

3M: CO History Doubles

Packet One: THAT'S NOT A BUICK!

Questions by Eric Mukherjee, Mike Cheyne, and Mik Larsen

1. A member of this family wrote a book in which the Terrestrial Axis Straightening Company adjusts the Earth's axial tilt. Besides the author of *A Journey in Other Worlds*, this family had a member who hired Wilson Price Hunt and Ramsey Crooks to journey west through Hells Canyon. Urban legends say one member released dogs from kennels and cracked "I asked for ice, but this is ridiculous" before his death. With "Lenox," this family was the original namesake of the lion statues outside the New York Public Library. It owned a company which founded a trading post on the Columbia River, the first permanent U.S. community on the Pacific coast. The patriarch of this family was an early multi-millionaire who founded the American Fur Company. For 10 points, name this wealthy American family, whose most famous members are named John Jacob.

ANSWER: Astor

2. One enemy commander in this conflict was later taken prisoner in Facility 4028. One side in this war used hidden mines called "Houdinis", and an inciting event in this conflict was a suicide run on the USS Odyssey. A preemptive strike during this conflict was averted by the double agent Colonel Lovok, resulting in one commander being sent to Internment Camp 371. The first and second battles of Chin'toka were pivotal events in this conflict. One side was duplicitously brought into this war when Senator Vreenak's shuttle was destroyed by (*) Garak, a former member of the Obsidian Order. Damar defected to the other side during this conflict, during which Chancellor Gowron was killed by Worf, son of Mogh. The Bajorans and Tholians both signed non-aggression pacts with one side in this conflict, one side of which employed advisors called Vorta and shock troops called Jem'Hadar. For 10 points, name this conflict in which the Federation, the Klingon Empire, and the Romulans faced an invasion from the Gamma Quadrant, a key conflict on *Star Trek: Deep Space Nine*.

ANSWER: Dominion War

3. One leader of this polity murdered his drunk father-in-law at a banquet, thus destroying the Chaka kingdom. In its final years this polity degenerated into principalities called *beyliks*, and its culture created trading waypoints such as Sultan Han which were called *caravan-serais*. Cities like Kayseri and Sivas served as mobile capitals of this polity, and one leader of it switched sides after being bribed by Nicephorus Botaneiates (bow-tahn-ee-ah-tees). The forces of its leader Kaykhusraw II were crushed by the Mongols at the Battle of Kose Dag, and it was founded following the capture of Iznik and Izmit by Suleiman bin Qutalmish, after the death of Malik Shah split the Seljuk Empire. It was once named Konya, and its sultan Kilij Arslan II crushed Manuel I Comnenus via an ambush from a mountain pass at the Battle of Myriokephalon in 1176. For 10 points, name this ethnically Seljuk empire of central Anatolia, one name for which derives from its western neighbor.

ANSWER: The Seljuk Sultanate of Rum (or the Sultanate of Iconium or Konya before mentioned; prompt on Seljuk or Seljuk Empire until mentioned, as the precise difference between the two gets fuzzy at times)

4. This Cabinet position was held by a man who coined the term "amiable dunce" describing Ronald Reagan. Another man to hold it was married to the woman who started the "Reading Is Fundamental" program. The first man to hold this position left only lines from Sophocles' *Ajax* to explain why he threw himself out of a window at a medical center in Bethesda. During the Eisenhower administration, the man who held it remarked during confirmation hearings that he "thought what was good for our country was good for General Motors." The longest serving man in this position was a former "Whiz Kid" and President of the Ford Motor Company, and who would later go on to head the World Bank. For 10 points, name this Cabinet position held by James Forrestal, Charles Wilson, and by Robert McNamara during the Vietnam War.

ANSWER: Secretary of Defense

5. One letter from early in this man's life he relates how he, on horseback, dispersed a crowd of herdsmen and animals for the fun of it. Tutored in youth by the Homeric scholar Alexander of

Cotiaeum and the Athenian millionaire Herodes Atticus, his mother was a major player in the Roman brickmaking industry named Domitia Lucilla. Under his rule Statius Priscus recovered Armenia, and Ctesiphon was sacked and Mesopotamia made a Roman protectorate by his general Avidius Cassius. This husband of Faustina the younger had his victories over the Sarmatians depicted on his victory column. He fought offensive wars versus the lazyges, and one work by this person ends its introduction with "on the River Gran, against the Quadi". For 10 Points, name this adoptive brother of Lucius Verus and author of the *Meditations*, succeeded by his jackass son Commodus.

ANSWER: Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Augustus

6. **At the start of this man's career he published the underground newspaper *Robotnik*, and his regime once signed a military alliance with a nation led by Symon Petliura. His country formed the April Constitution in line with a political movement with a center faction called 'the Castle', while the larger movement he was involved with was called Sanation. His supporters clashed with democratic agitators in the June Days uprising, and he pursued strategies called 'Prometheism' and 'Intermarum' in order to weaken a rival nation. He's not Lenin, but he was placed on a sealed train and shipped home at the end of WWI. This man masterminded a mutiny which resulted in the creation of the Republic of Central Lithuania, and he was succeeded by Josef Beck and Ignatz Moscicki. For 10 points, name this leader responsible for the "miracle on the Vistula" in 1920, who won a shocking victory in the Polish-Soviet War.**
ANSWER: Jozef Pilsudski

7. **Sarah Tisdall leaked a set of documents about the locations of cruise missiles to this newspaper, which published an April Fools' Day joke about an island called San Serriffe. A group of 11 Unitarians invested one thousand fifty pounds for the creation of his newspaper, whose first editor declared it an enemy of "scurrility and slander". Charles Prestwich Scott served for 50 years as editor of this paper, in which position he coined the phrase "comment is free, but facts are sacred." This publication was originally founded by John Edward Taylor in the wake of the (*) Peterloo massacre. This newspaper, which was the first in its non-Germany nation to adopt the Berliner format, dropped the "Manchester" from its name in 1959. Along with the Washington Post, it initially leaked the existence of the PRISM Program, and Nick David and Vikram Dodd wrote a series of articles for this paper in 2009 accusing News International of phone hacking. For 10 points, name this third-most popular newspaper in the United Kingdom, after the *Daily Telegraph* and the *Times*.**
ANSWER: *The* Guardian

8. **During this event, a group reached the Wateree River, where a woman known as "La Cacita" put a string of pearls on the neck of its leader. Since this event's leader claimed to be an immortal sun god, his death was concealed by his men, who hid his corpse in blankets and sunk it in a river. The participants in this event lost most of their possessions after being attacked by Chief Tuskaloosa during a bloody battle at Mabila and soon after arrived at the Valley of the Vapors, also known as Hot Springs, Arkansas. The man who led it was a former captain of Pizarro who retraced many of the steps of the Narvaez expedition after being inspired by the stories of Cabeza de Vaca. For 10 points, name this 1540's expedition in which the namesake Spaniard eventually became the first European to discover the Mississippi River.**
ANSWER: The expedition of Hernando de Soto

9. **Forts built during this battle were known as La Mahomerie and Malregard, the latter built outside the Dog Gate. John the Oxite was imprisoned before this battle, and it was preceded by the storming of a crossing known as the Iron Bridge. Adhemar of Le Puy was responsible for maintaining morale during this battle, and one force during this conflict was crippled by the desertion of the Ortuqids. Relief efforts during this conflict were led by leaders named Duqaq, Ridwan, and Kerbogha, and for much of it the governor Yaghi-Sagan was allowed to freely import food. Its critical moment came when an Armenian named Firouz betrayed the Tower of the Two Sisters. During this conflict the layman Peter Bartholomew had a dream which directed him to unearth the location of the Holy Lance. Tancred led a relief force during this battle which saw the temporary desertion of Peter the Hermit and the overall command of Bohemund. For 10 points, name this engagement of 1097-8 where the invading Europeans besieged and then were besieged in turn, a pivotal moment in the First Crusade.**

ANSWER: The Siege(s) of Antioch

10. The first chapter of one of this man's works opens with an analysis of Caspar David Friedrich's *Wanderer Above the Sea of Fog*, and notes that history is fuzzier than the hard sciences because humans are "molecules with minds of their own"; that work is *The Landscape of History*. This man strongly criticized William Williams *Tragedy of American Diplomacy* in an article in which he called for analyzing the effects of American foreign policy on the "Second World". Several of this man's works ushered in the "Post-Revisionist" study of a particular period. Henry Kissinger wrote a glowing review of one of this man's works, which quotes the subject's diary stating "I hate democracy" and details the subject's clash with (*) Dean Acheson as the head of the Policy Planning Staff. This man's work *We Now Know* adds to his corpus using recently-opened Soviet archives to posit that conditions in the USSR were far worse than believed during the mid-20th century. For 10 points, name this Yale University professor and author of *The Cold War: A New History* and the Pulitzer-winning *George F. Kennan: An American Life*.

ANSWER: John Lewis Gaddis

11. It's not the Philippines, but William Cameron Forbes was tasked by Herbert Hoover to investigate why rebellions happened in this country. A *Nation* article about it has a section titled "Government Of, By, and For the National City Bank." While running for Vice-President, Franklin Roosevelt claimed to have written this country's constitution. In this country, the Battle of Fort Dipitie was a victory for Smedley Butler in 1915. Maxine Waters claimed this country's president was abducted by American agents and taken to South Africa. The United States occupied it from 1915 to 1934, and later intervened here again when Sam Nunn, Jimmy Carter, and Colin Powell persuaded Raoul Cedras to step down in Operation Uphold Democracy. Earlier, Americans were fearful when this country was created after a slave rebellion on Saint-Domingue. For 10 points, name this Caribbean country once led by Jean-Bertrand Aristide.

ANSWER: Haiti [or "Saint-Domingue" until mentioned]

12. Tomb Seven in this place was analyzed by Alfonso Caso, and San Jose Mogote was a predecessor to this site. Building J in the main plaza of this site contains a series of 40 stone slabs with place names, corresponding to conquered territories. A tomb complex in this location is located adjacent to the North Platform, and an observatory here is called the "zenith tube". A series of naked male depictions found here with their genitals mutilated represent sacrifices, and those are found in the (*) "Building of the Dancers". This city contains several statues of the rain god Cocijo and a *tlachtli* court. 10 points, name this archeological site in the Oaxaca Valley, the capital of the Zapotec empire which gets its name from the white trees on its hill.

ANSWER: Monte Alban

13. This ruler was responsible for an ordinance that removed Latin as the default language for his country's documents and married Claude, the fifteen-year-old daughter of Anne of Brittany, a marriage that broke an agreement in the Treaty of Blois. He appointed Guillaume Bude as his chief librarian and created the Chateau de Chambord to attract Italian painters such as Primaticcio and Rosso Fiorentino. He signed the Treaty of Madrid and joined with Pope Clement VII and several Italian states to combat the Italian ambitions of the Holy Roman Emperor in the War of the League of Cognac. Bronzino's Venus, Cupid, Folly and Time and Cellini's Salt Cellar were created as gifts for him. This winner of the Battle of Marignano stated "All is lost save honor." before being captured in his worst defeat. For 10 points, name this Valois monarch who met with Henry VIII at the Field of the Cloth of Gold and lost the Battle of Pavia.

ANSWER: Francis I (or Francois I)

14. Onomacles of Athens settled one city on this island, and that city's origin story involves a bronze lion stuffed with drugs by Hephaestus. It has an important Bronze-Age settlement at Thermi. One revolt on this island killed the tyrant Coes of Exandrus, while others unseated Melanchros and Myrsilus. The home of the philosopher Theophrastus of Eresus, its 6th century war with Athens was relieved by the mediation of Pittacus. The largest city on this island revolted from the Delian League in 427,

an act which led to Athens voting to massacre all male citizens, but changing its mind immediately after sending the executioners. That city, Mytilene, names the strait which separates it from Asia Minor. For 10 points, name this island, home to the lyric poet Alcaeus as well as the author of a celebrated "Hymn to Aphrodite", Sappho.

ANSWER: Lesbos

- 15. In 1835 in this city, five gamblers were hung as part of the "excitement" over the bandit John Murrell. It's not in Ohio, but until its 1825 incorporation, it was known as Walnut Hills. The very haunted McRaven house is in this city, and its former owner John Bobb was killed by drunken occupation soldiers. A famous piece of cannon here was named "Whistling Dick," and troops retreated to this city after the Battles of Champion Hill and Big Black River Bridge. It's not Atlanta, but the first bottling of Coca-Cola took place here in 1891. It's not Port Hudson, but after it was conquered, the President remarked "The Father of Waters again goes unvexed to the sea." This city, while under the command of John C. Pemberton, was taken by Ulysses Grant on the day after the Union victory at Gettysburg. For 10 points, name this Mississippi city which, after a protracted siege, fell to the Union on July 4, 1863, in one of the turning points of the war.**

ANSWER: Vicksburg

- 16. Among the eyewitnesses to this event was Janet Lee Stevens, who detailed it in a letter to her husband. One force involved in this event was disparagingly called "the Indians" due to their crazy cocaine-fueled behavior. One person partly responsible for this event only resigned after Emil Grunzweig was killed by a grenade in a peace march. Rafael Eitan encouraged the perpetrators of this event, which was investigated by the Kahan commission. This action was carried out by a gang led by (*) Elie Hobeika, and was done in retaliation for the killing of the leader of the Kataeb Party, Bachir Gemayel. Ariel Sharon was found to have "Personal Responsibility" for this event, which occurred in a camp outside Beirut. For 10 points, name this massacre of Palestinian refugees by Christian militias in Lebanon.**

ANSWER: Sabra and Shatila Massacre

- 17. This man's seal contained the slogan "all the world by the force of arms". One of this man's retainers committed suicide after this man threw incense at the altar during his father's funeral. He's not Scottish, but during one battle, this commander and two thousand men hid in a forest during a rainstorm while creating a group of fake soldiers made of straw to confuse the enemy, who were celebrating their commander's birthday. At another battle, this leader massacred the warrior monks of Mount Hiei. This huge fan of the Tanegashima rifle once won a battle by arranging his (*) arquebusiers into three rows. This ruler of Owari Province and his son both died at the Incident at Honno-Ji, in which this man was forced to commit suicide by Akechi Mitsuhide. This victor at Nagashino and Okehazama was succeeded by his sandalbearer, Toyotomi Hideyoshi. For 10 points, name this first great unifier of Japan.**

ANSWER: Oda Nobunaga

- 18. In the 1960's, this man lost thousands in an Algerian oil venture during the Six-Day War, but refused to do cigarette commercials to earn money. This man's first wife, Wanda Hendrix, claimed he once held her at gunpoint. He was killed when a private plane crashed into Brush Mountain, Virginia, in May of 1971. This man played the title character in the highly censored 1958 version of *The Quiet American*. He was brought to Hollywood by James Cagney and his autobiography contained examples of his poems like "The Crosses Grow at Anzio." The author of *To Hell and Back*, he played himself in the movie version of it, but his career suffered due to his post-traumatic stress disorder. While a teenager, he won the Medal of Honor for single-handedly holding off a German company for an hour in January 1945. For 10 points, name this actor and soldier, generally credited as the most decorated American veteran of World War II.**

ANSWER: Audie Murphy

- 19. A palace and a cathedral were built for Mar Makikha in the location of this battle a year after it occurred. A possibly treacherous advisor to one leader in this battle had previously feuded with**

Dawadar and Tusi for several court positions. Ibn Kathir's history of this event stated that the piles of dead bodies from this battle caused a plague. After this battle Ata-Malik Juvayni was appointed governor. The wife of one commander in this battle, Doquz, ensured that Christians were spared in the carnage. According to legend, during this event, a nearby river turned (*) black from the ink of a nearby library. The winning commander at this battle had previously destroyed the Assassins at Alamut. To avoid royal blood touching the ground, one commander in this battle was rolled up into a rug and trampled by horses; that leader was al-Mustasim. For 10 points, name this event in which forced led by Hulagu Khan ransacked the capital of the Abbasid caliphate in 1258.

ANSWER: Sack of Baghdad

- 20. This phrase describes a period which saw the issuing of the Tamworth Manifesto, as well as a publicity stunt by Amnesty International which aimed at the closing of Guantanamo Bay. One reform movement described by this term ended with the execution of the Six Gentlemen, and supporters of it included Kang Youwei; it aimed at the abolition of the imperial exam system and was crushed by Prince Duan, among others. This expression described the first (*)term of Robert Peel. One period described by this phrase started after the end of Operation Michael and included the Battle of Cambrai and the breaking of the Hindenburg Line; that was this kind of 'Offensive'. This term was used to describe a period which included the passing of the Glass-Steagall Act, that being the start of FDR's first term. The best-known time period known by this name included the battles of Ligny and Quatre Bras. For 10 points, identify this common term, which applied to the timespan between Napoleon's return from Elba and the Battle of Waterloo.**

ANSWER: The Hundred Days