

Scramble Round 3

Regulation Tossups

(1) **Comita the Third of Torres attempted to partition this ruler's territory with Genoa and Torchitorio the Fourth of Cagliari. This ruler refused to marry a cousin of Pope Innocent the Third named Trasimondo de Segni. This ruler was excommunicated by (+) Innocent the Third after she married Lamberto di Eldizio, granting Pisa control of her judicate. This woman was the last of the Lacon-Gunale family to rule over Gallura, and she was succeeded by the (*) Visconti of Pisa. For the points, name this first female Judge in Sardinia.**

ANSWER: **Elena** of Gallura (accept **Lamberto Visconti** or **Lamberto di Eldizio** until the word "marry")

(2) **An author often associated with this movement, Marcello Fois, gained fame for novels including *Sempre Caro* and *Ferro Recente*. Einaudi published a novel by an author who founded this movement about the discovery of Valerio Garau's killer, *Procedura*. (+) After settling in Turin, another author from this movement wrote about a son's discovery of his father's bourgeois past, *Il Figlio di Bakunin*. Giulio Angioni, Sergio Atzeni, and Salvatore Mannuzzu founded, (*) for the points, what movement of Sardinian literature from the 1980s?**

ANSWER: Sardinian Literary **Spring** (or Sardinian Literary **Nouvelle Vague**)

(3) **This artist depicted white buildings in the background of a painting of peasant women who look off into the distance while riding donkeys. This artist depicted half a dozen women whose faces are obscured by headscarves in his *Processione*. (+) This artist, who took inspiration from his 1920s visits to North Africa, portrayed a line of nicely dressed people, including a woman in brownish yellow robes holding a baby, in his *Battesimo sardo*. (*) For the points, name this early 20th-century Sardinian painter.**

ANSWER: Giuseppe **Biasi**

(4) **After apprenticing in Barcelona, this man created a retablo whose central panel depicts an enthroned Mary and Jesus being attended by a musician and several angels. Possible identities of this man include the native-born Gioacchino Cavaro and the Majorcan artist (+) Martì Tornèr. This artist's most notable works are the *Retablo di Tuili* in the Church of San Pietro Apostolo and a *Madonna and Child* housed in a cathedral that is today used to (*) identify him. For the points, identify this anonymous painter whose common name comes from a cathedral in northern Sardinia.**

ANSWER: **Master of Castelsardo** (accept Gioacchino **Cavaro**; or **Martì Tornèr** before read)

(5) **Prior to comparing Latin to one language in a set of *Rimas diversas spirituales*, this man paid homage to the jurist Pier Michele Giagaraccio in a work translating to "Honor of Sassari and Delight of the Arno." A work published in 1582 by this man focuses on a (+) martyr who died in Porto Torres during the reign of Hadrian. Tuscan and Spanish were employed in the works of this author of *The life, martyrdom, and death of the glorious martyrs Gavinu, Brothu, and Gianuari*. (*)** For the points, name this Renaissance poet of the Sardinian language.

ANSWER: Gerolamo **Araolla** (accept Hieronimu **Araolla**)

(6) **A child holds his hands to his face in front of a woman who stares up while wearing a dress with ornate shoulder pads, his *Aching Sardinian Soul*. With Mario Delitala, Felice Melis, and Filippo Figari, this artist collaborated on the completion of the City Hall in (+) Cagliari. This artist won the Biennale di Venezia for a sculpture of a woman wearing a shawl who solemnly holds her legs in a seated position, his *The Mother of the Slain*. (*)** For the points, name this Sardinian sculptor.

ANSWER: Francesco **Ciusa**

(7) **The viceroy Saint-Rémy arranged for a meeting of this body in 1720 to swear fealty to Victor Amadeus the Second. (+) This body, which was divided into *bracci* included three traditional estates which responded to incidents such as the assassination of Manuel de los Cobos. This body was abolished and replaced by the Subalpine Senate. (*)** For the points, name this parliament of Sardinia until 1847.

ANSWER: **Stamenti** (or **Estamentos**; or **Istamentos**)

(8) **This operation ended in failure after an American interpreter betrayed its participants to the Italians. This operation was headed by John Verney as he led the L Detachment of the Special Boat Squadron, and it involved the use of (+) paratroopers and submarine raiders to cripple German air capacity ahead of the invasion of Sicily. (*)** For the points, name this military operation where British Commandos raided Sardinia in the summer of 1943.

ANSWER: Operation **Hawthorn**

(9) **This engagement targeted a settlement founded by Ugolino della Gherardesca and defended by the forces of Vico Ronselmini. A fleet of 300 ships led by Admiral Francis Carroz landed at (+) Palmas in the prelude to this engagement. Hugh the Second of Arborea advised the start of this investment, which was led by Infante Afonso of Aragon against Pisan defenders. (*)** For the points, name this siege that began the Aragonese conquest of Sardinia.

ANSWER: Siege of **Villa di Chiesa**

(10) **A walled area within this city was connected to the Castle of St. Michael, which was once home to the Carroz family. At this city, the Romans built the port of Portus Scipio (+) by the Stagno di Santa Gilla. This city, which was once a Byzantine settlement, was where inhabitants of one kingdom relocated after a 718 Arab pirate raid. This city was destroyed by the Pisans in 1257 during the conquest of Giudicato of Cagliari. (*)** For the points, name this former Sardinian city named for a saint.

ANSWER: **Santa Igia** (or **Santa Ilia**)

(11) **This structure was built after its namesake appeared in a dream to the judge Comita, who ordered its construction on the Monte Agellu and the removal of bodies from the Balai graves. This structure is built over the tomb of a man who temporarily freed Proto and Gianuario during the Diocletian Christian persecution. (+)** This structure's namesake was a Roman soldier martyred by Barbaro for his Christian faith and it contains the tomb of him and St. Ianuarius. (*) For the points, name this Sardinian Basilica in Porto Torres.

ANSWER: Basilica di **San Gavino** (or Basilica of **Saint Gabinus**)

(12) **The Duke of Bedford ordered this man's corpse to be mutilated following the Battle of Verneuil [[ver-NWEE]] due to his participation in the assassination of John the Fearless. This ruler was forced to take refuge at the castle of Monreale following his defeat to Martin of Aragon. (+)** Marianus the Fifth's death by plague allowed this noble to press his claim to Marianus's inheritance through his mother Beatrice. Leonardo Cubello ruled as regent for this man, who sold his claim to Arborea to Afonso the Magnanimous. (*) For the points, name this Count of Narbonne who claimed the Judicate of Arborea.

ANSWER: **William the Second** of Narbonne (or **William** of Arborea)

(13) **In his 1799 *Memoirs*, this man wrote that Sardinia could be "renowned for its size, for its population, and for the copiousness of its manufacture." While serving as a judge of the Reale Udienza, this man was sent by viceroy Philip Vivalda to Sassari (+) in an attempt to appeal to farmers. Plans for a revolt led by this man were quashed after Vittorio Amedeo the Third signed a peace deal with the French in Cherasco. This man was given the title of "Alternos" in leading the (*) "Sardinian Vespers" revolt. For the points, name this Sardinian national hero.**

ANSWER: Giovanni Maria **Angioy**

(14) **This leader was made governor of Sardinia by another ruler, who deposed Hilderic after converting to Chalcedonian Christianity. After this ruler's death, Belisarius successfully landed near Caputvada to restore North Africa to the (+) Byzantines. This leader, who was made governor by Gelimer, attempted to create a principality on Sardinia with assistance from Justinian. That decision led Tzazo to capture Cagliari and kill this (*) ruler in 533. For the points, name this Gothic Germanic nobleman and governor of Vandalic Sardinia.**

ANSWER: **Godas**

(15) **This site contained a temple to Astarte that was at the center of a fortified area with courtyards such as the Casa Fantar. This site is home to the oldest Punic burial site of a pregnant woman, who was unearthed partially cremated in 2005. A tophet location at this site contained the burned remains of a (+) newborn infant that was found in a cooking pot with small animals next to the body of a deceased woman who likely died in childbirth. This site was rediscovered by a local child in 1962.** (*) For the points, name this ancient Phoenician settlement that was built in contemporary Carbonia in southern Sardinia.

ANSWER: **Monte Sirai**

(16) **A graduate of this institution, Antonio Ticca, collaborated with Francesco Ruggiero on the first European web newspaper, *L'Unione Sarda*, and made the first Italian website.** (+) Nicola Cabibbo, who led this institution, studied transitions between up and down quarks as part of his work on weak interaction. With Simon van der Meer, this institution's president Carlo Rubbia won the 1984 Nobel Prize in Physics for contributions to the discovery of the W and Z particles. (*) For the points, name this research center in Pula.

ANSWER: **CRS4** (or **Center for Advanced Studies, Research and Development in Sardinia** (or **Centro di Ricerca, Sviluppo e Studi Superiori in Sardegna**))

(17) **This person's confusion with similarly named people from Abitina may be evidence of continued cross-cultural interaction between Sardinia and North Africa. This person's remains are located in a namesake basilica that, in 1089, was donated by Giudice Constantine the Second to a group of (+) Benedictine monks. According to tradition, this man was beheaded during the festival of Jupiter on the orders of Barbarus. This saint was martyred at Cagliari during the Diocletian persecution.** (*) For the points, name this patron saint of Sardinia, who is ironically named for a Roman god.

ANSWER: Saint **Saturninus** of Cagliari (or San **Saturnino**, or San **Saturno**; or Santu **Sadurru**; or Saint **Saturnus**)

(18) **Francis Carroz concurrently won a naval engagement at the Gulf of Cagliari with this battle. Many of the losers of this battle drowned in the Santa Gilla Pond due to their heavy armor. Manfredi della Gherardesca had his helmet struck off and his horse killed during this battle, forcing him to take refuge in (+) Castel di Castro. The vanguard of the Pisan forces during this battle were led by Enrico della Mula, who also died in single combat with Afonso the Fourth.** (*) For the points, name this only battle between Pisa and Aragon during the Aragonese conquest of Sardinia.

ANSWER: Battle of **Lucocisterna**

(19) **This party's newspaper is Il Solco, and the founder of this party wrote the anti-war "A Year on the High Plateau." The Red Moors split from this party due to its electoral pact with The People of Freedom. The founder of this party, Emilio Lussu, was imprisoned on Lipari for shooting a squadristi on the same day that (+) Mussolini was almost assassinated by Anteo Zamboni. This party was expelled from the European Free Alliance due to an alliance with Lega Nord in the same election where Christian Solinas was elected President of Sardinia. (*)** For the points, name this largest Sardinian separatist party.

ANSWER: **Sardinian Action Party** (accept **PSd'Az**, accept **PSdA**, accept **Partidu Sardu**, accept **Partito Sardo d'Azione**)

(20) **This man's mother, Mariana, ran crying to the gates of a monastery after he applied to Faustus, who was forced to set up a monastery at Byzacena after being forced away by Huneric. While in Cagliari, this man, whose grandfather was Carthaginian senator Gordianus, (+) authored An Answer to Ten Objections, an attack on the Arian position published before Thrasamund forced him back to Sardinia. This saint was banished to Sardinia after taking the post of bishop of a town in Tunisia. (*)** For the points, name this Christian prelate and Bishop of Ruspe.

ANSWER: **Fulgentius** of Ruspe (or Fabius Claudius Gordianus **Fulgentius**)

(21) **This author's most famous work was edited in London by a man who acknowledged his "kindness, elegance, and spirit," the lexicographer Pedro Pineda. After taking refuge following his unjust conviction for the murder of a woman in Alghero, this author wrote El verdadero discurso de la victoria (+) about the Battle of Lepanto. Jacopo Sannazzaro inspired a book by this man mentioned in Don Quixote, his Los diez libros de Fortuna de Amor. (*)** For the points, name this Sardinian poet and soldier.

ANSWER: Antonio **Lo Frasso**

(22) **In a painting displayed at the Museo Sanna, this artist depicted a man who grasps the wrist of another man who reaches out to the left, his Incredulità di San Tommaso. While serving as the attorney of Archbishop Salvatore Alepus, (+) this artist was commissioned to paint the Ploaghe altarpiece. This man, who preceded Baccio Gorini, depicted two red figures and two white figures who bring down Christ in his depiction of the Deposizione. (*)** For the points, name this 16th-century Sardinian Mannerist painter.

ANSWER: Giovanni **del Giglio**

(23) **According to Peter Carboni, this man and Giovanni de Sena supposedly died at the Castle of Xàtiva from deep moral pain. This man's ship was handed over to Admiral Villamarin, who brought them to Barcelona instead of Sicily after the Battle of Macomer. (+) This man, who married Maria Linan de Morillo, succeeded his father Artaldo despite opposition from the viceroy of Sicily. King John the Second of Aragon recognized this man as successor of a marquisate after fighting the Count of Goceano. (*)** For the points, name this last marquis of Oristano.

ANSWER: **Leonardo Alagon** (accept either underlined portion)

(24) **This ruler instituted the Codice Rurale, which was later incorporated by his daughter Eleanor into the Carta de Logu. This ruler allied with the Doria family in order to conquer the city of Alghero, though he was forced to relinquish Alghero to Peter the Fourth of Aragon. (+)** An Aragonese invasion force led by Pedro Martinez de Luna was defeated by this ruler, outside of Oristano. This ruler built a camp at Selargius during a failed attempt to seize Cagliari. (*) For the points, name this Judge of Arborea who almost conquered all of Sardinia.

ANSWER: **Marianus the Fourth** (or **Marianus the Great**)

(25) **The massacre of the local population in the aftermath of this battle gave a local field the name of s'occidroxiu, meaning "the slaughter." The losers of this battle were forced to take refuge at Monreale Castle in Sardara. (+)** Narbonne had its forces split in half during this battle. The unexpected death by malaria of the winner of this battle, Martin the First of Sicily, indirectly resulted in the extinction of the House of Barcelona. (*) For the points, name this battle that completed the Aragonese conquest of Sardinia.

ANSWER: Battle of **Sanluri**

Extra Question

(1) **This language is used by artists such as Franca Masu and poets such as Rafael Sari and Maria Chessa Lai. The discovery of this language by Eduardo Toda y Güell led him to promote cultural ties between Sardinia and his home country. This language (+)** is chiefly spoken around the city of Alghero, leading it to be nicknamed "little Barcelona," and the variant of it spoken there is related to the Balearic subdialects. (*) For the points, name this language spoken in northwestern Sardinia, which was brought from eastern Spain.

ANSWER: **Catalan** (do not accept or prompt on "Spanish"; accept **Algherese** or **Alguerese** until mentioned)