

# Scramble Round 1

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## Regulation Tossups

(1) Gano Scornigiani, a partisan of this man, was assassinated during his Duumvirate of Pisa. This ruler hanged his chaplain, Gomita, for taking bribes to release prisoners. A plot by Ugolina della Gherardesca to expel this ruler from Pisa resulted in Ruggieri degli Ubaldini's expulsion of Ugolino and this ruler from Pisa. This ruler lamented the remarriage of his wife Beatrice d'Este in Dante's *Purgatorio* for both her infidelity and disloyalty to the Guelphs, the faction that this ruler supported. For the point, name this friend of Dante and Giudice of Gallura.

ANSWER: **Nino Visconti** (accept **Ugolino Visconti**; prompt on "Visconti")

(2) This author recalled a time from his childhood when his father accused Sardinian authorities of making school compulsory, noting, "poverty, that's compulsory." This author gained fame for a poetry collection titled *Aurum tellus* and his 1977 novel *Lingua di falce*. Omero Antonutti plays the father of this author in a film in which he becomes a linguist years after fighting his abusive father, who forced him to tend the family sheep. For the point, name this Sardinian author best-known for his autobiographical work *Padre Padrone*.

ANSWER: Gavino **Ledda**

(3) Article 21 of this document mandated that certain criminals had to pay a fine or have their feet cut off, and victims were paid a new dowry. This document punished unauthorized falconry equal to homicide, and it also mandated the equality of inheritance between boys and girls. This document is the successor to the Codice Rurale, and this document established the right to a jury of "good men" in addition to a ban on torture for confessions. This document is one of the first to define Misfeasance, and it also set up reciprocity with foreigners. For the point, name this legal code promulgated by Eleanor of Arborea.

ANSWER: **Carta de Logu**

(4) The illness of the praetor Q. Mucius Scavola hindered one side in the prelude to this battle, during which Manlius drew Hiostus. Titus Ocatilius Crassus captured seven ships during a portion of this battle called the Battle of Sardinia Sea. One side in this battle, which was fought between Sestu and its namesake commune, was led by a commander who fought skirmishes with the Scipio brothers after being defeated at the Battle of Ebro River. For the point, name this battle fought north of Caralis, in which Titus Manlius Torquatus defeated Hasdrubal the Bald.

ANSWER: Battle of **Decimomannu** (or Battle of **Caralis** before mentioned)

(5) The Cala Domestica tower was built near this settlement during Spanish rule, and the Breve served as this location's law code. This location was founded by Ugolino della Gherardesca as part of the Cixerri region; its Castle of Salvaterra was also constructed by Ugolino. Guelfo, Ugolino's son, used this location as a base to attack other Gherardeschi and seize the Castle of Gioiosa Guardia. This location may have produced up to ten percent of Europe's circulating silver during the 14th century. For the point, name this Sardinian city that was also known as Villa di Chiesa.

ANSWER: **Iglesias** (accept **Villa di Chiesa** until mentioned)

(6) In a collaboration with Marcel Breuer, this artist created a sgraffito mural wall for Connecticut's Gagarin House One. This artist depicted a head and wide oval-like body in his sculpture *Figura Femminile (Madre) Marmo* at the Palazzo del Consiglio Regionale. This artist's namesake museum in Orani was constructed at an old washhouse and contains a room dedicated to his friend, Le Corbusier. Sculptures critiquing Italian fascism were made by, for the point, what Sardinian artist who made many concrete reliefs across the U.S.?

ANSWER: Costantino **Nivola**

(7) The soldier Gavinus, the presbyter Protus, and the deacon Januarius were martyred in this settlement by governor Barbarus. Two Roman roads diverging at Othoca connected this city to Caralis, and a Roman bridge crosses the Riu Mannu near this settlement. This place was likely founded by Julius Caesar after the Battle of Thaspus. According to Pliny the Elder, this city was the earliest Roman colony on Sardinia. For the point, name this northern Sardinian city.

ANSWER: **Turis Libissonis** (accept **Porto Torres**; accept **Posthudorra**; accept **Portu Turre**)

(8) The province of Nuoro houses one of these structures whose large exedra is composed of slabs of descending size moving away from the stele, and which is named for S'Ena'e Thomes. The Bonnanaro culture built examples of these structures as an allée couverte, including those found at Gallura and Olbia. Archaeologists have divided these structures into "block type" and "slab type," some of which have a cup-shaped entrance and stone cairns. For the point, name these Sardinian megalithic gallery graves named for particularly large beings.

ANSWER: **Giants' tomb** (or **Giants' grave**; or **Tomba dei giganti**)

(9) This artist collaborated with Amália Rodrigues in planning a tour around Sicily and at the Teatro Sistine in 1973. While working with Gavino Gabriel, this artist recorded the albums *Sardegna can't* and *Paradiso in re*. This author of the *Canto rituale* attracted the attention of Franco Zeffirelli, who cast her as Martha in *Jesus of Nazareth*, as well as Francis Ford Coppola, who cast her as Vito Corleone's mother in *The Godfather Part II*. For the point, name this Sardinian folk musician.

ANSWER: Maria **Carta**

(10) People described under this term adhered to a "Barbagian code" which was a loose form of parallel justice. This term was used to describe people such as Graziano Mesina, who received a pardon from President Carlo Azeglio Ciampi. This term describes an organization which was responsible for the disappearance of musician Dori Ghezzi. For the point, name this term used to describe groups which conducted kidnappings from 1960 to 1997, often conflated with the "Sardinian Mafia."

ANSWER: **Anonima sarda** (or **Anonima sequestri**; prompt on "Sardinian Mafia" before mentioned)

(11) This company was founded by Renato Soru, a man who later brought the left-wing *l'Unità* newspaper. This company is now largely owned by OpNet, formerly known as Linkem. This company pioneered the "Free Net" service where users only had to pay for the time they were online, rather than paying a flat fee, and it went public during the dot-com bubble. For the point, name this Sardinian telecommunications company which changed its name from Tiscali.

ANSWER: **Tessellis** (or **Tiscali** until mention)

(12) Condaghes were legal documents used to administer these polities, which were divided in curadorias. Mujāhid al-Āmirī attempted to conquer these entities but was stopped by an alliance of Genoa and Pisa. A ruler of one of these states nicknamed 'de Martis' was excommunicated by Ubaldo Lanfranchi after he took the castle of Goceano. Adelasia of Torres's marriage to Enzo Hohenstaufen gave him a claim to two of these polities, granting Enzo the title "King of Sardinia." For the point, name these subdivisions of Sardinia including Gallura, Torres, and Arborea, ruled by judges.

ANSWER: **Giudicati** (accept **Judicates**)

(13) In a novel by this author, Constantino Ledda is convicted of murdering his uncle despite his innocence, which leads to his divorce from Giovanna. This author of *After the Wedding* included the characters Ziu Cosiumu and Annesa in her novel *L'Edera*. Following the success of *Elias Portolu*, this author depicted Pintor and Don Zame in a novel set in the barren village of Galte that critiques human frailty. *Canne el vento* was written by, for the point, what Sardinian author who won the 1926 Nobel Prize for Literature?

ANSWER: Grazia **Deledda** (or Grazia Maria Cosima Damiana **Deledda**; or **Gràssia**)

(14) This location hosted the Piana della Tola, where one leader bred donkeys he named for his enemies. A home at this location still displays the clock and calendars signifying the date of one leader's death: June 2, 1882, at 6.21 p.m. With his wife Ana Maria de Jesus Ribeiro, one leader built the Casa Bianca on this island after fighting in the Uruguayan Civil War. Giuseppe Garibaldi bought half of, for the point, what island in the Maddalena archipelago within the Strait of Bonifacio?

ANSWER: **Caprera**

(15) This city was likely established after inhabitants of the Turrus Libisonis fled inland to avoid pirate attacks by the Saracen people. This city was the largest in Logudoro, and the Battle of Meloria resulted in this city becoming free from Pisan rule after a naval defeat by Genoa, making it Sardinia's only independent city-state. Lying inland from the Gulf of Asinara, for the point, what is this largest city of northern Sardinia?

ANSWER: **Sassari**

(16) This region's Spiaggia del Principe beach is named in honor of Aga Khan the Fourth, who helped spur its development. This region within Gallura has the most expensive real estate prices in Europe, at approximately 300,000 euros per square meter. This region's chief tourist center is Porto Cervo, which is known for being a superyacht hub. For the point, name this vacation region on the coast of northern Sardinia, named for a type of green gemstone.

ANSWER: **Costa Smeralda** (or **Monti di Mola**; or **Montes de Mola**)

(17) Excavations of Funtana Coberta revealed a holy well built in the style of these structures. Archaeologist Ercole Contu claimed that one of these structures named for Saint Constantine, the Santu Antine, was oriented in line with the solstices. These structures, which perhaps come from the Sardinian for "heap of stones," include one excavated by Giovanni Lilliu which partly served as a fortress in Barumini called Su Nuraxi. For the point, name these megalithic edifices that today are symbols of Sardinia.

ANSWER: **Nuraghe** (or **Nurhag**)

(18) During this conflict, John the Sanguinary relieved a siege of Ancona at the Battle of Sena Gallica and captured Gibal. General Bessas was recalled during this conflict after lax security allowed Isaurian guards to open the Asinarian Gate and betray the siege of Rome. An ambush at Mons Lactarius preventing the relief of the siege of Cumae by Teia, which ended this conflict. During these conflicts, Caralis was briefly occupied by the forces of Totila before Sardinia was re-added to the Exarchate of Africa. For the point, name these conflicts in which Justinian pyrrhically reconquered the Italian peninsula.

ANSWER: **Gothic War**

(19) Following the Battle of Mentana, Lord Clarendon remarked that there was "universal agreement" that this ruler "was an imbecile" who "tells lies to everyone." This ruler was excommunicated after gaining the Marche and Umbria after Enrico Cialdini commanded his troops to victory at Castelfidardo. This ruler ordered the Day of Aspromonte to stop an expedition on Rome and was hailed at Teano by Giuseppe Garibaldi. For the point, name this King of Sardinia who became the first king of unified Italy.

ANSWER: **Victor Emmanuel the Second** (or **Vittorio Emanuele the Second**; or **Vittorio Emanuele Maria Alberto Eugenio Ferdinando Tommaso di Savoia**)

(20) A religious leader of this place named James was condemned by Pope Gregory the Seventh for wearing a beard, after which the pope asked Torchitorio the First to abandon beard-wearing. Under Pope Victor the Third, this place's archbishop was blamed for neglecting its churches, leading the position to be renamed the Primate of Sardinia. This city's archbishop became the theocratic ruler of Sardinia through the Corona de Logu. Saint Lucifer was the first bishop of, for the point, what religious city, the current capital of Sardinia?

ANSWER: **Cagliari** (or **Casteddu**; or **Caralis**)

(21) The Compromise of Caspe settled this polity's succession, and this polity lost the Duchy of Athens to Nerio Acciaioli. By the Treaty of Anagni, Boniface the Eighth secretly agreed that the ruler of this state would gain Sardinia. This polity's House of Barcelona became extinct due to malaria. Brancaleone Doria reduced this state's possessions in Sardinia to Alghero and Longosardo after being imprisoned in the towers of Pancrazio and Elefante. For the point, name this Kingdom that unified with Castile to form Spain.

ANSWER: **Aragon** (accept Kingdom of **Aragon**; or Crown of **Aragon**)

(22) This family gained Susa from a marriage to the last of the Arduinci, and it lost Vaud following an attack by the Canton of Bern. This head of this family ordered a massacre of Waldensian rebels on Easter. During this family's rule, the Enclosures Act eliminating collective land ownership was implemented in Sardinia, leading to the Su Connottu riot. Alcide De Gasperi became provisional president after this family lost power due to a close referendum, and this family's last ruler was Umberto the Second. For the point, name this family that ruled first as Kings of Sardinia, then of a unified Italy.

ANSWER: House of **Savoy**

(23) This man wrote that the October Revolution meant that the full development of capitalist forces of production was unnecessary for socialist revolution. This man founded the newspaper L'Unita, and he studied under Matteo Bartoli at the University of Turin. This philosopher was succeeded by Palmiro Togliatti as communist party leader during his imprisonment on Ustica. This man believed that the revolutionary party was "The Modern Prince" which would allow workers to develop an alternative hegemony. For the point, name this Sardinian Marxist philosopher, known for his theory of cultural hegemony.

ANSWER: Antonio **Gramsci**

(24) This people established a gift exchange with native Sardinic tribes in which they provided physical goods in exchange for access to lead mines at Iglesias. After arriving in Sardinia, these people established their capital city at Tharros. The oldest record of the name "Sardinia" comes from the Nora Stone inscriptions made by these people. These people built open-air temples called tophet dedicated to Baal-Hammon. For the point, name this Semitic culture that established a Mediterranean trading empire including Sardinia and Carthage.

ANSWER: **Phoenicians** (prompt on "Canaanites")

(25) This polity was the site of a revolution supported by the Ilienses tribe. This polity's capital was known by the plural form Carales, due to two urban areas merging together. This polity was the place of exile of Gaius Cassius Longinus after he was accused of conspiracy. This polity was seized after the First Punic War, and it was made into a province of Rome. For the point, name this province which included two islands which are now part of France and Italy.

ANSWER: **Sardinia and Corsica** (or Provincia **Sardinia et Corsica**; prompt on partial answers)

**Extra Question**

(1) One of these facilities was the subject of a dispute whether to name it for the Riviera del Corallo or the town of Fertilia. One of these facilities in Olbia is home to the Tourist Management department of the University of Sassari, and served as a hub of a major company which also operated out of another facility called Malpensa in Milan. For the point, name these facilities, one of which served as the main operating base for Air Italy.

ANSWER: **Airports** (accept clear-knowledge equivalents)