1. In French it is Sang de rate; in German it is Milzbrand. Its name in English comes from the Greek word for "coal" or "charcoal," because of the dark malignant pustules that this disease forms. It was epidemic in 19th century English wool factories, giving it the nickname "woolsorter's disease." It may have been the fifth or sixth plagues of Egypt in the Bible. For 10 points--name this hardy disease of interest to germ warfare experts and to sheep and cattle farmers.
       Answer: ANTHRAX

2. He was General George S. Patton's only acknowledged "peer" in tank warfare. It was he who relieved Bastogne during the battle of the Bulge in 1944. He commanded U.S. forces in Vietnam from 1968 to 1972 and was Army Chief of Staff from 1972 to 1974. For 10 points--name this general whose name is attached to one of the U.S. army's most feared weapons, the M1-A1 tank.
       Answer: Creighton ABRAMS

3. Abraham Lincoln blamed Louisa May Alcott for starting the Civil War and Mark Twain blamed Sir Walter Scott. But Edwin Stanton, Lincoln's Secretary of War, credited a different man with WINNING the war. "Without his invention, I fear the North could not win" said Stanton. What is surprising is that he is NOT Gatling or Ericsson, or anyone else connected with military hardware. His invention went into widespread production in 1847 and helped the North blunt the impact of "King Cotton." For 10 points--name this industrialist whose harvesting machine fed the factory workers of England and kept them from allying with the Confederacy.
       Answer: Cyrus MCCORMICK

4. He is a Capuchin abbot in Madrid, renowned for his holy life. Matilda, a young noblewoman, seduces him and he goes from crime to crime until condemned to death by the Inquisition. He makes a pact with the devil for release, but the devil dashes him to pieces against the rocks. For 10 points--name this title character in a 1796 Gothic novel by Matthew Gregory Lewis.
       Answer: The MONK (accept Ambrosio)

5. In 1856, at the age of 57 she married an Italian dancing master half her age. He cheated her out of her money and then ran off with her granddaughter. Forty years earlier she had married John Timberlake, but he died at sea in 1828. Within six months she remarried and was much criticized for being too hasty. This time her husband was Secretary of War in the cabinet of President Andrew Jackson. For 10 points--name this star-crossed woman who indirectly caused the rupture of Jackson's cabinet when the other wives began to shun her at social functions.
       Answer: Peggy O'Neal EATON

6. Some people believed that he was the lost Dauphin of France, while others contended that he was an illegitimate child whose name was actually Jean Rabine. He was the son of a Haitian creole mother who died shortly after his birth in 1785. He studied with Jacques David as a youth in France, but in 1803 moved to the U.S. to live on his father's farm near Philadelphia. He didn't stay put, however, and traveled across America collecting material for his greatest work. For 10 points--name this artist whose <u>Viviparous Quadrupeds of North American</u>

made him the world's best known ornithologist.
    Answer: John James AUDUBON

7. He wrote his third and last novel, <u>The History of Charles Grandison</u>, in response to Henry Fielding's <u>Tom Jones</u>. Critics consider it inferior to his two earlier novels, though Jane Austen considered it his best. Women were the title characters of his two earlier novels, both of which inspired Fielding to pen famous lampoons, such as Joseph Andrews. For 10 points--name this English author of <u>Pamela</u>, and <u>Clarissa</u>.
    Answer: Samuel RICHARDSON

8. The artist himself described his most famous painting as follows: "It is more than just her portrait. It really was her whole life and that is what she liked in it. She loved the feeling of being out in the field, where she couldn't go... at the end of her life." The composition was prompted by a sight of the artist's invalid sister out gathering vegetables, "pulling herself slowly back towards the house." For 10 points--name this painting by Andrew Wyeth.
    Answer: CHRISTINA'S WORLD

9. In 1944 Dr. Alfred Blalock, chief surgeon of Johns Hopkins Hospital, performed for the first time, what became known as the Blalock-Taussig operation--a vascular surgical procedure that bypasses a blocked portion of a pulmonary artery to create normal circulation in children affected with anoxemia. For 10 points--what descriptive two-word term identifies the young recipients of this heart operation?
    Answer: BLUE BABIES

10. Its platform called for women's suffrage, minimum wage laws, the lowering of tariffs, and regulation of big business. Its vice-presidential candidate was California governor Hiram Johnson. It received 88 electoral votes and about 27% of the popular vote. For 10 points--name this Progressive third-party whose presidential candidate declared himself fit in 1912.
    Answer: BULL MOOSE Party (Prompt on "Progressive" Party)

11. He was small, just over five feet one inch in height, which did keep him out of the army during the Napoleonic Wars. He was also ugly and his unattractiveness to women drove him to the use of prostitutes, one of whom gave him syphilis, which ended his life in 1828 at the age of 32. He was extremely prolific, composing 189 works in 1815 alone, including four operas. Five of his loveliest Goethe songs were composed in a single day. For 10 points--name this German composer best known for his lieder such as "Gretchen at the Spinning Wheel" and his "Unfinished Symphony."
    Answer: Franz SCHUBERT

12. Vladimir Nabokov wrote <u>Lolita</u>. Stephen King wrote <u>The Shining</u>. William Thackeray wrote <u>Barry Lyndon</u>. Anthony Burgess wrote <u>A Clockwork Orange</u>. And Arthur C. Clarke wrote <u>2001: A Space Odyssey</u>. For 10 points--what one man directed all five when they were made into movies?
    Answer: Stanley KUBRICK

13. This novel contains an interminable shaggy dog story of how a certain man named Buckley shot (or didn't shoot) a "Russian General." Its first chapter was published separately in 1934 under the title "The Mime of Mick Nick and the

Maggies." The next year those portions of the schoolroom episode which surround "The Muddest Thick That Was Ever Heard Dump" were published. The episode of the "Twelve at the Tavern" was one of the last written. And when the "Tristan and Isolde" fragment was combined with "Mamalujo," the work was basically finished. It was published in 1939, seventeen years after it was begun. For 10 points--identify this work by James Joyce.

    Answer: FINNEGANS WAKE

14. Preservation of Belgian sovereignty... evacuation of Alsace-Lorraine... free passage through the Dardanelles... an independent Poland with access to the sea... readjustment of Italian and Balkan frontiers... the evacuation of conquered Russian territory. These are the lesser-known provisions of a document which also calls for "open covenants, openly arrived at" and for the establishment of an association of nations to provide a system of collective security. For 10 points--name this statement of principles put forward in 1918 by Woodrow Wilson.

    Answer: FOURTEEN POINTS

15. In 1609, Sir Thomas Gates, a lieutenant governor of the Jamestown colony set sail for America with a fleet of nine ships and 500 settlers. A storm forced Gates off course and for almost a year Gates and his settlers lived in the Bermudas while their vessels were rebuilt. One member of the party, William Strachey, wrote an account of the adventure. Strachey's account was popular in England and is believed to have inspired a somewhat more famous author to pen a somewhat more famous version of the shipwreck. For 10 points--what title did William Shakespeare give to his play based on this episode?

    Answer: The TEMPEST

16. According to the medieval German epic The Nibelungenlied, Siegfried agrees to help the Saxon Gunther court a certain Queen of Iceland. Siegfried invisibly bests this Queen at feats such as hurling a spear and throwing a stone--all to win the hand of this woman for Gunther. But she is still suspicious of Gunther's strength and she ties him in a knot and hangs him on the wall. In the Scandinavian prose cycle The Volsunga Saga, a man named Sigurd helps Gunther win the hand of a woman of the same name--but this time, Sigurd is under the influence of a magic potion and forgets his betrothal to this maiden. FTP identify this woman who appears in both legends, the same woman to whom Wagner's The Valkyrie refers.

    Answer: BRUNHILD

17. Deeply in debt and hounded by creditors, he stowed away on a vessel bound for Colombia in 1510. There he helped overthrow the government and had himself named governor. Hearing from local Indians that gold might be found near the shores of a new sea to the west, he outfitted an expedition to search for it. He didn't find gold, but did "discover" something that he called "El Mar del Sur." For 10 points--name this Spanish explorer who lost his head just six years after sighting the Pacific Ocean.

    Answer: Vasco Nunez de BALBOA

18. He was not among the greatest scientific minds of his generation but his influence on the progress of the sciences is incalculable. Born to a professor of medicine in Bergen, he hobnobbed with such men as Milton and Hobbes. In 1660, he was invited to join a Gresham College group which had been founded that year

by his friends Wilkins and Boyle. When Charles II chartered the organization as the Royal Society in 1662, he served as the group secretary. FTP name this man who founded the first scientific journal <u>Philosophical Transactions</u> in which he chronicled important scientific discoveries made throughout Europe.

    Answer: Henry OLDENBURG

19. Although it was formed by a treaty of 1278, it didn't receive its own government until 1982. Its parliament is called the General Council of the Valley. Its current head of government, operating under the new constitution of 1993, is Oscar Ribas Reig. For 10 points--identify this parliamentary co-principality whose heads of state are the Bishop of Urgel and the President of France.

    Answer: ANDORRA

20. He wrote a sequel in 1887, titled "The Discourager of Hesitancy," which was supposed to answer the riddle posed by an earlier work. He was known in his day for such whimsical novels as Rudder Grange, but is today remembered primarily for the 1882 short-story which asked the question. For 10 points--name this author of "The Lady or the Tiger?"

    Answer: Frank STOCKTON

21. He was executed on Christmas day in 1989. Just eight days earlier his government had sanctioned the Timisoara massacre. For 10 points--identify this Rumanian Communist leader.

    Answer: Nicolai CEAUSESCU (pr. CHO-CHESS-KYU)

22. She was NOT Corazon Aquino, but she became prime minister of her island nation after the assassination of her husband. For 10 points--name this Asian leader, who in 1958 became the first female head of state, when she came to power in Sri Lanka.

    Answer: Sirimavo BANDARANAIKE

23. He has been called the "Will Rogers of the 1870s." His life reads a lot like Mark Twain's. He began as a newspaperman, but attempted a variety of occupations, including Western exploration, farming, commanding a riverboat, selling real estate, and auctioneering. For 10 points--give the pseudonym for this cracker-barrel philosopher whose real name was Henry Wheeler Shaw.

    Answer: Josh BILLINGS (prompt on "Shaw" on early buzz-in)

24. He composed over 35 operettas of which the second and third best known are The Count of Luxembourg (1909) and The Land of Smiles (1929). For 10 points--name this Hungarian bandmaster who in 1905 scored a smash success with The Merry Widow.

    Answer: Franz LEHAR

25. He died in London in 1957, having become in his own words, "a vagrant between two religions." His Christological series of novels includes The Nazarene, The Apostle, and Mary. For 10 points--name this Polish-born Jew who turned to Yiddish to depict Jesus as the last and greatest of Jewish prophets.

    Answer: Sholem ASCH

26. The Netherlands from 1794 to 1797; Prussia from 1797 to 1801; Russia from 1809 to 1811; and Britain from 1815 to 1817. The same man served as U.S.

minister to all four and parlayed his diplomatic experience into a stint as Secretary of State from 1817 to 1825. For 10 points--name this principal negotiator of the Treaty of Ghent, who also formulated the Monroe Doctrine in 1823.

Answer: John QUINCY ADAMS

27. Although he wrote four novels, The Uncalled, The Love of Landry, The Fanatics, and The Sport of the Gods, it is his poetry for which he is famous. Such collections as Oak and Ivy, Majors and Minors, Lyrics of Lowly Life, and Poems of Cabin and Field. He was born in Ohio in 1872, the son of escaped Negro slaves. In 1895 he was championed by William Dean Howells. For 10 points--name this American poet who was a forerunner of the Harlem Renaissance.

Answer: Paul DUNBAR

28. In preparation for this 1969 novel, the author visited Bernard O'Hare, an old friend with whom he had been incarcerated in a P.O.W. camp during World War II. However, O'Hare's wife interrupted their discussion to say that she objected to any book that would glamorize war rather than reveal how the young are usually sacrificed. This prompted the author to give the work an unusual subtitle. For 10 points--name this novel, subtitled "The Children's Crusade," written by Kurt Vonnegut.

Answer: SLAUGHTERHOUSE FIVE

29. The 1880s were a decade of heavy Italian immigration to the U.S. Many of them settled in New York City and struggled to make a new life. In 1889, Pope Leo XIII, concerned by the plight of these poor Italians, sent the head of the Institute of Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart to New York to care for them in 1889. For 10 points--name this woman who was canonized in 1949, becoming the first United States saint.

Answer: Mother Francis CABRINI

1. (30 points) It's time for everyone to pay homage to that greatest of
tournament directors, a player extraordinaire, and all-round nice guy--Vishnu
Jejjala! In that spirit, here is your bonus on homages of the non-Vishnu
variety. FTP identify the creators of the following:
a. This American poet in 1956 wrote Homage to Mistress Bradstreet.
      Answer: John BERRYMAN
b. This American poet and critic wrote Homage to Sextus Propertius in 1919.
      Answer: Ezra POUND
c. This writer was wounded in the Spanish Civil War, the source of his 1938
work Homage to Catalonia.
      Answer: George ORWELL or Eric Blair

2. (30 points) How much do you know about the early 20th century American
literary movement known as the Southern Agrarians? For 10 points each, answer
these questions.
a. What was the name of their bimonthly magazine, published in Nashville from
1922 to 1925, which had as its title the alternate name for this group of
southern writers?
      Answer: The FUGITIVE
b. What was the name of their book which became their manifesto, subtitled
"The South and the Agrarian Tradition," whose title was the rallying cry for
the Fugitives?
      Answer: I'LL TAKE MY STAND
c. Finally, what two-word term identifies the type of literary analysis
championed by such Fugitives as Cleanth Brooks, Robert Penn Warren, John Crowe
Ransom, and Allen Tate?
      Answer: NEW CRITICISM

3. (30 points) Cyrus Field is often given credit for laying the first
transatlantic cable in 1858. But he obviously had much help. For 10 points
each, identify these others involved in the project.
a. This British mathematician and physicist was the chief consultant for the
laying of the cable.
      Answer: William Thompson, or Lord KELVIN
b. This American oceanographer prepared the chart of the seabed to show Field
where to lay the cable.
      Answer: Matthew F. MAURY
c. Finally, name the financial backer for Field's cable-laying venture; this
man had earlier built Tom Thumb, the first American locomotive.
      Answer: Peter COOPER

4. (30 points) The game of baseball is full of legend and lore, much of it
mistaken. For 15 points apiece, answer these questions about the early history
of the game.
a. Abner Doubleday is often credited with inventing the game in 1839 at the
age of 20. But if baseball can be said to have a single inventor, it is this
American sportsman who, in 1845, drew up the code of rules and fixed the base
paths at 90 feet. Name him.
      Answer: Alexander CARTWRIGHT
b. Jackie Robinson is mistakenly considered the first black to play Major
League baseball. While this may certainly be true for the modern era, the

first black in Major League baseball made his debut in 1884, six decades before Robinson. Name this "Fleet" player.

     Answer: Moses "Fleet" WALKER

5. (30-20-10) Thirty points if you can identify this American after one clue; twenty after two; ten if you need all three.
30: He was born in Pennsylvania in 1854 and became involved in the silica sandstone quarrying business. In 1932 he was the Farmer-Laborer candidate for president of the U.S.
20: At the time of his "run" for the presidency, he was a one-term mayor of Massillon, Ohio.
10: He is best known not for running for the presidency, but for walking to the White House, as the leader of a 1894 march to relieve unemployment.

     Answer: Jacob COXEY

6. (30-20-10) Thirty points if you can identify her after one clue; twenty after two; ten after three.
30: She was born in Dresden, Germany in 1867 and died in America 96 years later. Her sister Alice, who lived to be 101, is considered the first toxicologist in America.
20: She was headmistress of Bryn Mawr School in Baltimore, Maryland from 1896 to 1922, but shortly thereafter turned to writing the works for which she is known. Lesser titles include Witness to the Truth, Prophets of Israel, and The Echo of Greece.
10: She is best known for her retelling of myths in such works as The Greek Way.

     Answer: Edith HAMILTON

7. (30 points) According to long-standing U.S. law, if the vice president of the United States resigns, he must notify in writing one particular government official. Answer the following questions, for the stated number of points.
a. For 5 points, what government officer receives the letter from the resigning vice president?
     Answer: Secretary of STATE
b. For 10 points, name the Secretary of State who received Spiro Agnew's letter of resignation in 1973.
     Answer: Henry KISSINGER
c. For 15 points, name the Secretary of State who received John Calhoun's letter in 1832.
     Answer: Edward LIVINGSTON

8. (30 points) Art Fleming was an architectural feature on the TV show "Jeopardy" in the 1960s. For 5 points each and a 5 point bonus for all correct, name these other large movements with "art" in them.
a. The term coined by Jean Dubuffet for art produced by societal outcasts.
     Answer: Art BRUT   x
b. A turn-of-the-century art form characterized by curvilinear motifs derived from natural forms.
     Answer: Art NOUVEAU
c. The Chrysler Building is the outstanding example of this art movement which received its name from a 1925 exhibition.
     Answer: Art DECO
d. The movement championed by Theophile Gautier, leader of the Parnassian poets.

Answer: Art FOR ART'S SAKE

e. The movement associated with English poet and artist William Morris that revolutionized Victorian taste.
Answer: ARTS AND CRAFTS Movement

9. (30 points) The Duke of Wellington detested the city of Paris because, in his own words, it "was full of nothing but Polish Frenchmen and French Poles." For 10 points each--identify the following, none of whom is Marie Curie or Frederic Chopin.
a. This French writer, whose real name was Wilhelm Kostrowitski, coined the term Surrealism. He died in Paris in 1918 one day before the Armistice from a wound suffered earlier in the war.
Answer: Guillaume APOLLINAIRE
b. This philosopher was born in Paris in 1859, the son of a Polish Jewish father and an Irish mother. He developed a humanistic philosophy to counter Positivism, in such works as Time and Free Will.
Answer: Henri BERGSON
c. This Polish film director was born in Paris in 1933 and still lives there, perhaps because it is unwise for him to return to the United States.
Answer: Roman POLANSKI

10. (30 points) Everyone knows that Samuel Gompers was a cigarmaker by profession, but how about these other labor leaders? Make a list of the following: John L. Lewis, George Meany, Frank Fitzsimmons, Eugene Debs, and David Dubinsky. Now, for 5 points each and a 5 point bonus for all correct, tell me which one was:
a. a locomotive fireman   Answer: Eugene DEBS
b. a plumber   Answer: George MEANY
c. a garment cutter   Answer: David DUBINSKY
d. a truck driver   Answer: Frank FITZSIMMONS
e. a coal miner   Answer: John L. LEWIS

11. (30 points) In 1948 a famous paper, called the "alpha, beta, gamma" paper was published which announced the Big Bang theory. The paper was written by three men. For the stated number of points, identify them.
a. 5 points: The "gamma" of the paper was a Russian-born American physicist who became the leading advocate of the "Big Bang" theory. He is also known for his "Mr. Tomkins" series of books popularizing science.
Answer: George GAMOW
b. 10 points: The paper's "beta," was a German-born American scientist who developed the modern view of stellar energy as the result of combining hydrogen atoms to form helium.
Answer: Hans BETHE (ask team to spell the name to receive points)
c. 15 points: The "alpha" also collaborated with Gamov on the theory of neutron capture in "The Origins of the Chemical Elements." Name him.
Answer: Ralph ALPHER

12. (30 points) The number of famous Russian mathematicians can be counted on one hand. Identify the following for the stated number of points.
a. 5 points: Born in 1792, he served as librarian and rector of the University of Kazan. In 1829 he published his discovery of non-Euclidean geometry.
Answer: Nikolai LOBACHEVSKY
b. 5 points: Born in 1821, he specialized in number theory and probability

theory, but is best known for his rule in statistics concerning standard deviations.

    Answer: Pafnuty CHEBYSHEV

c. 10 points: Born in 1903, he made number theory an integral part of analysis. In probability theory he formulated two systems of partial differentiation that bear his name.

    Answer: Andrey KOLMOGOROV

d. 10 points: Born in 1856, he is famous for his "chains" that helped launch the modern theory of stochastic processes.

    Answer: Andrey MARKOV

13. (30-20-10) Thirty points if you can identify him after one clue; twenty after two; ten if you need all three.

30: When his dead body was found on October 6, 1813 the enemy soldiers skinned it, keeping long strips from the thighs to use as razor straps.

20: A noted orator and military leader. He delivered a famous speech in 1811 saying, "Let the white race perish... War now! War always! War on the living! War on the dead!"

10: He was a British general at the time of his death, having helped them take Detroit in the War of 1812.

    Answer: TECUMSEH or Tikamthe

14. (30 points) I cranked out this round of questions in one day--perhaps you can tell. But, for 10 points each, identify these somewhat more famous writers, known for being equally prolific.

a. He was immensely industrious and quick. He wrote a million words on Spain alone and over three million altogether. He was appointed U.S. minister in Madrid in 1826, a post which Andrew Jackson thought him unfit to fill.

    Answer: Washington IRVING

b. He wrote more words than Dickens and Shakespeare combined and occasionally used the pseudonym Reginald Bliss. One of his first works was The Wheels of Chance (1896) and one of his last was Mind at the End of its Tether (1945).

    Answer: H.G. WELLS

c. This writer, who lived from 1802 to 1870 kept a stable of researchers to help him find plots to write about. He turned out hundreds of titles including Twenty Years After and The Viscount of Bragelonne.

    Answer: Alexander DUMAS pere

15. (30 points) ACF players are often having to name authors, given a title. This bonus turns that around and asks you to name the title given the author and a brief description of the work. The topic is works of American social commentary. For 5 points each and a five point bonus for all correct, give the titles of:

a. The 1890 book by Jacob Riis which attacks the misery of New York City's slums.

    Answer: HOW THE OTHER HALF LIVES

b. The 1944 book edited by Gunnar Myrdal which details the sordid treatment of blacks in America.

    Answer: An AMERICAN DILEMMA

c. The 1962 book by Michael Harrington which raised awareness for LBJ's War on Poverty.

    Answer: The OTHER AMERICA: Poverty in the United States

d. The 1963 book written by Daniel Patrick Moynihan and Nathan Glaser which examines ethnicity in America.

Answer: BEYOND THE MELTING POT
e. The collaboration of Walker Evans and James Agee about the Depression era
South published in 1941.
     Answer: LET US NOW PRAISE FAMOUS MEN

16. (30 points) Ready for a bonus on famous insurance salesmen? For 10
points each, identify these men most famous for exploits other than pushing
policies.
a. His father was a bandmaster in Ulysses Grant's army. Graduating from Yale
in 1898, he led a double life, working by day in his Manhattan insurance office
and at night at his farm in Redding, Connecticut composing music such as
Central Park in the Dark.
     Answer: Charles IVES
b. Vice-president of a Hartford insurance company, this poet explored the
relationship of reality and imagination in such works as The Man With the Blue
Guitar and The Necessary Angel.
     Answer: Wallace STEVENS
c. He worked for an insurance company from 1908 to 1922, but still found time
to write such works as The Penal Colony before his death in 1924.
     Answer: Franz KAFKA

17. (30 points) Time for your bogus bonus. This question concerns famous
literary forgers. For 10 points each, name the British forgers described here.
a. He penned the "Rowley Poems," which he claimed were copies of 15th century
manuscripts, before committing suicide in 1770 at the tender age of 17.
     Answer: Thomas CHATTERTON
b. He published Fingal in 1762 and Temora in 1763, which he claimed were
translated from the Gaelic of ancient poet Ossian.
     Answer: James MACPHERSON
c. He produced the pseudo-Shakespearean plays Vortigern and Rowena and Henry
II, but confessed the forgeries in 1796 after their authenticity was
challenged.
     Answer: William IRELAND

18. (30 points) Herman Melville appended subtitles to almost all of his
works. For example, Moby Dick is "The Whale" and Billy Budd is "Foretopman."
For 5 points each--give the titles of the Melville works with the following
subtitles.
a. A Peep at Polynesian Life   Answer: TYPEE
b. And a Voyage Thither   Answer: MARDI
c. The World in a Man-Of-War   Answer: The WHITE JACKET
d. or, Fifty Years of Exile   Answer: ISRAEL POTTER
e. His Masquerade   Answer: The CONFIDENCE
MAN
f. A Narrative of Adventures in the South Seas   Answer: OMOO

19. (30 points) In medieval England there were four major cycles of mystery
or morality plays, each named for a noted English city. I'll describe the
city, for 10 points each, you name the cycle whose name it shares.
a. This English city is the seat of the 2nd ranking archbishop in Great
Britain, behind Canterbury.
     Answer: YORK
b. It is perhaps most famous as the city that Winston Churchill "sacrificed"
to German bombers in World War II.

Answer: COVENTRY

c. Finally, it was the site of one of the most important battles of the War of the Roses.
Answer: WAKEFIELD

20. (30 points) The entire Old Testament was originally written in Hebrew except for sections of three books.
a. For 10 points, what language were these three written in?
Answer:
ARAMAIC
b. For 10 points each, name two of the three books written in Aramaic. Answer:
EZRA, JEREMIAH, OR DANIEL

21. (20 points) Ragnarok is the Norse term for the Twilight of the Gods, when all will be destroyed. Who kills whom? For 5 points each--identify the characters from Norse myth who slew the following gods.
a. Thor   Answer: MIDGARD Serpent or Jormungard
b. Odin   Answer: FENRIS Wolf
c. Heimdall   Answer: LOKI
d. Loki   Answer: HEIMDALL (killed each other)

22. (25 points) The British seem to have such impeccable manners, but the history of merry England is one plot after another. For 5 points each and a 5-point bonus for all four, identify the monarchs who were the targets of these failed plots or conspiracies.
a. the Gunpowder Plot   Answer: JAMES II
b. the Rye House Plot   Answer: CHARLES II
c. the Popish Plot   Answer: CHARLES II
d. Babington's Conspiracy   Answer: ELIZABETH I

23. (30 points) A roman-fleuve or "river novel" is a series of novels tracing a set of characters over a long period of time. For 10 points each, name the French authors of these romans-fleuve.
a. Les Rougon Macquart   Answer: Emile ZOLA
b. Les Thibaults   Answer: Roger MARTIN DU GARD
c. Jean Christophe   Answer: Romain ROLLAND

24. (30 points) As my own homage to Vishnu (even though he answered only two of the three parts of a bonus on Hindu epic poetry at Wesselmania), here's a question on terms from Hinduism. For 10 points each, identify:
a. The "cosmic illusion" or the illusion of the reality of sensory experience.
Answer: MAYA or Mahamaya
b. The endless series of births, deaths, and rebirths to which all beings are subject.
Answer: SAMSARA
c. The principle which breaks up the cycle of samsara.
Answer: MOKSHA