

Urgent Call for Unity

Summer 2013

Edited by Marshall Steinbaum

Finals Packet by the Editors: Marshall Steinbaum, Gautam Kandlikar, Jarret Greene, and Libo Zeng

1. **Gerbert of Aurillac, the scholar who became Pope Sylvester II, was sent to study math and logic in this region under Atto of Vic, who was an emissary to Al-Hakam II, expressly in order to spread Islamic scholarship. The earliest reference to this region as such is in a Pisan history of the joint 1114 conquest of the taifa that included the pirate stronghold of Formentera. Although (*) Wilfred the Hairy, who founded the monastery of Santa Maria de Ripoll, supported Charles the Bald and received his title from the latter's successor Louis II, Wilfred established this region's de facto independence from Carolingian dominance. Louis XIII was declared lord of this region during the War of the Reapers, which ended with the division of this region in the Treaty of the Pyrenees. Ramon Berenguer IV's marriage to Petronilla and conquest of Valencia secured this region's power in a union with Aragon. For 10 points, name this region, where the Balearic Crusade was launched from Barcelona.**

ANSWER: Catalonia

2. **One Bronze Age archaeological site in this modern country features two *deffufas*, which are thought to be funerary chapels for a closed city operating as an aristocratic enclave. That site is Kerma. A king named Piye who ruled the city of Napata in this modern country established the Twenty-Fifth Dynasty, and an earlier site in this country features an array of more than 200 variously-sized pyramids and saw the development of an as-yet undeciphered eponymous script. That site, which is mentioned in the first century *Periplus of the Erythraean Sea*, is (*) Meroë. Semna, which means "Subduer of the Seti-land," was one of a pair of forts in this modern country where a stele admonishing his sons to guard the border he established was left by Senusret III; those forts are just south of the Second Cataract. For 10 points, name this modern country once home to Kushite kingdoms in Nubia.**

ANSWER: Sudan

3. **The likely inspiration for this four-word phrase was a stampede that killed seventy-three children of striking copper miners in Calumet, MI in 1913, as that disaster was thought to have been caused by a company man's false warning. A Yiddish leaflet thrown from the window of a New York building denouncing US intervention in the Russian Revolution could NOT be described by this four-word phrase, according to (*) Brandeis' dissent in *Abrams v. US*, in which the majority used the "bad tendency" test to uphold a conviction under the Sedition Act of 1918. This constitutional standard was eventually replaced by "imminent lawless action" in *Brandenburg v. Ohio*, and it was first proposed in *Schenck v. US*. For 10 points, give this four-word phrase that characterizes speech that does not enjoy First Amendment protection under a standard proposed by Oliver Wendell Holmes, such as yelling "fire" in a crowded theater.**

ANSWER: "clear and present danger"

4. Oxford electors for this political party routinely prevented from reaching the poll in Broad Street were smuggled through Exeter College, a bastion of support for this party due its association with official author of *Letter from a Person of Quality*. Ralph Montagu joined this party after he was accused of being bribed by Louis XIV, and he then undertook the prosecution of Lord Danby, ironically at the connivance of the French king who was the symbol of (*) everything this party opposed. Danby favored the Church of England and the penal laws, which is why this party was generally favored by nonconformists. This party opposed a standing army and centralized power, and it attempted to exclude the future James II and, after that failed, backed the Monmouth Rebellion. For 10 points, name this political alliance formed by aristocrats like Lord Shaftesbury, the so-called “Country Party” that orchestrated the Glorious Revolution and dominated Hanoverian politics from 1715 until the American Revolution.

ANSWER: The Whig Party (accept “Country Party” until that is named. Do not accept or prompt on “Liberal” or “CABAL.”)

5. During its early history, this city received thousands of *flagelados* who were fleeing a drought in its country’s northeast. The Belgian astronomer Louis Cruls explored the land around this present-day city. The Free Town settlement was formed by *candangos* who worked for the state-run NOVACAP on a major project in this city. It was inspired by a vision of Don Bosco, who is honored as the patron saint of this city. Protests engulfed this city after Jose Sarney announced the (*) Cruzado plan for stabilizing its country’s economy. This city is considered to have followed the principles of the CIAM manifesto, and its National Congress building and Presidential palace lie along the Monumental Axis. Construction of this city was completed during the Presidency of Juscelino Kubitschek. For 10 points, identify this capital city which was designed by Lucio Costa and Oscar Niemeyer.

ANSWER: Brasilia [prompt on Distrito Federal or DF]

6. Polycarp was a Second Century bishop of this city, appointed directly by St. John. This city was the birthplace of Sabbatai Zevi, and Kabbalists expelled from Spain were an important influence on him and his movement. Pope Benedict XII and Venice bribed Humbert II of Viennois to lead a military expedition to secure this city against the Emirate of (*) Aydin, which later briefly regained control over this city after the Battle of Ankara thanks to Tamerlane’s support. Following the Battle of Dumlupinar, which sealed the fate of the Treaty of Sevres, the Greek and Armenian quarters of this city were devastated by a deliberately-set 1922 fire and an emergency evacuation formalized by the Exchange of Populations. For 10 points, name this once-largely-Greek city on the Ionian coast of Turkey.

ANSWER: Smyrna or Izmir

7. In one incident, these people holed themselves up in a hill and made a barricade of sheep carcasses to protect themselves from the Tewa; that hill has since been called the “Meat Mound.” The Capote band of these people were moved from the San Luis valley via the Brunot agreement. The discovery of gold in the San Juan mountains resulted in the murder of Nathaniel Meeker, who tried to civilize these people, who have a namesake mountain near (*) Montezuma, Colorado. Although not the Sauk, these people’s last wartime chief was named Black Hawk, and another leader of the Timpanogos band of these people prompted them to retaliate for a murdered relative in the Clover Creek massacre. That conflict ended with a treaty signed at Chicken Creek by Chief Walkara and Brigham Young. For 10 points, identify these people who give their name to the state that was populated by followers of Joseph Smith.

ANSWER: Ute Indians [do not accept “Paiute”]

8. This dynasty gained one victory thanks to the neutrality of the christianized Khurramite Theophobos after Sahl Smbatian betrayed one of this dynasty's opponents, ending a 20-year rebellion by the egalitarian neo-Mazdakist Babak Khoramdin. That revolt was put down by this dynasty's general Afshin, who went on to sack Amorium, thus discrediting the (*) iconoclasm of Emperor Theophilos, and it was the last in a series engendered by the treacherous murder of Abu Muslim, who had set this dynasty up for victory by leading a revolt against its predecessor in Khorasan. This dynasty underwent the civil war known as the Fourth Fitna between the brothers al-Amin and Al-Ma'amun. For 10 points, name this dynasty that included the Harun al-Rashid, whose death sparked that war and who maintained diplomatic relations with Charlemagne from his capital in Baghdad.

ANSWER: Abbasid

9. WARNING: DESCRIPTION ACCEPTABLE

This event was the ultimate cause of a riot that followed the violent drowning of Eugene Williams after he swam too close to the 29th Street Beach. Local legislation designed to curtail this event required expensive permits for recruiters, who often disguised themselves as insurance agents and traveling salesmen and established the geographical pattern this event followed. This event can be explained by the Todaro model because it varied with the expected net wage calculated to include the increased probability of finding a job after (*) World War I cut off immigration. The *Chicago Defender* was widely banned as an insidious cause of this event. An iconic painting about this event includes a mass of people flooding onto a railway platform through three doors with signs reading "St. Louis," "New York," and "Chicago;" that work is one of a series by Jacob Lawrence. For 10 points, name this massive early-20th-century relocation of African Americans out of the south.

ANSWER: the Great Migration (accept descriptions like "migration of black people to the North").

10. The caricature *Polichinelle* depicts this man in a clown costume with an enormous military hat, wielding his trademark baton; that depiction was banned, losing 2000 francs for the artist, Edouard Manet. A political settlement supported by this man was rejected in the White Flag Manifesto, in which the Comte de Chambord refused a compromise that would have made him king, and this man gained his highest office after his predecessor violated the "Pact of Bordeaux" by calling for a "Conservative Republic." After its proposal that Ultramontanism should be suppressed, (*) this man dismissed the ministry of Jules Simon in favor of the Duc de Broglie in the 16 May Crisis, six years after his most notorious actions commanding troops during the Bloody Week that ended the Paris Commune. For 10 points, name this victor of the Battle of Magenta and the Siege of Sevastopol, the successor to Adolphe Thiers as President of the French Third Republic.

ANSWER: General Patrice de MacMahon, Duc de Magenta (only accept "Magenta" until the battle is named. Before that, either name is acceptable.)

11. Harry Reedman was this polity's controversial appointee to a diplomatic post in contravention of its status in international law; that appointment was intended to negotiate arms sales following this polity's Unilateral Declaration of Independence, which resulted in a trading and arms embargo, two months after that so-called "Lisbon Appointment." The (*) Carnation Revolution was thus a disaster for this polity, whose leader profited by a close relationship with Antonio Salazar, and this polity was the intended destination of James Earl Ray while he was on the run. Bishop Abel Muzorewa was this polity's only black Prime Minister, and it essentially ceased to exist under the Lancaster House agreement, which mandated a full-franchise election in 1980. For 10 points, what is this polity that violently resisted the winds of change between 1965 and 1979 under the leadership of Ian Smith?

ANSWER: Rhodesia (accept "Southern Rhodesia" or "White Rhodesia", or "Zimbabwe Rhodesia" as that was the official name under Muzorewa. Do not accept or prompt on "Zimbabwe" alone.)

12. **Following the Imperial Russian overthrow of the Koqand Khanate, Yakub Beg became involved in this conflict, and he took advantage of it to ally with Xu Xuegong and attack the forces of Daud Khalifa in an attempt to dominate all of Kashgaria. Yakub was opposed by General Zuo of chicken fame, who reconquered (*) Urumqi. The Dzungar Wars during the reign of the Qianlong Emperor can be seen as a predecessor to this conflict. This conflict was sparked by the formation of Han-dominated tuanlian militias in response to the encroaching Taiping army, which triggered ethnic warfare in the provinces of Ningxia, Gansu, and Shaanxi, and the eventual flight of many Hui people to Russian-controlled lands. For 10 points, what is this 1862-77 conflict pitting many Chinese Muslims against ethnic Han Chinese, which took place along the upper Yellow River?**

ANSWER: Dungan Revolt (accept “Hui Revolt” or “Minorities’ Revolt” or “Muslim revolt” before each of those words are said; accept Tongzhi Hui Bian)

13. **The Voluntary Committee of Lawyers was created to support this cause, though the platform plank it introduced at the 1932 Republican National Convention failed. Horatio Seymour supported this political cause during his first term as governor of New York in the mid-1850s. Since it held that states could outlaw manufacturing certain products “injurious to the public interest,” *Mugler v. Kansas* was a defeat for this cause. This cause had strong support in (*) rural state legislatures, which is why its greatest success uniquely made use of state ratifying conventions. This cause received a critical boost from a five-part expose in the Washington Post just before the 1930 midterm elections; that exposé was written by George Cassiday and recounted the brisk business he conducted as “The Man in the Green Hat” in offices he’d been given in the Cannon and Russell buildings. For 10 points, what is this political cause which succeeded with the passage of the 21st Amendment in 1933?**

ANSWER: anti-prohibition or anti-temperance (accept equivalents like “repeal of prohibition” and “legalizing alcohol,” do not prompt on “prohibition” or equivalents)

14. **One city by this name is thought to be the location for Paul’s first sermons to the Gentiles, and Mark Antony had earlier ceded that city to Amyntas as capital of the western Anatolian country of Pisidia. The remains of Saint Babylas were removed from a different city by this name, ostensibly after those bones thwarted an Apollonian prophesy to Julian the Apostate. The trial of Gnaeus Calpurnius Piso stemmed from events in that city of this name during his struggle for power with (*) Germanicus, whom he was accused of poisoning, and Saint Simeon Stylites dispensed justice on the outskirts of that city. Later, that city, then ruled by the Seljuk slave Yaghi-Siyan, held out against Bohemund of Taranto until it was betrayed by an Armenian soldier in June of 1098. For 10 points, what is this name for a city on the Orontes River that became the capital of Roman Syria?**

ANSWER: Antioch

15. **This organization’s activities are the subject of the lawsuit *Handschu v. Special Services Division*, and though it has nothing to do with Serbia, the defendant in that lawsuit is a sub-division of this organization once known as the Black Hand Squad. State-appointed “Metropolitans” led by Frederick Tallmadge clashed with “Municipals” led by George Washington Matsell in a fight over control of this organization which allowed the so-called “Dead Rabbits riot” and which featured the arrest at bayonet-point of (*) Fernando Wood. Two riots instigated by this organization occurred in the same location: one in 1874 against unemployed German immigrants, the other in 1988 against homeless “occupants” of that location, Tompkins Square Park. For 10 points, what is this organization, which routinely surveilles mosques and halal butchers as part of its post-9/11 counter-intelligence mandate while maintaining a controversial stop-and-frisk policy?**

ANSWER: New York City Police Department or just NYPD

16. One form of this action was apparently developed during the Three Kingdoms period in northern Korea, as evidenced by the wall painting “Gamudo” found in a Gogoryeo tomb complex, and that example of this action, known as “Seongjeonmu,” was ordered to be performed by Admiral Yi Sun Shin during the Imjin War. A poem titled after an ironically ceremonial instance of this action invokes “one child, fresh from school, learning the ropes... as she begs for a dose of the best cocaine.” That work’s speakers are dead World War I soldiers observing (*) flappers at the title event, and it was written by Alfred Noyes. Upon hearing of Napoleon’s abdication following the Battle of Toulouse, the Duke of Wellington reportedly performed this action impromptu, in that case a *flamenco* complete with handclaps. For 10 points, what is this action shortly to be performed by one of the two teams hearing this question, a traditional celebratory response to success in competition, including by NFL players in the endzone?

ANSWER: **Victory Dance** (prompt on partial answers and near-equivalents, and accept synonyms and specific examples in place of “**dance**.” An alternative title of the Noyes poem is “The **Victory Ball**,” which is acceptable.)

TB. This ruler changed the succession in part due to the threat posed to his foreign policy by his daughter-in-law Elena’s support for the Sect of Zakariah the Jew, which threatened this man’s imperial claims following his second marriage and the support the Orthodox hierarchy gave this man in rival neighboring realms. This man had his rebellious brother Andrei arrested for failing to support the Crimean Tatar Khan against the Golden Horde, whose power over his own realm this man overthrew at the (*) Great Stand on the Ugra. This ruler’s demand that he be allowed to live in Yaroslav Palace preceded his subjugation of Novgorod following its abandonment by Casimir IV of Lithuania, and this ruler made a politically significant marriage to Sophia Paleologus. For 10 points, name this longest-reigning Rurikid Muscovite who first claimed the title of czar.

ANSWER: **Ivan III** the **Great** (accept either “**Ivan III**” or “**Ivan** the **Great**”)

Bonuses

1. In 2013, the National Portrait Gallery announced the discovery of a sketch of a “mystery woman” connected to this event, found on the reverse of a picture of Christine Keeler. For 10 points each:

[10] The mystery woman was apparently picked up on the way to a hedonistic country pool party where Keeler cavorted with this event’s namesake politician, from whom she allegedly extracted secrets to pass to acquaintances in Soviet intelligence.

ANSWER: The **Profumo** Affair

[10] Those hedonistic pool parties took place at this estate, the home of Lord Astor, which names a political “set” that supported appeasement in the 1930s.

ANSWER: **Cliveden** (pronounced to rhyme with “lived in”)

[10] This man, a leading member of the Cliveden Set, served as Chamberlain’s Foreign Secretary. After Churchill’s takeover, he spent World War II as British Ambassador to the US.

ANSWER: Edward Frederick Lindley Wood, 1st Earl of **Halifax** (i.e., “Lord **Halifax**”)

2. Arthur Griffith declared that the cause of one riot at this type of location was “a vile and inhuman story told in the foulest language we have ever listened to from a public platform.” For 10 points each:

[10] What is this type of location, where, in January 1907, a crowd successfully silenced the sympathetic portrayal of self-proclaimed parricide Christy Mahon in the so-called “Playboy Riot?”

ANSWER: **theater** (accept near equivalents, such as “**playhouse**,” “**stage**,” etc)

[10] The proximate cause of this 1849 event, named for the Manhattan theater where it began, was a dispute over whether Edwin Forrest or the Englishman William Charles MacReady played the greater Macbeth. Rowdy Irish immigrants besieged Macready’s performance in this event’s namesake building, whose location now hosts upscale condos.

ANSWER: **Astor Place** Riot

[10] The Belgian War of Independence also began at a theater during a performance of *The Mute Girl of Portici*, a romanticized version of Masaniello’s 1647 nationalist uprising against Spanish Hapsburg domination of this city.

ANSWER: **Naples**

3. This man rose to prominence as a French-educated civil servant under long-time President Ahmadou Adidjo. He was Prime Minister when Adidjo resigned in 1982 and survived the subsequent coup attempt by disgruntled supporters of the former President. For 10 points each:

[10] Name this head of state who has been in office continuously since then, surviving the introduction of multi-party rule in 1992.

ANSWER: Paul **Biya**

[10] Biya rules this country, which was formed by a 1961 plebiscite that joined the Anglophone, Christian southern third of a British colony to a French colony gained from Germany at Versailles.

ANSWER: **Cameroon**

[10] Opposition to Biya’s rule is centered in the area of that former English colony, including a dispute over control of this oil-rich peninsula between the estuaries of the Cross River and Rio del Rey. This peninsula was awarded to the Cameroonian central government in a 2002 ICJ ruling.

ANSWER: **Bakassi** Peninsula

4. This policy was defined as “settling international.... quarrels by admitting and satisfying grievances through rational negotiation and compromise, thereby avoiding the resort to armed conflict which would be expensive, bloody, and very dangerous” in one revisionist work. For 10 points each:

[10] What is this policy, which that work argued was “particularly British” and which failed in its most famous implementation thanks to the heretofore-correct assumption of reasonableness on the part of the counter-party?

ANSWER: **appeasement** (accept word forms)

[10] The formulator of that argument was this Yale historian, the author of *The Rise and Fall of the Great Powers*, which predicted the demise of the Soviet Union but also the preeminence of East Asia over the west.

ANSWER: Paul **Kennedy**

[10] Post-WW2 critics of this book argue that it set the stage for appeasement by justifying the Weimar hyperinflation, which those critics argue was a sly German attempt to wriggle out of Versailles reparations. One recent ludicrous interpretation of this book holds that it was motivated by lust for Carl Melchior.

ANSWER: *The **Economic Consequences of the Peace***

5. Examples of these finds from Ireland have mostly been found on the borders of its ancient kingdoms, and one such example had an elaborate hair style that relied on pine resin imported from the south of France. For 10 points each:

[10] What are these archaeological finds which mostly died violently, preserved with skin and organs intact thanks to anaerobic environments of sphagnum moss?

ANSWER: **bog** bodies (accept “**bog** people,” etc)

[10] This bog body, whose unshaven face is almost completely preserved, was discovered with the noose that hanged him still around his neck. His last meal consisted of a soup made from specially-gathered seeds.

ANSWER: **Tollund** Man

[10] An elaborate story about the public shaming and shaving of the bog body known as Windeby Girl was largely based on this author’s fantastic but approving account of the staunch morality of Iron Age northern Europe compared to decadent Rome. Needless to say, upon further investigation, Windeby Girl turned out to be a man.

ANSWER: Gaius Cornelius **Tacitus**

6. This pope issued the bull *Commissum nobis* which prohibited the enslavement of native Americans, and he wrote a poem celebrating Guido Reni which was published in his collection *Poemata*. For 10 points each:

[10] Identify this pope who held his office during much of the Thirty Years’ War. He was succeeded by Innocent X, with whom he allied to counter the influence of the Farnese Duke of Parma in the Wars of the Castro.

ANSWER: Pope **Urban VIII** [accept Maffeo **Barberini**]

[10] Innocent X hailed from this powerful family. Like Urban’s Barberinis, they profited immensely from church office, but they feuded with the Barberini during Innocent X’s papacy. This family also commissioned Borromini to build a namesake palazzo, the largest one in the Piazza Novona.

ANSWER: **Pamphili** [or **Pamphili**]

[10] Earlier, Urban VIII gave his nephew of the same name, Maffeo, this title, which made Maffeo the standard bearer of the church.

ANSWER: **Confaloniere** of the church [accept equivalents]

7. This legislation was strongly supported by Dennis Kearney's Workingmen's Party of California, though repeal of this legislation was part of the founding platform of the IWW since it was held to embody narrow "craft" unionism. For 10 points each:

[10] What is this 1882 law, renewed and made more punitive by the 1892 Geary Act, which was intended to reduce labor competition, particularly in California?

ANSWER: **Chinese Exclusion** Act

[10] Chinese immigration was restricted until the 1965 Immigration reform, which was sponsored by this longtime New York congressman, who vociferously opposed the national origin system at the beginning of his career in 1924.

ANSWER: Emanuel **Celler**

[10] Eliseo Medina is the Secretary-Treasurer of this organization, which he joined after leaving the United Farm Workers over its opposition to illegal immigration. He coordinated this organization's Justice for Janitors campaign.

ANSWER: **SEIU** or **S**ervice **E**mployees **I**nternational **U**nion.

8. This polity was founded by Sayid Abu-Bhakar, an Arab explorer in the 15th century, who united its constituents after marrying the local princess Paramisuli. For 10 points each:

[10] Name this sultanate, which occupied a namesake archipelago between Mindanao and Borneo until 1915, when it negotiated its own political demise with Francis Burton Harrison, American Governor-General of the Philippines.

ANSWER: Sultanate of **Sulu**

[10] During the 18th century, the Sultanate of Sulu gained control over this battleground island just south of Mindanao, from which it raided the Spanish settlement of Zamboanga.

ANSWER: **Basilan**

[10] Sulu was a vassal of this extant empire based in Northern Borneo, though in its Sultan Muhyiddin gave Sulu autonomy in return for help securing his throne in the seventeenth century after a civil war sparked by a cockfight. Its current ruler is Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah.

ANSWER: **Brunei**

9. This man publicly admitted his assassination of Charles VI's younger brother Louis d'Orleans, which he claimed was a tyrannicide. For 10 points each:

[10] Name this Duke of Burgundy, who seized Paris following the Battle of Agincourt but was himself murdered by the bodyguard of the Dauphin, the future Charles VII, in an act of revenge in 1419.

ANSWER: **John** the **Fearless** (or **Jean** sans **Peur** or **Jean** de **Nevers**)

[10] This faction, named for his father-in-law, defended the Dauphin's interests during the Valois dynastic conflict with Burgundy and executed the people who launched the Cabochien Revolt.

ANSWER: **Armagnacs** (their leader was Bernard VII d' **Armagnac**)

[10] John the Fearless gained his epithet during this 1396 battle against the Ottoman forces of Bayezid I. The French-Hungarian alliance was defeated at its namesake Danubian fortress and John was ransomed for a huge price.

ANSWER: Battle of **Nicopolis**

10. This man argued against aid to relieve the Irish Potato Famine since it was a divine test of the fortitude of man. For 10 points each:

[10] Name this Assistant Secretary to the Treasury who effectively founded the modern professional civil service with a namesake 1853 report, written with Sir Stafford Northcote.

ANSWER: Sir Charles **Trevelyan**

[10] The Northcote-Trevelyan Report was supported publicly by this educational reformer and classicist, later Master of Balliol College who supported competitive examinations rather than aristocratic connections as the criteria for scholarships. Many of his proteges served in the administration of India.

ANSWER: Benjamin **Jowett**

[10] Trevelyan served as governor of this city, a position that was made subordinate to the Governor General in Calcutta by the India Act of 1784. From that post, he opposed his superiors' plan to increase land taxes and instead privatized land he controlled.

ANSWER: **Madras** (or **Chennai**)

11. The 14th Amendment expressly guarantees the security of this entity, and Andrew Johnson opposed it in his last State of the Union address on the grounds that a few oligarchs would end up controlling the government. For 10 points each:

[10] What is this entity, which Republicans feared would cease to exist since newly-enfranchised slaves increased Confederate representation in Congress?

ANSWER: the **national debt** (accept equivalents: "**federal debt**," "**United States debt**," etc)

[10] This post-Reconstruction-era movement opposed making payments on former Confederate states' debt. This movement, a progenitor of the People's Party, was mostly opposed by the Redeemers, for the very good reason that many of them owned the bonds in question.

ANSWER: **Readjusters**

[10] The Readjusters, led by William Mahone, were particularly strong in this state, whose auditor simply withheld funds appropriated to public schools in 1879. The Readjuster William Cameron became governor of this state in 1881 and outraged civilized people the world over by legalizing labor unions and abolishing corporal punishment.

ANSWER: **Virginia**

12. During this action, the Red Army advanced along the southern portion of its namesake geographical feature and liberated Smolensk. This action's success was partly due to the Allied landing in Italy, which drew German troops away. For 10 points each:

[10] Identify this offensive in which the Soviet army broke the Panther-Wotan line. It resulted in a German retreat from Poltava and Kiev.

ANSWER: Battle of the **Dnieper** River [or Lower **Dnieper** offensive]

[10] Just prior to the Dnieper offensive and immediately following the Battle of Kursk, the Soviet Army had recaptured this second largest Ukrainian city. This city was the target of three other battles between the Soviet and Axis forces.

ANSWER: **Kharkov** [or **Kharkiv**]

[10] This other city, which is home to a huge hydroelectric project, was also liberated during the Dnieper offensive. The German Army South had had its headquarters here, which it then moved to Kirovograd.

ANSWER: **Zaporozhye** [or **Zaporozhia**]

13. This emperor undertook a short-lived invasion of southern Scotland, but otherwise his long reign was mostly peaceful. Gibbon criticized this man for doing too much to avoid war, specifically with Vologasces IV of Parthia. For 10 points each:

[10] Name this emperor, who succeeded Hadrian after the death of the prior favorite Lucius Aelius.

ANSWER: **Antoninus Pius**

[10] Under Antoninus Pius, the *Limes Germanicus* was advanced northward, precipitating his successors' wars with these people in the late second century. These people formed an alliance with the Suebi and Sarmatians.

ANSWER: **Marcomanni**

[10] The Limes Germanicus passed north of this Rhenish city and provincial capital, which was founded as an outpost by Nero Claudius Drusus in 13 BCE and named after a Gallic god whose cult was adopted by Roman soldiers.

ANSWER: **Mogontiacum** (or **Mainz**)

14. The beginning of the end for this short-lived polity was a 1961 secession referendum, forced by Alexander Bustamante after his country had been given inadequate representation in its legislature. For 10 points each:

[10] Name this polity that existed between 1958 and 1962, with its proposed capital at Chaguaramas. It lacked a customs union and free migration, and its first premier was Grantley Adams.

ANSWER: **Federation** of the **West Indies** (accept "**West Indies Federation**;" do not accept "British West Indies")

[10] After Bustamante led Jamaica out with the referendum, this country, whose premier was Eric Williams, became its largest constituent. Williams demanded either a unitary federation or, failing that, complete independence for this country.

ANSWER: **Trinidad** and Tobago ("**Trinidad**" is sufficient)

[10] After the demise of the federation, Adams was sidelined in Barbados by this first prime minister, who supported the Caribbean Common Market. He opposed US imperialism, referring to Ronald Reagan when he said "I do not believe in Santa Claus."

ANSWER: Errol **Barrow**

15. Institutions of this type survived in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island into the 19th century, and the Flushing Remonstrance opposed the existence of this type of institution in New Netherland. For 10 points each:

[10] What is this type of institution, forbidden on a national level by the First Amendment and abolished in Virginia in 1786?

ANSWER: **established** religion or **established** church (accept word forms, e.g. "religious **establishment**." Prompt on "state" or "official" church or religion)

[10] This 1947 Supreme Court case first incorporated the Establishment Clause against the states, but it held that public funding for transportation to parochial schools did not violate the Establishment Clause.

ANSWER: **Everson** v. *Board of Education of Ewing Township*

[10] This type of legislation survived even after disestablishment in New Hampshire and North Carolina. The penal laws included a piece of legislation by this name, and Lionel Rothschild was a noted opponent of this type of legislation.

ANSWER: **Test** Act (accept descriptive equivalents: "Religious **test** for serving in Congress/parliament/state legislature," etc. Prompt on anything mentioning a prohibition on Jews serving in Parliament)

16. The first man to be granted this royal title hereditarily, Ottokar I, gained it by playing off opposing sides in the war for control of the Holy Roman Empire after the death of Henry VI. For 10 points each:

[10] That grant was confirmed by the Golden Bull of Sicily, issued by Frederick II in 1212 after he'd secured the empire. It made the holder of this royal title an Imperial Prince-Elector with the freedom not to attend Reichstags outside his home region.

ANSWER: **King of Bohemia**

[10] This man, Frederick II's uncle and the youngest son of Frederick Barbarossa, led the Hohenstaufen faction in that civil war. He took the title King of the Germans himself in the face of resistance to the elevation of the young prince Frederick, and was the first holder of that title to be assassinated.

ANSWER: **Philip of Swabia**

[10] Ottokar's descendent Wenceslaus II established this city, which became a Catholic stronghold against King George Podebrady during the Hussite Wars and was besieged during the Bohemian phase of the Thirty Years War by the Protestant Ernst von Mansfeld.

ANSWER: **Pilsen** or **Plzen**