

1. Of the two important geologists with this surname one was the first president of the American Geological Society who coined the term “geosyncline”, while the other with the same first as well as last name was a strong advocate of the work of James Hutton who wrote *Illustrations of Huttonianism* with illustrations by geometer John Playfair. The physicist by this surname was a Harvard mainstay who described a potential difference on opposing sides of a conductor or semiconductor due to a transverse electric field created by a magnetic field placed perpendicular to the current, his namesake effect for the study of the quantum form of which Klaus von Klitzing won a Nobel Prize in 1985, while another independently discovered how electrolyzing a molten cryolite bath in which alumina was submerged could produce pure aluminum. For 10 points give the surname shared by James, James, Edwin, and Charles Martin, as well as by Asaph, an astronomer who discovered the moons of Mars.

Answer: Hall

2. The dangerous precedent of an assassinated monarch as depicted in this play from 1599 have led some to believe that two years later the Earl of Essex chose its author to perform another piece the night before his rebellion. Others have suggested it contains a veiled reference to a ruler whose power was at best unorthodox and who had had no heirs and that it contains hints at the author’s alleged Catholic faith. Its author himself played a part of a hapless singer initially ambushed because he is mistaken for someone else and then murdered for his bad verses, while its main character comments on how he prefers the company of well-rested, well-fed men to the “lean and hungry” such as that exemplified by the man who will soon murder him. Drawn from Thomas North’s translation of Plutarch, this is, for 10 points, what play in which Cassius and Brutus execute the Roman general of the title, a play by William Shakespeare.

Answer: Julius Caesar

3. In the years leading up to this battle the winning general attempted to build cohesion in his unit, dubbing them the “Legion” and deliberately taking the same path on which earlier defeats had taken place, selecting the site of a previous loss to build Fort Recovery from which he repulsed the same men and commander responsible for those earlier defeats. That defeated commander was soon replaced by another of less ability and less than a month later this battle was fought very near the outpost of Fort Miamis, and after a cavalry sweep and initial volley a bayonet charge drove the enemy from the cover provided by a recent storm and defeated them. Having just recently taken over from Little Turtle, Blue Jacket was defeated and compelled to sign the resulting Treaty of Greenville by “Mad Anthony” Wayne after, for 10 points, what August 1794 battle, at which the Native Americans attempted to hide behind downed trees?

Answer: Fallen Timbers

4. Traditions surrounding this holiday including the theft and ransom of the Afikomen by the children of the house and is often preceded by *Ta-anit Be-kho-rim*, a fast on the Erev, and on occasion observers engage in the *mek-hi-rat chametz*, during which prohibited material is sold to non-believer and what is left over is destroyed in the *bed-hi-kat*. During its first night the ritual meal is accompanied by reading of the Haggadah, during which the story of the holiday’s significance is told by means of the *Maggid* during which the *Nach Mish-ta-nach* or “Four Questions” are asked, and for the meal itself the prophet Elijah is invited and is made welcome by a cup of wine left for him. Begun with the eating of the ceremonial meal called the *seder*, for 10 points name this Jewish holiday during which in remembrance of the flight from Egypt unleavened bread or *matzo* is eaten for a week.

Answer: Pesach (“Passover” for the *goyim*)

5. Among his lesser-known masterpieces are religious works like the *Madonna of the Pesaro Family*, *Noli me tangere*, and his unfinished *Pietà* which he intended for his own tomb in the church of Saint Maria Gloriosa dei Frari and which depicts himself as Saint Jerome in it. A god friend of Pietro Aretino, whose portrait he painted, and of Holy Roman Emperor Charles V, whom he painted both seated and in full armor on horseback, he is far more famous for such mythologically inspired works as *Bacchanal*, *Bacchus and Ariadne*, and *Venus and Adonis*, as well as for the allegorical *Sacred and Profane Love*. For 10 points name this man taught by Bellini alongside Il Giorgione, whose *Sleeping Venus* he completed and perhaps drew inspiration to paint his own *Venus of Urbino*.

Answer: Titian (Tiziano Vicellio)

6. On hearing mistaken intelligence by means of pillow talk with a mistress that France had solved the problem of longitude at sea, this man set the wheels into motion that ultimately produced the Royal Astronomy and while serving as Royal Astronomer Edmund Halley discovered a constellation that he named this man's "Oak", a reference to the tree in which this man had hidden after the battle of Worcester. It was after that battle that this man, then in hiding, conceived great sympathies for the Catholics who had hidden him in priestholes until he could escape, and he initially pursued a policy of toleration that even included promises to convert in the so-called Secret Treaty of Dover, though attempts to abuse that tolerance were launched by Titus Oates, who falsely claimed that Catholics conspired to murder him in the so-called "Popish Plot". King of England during the Great Fire of London and the Anglo-Dutch Wars, for 10 points name this man who did not pursue massive vengeance for the men who murdered his father when he became king of England, ruling from 1660 to 1685.

Answer: Charles II

7. In spite of the place where it is supposed to originate there has been speculation that it actually arises at the Seven Springs near the source of one of its tributaries, the Churn, which is about 40 miles upstream from one of its famous cities whose inhabitants refer to it as the Isis. Other tributaries include the Wey, Wye, Ravensbourne, and Roding, though the Medway which shares its estuary is not properly a tributary. In the 1980s a Barrier to it at Silvertown was created lest its occasional flooding prove to disastrous to the underground transport system of the most famous city on it. For 10 points name this river which flows on its 215-mile length past Abingdon, Oxford, and London, the main river of Southern England.

Answer: Thames

8. One of them is a double version which makes use of doped solid-state semiconductors to employ electron tunneling and is named for the Japanese physicist who invented it and won a share of the 1973 Nobel Prize for his labors, while another has a metal-semiconductor contact and is used extensively for high-frequency, low-noise mixer and switching circuits and another still makes use of the reverse Seebeck effect to detect and in some instances create thermoelectric cooling. Yet another makes use of a specific type of the avalanche effect named for its discoverer to cause backwards conducting and provide a constant voltage source, while another formed from a direct band-gap semiconductor, such as gallium arsenide throw out photons when carriers cross the junction and recombine with the majority carrier on the other side. Esaki, Peltier, Schottky, Zener, and Light Emitting are all examples of, for 10 points, what devices which restrict the direction of movement of charge carriers and allows an electric current to flow in one direction, but blocks it in the opposite direction?

Answer: diode

9. One of the title characters is an older man who has become engaged to a wealthy widow and is sent on his mission by her, and in the process meets the expatriate Maria Gostrey, whom he likes but ultimately has to forsake when he returns home having learned that a romantic attachment he had once defended as Platonic has turned out to be far more serious than he had thought. Other title characters include Sarah Pocock, her husband Jim, and Jim's sister Mamie, who are sent along with Weymarsh to convince Chad Newsome to abandon France and the Madame de Vionnet and return to Massachusetts and marry Mamie, a task in which the other character had failed and indeed which he had abandoned, urging Chad instead to stay. Considered by its author, Henry James, to be his favorite of his own novels, for 10 points name this novel in which Lambert Strether is the first and most important of the namesake envoys.

Answer: The *Ambassadors*

10. The three stripes on the flag of the modern nation where these people once lived represents their imperial alliance with the Acolhuas and Tecpaneca, while the flag's depiction of an eagle eating a snake while perched on a nopal cactus commemorates the sign they took to found their most famous city on the Lake Texcoco. Speakers of the language Nahuatl, they sometimes referred to themselves by the name of their founder, Tenoch, whose name was also borne by that most famous city, which would be captured and that people defeated in 1521 in the months following the *Noche Triste* of 1520. For 10 points name this people also known as Mexica, whose end was sealed when Tenochtitlan was captured by Hernando Cortes.

Answer: Aztecs

11. He was greatly interested in pigeons who often figured into his experiments, including one in which he randomly rewarded them with food and noted how they latched on to the actions which had preceded the food delivery, an impulse which was stronger when the food was irregularly delivered and less often than when it was delivered more often. Lauren Slater recently included an essay on him and one of his more notorious experiments which was by her standards blown way out of proportion, since the device in question which he discussed in of all place *Ladies Home Journal* was hardly a sensory deprivation chamber but more like a miniature padded playpen, a device he called an "Heir Conditioner". For 10 points name this man, the developer of "Operant Conditioning" unfairly infamous for putting his daughter in a box, who described his Behaviorist ideas in works like *Beyond Freedom and Dignity* and *Walden II*

Answer: B(urrrhus) F(rederic) Skinner

12. Although mainly used to stop artificial drug overdoses the chemical Naloxone has also been extremely useful in the study of these biological compounds, since Naloxone essentially blocks mu-opioid receptors. Studied extensively by Roger Guillemin as part of his endocrine research, two classes of them have been linked to depression but the more easily understood connection they have is to the placebo effect, with the suggestion that the placebo actually stimulates the release of these which naturally produce euphoria and remove troublesome sensation. Also linked to the so-called "runner's high", for 10 points name these chemicals subdivided into beta, enkephalin, and dynorphin variety, which serve as natural analgesics.

Answer: endorphin

13. Kurt Vonnegut once composed an essay on this man which suggested that the essential quality in his work is homesickness, and while he acknowledges one "screamingly funny" scene in one of this author's most famous works in which two men climb a tree and shoot at cars, most of the time his works are serious, though they rarely end as badly as a largely autobiographical 1906 novel in which the protagonist develops mental illness at a seminary and is sent home, only to drown later. This would echo themes found in several later works, such as the discovery that monastery life is improper for those with sensitivity or aesthetic gifts, a lesson which is taught to a novice monk in one work and is the realization of the protagonist of another made before he decides to leave Castalia and teach wisdom to Plinio Designori, and while these novels end with the death of their main characters, enlightenment is the fate of a Brahman Prince and the writer in two others. Creator of such characters as Hans Giebenrath, Goldmund, Joseph Knecht, and Henry Haller, these are the some of the motives explored by, for 10 points, what author of *Beneath the Wheel*, *Magister Ludi* or *the Glass Bead Game*, *Siddhartha*, and *Steppenwolf*?

Answer: Hermann Hesse

14. Kept from magistracies until he was 47 and thus kept from entering the Senate until that year, Suetonius reports that the Senate despised him for the unorthodox way he came to power and he in turn delighted in irritating them, proposing laws that attempted to reform the Roman alphabet and once forcing the Senate to decree "There is no one in Rome who would not enjoy a snack". As Emperor he briefly had to deal with the revolt of legions under Scribonian but soon won their loyalty, successfully helping Aulus Plautus fight in England which led to the cognomen he would bequeath to his son. Before that he had spent most of his life as a historian who learned directly from Livy, possibly due to the fact that his physical deformities including a limp and a stutter led earlier emperors to think him unfit for high office. Ultimately murdered by his second wife Agrippina so that her son Nero would succeed to the throne, for 10 points name this Emperor who himself attained the throne after the murder of his nephew Caligula in 41 BCE.

Answer: Claudius I

15. In the limited series *Truth: Red, White, and Black*, it was discovered that this character had not been the first man to undergo Project: Rebirth and that an African-American named Isaiah Bradley had been the test run, though the physical and mental deterioration this character managed to evade shows that the so-called "Dr. Reinstein" had perfected the process before this character volunteered for it. Joining the Avengers in issue number 4, when he had been found frozen in suspended animation since a plane crash fighting Baron Zemo had apparently killed his sidekick, he became the leader of the Avengers. Valued for his skill in hand-to-hand combat, his leadership ability, and the experience he had gained during World War II, as well as his deft handling of his Adamantium-Vibranium shield, he is notable for having no superhuman abilities. The alter-ego of Steve Rogers and a living legend in Marvel Comics, for 10 points name this character, the embodiment of Patriotism.

Answer: Captain America

16. This film features a brief appearance by Kenny Baker in one of his few roles where his face can be seen. Mark Hamill auditioned for the lead role, as did Simon Callow, who instead was given the part of Schikaneder. Elizabeth Barridge was not supposed to be in the film at all but was called in to replace Meg Tilly, who broke her leg playing soccer in Prague where the film was shot, and a deleted topless scene with her found in the director's cut explains her antipathy to the "villain" of the film, who had called her back to demand sexual favors in exchange for helping her dissolute but genius husband. Winning academy awards for Milos Forman and Peter Shaffer, for 10 points name this Best Picture of 1984 which also saw a Best Actor go to F. Murray Abraham but won the shrilly laughing Tom Hulce no recognition for his role as Mozart.

Answer: Amadeus

17. Its second presidential candidate would run again twelve years later as the presidential candidate of the Populist Party, while its first candidate was an octogenarian who essentially ran because he knew he could not win and whose principal claim to fame was that he had built the *Tom Thumb*, one of America's first locomotives, some forty-six years before his candidacy. Having eventually absorbed the Labor party, its last candidate was a cross-eyed incompetent former general known for having been defeated at Big Bethel and the Bermuda Hundred during the Civil War and for stealing silverware during an infamous governorship of New Orleans. Formed in response to the Panic of 1873 based on the idea that a former wartime currency measure would wipe out agricultural debt and guide the country to prosperity, for 10 points name this party also known as the Independent or National party who ran Peter Cooper, James Weaver, and Benjamin Butler for President, notable for its support of paper currency.

Answer: Greenback party

18. Among this man's many discoveries include phenylhydrazine, a substance which he later observed reacted with simple sugars to form derivatives called osazones that he was able to use in determining the formulas of the 16 stereoisomeric glucoses, diagrams of which are called his "projections". His most rewarded work was his studies of the structures of uric acid, xanthine, caffeine, theobromine, and similar chemicals which he showed was derived from a nitrogenous base which he called a purine. But he is equally famous for giving his name to the method by which a chemical of formula R-COOR is formed by refluxing a carboxylic acid and an alcohol in the presence of an acid catalyst. For 10 points name this chemist known for his namesake "esterification", winner of the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1902.

Answer: Emil Fischer

19. He is variously known as Aithon, a son of Deucalion or Castor of Crete who had been driven out for killing Orsilochus son of Idomeneus, and sometimes as Eperitus son of Polypemon from Sikonia, while he is also once called "Outis", meaning "No Man", a name that helped him out of a jam. All of these were names that he gave himself, but his own given name literally means "distasteful" and was given to him by his maternal grandfather Autolycus, on a visit to whom on Parnassus that he was gored by a boar and received a scar that almost got him in trouble. The son by some accounts of Sisyphus, who seduced his mother Anticleia in her own house, but by most accounts the son of Laertes, for 10 points name this Greek hero who used the false names on his wide travels but was able to make use of the scar to help prove to his wife Penelope that he had finally returned to Ithaka.

Answer: Odysseus

20. Shorter fiction of this author include her later collections *Youth and the Bright Medusa*, *Obscure Destinies*, and *The Old Beauty*, while her first collection *The Troll Garden*, published in 1905, contained the famous piece "Paul's Case". Sinclair Lewis, in his 1930 Nobel Lecture, mentioned her as being as deserving of the prize as he was, repaying the identical compliment she had paid that same author in 1923 when her *One of Ours* beat out his *Babbitt* for the Pulitzer, and though better known for earlier works such as *Song of the Lark*, she still had one blockbuster left after the Pulitzer, *Death Comes for the Archbishop*. For 10 points name this author of *O, Pioneers!* and *My Antonia*.

Answer: Willa Cather

21. In 1924 this man used the BBC transmitting station in Bournemouth to prove experimentally that which had first been proposed by an American electrical engineer and an eccentric British physicist who would die a short time later. It had been for his confirmation of the theory of Edward Kennelly and Oliver Heaviside that this man was ultimately rewarded, though what is perhaps his most significant contribution came in 1927, when further tests showed that there was more than one segment of the ionosphere, including that section sometimes called F2 which is more often referred to this man's "layer". For 10 points name this atmospheric scientist, awarded the 1947 Nobel Prize in Physics.

Answer: Edward Appleton

1. The original lineup of this band consisted of the former drummer, bass player, and lead guitarist of John Mayall's Blues Breakers, but personnel changes began early on when that guitarist, Peter Green, suffered a mental breakdown. Their best-known lineup produced such albums as *Mirage* and *Tusk* with a keyboardist formerly called Christine Perfect and a guitarist and vocalist from America in addition to the two remaining founding members. For 10 points each:

1. Name this band who reunited, minus Christine, for *Say You Will*, the first studio album to feature a lead guitarist and vocalist who had left after *Tango in the Night* following an ugly fight with former lover and bandmate Stevie Nicks.

Answer: Fleetwood Mac

2. Name the guitarist who returned for this album, having enjoyed limited success with such solo projects as *Go Insane* and *Law and Order* and such singles as “Trouble” and – get this – “Holiday Road” from the *National Lampoon's Vacation* soundtrack.

Answer: Lindsay Buckingham

3. Undoubtedly Fleetwood Mac's greatest album was this record featuring such tracks as “Dreams”, “Gold Dust Woman”, “The Chain”, and “Don't Stop”.

Answer: Rumours

2. Also known as dimethyl ketone or 2-propanone, the scientific name by which it is most commonly known is from the Latin term for “vinegar” from which this chemical it used to be obtained by means of heating. The simplest and most important aliphatic ketone, it is familiar to even the non-chemist for one major property it has of significant everyday utility. For 10 points each:

1. Name this compound, most often employed as a nail-polish remover.

Answer: acetone

2. In 1865 the chemist Adolf von Baeyer worked with acetone to produce a synthetic version of this dark blue dye now most commonly associated with blue jeans.

Answer: indigo

3. Acetone is also used to transport this unstable chemical, the simplest alkyne hydrocarbon, commonly employed in lamps and cutting torches.

Answer: acetylene

3. Identify the author, 30-20-10-5.

1. (30 points) He made some enemies during his tenure as literary critic, during which he published *The Literati* and had begin work on his unfinished epic *Politian*. He had already won a prize for his *Ms. Found in a Bottle*.

2. (20 points) According to legend this American author was expelled from West Point in 1831 because he appeared on parade grounds as ordered wearing regulation white belts and gloves ...and nothing else. Even before his West Point tenure he had published the collection *Tamerlane And Other Poems*, and had completed the poem “El Araaf”.

3. (10 points) Ralph Waldo Emerson once derisively referred to this author as “The Jingle Man” for such poems as “Israfel” and “The City in the Sea.” His most famous short stories include “Hans Pfaal”, “Ligeia”, “The Purloined Letter”, and “The Gold Bug”.

4. (5 points) He remains widely known for poems like “The Raven” and stories like “The Pit and the Pendulum”.

Answer: Edgar Allan Poe

4. After measures passed on April 5 eased restrictions of civil liberties in order to bring about “socialism with a human face”, newspaper editorials such as Ludvik Vaculik's “Two Thousand Words” spooked the Warsaw Pact and the Soviet Union, with the result that the by August 27th a Soviet garrison was mandated, leading to Gustav Husak's installation as first secretary. For 10 points each:

1. Name this brief period of increased freedom in 1968 which culminated in a Soviet invasion and crackdown named for the capital of what was then Czechoslovakia.

Answer: Prague Spring

2. Name the First Secretary before Husak whose reforms led to Prague Spring.

Answer: Alexander Dubcek

3. In the crackdown after Prague Spring this playwright was barred from the Czech stage, though with the support of Dubcek he became the first president of the Czech Republic after the Velvet Revolution.

Answer: Vaclav Havel

5. Served by Beyla, possibly the goddess of cows and dairy or alternatively of bees and mead who dwells with him in Alfheim, perhaps the most famous myth about him describes how he dared to sit on the throne Hlidskjalf without Odin's permission and as a result was tormented by the beauty of the giantess Gerda whom he saw from there, and to win her he was compelled to give up his magic sword to his herald Skirnir. For 10 points each:

1. Name this Norse fertility god.

Answer: Frey

2. Like his sister Freya, Frey was the offspring of this Vanir god of the Sea.

Answer: Njord

3. Without his sword Frey is only armed with a pair of antlers at Ragnarok and thus is practically defenseless in his fight with this Fire demon who consumes the world after dispatching him.

Answer: Surtur

6. After meritorious service at the Battle of Chickamauga this man was made a Major General in the United States Army and was still serving when he was elected to the House of Representatives, where he would serve until 1880. Defeating Winfield Scott Hancock to be elected President that year, he would only serve for six months before assassination. For 10 points each:

1. Name this President, the nation's 20th.

Answer: James A. Garfield

2. While still in Congress Garfield, who had been a lawyer before the war, got the opportunity to appear in court for his first case. That Court was the Supreme Court, and the 1866 case was this one, involved a man tied in a military court while civilian courts were open, which the court ruled illegal.

Answer: Ex Parte Milligan

3. In 1881 Garfield was gunned down by this man, the proverbial disappointed office seeker.

Answer: Charles Guiteau

7. Discovered by Charles Sturt, it flows past cities like Mildura, Renmark, Echuca, and Swan Hill and extends through Lake Alexandrina to Encounter Bay over 1600 miles from its source on the Pilot, part of the Snowy Mountains, and it is fed by such tributaries as the Murrumbidgee, Mitta Mitta, and Loddon rivers. For the stated number of points:

1. (10 points) Name this river which, along with its chief tributary which helps name the overall system, is the principal river system of Australia.

Answer: Murray River (accept "Murray-Darling" but neither accept nor prompt on "Darling")

2. (10 points) The Murray is joined by the aforementioned chief tributary at Wentworth; judged independently, it is the longest river in Australia.

Answer: Darling River

3. (5 points each) The Murray and for a small distance the Murray-Darling combined form almost the entire border between these two Australian states with capitals at Melbourne and Sydney.

Answer: New South Wales and Victoria

8. While serving as the royal mathematician and university professor this man invented the transit instrument, a telescope moveable only at the meridian, but it was during his tenure in Paris that he made his most famous discovery when he noticed that elapsed time between eclipses of Jupiter's moons by Jupiter varied proportionally as the earth grew closer and more distant. For 10 points each:

1. Name this man, who concluded this phenomenon was due to the finite speed of light, which he calculated to 140,000 miles per second.

Answer: Olaus (Ole) Rømer

2. Before following his teacher Jean Picard to Paris Rømer was his research assistant at Uranienborg, a castle on the island of Hven that had been founded by this man, famous for his odd geocentric but sun-orbiting system, for his artificial nose, and for being the master of Johannes Kepler.

Answer: Tycho Brahe

3. Rømer was later mayor of Copenhagen, where he was visited by this man, who swiped Rømer's temperature scale and set zero as the temperature for the coldest day he could remember and 100 at his own temperature, rather than the boiling and freezing point of water used by the Celsius scale which has superseded it in practically every civilised nation except, of course, this one.

Answer: Gabriel Fahrenheit

9. The protagonist of the novel is a junior in college has a horrible summer which begins when she loses interest with her internship at a magazine, finds herself unable to lose her virginity to a UN interpreter, is nearly raped on a blind date, and discovers she has been rejected for a summer writing class. She then spirals into depression, but after some successful shock therapy under Dr. Nolan she eventually sleeps with a professor (hurrah!) before going back to school in the fall. For 10 points each:

1. Name this autobiographical novel, whose namesake container is used as a metaphor for the depression which surrounds the main character and which must have been very real for its author, Sylvia Plath.

Answer: The **Bell Jar**

2. Name the cipher for Sylvia Plath who is the main character of *The Bell Jar*.

Answer: **Esther Greenwood** (accept either name)

3. One of Esther's suicide attempts is by walking out far into a body of water, a manner of death very similar to that of this main character of Kate Chopin's *The Awakening*.

Answer: **Edna Pontellier** (accept either name)

10. After receiving training from the a portrait painter named Stein this artist began painting landscapes, which so caught the interest of John Trumbull that he acted as his patron. His works include landscapes such as *The Ox-Bow* and *Autumn in the Catskills* and religious works like *The Expulsion of Adam and Eve from the Garden of Eden*. For 10 points each:

1. Name this artist of the Hudson river school famously depicted with William Cullen Bryant in Asher Durand's painting *Kindred Spirits* and famous for his cycle *Voyage of Life*.

Answer: Thomas **Cole**

2. In this Thomas Cole work a Gothic Cathedral is depicted on the left while a Doric Temple, and long Composite Colonnade with cupola, and a Pyramid are all depicted to the right, while a man who is presumably the title figure sits in repose on a pedestal and gazes at the buildings.

Answer: The **Architect's Dream**

3. Cole is also famous for this cycle, a five part series including *The Savage State*, *The Pastoral State*, *Consummation*, *Destruction*, and *Desolation* in what appears to be an elaborate allegory of Rome.

Answer: The **Course of Empire**

11. His work in Papua-New Guinea was the basis for several works including *The Scientific Theory of Culture*, *Myth in Primitive Psychology*, and *Sex and Repression in Savage Society*, in which he advocated an anthropological philosophy that attempted to explain social institutions as collective means to fill individual biological needs, known as functionalism. For 10 points each:

1. Name this anthropologist.

Answer: Bronislaw **Malinowski**

2. Malinowski is perhaps best known for this work.

Answer: **Argonauts of the Western Pacific**

3. *Argonauts of the Western Pacific* is set in part in this series of Pacific Islands, the subject of an earlier Malinowski worked named for them as well as *Coral Gardens and their Magic*.

Answer: **Trobriand** Islands

12. A painter returns home from Paris to celebrate the dedication of an orphanage to his father, and to recover from a mysterious ailment that has been troubling him. While there he meets and falls for the maidservant Regina, but this is ruined when his mother reveals to him that both Regina and his sickness are the results of his father's sleeping around, and in the end he loses both the girl and his sanity. For 10 points each:

1. Such is the fate of Oswald Alving in what play?

Answer: **Ghosts**

2. Name the playwright responsible for *Ghosts*.

Answer: Henrik **Ibsen**

3. Mrs. Alving is at first condemned by this moralistic clergyman, a former suitor of hers, for her unorthodox way of raising Oswald until she counters that it was by his advice that she stayed with her husband, leaving her chained to a syphilitic profligate drunkard rather than pursuing life for its own sake.

Answer: Parson **Manders**

13. According to legend this man was the first bishop of Ephesus who was martyred when he tried to stop the orgiastic celebrations of Artemis there and was beaten to death with sticks by the natives there. Personally circumcised by the Apostle Paul, he was the recipient of several of the letters collected in the two books of the New Testament which bear his name that, along with the letters to Titus, are called the Pastoral epistles. For 10 points each:

1. Name this Biblical figure.

Answer: Timothy

2. Timothy later worked towards founding a Christian community in Berea with the help of this man, who travelled with Paul after the latter's falling out with Barnabas. Apparently also a secretary of Peter, he and Timothy both appear in the heading of First Thessalonians.

Answer: Silas

3. Timothy also visited this city on mainland Greece with Paul; like the Thessalonians and the Phillipians, this city also received letters from Paul along with his "brother" Sosthenes.

Answer: Corinth

14. In the opening stages of this battle one side was deceived by false intelligence that his enemy was in Aleppo, and though captives informed him of the true situation he soon found his first division attacked along the road by the Orontes river while another wave stormed his camp. Taking advantage of his opponent's breaking formation to loot his camp, the attacked general committed his reserve and extricated himself while the enemy retreated into the city, leading to a stalemate and the first known recorded peace treaty between the combatants. For 10 points each:

1. Name this battle fought in 1275 BCE.

Answer: Kadesh

2. The battle of Kadesh was a draw, though it did not keep this Pharaoh from claiming complete victory in the carvings adorning his temple at Abu Simbel, also notable for the four colossal statues of him at the entrance.

Answer: Ramses II

3. The Egyptians under Ramses fought at Kadesh against this Indo-European people from Anatolia under their king Muwatallis.

Answer: Hittites

15. Among his many discoveries are those in optics such as his observation that as light intensity decreases red objects are perceived to fade faster than blue objects of the same brightness, his namesake effect, and through self-experimentation involving applying pressure to his own eyeballs he observed that it is possible to see the shadows of retinal blood vessels, known as his "vessel figure". Other discoveries include the sweat glands of the skin and the germinal vesicle or nucleus of the unripe ovum that now bears his name. For 10 points each:

1. Name this scientist, also the discoverer of fibers that conducts the pacemaker stimulus along the inside walls of the ventricles which are named for him.

Answer: Jan Evangelista Purkinje

2. Purkinje's study of nerves also led the discovery of the large nerve cells with many branching extensions found in the cortex of the cerebellum named for him, and anticipated the studies of this man famous for his own studies of nerves and for the description of cells which insulate axons with myelin that are named for him.

Answer: Theodor Schwann

3. As early as 1823 Purkinje recognised that fingerprints were distinct, decades before this man, a cousin of Darwin and founder of eugenics, came up with methods for fingerprint analysis.

Answer: Francis Galton

16. Though flattered by the love felt for him by his neighbor Laetitia Dale, this title character chooses to become engaged first to Constantia Durham and is stunned when she rejects him and runs away with the soldier Harry Oxford. A subsequent engagement to Clara Middleton likewise ends in his humiliation when she chooses to marry his cousin Vernon Whitford, and he returns to Laetitia only to discover she no longer wants him but consents to marry him if he will fund his relative Crossjay's entrance to the Marines. For 10 points each:

1. Such are the misadventures of Willoughby Patterne, the title character of what novel named for his vanity?

Answer: *The* Egoist

2. Name the author of *The Egoist*.

Answer: George Meredith

3. The father of Constantia is allegedly a caricature of this man, the one-time father-in-law of Meredith perhaps most famous as the author of *Nightmare Abbey*.

Answer: Thomas Love Peacock

17. Published in two sets of twelve, the composer's Opus 10 and 25, respectively, and originally unnamed, each of them dealt with a specific technical issue but were of such quality and complexity that the critic Edward Dannreuther asserted that they have "no didactic purpose". For 10 points each:

1. Name these pieces which include the "Winter Wind", "Butterfly", and "Aeolian Harp", part of a series of instructional compositions by Frédéric Chopin.

Answer: **Études**

2. Possibly the most famous of Chopin's *Études* is this one, Opus 10 no. 12, which calls for an extremely fast, long and loud descending harmonic minor scale in the opening bars. Its name refers to the Russian takeover of Warsaw at the time of its composition

Answer: **"Revolutionary"** étude

2. This étude, Opus 10 no. 5, mostly consists of fast arpeggiated triplets for the right hand part. It receives its famous name because in that right hand part only one note is neither sharp or flat.

Answer: **"Black Key"** étude

18. Types of this kind of algae can occur in running water and in vegetative form, but most of them are of the conjugative variety and are found in mats over still, quiet waters, a trait reflected in one of its more common names. All, however, share the same basic features: a slippery unbranched filament composed of cylindrical cells containing beautiful toroidal green chloroplasts, an uncomplicated structure which makes them ideal for microscopic examination in secondary schools, a use to which they are commonly put. For 10 points each:

1. Name this type of algae also known as mermaid's tresses, water silk, and pond scum, whose name is a Greek-Latin combination for "coiled ring".

Answer: **spirogyra**

2. Spirogyra belong to the Carophyta division but are distinct from Charales, the namesake organism, in that they lack these whip-like devices for cellular movement.

Answer: **flagella**

3. Like all algae, *Spirogyra* can be said to belong either to the kingdom of *Plantae* or to this one, home of paramecia, euglena, and amoeba.

Answer: **Protista**

19. She was the daughter of Phorcys whose punishment for catching the eye of Poseidon was to be changed into a creature whose top half remained a beautiful woman but whose bottom had six barking dog's heads. For 10 points each:

1. Name this being, who sat across from the whirlpool Charybdis.

Answer: **Scylla**

2. Name the wife of Poseidon who visited this punishment upon Scylla.

Answer: **Amphitrite**

3. Another Scylla was the daughter of King Nisus who betrayed her father out of love for this king of Crete, a son of Zeus who later served as judge of the underworld, famous for his half-bovine son.

Answer: **Minos**

20. The word literally means "attendant" and was originally used to designate archers but was then changed to apply to landless vassals of a daimyo, or baron, who were only one step above the peasant class over whom they had the power of life and death. Distinguished by their wearing of two swords, they were strict adherents to the code of bushido, which called for complete honesty, bravery, loyalty, and apology for any wrongdoing by means of seppuku, or ritual suicide by hari-kari. On a 5-10-15 basis:

1. (5 points) Name this Japanese warrior class.

Answer: **Samurai**

2. (10 points) The Samurai and their leaders helped usher in this period of Japanese history which saw the end of the Tokugawa shogunate and increased powers in the hands of the emperors, though this time would see a diminishment of their powers and privileges.

Answer: **Meiji** Restoration

3. (15 points) Disgruntled by their treatment by Matsushita, in 1877 the samurai under Saigō Takamori staged this revolt named for the area of which Takamori was overlord, which culminated at the battle of Shiroshima and Takamori's death.

Answer: **Satsuma** Rebellion