



The Scramble  
Round 4 - Finals

1. One of these artifacts with arms is known as a tevavor, while Momik, credited with the design of Noravank Monastery, designed many of these. The most extensive collection of these artifacts is at Noratus, while the biggest one in the world is located in Jugha, in modern-day Azerbaijan. Listed in 2000 under UNESCO, these objects often have rosettes and botanical motifs, in addition to crosses. For the point, name these Armenian “cross-stones” which are ubiquitous in Armenian cemeteries.

ANSWER: **khachkars**

2. The last speaker of one of these languages died in 1992 and had lived in the Balikesir region of Turkey. In one of these languages, referring to wara and bara would suggest that one is speaking directly to a man about his horse and in the second case, a woman. Many speakers of these languages now live in Jordan, Iraq, and Egypt, and Ubykh has no native speakers. Including such languages as Abaza and Kabardian, the eastern group includes the Nakh languages. For the point, name this language group.

ANSWER: **Northwest Caucasian languages**

3. One musical group performing in this language was called Zugasi Berepe, whose founder Kazim Koyuncu (Koy-oon-jew), sang a popular song called “Didou Nana.” A newspaper in this language, Agani Murutsxi (muruts-khi) recalls Iskenderi Tzitasi’s 1929 newspaper, Mch’ita Murutsxi, or “Red Star.” Spoken in towns like Findikli and Hopa, it is written in a Latin alphabet, and most of its speakers are Muslim. For the point, name this Georgian language, spoken in Turkey mostly near Rize (ree-zay).

ANSWER: **Lazuri** or **Chan**

4. In the 1905 Duma elections, this party won seats for Noe Zhordania and Sergei Japaridze, and critics of this party criticized their newspapers *Lakhvari* and *Skhivi*. One member of this party was made chairman of the Petrograd Soviet in 1917, but became leader of the Transcaucasian Sejm during the Bolshevik coup. Leader of the Democratic Republic of Georgia, Nikolai Chkeidze committed suicide in its residence in exile in France. For the point, name this Russian political party led by Martov which opposed the Bolsheviks.

ANSWER: **Mensheviks**

5. The capital of this region, which saw intense fighting in its “Shanghai District” was called Staliniri until 1961, and is also known as Chreba. Vanuatu never recognized this region, which became an autonomous oblast in 1922, two years before its similarly-named northern neighbor. For the point, name this disputed territory central to a 2008 war, with capital Tskhinvali.

ANSWER: **South Ossetia** (accept Respublika **Yuzhnaya Osetiya** or Respublikae **Xussar Iryston** or **Samkhreti Oseti**; accept **Tskhinvali** Region before “Tskhinvali” is read; do not accept or prompt on Ossetia or North Ossetia)

6. Nelson Stepanyan and Ivan Baghramian were Armenians twice awarded this honor. Hamazasp Babazdhanian received this honor for taking the right bank of the Dniester while driving to Stanislav. Alexi Inauri, who headed the Georgian KGB for thirty years, received this honor in 1984, and the Lak test pilot Amet-khan Sultan won this twice. Awarded four times to Zhukov and Brezhnev, this was the highest honor in the USSR. For the point, name this award.

ANSWER: **Hero of the Soviet Union** or **Geroi Sovetskogo Soyuza** (do not accept **Order of Lenin**, which Baghramian was awarded seven times, for example)

7. One member of this family won the Spanish Rally in a Lancia in 1979 and 1981. Two other members of this family fought the battle of Krtsanisi against Agha Mohammad Khan Qajar. The most famous member of this family first fought under Suvorov; he captured the Aland Islands in 1808, and was defeated by the French at Mogilev in 1808. For the point, name this family whose most famous member, Pyotr Ivanovich, died at Borodino.

ANSWER: **Bagrationi** (accept **Bagratid**)

8. Michele De Lucchi designed a bridge in this city nicknamed the “Always Bridge” due to its resemblance to a large sanitary towel. Baths here include the Orbeliani and Abanotubani, and its oldest mosque features Shi’a and Sunni praying together. The oldest church here is the Anchiskhati Basilica, dating from the 6<sup>th</sup> century. The Nariqala fortress and Kartlis Deda are in the hills to this city’s west, while the main street is Rustavelis gamziri. For the point, name this capital of Georgia.

ANSWER: **Tbilisi** or **Tiflis**

9. This man owned one of the largest collections of skulls, 245 in total, in his time, which he termed his Golgotha. Among his students were Wilhelm and Alexander von Humboldt, and an 1807 translation by William Lawrence of this man's *A Short System of Comparative Anatomy* into English established this man's division of mankind into five races-American, Malayan, Mongolian, Ethiopian, and Caucasian. A Professor at the University of Göttingen, he was regarded as a "father of anthropology." For the point, name this man, whose work largely led to white people being described as "Caucasians."

ANSWER: Johann Friedrich **Blumenbach**

10. This agreement followed the abolition of the Southwest Caucasian Republic led by Fakhr ad-din Pirioglu (pee-ree-oh-loo). Negotiated between Kazim Karabekir and Alexander Khatsyan, its tenth item renounced the idea of Wilsonian Armenia as mentioned in the Treaty of Sèvres. Named after the then-current name of modern day Gyumri, this 1920 treaty established the border between the First Republic of Armenia and Turkey. For the point, name this treaty.

ANSWER: Treaty of **Alexandropol** or **Gümrü Antlashmasi** (prompt on **Treaty of Gyumri**)

11. Many of this man's works feature his spouse Arsinée Khanjian. He filmed *Calendar* in his country of origin, and his 2014 film *The Captive* is among numerous failed efforts to make Ryan Reynolds happen. Best known for a film about the Armenian Genocide starring Christopher Plummer and earning a best director Oscar nomination for *The Sweet Hereafter*, he was born in Egypt but moved to Canada. For the point, name this Canadian filmmaker named in honor of Egypt's first nuclear reactor.

ANSWER: Atom **Egoyan**

12. His wife Nina and nephew Karen were also musicians, and this man composed the Haykakan SSH orhnerg, which was replaced by Mer Hayrenik. His *Symphony No. 2* celebrated the 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Russian revolution, and other works by this composer include *Happiness* and *Masquerade*. Known best for works like *Spartak* and *Gayane*, which features the famous Sabre Dance, he was awarded a major Soviet award in 1959. For the point, name this Armenian composer.

ANSWER: Aram Ilich **Khachaturian**

13. Sentenced in 1974 on charges of homosexuality and currency offenses to five years' hard labor, an international campaign won this man's release, and returned with the films the *Legend of Suram Fortress* and *Ashik Kerib*, based on a Lermontov story. *Shadows of Our Forgotten Ancestors* won the grand prize at the 1965 Mar del Plata film festival, but *Tsvet granata*, or *The Colour of Pomegranates*, based on Sayat-Nova's poetry, earned him criticism from Soviet authorities. For the point, name this Armenian film director.

ANSWER: Sergei **Panadjarov** or Sarkas **Paradzhanian**

14. This event was won by a piece written by a man who uses a colon in his name and this event featured the first ever Udmurt language entrant. One country withdrew for security reasons, and the host country placed fourth, one year after Ell and Nikki had won for their song Running Scared. Won by Loreen from Sweden for “Euphoria,” this event had the tagline “light your fire.” For the point, name this song contest held in the same year as the most recent London Olympics. ANSWER: **2012 Eurovision** song contest or **Eurovision Baku** song contest or **Eurovision LVII** (accept anything with Eurovision and 2012 or Baku or Azerbaijan or reasonable equivalents.)

15. This city was located at the site of Peter I’s camp at Anji-Arka hill. This city became the Petrovsk Port in 1857, and was renamed after a revolutionary named Magomed-Ali Dakhadayev. Occupied by the Germans and Turks until 1920, it is mostly populated by Avars, Laks, and Kumyks. Suleyman Kerimov purchased its local soccer club in 2011, buying Roberto Carlos and Samuel Eto’o, who became the world’s highest-paid soccer player. For the point, name this Caspian port and capital of Dagestan. ANSWER: **Makhachkala**

16. Believing in transmigration of souls, this man received the soul of his teacher Javidan, according to Tabari. The generals Yahya bin Mo’ad and Isa bin Mohammed were sent to defeat this man, but failed. Mohammad bin Homayd was another Abbasid general killed fighting this man, while Afshin defeated this man, causing him to flee. Appearing at the Armenian court of Sahl Smbatean, he was betrayed and given to Afshin. An Azeri national hero, he led an offshoot of Mazdaism called Khorramdin. For the point, name this 9<sup>th</sup> century leader. ANSWER: **Babak** or **Papak** Khorramdin

17. One character in this work describes Taman as the worst town in the world. There he was nearly drowned, and earlier in this work the bandit Kazbich kills Bela, the daughter of Prince Azamat. Killing Grushnitski after a duel, he refused the hand of Princess Mary, whom he had scorned for Vera in Kislovodsk. Killing a Cossack that had killed Vulich, part of this work is narrated by Maksim Maksimich about Grigory Pechorin. For the point, name this Lermontov novel set in the Caucasus. ANSWER: A **Hero of Our Time** or **Geroi nashevo vremeni**

18. To the north of this geographical feature are the Goshavank and Haghartsin monasteries, while Dilijan is a popular winter destination near this body of water. On the southern side, the largest city is Martuni, while the Geghama range is along this body of water’s eastern side. The Hrazdan River drains this 525 square mile lake, and namesake town sits on its western shore. For the point, name this Armenian lake. ANSWER: Lake **Sevan**

19. Inside the monastery compound of this area are the Church of the Archangels and the Toros Church. The Galoust Gulbenkian Library holds over a hundred thousand books. According to tradition the main church of this area holds the head of its saint, the rest of the body being in Santiago de Compostela. That Church of Saint James is devoted to both the Greater and Lesser saints James. It is bounded on the north by the Christian quarter and on the east by the Jewish quarter. For the point, name this quarter of the Old City of Jerusalem.

ANSWER: **Armenian** quarter or Harat al-**Arman** or haRova ha**Armeni** or Yerusaghemi **haykakan** t'aghamas

20. Aleksander Chkeidze was encouraged by this movement to join the Polish army and was a victim of the Katyn massacre, and former Chairman of the Joint Chiefs John Shalikishvili's father served in the Polish army in accordance with this movement's ideals. Inspired by Noe Zhordania, then in Paris, this movement lost Noe Ramishvili to a Soviet assassin. A political project formulated by Józef Pilsudski, this movement was named after a man chained to a Caucasian rock in Greek mythology. For the point, name this movement which encouraged nationalism against the Soviet Union.

ANSWER: **Prometheism**

21. According to some sources, this creature was the child of Tartaros and Gaia. Perhaps a construction of the god Hephaestos, as a child of Typhus and Echidna, its siblings included the Nemean lion and the Hydra. The constellation Sagitta came into existence from the arrow used to kill this creature, and this creature became the constellation Aquila after Heracles killed it. For the point, name this bird which chewed on Prometheus' liver.

ANSWER: Caucasian **eagle** or **aetos** kaukasios

22/ This passes a castle at Ananuri near the Zhinvali Reservoir and roughly follows the course of the Mtiuleti Aragvi river. After passing the town of Gudauri, this crosses the Jvari pass at 7,805 feet. A notable city on this route is known as Stepantsminda, and it passes through the Dariali Gorge on its way to the Russian border. Linking Tbilisi with Vladikavkaz, it is the main road between Georgia and Russia travelling through the Caucasus. For the point, name this highway.

ANSWER: **Georgian Military** Highway or Road or **Sakartvelos samkhedro** gza or **Voyenno-Gruzinskaya** doroga or **Arvykomy** fændag

23. A popular resort in this region is the town of Bakuriani, while its highest point is the 10,826 foot Didi Abuli. Sargis Jakeli and his family built the monastery at Sapara, and this region was part of historical Tao-Klarjeti. Also famous for the cave monasteries at Vardzia, the city of Borjomi produces mineral water that is popular throughout the former Soviet Union. Formerly having a large Armenian population, it is located along the Turkish border. For the point, name this difficult to pronounce region of Georgia.

ANSWER: **Samtskhe-Javakhetia**

24. David Saharuni, an Armenian general, was involved in a plan to kill this man and replace him with his illegitimate son, Athalaric. After crossing the Armenian highlands, this emperor of Armenian descent met Persian forces near Nineveh, defeating them in AD 627. Returning the True Cross from the Sasanians, this ruler was later defeated at Yarmuk by the Arabs. For the point, name this Byzantine emperor who defeated the Sasanids but lost much territory to the Arabs.

ANSWER: **Heraclius**

25. This leader reportedly paid violinist Vanessa Mae half a million dollars to perform at an event celebrating the 193rd anniversary of his capital's founding; that event was also attended by Jean-Claude van Damme, who professed his love for this leader at it. Shakira's refusal to attend this leader's birthday may have been related to the murder of Anna Politkovskaya and other human rights violations in his home nation, though his 2011 birthday celebration in Grozny was attended by Seal and Hilary Swank. For the point, name this current warlord leader of Chechnya.

ANSWER: Ramzan **Kadyrov**

26. A. Zeki Velidi Togan and Karl Radek disagreed with the location of this event, Radek calling for it to be held in Moscow. 235 Turks and 192 Persians were present, in addition to 157 Armenians, 100 Georgians, 8 Kurds, and 8 Chinese, and after this Congress, the Communist Party of Turkey was founded by Subhi. Led by Zinoviev and featuring prominent participation by the Bengali Communist Roy and Bela Kun of Hungary. For the point, name this event held by the Comintern in the Azeri capital.

ANSWER: **Baku Congress** or **Congress of the Peoples of the East** or **Sv'ezd Narodov Vostoka**

27. Early churches in this city include the Zoravar and Katoghike and Gerald Cafesjian (Gah-fes-chee-ahn) sponsored a revitalization of this city's Cascade. The Matenadaran contains thousands of ancient manuscripts, while a main square has been renamed Republic Square. At the eastern end of Haghtanak Park stands Mayr Hayastan or Mother Armenia, which removed a statue that killed a soldier and wounded several others when removed in 1967. It was originally the site of the Erebuni fortress of Urartu. For the point, name this Armenian capital.

ANSWER: **Yerevan** or **Erivan**

28. This team defeated FC Carl Zeiss Jena in its biggest win, the 1981 UEFA Cup Winners' Cup, losing the next year in the semis to Standard Liège. Their first international trophy involved wins over Atlético Madrid and Benfica, and recently they were knocked out of Champions' League in 2014 by Aqtobe and drubbed 0-8 in UEFA Cup by Tottenham Hotspur. Most famously managed by Nodar Akhalkatsi in the 1980's, they are led by the Spaniard Xisco. For the point, name this team which plays in the capital of Georgia.

ANSWER: **Dinamo Tbilisi** (prompt on either part)

29. This city developed in the 19<sup>th</sup> century after the development of a refinery and pipeline by Ludwig Nobel, Alfred's brother. Although ceded to Turkey by the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, Ataturk returned it to the Soviets in exchange for its autonomy. A controversial statue of Medea was built here in 2007, and it is located only twenty kilometers from the Turkish border. For the point, name this Georgian port and capital of Ajaria.

ANSWER: **Batumi**

30. This state invaded Circassia after Elbozdoo of Kabardia asked its assistance in defeating his cousins, Kanuko and Elbutloko. Sakhib, leader of this state, later advanced through Kabardia in 1547. Led by the Giray dynasty, its capital was in Bakhchisaray and it gained independence after the treaty of Kuchuk Kaynarca (kigh-nahr-jah), losing its independence to the Russians in 1783. For the point, name this Mongol-Turkic khanate.

ANSWER: Khanate of the **Crimea** or **Crimean** Khanate

31. One story claims that Rakhimzhan Koshkarbaev and Georgy Bulatov did this, while another claims that a group of soldiers led by Vladimir Makov did this. The two men who are associated with this event were also associated with Alexey Berest, who was tried for embezzlement after the war although later awarded Hero of Ukraine by Yushchenko. Along with Mikhail Yegorov, Meliton Kantaria did this, as members of the 756<sup>th</sup> Rifle Regiment in Berlin. For the point, name this act, which involved raising a banner over the German Parliament building.

ANSWER: **raising the Soviet flag over the Reichstag** (accept equivalents so long as they mention **flag** and **Reichstag**)

32. In the time of the Emperor Zeno, the Patriarch of Antioch Peter the Fuller is believed to have given this body autocephaly. The Third Council of Dvin of 607 made official the rupture between this body and a neighboring body. The Council of Ruisi-Urbnisi of 1103 further condemned Armenian Miophysitism and this church enjoyed relative peace in Soviet times, perhaps due to a man who originally entered one of its seminaries. For the point, name this church currently led by Catholicos Ilia II.

ANSWER: **Georgian Orthodox** Church (prompt on partial answer)

33. Tradition holds that this figure was the daughter of a Roman general, Zabulon, and may have lived with the Armenian saint Hripsime, in a convent of virgins. Preaching against Zaden and Armazi, she cured king Mirian's blindness and a cross given to her by the Virgin Mary is kept at Sioni Cathedral. Buried at Bodbe convent, after her intervention, mass baptisms began in the Aragvi River. For the point, name this Georgian saint who brought Christianity to Georgia.

ANSWER: Saint **Nino**

34. Levon Aronian and Sergei Movsesian are highly regarded Armenians in this, while Armenia's only three time medalist in the Olympiad for this was reportedly arrested at Dubai airport for having the same name as a terrorist. That man, Vladimir Akopian is less well known than the son of Kim Weinstein, who has since retirement formed the United Civil Front and joined the Other Russia movement. That man set up a rival organization to FIDE and lost to Deep Blue in 1997. For the point, name this game played by Garry Kasparov.

ANSWER: **chess** or **shakhmata** or **chatrak** or **chadraki** or **shakhmatar** or **shatr** or **sedrenc**

35. A Greek trading port, Dioskuria, was located near the capital of this modern-day region, and the cave of Simon the Zealot is near the church which stands where that man was martyred. That church is located near the Novy Afon Monastery and Lake Ritsa is a popular resort near Bzyb. The Academy of Sciences Research and Institute of Experimental Pathology and Therapy trained many primate astronauts for use in space flights, and most of the Georgian population left after the 1992-1993 war. For the point, name this disputed region with capital Sukhumi.

ANSWER: **Abkhazia**

36. One character on this television show fled to Greece using the alias Marcus Drelizis. That character kidnapped a girl named Sosi and amputated the feet of Diagur Leyva and Neil O'Brien. That character, Margos Dezerian, preceded another, Diro Kesakhian, who used Shane Vendrell as an enforcer before he switched allegiance after Diro put a hit out on Vic Mackey's family. For the point, name this Los Angeles-set FX drama which prominently featured the Armenian mafia.

ANSWER: The **Shield**



37. One question surrounding this group involves the longevity of Anastas Mikoyan, who served in the Soviet government until Brezhnev. The British officer Malleson suggested that this group be handed over to the British, after this group had been arrested at Krasnovodsk. Led by Stepan Shahumyan, their trip to modern Turkmenistan and mysterious execution in the desert became a Soviet legend. For the point, name this group of 26 Soviet leaders from the Azeri capital who probably didn't "turn around" when shot.

ANSWER: 26 **Baku Commissars** (prompt on partial ANSWERS; their title is important) or **Bakinskiye Komissari** or **Baki Komissarlari**

38. One character in this work died after joining up to serve in place of his married brother Akeem. The titular character is served by Eldar, Khan Mahoma, Hanefi, and Gamzalo, and Captain Butler and Marya Dmitrievna are shown the head of the titular character by Kamenov. The main character supports the Russians as governor of Avaria, but eventually goes out on his own to save his mother, wives, and children. For the point, name this Tolstoy novella about a Caucasian warrior.

ANSWER: **Hadji-Murat**

39. One ruler of this name was succeeded by Jesse, uncle of Anton. That man fled to Russia after an Ottoman invasion, and his descendants include a commander at Borodino. The fifth ruler of this name was also known as Shah Nawaz after converting to Islam. The first king of this name was a member of the Chosroid dynasty, using the sobriquet "wolf's head" or Gorgasali. For the point, name this Georgian royal name borne first by a ruler from AD 449-502.

ANSWER: **Vakhtang**

40. One raid into Armenian territory by these people was handled by Theodor Rshtuni and the Byzantine general Procopius. Constans II basically surrendered Armenia to these people, while Bughra al-Kabir brought governor Smbat Ablabas to Samarra after stopping a *nakhharar* rebellion. The 806 choice of Ashot the Carnivorous by these people started a major regional dynasty. This group conquered much of the Middle East under such rulers as Umar, Abu Bakr, and Uthman. For the point, name these people.

ANSWER: **Arabs** (the first clue refers to pre-Umayyad Arabs, so maybe prompt on **Umayyads** or **Abbasids**).

**Extra Tossup – ONLY READ IF A QUESTION IS BOTCHED!**

REPLACEMENT. A small memorial to this event exists in Berlin, and Ed Whitfield, a Kentucky Republican commemorated this event in the Congressional Record. A monument to this event was unveiled in Ushak, Turkey in 2014, and during this event, 1,275 people were taken hostage. 63 children died and 613 civilians were killed, according to one account. Taking place on February 26, 1992, it left Shusha as the main center of Azeri resistance. For the point, name this massacre committed by Armenians and Russians in 1992.

ANSWER: **Khojaly** massacre