

The Guns of August
By Bruce Arthur
Round 10
PLAYOFF ROUND

1. Upon coming to power, he divided his bureaucracy into four sections, each corresponding to one of the four elements. Soundly defeated at the Battle of Chausa, he allied himself with Shah Tahmasp, who supplied him with cavalry in exchange for conversion to Shia Islam, allowing him to conquer the lands of his brother, Kamran Mirza, who ruled from Kabul. Giving command of his armies to his son's tutor, Bairam Khan, he defeated the successors of Sher Shah Suri, and, before being killed by a bookcase, reunified the lost empire of his father, Babur. For ten points, name this second Mughal Emperor, the father of Ackbar.

Answer: Humayun

2. Bills he signed into law included an extension of federal disability benefits to Civil War veterans injured after the war. A veteran himself, he served under Joseph Hooker as a Brigadier General at the Battle of Peachtree Creek and in the Atlanta campaign. His campaign treasurer, William Dudley, employed the "blocks of five", or voters who were bribed to support this candidate, his State Department encouraged the coup that ended native rule in Hawaii. Selected largely due to being from the then swing-state of Indiana, this Republican presided over the Billion Dollar Congress, which passed such measures as the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, Sherman Silver Purchase Act, and the McKinley tariff. For ten points, name this 23rd US President, the grandson of an earlier President.

Answer: Benjamin Harrison

3. Early in his reign, he had to put down a rebellion launched by Zhao Peng, Huo Hong, and Zhai Yi, the governor of Dong, while his later reign saw an uprising led by Mother Lu. He introduced new coins made out of tortoise shells and instituted a sloth tax on unused land, as well as returning to the well-field system for farmland organization. Other reforms included China's first income tax, as well as state monopolies over a wide range of resources such as gold, lumber, salt, and liquor. Seizing power from the young emperors Ruzi and Ping after being appointed their regent and losing power to the uprising of the Red Eyebrows, this is FTP, what Chinese usurper who interrupted the Han dynasty?

Answer: Wang Mang

4. While serving under Francisco Pizarro, this man led the expedition that made first contact with Atahualpa. After serving as Governor of Cuba, he was commissioned an expedition leader in his own right. As interpreters, he used Juan Ortiz, who had been captured by Native Americans, as well as a native boy named Perico. While following in the footsteps of Cabeza de Vaca, he destroyed a fortified native city named Mabila, but his expedition was severely repulsed at Caddo Gap by the Tula Indians. After discovering the Mississippi River, he died and was buried in it. For ten points, name this Spanish conquistador who explored much of the Southeastern United States.

Answer: Hernando de Soto

5. One side theater of this conflict saw the victory of Marshal Maillebois at the Battle of Rottorfreddo, as well as a Sardinian victory at Assietta and the capture of Modena by Count Traun. Future field marshal Ernst Laudon was captured during this conflict while serving under Franz von der Trenck, who was himself defeated at the Battle of Soor. This conflict also saw the last battles of Marshal de Broglie and Leopold of Anhalt-Dessau, the latter dying after a smashing victory at Kesselsdorf. Its naval phase saw two battles at Cape Finisterre, while earlier, this conflict saw the victory of Marshal Schwerin at Mollowitz and the accession of a Wittelsbach to the posts of King of Bohemia and Holy Roman Emperor. But it may be best remembered for the victory of Marshal Saxe at Fontenoy and the maturation of the oblique attack by Frederick II. For ten points, name this conflict sparked by the pragmatic sanction of 1713, named for an empire based in Vienna.

Answer: War of the Austrian Succession

6. One of this commanders's rare defeats came at Shan-Che-Hui against the Jin dynasty, but he avenged this with victories at Sanfeng, Yangyi, and Tieh Ling, winning control of Honan province for his master. Earlier, he had been sent to hunt down and kill Mohammed II of the Khwarezmid dynasty, but his quarry died of natural causes before he could succeed. Following a dispute over the Cumans, he was sent to Europe, where his forces won twin victories at Legnica and Mohi, making the first recorded use of siege engines as tactical artillery and killing the kings of Poland and Hungary in the process. For ten points, name this Mongol general used by Genghis, Ogadei, and Batu Khan.

Answer: **Subotai**

7. He signed the Mann-Elkins Act into law, expanding the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission to regulate freight rail rates, but his veto was unable to stop the Webb-Kenyon Act, which restricted interstate sale of alcohol. He sent marines to Nicaragua to prop up the embattled government of Jose Santos Zeyala and opened Honduras to US investors. In the controversial Winona speech, he stated that the best tariff ever was the Payne-Aldrich tariff, which he signed into law, and he alienated many by firing Gifford Pinchot and seeking to break up Standard Oil and US Steel. For ten points, name this 27th US President, a future Supreme Court justice and successor of Theodore Roosevelt.

Answer: William Howard **Taft**

8. The Chronicle of Huru is a forged historical document about this entity, tracing its existence back to the time of the Emperor Aurelian, while another story of its foundation involves a prince following a wild cow, depicted on its coat of arms. The principality of this name was taken over by Bogdan of Cuhea in 1359, six years after it had been founded by a vassal of Louis the Great of Hungary named Dragos. After Alexandru cel Bun allied this state with Poland, its forces fought against the Teutonic Knights at Grunwald. Its greatest medieval ruler defeated Poland at the Battle of the Cosmin Forest, defeated Matthias Corvinus at the Battle of Baia, and defeated Mehmet II at the Battle of Vaslui, but Stefan the Great was unable to stop it from becoming an Ottoman vassal until the 18th century. For ten points, name this Danubian principality, which, along with Transylvania and Wallachia, is one of the three major regions of modern Romania.

Answer: **Moldavia**

9. They are attested as attempting to ban hippopotamus hunting, probably because the hippopotamus was associated with their chief god. They had known military outposts at Nefrusy and Sharuhen, where they held a last stand. Their last ruler was Khamudi while their first was Salitis, and intermediate rulers included one named after the demon Apophis. Building a new capital at Avaris, they are believed to have killed Seqenenre Tao, who moved against them, but more success against these chariot-users was had by Kamose and by Ahmose, who founded the 18th dynasty after expelling them. For ten points, name these Asiatic invaders who occupied Upper Egypt after the Middle Kingdom.

Answer: **Hyksos**

10. One side built artificial craters to make the Black Buck raids seem more successful than they actually were, while the other side's special forces launched an assault on Mount Kent. Heavy casualties were inflicted upon the Welshmen stationed on the *Sir Galahad* and the *Sir Tristram*, while the Scots Guard successfully captured Mount Tumbledown. The frigates Ardent and Antelope and the destroyers Sheffield and Coventry were lost to Exocet fire, but the biggest naval loss of life came when the HMS Conqueror sank the General Belgrano. For ten points, name this 1982 war between Britain and Argentina over the namesake territory.

Answer: **Falkland Islands** War [accept: Guerra de las **Malvinas**]

11. This polity was victorious in the Battle of Panium against its southeastern neighbor. Disturbances in its politics included the assassination of one of its rulers by Heliodorus, as well as uprisings by the pretenders Alexander Balas and Diodotus Tryphon and a rebellion by a junior prince nicknamed "the hawk", or Hirax. It gave up its European territories, many of which had been acquired at the Battle of Curupedium, in the Treaty of Apamea, while its founder had a famous diplomat named Megasthenes and won a decisive victory using war elephants at Ipsus. But it may be most famous for a ruler nicknamed Epiphanes, who was the enemy of the Maccabean revolt. For ten points, name this empire founded by one of Alexander the Great's generals, based in Babylonia.

Answer: The **Seleucid** Empire

12. After being promoted from the position of sandal-bearer, he built Sunomata Castle in Mino Province and discovered a secret passage into Inabayama Castle, though which he led a successful attack against the Saito Clan after using his legendary talent for bribery to strip them of supporters. After coming to power, he banned peasants from carrying weapons and defeated two of his rivals at the Battles of Yamazaki and Shizugatake while co-opting a third at the Battle of Komaki-Nagakute, but his control would not be complete until the defeat of the Hojo Clan at Odawara. After acquiring the title of Regent from Emperor GoYozei, this builder of Osaka Castle would be frustrated at the Battle of Noryang and by the turtle ships of Admiral Yi Sun-sin in his abortive attempts to conquer Ming China through Korea. For ten points, name this second unifier of Japan.

Answer: Toyotomi **Hidevoshi**

13. They sent the assassin Al-Chamakh to poison Idris Abdullah, who had fled their rule and established an independent kingdom in one of their outlying provinces. Elsewhere, it arrested the rogue cleric Musa al-Kazim and faced the revolt of Abu Harb in the Levant, while at home the Barmakid family amassed great power until purged for the excesses of the vizier Jafar. Established by a man known as the blood-shedder after the defeat of Marwan II at the Battle of the Greater Gab, and featuring such rulers as Harun al-Rashid and a capital at Baghdad, this is, for ten points, which Islamic caliphate that succeeded the Umayyads?

Answer: **Abbasid** Caliphate

14. One side in this conflict founded a new city which they named after the scene of the Transfiguration of Christ, Tabor, and won the Battle of Sudomer. A related group was known as the Calixtines or Utraquists. These groups united to issue their demands as the Four Articles, but would later dispute the legitimacy of Vytautas as King, leading to the Battle of Horic. The Basel Compacts were forced upon the Holy Roman Empire after the revolutionary use of wooden wagons as primitive tanks led to victories at Pankrac and Nemecky Brod by Jan Zizka, allowing limited freedom for the followers of a man burned at Constance. For ten points, name this religious war in Bohemia, named for an early reformer.

Answer: **Hussite** Wars

15. Preludes to it included the mysterious death of Wamsutta. As it began, one side's partisans murdered John Sassamon for revealing their plans and destroyed the village of Swansea, for which the settlement at Mount Hope was destroyed. The fugitive general William Goffe may have rallied the residents of Hadley during it, and it saw a massacre at Turners Falls on the Connecticut River and a pitched battle at the Great Swamp. The death of Canochet knocked the Narraganset from the coalition, isolating the Pokanoket and the Pequod under Metacomet. For ten points, name this Native American uprising of the 1670's, led by a namesake Grand Sachem.

Answer: **King Philip's** War [accept: **Metacomet's** War until mentioned]

T1. After nine days of careful consideration, he vetoed the Inflation Act, a bill designed to cause massive inflation. His appointment of Joseph Bradley and William Strong to the Supreme Court reversed the outcome of the Legal Tender cases. He stayed neutral in the Ten Years War in Cuba, and his administration tried unsuccessfully to purchase the Dominican Republic. His Secretary of War, William Belknap, was impeached upon charges of selling appointments at trade posts. Foreign policy achievements included the settling of fishing rights in the Treaty of Washington, which also covered war claims from Confederate commerce raiding. For ten points, name this 18th US President, best known for the Whiskey Ring and Credit Mobilier scandals and for beating Robert E. Lee.

Answer: Ulysses Simpson **Grant**

T2. Its second ruling house, which replaced the extinct Ascanian line, divided into the Albertine and Ernestine lines, the latter of which held the title of Margrave of Meissen. Made Protestant by John the Constant, it eventually absorbed the Dioceses of Naumburg and Merseburg, though it would be stripped of most of its land for staying loyal too long to Napoleon. One of its rulers appointed Heinrich, the Count of Bruhl, to rule in his stead after the War of the Polish succession won him the Polish crown, while another protected Martin Luther. For ten points, Frederick the Wise and Augustus the Strong ruled this electorate of the Holy Roman Empire, with capital at Dresden.

Answer: **Saxony**

T3. One theater of this conflict saw a disastrously unsuccessful assault on Hizaon, as well as close-range combat in an area known as the Chinese Farm. Another theater saw an attacking force attempt to reach Nafah on the Tapline Road through the Rafid Gap, as well as a sea battle at Latakia and a counterattack that resulted in the Bashan salient. The breaking of a short-lived cease fire resulted in the encirclement of the Egyptian third army, and meanwhile Operation Nickel Grass airlifted American supplies to Israel. Opening with an assault on the Bar-Lev line, for ten points name this Arab-Israeli war taking place on a Jewish holiday.

Answer: **Yom Kippur** War