

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

1. This man's loyal supporter, Count Autchar, helped convince Pope Hadrian to support this ruler's sons as monarchs. He shared his name with the *birth name* of a man known as the "King of Italy," who later took the same royal name as his hunchbacked half-brother. This husband of Gerberga died suddenly at Samoussy, possibly due to a severe nosebleed. This man set up his capital at Soissons and is best known for feuding with his younger (*) brother, who outmaneuvered him by marrying the Lombard king Desiderius' daughter. Einhard claimed this man was being poorly advised to go to war with his brother. He shares his name with his uncle, the eldest son of mayor of the palace Charles Martel. For 10 points, name this King of the Franks, the second surviving son of Pepin the Short and younger brother of Charlemagne.

ANSWER: Carloman (do not accept or prompt on "Pepin")
<Cheyne et al>

2. The first pope with this name ran a namesake catacombs on the Appian Way, the first land properly owned by the Catholic Church. That pope was apocryphally martyred by being thrown down a well in a popular uprising in 223 and was later sainted. A different pope with this name issued the bull *Sicut Judaeis* in an attempt to protect Jews. A pope with this name discussed the (*) investiture crisis with Henry V at the Concordat of Worms and convened the Council of the First Lateran in 1123. The most well-known pope with this name was the uncle of Rodrigo de Borgia, ordered a retrial for the "heretic" Joan of Arc, and ordered the bells rung at midday to remind the faithful to pray for those crusaders fighting the Turks. That pope with this name was purportedly angered by a 1456 "ill omen" for Christian defenders of Belgrade. For 10 points, identify this papal name held by a man who apocryphally excommunicated Halley's Comet.

ANSWER: Callixtus
<Cheyne et al>

3. A 1986 Hector Olivera film about this event suggests it began because of protests against high bus fares and a demand for what would eventually become the "Boleto Gratuito" program. Participants were taken to a location called "Arana" and were given electric shocks. It targeted people like Maria Claudia Falcone and Horacio Ungaro, who were thought to be members of the (*) Montoneros and were suspected of planning terrorist attacks at the 1978 World Cup. This event took place during the National Reorganization Process and targeted members of the Union of High School Students of La Plata. For 10 points, name this oddly named series of September 1976 kidnappings and disappearances of students in Argentina during the Dirty War.

ANSWER: Night of the Pencils (or La Noche de los Lapices)
<Cheyne et al>

4. *Named answer required*

The first chapter of this book claims that expansion of slavery to the West would actually facilitate emancipation and argues that a false dichotomy between "freedom" and "slavery" led to an unfair bias against slaveholders in foreign opinion. In addition to arguing at length that the Civil War was not motivated by slavery, this book defends its author's own actions as Secretary of (*) War. This book was written after its author's retirement to the Gulf Coast at Beauvoir house in Mississippi. Like the memoirs of Ulysses S. Grant, this book was published after the Civil War when its author was in financial difficulties, but it did not meet with the same initial success. For 10 points, name this book about the political and military history of the Confederacy written by Jefferson Davis.

ANSWER: The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government
<Ebner et al>

5. In 1992, all but one member of this party's legislative delegation left the party to found the Democratic Left. Members of the armed movement associated with this party were known as "stickies" because of the way they wore commemorative flowers. At an Ard fheis in 1970, a majority faction voted to abandon the policy of abstentionism, leading them to found this political party. Former Tánaiste Eamon Gilmore was originally a member of this party before eventually joining the Labour Party. Over time, this party gradually abandoned sectarian nationalism in favor of Marxism, leading to its dropping (*) "Sinn Féin" from its name. For 10 points, name this Irish political party descended from Sinn Féin that opposed Provisional Sinn Féin.

ANSWER: Official Sinn Féin (or Sinn Féin the Workers Party or Workers Party of Ireland; prompt on "Sinn Féin" until mentioned; do not accept or prompt on any answers with "Irish Republican Army" or "IRA")
<Ebner et al>

6. This leader's minister of economy, Álvaro Alsogaray, imposed austerity measures by devaluing the peso in order to promote exports. This man's signature economic policy, which was developed in conjunction with Rogelio Frigerio, combined strong promotion of foreign investment with high tariffs on foreign imports. After the Bay of Pigs invasion, this man attempted to serve as an intermediary between the governments of the United States and Cuba. He was elected after the Radical Civic Union split into two factions, as his Intransigent wing of the party received the support of the exiled leader of the (*) Justicialist Party. After Pedro Aramburu passed power to this man, a number of regional elections were won by Peronists, which eventually led to this president's being deposed in a military coup. For 10 points, name this champion of developmentalism, the first elected president of Argentina after Juan Perón.

ANSWER: Arturo Frondizi
<Ebner et al>

7. During this period, the Jinshin war broke out after the death of Emperor Tenji. One series of reforms during this period occurred after the deposition of Soga no Iruka in the Isshi incident. The Ritsuryo law system was adopted during this period by the Taiho Code. During this period, the Yamato polity continued to develop as the Gokishichido system, or five provinces and seven circuits, was organized. The family name Fujiwara was created during this period because of the services of Nakatomi no Kamatari, who helped create the (*) Taika Reforms. Prince Shotoku proclaimed the Confucian 17 Article Constitution during this period, part of a series of moves to adopt Chinese customs. The later part of period is also called the Hakuho. Buddhism was introduced into Japan during this period. For 10 points, what period that preceded the Nara and followed the Kofun is named for a region south of Nara?

ANSWER: Asuka period
<Gupta et al>

8. In his non-government career, this man's approach to calculating annuities is a candidate for the first ever mathematical model of probability. He first came to power after being appointed Grand Pensionary by his uncle. One person involved in this man's death had earlier attempted to overthrow him in the Buat conspiracy. Later, this man attempted to increase his power by passing the Perpetual Edict. After this man's death during the "year of disaster," his heart was put on display by a silversmith while the rest of his corpse was cooked and eaten. In order to focus on his country's invasion in the War of (*) Devolution, this man quickly negotiated the Treaty of Breda to end a war with England. Unfortunately for this member of the States Party, he was eventually lynched by a mob along with his brother in 1672. For 10 points, name this leader who opposed the House of Orange and held a large amount of power in the mid-17th century Netherlands.

ANSWER: Johan de Witt
<Haala et al>

9. This law was partially revoked by an 1843 Act, which removed the Patent Monopoly held by the government. It resulted in the *Gustavus Vasa* being disseminated in print and was probably passed as a result of an anonymously published work called *The Golden Rump* incensing its readers. The opera *The Dragon of Wantley* and the personal attack *Pasquin* triggered this legislation, which was passed after "His (*) Robinocracy" was personally attacked by John Gay and Henry Fielding. Repealed by the Theatres Act of 1968, this is, for 10 points, what act that allowed the Lord Chamberlain to censor any play before it was performed in England?

ANSWER: Licensing Act of 1737

<Haala et al>

10. This man created a movement focusing on bringing indigenous African culture into the mainstream and increasing national consciousness, which he called "Returning to the Source". He originally focused on organizing workers's strikes, but began to use guerrilla tactics after the Pidjiguiti Massacre of dockworkers. He was the founder of the PAIGC in his home nation, and cofounded the MPLA with Agostinho Neto. The independence movement he led was partly funded by Cuba, where he gave a speech entitled "The Weapon of Theory" which proclaimed his belief in armed struggle against imperialism. This man was assassinated by rival leader Inocencio Kani in concert with the (*) Portuguese under Marcelo Caetano. For 10 points, name this Guinea-Bissauan anti-colonial leader killed in 1973, shortly before his country's independence.

ANSWER: Amilcar Cabral

<Sorice et al>

11. One woman of this name was married to Girolamo Rario and rode in on horseback—despite being seven months pregnant—to occupy the Castel Sant'Angelo after the death of Sixtus IV. Another woman with this name had Michel de l'Hôpital named Lord Chancellor and issued the January Edict of Saint-Germain. Decades before her famous capture by Cesare Borgia, the Orsi family threatened to kill the children of a woman of this name during a siege of Forlì; that Sforza woman of this name supposedly responded by telling them to "Do it...I have the mold to make more" while lifting her skirt and flashing them. The eldest son of another woman by this name was targeted in the Amboise conspiracy and married Mary, Queen of Scots. That woman of this name was so enraged by the marriage of her daughter Margaret to the king of (*) Navarre that she ordered the killing of Gaspard de Coligny. For 10 points, give this first name of the wife of Henry II and regent for Charles IX, a Medici woman who instigated the St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre.

ANSWER: Caterina (or any other name that sounds like Katherine; accept Caterina Sforza or Catherine de' Medici)

<Yu et al>

12. This ruler interned thousands of labor activists in so-called "purification camps", and utilized a "white skull" riot police corps to break strikes. This person narrowly avoided the bombing of Aung San's mausoleum during an official visit to Yangon. This ruler made himself head of his country's intelligence agency before carrying out a self-coup that toppled his country's Fourth Republic. This ruler surrounded himself with a group of military officers called the Hanahoe. This leader's decision to resign before his country's first democratic election was likely influenced by the upcoming 1988 Summer Olympics. This man sentenced a later Nobel Peace Prize-winner to death for participating in a popular uprising that began at Chonnam National University. This man and his protégé (*) Roh Tae-woo were imprisoned for carrying out the Gwangju Massacre. For 10 points, name this South Korean dictator who took power after the assassination of Park Chung-hee.

ANSWER: Chun Doo-Hwan\

<Yu et al>

13. During this *non*-American man's leadership, police shot a protester named Basil Davis, whose funeral resulted in an outpouring of Black Power sentiment. Mariel Brown directed a 2011 film version of this man's autobiography *Inward Hunger*. This man signed a treaty in which the United States ceded its military base at Chaguaramas but reserved the right to re-occupy it. Prior to becoming the leader of the People's National Movement, or PNM, this man wrote a 1944 history arguing that the British empire abolished the (*) slave trade for economic reasons and not for moral ones. This leader's policies led to a feud with his former schoolteacher and fellow countryman C.L.R. James. For 10 points, name this author of *Capitalism and Slavery*, a historian and politician who served for almost two decades as the first Prime Minister of an independent Trinidad and Tobago.

ANSWER: Eric Eustace Williams
<Mukherjee et al>

14. Just after this battle concluded, a six foot tall female baker with six fingers on each hand supposedly killed eight soldiers trying to hide out in her bakery. A group of two hundred unmarried nobles comprised a left vanguard in this battle called the Lovers' Flank, while the less-effective right wing was dubbed the Honeysuckle Flank. The victorious general at this battle, who became known as the Saint Constable, inscribed the name of the Blessed Virgin Mary on his sword. His monarch also honored Mary in the wake of this victory by building the Monastery of Batalha, and two years later, he married (*) Philippa of Lancaster after being aided by English longbowmen in this contest. This battle saw the general Nuno Alvares Pereira rout the forces of John of Castile, paving the way for ascent of the Aviz Dynasty. For 10 points, name this 1385 victory for John I of Portugal.

ANSWER: Battle of Aljubarrota
<Coates et al>

15. Garrison's *Liberator* compared the actions of a mob seeking this good to the burning of the abolitionist Lewis Tappan's house, while James Gordon Bennett denounced the "abominable extortions" of the "monopolists" hoarding this good. At a rally to discuss the price of this good, Alexander Ming frequently digressed to denounce "the great fraud of paper money," as related in Fitzwilliam Byrdsall's history of a certain political faction. Though Moses Jaques had earlier silenced a man who urged violent force, Mayor Cornelius Van Wyck Lawrence was pelted with brickbats while remonstrating with a crowd seeking this good; shortly thereafter, that crowd raided the warehouses of S.H. Herrick and Meech & Co. After hearing speeches by leaders of the (*) Locofocos, that crowd burst through the doors of Eli Hart's warehouse and stole hundreds of barrels of this good during an eponymous 1837 riot. For 10 points, name this powdered substance created from ground wheat and used to make bread.

ANSWER: flour (accept flour riots)