

**The Guns of August**  
**By Bruce Arthur**  
**Round 1**

1. One of the victorious commanders at this battle would later be killed at the Battle of Muret while attempting to capture Toulouse. Apart from Peter II, other commanders included the loser, who was a son of the victor of the Battle of Alarcos and had previously repulsed an invasion of his lands by the Banu Ghaniya dynasty of the Balearic Islands. Cities captured in the aftermath of this battle include Baeza and Ubeda. The golden chains on the coat of arms of Navarre represent the capture of Muhammad al-Nasir's camp by Sancho VII's troops at this conflict, greatly weakening the Almohad Empire. For ten points, name this 1212 battle in Iberia, considered the turning point of the Reconquista.

Answer: Las **Navas de Tolosa**

2. Important lieutenants of this man in his early years included Samuel Talcott, Enos Thropp, and future abolitionist Araziah Flagg. Davey Crockett wrote a scathing biography of this man, alleging that he used low tariffs to buy English-made carriages. Serving the shortest term of any elected Governor of New York due to his cabinet appointment, this former supporter of William H. Crawford later used the help of the locofocos to establish the Subtreasury system that replaced pet banks, but the fact that his term opened with a major panic doomed his chances against William Henry Harrison. For ten points, name this 8<sup>th</sup> US President, the successor of Andrew Jackson.

Answer: Martin **Van Buren**

3. During it, Henry Havelock led the first of two attempts to relieve the besieged forces of Henry Lawrence, but did not succeed until the arrival of Colin Campbell. The Battle of Shamli was fought against Haji Imddullah, while Sir Hugh Rose unsuccessfully attempted to capture the Rani of Jhansi, who advanced on Gwalior after renouncing the Doctrine of Lapse. Massacres occurred at Khooni Darwaza and Bibi Ghar, and Bakht Khan was appointed commander-in-chief by the restored Bahadur Shah II, the last Timurid ruler. Sparked in part by the new Emsfeld Rifle and its possible animal fat components and in part by the excesses of the East India Company, for ten points name this 1857 rebellion on the part of the namesake Indian soldiers.

Answer: **Sepoy** Revolt

4. Direct British participation in this conflict was limited to a torpedo bomber attack against a fleet in Petsamo harbor, while another European power intervened on the other side via Operation Reindeer and Operation Silver Fox. Pre-war tensions between the two main combatants included a dispute over the Saimaa canal and the Petsamo nickel mines, as well as a resentment over a treaty known as the Valirauha to one side, which had been forced to join the Anti-Comintern Pact, and the Treaty of Moscow to the other. The armistice that ended this conflict required the lease of the Prokkala Peninsula to the Soviet Union and led to the subsequent Lapland War when German forces refused to leave. For ten points, name this second war between Finland and the Soviet Union, the sequel to the Winter War.

Answer: The **Continuation** War

5. Its founder, a general named Yi, purged the remaining members of the previous dynasty by tricking them into boarding a sabotaged ship that sank in deep water and had earlier defeated his pro-Mongol opponent, General Choi. Disturbances in this polity included an incident where one of the king's sons killed his brother, known as the strife of the princes, and an incident in which of its rulers assassinated the Hamhung envoys. The Qing dynasty forced an isolationist trade policy on it, leading to its nickname of the "Hermit Kingdom". It adopted the modern South Korean flag in the late 1890's, but was eventually conquered by Japan. For ten points, name this last Korean dynasty, who succeeded the Goryeo in 1392.

Answer: **Chosen** Dynasty [accept: **Joseon**, **Josen**]

6. Rebellions early in this man's reign included those of the Cabanagem, the Sabinada, the Balaiada, and the Farrapos. Admirals under his command included the Marquis of Tamandare, while generals included the Duke of Caxias, who reorganized his military and served as his Prime Minister. He came to power at the age of 5 when his father left to fight in a conflict ended by the Battle of Aceiceira, known as the War of the Two Brothers or the Liberal War. His legislative accomplishments included the Rio Branco Law, also known as the Law of the Free Womb, as well as the Golden Law, which abolished slavery in his country, the last in South America to do so. For ten points, name this second Emperor of Brazil.

Answer: **Pedro II**

7. One side in this conflict made use of French officers such as Eugene Collache, Leon Roches, and Jules Brunet. That side was defeated at the Battle of Ueno after the surrender of a stronghold by Katsu Kaishu, but emerged victorious at the Battle of Awa, where it was led by Enomoto Takeaki, who would later be President of the Ezo Republic. The eventual winners had such advantages as the leadership of Saigo Takamori and the former Confederate ironclad CSS Stonewall, allowing them to annihilate the last vestiges of resistance at the Battle of Hakodate, completing the triumph of the Satsuma army. For ten points, name this Meiji-era Civil War, which pitted Imperial troops against those of the Tokugawa.

Answer: **Boshin** War [prompt on Meiji Restoration until mentioned]

8. One ruler of Cilicia by this name captured the castle of Bagras, conquered the Principality of Antioch, and was proclaimed King of Armenia by Pope Celestine III, earning the nickname "the Magnificent". Byzantine rulers by this name include one with an advisor named Thomas the Slav, as well as one who defeated an Arab force at the Battle of Acroinon in 739 and one whose Oriental origins earned him the nickname "the Khazar". Popes by this name include one who was supposedly succeeded by Pope Joan, one who was murdered by the Antipope Christopher in 903, and, most recently, the Pope who succeeded Pius IX. More famous bearers of this name include the Pope that drove Atilla from Rome, the Emperor known as the Isaurian, and the Pope who crowned Charlemagne. For ten points, give this name, also shared by a constellation shaped like a lion.

Answer: **Leo**

9. One agreement of this name following the battle of Jarnac was signed by Gaspard de Coligny and Charles IX in 1570, allowing the fortification of four cities including La Rochelle, while a previous one had been promulgated by Catherine de Medici in 1562. In the most famous agreement of this name, the losing side conceded the free use of Lake Raibl to its southwestern neighbor and accepted new boundaries at the Darva River and the Nikolsburg-Feldsburg railway while recognizing the independence of a state led by Anton Korosec. The losers did gain the Burgenland from its former partner in the east, little consolation considering it lost not only many Dalmatian islands, but also its major port, Trieste. Followed shortly by the Treaty of Trianon, for ten points, name this treaty forced on Austria by the Allies at the end of World War One.

Answer: Treaty of **St. Germain**

10. Veterans of this movement such as James Robertson went on to found the Watauga Association, a short-lived republic on Cherokee land. Based on its complaints, the future generals Francis Nash and Edmund Fanning were prosecuted for defrauding the residents of Orange County, and they also objected to the construction of a new taxpayer-funded Governor's mansion in New Bern. Benjamin Merrill's force of three hundred men arrived too late to save them and James Hunter refused to assume command after Herman Husband fled the battlefield, leaving them leaderless before the forces of Governor William Tryon at Alamance Creek. For ten points, name this pre-revolutionary rebel movement in North Carolina.

Answer: The **Regulators**

11. King Bocchus of Mauretania once donated a statue of this man to be displayed in the Roman forum. His achievements as a general include defeating Archelaus at both the Second Battle of Chaeronea and the Battle of Orchomenos, as well as overthrowing the tyrant Aristion and burning the Piraeus. His political enemies included the Consul Lucius Cornelius Cinna, while his greatest ally was Quintus Caecilius Metellus Pius. After the Battle of the Colline Gate, he prohibited tribunes from holding further office, doubled the number of Senators, and launched proscriptions against the *populares* while serving as dictator, a post he would voluntarily renounce in 80 BC. For ten points, name this first Roman general to march on the city, the rival of Gaius Marius.

Answer: Lucius Cornelius **Sulla** Felix

12. It first flared up during the reign of the Quianlong Emperor in areas bordering the Gubei and Shanxi provinces, sparked by floods and droughts that its followers saw as heralding the coming of Maitreya, though more proximate reasons may have been high taxes and the corrupt rule of the court official Heshen. However, the Jiaqing emperor soon came to power and sent forces into Sichuan province to suppress the namesake Buddhist group and preserve Manchu rule. For ten points, name this 1796 uprising, which shares its name with a type of flower.

Answer: **White Lotus** rebellion

13. After a succession dispute with his rival Arthur, the Duke of Brittany, this ruler's right to take the throne was recognized by the Treaty of Le Goulet. An international alliance he established was soundly defeated at the Battle of Bouvines, while he was forced to agree to terms with the legate Pandulf after his refusal to accept Stephen Langton as Archbishop resulted in a papal interdiction. The last years of his reign were spent fighting the forces of Louis VIII, who invaded England at the behest of this king's barons after he renounced some concessions forced upon him at Runnymede. For ten points, name this King of England who signed the Magna Carta.

Answer: **John** Lackland

14. He was the grandson of the earlier ruler Huni via his mother, Hetepheres, while this man's father built notable structures at Meidum and Dahshur. Recent inscriptions found at Dakhla indicate he led military expeditions into Lybia. Bauefre and Hardedef are minor sons of his mentioned in the Westcar Papyrus, in which he is depicted as listening to magical stories and a prophecy of the start of the 5<sup>th</sup> dynasty, which followed his own. According to Herodotus, he sold his daughter into prostitution to finance his most famous building project, which can be found today next to those of Menkaura and Khafra. For ten points, name this builder of the greatest pyramid at Giza.

Answer: **Khufu** [accept: **Cheops**]

15. He twice vetoed the McNary-Haugen Bill, under which the federal government would have bought surplus crops, and his Secretary of War was Dwight Davis of Davis Cup fame. He signed the first gift tax into law, along with a reduction of the immigration quota from 3 to 2 percent. As a state Senator, this former Mayor of Northampton mediated the Bread and Roses Strike and allied with the Winthrop Crane faction of the Massachusetts Republican Party against Henry Cabot Lodge, but prior to nominating Harlan Fisk Stone and beating John Davis he gained national attention by shutting down a police department strike. For ten points, name this 30<sup>th</sup> S President, notable for small-government policies in the 1920's, the successor of Warren Harding.

Answer: Calvin **Coolidge**