

Material World: An archaeology-adjacent packet
By Nick Jensen

46 power-marked tossups, plus an appendix of rejected clues

1. A site named for this type of place preserved gracile fossils that Alan Thorpe claimed evolved continuously from the robust ones at Kow (“cow”) Swamp to defend the “multiregional” model of hominin evolution. Andrzej (“AHND-jay”) W Weber directs an “Archaeology Project” named for one of these places that was inhabited by the Serovo and Glazkov cultures. One of these places names the Pleistocene “Man” and “Lady” discovered by Jim Bowler, Rhys Jones and John Mulvaney on Muthi Muthi land. The earliest known cremation occurred in a region named for these places in (*) New South Wales, where their remnants formed clay lunettes. One of these places names a site where the Fort Walton culture built seven mounds north of Tallahassee. Millennia ago, these places formed in the Willandra region. The Sagan-Zaba II site at the largest of these places provides evidence of ancient seal hunting. For 10 points, what natural features include Florida’s Jackson, Australia’s Mungo and Siberia’s Baikal?

ANSWER: relict **lakes** [or **ozero**; or **nuur**; accept **lakebeds** or **lake** basins or **lake** bottoms or dry **lakes**; accept Willandra **Lakes** Region or **Lake** Mungo or **Lake** Baikal or **Ozero** Baykal or Baikal **nuur** or **Lake** Jackson Mounds Archaeological State Park; prompt on **Mungo** Lady or **Mungo** Man by asking, “Mungo was originally what kind of natural feature?”; prompt on **Baikal** Archaeology Project by asking, “Baikal is what kind of natural feature?”]
<Any/miscellaneous>

2. A “Broken” example of these objects names a cave where Earl H Morris found two of them made by the Basketmaker Anasazi. 33 of these objects were left near some kilns and proto-writing symbols at the Péilǐgǎng culture’s Jiǎhú site. Although it was dated toward the end of the Mousterian industry, one of these objects from Slovenia’s Divje Babe (“DEEV-yay BAH-bay”) cave was popularly billed as a Neanderthal artifact. They’re not Venus figurines, but the Aurignacian (“oh-rig-NAY-shuhn”) culture of the Swabian Jura left early examples of these objects at (*) Geißenklösterle and Hohle Fels. The oldest known examples of these objects were made from cave bear femurs and griffon vulture bones. Traditional types of these objects include the Filipino palendag, Indonesian suling, Balkan kaval, Korean danso, Andean quena and Japanese shakuhachi. The Chinese xūn (“HSHOON”) exemplifies their “vessel” type. For 10 points, name this oldest kind of musical instrument, which is depicted on petroglyphs of Kokopelli.

ANSWER: bone **flutes** [prompt on **bones** or **radii** or **femurs** or connective **tissue** or **wood** or **bamboo** by asking, “What kind of object was it fashioned into?”; prompt on musical **instruments** or **woodwinds** by asking, “What specific kind of instrument?”; accept bamboo **flutes** or end-blown **flutes** or vessel **flutes** or other specific kinds of flutes; accept **whistles**; accept **ocarinas**; accept **gǔdí** or flutes named in the question]
<Southern Europe... kind of>

3. Polished quadrangular adzes distinguish an early culture along this river from one that made “garlic-head” daggers and built stilt houses discovered by Olov Janse (“yahn-suh”). A king who ruled from a moated citadel on this river filled one of its tributaries with iron poles that were exposed at low tide to defeat a 10th-century invasion. A style of woodcut painting from this river often depicts folktales like “The Rat’s Wedding” and “Toad is the Uncle of (*) Heaven.” A Bronze Age culture from this river’s valley depicted circles of deer and cranes around a central star on one of its lost-wax-cast bronze drums, which dispersed to New Guinea. Visitors to a 14th-century porcelain market on this river can enjoy rice cakes wrapped with lá dong leaves. “Water puppetry” arose on this river, where the Early Lý (“lee”) dynasty consolidated power around Mê Linh (“may lin”). For 10 points, the Lạc people’s Đông Sơn culture emerged in the valley of what river, whose delta supported the growth of Hà Nội?

ANSWER: **Red** River [or **Đông Bằng Sông Hồng**; or **Châu Thổ Sông Hồng**; accept the **Bạch Đằng** River or Battle of **Bạch Đằng**] (The leadin refers to Mán Bạc. The two Bronze Age cultures are Phùng Nguyên and Đông Sơn. The woodcuts are Đông Hồ painting. The king is Ngô Quyền, who moved the capital to the Cổ Loa Citadel and defeated the Southern Hàn at the Battle of Bạch Đằng. The drum is the Ngọc Lũ drum. The porcelain market is Bát Tràng.)
<Southeast Asia>

4. An Archaic pediment from this island depicts two lionesses flanking a Gorgon that inspired Tony Harrison’s “film-poem” *The Gaze of the Gorgon*. An Assyrian-influenced sculpture of a crouching lion was

found near a Homeric inscription on the Stele of Arniadas at this island's Tomb of Menecrates. Some of the earliest Doric temples were built on this island, including the Kardaki Temple and Temple of Artemis. The tiny Lazaretto Island off this island became a leper colony during the Frankokratia period, when this island was the headquarters of the (*) Venetian Provveditore Generale da Mar. This island's Angelokastro Castle withstood three Ottoman sieges. After visiting the Mon Repos villa, the iconic Austrian empress Sisi built this island's Achilleion palace. Life on this island inspired the books *My Family and Other Animals* and *Prospero's Cell* by the Durrell brothers. For 10 points, name this Albania-adjacent Ionian island that was allegedly the Phaeacian ("fee-AY-shun") kingdom Scheria.

ANSWER: **Corfu** [or **Kérkyra**; or **Kórkyra**; or **Koryfó**]
<Mediterranean>

5. A recent book by this site's excavator Eric H Cline promotes the hypothesis that it suffered a major earthquake that destroyed a city in Stratum VIA ("6A"). While mapping this site's water system, in part by digging a trench with a corbelled roof in Area M, Gottlieb Schumacher found a stele of Pharaoh Shoshenq I. Many sphinxes appear on the 382 carved Phoenician ivories discovered during this site's 1925-39 excavations by UChicago's Oriental Institute under C S Fisher and P L O Guy. Norma Franklin and (*) Israel Finkelstein proposed that this site was a training center for Nubian horses while leading its excavations for Tel Aviv University. It's not the Temple Mount, but the mangers at this site were popularly identified as "Solomon's Stables." At a battle named for this site, the king of Kadesh and the Canaanites failed to halt the expansion of Thutmose III. For 10 points, name this site that Chapter 16 of Revelation claims will host a climactic battle during the end times.

ANSWER: Tel **Megiddo** [or Tell el-**Mutesellim**; accept **Harmagedōn** or **Armagedōn** or Har **Megiddo**; accept *Digging Up **Armageddon**: The Search for the Lost City of Solomon*]
<Levant>

6. One of the oldest Shiva temples is this region's Nagara-style Mundeshwari Temple. This region's art of Madhubani wall and floor painting is practiced by women who speak the language of the poet Vidyapati. At a court in this region, the Vedic sage Gargi Vachaknavi allegedly debated her philosophical rival Yājñavalkya, husband of fellow sage Maitreyi. A Tirthankara was sculpted like a Greek youth in this region's sandstone Lohanipur Torso, which displays a characteristic shiny "polish" like the Masrah lion and (*) Didarganj Yakshi. Mahavira was likely born in this region's Kingdom of the Videhas, whose ruler Janaka may be better known as Sita's father in the *Rāmāyana*. Buddha's companion Bimbisāra ruled Rajgir near Vulture Peak in this region, which was the location of the Mahājanapadas Vajji, Anga and Magadha, whose successor sculpted the Barabar Caves. For 10 points, the Nanda, Maurya and Gupta capital Pāṭaliputra became what state's modern capital Patna?

ANSWER: **Bihar** [accept **Mithilā** or **Tirhut** or **Tirabhukti** or the **Maithilī** language; accept Kingdom of the **Videhas** before mentioned; accept **Bhojpurī**; it's not strictly right but accept **Purvanchal**; accept **Magadha** before mentioned; prompt on the **Mauryan** Empire before mentioned by asking, "In what modern state of India did the Maurya Empire originate?"; accept Kosi division; prompt on North **India** or Uttar **Bharat** although it's pretty clearly Indian]
<South Asia>

7. This peninsula is at the southeastern edge in Ruth Tringham's model of Neolithic domiciles, the burned house horizon. Iron Age textiles depicting spiral waves, palmettes and polychrome ducks were found in this peninsula's "Seven Brothers" burial mounds. In 2016, a Dutch court controversially ruled that the Allard Pierson Museum had to return gold artifacts from this peninsula to different museums. The Bronze Age Catacomb and Timber-grave cultures evolved into this peninsula's (*) Kemi Oba culture as part of the Yamnaya horizon. The Chufut-Kale ("choo-foot kah-lay") fortress near the Valley of Ghosts on this peninsula became a symbol of its Karaites. An electrum vase etched with images of bow-stringing warriors was buried in this peninsula's royal barrow Kul-Oba. The Greeks founded Panticapaeum and Chersonesus on this peninsula, which they called Tauris. For 10 points, what peninsula was ruled by the Kingdom of the Cimmerian Bosphorus, northeast of a more famous Bosphorus?

ANSWER: **Crimea** [or **Crimean** Peninsula; accept **Tauris** or **Taurica** or the **Tauric** Chersonese before mentioned; accept the **Taman** Peninsula due to ambiguities] (The sentence in the appendix refers to the chora of Chersonesus; I thought it was too vague without saying "chora" and too fraudable if I mentioned it.)
<Eastern Europe>

8. D W Zimmerman refined a dating technique named for this process by developing the “fine grain” method to minimize the “inclusion” method’s vulnerability to interference from soil. This process initiates a technique whose kinetics are governed by the detrapping rate and described by the May-Partridge, Garlick-Gibson and Randall-Wilkins models. Geochronology labs often execute this process with “Heine-type” devices that contain niobium or (*) molybdenum disilicide (“dye-sih-lih-side”). Sensitivity to this process is the basis of fission track dating. In argon-argon dating, this process is repeated in several “steps” to cause incremental argon release. Radiocarbon dating doesn’t work for pottery, but archaeologists can date it absolutely using this process to stimulate a namesake form of luminescence that causes “glow peaks.” Resistance causes the “Joule” form of this process for samples in a crucible. For 10 points, along with pressurization, what process transforms protoliths into metamorphic rocks?

ANSWER: **heating** [or **heat** transfer or **heating** elements or Joule **heating**; accept **thermo**luminescence dating or **thermally** stimulated luminescence dating; accept step-**heating** or stepwise **heating**; accept heating with specific implements such as a **furnace** or **laser**; accept applying **thermal energy** or **thermal radiation**; accept **increasing the temperature** or equivalents; prompt on electromagnetic **radiation** or **EMR** or **energy** transfer by asking, “From what type of energy?”; prompt on **luminescence** or **light** emission by asking, “Luminescence triggered by what energy source?”; prompt on **release of gas** or **argon release** or **Ar release** or equivalents by asking, “What causes the gas to escape from the rock?”; accept kite aerial **thermography**; accept Optically stimulated luminescence thermochronometry
<Methods/Theory>

9. In this region, a city meaning “Lady Moon” was founded by a man whose tomb was inscribed with maxims like, “Upon reaching death, be without sorrow.” A civilization from this region made crenellated, cylindrical silver boxes with reliefs of lions and wolves, and fashioned “princesses” wearing bulky dresses from chlorite. The Sonid, Alxa and Kalmyk varieties of a commodity named for this region can all be used to produce shubat, or chal. The stupa-reliquary complex Takht-e Rostam was built near this region’s (*) caravan city Samangan, which was founded by Eucratides I. The Hephthalites spoke an extinct Eastern Iranian language named for this region, whose namesake satrapy exported tin and lapis lazuli from the Zoroastrian stronghold Zariaspa. With its western neighbor Margiana, this heartland of the Kushano-Sasanian Kingdom formed a Bronze Age archaeological complex on the Oxus River. For 10 points, what region south of Sogdia names a two-humped camel?

ANSWER: **Bactria** [or **Bactriana**; or **Zariaspa** before mentioned; accept **Bactra** or **Balkh** or **Balhikas**; accept **Bactrian** camels; accept the Greco-**Bactrian** Kingdom; prompt on **Afghanistan** or **Uzbekistan** or **Tajikistan** by asking, “What specific historical region that was partially located in that modern country?”; accept **Amu Darya** River or **Oxus** civilization before mentioned; prompt on **Kushan Empire** or Vasileía **Kossanón** or **Kushano** or **Ku-shā-na** or **Kuśāna** Sāmrajya or **Gusāna**-vaṃśa or **Guishuāng** or **Kuśan-xšaθr** by asking, “To what historical region did the Yuèzhī migrate to found the Kushan Empire?”; accept **Bactria**–Margiana Archaeological Complex or **BMAC**; be nice and prompt on **Margiana** before mentioned by asking, “What region to Margiana’s east also names that civilization?”]

(The leadin refers to the Delphic Maxims at Ai-Khanoum. The king who introduced the nandipada to Taxila is Apollodotus I (see appendix). Yes, the commodity is Bactrian camels.)

<North/Central Asia>

10. John Kantner’s evolutionary analyses of this site used “political competition” to explain the distribution of “hamlets” around its “Haystack” community. This site’s “Wood Preservation Project” found that its people shifted their timber source to fir that was hand-carried over 75 kilometers. Expensive “pilgrimage fairs” boosted the population of this site, where a pictograph may depict Supernova 1054. At this site, crypts filled with (*) scarlet macaws and cacao from Mesoamerica were found in a D-shaped building whose “core-and-veneer” masonry was possibly introduced by turquoise traders. “Outliers” like the turkey-farming Salmon Ruins were connected to this site by the herredura-dotted “Great North Road” during the Bonito Phase. Una Vida, Kin Kletso and Chetro Ketl were among this site’s monumental “Great Houses.” For 10 points, name this site that expanded during the Pueblo II Period along with Mesa Verde, an Ancestral Puebloan city in a New Mexico canyon.

ANSWER: **Chaco** Canyon [or Cañon de **Chaco**; accept **Chaco** Culture National Historical Park; accept **Una Vida** or **Kin Kletso** or **Chetro Ketl** or other specific great houses before mentioned; accept the **Chaco** Wash; accept **Pueblo Bonito** before “Bonito”; accept **Pueblo del Arroyo** or **Pueblo Alto**; accept **Peñasco Blanco**; I guess prompt on the **San Juan** Basin or the **Four Corners** region]

<North America>

11. An agate bowl was refashioned into this city's ornate ambon pulpit. An anonymous master known by this city's name painted a monkey behind a Turkish scimitar in his passion triptych for this city's circa-1500 altar. A crux gemmata from this city centers on a cameo of Augustus. COVID-19 inspired this city's cathedral to restore its gold shrine of St. Corona. Jesus's perizoma loincloth allegedly lies with the silver Noli me tangere casket in this city's golden Marienschrein. Silver eagles decorate the tunic of a (*) Mosan goldwork bust depicting a ruler of this city who was interred in the marble Proserpina sarcophagus. A church in this city uses porphyry Corinthian columns to support a (read slowly) 16-sided ambulatory below a double-shelled cross-vault dome inspired by Ravenna's San Vitale. This city's Barbarossa Chandelier hangs from an octagonal cupola designed by Odo of Metz. For 10 points, what Rhenish spa town's Palatine Chapel held the body of its ruler Charlemagne?
ANSWER: **Aachen** [or Bad **Aachen**; or **Aix-la-Chapelle**; or **Aquisgrana**; or **Aquæ Granni**] (The leadin is about the Ambon of Henry II. The anonymous painter is the Master of the Aachen Altar. The crux gemmata is the Cross of Lothair.)

<Western Europe>

12. A text dedicated to this ruler praises a "gracious woman" "imbued with great fearsomeness" for choosing him in the divine assembly. Adam Falkenstein translated the "Tigi to bau" praising this ruler, who built the "white thunderbird" according to an inscription on the back of a statue resting a stylus and architect's plan on its lap. This ruler was stereotypically depicted clean-shaven and barefoot, with a stylized wool hat on his large head. This ruler's "libation vase" depicts caduceus-like intertwined snakes and a (*) Mušḫuššu ("moosh-khoosh-shoo"). Ernest de Sarzec and Gaston Cros ("crow") discovered the first complete representation of this ruler at Tello. This ruler's two namesake terracotta cylinders describe the building of a temple to Ninurta, who named this ruler's son Ur-Ningirsu. This ruler adopts a pious, serene expression in the many life-sized diorite statues depicting him standing and seated. For 10 points, name this ensi who ruled the Neo-Sumerian city-state Lagash during the similarly-named Gutian dynasty.

ANSWER: **Gudea** Ensi Lagashki [or **Gu3-de2-a**]

<Anatolia/Mesopotamia>

13. A recent episode of Art History for All podcast highlighted a national park in this country where ancient open-air rock shelters depict ornamented humans and long-necked deer. Annette Laming-Emperaire and Peter Wilhelm Lund excavated this country's "cradle of paleontology" at a "holy pool" where a Paleolithic skeleton was found in a "red cave." Burned cherts provide reliable dating at this country's Alice Boer site. A medieval culture from a (*) delta island in this country created phallic, yet oddly "female," rattles and "ceramic thongs." Those artifacts were catalogued by this country's Swiss-born naturalist Émil Goeldi, father of the artist Oswaldo, whose woodcuts drew on this country's tradition of "string literature," or cordel ("kor-dehw"). "Luzia Woman" was destroyed in the 2018 fire at this country's national museum along with artifacts from the Marajoara ("mah-rah-JWAH-rah") culture. For 10 points, what country's archaeological sites include Pedra Furada, Caverna da Pedra Pintada and Sambaqui do Gomes ("sahm-BAH-kee doo GO-meece")?

ANSWER: Federative Republic of **Brazil** [or República Federativa do **Brasil**]

(The leading refers to Serra da Capivara. The "Phoenician" monolith is Pedra da Gávea. The "holy pool" is Lagoa Santo and the "red cave" is Lapa Vermelha.)

<South America>

14. Jewelry made from now-lost source of this material was incised at over 40 sites in Paleolithic India, the earliest being Patne. Margit and Ludwig Kohl-Larsen used beds of this material from Tanzania's Mumba Cave to date the Middle-to-Later Stone Age transition. Beads made of stone and this material decorated Neolithic burials in the Lothagam North Pillar Site on Lake Turkana, Bushman Rock Shelter on the Highveld and Cemetery R12 in the Northern Dongola Reach. A mosaic-covered gold vessel from the Royal Cemetery at Ur was shaped like a source of this material to imitate the Early Dynastic III fashion for making it into (*) cups. In order to repel arachnids and insects, Mi'mâr Sinân hung this material from the rafters in the Boğaziçi ("boh-gah-zeech-ee"), Süleymaniye and Blue Mosques. Nautilus shell and this material formed the centerpiece of many standing cups in Renaissance Wunderkammer ("VOON-deh-KAH-meh"). For 10 points, identify this material that can be broken to cook gigantic omelets.

ANSWER: **ostrich eggs** [accept **ostrich eggshell** beads or **OES**; prompt on **eggshell** by asking, "Eggs laid by what animal?"; prompt on **beads** before mentioned by asking, "Beads made of what material?"; accept **Struthio** or **S. camelus** or **S. asiaticus** in place of "ostrich"; prompt on common **ostriches** or **Raphael's Ostrich**; it's kind of

stretching it but I guess prompt on ratites or other generic answers about the bird itself; I guess prompt on calcium carbonate or CaCO₃]

<Central/Eastern/Southern Africa>

15. Grey, iron-rich soil in this kingdom formed characteristic red earthenware roof tiles that were once restricted to noble buildings. This kingdom often paid most of its tribute in cloth made from the fiber banana. Performers from this kingdom wore “red-style” stenciled resist-dyed cloth during “ensemble dances” codified by an 18th-century minister. Before its annexation, this kingdom built several arenas for a non-deadly form of bull-on-bull bullfighting. Wood from the Indian coral tree was inlaid with seashell flakes in this kingdom’s (*) lacquerware, which was overseen by the “Mother-of-Pearl Magistrate.” By the 18th century, this kingdom and the remnants of Champa adopted “turtleback tombs” introduced from Fújiàn. In 2019, for the fifth time, a fire destroyed this kingdom’s former gusuku Shuri Castle. In the 17th century, the Shimazu clan forced this kingdom to produce sugar for the Satsuma Domain. For 10 points, what kingdom ruled an eponymous archipelago from Okinawa?

ANSWER: Ryūkyū Kingdom [or Ruuchuu-kuku; or Ryūkyū Ōkoku; or Liúqiú Guó or Ljuw-gjuw kwok; accept Lewchew or Luchu or Loochoo; prompt on Satsuma Domain or Satsuma-han or Kagoshima Domain before mentioned by asking, “What kingdom south of Kyūshū was a vassal of the Satsuma Domain?”; accept Okinawa-hontō or Okinawa-jima or Uchinaa or Fuchināa before “Okinawa”] (The roof tiles are aka-gawara. The resist-dyed cloth is bingata. The banana cloth is kijōka-bashōfu. The dance is Kumiodori. The bullfighting is tōgyū “bull sumo.” The gate is Shureimon, which the ambassador changed to read “Land of Propriety” (see appendix). The lute is the sanshin (see appendix).)

<East Asia>

16. Wáng Chāngsuì (“chahng-sway”) used SDS-PAGE followed by LC-tandem MS to identify the composition of this commodity from a Sūbèixī cemetery of the Gūshī Kingdom in the Turpan Basin. In Uruk, this commodity was shaped with “Bevel Rim Bowls.” In 2014, Amaia Arranz-Otaegu formulated a “chaîne opératoire” for this commodity’s production after discovering its earliest known remains at Shubayqa 1 in the Black Desert of Jordan. At least 35 businesses produced this commodity in (*) Pompeii, where a sample of it bore a stamp from a bronze “brander” used to prevent its fraudulent production. It wasn’t found in Raqefet Cave, but along with domestic dogs, this commodity possibly originated with the Epipaleolithic Natufian culture. As a follow-up to his earlier 2000-plus-page “modernist” tome, Nathan Myhrvold’s guide to making this commodity recreates its earliest preparation on a hot stone. For 10 points, what commodity did Juvenal mockingly pair with “circuses?”

ANSWER: bread [or panem; or bīng; or miànbāo; accept flatbread or other specific kinds of bread like sourdough bread; accept pain de mayne; accept Modernist Bread: The Art and Science; prompt on food or cuisine etc] (Beer was found in Raqefet Cave and may have been another Natufian innovation.)

<Any/miscellaneous>

17. Archaeologists from this country led a 2015 *Nature* paper that used 101 Eurasian genomes to argue that lactose tolerance became widespread only after the Bronze Age. Textbooks often identify the “first professional archaeologist” as a nationalist scholar from this country who led a commission to study “kitchen middens” and first compared burial practices to establish their relative chronology. The first scholar to classify gold bracteates established this country’s dominance over archaeology in the early 19th century. Ethnologists from this country led the (*) “Thule (“thoo-lee”) expeditions” to study the Inuit. The “three-age system” for antiquity was created by a director of this country’s national museum, which displays the Tjele (“chay-lee”) helmet fragment and Golden Horns of Gallehus (“kal-ay-hoos”). A study by P V Glob described this country’s bog bodies, like Huldremose (“hool-druh-moh-zuh”) Woman and Egtved (“ek-wooh”) Girl. For 10 points, name this homeland of Christian Jürgensen Thomsen and Jens Jacob Asmussen Worsaae.

ANSWER: Kingdom of Denmark [or Kongeriget Danmark; accept Greenland or Kalaallit Nunaat or Grønland] (The leadin refers to Karin Margarita Frei and Marie Louise Bech Nosch. The Thule expeditions were led by Knud Rasmussen, Ludvig Mylius-Erichsen and Peter Freuchen.)

<Methods/Theory>

18. Paul Jacobsthal used a torc and bracelets found with one of these objects to define a vegetal art style depicting tendrils and serpentine scrolls, the Waldalgesheim Style. Scotland’s National Museum reconstructed an unusually old example of these objects found near Edinburgh Airport at Newbridge.

Elephant and hippo ivory were inlaid to form boar tusks on one of these objects made of bronze, which depicts the life of Achilles. These objects were (*) grave goods for both a crouched woman with a bronze mirror and two crouched men with decorated scabbards at Wetwang Slack. Most British examples of these objects were found at East Yorkshire sites like Garton Slack and Danes Graves. The British Arras culture interred around 20 burials after dismantling these objects, in contrast to their intact Etruscan burial at Monteleone. One of these objects and its owner Polyxalus inspired a “Severe style” bronze from Delphi. For 10 points, what objects included bigae and quadrigae?

ANSWER: **chariots** [accept **chariot** burials or **Fürstengrab** or **Fürstengräber**; accept **wagons** or **wagon** graves; prompt on **vehicles**; do not accept “horses” or “horse burials”; antiprompt on components of chariots such as **wheels**; accept specific kinds of chariot like **quadrigae** before mentioned; accept the **Heniochos** or **Charioteer** of Delphi]

<British Isles>

19. A folktale from this kingdom about a crybaby princess who marries a fool-turned-general inspired the renovation of a tumulus thought to contain its founder. Magritte didn’t live here, but this kingdom’s “Tomb of the Wrestlers” portrays a sport practiced on a holiday when women wash their hair with the sweet flag plant. The Big Dipper watches over the dead on the “astronomical ceilings” of royal tombs from this kingdom that depict mounted archers hunting deer. The “Tomb of the General” likely contains a ruler of this kingdom, which sculpted the 6th-century standing gilt-bronze (*) Yōn’ga Buddha and built several tombs in Jí’ān. Revisionist archaeologists have proposed “Nakrang” to deny that this kingdom’s Anak Tomb No. 3 contains Dōng Shòu, a leader of the Lèlàng commandery that this kingdom conquered in its war with Cáo Wèi (“tsow way”). For 10 points, what largest and northernmost of Korea’s Three Kingdoms allied with Baekje (“beck-jay”) to defeat Queen Seondok (“sun-doke”) of Silla?

ANSWER: **Goguryeo** [accept **Koguryō** or **Gāojūli**; prompt on **Goryeo** or **Koryō** since it was a name for this kingdom, but more famously the name of the later unified Korean kingdom; accept anything about **Goryeo** or **Koryō** during the **Three Kingdoms** or **Samguk-sigi** period; prompt on **Korea**; do not accept “Chosŏn” or “Joseon” or “Gojoseon” or “Hanguk”] (The leadin is about a 1993 North Korean film adaption of “The Story of On Dal” and the Tomb of King Tongmyōng. The wrestling is ssireum, which is practiced on Dano during the fifth lunar month.)

<East Asia>

20. A culture that made these objects from black diabase in Satakunta mixed with the Pit-Comb Ware culture to form the Kiukainen culture. One of these objects from a grave in Jelling was inlaid in silver with the foliate patterns characteristic of its namesake Mammen style of art. A “boat-shaped” type of these objects names the Finnish and Danish offshoots of the Corded Ware culture. A lion holds one of these objects on the Norwegian coat of arms. Austrians modified the Danish sparth type of these objects to create the (*) bardiche. Medieval variants of this weapon included the doloire (“doh-lwar”), Jedwart stave and Lochaber. This weapon and the claymore were the main weapons of Scottish Gallowglass mercenaries. During the Nordic Bronze Age, the “shaft-holed” form of this weapon was supplanted by the “socketed” form, or celt (“selt”). Vikings used a “bearded” type of this weapon, which was combined with a spike to form the halberd. For 10 points, name this weapon wielded by Paraśurāma and Shango.

ANSWER: battle **axes** [accept war **axes** or Dane **axes**; prompt on **polearms** or pole **weapons** accept pole-**axe** or variants; accept the Battle **Axe** culture; be nice and accept **halberds** before mentioned; accept **sparth** before mentioned;

<Northern Europe>

21. This mountain range’s “Crooked Valley” site preserved thousands of rectangular graves from a culture that created bronze stag pendants and belt buckles shaped like elongated horses. An astronomer from this mountain range dated a stone circle here to 5500 BCE, arguing that it was the world’s oldest known observatory while linking it etymologically to Stonehenge. A falsetto sings a “cockereel’s crow” in this non-Dinaric range’s polyphonic singing. Historical linguists are fascinated by the “royal burials” of this mountain range’s (*) Maykop culture, which built the earliest known kurgans coeval with the Kura–Araxes culture. This range’s 8000-year-old viticulture tradition ferments wine in clay vessels called kvevri. The Udi people claim descent from a less-famous Albania in this mountain range, which was also the site of a less-famous Kingdom of Iberia. For 10 points, what mountain range’s Colchian culture inspired the myth of the Golden Fleece?

ANSWER: **Caucasus** Mountains [or **Caucasia**; or **Kavkaz** or **Kawkaz** or similar variants; accept subranges] (The leadin is about the Koban culture's Klin-Yar site. The petroglyphs in the appendix are the Ughtasar Petroglyphs. The stone circle is Zorats Karer or Carahunge. The astronomer is Paris Herouni.)
<Eastern Europe>

22. This archaeologist joked that a skeleton in a castle had “no fashion sense” because of its unusual red-tinted bones. Paper-board constructions called “Spinia” and “Spania” were first described by this archaeologist, who published the first reports of ancient rocks carved with toothy faces, whose protruding “spikes” and “spears” led her to describe them as “Bristles” and “Dark Bristles.” This archaeologist and her mentor discovered a dried (*) mushroom in a treasure chest, providing evidence for their consumption 1 millennium BP. This author of “Observations on the Ancient Civilization of the Chomp Ruins” investigated an underground city centered on the “Palace of Shadow” below Rogueport. She records her zoological notes in the “Tattle Log.” For 10 points, name this archaeology student who postpones her research with Professor Frankly at the University of Goom to become the first partner in *Paper Mario: The Thousand-Year Door*.

ANSWER: **Goombella** [or **Kurisuchinu**; or **Goomarina**; or **Goomélie**; or **Gumbrina**]
<Pop archaeology>

23. Finger rings inscribed with this language were used to date a portrait of a noblewoman controversially displayed in the St Louis Art Museum. A statue with an autobiographical inscription in this language repeatedly evokes “all useful things” that the dedicatee had taught a usurping ruler to do in a temple. An inscription in this language from the damaged Bilgai Stele claims that a lost chapel was built by a queen regnant who received this language’s unusual title “Lady of the Red Mountain” as well as more common titles like “she of the (*) sedge and the bee” and “she of the two ladies.” At his villa in Tivoli, Hadrian kept a chief physician’s “Vatican naophoros,” whose inscription in this language mentions scholarly “houses of life.” Inscriptions in this language describe turquoise-mining expeditions to Timna and Serabit el-Khadim during the reigns of Twosret and Siptah. For 10 points, what language spoken by Wedjahorresnet was used to write royal names on cartouches?

ANSWER: ancient **Egyptian** language [or r n **km.t**; prompt on **Demotic** or **Hieratic** script by asking, “Used to write what language?”; prompt on **hieroglyphics**] (The leadin refers to the mask of Ka-Nefer-Nefer.)
<North Africa>

24. A culture from this region used bitumen to paint a deer-on-wheels and sculpted standing clay infants with brimming smiles. A civilization from this region sculpted a nude, tattooed “Adolescent” priest resembling its “life-death” figures and painted red-on-white murals in Tamuín. The Remojadas culture arose in this region, where interlaced volutes decorate friezes created by a culture whose sculptures include mysterious yugos, hachas and palmas. The ceramic figures at this region’s El Zapotal site included a sculpture of (*) Mictlantecutli created by the vanilla-cultivating Totonac culture. The Huastec built the Castillo de Teayo pyramid in this state, whose “Classic” culture built the Pyramid of the Niches at El Tajín. A Formative Period civilization sculpted this state’s San Martín Pajapan Monument and El Manatí “elongated man” figures before building San Lorenzo Tenochtitlán. For 10 points, with its neighbor Tabasco, what Mexican state contained the Olmec heartland on the Gulf Coast?

ANSWER: **Veracruz**-Llave [or **Veracruz** de Ignacio de la Llave; or Free and Sovereign State of **Veracruz** de Ignacio de la Llave; or Estado Libre y Soberano de **Veracruz** de Ignacio de la Llave; prompt on **Mesoamerica** or Central **America**; prompt on **México** or **Méxihco** or the **Gulf** Coast by asking, “What state?”; prompt on the **Olmec** heartland or área nuclear **olmeca** by asking, “What modern state of Mexico was the site of those Olmec artifacts?"]
<Central America/Caribbean>

25. It’s not Czechia, but a triple burial in this country was found near a girl wearing a hippo-tusk bracelet. The Elrhaz Formation in this country preserved fossils from the Aptian stage of the Cretaceous, like *Suchomimus*, *Ouranosaurus* and the “SuperCroc” *Sarcosuchus*. The paleontologist Paul Sereno also discovered this country’s Mid-Holocene cemeteries from a lakeside site that dried up after the Neolithic subpluvial period. Artisans sell pots at the Boubon market in this country, where a tradition of fired-clay equestrians developed at the Bura Asinda Sikka site. “Wavy line” ceramics of Kiffian fisher-gatherers were found at this country’s (*) Gobero site near bodies from the later Tenerean culture. The Takedda kingdom prospered by controlling the Azelik mines in this country, where Africa’s earliest evidence for copper metallurgy

comes from the Agadez region's Air Massif. For 10 points, what Saharan country is named for West Africa's longest river?

ANSWER: Republic of the Niger [or République du Niger]
<West Africa>

26. The southeastern tower of this building contained a grey limestone sculpture of a Sarabi mastiff. Nasamonies appear with an oryx near Nubians leading an okapi in a relief sculpted below this building's repeated lotus motif. Turbaned Sagartians and Armenians offering a stallion march in a tribute-bearing procession depicted in the reliefs from this building's (*) east stairs. Erich Schmidt found stone boxes filled with a hoard of sigloi in this building, whose human bird capitals resemble griffins. A damaged relief from this building depicts proskynesis. The smaller tripylon and Tachara lie directly south of this building, which was built at the same time as nearby treasury containing an "administrative archive" of commerce that complements the "fortification tablets." Like a similar structure in Susa, this hypostyle hall was filled with fluted columns topped with bull double capitals. For 10 points, identify this royal hall south of the Gate of All Nations in the ceremonial capital of the Achaemenid Empire.

ANSWER: Persepolis apadāna palace [accept the audience palace from Persepolis or the main palace from Persepolis; accept the Persepolis audience hall or Persepolis hypostyle hall before mentioned; in place of "Persepolis" accept Pārsa or Takht-e Jamshid; prompt on partial answers or "New Years Day at Persepolis" (see appendix); do not accept "Tachara" or the "Tachar Château" or the "Palace of Darius the Great" or "Hall of 100 Columns" or "Palace of Xerxes" or "Hadish" or "Palace of Artaxerxes I" (these are different palaces from Persepolis)]
<Persia/Arabia>

27. A villa in this city contained an unusual mosaic-decorated dome that is sometimes identified as the mausoleum of Constans I. It's not Braga, but this city's bishop Fructuosus was martyred in its amphitheatre, which was renovated under Elagabalus. A son of Tubal legendarily names this city, whose patron is Saint Thecla. The 12th-century cathedral in this city exemplifies the "transitional" style like the Old Cathedral of (*) Lleida ("yay-thuh") to its north. This city's archaeological ensemble includes El Mèdol quarry, the Villa of Centcelles ("sunt-say-yace"), the Torre dels Escipions and Les Ferreres Aqueduct. The "Cistercian triangle" in the province named for this city includes the Poblet Monastery, which contains Aragonese royal tombs. A Roman province denoted "Citerior" was renamed for this city; with Baetica and Lusitania it formed Hispania. This city names an herb used with chervil in Béarnaise sauce. For 10 points, what Catalan city names a fine herbe that the French call "estragon?"

ANSWER: Tarragona [or Tarraco; accept tarragon; accept Centcelles before mentioned; accept Hispania Tarraconensis]
<Western Europe>

28. The "Caballine" style of rock carvings depicts these people as equestrian warriors. Evidence that these people controlled a vast amazonite-trading network comes from woolen textiles and drilled carnelian beads in the cemeteries at Kissi in the goldfields of the Sirba Valley, and from "checkpoints" like the citadel of Aghram Nadharif. During their Classic phase, these people mastered carbuncle metallurgy at Saniat Jibril. These people raided the trade expeditions of (*) Valerius Festus and Septimius Flaccus, possibly in revenge for the campaign against them by Cornelius Balbus. Charles Daniels and David Mattingly excavated these people's capital in the Wadi al-Ajal for the "Fazzan Project." Septimius Severus fortified a "Limes" against these people, who hunted the cave-dwelling Troglodytae according to Herodotus. For 10 points, name these Iron Age Libyan Berbers whose name is remarkably similar to that of an aristocratic family from *In Search of Lost Time*.

ANSWER: Garamantes [accept Germa or Ancient Garama or Old Jarma or Djerma or the Garamantian civilization; prompt on Africans or Libyans or Berbers or Amazigh; accept the Guermantes family or *The Guermantes'* Way or *Le côté de Guermantes*] (The Limes is the Limes Tripolitanus.)
<North Africa>

29. A carving from this empire has a creationist cult following because it vaguely resembles a *Stegosaurus*. Ashley Thompson's book on "Engendering" this empire analyzes a 102-stanza eulogy that one of its queens wrote to her sister on a gold-covered stele. The 16-year reconstruction of one of this empire's three-tiered temples was called the "world's largest jigsaw puzzle" for assembling 300,000 blocks of (*) sandstone, which this empire often combined with laterite. Reliefs of rain putting out a forest fire decorate this empire's "Citadel of

the Women,” which two courtiers built around a central mandapa. The EFEO has used anastylosis to restore temples from this empire decorated with oxcart reliefs, “face towers” and gopuram. At the end of Wong Kar-wai’s *In the Mood for Love*, Chow visits some of this empire’s west-oriented ruins surrounded by a square moat. For 10 points, what empire built temples like Neak Pean, Ta Prohm and Bayon around their capital near Siem Reap?

ANSWER: **Khmer** empire [or Cakrabhub **Khmer**; or **Kambujadeśa**; or **Angkor** Empire or Anachak **Angkor**; accept *Engendering the Buddhist State: Territory, Sovereignty and Sexual Difference in the Inventions of **Angkor***] (The “*Stegosaurus*” is from Ta Prohm Temple. The eulogy is from Indradevi’s Great Stele of Phimeanakas. The healing shrine is Neak Pean (see appendix). The “lost city” is Mahendraparvata in Phnom Kulen (see appendix). The ownership dispute concerned Preah Vihear Temple (see appendix). The “jigsaw puzzle” was Baphuon. The “Citadel of the Women” is Banteay Srei.)

<Southeast Asia>

30. A log of wood from this city was controversially dated to 7500 BCE, leading Minister Murli Manohar Joshi to promote it as the site of an ancient “cultural complex.” Adi Shankara legendarily founded this city’s Kalika Pitha monastery. This is only Sapta Puri city among the Char Dham pilgrimage destinations, which also include Badrinath, Puri and Rameswaram. A temple that can wash away all evil has allegedly survived seven (*) destructions of this capital of the Anarta Kingdom, which the Salwa king attacks with his Saubha Vimana in the *Mahābhārata*. According to the Puranas, nine lakhs of golden palaces in this city served three crores of Yādavas who fled here from Surasena. This city named a Mon kingdom in early medieval Thailand. Underwater robots in the Gulf of Khambhat off this city have allegedly found a similarly-named Vedic city submerged after its inhabitants were evacuated by Arjuna. For 10 points, what city in Gujarat shares its name with a kingdom built by Krishna?

ANSWER: **Dvārakā** [or **Dvārakā**; or **Dwarka**; or **Dvāravatī**; or **Dwarvati**; or **Kushsthali**, or **Usha Mandal**; or **Okha mandal**; accept the **Dwarkadhish** temple; accept Bet **Dwarka** or Beyt **Dwarka** or **Shankhodhar**; accept **Okha** Port]

<South Asia>

31. According to Frederick H Smith’s book on the archaeology of this activity, maroons who practiced it in Mapps Cave fomented Bussa’s rebellion in Barbados. Patrick McAllister found that the “Red” Xhosa broke away from the “School” Xhosa by creating rituals for this activity with an ukhamba. Michael Dietler claimed that this activity drove Etruscan contact with Iron Age France, drawing a comparison to the Tarahumara *tesgüinada*. Alexander H Joffe concluded that during the Chalcolithic, this activity was a shared hallmark of emerging (*) social complexity, citing a 1987 volume edited by Mary Douglas on this activity’s “Constructive” role in rituals. Neolithic evidence of this activity comes from *Pistacia* resin at Hajji Firuz Tepe and Godin Tepe in the Zagros Mountains. Patrick E McGovern’s research on traces of this activity from Jǎhú inspired a reconstruction by Dogfish Head. For 10 points, identify this activity that archaeologists are infamous for doing excessively.

ANSWER: social **drinking** [accept **alcoholism** or **imbibing** any type of alcoholic beverage or any other clear-knowledge equivalents; accept brewing or making **alcohol** or clear knowledge equivalents; accept *The Archaeology of Alcohol and **Drinking***; prompt on **feasting** or **partying** or **banqueting** or similar answers by asking, “What specific component?”]

<Meta-archaeology>

32. This culture used black lines of uniform thickness to increase definition in their pottery, which culminated in the influential “Bizarre Innovation Style.” Exaggerated facial expressions and feline whiskers are a hallmark of lobster effigies and other motifs in this culture’s pottery, which is often double-spouted. Giuseppe Orefici excavated the “Room of Posts” at this culture’s capital, where many burials were pierced with cactus spines. Tony Morrison—no, not that one—speculated that this culture followed a (*) pilgrimage route by creating pathways linking distant shrines. An empty-eyed figure with boot-like feet, waving one hand is nicknamed this culture’s “astronaut.” In 2014, Greenpeace damaged a site from this culture, whose puquio aqueducts built on the earlier Paracas culture. This culture’s depictions of an orca, spider, curly-tailed monkey and hummingbird are best viewed by airplane. For 10 points, what Peruvian culture made large geoglyphic “lines?”

ANSWER: **Nasca** culture [accept the **Nazca** Lines; accept the **Paracas** culture before mentioned; accept Wari-**Nazca** and prompt on **Wari** by asking, “What earlier culture influenced early Wari pottery?”] (The capital was Cahuachi.)

<South America>

33. Two dead souls appear on one of these objects on top of the Manunggul Jar. Alvaro Montenegro built climate models to explain an apparent decline in the use of these objects during the thousand-year “Long Pause.” Wilhelm Solheim used jade earrings to support his model for a population expansion driven by these objects, the Nusantao hypothesis. David Simmons drew on traditional genealogies that mention these objects to criticize Roger Duff’s model dating a large-scale instance of their use to 1350 CE. In 1976, Charles Nainoa Thompson demonstrated the use of these objects with a modern replica named for the (*) star Arcturus. Mau Piailug revived oral teachings about these objects, which were modified with “crab claws” made from pandanus or lauhala leaves as well as “lashed-lugs.” Their “war” type, the waka taua, was carved from tōtara podocarps. For 10 points, the Austronesian people expanded by mastering wayfinding in what crafts fitted with outrigger hulls?

ANSWER: outrigger canoes [accept outrigger boats before mentioned; accept dugout canoes or sailing canoes; accept catamarans; prompt on boats or ships or watercrafts; accept waka or other Polynesian names for canoes before they are mentioned] (The Roger Duff clue is about the great fleet hypothesis for the Māori arrival in Aotearoa. Nainoa Thompson’s ship is the *Hōkūle‘a*. The stick patterns are Marshallese stick charts (see appendix).)
<Pacific>

34. One of the best-preserved Migration Period ring-sword hilts comes from burial 7 near this city, which also contained glass game pieces. Leiden inspired the cupola-enclosed 17th-century anatomical theatre in this city, near where three mythical kings were thought to lie in the “Royal Mounds.” Henrik Schück wrote a classic study of the “domains” around this city, which formed a network of royal tax-collecting estates described in the (*) Westrogothic law. It’s not Copenhagen, but the scientist who discovered the lymphatic system in this city created a botanical garden here that was later renamed for the scientist who wrote *Flora Lapponica* for this city’s Royal Society of Sciences. King Stenkil ordered the destruction of this city’s pagan temple to halt its human sacrifices. Valsgärde (“vahls-YAR-duh”) is a Vendel Period ship burial site near this city’s “old” or “Gamla” site, which held the Thing of all Swedes. For 10 points, in what city did Olaus Rudbeck and Carl Linnaeus study at Sweden’s oldest university?

ANSWER: Gamla Uppsala [prompt on Uppland; accept Valsgärde before mentioned] (The royal domains are the Uppsala öd.)
<Northern Europe>

35. This region’s wooden caryatids and “winged” headrests were perfected by the Master of the Cascade Coiffure. Wooden carvings from this region depict women possessed by dead kings holding their hands to their breasts; those figures decorate this region’s bead-covered lukasa memory boards used by oral historians called bambudye. Pins and an engraved axe blade from this region’s 8th-century Tomb 7 at Kambilamba provide evidence of its Iron Age (*) Kisalian culture, which also created the large Sanga cemetery. François Neyt catalogued a secret society’s bifwebe masks among this region’s Songye people. The Luba and Lunda empires arose in this region, where the trade hub Bunkeya in the Yeke Kingdom fell after King Msiri was killed by the “Stairs Expedition.” For 10 points, what copper- and cobalt-rich region is oddly more famous as the site of Moïse Tshombe’s 1960 secession from the First Congolese Republic?

ANSWER: Katanga [accept Shaba; accept Haut-Katanga province; due to ambiguities, accept Lualaba or Haut-Lomami or Maniema or Kasai-Central; accept the Upemba Depression/Lake/Basin; prompt on the Democratic Republic of the Congo or DRC or Congo-Kinshasa or DR Congo or Congo Basin or other answers with “Congo” that aren’t about Congo-Brazzaville; prompt on Tanganyika Province by asking, “In what country?” and obviously don’t accept “Tanzania”]
<Central/Eastern/Southern Africa>

36. The Ibaloi people of Benguet created over 200 of these objects in Kabayan using a “fire” technique unique to Luzon. After a 13th century Mameluke siege, a Maronite community left five of these objects wrapped in cotton at ‘Asi-al-Hadath in Lebanon’s Qadisha Valley. The Māwángduī silk texts were discovered in a hill near one of these objects surrounded with hundreds of míngqì vessels and wrapped in 20 layers of silk from the Chángshā Kingdom. (*) Sven Hedin found ephedra with some of these objects from the Qāwriḡhul culture. Wooden vulvas and phalluses surrounded a large collection of these objects that Folke Bergman named for Ördek; that Bronze Age site, also called Xiǎohé or “Small River,” led Victor H Mair to argue that Europeans settled Lop Nur and became the Tocharians. The Tarim basin spontaneously formed examples like the “Beauty of Lóulán” and “Cherchen Man.” For 10 points, name these objects that were more famously made by Egyptian embalmers.

ANSWER: mummies [accept word forms like mummification; accept the Saltmen or the Fire Mummies or Xin Zhuī or “Lady Dai” or other specific mummies; prompt on corpses or carcasses or dead bodies or equivalents but

accept **preserved bodies** or **desiccated corpses** or equivalents suggesting long-term preservation; prompt on body parts such as **heads** or **feet**; none of the clues are about non-human animals so don't accept any other species]
<North/Central Asia>

37. Fossil shark teeth from this island festooned coral trees in medieval poison-detecting amulets. A cathedral on this island honors the hymnodist of “Host Divine, we bow in Worship.” This island’s statuette of a large “Sleeping Lady” was buried near the “Oracle Room” in a rock-cut tomb made by the same culture that built a cemetery from this island’s natural Brochtorff Circle. This was the southernmost of two islands inhabited by the Pleistocene giant swan and the dwarf elephant *P. falconeri* found in its Neolithic Cave of (*) Dalam. Lorenzo Gafà designed several baroque churches on this island, where an ancient architectural model depicted a miniature Saflieni-period temple built from globigerina limestone. During its pre-2500 BCE temple-building phase, this island’s residents created hypogea and megaliths like Mnajdra (“mm-nay-ruh”), Tarxien (“tar-shee-en”), Ta’ Hāgrat (“tah khaj-rah”) and Hāgar Qim (“khah-jar ‘eem”). For 10 points, on what island does Mdina Cathedral mark the spot where Publius converted after Saint Paul’s shipwreck?

ANSWER: **Malta** [accept **Gozo** due to ambiguities; accept **Valletta**] (The hymnodist is the national poet Dun Karm Psaila. The hypogeum is the Hal Saflieni Hypogeum.)
<Mediterranean>

38. After visiting this site, Raymond Mauny remarked, “The archaeologist is utterly at a loss, lacking any useful diagnostic artifacts.” In the deepest layer of this site, researchers found the first bead colored with the Hān blue pigment from outside Asia. An androgynous terracotta sculpture from this site depicts a cross-legged figure resting their head sideways on their knee, with a back decorated with regular indentations and bumps that may represent scarification or disease pustules. Yale’s (*) Susan and Roderick McIntosh have spent 30 years excavating this site, which names a city where Louise Bourgeois’s son Jean-Louis has helped preserve Toucouleur-style houses and a ferey-built building decorated with rodier palm sticks. In 1907, the towers of that building named for this site were renovated along the qibla wall. For 10 points, names this ancient urban center whose modern incarnation is the site of a mud-brick Sudano-Sahelian Great Mosque built under the Mali Empire.

ANSWER: **Djenné**-Djenno [or **Jenne**-Jeno; accept translations like Ancient **Djenné** or Old **Djenné**]
<West Africa>

39. A ruler of this civilization gave a necklace of tooth-shaped rocks to a foreigner before beginning to dance erratically in the throne room of a palace built with ashlar masonry. The flower genus *Alstroemeria* is named for this civilization, which consumed pillbugs in “meat huts” decorated with lizard motifs. Crochet-practicing peasants may have been displaced by this civilization’s construction of hilltop “summerhouses.” Hydraulic palaces built by this civilization channeled water through golden face-shaped façades manipulated with (*) “levers.” The “exotica” soprano Yma Sumac claimed descent from this civilization and appeared in a Charleton Heston film about its “Secret.” In *Europa Universalis IV*, this civilization can boost the morale of armies with the Yana lords reform, draft peasants called hatun runas and create waystations called tambos. This chuño-eating civilization names a yellow cola. For 10 points, what civilization inspired *The Emperor’s New Groove*?

ANSWER: **Inca** civilization [or **Inca** Empire or **Tawantinsuyu**; accept **Cusco**; accept *Secret of the Incas*] (The leadin is from the film adaptation of Peter Shaffer’s *The Royal Hunt of the Sun*.)
<Pop archaeology>

40. Lucy Talcott uncovered “stamped” works named for this adjective from a well that informed her monograph on art described by “plain” and this adjective over three centuries. Pyotr Kozlov excavated the ruins of a Tangut city named for this adjective from Western Xià (“SHYAH”). This is the alphabetically-prior adjective in the name of a culture that created diverse pots with “inverted firing” on the Ganges Plain between the OCP and PGW cultures. With (*) “Northern” and “Polished,” this adjective names a lustrous type of pottery from the Punjab. This adjective names an Ayurvedic spice made by mixing salt with the harad seed of the Myrobalan tree and heating it to produce sulfides. Stones from the Kamo River are used to glaze a rapidly-cooled form of raku ware named for this color, which also names the painting style of the Leagros Group, the Amasis Painter and the Nessos Painter. For 10 points, what color describes a phase of Greek vase painting between the Orientalizing and red-figure periods?

ANSWER: **black** [or **kala**; or **mávros**; or **kuro**; or **hēi**; accept **black**-figure pottery or **melanomorpha**; accept **black**-glazed ware; accept **Black** and Red Ware culture or **BRW**; accept **black-burnished** ware or **BBW**; accept

Northern **Black** Polished Ware or **NBPW**; accept **black** salt or **kala** namak; accept **Khara**-Khot or **Khar** Khot before mentioned; accept “**Black** and Plain Pottery of the 6th, 5th and 4th Centuries B.C.”]
<Any/miscellaneous>

41. An inlaid brass artifact from this country was identified by a dynastic emblem depicting a five-petalled rosette on a circular shield. As part of #Unite4Heritage, the Met highlighted treasures from this country like a striped lozenge tiraz and the only surviving Mamluk brazier. Rammed earth pisé towers dot an old town in this country noted for its resemblance to gingerbread. The “Little Queen of Sheba” Arwa moved this country’s capital to ibla after taking over for her mother-in-law Asma bint Shihab during the (*) Sulayhid dynasty. Besides the Birmingham manuscript, the oldest known Quranic “palimpsest” comes from a Great Mosque built on the ruins of this country’s Ghumdan Palace. A companion of the Prophet built this country’s Al-Asha’ir Mosque in its Najahid and Ziyadid capital Zabid. For 10 points, the medieval Yufirids and Zurayids ruled what country, whose mudbrick “skyscrapers” at Shibam Hadramawt have been bombed in its Civil War?

ANSWER: Republic of **Yemen** [or al-Jumhūrīyah al-**Yamanīyah**] (The manuscript is the Sanaa manuscript.)
<Persia/Arabia>

42. According to legend, two brothers fought a war over this site after equally dividing their parties, ending with a poet and a musician. At this site, a ceremonial avenue called the “Banquet Hall” leads up to a series of barrows called the “Sloping Trenches.” A tomb at this site is illuminated with morning sun on two holidays halfway between an equinox and a solstice. Around 1900, this site was damaged by British Israelites seeking the Ark of the Covenant. A Roman lock was found from one of the four phases of occupation recorded at this site’s ringed (*) Rath of the Synods, located near a Neolithic passage tomb called the Mound of the Hostages. A rock on this site’s Inauguration Mound was said to roar with joy in the presence of the true king. Kings ritually married Medb Lethderg (“mehthv leth-therg”) at this site in County Meath, the location of the stone of destiny Lia Fáil (“lee-uh fahl”). For 10 points, what hill was the mythical seat of the High King of Ireland and the eponym of Scarlett O’Hara’s plantation?

ANSWER: Hill of **Tara** [or **Teamhair**; or Cnoc na **Teamhrach**; prompt on County **Meath** or Republic of **Ireland** or **Éire**; prompt on the **Boyne** Valley or **Bóinne** but do not accept or prompt on “Brú na Bóinne” or “Palace of the Boyne” or “Boyne valley tombs”]
<British Isles>

43. Brian Hesse proposed that these people’s settlements could be “diagnosed” by high levels of pig remains. A 2019 *Science Advances* paper reported “European-related” admixture among these people based on their cemetery of over 150 pit-graves near a city wall discovered by the Leon Levy Expedition. The hypothesis that these people came from King Tana’s Luwian-speaking kingdom has inspired studies of Tell Tayinat. William F Albright established the “settlement paradigm” of these people by studying the Onomasticon of Amenope and their namesake (*) Cypriot- and Mycenaean-influenced Bichrome Ware. These people are the most precisely identified of a confederation that also included the Weshesh, Denyen, Shekelesh and Tjeker. Tell es-Safi was likely the site of the city of Gath in the biblical Pentapolis of these people, who conquered the Canaanite city of Ashkelon. For 10 points, what “Sea People” allegedly built a temple to Dagon that was torn down by Samson?

ANSWER: **Philistines** [or **Peleset** or **prst** or **Peleshet** or **Palastu** or **Pilišti** or **Pilistu**; accept **Philistia** or **Pleshet**; prompt on the **Sea Peoples** or les **peuples des mer** or **alophuloi** or **gentiles** or **goyim** other answers about **non-Jews** by asking, “What specific ethnic group?”; prompt on prompt on **Palaestina** or **Palestinians** or **Filastin** (although the Philistines are likely the origin of the name); prompt on **Palistin** or **Wadasatini** or **Padasatini** (the Luwian kingdom); prompt on **Caphtorim** or **Cretans** by asking, “What people migrated from Caphtor according to the Book of Amos?”]
<Levant>

44. A culture from this modern-day country depicted transforming shamans with radiating stingray spines. The processual archaeologist Gordon Willey discovered ancient ceramics at the Monagrillo site in this country, which he placed at the center of the “Intermediate Area.” Pre-Columbian pottery from this country is divided into the periods La Mula, Tonosí and Cubita. In this country, a contact-era ruler, possibly Chief Nata, was buried with tons of gold at El Caño. In the 1930s-40s, the Peabody and Penn Museums excavated gold plaques from this country’s necropolis (*) Sitio Conte. In 2020, restorers of this country’s Catedral Basílica Santa María la Antigua found mummified gold bees in collaboration with the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute here. Abya Yala is a Guna name for this country, which Gran Coclé dominated east of the Gulf of Chiriquí.

For 10 points, name this country where Pedro Arias Dávila founded the Casco Viejo and Balboa died after founding Darién.

ANSWER: Republic of **Panama** [or República de **Panamá**] (The leadin refers to the Macaracas culture.)
<Central America/Caribbean>

45. In a 2014 *Nature* paper, Josephine C A Joordens dated this island’s Hauptknochenschicht using a zigzag engraving on a freshwater mussel shell, which was billed as the oldest known geometric work of art. Susan Antón used electron spin resonance to date bovine teeth from this island, where she suggested *Homo sapiens* coexisted with an extinct relative. After he helped develop argon-argon dating, Carl C Swisher applied it to a skullcap from this island, once thought to be from an *Australopithecus* child, to suggest that *Homo* (*) *erectus* evolved outside Africa. This island’s WH crania were found near fauna like the ebony lutung, rusa deer and muntjac. “Mojokerto Child” came from this island, where G H R von Koenigswald excavated “Solo Man” at Ngandong. At Trinil, Eugène Dubois uncovered this island’s namesake “Man,” which was formerly called *Pithecanthropus erectus*. For 10 points, name this island whose Sangiran Early Man Site lies a few hours from Yogyakarta.

ANSWER: **Java** (Sm 3 is Sambungmacan 3 (see appendix). The WH crania are the Wajak crania.)
<Pacific>

46. In this region, evidence for Iron Age weaving by tattooed or gloved women comes from a tribe’s limestone stelae, which may have been topped by 3D heads. Arthur Dale Trendall catalogued the work of the prolific Baltimore Painter in this region, whose uniquely malleable pale gold limestone was treated with milk to make it weather-resistant. This region’s Rudiae archaeological park preserves the birthplace of the poet (*) Ennius, which was also inhabited by Messapians related to this region’s Peucetian and Daunian Iapygians (“yah-pih-juns”). The Sisyphus and Berlin Dancing Girl Painters founded this region’s 4th-century BCE school of red-figure painting, which produced the Darius Vase. The Zimbalo family built this region’s baroque churches of Sant’Oronzo and Santa Croce in Lecce. Frederick II reinforced this region’s Castello Normanno-Svevo during its rule by the Kingdom of Sicily. For 10 points, Brundisium and Tarentum were major Greco-Roman cities in what region on the “heel” of Italy’s “boot?”

ANSWER: **Puglia** [or **Apulia**; accept **Lucania**; accept **Salento** or **Salentu**; accept **Iapygia** or **Messapia** or **Peucetia** or **Daunia** before mentioned; prompt on Southern **Italy** or Sud **Italia** or il **Mezzogiorno** or **Magna Graecia** or **Magna Grecia** or **Megálē Hellás** by asking, “What specific region of Italy?”; be nice and antiprompt on cities like **Lecce** or **Taranto** or **Brindisi** or **Bari** by asking, “What region of Italy is that city in?”] (The leadin refers to Daunian stelae. The bicolor Romanesque church (in the appendix) is Santa Maria del Casale, decorated by Rinaldo da Taranto.)
<Southern Europe>

Appendix: Interesting clues that I cut for length/incoherence/transparency/difficulty

Lakes: WLH-50 cranium (cut from leadin). They're not capes, but the Denbigh Flint Complex set up hunting camps at one of these places called Matcharak in Gates of the Arctic National Park.

Flutes: Two of these objects that were likely made by the Dakota were brought to Europe by the Bergamasque explorer Giacomo Beltrami.

Red River: Marc Oxenham's excavations of a Neolithic site on this river suggest that the introduction of biconical spindle whorls occurred at the same time as a shift in crop production outlined by Charles Higham.

Corfu: It's not Samos, but Philip Sapirstein reconstructed geison tiles decorated with lion-head waterspouts from this island's Heraion.

Megiddo: Herbert Gordon May described cult objects from this site's Early Bronze Age "Sacred Area" in Area J, which David Ussishkin has linked to a shrine nicknamed the "Aegean tomb" in this site's Area M Nordburg. The presence of the same six-chambered gate as Gezer and Tell Hazor led Yigael Yadin to attribute this site's "Palace 6000" and "Southern Palace" to a 10th century BCE ruler.

Bihar: The Statue of Vasupujya towered over a once-prosperous moated city in this region that gave its name to the far more famous Annamese Champa. The Khorana Pokhar water tank near this region's Raja Visal ka Garh mound and Ānanda mud stupa may have held coronations for the Licchavi confederation.

Crimea: Well-preserved rural farms on this peninsula are a model for studying a type of territory contrasted with a city proper.

Heat: Calcium and lithium fluorides are often used in dosimeters named for this process, which is used to determine the "closure" of feldspar or quartz in OSL chronometry. Surveys increasingly rely on images formed by this process's namesake "kite aerial photography."

Bactria: The Kidarite rulers of the Xionite Hunas adopted the tamgha emblem after overthrowing this region's king Varahran. This region's ruler Vasudeva I minted coins marked by the taurine nandipada symbol, an emblem that a general-king born in this region brought to Taxila.

Chaco Canyon: The mysterious "Blue J" village broke away from this site, which was first surveyed by J H Simpson and the "Hyde exploring expedition." The "sun dagger" pierced a spiral on this site's Fajada Butte.

Aachen: The Campus Galli project is recreating a medieval monastery based on the Plan of Saint Gall, which was inspired by this city's 816-819 synods reforming monastic life. The Harley Golden Gospels and Soissons Gospels were made by this city's Ada School.

Gudea: repeatedly calls him "the true shepherd" "adorned with attractiveness" (cut from the leadin). A statue depicts this ruler holding a jar with fish-filled water streaming out on both sides. After he moved his capital to Girsu, this ruler built temples to Nintinugga and Ningishzida.

Brazil: According to fringe "archaeologists," a monolith in this country named for its resemblance to a topsail depicts a giant face above a Phoenician inscription.

Ostrich eggs: Una Roman d'Elia concluded that producers of this material are an allegory of justice in the Sala di Costantino in the Raphael Rooms. Jennifer Miller found an increase in the size of objects made of this material over 10,000 years by dating examples from the Mlambalasi and Magubike rockshelters. The "cache" of this material at Bushman Rock Shelter in the Transvaal possibly disseminated from its "factories" in Namaqualand. This material is suspended from a dome above a sacra conversazione in Piero della Francesca's *Brera Madonna*.

Ryūkyū Kingdom: A visiting ambassador altered an inscription on this kingdom's 16th-century "Gate of Courtesy," which was reconstructed along with its only stroll garden and many destroyed stone-walled buildings in the 1950s. It's not Chinese, but a three-stringed lute from this kingdom is covered in snakeskin.

Bread: This commodity was found in a pot from El-Badari in Egypt, where its Predynastic and First Dynasty production is attested by the conical moulds at Zawyet El Aryan. Wood replaced this commodity's use as medieval French tableware called trenchers.

Denmark: An archaeologist from this country used strontium isotopes to date Mycenaean textiles in collaboration with a countrywoman who, with Carole Gillis, edited *Ancient textiles: Production, Craft and Society*. This country's history comes alive in "Land of Legends," "The Middle Ages Center" and a botanical garden with the first open-air museum focused on an "Old Town."

Chariots: The burial of these objects at Pocklington and Ferry Fryston may reflect influence from the La Tène culture. On the Vix Krater, hoplites march with these objects and horses.

Goguryeo: Many ceiling murals from this kingdom depict intertwined snakes. This kingdom's mastery of fermentation, as attested in the Book of Dōngyí, may have led them to refine onggi pottery.

Battle axes: The dagger and this weapon are combined in the standard translation of the bronze or jade gē from the Shāng dynasty.

Caucasus: The top of a mountain in this range is littered with over 2000 "goat letter" petroglyphs depicting aurochs and mouflon hunts. Neanderthals occupied the Mezmaiskaya cave in this mountain range, whose namesake hunter-gatherers settled the Satsurbliia and Tsutskhvati caves.

Egyptian: describes offerings "of beef and birds, alabaster vases and garments" "and all other things good and pure" (cut from the line quoting the Vatican naophoros)

Veracruz: Around 600 CE, this region's Epiclassic obsidian-mining town Cantona rapidly built over 20 ball courts. The Isthmian script is mainly known from this region's La Mojarra Stela. The Llano del Júcaro workshop may have been administered by Laguna de los Cerros in this state, where a man presents a baby with a downturned mouth in

the Las Limas figure. El Azuzul “twins” and mustached basalt “Wrestler” . (part of the pre-FTP list of Olmec sculptures).

Niger: A graveyard in this country was both the oldest site, and only site with zero deaths, in a controversial table of prehistoric “war-deaths” that Douglas P. Fry criticized Steven Pinker over.

Persepolis apadāna: A T Olmstead’s chapter “New Year’s Day at [*this building’s site*] popularized the view that it was only used for holidays. In this building, foreigners wearing conical hats are depicted carrying rings with griffin-shaped handles near a damaged image of a hippo.

Tarragona: The Rohan Hours were commissioned by a Duchess of Anjou whose father, “the Hunter” or “the Lover of Elegance,” is buried at a monastery north of this city below the Prades Mountains. In an apocryphal text, this city’s virgin patron saint uses a lioness to defeat beasts after traveling to Pisidia with Saint Paul.

Garamantes: Ruth Pelling found that these people farmed egusi, cotton and sorghum at Tinda and Zinkekra during their Proto-urban phase before 1 CE. Andrew Wilson excavated the foggara system that these people used to channel fossil water.

Khmer: A four-sided healing shrine built by this empire depicts a legend about a flying horse rescuing sailors. In 1962, the International Court of Justice settled a violent ownership dispute over a remote cliff-top temple that this empire traversed with an 800-meter staircase. In 2016, Damian Evans and Jean-Baptiste Cheavance used Lidar to discover this empire’s “lost city” on a deforested plateau. Cynomolgus monkeys eat towers of fruit in the Monkey Buffet Festival held on this empire’s ruins in Lopburi.

Dvārakā: This city names a type of sila coral stone whose holes allegedly resemble chakras. This city was legendarily built on 12 yojanas granted by the god worshiped in its Samudra Narayana Temple. This city’s residents celebrated a festival at Raivatika Mountain. On the Iron Age trade route linking it to Kamboja, this city exported conch shells. A 16th-century sandstone temple in this city was built over 72 pillars around the ancient Jagat Mandir that is often visited during Janmashtami. S R Rao and the National Institute of Ocean Technology (cut from the robot sentence).

Nasca: The homeland of this culture awarded the “Order of the Sun” to their preservationist Maria Reiche. This culture modified their predecessor’s wide-eyed “Ocular Being” motif in their polychrome pottery. This culture created a zoomorphic work that resembles a Golgi apparatus with one cisterna distended into a beak.

Canoes: Users of these objects memorized entwined stick patterns called rebbelib, mattang or medo.

Katanga: Mary Nooter Roberts’s fieldwork in this region culminated in the Africa Center’s exhibition “Secrecy: African Art That Conceals and Reveals.” Rulers received the title “Lord of the Viper” in a kingdom from this region whose Queen Rweej legendarily married Ilunga Mbili’s son Ilunga Tshibinda. Zambia’s Bemba and Kazembe people migrated from a kingdom in this region that was ruled by the Ilunga and Nkongolo dynasties.

Mummies: The Húnán Museum exhibits one of these objects that oddly contained 138 melon seeds. Cestode eggs infested these objects in Zanzibar’s Chehrehabad salt mine.

Malta: It’s not Cephalonia, but in 2007, maritime archaeologist Timmy Gambin dove offshore this island to explore a shipwreck bearing Tyrrhenian amphorae.

Djenné-Djenno: Alisa LaGamma curated a 2020 Met exhibition titled for “Art and Empires” that connected the shift from zoomorphic to snake-bound anthropomorphic terracotta figures at this site to the increase in blacksmiths’ corporations over its 1500-year occupation.

Black: This adjective named the city of Kara-Khoto as well as a type of “burnished” Romano-British ceramics from Dorset. This adjective names a period of pottery exemplified by the Siana cups of the C Painter and the Heidelberg Painter.

Yemen: It's not Tanzania, but Axelle Rougelle excavated lidded boxes and a vast quantity of Ding and Qīngbái porcelain from this country's medieval warehouse Sharma. a gold astrolabe of the Provincial Governor 'Umar ibn Yusuf (cut from the list of treasures at the Met).

Philistines: Louise A Hitchcock cited these people's characteristic pebbled hearths to argue that their ethnic identity persisted in the Iron Age IIA. One of these people is depicted with dark red skin on a polychrome faience "prisoner tile" found with similar images of a Syrian, a Hittite and an Amorite.

Panama: A team led by Samuel Kirkland Lothrop uncovered a false filigree tumbaga-cast frog amidst hundreds of burials at this country's Venado Beach. The first coconuts in the Americas dispersed to this country, whose archaeologist Olga F. Linares outlined "garden hunting" based on research around Barriles.

Java: This was *not* the island where Michelle Langley recently found a bas-relief "plaquette" of an anoa (exclusionary clue for the leadin that I decided was too unwieldy- hopefully no one read that paper from last week and negged with Sulawesi!!!! If you did, sorry!) Samuel Márquez and Douglas Broadfield found that this island's fossil calvaria Sm 3 had an unusually asymmetric Broca's cap that they attributed to mosaic evolution.

Puglia: Quilt-like geometric patterns decorate the bicolor façade of a 14th-century Romanesque church from this region containing Byzantine revival frescoes of Thalassa and Gaia. Among the artifacts seized from Michael Steinhardt's home in 2018 were an Attic aryballos and a rhyton from this region both shaped like an African head. Although he didn't live in this region, the Amykos Painter created a nestoris adapted from its "barbarian" trozzella form. This region's Underworld Painter depicted Persephone, who also possibly inspired its seated Severe Style "goddess" found in the same city as the Aphrodite Areia. Benjamin of Tudela visited this region's Scolonova Synagogue. Gnathia and Canosa vases (from the list of vases)