

# CVS

## Cooper and Vikram's Senators

A packet of mostly white men (at least until you get to the bonuses)

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**1. John F. Kennedy contributed the *Encyclopædia Britannica's* article on this politician, the only one he ever wrote. This senator's granddaughter Annie proposed the first message ever sent by telegraph, "What hath god wrought?" This man insisted on using the phrase "United States" while helping to draft the Constitution, whose ratification he advocated in his *Letters from a Landholder*. A signatory of the Treaty of Mortefontaine, ending the Quasi-War, this man was also the primary author of the Judiciary Act of 1789. Succeeding (\*) John Rutledge in his highest post, this politician had earlier supported Roger Sherman's proposal of their state's namesake compromise at the Constitutional Convention. The practice of authoring majority and dissenting opinions was begun by, for 10 points, what Connecticut Senator, who preceded John Marshall as the third Chief Justice of the Supreme Court?**

ANSWER: Oliver Ellsworth <VN/ed. by RC>

1. This man, nicknamed the "Great Conciliator," was succeeded by Al Gore as Senator from Tennessee.

For 10 points each:

[10m] Give this diplomat and moderate conservative. While serving on the Senate Watergate Committee, he famously asked, "What did the President know and when did he know it?"

ANSWER: Howard Baker [or Howard Henry Baker Jr.]

[10h] In 1996, Baker was married to this politician, the first woman to serve a full term in the Senate without her husband having previously served in Congress. Going by the surname of her first husband, this woman co-sponsored HIPAA with Ted Kennedy.

ANSWER: Nancy Kassebaum Baker [prompt on but DO NOT OTHERWISE REVEAL "Nancy Landon"]

[10e] Kassebaum was the daughter of this non-senator. George Gallup predicted that this Governor of Kansas would win the 1936 presidential election; however, he only secured a paltry 8 electoral votes to FDR's 523.

ANSWER: Alf Landon [or Alfred Mossman Landon] <CR/ed. by NV>

**2. As a youth, this man was dissuaded from joining the Israeli Defense Force by Leo Tolstoy's youngest daughter Alexandra. This politician's 2020 presidential campaign was managed by high school senior David Oks, who now works for this man's namesake institute, founded in opposition to PragerU. A court case named for this senator extended the Speech and Debate Clause to congressional aides. During a meeting of the Subcommittee on Buildings and Grounds, this dyslexic senator read a series of texts that had been edited by (\*) Howard Zinn and Noam Chomsky. Serving between Ernest Gruening and Frank Murkowski, this senator performed his most famous action following a leak by Daniel Ellsberg. A rival of Ted Stevens, for 10 points, name this Alaskan Senator, whose opposition to the Vietnam War led him to read the Pentagon Papers into the public record.**

ANSWER: Mike Gravel [or Maurice Robert Gravel] <CR>

2. Give the following racially diverse senators with the first name Hiram.

For 10 points each:

[10e] This senator paid a lobbyist as a staffer in order to allow him to attend classified finance committee meetings, leading to his censure. This senator named Hiram is most famous for a 1911 expedition with Melchor Arteaga, leading him to publish the location of Machu Picchu.

ANSWER: Hiram Bingham III

[10m] This senator served as the first head of Alcorn State University before splitting with Governor Adelbert Ames. In 1870, this man became the first African-American elected to the US Senate when he was elected by the Mississippi Legislature.

ANSWER: Hiram Revels [or Hiram Rhodes Revels]

[10h] In 1959, this other Senator became the first Asian-American in the Senate. He changed his name from Yao to Hiram in order to run for office. This man remains the only Republican senator ever from the state of Hawaii.

ANSWER: Hiram Fong [or Hiram Leong Fong] <VN>

3. [moderator note: read answerline carefully] **In a confidential analysis, then-information officer Isaiah Berlin declared this senator to be “eccentric and unpredictable” and “on the whole an ally of the Isolationists.” Representative Mike Moroney and this senator chaired a committee that produced the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. This man investigated anti-union espionage tactics in his namesake Civil Liberties Committee. This senator and his brother Philip were two key founders of both the America First Committee and a (\*) Progressive Party named after their state. This senator was defeated for re-election by a man who used the slogan “Congress needs a tail gunner.” This politician’s father allegedly appointed him as his private secretary while running for president alongside Burton Wheeler. For 10 points, name this Wisconsin Senator, who was the son of “Fighting Bob”.**

ANSWER: Robert Marion La Follette Jr. [accept “Little Bob,” “Young Bob,” or other equivalents that delineate the younger one; prompt on “La Follette”; reject “Robert Marion La Follette Sr.” or “Fighting Bob”.] <VN>

3. Artist and likely lover Sarah Goodridge gifted this senator the watercolor miniature *Beauty Revealed*, a portrait depicting only her bare breasts.

For 10 points each:

[10e] Name this “Cotton Whig” senator who argued *McCulloch v. Maryland* before the Supreme Court. In 1830, he declared “Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable.”

ANSWER: Daniel Webster

[10m] Webster made his famous declaration during a speech on the Senate floor known as his “Second Reply to [this senator].” This senator served as Chairman of South Carolina’s nullification convention against the so-called “Tariff of Abominations.”

ANSWER: Robert Hayne [or Robert Young Hayne]

[10h] The Webster–Hayne debates began after this Connecticut Senator introduced a namesake resolution seeking to bar the sale of land by states. Hayne argued this senator’s resolution was unconstitutional and would be nullified by the states, while Webster defended Federalism.

ANSWER: Samuel Foot [or Samuel Augustus Foot] <VN>

4. Charles Dickens published an anonymous magazine article claiming that an act named for this politician rendered one war “solely a fiscal quarrel.” That act was drafted with the advice of Henry Carey, while another of this man’s acts was inspired by Jonathan Turner. Fellow statesmen Luke Poland and George Edmunds legislated in support of another of this man’s acts, the subject of *Reynolds v. United States*. One year after passing a namesake protectionist tariff, this politician targeted Mormons by authoring an 1862 (\*) Anti-Bigamy Act. An 1890 act named for this senator established several HBCUs in former Confederate states, extending his earlier legislation allocating 30,000 acres per congressman for the founding of agricultural and engineering colleges. For 10 points, give this Senator from Vermont who created a number of public universities via two namesake Land-Grant Acts.

ANSWER: Justin Morrill [or Justin Smith Morrill] <CR>

4. This senator sponsored the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, and exempted insurance companies from antitrust law in a doubly-eponymous act with Homer Ferguson.

For 10 points each:

[10m] Name this notoriously anti-semitic senator, nicknamed the “Senator from Madrid” due to his unyielding support of Francisco Franco. He sponsored a namesake Internal Security Act.

ANSWER: Pat McCarran [or Patrick Anthony McCarran]

[10e] In 2021, an airport named for McCarran was renamed for this other Nevada Senator. This Senate Majority Leader had senators work through Christmas to pass the Affordable Care Act.

ANSWER: Harry Reid [or Harry Mason Reid Jr.]

[10h] As chair of the Judiciary Committee, McCarran appointed this horribly racist senator to chair the Subcommittee on Civil Rights. This longtime Senator from Mississippi was dubbed the “Voice of the White South.”

ANSWER: James Eastland [or James Oliver Eastland] <VN>

5. After the founding of one state, this politician drew straws with Henry Rice to determine who would serve in the Senate longer. On his deathbed, Governor Thomas Ford gave this senator a manuscript on the history of another state that he then published. Nathan Kimball assumed command of this senator’s troops after he was wounded at the Battle of Kernstown, inflicting Stonewall Jackson’s only tactical defeat. A letter claiming, “If I was deaf and blind I could tell [this politician] by the smell” was published under the pseudonym (\*) “Rebecca,” attacking his service as state auditor. That letter’s author chose to use broadswords after this politician challenged him to an 1842 duel on Bloody Island, though both backed off. A young Abraham Lincoln nearly dueled, for 10 points, what Senator from Illinois, Minnesota, and Missouri, the only in history to represent three different states?

ANSWER: James Shields <VN/ed. by RC>

5. Dixie Bibb Graves filled this senator's seat after his elevation to the Supreme Court.

For 10 points each:

[10e] Give this Alabama Senator, who more famously authored the majority opinions in *Korematsu v. United States* and *Gideon v. Wainwright*. He argued "symbolic speech" was not protected by the Constitution in his dissent in *Tinker v. Des Moines*.

ANSWER: Hugo Black [or Hugo Lafayette Black]

[10m] Black succeeded this man as Senator from Alabama. This senator's supporters narrowly failed to insert an anti-KKK plank into the 1924 Democratic platform. This man re-established a federal income tax and lowered tariff rates by sponsoring the Revenue Act of 1913.

ANSWER: Oscar Underwood [or Oscar Wilder Underwood]

[10h] The 1913 Revenue Act is often jointly named for Underwood and this senator. As chair of the North Carolina Democratic Party, this senator ultimately devised and planned the 1898 Wilmington insurrection against the elected Fusionist government.

ANSWER: F. M. Simmons [or Furnifold McLendel Simmons] <CR>

**6. This senator owed his remarkable memory of people's names and faces to a comprehensive system of flashcards he constantly updated. The Atoka Agreement precipitated an act named for this politician, who opened the 1932 Los Angeles Summer Olympics. The vacancy left by this man's elevation to the Senate was filled by Susan B. Anthony's nephew Daniel, with whom this man introduced the first rendition of the ERA. This politician's namesake 1898 act subjected the Five Civilized Tribes to the provisions of the (\*) Dawes Act. This man's remark "good times are just around the corner" is often misattributed to his superior, and contributed to their defeat in 1932. This Kansas Senator supported Indian boarding schools despite himself being Kaw and Osage. For 10 points, name this highest elected Native American politician in US history, who served as Vice President under Herbert Hoover.**

ANSWER: Charles Curtis <CR>

6. In June 2023, Mayor Kathy Sheehan had a J. Massey Rhind statue of this senator demolished because he had owned slaves.

For 10 points each:

[10e] This senator served as commander of the Northern Department during the Revolutionary War, but was replaced by Horatio Gates after the surrender of Fort Ticonderoga. This senator's daughters Angelica, Eliza and Peggy are depicted in a 2015 musical named for Eliza's husband.

ANSWER: Philipp Schuyler (In case you were living under a rock, the Musical is *Hamilton*)

[10h] The musical *Hamilton* omits that Peggy Schuyler ended up eloping to marry this New York Representative, whose death sparked the Anti-Rent War. He commanded the American forces defeated at the Battle of Queenston Heights.

ANSWER: Stephen Van Rensselaer III

[10m] This other New York Senator is often regarded as the "forgotten founding father." The Conway Cabal was defeated by a tie-breaking vote from this man, who famously wrote the words "We The People" while authoring the Preamble to the US Constitution.

ANSWER: Gouverneur Morris <VN + CR>

7. This senator's hometown of Pekin hosts an annual festival to honor his campaign to have the marigold named as the national flower. During the Johnson administration, this senator hosted a series of televised press conferences in his so-called "show" with Charles Halleck and later Gerald Ford. This senator's use of the phrase "lavender lads" spawned the name of the subsequent homosexual scare. Nicknamed the "Wizard of Ooze," this senator shouted, "Don't take us down the path to defeat again" while pointing at (\*) Thomas Dewey at the 1952 RNC. This senator and Mike Mansfield brokered a deal that ended a 57-day filibuster led by Richard Russell Jr., with whom this man and Philip Hart name the three Senate office buildings. The 1964 Civil Rights Act was passed with the aid of, for 10 points, what Illinois Senator who served as Republican Leader between 1959 and 1969?

ANSWER: Everett Dirksen [or Everett McKinley Dirksen] <CR>

7. This compromise was proposed after a grand jury subpoena was upheld by Judge John W. Circa and an appeals court.

For 10 points each:

[10m] Name this compromise that was named for the Chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee. In this compromise, the Nixon tapes would be turned over to its hard-of-hearing namesake instead of Archibald Cox.

ANSWER: Stennis Compromise

[10h] This chair of the Senate Watergate Committee rejected the Stennis Compromise, and declared Watergate to be the "worst tragedy in the country's history." This North Carolina Senator also led the committee that censured Joseph McCarthy.

ANSWER: Sam Ervin [or Samuel James Ervin Jr.]

[10e] Nixon resigned after this senator told him that he didn't have the votes to survive impeachment, including his own. In 1964, LBJ ran the Daisy ad against this Arizona Senator.

ANSWER: Barry Goldwater [or Barry Morris Goldwater; accept AuH2O] <VN>

8. This senator's daughter Abby names both a museum of folk art in Williamsburg as well as a Philip Johnson-designed sculpture garden at the MoMA. *Flint v. Stone Tracy Co.* upheld part of one act co-authored by this senator, who attempted to quell debate over that act by sponsoring the 16th Amendment. The "Big Four" were composed of Orville Platt, William Allison, John Spooner, and this senatorial successor of Ambrose Burnside. This grandfather of Gerald Ford's Vice President chaired the (\*) National Monetary Commission, a body created by his namesake act with Edward Vreeland. This senator, who modified the Dingley Act in a tariff with Sereno Payne, formulated his namesake "plan" at a secret meeting on Jekyll Island. Known as the "General Manager of the Nation" following the Panic of 1907, for 10 points, give this Rhode Island Senator who laid the groundwork for the Federal Reserve.

ANSWER: Nelson Aldrich [or Nelson Wilmarth Aldrich] <CR/ed. by NV>

8. You don't need to have been born in the US to become a senator.

For 10 points each:

[10e] Minister to Spain and Ostend Manifesto co-author Pierre Soulé was born in this country. Soulé served as Senator from Louisiana, one of the many states purchased from this country by the US.

ANSWER: Revolutionary France [or French Republic or First Republic]

[10m] Born in the Danish Virgin Islands to Sephardic parents, this Louisiana Senator became the first Jew not to renounce his faith upon election. During the Civil War, he served as Secretary of State for the Confederacy.

ANSWER: Judah Benjamin [or Judah Philip Benjamin]

[10h] An apocryphal story claims that this London-born Senator from Oregon baptized then Senator Abraham Lincoln. This man became the first and only sitting senator to die in combat when he was killed by a Confederate volley at the Battle of Ball's Bluff.

ANSWER: Edward Baker [or Edward Dickinson Baker] <CR>

**9. A Manhattan park named for this senator contains Gracie Mansion, the official residence for the Mayor of New York. Joseph Pulitzer wrote his first story for a newspaper co-owned by this man and Emil Preetorius, the *Western Post*. In 1872, Horace Greeley was nominated by a party founded by this reformer, the Liberal Republicans. The wife of this Mugwump senator, Margarethe, founded the United States' first kindergarten. A long-legged caricature of this senator by Thomas Nast famously depicts him as a (\*) carpetbagger. This man commanded a division of the XI Corps under Oliver Otis Howard, who had replaced fellow "Forty-Eighter" Franz Sigel. This St. Louis-based journalist later served as Secretary of the Interior during the Hayes administration. Also a Senator from Missouri and former Union general, for 10 points, name this man, the first German-born US Senator.**

ANSWER: Carl Schurz <CR>

9. Joseph F. Smith issued the "Second Manifesto" prior to events concerning this senator, during which he testified that he had never sworn an "oath of vengeance."

For 10 points each:

[10m] Give this Senator from Utah who continued to serve as an apostle after his 1933 defeat by Elbert D. Thomas. Many leading LDS figures were questioned about illegal polygamous marriages during a four-year set of hearings begun by the seating of this Mormon senator.

ANSWER: Reed Smoot

[10e] Smoot is most famous for sponsoring a 1930 tariff with this Oregon Representative, which exacerbated the Great Depression.

ANSWER: Willis Hawley [or Willis Chatman Hawley]

[10h] Because he just absolutely hated Mormons, this Senator from Idaho led a group that demanded Smoot's resignation. This senator, who also hated the gold standard, led the breakaway Silver Republican Party with Henry Teller.

ANSWER: Fred Dubois [or Fred Thomas Dubois] <CR/ed. by NV>

10. This senator's friendship with John Symmes, the originator of the Hollow Earth theory, led him to propose a government funded expedition to the center of the Earth, which was rejected. This senator attempted to raise Congress's salary via the unpopular Compensation Act, and defended Sunday mail delivery from religious protests. The enslaved woman Julia Chinn became the common-law wife of this politician, who succeeded John Crittenden as his state's senator. This politician used a slogan beginning (\*) "Rumpsey Dumpsey" during one election, in which he became the only vice president ever elected by the Senate. This man is often credited with killing one leader at the Battle of the Thames. Serving as Senator from Kentucky between 1819 and 1829, for 10 points, give this man who later served as Martin Van Buren's Vice President and who also claimed to have killed Tecumseh.

ANSWER: Richard Mentor Johnson <CR>

10. While serving as his state's Attorney General, this man controversially hired the psychic Peter Hurkos to aid investigations into the Boston Strangler.

For 10 points each:

[10h] Name this Rockefeller Republican, the namesake of a rent-capping "amendment" to the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1969. This Senator from Massachusetts was the first black man popularly elected to the Senate.

ANSWER: Edward Brooke [or Edward William Brooke III]

[10e] After he spoke for her class at Wellesley, this woman delivered a speech criticizing Brooke's preceding commencement address, earning her a feature in *Life* magazine. This woman served as Senator from New York after leaving the White House with her husband in 2001.

ANSWER: Hillary Diane Rodham Clinton [accept either underlined portion; prompt on "Hillary"]

[10m] In 1978, Brooke was unseated as Massachusetts Senator by this politician, who lost the 1992 Democratic nomination to Hillary's husband, Bill Clinton.

ANSWER: Paul Tsongas [or Paul Efthemios Tsongas] <CR>

11. This senator supported Carter's return of the Panama Canal, leading to the creation of his own "ABC Committee." After losing a primary to this politician by 200 votes, former senator Glen Taylor refused to concede and ran as a write-in candidate. This senator became a target of Project MINARET after co-sponsoring anti-war amendments with Clifford Case and John Cooper. The Lockheed bribery scandals were exposed by this senator, who helped to create his state's River of No Return (\*) Wilderness Area, which now bears his name. A group led by this man examined programs known as SHAMROCK and HTLINGUAL. In 1978, FISA was passed thanks to efforts led by this senator, which revealed operations such as MKUltra and COINTELPRO. For 10 points, name this progressive Idaho Senator, who investigated abuses by the CIA, FBI, and NSA as head of a namesake committee.

ANSWER: Frank Church [or Frank Forrester Church III] <VN/ed. by RC>

11. Rhode Island Senator William Sprague IV chased this other senator out of his house with a shotgun after he caught him in bed with his wife Kate.

For 10 points each:

[10e] Name this senator who defeated Reuben Fenton for control of New York patronage, ensuring he would control leadership of the Stalwarts. After his protégé Chester Arthur signed the Pendleton Civil Service Act, this senator reportedly refused to talk to him again.

ANSWER: Roscoe Conkling

[10m] The aforementioned Kate Sprague was the daughter of this Ohioan who had served as Secretary of the Treasury under Abraham Lincoln. Conkling was also nominated to succeed this senator as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

ANSWER: Salmon Chase [or Salmon Portland Chase]

[10h] Conkling declined to replace Chase, leading Ulysses Grant to nominate this man instead. As Chief Justice, this man oversaw the cases *United States v. Cruikshank* and *Munn v. Illinois*.

ANSWER: Morrison Waite [or Morrison Remick "Mott" Waite] <CR/ed. by NV>

**12. Near his estate of Chestnut Hill, this politician founded a city he named after the Gaelic word for "throne." David Atchison's disputed one-day presidency entailed his succession by this senator as president pro tempore, in which post he was first in line to President Millard Fillmore. Governor Christine Gregoire signed a 2005 law replacing this man as the namesake of her state's most populous county. Andrew Jackson mocked this senator as "Miss Nancy" due to his speculated gay affair with James Buchanan. Seattle serves as the (\*) seat of a county originally named for this politician and founder of Selma. While recovering from tuberculosis in Cuba, this first Senator from Alabama became the only vice president sworn in on foreign soil. Franklin Pierce was briefly served by, for 10 points, what Vice President, who partly shares his name with the last Federalist presidential nominee?**

ANSWER: William Rufus King [or William Rufus DeVane King; prompt on "King"; reject "Rufus King"] <CR>

12. This state was the first to be represented by two female senators: Vera Bushfield and Gladys Pyle, the latter of whom was the first Republican woman in the Senate.

For 10 points each:

[10m] Name this state. In 1987, this state sued the Secretary of Transportation for withholding federal highway funding because its drinking age was below twenty-one.

ANSWER: South Dakota

[10e] In the aforementioned 1987 case, the Supreme Court ruled in favor of this woman, who served as Secretary of Transportation under Ronald Reagan. This North Carolina Senator was the widow of the Kansas Senator who lost the 1996 election to Bill Clinton.

ANSWER: Elizabeth Dole [or Mary Elizabeth Alexander Hanford Dole; prompt on "Dole"]

[10h] This woman defeated Dole in the 2008 North Carolina Senate election after Dole ran the controversial "Godless" ad against her.

ANSWER: Kay Hagan [or Janet Kay Hagan; accept Janey Kay Ruthven] <CR>



**13. In protest of his namesake AIDS Amendments, activists wrapped this senator's house in a giant yellow condom. The infamous "Hands" ad was aired by this senator, who co-sponsored one act after two planes from the nonprofit Brothers to the Rescue were shot down. Andres Serrano's *Piss Christ* whipped this senator into a fervor against the National Endowment for the Arts. Michael Jordan stated "Republicans buy sneakers too" after refusing to support Harvey Gantt against this senator, who surprisingly employed (\*) James Meredith. Colleague Joe Biden once remarked, "As only Nixon could go to China, only [this senator] could fix the UN." Akin to Henry Hyde, this senator named an amendment restricting the use of foreign aid funds for abortions, as well as a 1996 act enforcing the Cuban embargo he co-sponsored with Dan Burton. For 10 points, name this appallingly racist Senator from North Carolina.**

ANSWER: Jesse Helms [or Jesse Alexander Helms Jr.] <VN/ed. by RC>

13. As Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, this man served as part of the "F Street mess" that helped pass the Kansas-Nebraska Act, which he authored with Stephen Douglas.

For 10 points each:

[10m] Name this senator, who was attacked in a speech on the Senate floor that compared him to Don Quixote. That speech, "The Crime Against Kansas," caused this senator's cousin Preston Brooks to cane its speaker.

ANSWER: Andrew Butler [or Andrew Pickens Butler]

[10e] This senator delivered the "Crime Against Kansas" speech and demanded a \$2 billion repayment for damage incurred by the CSS *Alabama* during the Civil War.

ANSWER: Charles Sumner

[10h] In a brawl of some fifty representatives, Preston Brooks's other cousin Lawrence Keitt nearly strangled this representative to death, only stopping to laugh at another representative's backwards wig. This Speaker of the House lost re-election in 1863, although he would return to office nearly 30 years later.

ANSWER: Galusha Grow [or Galusha Aaron Grow] <VN>

**14. While governor, this politician vehemently opposed Grover Cleveland's request to return captured Confederate battle flags, earning him the nickname "Fire Alarm." At both the 1896 and 1900 RNCs, William McKinley was nominated by this senator, who famously spoke at the 1907 Gridiron Dinner, criticizing Teddy Roosevelt's handling of the Brownsville affair. This senator's support for James G. Blaine rather than John Sherman earned him the ire of Mark Hanna. This senator sponsored an act written by (\*) Elihu Root that was superseded by the Jones-Shafroth Act. This senator names the third tallest mountain in the United States, located southwest of Denali. This senator also names the Organic Act of 1900, which led to the gubernatorial inauguration of Charles Allen in San Juan. For 10 points, give this Ohio Senator whose namesake act established civilian government in Puerto Rico.**

ANSWER: Joseph Foraker [or Joseph Benson Foraker] <CR>

14. He didn't quite make the Hiram bonus, but this senator won his seat by defeating attorney George S. Patton, the father of the famed general.

For 10 points each:

[10e] Name this California Senator and Governor who was Teddy Roosevelt's running mate on the "Bull Moose" ticket in the election of 1912.

ANSWER: Hiram Johnson [or Hiram Warren Johnson]

[10m] In opposition to the Treaty of Versailles, Johnson was a member of the Irreconcilables, a faction led by Henry Cabot Lodge and this senator, dubbed the "Lion of Idaho." He prosecuted Big Bill Haywood for the murder of Governor Frank Steunenberg.

ANSWER: William Borah [or William Edgar Borah]

[10h] This other member of the Irreconcilables authored a set of namesake resolutions with Atkins McLemore following the sinking of the *Lusitania*. One of the first two Senators from Oklahoma, he was nicknamed the "Blind Cowboy."

ANSWER: Thomas Gore [or Thomas Pryor Gore] <CR>

**15. After being called a "tool" of Andrew Jackson, Hopkins Turney began a fistfight with this man in the House of Representatives. This senator's opposition to the Mexican-American War stemmed from his rivalry with James Polk, who had succeeded him as Speaker of the House. This man gained his Senate seat with support from the *Whig* newspaper, published by future governor William "Parson" Brownlow. At its national convention in Baltimore, this "Great Apostate" won a certain party's nomination over (\*) Sam Houston, and proceeded to run on a ticket with Edward Everett. This politician argued that the Constitution's protection of slavery rendered secession unnecessary as the candidate of the Constitutional Union Party. For 10 points, name this Senator from Tennessee, who finished behind Abraham Lincoln, Stephen Douglas, and John Breckenridge in the election of 1860.**

ANSWER: John Bell <CR>

15. The Percy Jones Army Hospital in Battle Creek, Michigan, became a federal building complex named for three future senators who met there during World War II, each while receiving treatment for their wounded right arms.

For 10 points each:

[10m] This man, whose arm had been hit by shrapnel on Utah Beach, became known as the "Conscience of the Senate." He sponsored the Immigration Act of 1965 with Emmanuel Celler.

ANSWER: Philip Hart [or Philip Aloysius Hart]

[10e] This man lost his arm in Italy during a valiant assault with the 442nd Infantry Regiment. In 2000, this Japanese-American Senator from Hawaii finally received the Medal of Honor.

ANSWER: Daniel Inouye [or Daniel Ken Inouye]

[10h] While recovering, Inouye often played bridge with this man, who inspired him to enter politics. After artillery shrapnel paralyzed his right arm in Italy, this future senator underwent seven surgeries by the pioneering doctor Hampar Kelikian, ultimately regaining use.

ANSWER: Bob Dole [or Robert Joseph Dole; prompt on "Dole"] <CR>

**16. The nuclear-powered submarine *Rhode Island* was renamed in honor of this senator, thus making it the only member of the *Ohio* class not named for a state. The 1973 sale of wheat to the USSR was dubbed the “Great Grain Robbery” by this senator, who formed the Coalition for a Democratic Majority. The National Environmental Policy Act was sponsored by this senator, who names a provision repealed by the Magnitsky Act. This senator denied normal trade relations to nations that restricted Jewish emigration in an amendment with (\*) Charles Vanik. An unsuccessful Democratic candidate in 1972 and 1976, this senator employed political aides such as Richard Perle and Paul Wolfowitz. This senator’s hawkish views led him to be derisively called the “Senator from Boeing.” A forefather of neoconservatism, for 10 points, give this Senator from Washington nicknamed “Scoop.”**

ANSWER: Henry “Scoop” Jackson [or Henry Martin Jackson] <CR>

16. Give these successive Senators from Ohio.

For 10 points each:

[10h] Nicknamed “Black Tom,” this Ohio Senator served as Fillmore’s Secretary of the Treasury and Lincoln’s Minister to Mexico. William Seward co-sponsored this man’s namesake constitutional amendment, which would have blocked Congress from regulating slavery.

ANSWER: Thomas Corwin

[10m] As Senator from Ohio, Corwin was succeeded by this man. This foster father of William Tecumseh Sherman also became the first Secretary of the Interior.

ANSWER: Thomas Ewing Sr.

[10e] Ewing was succeeded by this Radical Republican, who outlined strict conditions for the readmittance of ex-Confederate states in a namesake bill with Henry Winter Davis.

ANSWER: Benjamin Wade [or Benjamin Franklin “Bluff” Wade] <CR/ed. by NV>

**17. This senator proposed and named a series of hilariously oversized super-dreadnoughts known as the “maximum battleships.” After punching each other in the face on the Senate floor, this man and John McLaurin were censured. The Cross of Gold speech was preceded by a sectionalist tirade on free silver from this senator, who established a state-run monopoly on alcohol known as his state’s Dispensary. This senator passed a namesake 1907 act that banned corporations from donating to political campaigns. This (\*) one-eyed politician earned his nickname after threatening to attack Grover Cleveland with a certain object. In support of Wade Hampton, this co-founder of Clemson University perpetrated the Hamburg massacre while leading the paramilitary Red Shirts in 1876. For 10 points, name this white supremacist governor and Senator from South Carolina, nicknamed “Pitchfork Ben.”**

ANSWER: Benjamin Ryan Tillman Jr. [or “Pitchfork Ben” Tillman; prompt on “Pitchfork Ben” before mentioned] <CR>

17. During debates over China's admission to the UN, Indian statesman V. K. Menon bitterly recommended that this senator seek psychiatric treatment.

For 10 points each:

[10h] Name this California Republican whose ardent support of the Kuomintang earned him the nickname the "Senator from Formosa." This longtime editor of the *Oakland Tribune* killed himself over gambling debts in 1974.

ANSWER: William Knowland [or William Fife Knowland]

[10e] Knowland became the youngest Senate Majority Leader in history upon the death of this Ohio Senator. Knowland was a vice presidential candidate at the 1952 RNC, where Dwight Eisenhower won the nomination over this man, who co-sponsored a 1947 act with Fred Hartley.

ANSWER: Robert Taft [or Robert Alphonso Taft Sr.; prompt on just "Taft"; reject "Bob Taft"]

[10m] Knowland's political career effectively ended when he lost the California gubernatorial election to this man in 1958. This man would later defeat Richard Nixon in 1962 but lose to Ronald Reagan in 1966.

ANSWER Pat Brown [or Edmund Gerald Brown; prompt on just "Brown"; reject "Jerry Brown" or "Edmund Gerald Brown Jr."] <CR>

**18. One opponent attacked this senator's campaign debts by using a parody of the Energizer Bunny that repeated, "He just keeps owing and owing and owing." After hitting his head on a bathtub, this senator dropped out of a primary against Stephen M. Young. The launch of this senator's presidential campaign perfectly coincided with his portrayal by Ed Harris in a 1983 film. After Howard Metzenbaum accused him of never having worked, this senator invoked his military service by delivering the (\*) "Gold Star Mothers" speech. Future governor Mike DeWine used a slogan asking, "What *on earth* has [this senator] done?" This senator and John McCain were reprimanded for "poor judgment" as the only two exonerated members of the Keating Five. Also a member of the Mercury Seven, for 10 points, give this man who became an Ohio Senator thanks to his fame as the first American to orbit Earth.**

ANSWER: John Glenn [or John Herschel Glenn Jr.] <VN/ed. by RC>

18. This future senator and suffragette gave a speech during the 1898 Wilmington insurrection supporting lynchings of African-American politicians.

For 10 points each:

[10h] After Walter George defeated Governor Thomas Hardwick, this senator was briefly seated as a gesture to female voters. This woman was the first female in the Senate, serving for all of 24 hours.

ANSWER: Rebecca Anne Felton [or Rebecca Latimer Felton]

[10m] This woman became the first elected female senator after succeeding her husband Thaddeus. An opponent to this woman campaigned under the sexist slogan "Arkansas Needs Another Man in the Senate!"

ANSWER: Hattie Caraway [or Hattie Ophelia Wyatt Caraway]

[10e] Caraway was elected with the support of this Louisiana Senator, who infamously refused to take his Senate seat until he was sure O. K. Allen would succeed him as governor. This man was supported by nationwide "Share Our Wealth" clubs.

ANSWER: Huey Long [or Huey Pierce Long Jr.] <VN>

**19. This senator's adopted son Joseph banned the practice of soring by sponsoring the Horse Protection Act of 1970. The Hare–Hawes–Cutting Act served as the basis for one legislation named for this senator and an Alabama Representative. An opponent of this man distributed doctored photos of him listening to a radio broadcast by former Communist Party leader Earl Browder. Luis Muñoz Marín rejected this senator's bill for Puerto Rican independence. John Service and Owen Lattimore had their charges (\*) cleared by a body led by this senator, which concluded one man's claims to be "a fraud and a hoax." The 1935 election of Manuel Quezon occurred thanks to an act co-sponsored by this senator, who led a namesake committee to investigate Joseph McCarthy's accusations. For 10 points, name this Maryland Senator who co-names the Philippine Independence Act with John McDuffie.**

ANSWER: Millard Tydings [or Millard Evelyn Tydings] <CR>

19. This one-time senator was forced out of office as Governor of Texas after refusing to secede from the Union.

For 10 points each:

[10e] Give this senator who caned William Stanbury after he refused to answer his letters. This former Governor of Tennessee moved to Mexican Texas, started a revolt, and won the Battle of San Jacinto. He then became the first President of Texas.

ANSWER: Sam Houston [or Samuel Houston]

[10h] This other Texan served as president of the committee that accepted annexation terms from the US. This man served as Secretary of War under President Sam Houston, with whom he had earlier served as Texas's other inaugural senator.

ANSWER: Thomas Jefferson Rusk

[10m] After the Civil War, bonds left unsigned by Houston became the subject of this Supreme Court case. Salmon Chase's majority opinion in this case ruled that the bonds were valid because Texas never had a right to secede from the Union.

ANSWER: Texas v. White <VN>

**20. The case *New Negro Alliance v. Sanitary Grocery Co.* upheld an act named for this senator, the sponsor of the 20th Amendment. A maneuver by this politician partly succeeded because many of his target's supporters were off getting drunk on St. Patrick's Day. After viewing H. S. Wong's photograph "Bloody Sunday," this senator abandoned his longtime isolationism, having earlier filibustered the Armed Ship Bill with Robert La Follette Sr. A 1931 trip to Australia inspired this senator to create a unicameral legislature in his (\*) home state. *Profiles in Courage* praises this "gentle knight" for leading the House "revolt" against Speaker Joseph Cannon. This senator sponsored the creation of the TVA as well as the 1932 Anti-Injunction Act with a New York Representative. For 10 points, name this Senator from Nebraska, who banned yellow-dog contracts in an act with Fiorella LaGuardia.**

ANSWER: George Norris [or George William Norris] <CR>

20. After his career in the Senate, this politician succeeded Kennesaw Mountain Landis as Commissioner of Baseball, in which post he approved Jackie Robinson's contract with the Brooklyn Dodgers.

For 10 points each:

[10h] Name this Kentucky Senator, nicknamed "Happy." The Hatch Act was passed after this senator accused the WPA of supporting Alben Barkley in the 1938 congressional elections.

ANSWER: "Happy" Chandler [or Albert Benjamin Chandler Sr.]

[10e] Chandler unsuccessfully challenged Barkley following the death of Joseph Robinson, who had earlier served as this man's running mate. A Catholic Governor of New York, this Democratic nominee in the 1928 election was nicknamed the "Happy Warrior."

ANSWER: Al Smith [or Alfred Emanuel Smith]

[10m] This other Governor of New York married the divorcée "Happy" Murphy. The birth of his son, reportedly from adultery, alienated Republican voters, costing him a California primary to Barry Goldwater in 1964.

ANSWER: Nelson Rockefeller [or Nelson Aldrich Rockefeller] <CR>

**TB.** Sara Knox Taylor met her future husband Jefferson Davis at a fort named for this man, the site of Chief Black Hawk's surrender to her father Zachary Taylor in 1832. Following his implication in the Galphin Affair, this politician's cousin George resigned as Secretary of War, a post this man had held between James Monroe and John C. Calhoun. In one election, this Secretary of the Treasury during the Panic of 1819 ran with an unwillingly chosen Albert Gallatin until Gallatin was ultimately replaced by (\*) Nathaniel Macon. This politician became the last presidential candidate ever nominated by a congressional caucus. Despite his paralysis from a crippling stroke, this politician still finished third in that election, besting Henry Clay. For 10 points, give this Georgia Senator who placed behind John Quincy Adams and Andrew Jackson in the election of 1824.

ANSWER: William Crawford [or William Harris Crawford] <CR>

**TB.** This man's one-time opponent Jack Ryan dropped out of an election and was replaced by Alan Keyes.

For 10 points each:

[10e] Name this Illinois Senator who gave a keynote speech at the 2004 DNC, boosting sales of his book *Dreams From My Father*. He defeated John McCain in 2008 to win the presidency.

ANSWER: Barack Obama [or Barack Hussein Obama II]

[10m] This man succeeded Obama in his Senate seat after an FBI tape captured Governor Rod Blagojevich stating that it was a "golden" opportunity for him to sell it. Mark Kirk eventually succeeded him after he was only able to raise \$845 for his campaign.

ANSWER: Roland Burris [or Roland Wallace Burris]

[10h] The US attorney that investigated and convicted Blagojevich was named "Patrick" with this surname. An unrelated "Peter" with this surname was Obama's predecessor in the Senate. That senator was the only one to vote against the post-9/11 airline bailouts, declaring, "Who will bailout the American taxpayer?"

ANSWER: Fitzgerald [accept Peter Gosselin Fitzgerald, or Patrick J. Fitzgerald] <VN>