

## Chicago Open History 2015: Quizbowl's New Chains Discovered

### Round 10

Packet by Michael Coates, Matt Lafer, Ryan Westbrook, and Doug Yetman

1. One of those taken prisoner after this battle wrote to his mother that "all is lost to [him] save honor and life, which remain free;" that letter was written from a fortress at Pizzighettone. During this battle, Richard de la Pole's rescue attempt faltered after the "Black Band" of Francois de Lorraine was exterminated by the forces of Georg Frundsberg. This battle was fought where a breach in the walls of a hunting preserve near the Porta Pescara had allowed the arquebusiers of Alfonso d'Avalos to lay siege to Mirabello Castle. The (\*) imperial army of Charles de Lannoy routed the French forces in, for 10 points, what clash between the forces of Francis I and Charles V near a city 20 miles south of Milan?

ANSWER: Battle of Pavia

2. According to John Shepherd, a major cause of this event was the resignation the previous year of Jack Jones and Hugh Scanlon, while Tony Benn has noted its origins in the terms imposed by an IMF loan two years prior. The unused plan to replace truck drivers with military personnel during this event was known as Operation Drumstick. The closure of a crematorium during this period led to the hysterical headline "they won't even let us bury their dead!" in the *Daily Mail*, and Larry Lamb of the *Sun* coined the popular term for this event. The Clegg Commission was set up to recommend future government actions on pay increases in the public sector, disputes over which were the major direct cause of this event. After an unconcerned speech by (\*) James Callaghan during this event, a newspaper printed the headline "Crisis? What crisis?". "Consensus politics" dissolved and Margaret Thatcher rose as a result of, for 10 points, what period of labor unrest in 1978-79 during a particularly cold season?

ANSWER: Winter of Discontent (accept general strike of 1979, general strike of 1978, or equivalents)

3. This organization ran a printing shop called the American Issue Publishing Company which was headed by Ernest Cherrington, used to target its political opponents like governor Myron T. Herrick. Prior to joining this organization, one of its leaders gained his nickname by conducting secretive operations while serving in the US Indian Service in Oklahoma; that man was William "Pussyfoot" Johnson. The "Industrial Relations Department" of this organization was led by Purley Baker, who created posters that ridiculed its opponents as "Huns" since many of them were Germans. Under the leadership of (\*) Wayne Wheeler, this group supported the "Ohio Idea" in which it appealed to suffragettes for support. Howard Hyde Russell founded at Oberlin, for 10 points, what organization which succeeded the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and proposed shutting down establishments where alcohol was consumed?

ANSWER: the Anti-Saloon League

**4. Most serious scholars point to this man's letter to the Bank of Saint George as evidence for the standard account of his geographic origins. Delno West and August King first translated into English a book by this man in which he predicted the release of Mount Zion from the infidels and asserted that the Orinoco had been one of the rivers of Eden; that collaboration with Gaspar Gorriti was entitled the *Book of Prophecies*. After becoming dissatisfied with the vast numbers of slaves he sent to Europe, this man's patrons ordered Francisco de Bobadilla to replace him in one administrative post, though he retained the title (\*) *almirantazgo*. This subject of the Capitulations of Santa Fe is perhaps better known as the first governor of Hispaniola. For 10 points, name this "Admiral of the Ocean Sea," a Genoese explorer who led four voyages to the New World.**

ANSWER: Christopher Columbus

**5. In this man's most famous work, he inverted the idea of the "noble savage" by noting that the French nobility originated from the German forests and requested they return there. When this man was asked what he did during the Reign of Terror, he famously replied "I stayed alive." Thiers credited this man with the invention of France's Supreme Court, the Council of State, as well as the organization of France into departments, and George Lefebvre considered him the pre-eminent bourgeois theoretician of the Revolution. He instituted the coup of 30 Prairial which removed two rival members of the Directory and was appointed a member of the provisional (\*) Consulate by Napoleon after the coup of 18 Brumaire. He wrote a pamphlet which posed three questions: "What does it ask", "What has been until now in the political order?" and the title question, which he answers with "Everything". For 10 points, name this churchman who wrote "What is the Third Estate?"**

ANSWER: Emmanuel Joseph (Abbe) Sieyès

**6. In *The Great Divergence*, Kenneth Pomeranz argues that the production of this commodity was only profitable because the Single Whip Reform had led to a demand for this commodity to be imported to Ming China in large quantities. That law replaced payments in rice and work obligations with payments in this quantity. Manila galleons exchanged silk and other goods for this commodity at Acapulco. Francisco de Toledo began the use of the (\*) mita system at the Cerro Rico to produce this commodity at the city of Potosi. Pieces of eight were made from this commodity. For 10 points, identify this commodity, which along with gold sparked the Price Revolution when large amounts of it were imported to Europe from the New World.**

ANSWER: silver

**7. A legend says this place was first built under the Kakatiyan dynasty after a shepherd boy found an idol in the mud, so it became known as “Shepherd’s Hill.” It became the capital for Quli Hamadani after he revolted from the Bahmani dynasty, though he was then murdered here by his son Jamshid. The main structure at this site includes the Taramati mosque, named for a courtesan of the Qutub Shahi dynasty that ruled as sultans of this place, on the banks of the Musi River. A cannon known as the Dragon Body, or Azdha Paikar, was one of 100 cannons later used to attack the sultans at this stronghold by an emperor who had recently conquered (\*) Bijapur. That emperor, who was soon after distracted by the revolt of Shivaji, boasted of being the wealthiest man in the world after laying siege to this fort. For 10 points, name this fort seized by Aurangzeb for the Mughals, located within the city of Hyderabad in the Deccan, which inspired a certain painting by Rene Magritte.**

ANSWER: Golconda (or Golkonda Fort; accept Hyderabad before “Hyderabad”)

**8. In response to a certain assembly’s dissolution by the Baron de Botetourt, a group opposed to this program met at the Raleigh Tavern and voted to join an “Association” to resist it. Lord Hillsborough ordered a certain colony’s general court to revoke a letter voicing opposition to this program; when said body rejected the order, Governor Francis Bernard dissolved it straightway. That letter noted how a collection of colonies were “separated by an ocean of a thousand leagues,” thus making Parliamentary representation impractical. The "Massachusetts (\*) Circular" letter was written by Samuel Adams in response to this program, and these acts led to the seizure of a sloop owned by John Hancock, the *Liberty*. John Dickinson’s "Letters From a Farmer in Pennsylvania" cast doubt upon the constitutionality of the "external tax[es]" levied by one of these acts. For 10 points, name this set of laws aimed at generating additional tax revenue from the American colonies and named for Lord North's Chancellor of the Exchequer.**

ANSWER: the Townshend Acts

**9. During the 18th century, this city’s trade routes were controlled by the Royal Gipuzcoan Company. It’s usually said that this city was founded by Diego de Losada, after he captured and executed Tamanaco, a chieftain who led the Quiriquire and Mariche tribes in the valley around this city. An earthquake in this city on Maundy Thursday in 1812 led its archbishop to proclaim that its citizens were being divinely punished for daring to rebel. The university originally founded in this city in 1721 had a famous student who later moved to Chile and wrote the Civil Code of Chile; that man was Andrés Bello, who grew up in this city and held several offices under its Captaincy General government. This city included the port of La Guaira, which became a base for its early freedom fighter (\*) Francisco de Miranda. It was completely liberated in the wake of the Battle of Carabobo. For 10 points, name this city which serves as the capital of Venezuela.**

ANSWER: Caracas (or Santiago de Leon de Caracas)

**10. According to legend, this ruler's wife always kept coffee beans on her table at her salon; she used them to wager while playing cards, so that her husband would not suspect that she was gambling. This ruler passed the "Sharpened Edict Against the Flight of Subjects and their Children in Western and Eastern Pomerania," a measure designed to counteract the fact that a large portion of his army had to be built from foreign recruits. He also created the canton system which divided his country into cantons, each controlled by one army regiment, and he commanded a unit called the "Long Men" or (\*) Potsdam Giants because it was composed entirely of tall men. His wife, Sophia Dorothea of Hanover, was the sister of King George II of England. For 10 points, name this "soldier king" who ruled Prussia from 1713 to 1740, the father of Frederick the Great and the first of four kings of his name.**

ANSWER: **Friedrich Wilhelm I** (or **Frederick William I** of Prussia; prompt on "Friedrich Wilhelm" or "Frederick William")

**11. First and last name required**

**One man with this first and last name married the English actress Fanny Kemble, who wrote about their tumultuous time together in her *Journal of a Residence on a Georgian Plantation*. That man's grandfather of the same name took in Aaron Burr and Burr used the name of his overseer, Roswell King, as a pseudonym while hiding out on that man's plantation on St. Simons after being indicted for murder. That man introduced the Fugitive Slave Clause while in attendance at the 1787 Constitutional Convention as a Founding Father from South Carolina. Another man with this first and last name was part of a group with George (\*) Sutherland, James McReynolds, and Willis Van Devanter known as the Four Horsemen, who were opposed by the liberal Three Musketeers. For 10 points, give the full name of that Supreme Court justice who opposed many New Deal Programs, the first justice from Minnesota.**

ANSWER: **Pierce Butler** (prompt on partial answer)

**12. Initial hostilities in this conflict saw a militiaman, "Jump Off Joe" McAlester, pursue a man called Hooker Jim into the wilderness after shots were fired by a drunken man called Scarfaced Charley, who later launched an attack at the Battle of Sand Butte. The judge Elijah Steele was called in to lead a peace commission with Alfred Meacham during this conflict. A monument called Canby's Cross marks the spot where General Edward Canby was shot in the head and killed during this conflict's failed peace talks. This war started with a battle at Lost River, and was photographed by Eadweard Muybridge at picturesque sites like (\*) Tule Lake. One side was led by Kintpuash, aka Captain Jack, who fled into the area that gives this war its alternate name, the lava beds, because his people were being attacked by the Klamath tribes of Oregon. For 10 points, name this war that began in 1872 in northeast California.**

ANSWER: **Modoc** War (or campaign) (accept **Lava** Beds War before "lava")

13. *Two answers required*

A 2008 book edited by Michael Geyer and Sheila Fitzpatrick attempted to make comparisons between these two political systems. In a certain “Black Book,” Stéphane Courtois argued that one of these systems borrowed methods of violence from the other, and attempts to tally the casualties of the latter system. Timothy Snyder's book *Bloodlands* studies how the interaction of these two systems led them both to become more violent. The “Historians' Quarrel” was a debate between historians who believed that these two systems were comparable and those adhering to the (\*) Sonderweg thesis, which argued that one of them was incomparably evil. The most famous study of these two systems argues that they attempted to destroy class divisions in order to create “masses”, and relied on “ideology and terror” to exert control over their populations. For 10 points, identify these two systems, which were studied by Hannah Arendt in *The Origins of Totalitarianism* and which clashed during World War II.

ANSWER: Nazism and Stalinism (accept in either order; accept equivalent answers such as “Fascism and Communism” or the “Nazi system and the Soviet system”)

14. One man of this first name was a son of Fath Ali Shah of the Qajar dynasty who westernized the Persian army, leading to a victory in the 1821 to 1823 Ottoman-Persian war. A ruler of this name was placed on the throne as an infant by Nader Shah as a puppet ruler after his father, Tahmasp II, was deposed. Another ruler of this name was known as the 'dervish-loving monarch' for his patronage of Sufism. That ruler is best known for defeating Dara Shikoh and Aurangzeb after re-taking Kanadhar from the Mughal Empire. The most famous ruler of this name had his reputation marred after he murdered one of his (\*) sons and blinded two others upon hearing rumors of a conspiracy, and had earlier moved his capital to Isfahan. For 10 points, give the common name, held by a ruler who broke the power of the Qizilbash and greatly increased the territory of Persia and was generally considered the greatest Safavid shah.

ANSWER: Abbas

15. Moorfield Storey's 1884 monograph claimed that the original copies of the "second installment" of these documents were in the possession of the attorneys Sohier and Welch, and that "their genuineness [was] admitted" by the guilty party. Approximately eight years earlier, the Tarbox Resolution had revealed the existence of the "first installment" of these documents. One of these documents claimed that it had placed the recipient "in positions whereby [he has] received very large sums of money without one dollar of expense" and that "[he] ought not to forget the act," while making mention of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Roads. That document was composed by Warren Fisher, and that recipient later ended another of these documents with the phrase (\*) "kindly burn this letter." These documents suggested that a Maine senator had attempted to sell \$64,000 worth of bonds to the Union Pacific Railroad. For 10 points, name this collection of letters whose second installment torpedoed James G. Blaine's 1884 presidential election hopes.

ANSWER: the Mulligan Letters

**16. Jeremy Bentham is supposed to have called this concept “rhetorical nonsense on stilts.” In a book on this history of this concept, Lynn Hunt argued that the genesis of this concept occurred when people read novels like *Julie* and *Pamela* and empathized with their protagonists. The seventh point of the Helsinki Accords concerns this subject, and states that the parties to it “will act in conformity with” an earlier document on this subject which the Soviet Union had abstained from voting on. That earlier document on this subject was founded on the principles of (\*) “dignity and worth” and called for education to “promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations” and for the creation of a “social and international order” in which its principles could be realized. Eleanor Roosevelt chaired the committee which drafted that “Universal Declaration” on this subject. For 10 points, identify these things, which all people are entitled to “without distinction” by virtue of being born “free and equal.”**

ANSWER: human rights

**17. The attempt by one ruler of this dynasty to curtail piracy in its waters was stymied by Joseph Hume MP, though the approbation of that ruler's efforts by a Parliamentary commission led him to write a doggerel beginning "Now is the winter of our discontent/Made glorious summer by that blockhead Hume." One ruler from this dynasty contended with an uprising of indigenous people led by Bulan Apai Jelani as well as a more prominent commander headquartered at the Sadok Hill fort; that rebellion of the Iban people was led by Rentap. Another ruler from this dynasty put an end to absolute rule by persons with his hereditary title, instead devolving many powers to the Council Negri; that member was later suspected of colluding in the 1949 assassination of Colonial Governor Duncan Stewart. An earlier member of this dynasty was granted territory by Omar Ali Saifuddin, the Sultan of (\*) Brunei, thus leading to the creation of an independent kingdom in the northern part of Borneo. For 10 points, name this dynasty, sometimes labeled the “White Rajahs,” which from 1841 through 1946 ruled the Kingdom of Sarawak.**

ANSWER: the Brooke dynasty (accept the White Rajahs of Sarawak before mention)

**18. This institution's immediate predecessor was organized under the auspices of the Douglas Aircraft Company, and its first report was a 1946 feasibility study on the construction of an orbital satellite. The Defense Department's “Whiz Kids” were recruited from this institution. Merrill Flood and Melvin Dresher developed the prisoner's dilemma while working at this institution. One work written at this institution divides military deterrence into three “types,” proposes a (\*) “Doomsday Machine,” and analyzes the possibility of a survivable nuclear war. This institution's publications include *A Million Random Digits with 100,000 Normal Deviates*. For 10 points, the Air Force founded what think tank headquartered in Santa Monica, where Herman Kahn wrote *On Thermonuclear War*?**

ANSWER: RAND Corporation

19. Livy relates the story of Gaius Valerius Flaccus in Book 27 of the Histories to demonstrate that the holder of this title was also automatically considered a senator. The Ara Pacis depicts one of these figures holding a *commetaculum*, a stick used to clear a path for the holder of this title. Only those who had parents married by the special ritual of *confarreatio* were eligible for this post. One holder of this post, Lucius Merula, was said to have made sure to remove his distinctive *apex* cap before committing suicide. The wife of this officeholder was required to be a virgin and was not allowed to climb ladders or more than three steps, and this person himself was not allowed to pass under an arbor of vines or ride a horse. This position was awarded to the son-in-law of (\*) Cinna in a possible attempt to forestall the military career of Julius Caesar. For 10 points, name this position in the Roman state religion that ranked just below the *pontifex maximus* and was the high priest of Jupiter.

ANSWER: Flamen Dialis (prompt on “flamen”)

20. A German mercenary named Rolf Steiner claimed that the first coup against this man was orchestrated by Beverly Barnard of MI6, in conjunction with Anyanya rebels from Sudan. After this man was accused of smuggling ivory and gold by members of the KY party, he burned down the palace of their leader in what was known as the Battle of Mengo Hill. This man announced a plan to nationalize various industries at a soccer stadium in his Navikubo Pronouncement, part of his political philosophy known as the “Move to the Left” Although this man was of the Lango ethnic group, he relied on Acholi allies to purge his opponents, as they did during Operation Bonanza, part of the larger Bush War of the 1980s. This man first became prime minister in a power-sharing arrangement with Mutesa II, the King of (\*) Buganda, which ended when he abolished that state in 1966. For 10 points, name this man who served two stints as president of Uganda before and after Idi Amin.

ANSWER: (Apolo) Milton Obote

TB. William Kennedy described the use of a weapon called a 'stinkpot' in the opening battle of this war fought in the Bocca Tigris strait. The phrase 'blood is thicker than water' was popularized in America during this war when Josiah Tattnall used it to justify the unauthorized shelling of the Taku forts. The cause of France's entry into this war was the beheading of the missionary Auguste Chapdelaine. This war culminated in the Battle of Eight-Mile Bridge, which was followed by the rescue of the imprisoned diplomat Harry Parkes and the (\*) looting and burning of the old and new summer palaces on orders from Lord Elgin. At the end of this war the Self-Strengthening Movement began under Prince Gong, and Kowloon was ceded to Britain in the Treaty of Tientsin. For 10 points, name this war that began with the seizure of the ship *Arrow* and was fought over the right to trade in a certain narcotic.

ANSWER: Second Opium War (accept Second Anglo-Chinese war or equivalent answers indicating it is the

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