Mexican control. In 1856, one of this state's first pair of senators became the first Presidential candidate of the Republican Party. That man, John C. Fremont, rose to fame by supporting this Western state's "Bear Flag" Revolt. For 10 points, name this state where a finding at Sutter's Mill led to an 1849 gold rush.

ANSWER: **California**

## SECOND QUARTER

1. This man set up the International Legion as his military force. This man fought on the side of the Riograndense Republic in the Ragamuffin War. Later, this man led the Army of the Vosges during the Franco-Prussian War, though he is better known for leading the Hunters of the Alps in another war. This general famously conquered the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies by leading the “redshirts”. For 10 points, name this general who allied with Count Cavour and Victor Emmanuel II to fight for Italian unification.

ANSWER: Giuseppe **Garibaldi**

BONUS: Garibaldi’s redshirts landed in Sicily to kick off this expedition of the Risorgimento, known for the approximate number of volunteer troops involved.

ANSWER: The Expedition of the/a **Thousand** [**Spedizione dei Mille**]

2. When this player reached on an error, Ken Johnson became the only National Leaguer to throw a no-hitter and lose. Once suspended 30 games for shoving an umpire, this 1963 NL Rookie of the Year set his most famous record in 1985, when he passed Ty Cobb with his 4,190th hit. In 2015, ESPN’s *Outside the Lines* released evidence that this man had bet on baseball while a player. For 10 points, name this former Cincinnati Red who is banned from baseball for life.

ANSWER: Peter (Edward) “Pete” **Rose**

BONUS: Rose joined Cobb in the 4000-hit club while playing for this team, which had the best record in baseball in 1994’s strike-shortened season. This team moved to Washington in 2004.

ANSWER: **Montreal Expos** (accept either underlined answer)

3. This man signed the Peace of Knäred after he lost the Kalmar War to Christian IV of Denmark, and he signed the Treaty of Stolbovo with Michael Romanov. This leader later gained Estonia and Livonia from Poland with the Treaty of Altmark, but is better known for defeating the Count of Tilly at the Battle of Breitenfeld. This leader was killed in a battle against Albrecht von Wallenstein’s forces, despite winning the Battle of Lützen. For 10 points, name this “Lion of the North”, the king during Sweden’s entry into the Thirty Years’ War.

ANSWER: **Gustavus Adolphus** or **Gustav II** Adolf [accept **Gustav Adolf**; prompt on “Gustav” or “Gustavus”]

BONUS: Gustavus Adolphus was succeeded as the ruler of Sweden by this patron of René Descartes, a queen who shockingly converted to Catholicism and abdicated the throne in 1654.

ANSWER: Queen **Christina**

4. This man was depicted in an ivory piece by Ignaz Elfagen along with a general who lost the battle of Eurymedon River. This man led a charge to rescue his father at the Battle of Ticinus, and this man and his brother won the Battle of Magnesia. When this man won the Battle of the Great Plains, the opposing commander was forced out of Italy. This man is best known for winning a battle in modern Tunisia despite the larger opposing force's use of 80 war elephants. For 10 points name this man who led the Romans to victory in the Second Punic War by winning the battle of Zama.

ANSWER: Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus [Must have both underlined parts; prompt on either alone]

BONUS: The Roman forces at the Battle of Zama were assisted by cavalry from this Berber kingdom of Algeria, led by Massinissa.

ANSWER: Kingdom of Numidia

5. After Hipólito Yrigoyen was ousted, this country was ruled by a political coalition known as the Concordancia during "the Infamous Decade". That period was ended with the election of a figure whose followers were known as the *descamisados* or "shirtless ones". After the death of that man's wife, Eva, this country entered a period of state terrorism known as the "Dirty War" and fought the Falklands War with Great Britain. For 10 points, name this country whose president Juan Perón ruled from Buenos Aires.

ANSWER: República Argentina [or Argentine Republic]

BONUS: After Juan Perón's death, this woman, Perón's second wife, became the first female president in the world.

ANSWER: Isabel Martínez de Perón [prompt on "Perón"]

6. One section of this structure is known as the Simatai. One traveler's omission of this structure from his work *Il Milione* cast doubts on that work's authenticity. The Battle of Tumu forced this building's owner to renovate and enlarge it, while the early version of this structure was formed to ward off the Xiongnu Confederacy during the Qin Dynasty. For 10 points, name this long historical structure which defended the northern border of an Asian nation.

ANSWER: Great Wall of China [accept wanli changcheng]

BONUS: This modern program of censorship and restriction of Internet access, which includes the Golden Shield Project, is nicknamed by analogy to the Qin Dynasty's wall.

ANSWER: Great Firewall of China [accept GFW or fang huo changcheng; prompt on "wall" or "qiang"]

7. This man's campaign manager was Harry Daugherty. During this man's presidency, Secretary of State Charles Evans Hughes chaired the Washington Naval Conference. He was elected to the presidency after defeating the Democratic ticket of James M. Cox and future president Franklin D. Roosevelt. This man's Secretary of the Interior, Albert Fall, was implicated over the lease of oil reserves in the Teapot Dome scandal. For 10 points, name this President who promised a "return to normalcy" and was succeeded by Calvin Coolidge.

ANSWER: Warren Gamaliel **Harding**

BONUS: In 1921, Warren G. Harding appointed this man to the Supreme Court as Chief Justice to replace Edward Douglass White, whom this man had nominated while he served as president.

ANSWER: William Howard **Taft**

8. This country is home to the Vridi Canal. The Dukoukoue massacre occurred during this country's civil war, which saw the capture of Laurent Gbagbo. This country's first president was Felix Houphouet Boigny. This country is home to the Basilica of Our Lady of Peace, which may be the largest church in the world and is located in its capital, though this country's economic capital and main port is Abidjan. For 10 points, name this Francophone West African country whose capital is Yamoussoukro.

ANSWER: République de **Côte d'Ivoire** [or Republic of **Ivory Coast**]

BONUS: **This religion is the most prominent in the Ivory Coast. Séléka militias who adhered to this religion overthrew François Bozizé of the Central African Republic in 2013.**

ANSWER: **Islam**

## THIRD QUARTER

Round Choices: MYTHICAL CREATURES, TRADE GOODS, LANGUAGES

### MYTHICAL CREATURES

Which mythical creature or creatures...

1. keep themselves alive by drinking blood, like Dracula?

ANSWER: **vampire**

2. are men who change shape at the full moon?

ANSWER: **werewolf**

3. was a half-man, half-bull monster defeated by Theseus?

ANSWER: **Minotaur**

4. was a many-headed snake that could spit poison and regrow heads unless burned?

ANSWER: **Hydra**

5. enticed sailors to their doom with their singing, like they tried to do to Odysseus?

ANSWER: **sirens**

6. had the body of a lion, the face of a man, and the sting of a scorpion?

ANSWER: **manticore**

7. is a large bird appearing in Hinduism, the mount of Lord Vishnu and enemy of snakes?

ANSWER: **Garuda**

8. a spirit in Japanese folklore that kills in snowstorms, a woman with pale skin and black lips?

ANSWER: **yuki-onna** [or **yuki-musume**, **yuki-onago**, **yukijoro**, **yuki anesa**, **yuki-omba**]

## TRADE GOODS

Which trade good...

1. was the “king” of the Southern economy in the United States before the Civil War?

ANSWER: **cotton**

2. named two wars fought between the British and the Qing Dynasty?

ANSWER: **opium**

3. had its production process smuggled by Byzantine monks to Constantinople, breaking the Chinese monopoly?

ANSWER: **silk**

4. was mined in large amounts by the Spanish at Potosí?

ANSWER: **silver**

5. was produced by Russian boyars in Siberia?

ANSWER: **furs [or pelts]**

6. was traded for gold in Saharan trade routes and along the *via salaria*?

ANSWER: **salt**

7. was used by high-ranking Romans, to the benefit of Phoenician merchants?

ANSWER: **dye**

8. was mined by the Romans in Las Medulas in Spain and Dolaucothi in Wales?

ANSWER: **gold**

## LANGUAGES

Which language....

1. Was spoken by people such as Louis XIV and Alexandre Dumas?

ANSWER: **French** [or **français**]

2. Is officially spoken in nations like Saudi Arabia and Jordan?

ANSWER: **Arabic** [or **al-arabiyyah, arabi**]

3. Is the primary Romance language of Latin America?

ANSWER: **Spanish** [or **español**]

4. Was the language of government in the Habsburg Empire?

ANSWER: **German** [or **Deutsch**]

5. is the largest Slavic language?

ANSWER: **Russian** [or **russkii yazik**]

6. Was used to write the Rigveda and other Vedic texts like the Upanishads?

ANSWER: **Sanskrit**

7. Was once separated into dialects like Mercian?

ANSWER: **English**

8. Is spoken by denizens of, and takes its name from the local name for, Easter Island?

ANSWER: **Rapa Nui** [or **Pascuan**]



## FOURTH QUARTER

1. **The Hafte Tir bombing occurred in this country, where the 15 Khordad movement opposed the White Revolution in this country. The USS Vincennes shot down Flight 665 of this country's national airline, This country's intelligence agency, VAJA, succeeded the secret police force known as (+) SAVAK. An attempt to nationalize this country's Abadan oil refineries led to the () CIA-backed Operation Ajax. This country's (\*) Pahlavi Dynasty was overthrown in the Islamic Revolution, replacing Reza Shah with Ayatollah Khomeini.** For 10 points, name this country whose president, Hassan Rouhani, has been approached to curtail its nuclear program.

ANSWER: Islamic Republic of Iran

2. **This man attacked the practices of investment bankers in his work, "Other People's Money And How the Bankers Use It". This man submitted a namesake brief that argued against long working hours for women while serving as a lawyer for the case *Muller v. Oregon*. With Samuel Warren, he wrote an article titled "The (+) Right to Privacy", and he warned of government's invasion into citizens' privacy in his dissent in *Olmstead v. U.S.*** This man advised Woodrow Wilson on the "New Freedom" program, leading Wilson to (\*) nominate this liberal to the Supreme Court in 1916. For 10 points, name this first Jewish Supreme Court justice.

ANSWER: Louis (Dembitz) Brandeis

3. **Tony Shafrazi defaced this painting with the words "KILL LIES ALL" in protest of the My Lai Massacre. This painting was originally displayed alongside Alexander Calder's *Mercury Fountain* and (+) Joan Miro's *The Reaper*. The top portion of this work shows an outstretched hand holding a candle, while its bottom portion shows a flower growing out of a sword. On the left side of this (\*) black-and-white painting, a disfigured woman screams while holding her dead child.** For 10 points, name this Picasso work depicting the bombing of a Basque town during the Spanish Civil War.

ANSWER: Guernica

4. **Soldiers from this polity were victorious in the Battle of Mametz Wood, and in pre-Roman times, the Demetae, Ordovices, and Silures were primarily from this region. This territory is represented by a red (+) dragon, and its eastern border with Mercia was roughly defined by Offa's Dike. A leader of this territory where Carnarvon Castle was built consolidated his losses in the Treaty of Aberconwy, which he signed with (\*) Edward I.** Owain Glyndwr led this country's revolt against Henry IV. For 10 points, name this British nation, whose Prince is the heir apparent to the crown of the United Kingdom.

ANSWER: Wales [or Cymru]

5. **This monarch was influenced by Bartolome de Las Casas to pass the New Laws. This king's favor of Flemish advisors including William de Croy led to the Revolt of the Comuneros, which attempted to install his mother, (+) Joanna the Mad, as sole monarch. Later, this king defeated Lutheran forces in the Schmalkaldic War, after which the principle of *cuius regio, eius religio* was codified in the Peace of Augsburg.** This king's abdication split his lands between his brother, Ferdinand I, and his son, who would launch the Spanish Armada. for 10 points, name this king, a ruler who was succeeded by Philip II of Spain.  
ANSWER: **Charles V** of the Holy Roman Empire [prompt on "Charles" or "Carlos"; accept **Charles I** of Spain; either number is acceptable unless an incorrect country is also provided]

6. **This President's successor declined an offer of elephants from Mongkut, King of Siam, that was addressed to this man. This man sent armed forces to quell a Mormon rebellion, triggering the Utah War. With John Mason, William (+) Marcy, and Pierre Soule, this man co-wrote a document which advocated for the purchase of Cuba, the Ostend Manifesto. This Secretary of State under James Polk had much less success as President, where in a (\*) single term, he presided over "Bleeding Kansas", the Panic of 1857, and the attack on Fort Sumter.** for 10 points, name this Democrat succeeded by Abraham Lincoln.  
ANSWER: James **Buchanan**(, Jr.)

7. **The central participant in this event was recorded shouting "God forbids this" and "Do you not know right from wrong". NATO invoked Security Resolution 1973 in defense of an action preceding this event. Though the National Transitional Council claims this event was caused by wounds from a grenade, (+) videos of this event indicated that a bayonet to the rear was the cause. This event occurred in October 2011 near Sirte, along with a similar fate for the subject's son, Mutassim, who had fled (\*) Tripoli with his father a month earlier.** For 10 points, name this grisly event, which followed the capture of a man who ruled Libya for more than 40 years.  
ANSWER: **death** of Muammar **Gaddafi** [accept loose equivalents like "killing", "execution", or "murder" for "death"]

8. **Intense ascetics in this country who lived on pillars were known as *stylites*, and one ruler of this state anathematized the writings of Theodore the Interpreter. A council in this state repudiated the Robber Council, and an archbishop in this subject of the Three Chapters Controversy rejected the hypostatic union by refusing to call Mary "Theotokos."** (+) Nestorianism was founded in this empire, whose rulers banned religious images during (\*) Iconoclasms. For 10 points, name this empire, the site of the early church councils of Chalcedon and Nicaea, the home of the Patriarchs of Constantinople.  
ANSWER: **Byzantine Empire** [accept **Eastern Roman Empire** or **Byzantium**; do not accept or prompt on "Roman Empire"]

## TIEBREAKER

TB. **An island in this body of water was home to the Dilmun Civilization, and this body also contains the free trade zone of Kish Island. The Hawar Islands are a disputed territory in this body of water. This body's northern coastline includes the port of Umm (+) Qasr and the delta of the Shatt al-Arab, and it is connected to the Gulf of Oman by the Strait of (\*)** Hormuz. This body of water contains the island country of Bahrain and the port city of Dubai. For 10 points, name this largest single source of crude oil, a Middle Eastern gulf between Saudi Arabia and Iran.

ANSWER: **Persian Gulf**

BONUS: Bahrain is connected to the Arabian Peninsula by this structure, a series of bridges named for the king who ruled Saudi Arabia for the last two decades of the 20th century.

ANSWER: King **Fahd** Causeway