

Scramble Round 2

Regulation Tossups

(1) This movement vehemently opposed the IAF and accused them of destroying "morality, way of living, and noble traditions." Members of this movement killed Claudio Balia after barging into a pub in Mamoiada. Attempts to weaken this movement were sparked by the discovery of Giovanni Bosco's body at a gas station in Dorgali. This movement, which took inspiration from Giangiacomo Feltrinelli, called for a "Sardinia for the Sardinians." For the point, name this short-lived terrorist movement that advocated for socialism.

ANSWER: **Sardinian Armed Movement** (or **Movimento Armato Sardo**; or **Movimentu Armadu Sardu**)

(2) In one letter, this man was commended in contrast to those "living, all like irrational animals, ignorant of the truth of God and worshiping wood and stone." This man conducted raids upon nearby Christian communities controlled by a Byzantine *dux* named Zabardas. This man was commended for his Christianity in a 594 letter by Gregory the Great. The missionaries Felix and Ciriacus were allowed by this man to convert his community in Barbagia. For the point, name this late sixth-century Sardinian chief known as Ospitone.

ANSWER: **Hospito** (or **Hospiton**; or **Ospitone** before mentioned)

(3) At Punta Li Tegghi, this man transported batteries during a battle in which he also moved cannons to Capo d'Orso and Palau. This son of Pietro Leoni disembarked on the island of Santo Stefano after fighting alongside the Swiss soldier Asnard at a 1793 battle. This officer of the *Regia Marina Sarda* defeated the fleets of the French Republic near Maddalena, thus handing Napoleon his first defeat. For the point, name this first Italian to gain the Gold Medal of Military Valor.

ANSWER: Domenico **Millelire**

(4) One of the first depictions of this activity dates to a 1293 relief of people holding hands near the apse of the Romanesque Church of San Pietro di Zuri. In 1825, La Marmora described this activity's movements, which are sometimes accompanied by the *sulittu*. The accordion sometimes accompanies this dance, whose manner of holding hands follows strict rules. This animated dance features a choir of singers in the center and is in 6/8 time. For the point, name this circular Sardinian folk dance.

ANSWER: **Ballu tundu** (or **Ballu sardu**)

(5) This structure had a system of gutters connected to large cisterns, such as the Orto dei Cappuccini to its west. In 1937, Doro Levi restored some areas of this structure after centuries of extraction for fortifying nearby Castello Hill. This structure, which was carved into Buon Cammino Hill, accommodated about 8,000 people and was the seat of Sardinia's executions. Giovanni Spano helped excavate, for the point, what ancient Roman structure in southern Sardinia that would host the area's gladiator fights?

ANSWER: Roman **Amphitheatre of Cagliari**

(6) This site was built at the location where a Spanish ship ran aground on a Sardinian beach and a friar miraculously lifted an extremely heavy crate, which contained a statue of this site's namesake. Like a similarly-named basilica, this site has been operated by the Mercedarians continuously since 1335. This site's namesake is an aspect of the Virgin Mary who is depicted carrying the Christ Child, a sailboat, and a candle. For the point, name this holy site in Cagliari dedicated to the patroness of Sardinia.

ANSWER: Shrine of **Our Lady of Bonaria** (or Shrine of **Our Lady of Fair Winds**)

(7) This man was the chief magistrate of Cornus, and it was on Cornus' behalf that this man formed an alliance with Hasdrubal the Bald. After a Roman army mocked the manliness of this man's son, Hostius failed to wait for this man's reinforcements and was routed. This man was the richest landowner in Sardinia, and collaborated with Hanno of Tharros to gain the allegiance of the Ilienses tribes. This man committed suicide after his forces were routed at the Battle of Decimomannu. For the point, name this Sardinian rebel who led a revolt during the Second Punic War.

ANSWER: **Hampsicora**

(8) A work titled *The March on Rome and Thereabouts* was written by this man, who served a Minister of Aid under Ferruccio Parri. From 1948 to 1968, this man served as a Senator in the Italian Parliament from the constituency of Cagliari. A 1970 movie by Francesco Rosi was inspired by this man's best-known book, which ends prior to the Battle of Caporetto and chronicles the experiences of this man in the Sassari Brigade. For the point, name this author of *One year on the High Plateau*.

ANSWER: Emilio **Lussu**

(9) Centuries after a battle at this location, citizens received the fleet of Nasidius, the admiral of Pompey, after which the town was severely fined. According to John Zonaras, a general at a battle in this town was slain by his own soldiers after his defeat in a sea fight by the successor of Lucius Cornelius Scipio. A naval battle fought near this town in 258 BC was a victory for Gaius Sulpicius Paterculus over the commander Hannibal Gisco. For the point, name this town on the island of Sant'Antioco, the site of a Roman-Cathaginian naval battle.

ANSWER: **Sulci** (or **Sulki**)

(10) A group of players of this instrument from Sarrabus included one of its last surviving members, Luigi Lai, who collaborated with Angelo Branduardi on the album *La pulce d'acqua*. Three players of this instrument, Alberto Mariani, Carlo Mariani, and Dionigi Burranca, collaborated with Dave Liebman on the album *The Blessing of the Old, Long Sound*. Efisio Melis pioneered circular breathing on this instrument, whose pipes function as a drone and melodies in thirds and sixths. For the point, name this three-piped Sardinian woodwind instrument.

ANSWER: **Launeddas**

(11) Giovanni Battista Tuveri and Federico Fenu were opposed to this policy. Errammo tutti, meaning "we all made a mistake", was a phrase uttered by one of this act's main supporters, Giovanni Siotto Pintor. This centralizing act led to Claudio Gabriele de Launay becoming the last envoy of Sardinia, as it divided Sardinia into three prefectural provinces. For the point, name this act that unified the various realms ruled by the House of Savoy into a single administration.

ANSWER: **Perfect Fusion (Fusione perfetta)**

(12) Alabaster statuettes, including one depicting a mother goddess, were found at this culture's Ponto Ferro Tomb in the commune of Senorbi. Around 267 circular stone huts were discovered at this culture's site of Mogoro. Near Selargius, this culture constructed multi-room dwellings incorporating early metalworking at its largest settlement, Su Coddu. This culture coexisted with the Arzachena culture and is often named for findings at the San Michele cave. For the point, name this pre-Nuragic culture of northern Sardinia that existed from 3200 to 2800 BCE.

ANSWER: **Ozieri** culture (or **San Michele** culture before mentioned)

(13) The largest example of these structures is named Anghelu Ruju and contains statues hypothesized to be dedicated to a mother goddess and her bull consort. Some of these structures are home to the oldest known examples of false doors. According to one theory, bodies left in these structures were painted with red ochre and buried under mollusk shells. These structures are named for a type of magical creature related to the Roman goddess Diana. For the point, name this type of Sardinian tomb whose name means "House of the Fairies" or "House of the Witches."

ANSWER: **Domus** de Janas (prompt on "necropolis"; prompt on "House of the Fairies" or "House of the Witches" before read; prompt on "tomb" before read)

(14) This ruler created his mistress Anna Canalis di Cumiana as Marchioness of Spigno during hismorganatic marriage, shortly before his abdication. The people of Mondovi rebelled against this ruler's emissary Andrea Cantatore di Breo due to a salt tax, and this ruler built the Basilica of Superga. This ruler besieged Valenza with France in order to compel the signing of the Treaty of Vigevano, by which he gained Casale and Pinerolo. This ruler was forced to exchange Sicily for Sardinia following the War of the Quadruple Alliance. For the point, name this monarch who was the first Savoyard King of Sardinia.

ANSWER: **Victor Amadeus the Second**

(15) Enrico De Nicola signed the replacement to this document, and this document was drafted by Giacinto Borelli, Minister of the Interior. The namesake of this document abdicated following the Battle of Novara. Cesare Balbo became the first Sardinian Prime Minister after this document was signed. Article 65 of this document, giving the king the power to appoint and dismiss ministers, was invoked by Victor Emmanuel the Third to fire Mussolini. For the point, name this constitution granted to Sardinia by the predecessor of Victor Emmanuel the Second.

ANSWER: **Statuto Albertino**

(16) This site contains a necropolis housing the Tomba del Capo, consisting of nine cells placed rectilinearly around a central one. A cracked carved boulder was uncovered alongside this site, whose ramp is located across from a menhir standing stone. This site, associated with the Abealzu-Filigosa culture, consists of a raised stone platform believed to have been an altar or a step pyramid. For the point, name this Neolithic archaeological site in northern Sardinia, located within Sassari.

ANSWER: **Monte d'Accoddi**

(17) These objects were originally carved from individual slabs of limestone and were set up along with the so-called "Oragiana type" baetyl stones. The largest of these objects is nicknamed Manneddu, meaning "large." The only one of these structures not found near their namesake hill was a single head found near Banatou. These objects depict boxers, archers, and soldiers, and originally overlooked a necropolis on the Sinis peninsula. For the point, name these large, humanoid statues created by the Nuragic Culture.

ANSWER: **Giants of Mont'e Prama**

(18) A 2019 *Atlas Obscura* piece by Dan Nosowitz described this art form as a "rarity among rarities." Notable female performers of this genre include Ilaria Orefice [[oh-REE-fee-CHAY]], whose pastoral roots are displayed in sounds imitating cattle and sheep. Groups performing this genre typically form quartets whose parts include the *contra* or "counter" and the *mesu 'oche*, or "half-voice." For the point, name this genre of folk music from the Barbagia region of Sardinia, a form of polyphonic throat singing.

ANSWER: **cantu a tenòre** (accept **throat singing** before read)

(19) Traditional boats called bilancelles were used to transport goods from this location to Carloforte Island. The Pan di Zucchero stack was selected as the site of this location's construction, at which two superimposed tunnels were constructed. The Belgian Vieille Montagne Company acquired the Masua company which operated at this location, where zinc and lead ore were washed at Lavatoio. This harbor in the Iglesias commune was named after its engineer's daughter. For the point, name this sea harbor near Nebida in South Sardinia.

ANSWER: **Porto Flavia**

(20) After Francesco Sivori defeated Yusuf Karamanli at Tripoli, this ruler ended tributary payments to the Eyalet of Tripolitania. This ruler was nicknamed "feroce" after he sentenced Vincenzo Sulis to twenty years in prison during his time as Viceroy of Sardinia. This ruler renovated Hautecombe Abbey and began the construction of State Highway 131 linking Porto Torres with Cagliari. This ruler gave Vittorio Sallier de La Tour authorization to occupy revolutionary Turin, and he became King after Victor Emmanuel abdicated. For the point, name this Sardinian King from 1821 to 1831.

ANSWER: **Charles Felix** Joseph Maria (or **Carlo Felice Giuseppe Maria**)

(21) This man founded a synod in Rome in 465 which is the oldest one whose acts remain extant. During the Second Council of Ephesus, this man uttered the word "Contradicitur" to annul a condemnation of Flavian of Constantinople. After escaping from Dioscurus of Alexandria, this man built a Laterna oratory dedicated to St. John for rescuing him. Continuing the mission of his predecessor, this man forced Emperor Anthemius to take an oath at St. Peter's Basilica vowing to abolish Lupercalia. For the point, name this Sardinian-born pope who succeeded Leo the Great.

ANSWER: Pope **Hilarius**

(22) One of these states governed fondachi at locations like Laiazzo and Laodicea, while another of these states was forced to submit to Roger the Second of Sicily under Richard of Caleno. Two of these states clashed at the Battle of Meloria, while another of these states ordered the sacking of Zara. Two of these states repelled Mujahid's invasion of Sardinia. One of these states owned the Galata citadel, while another of these states sacked Constantinople during the Fourth Crusade. For the point, give the name for these sea-going city-states, exemplified by Genoa and Venice.

ANSWER: **Maritime Republics** (prompt on "Italian city states")

(23) During the rule of these people, the governor Godas rebelled and declared himself King of Sardinia. After being briefly evicted from Sardinia by General Marcellinus, these people reconquered it and destroyed the port city of Olbia. Corsica and Sardinia originally fell under the rule of these people following an agreement between the Roman Emperor Majorcan and their king Genseric. For the point, name these Germanic people from North Africa who conquered Sardinia shortly after sacking Rome in 455.

ANSWER: **Vandals** (or **Wandali**)

(24) An elderly Sardinian independence activist with this surname died in prison after a two-month hunger strike in 2017. A former radio director from Caligari with this surname who had earlier abandoned his daughter received a nine-year prison sentence after being arrested for drug smuggling on a yacht in Mallorca [[mah-YOR-kuh]] in 1996. For the point, give this surname of a prime minister of Sardinian descent, the leader of Brothers of Italy and the first postwar Prime Minister to lead a populist, right-wing party.

ANSWER: **Meloni** (accept Giorgia **Meloni**; accept Salvatore "Doddore" **Meloni**; accept Francesco "Nino" **Meloni**)

(25) The One Hundred and Four were the council responsible for judging this state's generals, and this state conquered Tartessos in the aftermath of the Battle of Alalia. During the republican period of this state, a local tophet appeared for the first time in South Sardinia. In contravention of the Treaty of Lutatius, this empire was threatened with war when it tried to recover Corsica and Sardinia in the aftermath of the Mercenary war. For the point, name this empire that was destroyed by Scipio Aemilianus.

ANSWER: **Carthage** (or **Carthago**; or **Qart-Hadasht**)

Extra Question

(1) In August 2012, over 100 Sardinian workers involved in the production of this good went on strike for better working and environmental conditions. This good is at the center of the Serbariu museum, which is in a town constructed in the 1930s on the orders of Benito Mussolini. For the point, name this resource that has been the lifeblood of Carbonia, a fossil fuel whose sub-bituminous variety is extracted underground in the Sardinian Carbosulcis mine.

ANSWER: **coal** (accept specific types of coal)