

SHEIKH (Somewhat Hard Examination of In-Depth Knowledge of History): "History is a nightmare from which I am trying to awake. Writing this set isn't helping."

Questions by Will Alston and Jordan Brownstein

Packet 7

1. The idea that a battle in this war was won with the help of a troop of angels derived from an Arthur Machen short story about phantom bowmen. During this war, rumors circulated that one side sent the bodies of its dead soldiers to Corpse Factories, where they were turned into soap. A lurid account of atrocities committed during this war appeared in the Bryce Report, which was widely-distributed by Wellington House. During this war, women handed out white feathers to shame men into enlisting. A (*) poster from this war depicts a girl asking her father "Daddy, what did YOU do in [this war]?" The spiked helmets worn by one side in this war often appeared in images denouncing them as "huns." The term "baby-killers" was used during this war for zeppelins used in bombing raids. For 10 points, name this war during which the "Lord Kitchener Wants You" poster was used.

ANSWER: World War I [or the First World War; or WWI; or the Great War]

2. This non-Weber thinker said that the "patriarchal condition" was a transitional period in which the principle of family was applied to the state. Arthur Danto presented a modern version of this man's thesis that the development of Western art has ended. This thinker said men who are great are those who fulfill the needs of their age and called them "world-historical individuals." This thinker contrasted Orientals, Greeks, and modern men based on their views of (*) freedom and divided history into original, reflective, and philosophical approaches. This thinker's views on one continent's development are often misleadingly paraphrased as "Africa has no history." He believed history was ruled by an infinite Reason, as described in a collection of his lecture notes compiled posthumously in 1836 by his students. For 10 points, name this man whose views of the spirit's evolution driving history are found in his *Lectures on the Philosophy of History*.

ANSWER: Georg Friedrich Wilhelm Hegel

3. To repudiate foreign culture, this leader renamed the months of the year to celebrate traditional religion, national epics and heroes. Out of the many national holidays created by this leader, Melon day is one of the few that is still celebrated. This leader built a massive arch to commemorate the UN's recognition of his country's permanent neutrality. This leader mandated reading a fabricated history of his country that he wrote called the (*) *Ruhnama*, renamed the city of Krasnovodsk after himself, and created a Latin-based alphabet to replace his country's Cyrillic writing. This leader's massive cult of personality involved the construction of numerous gold statues of himself and his declaration to be President for Life, which ended when he died in 2006. For 10 points, identify this first post-Soviet President of Turkmenistan.

ANSWER: Saparmurat (Atayevich) Niyazov [or Saparmurat Türkmenbaşy]

4. This group got a quack doctor to claim that guaiacum was a "holy wood" for treating syphilis after getting a monopoly on its trade from Hispaniola. Members of this group like Octavian Secundus collaborated on their namesake weekly newsletter. This group allied with the Thurzo family of Krakow to operate copper mines in Hungary. This group founded, and names, a still-extant settlement where poor families could live in exchange for a small annual fee and a daily prayer for this group. This group was (*) divided into "of the Deer" and "of the Lily" branches. Albrecht of Mainz mobilized indulgence-sellers like Johann Tetzel to pay back his massive debt to this family. Like the Welser family, this family lent large amounts of money to Charles V under its greatest leader, Jakob "the Rich." For 10 points, name this prominent merchant family from Augsburg.

ANSWER: Fugger family

5. Young employees of these places formed an Anti-Gerry Society to protest the Gerry Society's efforts to take them into custody. After its owner remarked "Damn the Yankees," one of these places was attacked by an anti-abolition mob during the 1834 Farren Riots. Notable examples of these places included the African Grove and the Boston Museum. Supporters of William Charles Macready clashed with supporters of Edwin Forrest during a riot in one of these places at (*) Astor Place. A man famous for his work in these places once saved Robert Todd Lincoln from being hit by a train. Dr. Samuel Mudd assisted a man who escaped from a building of this type with a broken leg after shouting "sic semper tyrannis!" For 10 points, name this sort of place where Edwin Booth worked and where his brother John Wilkes Booth shot Abraham Lincoln.

ANSWER: theaters [or playhouses; accept opera houses after "Astor Place" since it later became one of those; do not accept or prompt on "movie theaters" or "cinemas"]

6. The Night of the Long Prawns was an attempt to prevent a leader from this party from nominating expelled member Vince Gair as Ambassador to Ireland. Three separate breakaways from this party were led by Jack Lang. A leader from this party initiated a massive dam construction project called the Snowy Mountains Scheme. In order to bypass opposition to an appropriations bill, a different politician from this party attempted to call an election for only the Senate; subsequently, he was (*) dismissed from office by John Kerr, resulting in government by the Liberal-Country coalition. The father of a more recent Prime Minister from this party was said to have “died of shame” over her. Prime Ministers from this party have included Ben Chifley, Gough Whitlam, and Julia Gillard. For 10 points, identify this main left-wing party in Australia.

ANSWER: Australian Labour Party [or ALP; prompt on partial answer; accept equivalents such as Labour Party of Australia; only Labour is needed after “Australia” is read]

7. This language’s numerals, which are known mainly from a pair of dice, were unusual in allowing formation by subtraction as well as addition. A bilingual inscription in this language and Phoenician dedicated to Astarte is found on the Pyrgi tablets. The longest known text in this language is a linen book preserved on mummy wrappings. Helmut Rix proposed that this language was related to Camunic, Lemnian, and Rhaetic, in contrast to the traditional view of it as a (*) language isolate. The emperor Claudius was the last person known to be literate in this non-Indo European language, in which a treatise called the *Libra Haruspici* detailing rituals to Selvans, Fufluns, and Tinia was written. It became less prominent in Rome after the defeat of Tarquin the Proud. For 10 points, identify this language spoken by the pre-Roman controllers of Cumae and Veii.

ANSWER: Etruscan language

8. Destitute farmers whose lands were seized by the government of this city became known as “wave people.” In accordance with a recently reformed law code, this city was the base of the Great Council of State. Scholars in this city compiled the poetry of the *Collection of Ten Thousand Leaves* as well as a collection of tales in which a man is led to found a kingdom by a three-legged crow. The largest bronze statue of the Buddha in the world was built in this city’s temple complex of (*) Tōdai-ji. During this city’s construction under Empress Gemmei, its grid plan and processional avenue were explicitly modeled on those of Chang’an in emulation of the Tang. Emperor Kammu moved the capital from this city to Kyoto, thus beginning the Heian period. For 10 points, identify this imperial capital of Japan for most of the 8th century.

ANSWER: Nara-shi [accept Heijō-kyō]

9. At President Nixon’s request, this man asked NATO to add dealing with environmental problems to its goals. As ambassador to the UN, this man said he was instructed to ensure the UN “prove utterly ineffective” in opposing the occupation of East Timor. An observation of increases in welfare cases despite decreases in unemployment was called this man’s “Scissors.” This man identified what he called a “matriarchy” in one group by looking at Department of Labor statistics in a (*) document that was criticized by William Ryan in a book that coined the term “blaming the victim.” That document argued that high illegitimacy rates and a lack of nuclear families were legacies of Jim Crow laws and slavery. For 10 points, identify this politician who authored *The Negro Family: The Case for National Action*, often called his namesake “Report.”

ANSWER: Daniel Patrick Moynihan

10. In this colony, Victor Brecheret sculpted a monument to slave raiding parties who opened up this colony’s interior and were named for the flags they carried. As part of the Groot Deseyn, northern parts of this colony were seized by the Dutch from 1630 to 1654. An attempted break from this colony was led by Tiradentes in a state that was colonized by planters in a mid-century gold rush around the settlement of “black gold.” This colony’s Colonia del Sacramento was ceded in exchange for the Misiones Orientales in the 1777 Treaty of San Ildefonso. The term (*) *caboclo* was used in this colony to refer to the children of Europeans and native groups such as the Tupi. Pioneers in this colony ignored the limits on its western border set by the Treaty of Tordesillas. For 10 points, name this colony which, after being located by Pedro Cabral, was colonized by Portugal.

ANSWER: Brazil [or Brasil]

11. This leader received the Dag Hammarskjöld Prize for working to resolve the Chad-Libya border conflict and was accused by the opposition group MORENA of siphoning funds to the Bateke ethnic group. Valéry Giscard d’Estaing claimed that this leader bankrolled Jacques Chirac’s 1981 presidential campaign. Thanks to his country’s massive supply of uranium, this leader’s country was the main supplier to the nuclear program of France for years. During this leader’s tenure, his country became (*) several times wealthier than most other sub-

Saharan African nations thanks to oil discoveries during the 1970s. This leader changed his name after converting to Islam during a trip to Libya in 1973 and was known as the “Little Big Man” since he was barely over five feet tall. For 10 points, name this long-serving dictator of Gabon.

ANSWER: Omar Bongo [or Albert-Bernard Bongo]

12. William Widgery Thomas encouraged Protestant Swedes to settle in the north of this state. After an 1854 anti-Catholic riot in this state’s town of Bath, the Know-Nothing party became prominent here due to its large numbers of French and Irish Catholics. A politician who represented this state names a proposed amendment to public funding for parochial schools. This state’s holding of elections for Governor, Senators, and congressmen in September gave rise to the saying (*) “As [this state] goes, so goes the nation” though some say it was because in 1851, Protestants in this state got it to become the first to ban alcohol. A politician from this state had his presidential hopes crushed when a supporter called the Democrats the party of “Rum, Romanism, and Rebellion” in 1884. For 10 points, identify this state represented by “Plumed Knight” James G. Blaine.

ANSWER: Maine

13. An emperor of this name was enthroned while still in chains after his predecessor was killed defending himself with an iron cross. That emperor was unable to recover Crete, which he lost to Andalusian exiles, partly due to the revolt of Thomas the Slav. An emperor of this name who was called “the Drunkard” by his Macedonian successors sent Cyril and Methodius on their mission to Christianize the Slavs. Pope Gregory X tried to reconcile an emperor of this name with the Catholic Church at the Second Council of (*) Lyons. The Amorion dynasty was founded by an emperor with this name nicknamed “the Stammerer.” The death of Baldwin II allowed an emperor with this name to recover Constantinople from the Latin Empire. For 10 points, give this name of the founder of the Palaiologos dynasty.

ANSWER: Michael [or Mikhael]

14. The historian Cordus starved himself to death after criticizing a statue of this person which had been erected in the Theater of Pompey when this man saved the building from a fire. This person gained prominence by shielding another man from falling rocks when a grotto at Spelunca collapsed. Under this non-emperor, the practice of giving the estates of executed traitors to accusers called *delatores* reached its peak. After he was (*) strangled on the orders of Macro, this man's body was thrown down the Gemonian stairs and torn apart by a mob. Following the death of Germanicus, this man conspired with his lover Livilla to poison her husband, Drusus the Younger. This person came to power after the emperor retired to pursue his interest in naked children at a villa on Capri. For 10 points, name this Praetorian Guard prefect who held power for part of the reign of Tiberius.

ANSWER: Sejanus [or Lucius Aelius Seianus]

15. *Njáls saga* states that a pair of brothers, Bróðir and Óspak, fought on opposite sides in a decisive battle in this region. In the 1630s, a group of friars compiled a comprehensive history of this region called the Annals of the Four Masters. Vikings built a settlement in this region at an ecclesiastical site and named it for a local term meaning “Black Pool.” The Song of Dermot and the Earl recounts the conquest of this region by Strongbow, who helped established control over part of this region that called (*) The Pale by Normans. An anonymous 11th century scholar gave this region a storied history in the *Book of Invasions*. Vikings were largely expelled from this region after a victory at the Battle of Clontarf by Brian Boru, who was one of this region’s High Kings. For 10 points, identify this island which was captured by England under Henry II.

ANSWER: Ireland [accept Isle of Man until “Annals”; accept any specific region of Ireland]

16. This dynasty, which divided nobility into *meng-an* and *mouke* for the purpose of administration, was the more northern party in the Alliance Conducted at Sea, by which it agreed to partition the Sixteen Prefectures with a southern rival. The dynasty’s capture of one city was called the Humiliation of Jingkang. This dynasty’s first ruler was Wanyan of the Aguda clan. Its forces expelled the ruler Yelü Dashi to the west, where he founded the (*) Kara-Khitans Khanate with surviving forces of the Liao dynasty. This dynasty captured the city of Kaifeng in 1127, forcing the Song dynasty to move south, and was itself overrun by the Mongols in 1234 after the defeat of the Xi Xia. For 10 points, identify this dynasty founded by the Jurchens.

ANSWER: Jin dynasty [or Great Jin; or Kin dynasty; or the Jurchen dynasty until mentioned]

17. Leonid Sobolev suppressed this country’s dominant Liberal Party by reducing the size of its National Assembly. Because this country served as a refuge for exiled leaders of the Timok Rebellion, King Milan I launched an invasion of it. Eugene Schuyler’s report stated that few Muslim civilians were killed during a

rebellion in this country during which the Batak massacre was committed by irregular troops called (*) *bashi-bazouks*. While ruled by Alexander of Battenberg, this country unified with Eastern Rumelia. A pamphlet published about this country's April Uprising during the Midlothian campaign criticized inaction over Ottoman atrocities in this country, which received independence in the Treaty of San Stefano. For 10 points, identify this country whose "Horrors" were denounced by Gladstone.

ANSWER: Bulgaria [or Kingdom of Bulgaria; or Principality of Bulgaria]

18. Brigham Young excommunicated opponents of one of these institutions that he founded which was called ZCMI. The "Cast Iron Palace" was home to an early institution of this type founded by Alexander Turney Stewart. While head of one of these institutions, Sewell Avery refused to bargain with his workers' union, prompting FDR to send a platoon of soldiers to take over its facilities. The leader of one of these institutions, Fred Lazarus, convinced FDR to fix (*) Thanksgiving to the fourth Thursday of November. Founders of businesses of this type included Marshall Field, John Wanamaker, and a man who pioneered the "mail order" magazine, Montgomery Ward. For 10 points, name this type of store, exemplified by one which holds an annual Thanksgiving Day Parade in New York, Macy's.

ANSWER: department stores [or dry goods store; prompt on stores or related answers]

19. Though this man avoided tasting wine while visiting friends in Herat, he later became an enthusiastic drinker who lamented his "craving for a wine-party" in poetry after giving it up for two years. This ruler's memoir, which describes a land he captured as lacking in horses, gardens, and melons, contains a notable eleven-year gap and was written in his native Chagatai Turkic. After begging that God take his life instead of his son's, this ruler died and was buried in his namesake garden in (*) Kabul. This ruler captured and lost Samarkand twice after being forced out of his home in the Ferghana Valley, so he fled to Afghanistan and later led an invasion of India, where he and his son Humayun defeated the Lodi dynasty at the First Battle of Panipat. For 10 points, name this founder of the Mughal Empire.

ANSWER: (Zahir ud-Din Muhammad) Babur [or Baber; or Babar]

20. In this state, townspeople covered in soot humiliated two sheriffs who had fined Ebenezer Mudgett for cutting down trees over 12 inches wide in the Pine Tree Riot. Before commanding the *Bonhomme Richard*, John Paul Jones commanded a sloop built in a port in this state called the *Ranger*. A non-fictional Josiah Bartlett represented this state at the Second Continental Congress. Patriots in this state were warned of an expedition to seize powder requested by its governor John Wentworth by a (*) 60-mile Paul Revere ride that ended in one of its ports. This state's unresolved disputes over claims on its western territories with New York resulted in the creation of an independent Republic which was admitted as the 14th state in 1791. For 10 points, name this state where the Continental Navy had a major shipyard at Portsmouth.

ANSWER: New Hampshire [or the Granite State]