

1. Much about this woman is shrouded in mystery, including the possibility that she may have reigned briefly after the death of her husband. There are similar doubts about her parentage, including one construction which suggests she was the daughter of the Pharaoh who would succeed her husband nine years after his death and ultimately married this woman's daughter Ankesenamun. According to other legends she is to be identified with the Mitanni princess Tidakhipa which is supported by her Egyptian name, meaning "A beautiful princess who has come". While she was not the mother of her husband's successors Smenkare and Tutankhamon, she wholly supported his monotheistic religious reforms. For 10 points name this Egyptian queen and wife of Akenaton, whose portraits on the walls of Amarna and the famous bust of her recovered from there all show her in the distinctive headgear for which she might be the most easily recognised woman in the history of Egypt.

Answer: Nefertiti [accept Nefreteri, etc.]

2. Both the ancient Greek name for them, the *Gumnusiae* or "Naked" as well as that from which the modern name derives, has less to do with the attire of the inhabitants and more with the fact that they were fine slingers, whose lack of armor led them to go into battle "naked". In fact, "Gymnesian" is still used to distinguish the larger of the two, on the greater of which the provincial capital Palma is located, from the smaller, which are known as the "Pine Islands", though other smaller islands outside even this grouping include Cabrera. An autonomous possession of Spain, for 10 points name these Mediterranean islands which include Ibiza and Formentara as well as Minorca and Majorca.

Answer: Balearic Islands

3. One of the scientific discoveries made by the namesake of this effect, which is that each molecule taking part in a chemical reaction induced by exposure to light absorbs one quantum of radiation causing the reaction, also bears the name of Albert Einstein, somewhat ironically considering that this man detested Einstein for indirectly causing the rift between this effect's namesake and his teacher Sommerfeld and for referring to him by the nickname "Giovanni Fortissimo", the namesake's name in Italian. In an article in the journal *Physics in Perspective* Matteo Leone, Alessandro Paoletti and Nadia Robotti describe how it was discovered almost simultaneously albeit accidentally by Antonio Lo Surdo, and despite the fact that the effect helped advance modern physics both in Germany and Italy, both Lo Surdo and the man by whom this effect was named rebelled against recent developments as "Jewish science" and supported Hitler and Mussolini, for which the namesake of this effect was jailed. The electric analogue of the Zeeman effect, for 10 points name this splitting of spectral lines in an electric field, which won its discoverer the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1919.

Answer: Stark Effect

4. His later plays became a favorite source for librettists during the mid-nineteenth century, such as his play about a Scottish Queen eventually becoming the source for an opera by Donizetti and his play about a Spanish prince serving as the basis an opera by Verdi, who likewise turned his tale of star-crossed love *Kabale und Liebe* into an opera named for that work's main female character, Luisa Miller. Willing occasionally to bend historical facts, as he did in a play about Joan of Arc in which she is not burnt at the stake but dies in battle, an earlier work of serious history enabled him to write a three-part play about a general from the Thirty Year's War. The motif of rival brothers features prominently in his play *The Bride of Messina* just as it earlier had in a play about Karl Moor whose scenes of the violent rape of the inhabitants of a nunnery by a band of criminals was excised but still did not prevent a riot when the drama was first performed. Author of *Don Carlos*, *Maria Stuart*, *The Maid of Orleans*, *Wallenstein*, and *The Robbers*, for 10 points name this playwright of *William Tell* whose other works include the poem "Ode to Joy".

Answer: Johann Christoph Friedrich von Schiller

5. Famous things associated with this god are his sword Hofund and his horse Gulltopp, and he is unusual in that he was the son of nine different mothers who like him had golden teeth. These teeth, his golden hair, and his name meaning "world brightener" have led some mythologists to speculate that he actually symbolised the beneficial aspects of fire, which would explain his deadly hatred of Loki who was fire's destructive aspect and who kill and be killed by this god at Ragnarok. It could also explain his most famous function, since fire is often associated with night watchmen. For 10 points name this god, said to have hearing so keen he could hear grass growing and eyesight so keen he could see into all the nine worlds, the owner of the Gjallerhorn and guardian of the rainbow bridge Bifrost.

Answer: Heimdall

6. Despite his initial reluctance to learn classical music which was so profound that he deliberately deceived his piano teacher, his classically-trained mother, by memorizing pieces rather than learning to read, he later studied at Mills College under Les Six member Darius Milhaud, who encouraged him to play jazz though curiously not take up piano and was such an inspiration that this man named his first son after the teacher. Committed to racial equality as evidenced by the anti-racism sessions he recorded with Louis Armstrong and his refusal to play in clubs that did not allow his bassist Eugene Wright, who happened to be African-American, he nevertheless swiftly became one of the most popular jazz musicians in America and the first to appear on the cover of Time Magazine for the success he enjoyed with pieces like "Strange Meadow Lark", "Blue Rondo a la Turk", and "Pick Up Sticks", all on his most famous album. For 10 points name this pianist who with Wright and Joe Morello led a quartet that recorded *Time Out*, though it was saxophonist Paul Desmond who wrote its most famous piece, "Take Five".

Answer: Dave Brubeck

7. Among his works are several with classical themes, including a reworking of a play by Terence into *The Woman from Andros*, a rework of a Euripides play into *A Life in the Sun*, and a novel set in the time of Julius Caesar entitled *The Ides of March*. Dramatic works include an unfinished project to write fourteen one-act plays, one for each of the Seven Ages of Man and the Seven Deadly Sins, of which three were published in *Plays for Bleecker Street*. Though he is also known for novels, the first being one about a flagging Italian aristocracy called *The Cabala*, these were far less daring than such unconventional plays as *The Skin of Our Teeth*. For 10 points name this man of letters best known for the novel *The Bridge of San Luis Rey* and the play *Our Town*.

Answer: Thornton Wilder

8. Inspired by the so-called "Hutier" tactics which were used to great success at the Battle of Riga fought in the month before this battle, its opening was unlike previous battles in the war by featuring a comparatively short bombardment of only six hours, after which infantry dashed forward, with the cover of smoke and gas shells allowing highly trained assault teams to infiltrate enemy lines, overcoming most of it and isolating the rest so that they could push on. Lulled by the eleven fruitless battles of the Isonzo, of which this was sometimes called the twelfth, the losing side expected that only a few miles would be gained and was thunderstruck that when the battle finally ground to a halt, the winning side had advanced seventy-five miles and inflicted over 40,000 casualties, including 8,000 captured by a Lieutenant who would become far more famous in a later war. Fought between October and November of 1917 by forces under Otto von Below whose men included a young lieutenant Erwin Rommel, for 10 points name this battle at which Italians under Luigi Cadorna were muscled all over Northern Italy.

Answer: Caporetto

9. It is highly reflective to neutrons which leads to its use as moderators in nuclear reactors, and indeed James Chadwick used it to discover neutrons by bombarding it with alpha particles. Possessed of a modulus of elasticity a third again as great as steel and possessing the ability to transmit x-rays seventeen times greater than aluminum, which makes it ideal for use in x-ray windows, it is toxic and carcinogenic even though its former name, glucinium, was given to it for the sweet taste of its salts. For 10 points name this element whose current name comes from the name of the gemstone family which includes emeralds in which it was first discovered by Louis Vaquelin, atomic number 4.

Answer: beryllium

10. In 2005 Bobby Orr said of this man "If it were not for health problems, God only knows what his numbers would have been", calling to mind that he never once played a season without missing a game due to injury or illness, and noted that "he was the most talented player I've ever seen". Jeremy Roenick, captain of the team that this man's club defeated for the 1992 Stanley Cup in which he won his second Conn Smythe award, referred to himself as this man's "biggest fan". In one game against New Jersey in 1988 he became the only player ever to score a goal in all five ways possible, during the season where he narrowly missed the 200 point mark but still won the second of his eight Art Ross trophies (a total behind only Wayne Gretzky's ten). When he retired in 1997 he had a higher points per game average than Gretzky, though those numbers fell when he made a return to the ice. Having finally retired a second time in 2006, for 10 points name this mainstay for the Pittsburgh Penguins.

Answer: Mario Lemieux

11. One of his most famous works has a title containing a pun which is difficult to render in English; the author himself suggested it be translated as "Pansies for Thought", since its French title can also mean "Wild Pansy", and the English titles for his works are often imperfectly rendered, with the word "Today" left off of his *Totemism* and "World on the Wane" somehow selected for the name of an intellectual biography and travelogue which should be rendered *The Sad Tropics*. That work chronicles his travels amidst the Bororo Indians, and he uses one of their famous myths involving a prince who rapes his mother and is nearly killed by his father as the "main theme" of his four-part *Mythologiques*, whose first volume draws its title from two possibilities, like "fresh and rotten" and "moistened and burned" which depend greatly on the point of view of the perceiver. Famous for founding Structuralism, for 10 points name this anthropologist of such works as *The Savage Mind*, *Tristes Tropiques*, and *Le Cru et le Cuit*, or *The Raw and the Cooked*.

Answer: Claude Levi-Strauss

12. Confident that the enemy was preoccupied and/or too far away, one of the losing commanders here encamped without the usual precautions such as posting pickets. To deal with the unseasonably hot summer sun, many of the losing soldiers had removed their weapons and were swimming in the river on whose banks they had encamped when the winning side arrived after a rapid four-day march. Failing to be roused either by the approaching clouds of dust or the sun glinting on spear points and armour, the losing side was taken completely by surprise and the mostly unarmed soldiers on the west bank were slaughtered. Though a heroic stand by a single soldier enabled the remainder of the losing side on the east bank to assume a defensive posture for a time, a feigned withdrawal led them to launch a hasty counterattack which was repulsed, with a charge finishing the losing side completely. The Vikings were put to flight on the banks of the river Derwent just outside York on September 25, 1066, at, for 10 points, what battle at which Harold III Hardrada was killed by an arrow in the throat and the rebellious Earl Tostig was killed in combat with Tostig's brother Harold II Godwinson, though the effort by the winner's housecarls proved costly and led to their defeat at the subsequent battle of Hastings?

Answer: Stamford Bridge

13. A solution of the integral equation for scattering problems involving the substitution of the incident wave for the unknown scattering density function bears this man's name, his "Approximation", while an emission law states that the emissive power divided by the absorption coefficient, for any substance, depends only on the frequency and plane of polarization of the radiation and on the temperature, and is independent of the nature of the substance. Another law, stating that at any point in an electrical circuit where charge density is not changing in time, the sum of currents flowing towards that point is equal to the sum of currents flowing away from that point, is known as one of his current laws, and he is also famous for working with Robert Bunsen to discover rubidium and cesium. For 10 points name this man also known for his studies of Fraunhofer lines and his use of them to describe how any incandescent solid, liquid, or gas under high pressure gives a continuous spectrum, and that specific elements emit a specific series of lines, part of the three laws of spectroscopy which bear his name.

Answer: Gustav Kirchoff

14. The seventeenth-century literary historian Anthony Wood reports that the woman to whom this poem and the collection in which it appears was addressed, a Ms. Sacheverell, apparently broke the poet's heart by marrying another man on false reports of his death on overseas military service. In the text it is the poet who is begging forgiveness for his seeming cruelty for quitting the tender embrace of his lover to chase another, since the person he is chasing is no other mistress than the first enemy that he encounters and his embrace will be limited to a sword, horse, and shield. For 10 points name this poem, in which understanding is expected because the poet could not love his lady so much "loved I not honor more", one of the most famous pieces of Richard Lovelace.

Answer: "To Lucasta, going to the Wars"

15. A reference is made at one point in this film to Cary Grant and the "new thing with Bergman", calling to mind the release by this film's director which was currently in theaters when this film was being shot in 1947. The director can be seen in silhouette in a billboard advertising "Reduco", in a newspaper ad for which he had appeared in an earlier film. The director's first film in color, it led to complications when he was dissatisfied with the sunlight in the last 4-5 sequences which required they be re-shot, a grueling process since the film essentially consisted of long continuous 10-minute takes. Based loosely on the Leopold and Loeb murders and revolving around two college students who murder a friend and then host a dinner party with his corpse in the house to impress a former professor, for 10 points name this film featuring Farley Granger, John Dall, and Jimmy Stewart, a film directed by Alfred Hitchcock whose title refers to the instrument by which the murder was committed.

Answer: Rope

16. Discussed extensively by ancient writers, much is made of their devotion to piracy, their delight in bloodsport and animal sacrifice, and the cruelty (e.g., their peculiar habit of tying prisoners to corpses) as exemplified by one of their legendary kings, Mezentius of Caere. According to Dionysius of Halicarnassus they called themselves "Rasenna", and though modern scholars note the similarity of Lydian thunder god Tarkhuni to one of their common names in the attempt to verify Herodotus's description of them as refugees from Lydia under prince Turrhenos, the people themselves always maintained they were aboriginal. Dwellers in cities like Clusium, Volsinii, and Vulci, they spoke a language unlike anything Indo-European and lived near the Tyrrhenian Sea, a body of water named for what the Greeks called them. For 10 points identify these inhabitants and namesake of modern day Tuscany, among their famous representatives are Lars Porsenna and Tarquin the Proud.

Answer: Etruscans

17. In 1940 it was shown by Kurt Gödel that use of the Zermelo-Frankel system, even if the axiom of choice were allowed, would still not be sufficient to disprove this conjecture. Proof of it, on the other hand, was placed number one of the list of mathematical problems posed by David Hilbert in 1900, it having resisted every effort at solution by the man who first proposed it, describing it with the statement that between aleph null and its power set aleph one or any other integral alephs, there is no immediate cardinality; such as aleph 1.5. Also described by the statement that there is no set whose size is strictly between that of the integers and that of the real numbers, for 10 points name this mathematical principle first proposed but never solved by Georg Cantor.

Answer: continuum hypothesis

18. Twice in the book of Genesis this man passes off his beautiful wife as his sister, once for the Pharaoh and once for king Abimelech, and when each man takes her and in turn suffer the barrenness of their other wives she is sent back to this man. The ruse was not entirely a lie, since according to this man both he and his wife were the offspring of Terah son of Nahor by different women, and though after her death he would marry Keturah and father Midian, his most famous offspring is with his wife and her Egyptian maidservant. For 10 points name this man, whose sexual potency well after his hundredth birthday enabled him to father the son Ishmael with Hagar and Isaac with his wife Sarah, in the process becoming the "Father of Multitudes" as his name implies.

Answer: Abraham

19. In later life this man refused a Brigadier general's commission in the army of Egypt, whose ruler had doubtless heard of the manic courage which he had showed as a young man in the Mexican War in 1847 and which had led to his brevet Captaincy that had been made regular in 1859, in time for him to lead forces to a standoff with Britain during the so-called "Pig War". His actions six years later at Dinwiddie courthouse, when his premature withdrawal of a position later made possible his loss at Five Forks, showed that he had probably been promoted above his capacity, since his command of higher tactics had just barely allowed him to graduate as last in his West Point class of 1846. But his boldness and personal courage were displayed even in suicidal maneuvers such as the one for which he is most famous. For 10 points name this general best known for his namesake charge at the battle of Gettysburg.

Answer: George E. Pickett

20. Various aspects of his life as he describes it himself are mysterious, but what is known is that he was tall, thin, middle aged, of German-Polish descent and "of Jewish aspect." He liked making fun of others but could not stand teasing himself, and his astonishing inability to play or sing music seems to belie his claim that he was once an intimate of Schubert. His ticket to fame comes when he meets a beautiful Irish model in Paris, whom he turns into one of Europe's greatest singers but at the price of her becoming unable to remember anything that happens. For 10 points name this character created by George du Maurier for the novel *Trilby* who coaxes music from the namesake girl by hypnosis and whose name has since become stock for any coach who seems to have an irresistible hold over his or her pupil.

Answer: Svengali

21. The entire structure is Latin for "basin", due to its resemblance to a washbowl, and the medical terminology used to describe its pieces includes one word meaning "little vinegar cup" naming a small concave surface on either side. The structure to which is attached is a fusion of five small bones below the L5 whose name, which means "holy" in Latin, is a mistranslation of its Greek equivalent "hieron", which can mean "holy" but also means "last" or "base". In addition to the acetabulum, its other named parts include the lower half of a loop called the ischium and the upper "blade" called the ilium, while the top part of the loop is the pubis. For 10 points name this structure at the end of the spine attached by ligaments to the sacrum and containing the hip joints for the femur.

Answer: pelvis

BONI – PLAYOFF ROUND 1**MOC MASTERS 2006 -- UT-CHATTANOOGA**

Questions by Seth Kendall (with one bonus by the University of Oklahoma)

1. Sent from Athens to succeed his brother Stesagoras as dictator of the Chersonesus, when the Persians invaded Scythia he submitted to Darius and served in his army, and though he would earn the Great King's wrath for conspiring to destroy his bridge and strand him in Scythia, he gained firsthand understanding of the Persian army and used it to persuade the polemarch and the other nine strategoi that a vastly outnumbered hoplite force of Athenians and Plataeans could defeat the army of Datis sent by Darius in 490 BCE. For 10 points each:

1. Name this Athenian commander.

Answer: Miltiades

2. Name the battle at which the Athenians won the opening engagement of the Persian war.

Answer: Marathon

3. Miltiades married Hegesipyle, the daughter of the Thracian king Olorus, thus becoming brother-in-law to Olorus's son. Name this man, who later earned fame for writing his *History of the Peloponnesian War*.

Answer: Thucydides

2. The SI unit of radioactivity which is defined as the quantity of radioactive material in which one nucleus decays per second is suitably named for this man, as it had been he who had first discovered radioactivity in pitchblende, for which he won a share of the 1903 Nobel Prize in Physics. For 10 points each:

1. Name this man.

Answer: Antoine-Henri Becquerel

2. Becquerel won the Prize with this husband-wife pair of physicists known for their discovery of radium.

Answer: Marie and Pierre Curie

3. Becquerel had been moved to study radioactivity after speaking about the recent discoveries of Röntgen with this mathematician, whose most famous work is his eponymous conjecture stating that any closed 3-dimensional manifold which is homotopically equivalent to the 3-sphere must be the 3-sphere.

Answer: Henri Poincaré

3. Some of his works were signed with his motto "Als ich chan" ("The best I can") include *Saint Barbara*, *The Virgin of Chancellor Rolin*, and *The Madonna with Canon van der Paele*, the latter depicting what may be a reflection of the painter in the polished armor of St. George, a trick he would try in his most famous work. For 10 points each:

1. Name this Flemish master who also depicted himself in a mirror in the back wall of his *The Marriage of Giovanni Arnolfini and Giovanna Cenami*

Answer: Jan Van Eyck

2. It is speculated that Jan Van Eyck actually portrayed himself directly in this work as the figure with the distinctive headdress of the title.

Answer: Man in a Red Turban

3. Decorated in collaboration with his brother Hubert for the Cathedral of St. Baavo is this work with panels featuring *Adam and Eve* and *Adoration of the Lamb*.

Answer: Ghent Altarpiece

4. Part of the plot of the novel is the love triangle between a former blacksmith and prison reformer Hollingsworth and two women, the gentle blonde Priscilla and a darker, more sensual woman who is, unbeknownst to either woman, Priscilla's half-sister. For 10 points each:

1. Name this novel, something of a satire of Brook Farm written by Nathaniel Hawthorne.

Answer: The Blithedale Romance

2. Name the rival of Priscilla in *The Blithedale Romance*, a famous magazine writer, ardent feminist, and stunningly beautiful woman believed to be an amalgam of Fanny Kemble and Margaret Fuller.

Answer: Zenobia

3. Name the narrator of *The Blithedale Romance*, a fictionalization of Hawthorne himself.

Answer: Miles and/or Coverdale

5. Among the geographical features of this nation are its rivers the Hornad, Hron, Vah, Morava, and Danube, which helps form its border with Hungary, and it is also bordered by Poland, Austria, the Ukraine, and the Czech Republic, to which it had been politically united until 1989. For 10 points each:

1. Name this European nation.

Answer: **Slovakia**

2. The highest peak of Slovakia is Gerlach Peak, located in the High Tatras range of these mountains.

Answer: **Carpathians**

3. Name the capital of Slovakia.

Answer: **Bratislava**

6. In one of the more interesting legends about this mythological figure his daughter Thea or Themis was seduced by Aeolus and to keep her pregnancy from her father she was changed into a horse, though if Thea resembled her father at all she must have been half-horse already. For 10 points each:

1. Name this figure, the wise centaur and teacher at some point to practically every Greek hero.

Answer: **Cheiron**

2. Most legends agree that Cheiron was the son of Cronus and Philyra, though some state that he was the son of Centaurus and thus grandson of this accursed figure, tied to a flaming wheel for attempting to rape Hera.

Answer: **Ixion**

3. Ironically, Cheiron taught archery to Heracles who later accidentally inflicted on him a wound that wouldn't heal from a poisoned arrow; many legends said that he traded his immortality either to Heracles on his death or to this Titan, chained to the Caucasus for giving fire to mankind.

Answer: **Prometheus**

7. A one-time employee at the U.S. consulate in Budapest and interpreter for Ellis Island, he was elected to the House of Representatives in 1916 and, after serving as a fighter pilot in World War I, was returned to the House in 1918 and would serve four more times in the next two decades. Later a mayor of New York city, whose aviation connections were reinforced by the construction during his tenure of the airport named for him. For 10 points each:

1. Name this politician, known as the "Little Flower" which is the literal meaning of his first name.

Answer: Fiorello Henry **LaGuardia**

2. Perhaps Fiorello LaGuardia's most significant legislative effort consisted of his co-sponsorship of an act which restricted court injunctions of private labor disputes, which was named for himself and this colleague from Nebraska who co-sponsored it.

Answer: George **Norris**

3. The Norris-LaGuardia Act also forbade contracts of this type, by which workers were hired only on condition of not joining a labor union.

Answer: **"yellow dog"** contracts

8. Name the literary figure, 30-20-10-5.

1. (30- points) The Duke of Buckingham satirised him and heroic drama in *The Rehearsal*, and he was attacked by Jeremy Collier in the latter's *Short View of the Profaneness and Immorality of the English Stage*, an attack this man admitted was just. However, T.S. Eliot once wrote a famous *Homage* to this man after the prediction of his cousin Jonathan Swift that he would never be much of a poet turned out to be false.

2. (20 points) He himself struck at Shaftesbury in two works, including *The Medal*, and while he first defended the Church of England in *Religio Laici* he changed his mind upon his conversion to Catholicism. Among his plays are *The Indian Queen*, *The Conquest of Granada*, and *Aurengzeb*, while poems include his "St. Cecilia's Day" odes.

3. (10 points) When Thomas Shadwell attacked *The Medal*, Shadwell was treated to fire of his own in *MacFlecknoe*, while another stab at Shaftesbury can be found *Absalom and Achitophel*.

4. (5 points) Widely considered England's first poet laureate, his other works include the play *All for Love* and his defense of Catholicism in *The Hind and the Panther*.

Answer: John **Dryden**

9. A lake in Saskatchewan and the most common form of calcium silicate is named for this man, who once blundered notably when he attempted to show that the element called "columbium" by its discoverer Charles Hatchett was actually Tantalum, a theory disproved by Heinrich Rose who gave "columbium" its present name "Niobium". But he made his fortune with his former instructor by means of a method for producing pure platinum. For 10 points each:

1. Name this chemist, who made up for the Niobium blunder by his own discovery of rhodium.

Answer: William Wollaston

2. Wollaston also discovered this element, number 46, which he named for the second asteroid discovered by Wilhelm Olbers, whose first asteroid discovery had been the namesake of Cerium.

Answer: Palladium

3. This former instructor and later business partner of Wollaston was himself the discoverer of iridium and osmium.

Answer: Smithson Tennant

10. For the stated number of points, identify each of the following actual or potential relatives of C. Julius Caesar.

1. (5 points) Though some have suggested that this man was possibly Caesar's son, Caesar was 15 years old at the time of his birth and his affair with this man's mother, Servilia Caepionis only began 10 years later. Nevertheless, the legend persists and some have suggested that Caesar called him "teknon" or "son" upon being assassinated by him.

Answer: Marcus Junius Brutus

2. (10 points) The husband of Julia, one of Caesar's aunts, this man is best known for his reorganization of the Roman army, which included new divisions and the recruitment of citizens who did not have land, for his seven consulates, and for his victories in the Jugurthine, Cimbric, and Teutonic Wars.

Answer: Gaius Marius

3. (15 points) Caesar got into a great deal of trouble for not divorcing his first wife during the occupation of Rome due to the fact that this made Caesar son-in-law of this man, a prominent follower of Marius who ruled Rome from 87 until his death in 84.

Answer: Lucius Cornelius Cinna

11. While doing postgraduate work in zoology on the island Fatu Hiva this Norwegian noticed the similarity between a hero of Polynesian folklore and an ancient Peruvian king. Based on his belief that the Peruvian king was the basis of the Polynesian legend, he abandoned his work in zoology and set out to prove his theory by sailing from South America to Polynesia on a raft constructed only of materials available to the ancients. For 10 points each:

1. Name this anthropologist who named his raft and the book he wrote about the experience after the king, *Kon-Tiki*.

Answer: Thor Heyerdahl

2. Heyerdahl would attempt to show that the Egyptians could have communicated with the Americas in these boats likewise constructed only of materials and designs available to the ancients, of which the second made the voyage from Morocco to Central America successfully.

Answer: Ra I and II

3. Heyerdahl next attempted to show the ability of the Sumerians to travel to the Indus valley in this boat.

Answer: Tigris

12. After the demise of this show one of its cast members, Rik Mayall, went on to star in the forgettable film *Drop Dead Fred*, while two more, Christopher Ryan and Adrian Edmondson, were involved with the show "Absolutely Fabulous", with Ryan landing the recurring role of Edina's ex-husband Marshall and Edmondson singing the theme song. For 10 points each:

1. Name this BritCom in which Ryan, Mayall, and Edmondson starred with Nigel Planer as four College Students named Rick, Vyvian, Neil and Mike, who might have gotten this question themselves had it come up in their game of University Challenge.

Answer: The Young Ones

2. The episode "Bambi", on which the Young Ones play a televised game of University Challenge which is the British equivalent of "College Bowl", is also notable for the opposing team, consisting not only of Emma Thompson but also of Ben Elton, Stephen Fry, and Hugh Laurie, men who would work together for the next five years as writer and stars on the second, third, and fourth series of this far superior British Comedy featuring Rowan Atkinson.

Answer: BlackAdder

3. The episode "Bambi" also features a studio performance of the band Mötörhead playing this, their signature song, about card playing.

Answer: "Ace of Spades"

13. According to legend she was so agonized by the numerous affairs of her husband Francis I that she banished all prostitutes or anyone suspected of "immoral" activity from Vienna. Mother of future emperors Joseph II and Leopold II, she was herself the oldest daughter of Charles VI, who had no male sons. For 10 points each:

1. Name this Hapsburg Empress, who ruled from 1740 to 1780.

Answer: Maria Theresa

2. Maria Theresa was elevated due to her father's promulgation of this document of 1713, though this did not prevent the war of Austrian Succession.

Answer: Pragmatic Sanction

3. Another of Maria Theresa's children was this queen of France who went to pieces and lost her head in 1793.

Answer: Marie Antoinette

14. The title character, Rose spends much of her early life assisting her father, Lionel in his anti-apartheid Communist activities, even going so far as to smuggle messages to him during his frequent incarcerations by feigning a love affair with a fellow political prisoner. Managing to gain government permission to go abroad after Lionel's death, she hangs out in Paris and London, but her attendance at a Communist rally there comes back to haunt her after she returns to South Africa to work as a physical therapist during the Soweto school riots. For 10 points each:

1. This is a brief chronicle of what title character of a famous novel by the author also known for *The Soft Voice of the Serpent and July's People*?

Answer: Burger's Daughter

2. Name the Nobel Prize-winning author of the aforementioned works as well as *Burger's Daughter*.

Answer: Nadine Gordimer

3. Another noted Gordimer novel is this winner of the Booker Prize in 1974, in which Mehring, a middle-aged white businessman who has purchased a farm outside Johannesburg as a weekend getaway and hobby, is increasingly driven to seek casual sex with younger women and narrates his adventures against a background of the heavily segregated South Africa during Apartheid

Answer: *The* Conservationist

15. Essentially a two-cusped epicycloid formed by a circle of radius a rolling externally on a fixed circle of radius $2a$, this curve was given its modern name in 1878 by R.A. Proctor, who thought that its shape was reminiscent of a kidney. For 10 points each:

1. Name this curve.

Answer: nephroid

2. In 1838 this astronomer worked out the proof for the explanation given by Christian Huygens in 1678 that the nephroid was the catacaustic of a circle when the light source is infinity. He is perhaps better known as an astronomer and physicist whose namesake "discs" are formed by light diffracted while passing through apertures and consist of a bright region in the centre, which is surrounded by concentric rings.

Answer: George Airy

3. The nephroid is the involute of the curve defined by the equation r equals four a cosine cubed open parenthesis theta over 3 closed parenthesis, the "sextic" of this man. He is perhaps better known for introducing the concept of matrix multiplication and for his namesake theorem with Hamilton stating that that every square matrix is a root of its own characteristic polynomial.

Answer: Arthur Cayley

16. Among the lesser known works of this artist are the engravings *Beer Street* and *Gin Lane*, the portrait *Garrick as Richard III*, and a series of paintings illustrating Pepusch and Gay's *Beggar's Opera*. For 10 points each:

1. Name this man, perhaps best known for his series *The Rake's Progress*.

Answer: William Hogarth

2. One of Hogarth's most famous portraits is this one of the namesake founder of London's Foundling Hospital.

Answer: *Portrait of Captain Thomas* Coram

3. Almost as well-known as *The Rake's Progress* is this series depicting the match between the daughter of a town merchant and the son of an impoverished aristocrat, her affairs, his murder, and her subsequent suicide.

Answer: Marriage à la Mode

17. Fragments exist of one attributed to Aristotle which may have borne the more official title "On Drunkenness", a suitable topic given that at the namesake event this occurs in abundance. For 10 points, give the name of this event most famous for providing the setting of a dialogue by Plato in which ideal love is discussed.

Answer: **Symposium**

2. In Plato's *Symposium* the lead speech is given by this man, who in an earlier dialogue debates with Socrates about the nature of rhetoric which also has much to say about love, specifically the love between a man and a boy.

Answer: **Phaedrus**

3. Perhaps the most memorable character from the *Symposium* is this one, a priestess from Mantinea believed to be based on Aspasia, mistress of Pericles, who taught Socrates the nature of love.

Answer: **Diotima**

18. He is known for his work on electrolytes and dielectrics and for defining the concept of entropy. For 10 points each:

1. Name this German scientist, perhaps best known for formulating the Second Law of Thermodynamics.

Answer: Rudolf **Clausius**

2. Clausius is also famous for giving the rate of change of pressure with temperature in terms of the increase of enthalpy in a system consisting of a liquid and vapor in equilibrium and of the increase in volume upon vaporization, an equation named for him and this other scientist.

Answer: Emile **Clapeyron**

3. Clausius had formulated the Second Law of Thermodynamics in an attempt to reconcile the irreversibility of heat transfer with the heat engine theorems of this scientist, famous for his cycle.

Answer: Nicolas Sadi **Carnot**

19. It was known to the ancients as Ticinum and has been the site of several important battles, of which perhaps the most important was 1525's engagement at which French armies under François I were defeated by Hapsburg soldiers Charles Lannoy, leading to the King's capture and the humiliating Peace of Madrid. For 10 points each:

1. Name this city in Northern Italy.

Answer: **Pavia**

2. In 476 Pavia was the site where Odoacer defeated and killed the general Orestes which led to the capture and deposition of this youth, Orestes's son, the last Western Roman Emperor.

Answer: **Romulus Augustulus** Superbus

3. From 572 until its capture by Gnarlemagne in 773 Pavia was the capital of this Germanic people living in Northern Italy and ruled by such men as Alboin and Desiderius. The region is still named for them today.

Answer: **Lombards**

20. The protagonist of the novel, Eugene de Rastgnac, is a poor law student who aspires to enter Parisian high society but who is forced by lack of funds to live in the boarding house of Madame Vauquer. While living there he meets and befriends a mysterious fellow-resident, a formerly wealthy vermicelli merchant driven into poverty by the demands of his spendthrift daughters, whose demands for money eventually leads to his death. For the stated number of points:

1. (10 points) This is a brief description of what 1835 novel, one of the most famous of the *Comedie Humaine*?

Answer: **Pere Goriot** ("Father Goriot")

2. (5 points) Name the author of *Pere Goriot*.

Answer: Honore de **Balzac**

3. (15 points) One of the more interesting characters in *Pere Goriot* is Vautrin, a thief also known as "Cheat-Death" who does just that and later reappears in this other Balzac work, in which he perverts the love of Lucien de Rubempré and causes the death of Esther Gosbeck, a lady of the evening referred to in the title.

Answer: A **Harlot High and Low** (accept the Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans)