1. Leo Tolstoy criticized this reformer for financing her efforts by being the absentee landlord of a profitable farm. Helen Culver later subsidized an enterprise for her that was based on Samuel Barnett’s (*) Toynbee Hall in London. She set up the first juvenile court in the United States with the help of Ellen Gates Starr. For 10 points—name this 1931 Nobel Peace Prize winner and founder of Chicago’s Hull House.

   answer: Jane Addams

2. The Vision after the Sermon is an 1888 work by this painter, who that same year made multiple portraits of Vincent van Gogh. His life inspired the 1919 novel The (*) Moon and Sixpence. The title of his largest work, which depicts a blue-skinned goddess statue in the background, asks three questions, including “Where are we going?” For 10 points—name this French painter who spent much of his life in Tahiti.

   answer: Paul Gauguin (goh-gan) (or Eugène Henri Paul Gauguin)

3. One of this man’s wives was the daughter of Desiderius, king of the Lombards. After this ruler abandoned her in favor of another wife, he deposed Desiderius in response to the appeals of Pope Adrian I. His conquest of the Spanish March appears in the Song of (*) Roland, a tale of the paladins who followed this father of Louis the Pious. For 10 points—name this Frankish king crowned Holy Roman Emperor in 800.

   answer: Charlemagne (SHAR-uh-’main) (or Charles the Great or Charles I or Carolus Magnus or Karl der Grosse; prompt on “Charles”)

4. In 1802 he was the English signatory at the Treaty of Amiens [ah-MYAN] with Napoleon and had earlier defeated Tippu Sultan to end the Third Anglo-Mysore War while Governor-General of India. In 1780 his forces defeated (*) Horatio Gates’ army at Camden, though he was unable to destroy Nathanael Greene’s army at Guilford Court House the following year. For 10 points—name this British general who surrendered at Yorktown in 1781.

   answer: Charles Cornwallis (or Lord Charles Cornwallis, 1st Marquess Cornwallis)

5. This leader signed an agreement with Lord Irwin to set up the Round Table Conferences. In one campaign, he advocated using homespun khadi instead of imported cloth, and he led the Non-cooperation Movement after the (*) Amritsar massacre. For 10 points—name this man who championed satyagraha [SUHT-yuh-gruh-huh] and led a Salt March to Dandi, a practitioner of civil disobedience who paved the way for Indian independence.

   answer: Mahatma Gandhi (or Mohandas K(aramchand) Gandhi)
6. Literary support for this movement was highlighted by the novel *The Betrothed*, which chided the continuing Habsburg rule in the north. Members of the Carbonari, including Giuseppe (*) Mazzini, were more radical backers of this movement that shared its name with a newspaper published by Count Cavour. For 10 points—identify this 19th-century nationalist movement whose name means “the resurgence” in Italian.

answer: Il Risorgimento (accept Italian unification or clear equivalents before “newspaper”)

7. One of these things was used to kill Salmoneus after that king started driving madly in a massive chariot. Another sunk the ship of Ceyx, and a third destroyed the chariot of Helios after his son Phaëton [FAY-uh-tun] ran amok. This weapon killed (*) Asclepius, after which Apollo slew the Cyclopes who had forged it. Pegasus is the carrier of— for 10 points—what ultimate weapon of Olympian Zeus, which strikes from the heavens?

answer: lightning bolt or thunderbolt (do not accept or prompt on “thunder” by itself)

8. In 1956 a library science student at this university was expelled when she tried to integrate it. Seven years after Autherine Lucy’s expulsion, the National Guard escorted Vivian Malone Jones and James Hood through Foster Auditorium and past a man who promised (*) “segregation now and segregation forever.” Governor George Wallace once stood in the schoolhouse door at—for 10 points—what southern university?

answer: University of Alabama (at Tuscaloosa)

9. Pope Sixtus V considered this force a crusade, granting indulgences to participants and allowing the king to collect crusade taxes to fund it. This force left Lisbon on May 28 and expected to meet a force of tercios led by the (*) Duke of Parma off the coast of Kent. For 10 points—what force led by the Duke of Medina-Sedonia failed in its 1588 attempt to launch an invasion of England?

answer: Spanish Armada (or Grande y Felicísima Armada or Armada Invencible)

10. This empire’s possessions were divided into regions known as the twelve doors and it was created after the Battle of Kirina. Its founder, Sundiata, established its capital at Niani and its last great ruler launched an attack on Djenné. It constructed the Sidi Yahya and (*) Sankore Mosque and one of its rulers devalued gold during a hajj. Mansa Musa ruled—for 10 points—what African empire with a major city at Timbuktu?

answer: Mali Empire (or Manden Kurufaba; accept Niani before “Niani”)

11. While imprisoned in Michigan City he was taught by Boobie Clark, and his methods included impersonating a film crew, often leaving customers unaware a real bank robbery was occurring. After stealing Sheriff Lillian Holley’s car, he crossed into (*) Illinois, bringing the FBI into the manhunt. For 10 points—what “public enemy” was betrayed by the “woman in red” and killed while leaving a Chicago theater in 1934?

answer: John (Herbert) Dillinger

12. Abortive aspects of this program included the Nisko Plan and the Madagascar Plan; its final form was outlined at the Wannsee Conference. It is the subject of the Yad Vashem museum, and its major sites include Chelmono, Majdanek, and Treblinka, though (*) Einsatzgruppen implemented it elsewhere. The euphemism of the “Final Solution” is applied to—for 10 points—what genocide of six million Jews in Nazi Germany?

answer: The Holocaust or Sho’ah (prompt on “Final Solution” early)

13. This creature cost Captain Boomer of the *Samuel Enderby* an arm, apparently destroys one of the boats of the *Rachel*, and kills one of the crew of the *Delight*. In its last victory, it kills an entire crew except one, who clings to a (*) coffin-turned-lifebuoy to survive. The complete destruction of the *Pequod* and its crew, save Ishmael, is accomplished by—for 10 points—what Herman Melville title character, a whale?

answer: Moby-Dick (prompt on “whale” or “white whale” early)

14. Dixie Square Mall, Interstate 794’s Hoan Bridge, and Wrigley Field were among shooting locations for this 1980 film. Twiggy, Frank Oz, and Carrie Fisher are among non- (*) musicians with cameo roles while John Lee Hooker, James Brown, Cab Calloway, and Ray Charles perform musical numbers. For 10 points—name this musical comedy known for its massive car chases in which Jake and Elwood are “on a mission from God.”

answer: The Blues Brothers
15. This state created the Duchy of the Archipelago, centered on Naxos, after the Fourth Crusade captured Constantinople. Its navy defeated Genoese forces at the Battle of Chioggia in 1380, but its decline began after its defeat by the French at the Battle of Agnadello in 1380, but its decline began after its defeat by the French at the Battle of Agnadello. Napoleon unseated Ludovico Manin, its last doge, in 1797. For 10 points—what “most serene republic” on the Adriatic was dominated by its Grand Canal?

answer: Most Serene Republic of Venice (or Venezia; accept Venetian Republic)

16. After this colony’s outposts at Henricus and Martin’s Hundred were attacked, William Tucker and John Potts poisoned the Indians’ liquor during the peace talks, though Opechancanough escaped. Thomas Dale and George Yeardley were early leaders of it, and it enjoyed ambiguous relations with the Powhatan Confederacy. For 10 points—John Smith led what English colony established in 1607?

answer: Jamestown Colony (or Virginia Colony)

17. This man and his wife are the subject of Joseph Haydn’s opera The Soul of the Philosopher. C. W. Gluck gives a happy ending to this man who is guided by Hope in his quest in a 1607 work by Claudio Monteverdi. Giacomo Meyerbeer’s satirical take shows this man happy to hear of the death of Eurydice. For 10 points—name this mythical Greek musician who ends up “in the Underworld.”

answer: Orpheus (accept L’Orfeo or Orpheus in the Underworld; accept Orphée)

18. This man killed his first son, Corythus, who was courting this man’s second wife. Oenone was the first wife of this man, who was suckled by a bear after his father ordered Agelaus to leave him on Mount Ida. He was saved by a goddess when he was about to be defeated by Menelaus; earlier, he awarded the golden apple of Eris to Aphrodite. For 10 points—name this prince whose theft of Helen sparked the Trojan War.

answer: Paris (or Alexander)

19. One member of this family won the Battle of Marciano against Siena and had the Pitti Palace built. This family produced the “lightning pope,” Leo XI, named Alessandro, as well as Pope Leo X. Its members included the man who ordered the construction of the Uffizi. For 10 points—name this banking family that dominated Florence whose members include Cosimo and Lorenzo the Magnificent.

answer: Medici (MEH-dih-chee or mee-DEE-chee) family or de’ Medicis (or Médicis)

20. In 1964 this man was convicted of fraud, conspiracy, and jury tampering. Richard Nixon commuted the remainder of his 13-year sentence in 1971, but that deal forbade him from engaging in official union activities. In 1998 his son was elected to lead the same union he had headed for 14 years. In 1975 he mysteriously disappeared in suburban Detroit. For 10 points—name this former president of the Teamsters Union.

answer: (James Riddle) Jimmy Hoffa

21. The protagonist of this novel agrees to help his friend Raymond Sintes break up with his girlfriend and overhears Salamano crying over his lost dog. Its protagonist encounters the girlfriend’s brother and an Arab at a beach and shoots the Arab, but it is primarily because he didn’t cry at his mother’s funeral that he is sentenced to death. For 10 points—name this novel about Meursault by Albert Camus.

answer: The Stranger (or L’Étranger or The Outsider)

22. Attorney Orlando Potter negotiated a patent pool among manufacturers of this type this device to reduce the number of infringement lawsuits, such as the case won by Elias Howe in 1854. The biggest breakthrough for this type of device, a foot-operated pedal, was created in the 1840s by Isaac Singer. For 10 points—name these devices that use a bobbin and a needle to quickly create stitches.

answer: sewing machines
23. With the help of Kate Warne and on the advice of Timothy Webster of his Baltimore office, he arranged for Abraham Lincoln to reach Washington shortly before his (*) inauguration. After George McClellan's fall he was replaced by Lafayette Baker as Intelligence Service chief; he then concentrated on horse racing and chasing Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid. For 10 points—name this late 19th-century American detective.

answer: Allan Pinkerton

24. This institution was ruled for about 20 years by the Renovated Church and had earlier been replaced by the Holy Governing Synod. The Old Believers opposed reforms in this body instituted by Nikon. Tikhon led this church after his country became (*) Communist, and it began when Moscow was made a patriarchate. For 10 points—name this branch of the Eastern Orthodox Church prevalent in cities like St. Petersburg.

answer: Russian Orthodox Church (or Russkaya Pravoslavnya Tserkov; accept Moscow Patriarchate or Moskovskiy Patriarkhat before “Moscow”)

25. This man issued the Black Decree for the persecution of guerrillas, which was enforced by the troops of Marshal Bazaine. His regime collapsed when Napoleon III withdrew the French army, and upon his capture Benito (*) Juárez refused to commute his death sentence, which was depicted by Édouard Manet [MAN-ay]. For 10 points—name this Austrian archduke who briefly served as Emperor of Mexico.

answer: Maximilian I of Mexico (or Ferdinand Maximilian Joseph Habsburg or Maximiliano)

26. The outcome of this battle was reversed when A. P. Hill’s division arrived from Harper's Ferry in mid-afternoon to relieve defenders whose backs were against a bend in the Potomac River. It ended the first invasion of the (*) North and provided an excuse for Abraham Lincoln to issue the Emancipation Proclamation. For 10 points—name this September 17, 1862 battle in Maryland, the bloodiest single day in American history.

answer: Battle of Antietam (or Battle of Sharpsburg)

27. After this emperor took the throne, he induced his cousin Gemellus and Macro to commit suicide. He grew up along the Rhine frontier, the son of Germanicus and (*) Agrippina the Elder. During the ludi, Praetorian officers assassinated this man, who angered the senate by promoting his horse, Incitatus. For 10 points—“Little Boots” was the nickname of what Roman emperor preceded by Tiberius and succeeded by Claudius?

answer: Caligula (or Gaius Caesar or Gaius Julius Caesar Augustus Germanicus; prompt on “Gaius”)

28. This thinker was forced to withdraw a solution for squaring a circle after his De Corpore was criticized by John Wallis. In another work, this materialist listed competition, diffidence, and glory as the reasons for the (*) war of all against all. For 10 points—name this English philosopher who wrote about the “matter, form, and power” of a commonwealth, and who described life as “nasty, brutish, and short” in Leviathan.

answer: Thomas Hobbes

29. One author with this surname wrote about Gilbert Markham in The Tenant of Wildfell Hall and a work which portrays the Bloomfield and Murray families. In addition to the author of (*) Agnes Grey, this surname names the authors of a work partially narrated by Nelly Dean and a work about a teacher at Lowood who falls in love with Mr. Rochester. For 10 points—give this surname of the authors of Wuthering Heights and Jane Eyre.

answer: Brontë (accept Anne Bronte before 'Nelly Dean')

30. This colony’s lieutenant governor, William Bull, was almost captured during the 1739 Stono Rebellion. Slaves outnumbered whites after 1708 in this colony, where Eliza Lucas (*) Pinckney planted (indigo). Later politicians born here included rice planter Henry Laurens and nullification advocate John C. Calhoun. For 10 points—Georgetown and Port Royal were early settlements in what state dominated by Charleston?

answer: South Carolina