

**The Guns of August**  
**By Bruce Arthur**  
**Round 3**

1. Its only ethnically Slovakian emperor was the Hungarian-born Moric Benovsky, who was elected in 1776 and introduced the Latin alphabet, though he soon returned home and was succeeded by a series of native-born emperors of the Merina tribe, such as Andrianampoini. Prior to World War Two, Hitler frequently cited it as a possible place to which to forcibly deport European Jews, while the agreement by which Germany received Heligoland required Britain to cede all claims over this island to France, which colonized it in 1883 – though its first foreign conquerors were not Europeans, but Polynesians traveling over a thousand miles from Indonesia. For ten points, name this large island off the coast of Mozambique, home to many lemurs.

Answer: **Madagascar**

2. From the south, assaults were launched on Polish positions at Dolitz and Markleeberg, resulting in heavy casualties for the forces of von Merveldt and Kleist, while Polish forces in the north under General Dabrowski were assaulted by Langeron's forces, who successfully took Wiederitzsch. Resulting in the death of Marshal Poniatowski, it was part of the Trachenburg plan and was preceded by a battle at Dennewitz which saw Ney defeated by his former colleague Bernadotte, now Prince of Sweden, whose forces aided in the assault on Mockern, in which Murat's army was annihilated by Blucher's Russo-Prussian force, while the destruction of the single exit bridge decimated Napoleon's retreating army. For ten points, name this 1813 battle notable for the large international force present.

Answer: Battle of the **Nations** [accept: Battle of **Leipzig**]

3. Some of its members belonged to a society of philanthropists that met at a tavern called the Cock, which had been previously implicated in the Spa Fields Riots. Richard Smithers was killed while attempting to seize its leader Arthur Thistlewood in Grosvenor Square near Lord Harrowby's House, which had drawn this interest of this group via a false advertisement in The New Times placed by George Edwards which claimed that Lord Liverpool would be present, and where James Ings, citing unhappiness with the Six Acts, planned to decapitate Lord Sidmouth and Lord Castlereagh. For ten points, name this foiled 1820 attempt to kill the British cabinet, named after the street where it was hatched.

Answer: **Cato Street** Conspiracy

4. Rear Admiral Mark Bristol served as the US representative at the conference that negotiated this treaty, and the Americans simultaneously negotiated the Chester concession, while Britain was represented by Lord Curzon. It had been preceded by the treaties of Moscow and Alexandropol with Eastern neighbors of the nation in question. Specific provisions included the creation of a demilitarized zone with two western neighbors, as well as special rights for the islands of Imbros and Tenedos. Most notably, it provided for population exchanges, the renunciation of claims on Cyprus, and the internationalization of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus while eliminating talk of Kurdistan or Eastern Armenia. For ten points, name this 1923 treaty between the Allies and Turkey, which replaced the harsher Treaty of Sevres.

Answer: Treaty of **Lausanne**

5. This man's father preceded William H. Crawford as Secretary of the Treasury, and this man himself began his political career as a secretary to former Treasury Secretary Albert Gallatin during the Treaty of Ghent negotiations. Elected to replace Isaac Barnard in the Senate, this former counsel for the Second Bank of the United States flip-flopped on Andrew Jackson's veto of its charter, dooming his re-election chances in bank-loving Pennsylvania. Nominated for his highest position to mollify pro-tariff forces, he destroyed his political career by casting the tie-breaking vote to pass the rate-cutting Walker tariff. For ten points, name this US Vice-President under James K. Polk, for whom a large city in Texas is named.

Answer: George Mifflin **Dallas**

6. This ruler, who defeated Jaswant Singh at the Battle of Dharmatpur, briefly lost control of Narnaul to a rebellion of the Satnami sect, while a rebellion that the cruel Governor Amir Khan sparked among the Pashtuns resulted in the annihilation of this man's armies at the Khyber pass. He forced his brother Shuja into exile after executing his brothers Murad Baksh and Dara Shikoh and imprisoning his father. Yet another uprising was led by Gobind Singh the Guru, but he is best remembered for costly expeditions against Bijapur, Golconda, and other kingdoms in the Deccan, as well as for banning music and destroying Hindu temples. For ten points, name this Mughal Emperor who ended religious tolerance.

Answer: **Aurengzeb**

7. One member of it, nicknamed "the Proud", launched a successful military campaign against Torzhok, while his brother, nicknamed "the Gentle", lost the city of Bryansk to Grand Duke Algirdas. Its founder is said to have brothers named Sineus and Truvor. One member of this family defeated the Brotherhood of the Sword at the icy Battle of Lake Chudskoe and earned a nickname by defeating the Swedes at a certain river, while his grandson's prowess at tax collection earned him the nickname "Moneybags". One of them known as "the Great" renounced Mongol suzerainty, but the most famous is probably one nicknamed *Grozny* – "the Terrible". For ten points, name this first dynasty of Russian rulers, descended from a Viking adventurer.

Answer: **Rurik** Dynasty [accept: **Rurikid**]

8. Invasions he launched to the south include two against the Champa kingdom, and one that was repelled by the general Tran Hung Dao. Early in his reign, he had to put down the rebellion of Li, the Governor of Yizhou, block the ambitions of his brother, Arik Boke, conquer the southern kingdom of Dali, and make a satellite state out of the Goryeo dynasty. Recent archeological evidence has shown that his overuse of riverboats may have led to the failure of his most famous naval expedition, which proved unable to subdue the Kamakura Shogunate. For ten points, name this founder of the Yuan Dynasty, the first Mongol Emperor of China.

Answer: **Kublai** Khan

9. The attacking army was forced to come to the eventual site of this battle, near the towns of Urhai and Harran, due to a maneuver by the General Mazaeus, and lacked expected reinforcements which had been tied down in a war against King Agis III. The defending army may have been demoralized by a lunar eclipse shortly before this conflict, and its commanders included the satrap Bessus. The attacking general arrayed his flanks in an awkward manner, so as to encourage the enemy to attack them, resulting in a gap in the defending center, into which the Companion Cavalry charged, eventually capturing Queen Sisygambis and causing Darius to flee. For ten points, name this third and final of Alexander the Great against the Persians.

Answer: Battle **Gaugamela** [accept: Battle of **Arbela**]

10. Prior to launching a joint offensive with the Alachua band under Chief Ahaya against the Spanish during the War of Jenkins' Ear, this former representative of Haslemere in Parliament served with the forces of Eugene of Savoy against the Ottoman Empire, seeing action during the Belgrade campaign, which would prepare him for his defense of Fort Frederica at the Battle of Gully Hole Creek and for repulsing a Spanish attack at the Battle of Bloody Marsh. Due to his belief that hard work built character, he banned slavery, but was forced to reverse this in 1750. For ten points, name this prison reform activist who founded a debtor's colony in Georgia.

Answer: James Edward **Oglethorpe**

11. After being wounded in the Rif War, he became commander of his nation's Foreign Legion in 1923, and he later become commander of his nation's first unified army war college. After coming to power, he banned his nation's CNT and UGT labor unions, replacing them with the state-run Vertical Syndicate. Late in his rule, he was forced to cede the exclave of Ifni to his southern neighbor, and his public works projects include a massive war memorial at the Valley of the Fallen. He sent the Blue Division to fight in a war he stated he would not join at the Hendaye Conference, and famous units under his nominal command include the Condor Legion, which has been criticized for bombing civilians during his nation's civil war. For ten points, name this Generalissimo who unified the Carlists with the Falange and ruled Spain from 1938 to 1975.

Answer: Francisco Paulino Hermenegildo Teodulo **Franco** y Bahamonde

12. Pre-war tensions were raised by the assassination, drawing, and quartering of Kim Ok-gyun, while the official causus belli was a force sent to put down the Tonghak Rebellion, which may have been in violation of the Tientsin Convention. Admiral Ting Ju Chang was killed in an early battle which saw the Beiyang Navy annihilated, enabling a successful river crossing at the Battle of Jiuliangcheng, while other attacking forces besieged the key objective of Lushunkou. The Pescadores Islands switched hands, but the Triple Intervention prevented the winners from getting the Liaodong Peninsula as stipulated by the Treaty of Shimonoseki. For ten points, name this late 19<sup>th</sup> century war between two Asian nations.

Answer: **First Sino-Japanese** War [prompt on Sino-Japanese War]

13. One of these was defeated at the Battle of Welfesholz by his eventual successor, who established the short-lived Supplinburger dynasty. One of them nicknamed "the Saint" is buried next to Pope Clement II. Another one of these defeated Berengar of Ivrea, who had attempted to kidnap his daughter, and won a crushing victory against invading barbarians at the Battle of Lechfeld. One of them hired alchemists John Dee and Edward Kelley to help him find the Philosophers Stone, but was unsuccessful. Another holder of this post, which was disestablished by the Treaty of Pressburg, was elected King of Poland in 1575, but was defeated by Stefan Bathory before he could reign. That man's father, before holding this post, had been elected King of Bohemia and Hungary in 1526. That man's brother defeated John Frederick of Saxony and Philip of Hesse at the Battle of Mulberg, crushing the Schmalkaldic League. For ten points, name this position, first given on Christmas Day to Charlemagne.

Answer: **Holy Roman Emperor**

14. This nation's notable admirals include Juan Williams, whose navy was victorious at Punta Gruesa, Chipana, and Iquique. Its first European ruler was the conquistador Pedro de Valdivia, who met resistance from the native Mapuche. Another ruler of this land had an Economy Minister named Pedro Vuskovic, who put forth a plan to nationalize all land holdings greater than eighty hectares, as well as this nation's copper mines, which led to his replacement by a ruler who was associated with the Caravan of Death and the Chicago Boys. For ten points, name this South American nation previously ruled by Salvador Allende, Augusto Pinochet, and Bernardo O'Higgins.

Answer: **Chile**

15. As a district attorney, he filed embezzlement charges against Fritz Kuhn, leader of the German-American Bund, and his other targets included Dutch Schultz, who attempted to have this man killed, and Charles Luciano. He lost to Herbert Lehman on his first attempt to become Governor, but later defeated John Bennett for the post, and his term saw the creation of the State University of New York. However, John Bricker and Earl Warren were unable to save him from association with isolationism or the Do-Nothing Congress as his running mates. For ten points, name this two-time Presidential loser who did not actually defeat Truman.

Answer: Thomas **Dewey**