

Chicago Open History 2015: Quizbowl's New Chains Discovered

Round 6

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1. Indigenous rulers in this modern-day nation included Sagipa and Aquiminzaque, who were the “Zipa” and “Zaque” rulers of two factions of the Muisca people. That people was conquered in this nation by Nikolaus Federmann, Sebastián de Benalcázar, and Jimenéz de Quesáda, the last of whom founded this nation’s current capital. The fall of Spain to Napoleon resulted in the creations of juntas in this nation, whose infighting led to it being called “la patria boba,” or the “foolish fatherland.” Francisco José de Paula Santander was president of a (*) union between this country and several smaller regions, after having helped win independence for this nation at the Battle of Boyacá. A former politician from this country, Ingrid Betancourt, was rescued in 2008 after being kidnapped by a group which was targeted by the regime of President Alvaro Uribe; that group is the FARC. For 10 points, name this country that was the base of Pablo Escobar's Medellín cartel.

ANSWER: Republic of Colombia (or República de Colombia)

2. This ruler's son was targeted in a conspiracy led by Rauching, Ursio, and Berthefrid. The Treaty of Andelot guaranteed this ruler's son the Burgundian succession after Guntram. She pushed her husband Sigebert to war with Chilperic of Neustria when her sister Goswintha was strangled. After reading out a list of ten Frankish kings she had had killed, Pepin of Landen and Arnulf of Metz overthrew her in favor of Chlothar II, the son of her arch-nemesis: queen (*) Fredegund. She was executed by being dragged to death by a wild horse. For 10 points, name this queen of Austrasia so utterly badass that she might have inspired a Valkyrie of the same name in the *Nibelungenlied*.

ANSWER: Brunhilda of Austrasia (or Brunhild or Brunechildis)

3. This author's most famous text tells the title people that, although they have worked hard, they are mistaken in thinking that it is "bad bosses" that are at fault, since it is the industrial system itself that must be changed. That text by this author ends with the exhortation "*Learn the use of explosives!*" This editor of the periodical *Freedom* sparked a combined demonstration by the AFL and Hull House by leading a January 1915 hunger demonstration in Chicago. This author of "A Word to Tramps" antagonized Emma Goldman by attacking her "large middle-class audiences." She worked with "Mother" Jones and (*) "Big Bill" Haywood to found the IWW, thirty-four years after she fled Texas due to anti-miscegenation laws. For 10 points, name this mixed-race radical socialist and anarchist, a co-founder of *The Alarm* whose husband Albert was executed for instigating the Haymarket Square Riot.

ANSWER: Lucy (Eldine Gonzalez) Parsons

4. A 1968 article about the history of this disease argues against the so-called “Unitarian” theory of its origins, and its author cites the “Tractado contra el mal serpentino” written by Ruy Diaz de Isla regarding the treatment of this disease. It’s not typhus, but this disease was first named in an epic poem written by Girolamo Fracastoro whose title character is given this disease as punishment for insulting Apollo. This disease was historically treated using the flower guaiacum. Alfred Crosby argued that this disease may have originated from the same bacteria that causes (*) yaws, *Treponema pallidum*, in an alteration to a theory that usually attributes its European arrival to the Columbian Exchange. For 10 points, name this sexually transmitted disease that was notoriously administered by the U.S. government to unsuspecting subjects in Guatemala and Tuskegee.

ANSWER: syphilis

5. This empire's ruler Nau Nihal died mysteriously after rocks fell on his head while he passed from the Hazuri Bagh garden to his capital's namesake fort. Despite initial artillery superiority, this empire lost the Battle of Ferozeshah, possibly due to the action of two Dogra officers of this empire; that defeat caused this empire to relinquish the Jullundar Doab. The Battle of Jamrud made the (*) Khyber Pass this empire's western border. This empire began after the unification of confederacies known as misls by a ruler named Ranjit, who defeated Zaman Shah Durrani to capture its capital of Lahore. This empire was defeated by the British in two wars a few years before the Sepoy Mutiny, during which troops from this former empire helped fight against the Hindu and Muslim mutineers. For 10 points, name this Indian empire that originated in the religious military force called the Dal Khalsa, and which was led by a series of rulers named "Singh."

ANSWER: Sikh Empire

6. A ruler in this modern-day country clashed with the Idrisid rulers of Asir over the Tihama region, and negotiated the Treaty of Daan with the Ottomans. In this country, a group that was founded as the "Believing Youth" religious movement is part of a Shi'ite sect that reveres a man who was betrayed by the people of Kufa, and who was the great-grandson of Ali. The 2004 killing of a (*) Zaydi cleric in this country's northern Saada province sparked its government's conflict with a group sometimes called Ansar Allah. Imam Yahya founded the Mutawakkilite Kingdom in the north of this modern-day country, while the overthrow of a British Protectorate established a Communist state in its south. This country's communists were purged in a civil war that followed its 1990 reunification. For 10 points, name this country where Houthi rebels have deposed Abd Rabbuh Mansur Hadi, and where the Arab Spring toppled dictator Ali Abdullah Saleh.

ANSWER: Yemen (or al-Yaman)

7. A Supreme Court case centering on a verbal skills test which allegedly discriminated against African-American applicants to this city's police force resulted in the overturning of *Griggs v. Duke Power Co.* and the finding that discriminatory intent is needed to sue for racially disparate impact. Another Supreme Court case originating in this city resulted in the first example of (*) "reverse incorporation," in which the Equal Protection Clause was ruled to hold via the Due Process Clause, rather than the other way around. A 2008 Supreme Court case struck down this city's restrictions on the possession of handguns. For 10 points, the *Davis* case, *Bolling v. Sharpe*, and the *Heller* case all dealt with the governance of what federal enclave?

ANSWER: Washington, D.C. (accept either underlined portion)

8. A woman with this name founded the Abbey of Sainte-Trinité to go with her husband's Abbey of Saint-Étienne in Caen. Another woman with this name was arrested after her mother Beatrice married a Duke of Lower Lorraine named Godfrey the Bearded. A woman with this name was supposedly dragged to the ground by her braids after refusing to marry her bastard husband, but she later gifted him the flagship *Mora*. This was the name of the wives of Stephen of Blois, Henry I of England, Henry the Fowler, and (*) William the Conqueror. A woman with this name forced Henry IV to reconcile with Gregory VII at her castle in Canossa while she ruled Tuscany. Another woman with this name claimed the English throne her brother William Adelin, son of Henry I, was killed in the *White Ship* disaster. For 10 points, during the 12th-century "anarchy" Stephen of Blois fought against an "Empress" with what name?

ANSWER: Matilda (accept Maude; accept Matilda of Flanders, Matilda of Tuscany, Matilda of Canossa, Matilda of Boulogne, Matilda of Scotland, Saint Matilda, Matilda of Ringelheim, Empress Matilda, or Mathilda of England)

9. These people lost to Ferdinand Claiborne at the so-called “Battle of Holy Ground,” despite the insistence of the prophet Francis that their settlements would remain untouched. Francis fled to the Bahamas to seek British diplomatic support for these people. Benjamin Hawkins was sent as a representative to this people, but was threatened with death by William Augustus Bowles, who tried to create a state for this people before dying in Spanish captivity. This people was the first targeted in a six-point plan that included the presidential right to give presents to them. During one conflict, William Weatherford battled this people’s (*) “Lower” faction while leading a group of these people called the “Red Sticks.” The Fort Mims Massacre was carried out by, for 10 points, what Native American people defeated by Andrew Jackson in a namesake war that included the Battle of Horseshoe Bend?

ANSWER: Creek people (or Muscogee people, or Mvskoke people)

10. A political rival outmaneuvered this leader by postponing this man’s attempt to defend a controversial fast-day sermon, insisting that elections first be held in a neighboring town. Years after departing his highest post, this man led the negotiation of the Solemn League and Covenant with Scotland as an MP during the English Civil War. This man responded to the death of merchant John Oldham by ordering a punitive expedition to Block Island led by John Endecott. In addition to presiding during the (*) Pequot War, this leader presided over the founding of Harvard College. This man withdrew his resignation from one post at the behest of Boston’s congregation, but eventually lost that position due to his defense of John Wheelwright, one of the followers of John Cotton who was banished along with Anne Hutchinson. For 10 points, name this governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony who was unseated by John Winthrop during the Antinomian Controversy

ANSWER: Henry Vane the Younger

11. The fifth province of Valentia in this region may have been either created or reestablished after Count Theodosius quelled a revolt known as the Great Conspiracy, during which troops allowed barbarians to invade this region. The Verona List describes four provinces in this region, including two named after it as well as two called Maxima Caesariensis and Flavia Caesariensis; Eboracum was the capital of one of those provinces. The Ninth Legion has been nicknamed the “Lost Roman Legion” due to theories that it was destroyed in the (*) north of this region. Galerius supposedly allowed a general appointed to rule this region to bring his son there after getting drunk; that son was acclaimed emperor by troops in this region and would go on to become Constantine the Great. In this region, Gaius Suetonius Paulinus won the Battle of Watling Street, confirming this region’s conquest, which began during the reign of Claudius. For 10 points, name this island region whose Roman conquest was almost overturned by the revolt of the Iceni under Boudicca.

ANSWER: (Roman) Britain (or Britannia)

12. After a young girl presented a wreath and a dedicatory poem in this ruler’s honor, this ruler famously broke protocol by kissing her. This ruler sponsored Christian Daniel Rauch’s early work, and he, in turn created a reclining statue for this ruler’s mausoleum. This monarch’s death inspired an attempted union of the Lutheran and Calvinist churches in this ruler’s country. This ruler was the initiator of negotiations for the Treaty of Potsdam and the most influential advocate of Baron von Stein’s reforms. She and Maria Theresa were the two historical paragons of female virtue and nationalism in Nazi propaganda. Her namesake order was founded as the female counterpart to the (*) Iron Cross four years after she died in 1810, at the age of thirty-four. For 10 points, name this wife of Frederick William III and mother of Wilhelm I, who unsuccessfully pleaded Prussia’s case in front of Napoleon at Tilsit.

ANSWER: Louise, Queen of Prussia (or Luise (Auguste Wilhelmine Amalie) of Mecklenburg-Strelitz)

13. *Description acceptable*

Spike Island and Berehaven were part of a group of ports named for this document that became involved in a 1930s “economic war.” Centuries of historical records were lost when the historic Four Courts building was destroyed in the conflict over this document. The political party that descended from supporters of this document now governs in coalition with the Labour Party, while its opponents formed a party whose name means “Soldiers of Destiny.” The term “Commonwealth of Nations” was first officially used in this document, whose creator claimed it gave “not the ultimate freedom...but the freedom to achieve it.” (*) Eamon de Valera opposed this document that set off a civil war in which its main proponent, Michael Collins, was killed. This treaty gave one signatory the status of Dominion, and included an opt-out clause allowing the Protestant north to secede. For 10 points, name this 1921 treaty that established a Free State ruled from Dublin.

ANSWER: the Anglo-Irish Treaty (or Articles of Agreement for a Treaty between Great Britain and Ireland; prompt on “the creation of the Irish Free State” or similar answers)

14. *Description acceptable*

This presidential election is the subject of the second part of the memoir *A Fish in the Water*. One losing candidate in this election headed a new coalition that was supported by Luis Bedoya Reyes’ Popular Christian Party. The aftermath of this election saw the replacement of the inti currency with the Nuevo Sol during a set of neoliberal reforms nicknamed this election winner’s “shock.” Alva Castro, a losing candidate in this election, was a member of the incumbent president Achulan Garcia’s *aprista* party. The winner of this election was nicknamed “El (*) Chino” during his campaign, a reference to his status as a *Nisei*. For 10 points, name this presidential election in which Mario Vargas Llosa was defeated in a runoff by the dark horse candidate Alberto Fujimori, who ran for the “Cambio 90” party.

ANSWER: the Peruvian presidential election of 1990 (accept descriptive answers indicating the election in which Fujimori defeated Vargas Llosa before “Mario”)

15. This man argued that the role of democratic education was to allow students to remain permanent children in a book advocating a return to the educational philosophy of John Dewey. In a work written a decade later, this author argued that modernity conflicted with America’s patriarchal society. Those books are *Were You Ever a Child?* and *Love in the Machine Age*. This author’s best-known work of nonfiction is a series of essays on early 20th century feminists titled *Women as World-Builders*. Along with Susan Glaspell, this man was a member of Iowa’s “Davenport Group,” and was twice arrested for publishing subversive articles as editor of Max Eastman’s journal *The Masses*. This man is probably best-known for writing an autobiographical *bildungsroman* about the life of (*) Felix Fay. For 10 points, name this American man of letters, the author of *Moon-Calf*.

ANSWER: Floyd Dell

16. *Two answers required*

In one film, a character says he doesn’t give a “monkey’s arsehole” about these two groups, after which he is attacked in retaliation for an earlier attack on Spider. These two groups were the subject of the sociologist Stanley Cohen’s book *Folk Devils and Moral Panics*. The best-known incidents involving these two groups occurred as the result of a national bank holiday, and happened in cities like Broadstairs and (*) Brighton in the spring of 1964. These two groups are central to the rock opera *Quadrophenia* by The Who, and were notorious for riding scooters and motorcycles, respectively. For 10 points, name these two conflicting youth subcultures who rioted and fought their way around Britain in the early 1960s.

ANSWER: the mods and the rockers (accept in either order)

17. This ruler successfully besieged Arpad, the capital of Sarduri II of Urartu. By incorporating foreign troops into the Assyrian army, this ruler created an army that could fight year-round, and he also established Eastern Aramaic as the lingua franca of the empire. He built a major palace in Calah, where he had once been the governor Pulu, before he overthrew Ashur-Nirari V. This king defeated an alliance between the Aramean king Rezin and Pekah, the king of Israel, after Ahaz, the king of Judah, requested this ruler's help. This ruler established (*) Hoshea as the last ruler of Israel, but his successor Shalmaneser V ordered the deportation of the Ten Lost Tribes of Israel. For 10 points, name this Assyrian king whose reign from 745 to 727 BC included the conquest of Medea and Persia as well as Babylon.

ANSWER: Tiglath-Pileser III (prompt on "Tiglath-Pileser"; accept Pulu before "Pulu")

18. An amendment pushed through Congress by Harry Byrd, Jr. allowed the United States to import chrome ore from this nation in violation of UN sanctions. The U.S. later agreed to lift sanctions against this country if it held free and fair elections under the Case-Javits amendment. This country was condemned in the UN's Security Council Resolution 217, which resulted in the creation of an oil embargo called the Beira Patrol. A politician from this country and Harold Wilson each told each other to "think again!" on live television, after which that politician ordered the drafting of this country's (*) Unilateral Declaration of Independence. The election of Bishop Abel Muzorewa ended, for 10 points, what unrecognized African state led by Ian Smith?

ANSWER: Rhodesia (do not accept or prompt on "Zimbabwe")

19. This writer famously joked that "We try our soldiers to see if they are hot enough before we enlist them. If, when water is thrown on them they do not sizz, they won't do." Kenneth S. Lynn accused this author of "fabrication," due to the extensive 1881 to 1884 revisions of this author's most famous work. This resident of Mulberry Plantation claimed that Harriet Beecher Stowe missed the "sores spot" of slavery by making Legree a bachelor, since she could have had him "a magnate who runs a hideous black harem...under the same roof with his lovely white wife and his beautiful and accomplished daughters." Her most famous work was edited by (*) C. Vann Woodward after being prominently featured in Edmund Wilson's *Patriotic Gore*. This author noted the disruption of regular meals by the guns bombarding Fort Sumter. For 10 points, what wife of a South Carolina congressman kept a notable diary of the Civil War?

ANSWER: Mary (Boykin) Chesnut

20. When a general from this time period was ordered to kill himself by a king who ignored his warnings, he asked that his eyeballs be hung from the city wall, where they could watch the enemy conquer his country. The idiom "lying on brushwood and tasting gall" refers to a man from this time period who hung a gallbladder from a stone to remember his hatred of a rival who deposed him. Popular legend holds that a ruler who presided immediately before this period repeatedly lit warning beacons to amuse his beautiful concubine, and was killed when the "dog barbarians" or Quanrong sacked his capital, ushering in this time period. This period's end is demarcated by the partition of its powerful Jin state. During this period, Fuchai of Wu was overthrown by king Goujian of Yue, who is sometimes considered one of its (*) Five Hegemons. A historical text about this period was recorded by the state of Lu, one of whose officials went into exile to write the *Book of Rites* and produce the aphorisms collected in the *Analects*. For 10 points, name this period of the Eastern Zhou dynasty that is chronicled by a set of *Annals* ascribed to Confucius.

ANSWER: Spring and Autumn period (or Chunqiu shidai; accept Spring and Autumn Annals; prompt on "(Eastern) Zhou Dynasty" before "Zhou")

TB. This man gained the throne after the deaths of his older brother Louis and younger brother Robert, which may have been caused by his stepmother, Marie of Brabant. This king's chamberlain was accused of bribery by this king's half-brother for opposing a war in Flanders; that man, Enguerrand de Marigny, was executed after this king's death. This man gained the regions of Champagne and Brie after his marriage to Joan I of Navarre. His negotiations with Edward Crouchback caused him to gain Gascony, but also led to hostilities that caused the signing of the Auld Alliance. This man's daughter uncovered the infidelity of her sisters-in-law in the (*) Tour de Nesle Affair. This man's three sons Louis X, Philip V, and Charles IV all died shortly after one another, allowing this man's half brother to become the founder of the House of Valois. For 10 points, name this Capetian king of France who presided over the beginning of the Babylonian Captivity.