

**The Guns of August**  
**By Bruce Arthur**  
**Round 2**

1. It contributed to the ability of Ramon Grau, Antonio Guiteras, and others to overthrow Gerardo Machado in Cuba, where it may have destroyed a tenth of the economy. Elsewhere, it led to the election of Richard Bennett, who enacted an Imperial Preference policy to counter it. A key flaw to this replacement of the Fordney-McCumber Act was that by using specific rather than ad valorem duties, its effects were magnified when prices decreased. Drawing a petition from over 1,000 opposed economists, for ten points, name this 1930 tariff signed by Herbert Hoover the highest ever.

Answer: **Smoot-Hawley** Tariff

2. During the War of 1812, this state's anti-war Governor, Martin Chittenden, controversially refused to allow his militia to join the resistance against Canadian Governor-General George Prevost's invasion of New York. Other Governors of the era include William Palmer and Jonas Galusha, one of its Revolutionary War heroes at the Battle of Bennington. Famous Senators include one who gave his name to an 1862 Anti-Bigamy Act that specifically targeted the Mormon Church, as well as to an 1861 tariff and to a bill establishing the Land Grant colleges, Justin Morrill. It was the only state to cast electoral votes for the Anti-Masonic Party, and, along with Maine, the only one to vote against FDR in 1936. Formerly an independent republic, this is, for ten points, what New England state home to Ethan Allen and his Green Mountain Boys?

Answer: **Vermont**

3. While in power, he was alleged to have frequented gyms for the purpose of abducting athletic women, whom he found particularly attractive. Other women in his life included his wife Polina, whom he lost when she was arrested for treason. He represented his nation at the International Atomic Energy Agency after having served as Ambassador to Mongolia, but before being condemned as a member of the Anti-Party Group he had been appointed to his most famous post after the failure of the collective security policy of Maxim Litvinov, whose Jewish heritage was deemed inappropriate for negotiations with Nazi Germany. For ten points, name this Soviet foreign minister who signed an agreement with Ribbentrop.

Answer: Vyacheslav **Molotov**

4. While still serving in his nation's military, he founded a movement known as MBR-200, which protested the government response to the sacudon protests, and which he would later replace with a new movement known as MVR. He faces a domestic opposition group known as the Sumate, whose leaders he has charged with treason following an unsuccessful effort to recall him from office. Organizing his major policy initiatives into "Missions" named Robinson, Ribas, Guaicaipuro, Sucre, and Bolivar, which variously involve aid to the poor and nationalization of industry. He first came to prominence during the rule of Carlos Perez, whom he tried to overthrow in a 1992 coup, and ten years later he faced an unsuccessful coup against himself. For ten points, name this current left-wing President of Venezuela.

Answer: Hugo **Chavez**

5. One ruler of this polity married the daughter of Byzantine Emperor Michael VIII and was defeated at the Battle of Homs. Apart from Abaqa, its rulers included Tekuder, its first Muslim ruler, who was overthrown by his Buddhist nephew Arghun. Rashid al-Din wrote a history of the rulers of this empire, and converted Ghazan I to Islam. Facing constant pressure from the neighboring Chagatai Khanate and Blue Horde, it eventually dissolved into smaller states such as the Jalayirid dynasty – a far cry from when it destroyed Baghdad and killed the last Abbasid caliph under Hulagu Khan. For ten points, name this Mongol khanate based in Persia.

Answer: The **Ilkhanate**

6. It saw the Battle of the Koromo River, a victory for the opposing general Aterui, during the war against the northern barbarians known as the Emishi, while its later stages saw the Hogen Rebellion after the death of Emperor Toba. Culturally, it saw the rise of Tendai Buddhism, which was cultivated by its first ruler, the Emperor Kammu, while politically it saw the rise of the insei system, where true power was held by retired emperors, though regents such as Sessho soon began to concentrate true power in the hands of the Fujiwara clan. For ten points, name this classical period of Japanese history, known for high culture and the Tale of Genji.

Answer: **Heian** Period

7. This battle's victor had been previously defeated at the Battle of Plocnik, but had been victorious at Maritsa and had captured the city of Nish. The losing side included forces under the command of the Ban Ivan Palizhna, but its main commander was the son of Pribac. The invasion of which this battle was a part was made possible by the death of King Dusan the Powerful and the subsequent defection of nobles like Konstantin Dejanovic, who did not join the coalition assembled in part by Vlatko Vokvic and Vuk Brankovic. Although Milosh Obilic successfully assassinated Murad I, Bayezid I was able to assume command and rout the forces of Prince Lazar, ruining his St. Vitus's day. For ten points, name this 1389 battle at which the Ottomans conquered Serbia, fought in a place now seeking independence.

Answer: Battle of **Kosovo** Field [accept: Battle of **Kosovo** Polje, Battle of **Amselfeld**]

8. Famous advisors to these figures include Henning Podebusk, and the first is generally agreed to be Grom the Old. In 1214, the Holy Roman Emperor Frederick II issued a bull ceding land to one of these known as *Sejr*, or "the Victorious", who belonged to a cadet branch of the House of Munsö, which would be displaced in this office by the House of Oldenburg in 1448. One of these known as "the Great" captured Arkona, the capital of the Wends, while another one of these was forced to sign the Treaty of Lubeck after being defeated at the Battle of Lutter during the Thirty Years' War. One of these known as "Atterdag" was forced to sign the Treaty of Stralsund after launching an unsuccessful war against the Hanseatic League, while St. Brices Day massacre caused another one to invade England. For ten points, name this office held by four Valdemars, Sven Forkbeard, and Hamlet's father.

Answer: King of **Denmark**

9. He became embroiled in a pamphlet war with John Cotton, resulting in the publication of his book *The Bloody Tenent of Persecution*, which was in the form of a dialogue between Truth and Peace. Other disagreements included a territorial dispute with William Coddington, which this man won by having the opposing charter revoked. One town was awarded the disputed territory of Marblehead in exchange for removing him as pastor, while his successful diplomatic initiatives included buying land from Canonicus and preventing an alliance between the Pequot and the Narragansett while still in Massachusetts. Also known as the founder of the first Baptist Church in America, for ten points name this founder of Rhode Island.

Answer: Roger **Williams**

10. One of these was sparked by the rebellion of Andrisus, while another was sparked by a ruler who came to power by poisoning his older brother Demetrius. The first conflict of this name, considered part of the Second Punic War, was a draw ended by the Treaty of Phoenice, while the second, sparked by a possibly fabricated secret treaty between the namesake power and its southeastern neighbor, was a decisive victory for the forces of Titus Flaminus. The third conflict of this name, which saw the downfall of King Perseus, resulted in the creation of four puppet republics and featured the climactic Battle of Pydna, demonstrating the superiority of the legion to the phalanx, while the fourth ended with the destruction of Corinth. For ten points, name this series of wars fought between Rome and a Greek state once ruled by Alexander the Great.

Answer: **Macedonian** Wars

11. This city first served as the capital of the Yan Kingdom during the Warring States Period, during later Tang times it served as the secondary capital of the Liao Dynasty, who named it Southern Capital, while the Jurchen called it the Central Capital. Known as Khanbaliq or Dadu in Yuan times, it had earlier seen the beginning of the An Lushan rebellion. In the 20<sup>th</sup> century, it was the basis of the Beiyang Army and the capital of Yuan Shikai, as well as the target of the KMT's Northern Expedition, as well as the site where the People's Republic of China was declared. For ten points, name this city in China, currently its capital.

Answer: **Beijing** [accept: **Peking**]

12. He charged Thomas Doughty, the commander of the *Mary* and the *Swan*, with witchcraft and treason and had him executed during one of his expeditions, while his other co-commanders included Thomas Winter, with whom he had set sail on the *Pelican*. His other ships included the *Benedict*, abandoned at Cape Blanco, and the *Marigold*, lost to storms. He held diplomatic talks with the King of Ternate in the East Indies, having earlier captured the treasure ship *Cacafuego* and discovered New Albion, where he left a plaque, all after having renamed his flagship *The Golden Hind*. For ten points, name this first Englishman to circumnavigate the world.

Answer: Sir Francis **Drake**

13. Its Imperial organization included a Great Assembly known as the Gbara, while its constitution, the Kouroukan Fouga, contained the curious provision that any lie believed for 40 years shall be considered true. This was set forth by its founder after his victory at the Battle of Kirina. One of its rulers, Abubakari II, launched a series of mysterious sea voyages, himself disappearing on the last one. Another ruler, Souleyman, met Ibn Battuta in 1352. But the most famous ruler of this polity founded by Sundiata significantly lowered the price of Gold in Egypt while on hajj. For ten points, name this African Empire once ruled by Mansa Musa.

Answer: **Mali** [accept: **Manden Kurufa**]

14. While serving his first master, he brokered the negotiation of the Treaty of Cherasco, which ended the War of the Mantuan Succession. After leaving the service of Urban VIII, he negotiated a treaty between his new master and Tommaso of Savoy. Once in power, he gave asylum to the Barberini family, putting him in conflict with Innocent X, and put down the rebellion of Ardeche, a Huguenot city. Treaties he negotiated included the Treaty of Munster and the Treaty of Osnabruck, while he arranged the marriage of Maria Theresa of Spain to Louis XIV in the Peace of the Pyrenees. For ten points, name this Italian Cardinal who served as an advisor to several kings of France.

Answer: Jules **Mazarin** [accept: Giulio **Mazzarino**]

15. One of its rulers left behind the Bilsad inscription, and it resulted from the marriage of a princess of Lichchhavi to a son of Ghatotkacha. The Chinese traveler Faxian wrote of his visit to this polity, noting that its people did not eat onions and lacked capital punishment. That ruler despoiled the Shaka dynasty after defeating Rudrasimha III. Under Kumara I, it had to fend off the invasion of the Pushyamitras, and it would eventually fall to the White Huns, but not before developing trade relations with the contemporaneous Sassanid dynasty. For ten points, name this Indian empire founded by Chandra.

Answer: **Gupta** Dynasty