

1995 ACF Nationals Questions by University of North Carolina

1. He and his brother Geta succeeded to the throne after their father's death, but he had his brother assassinated. His reign was marked by cruelty and treachery, and he was eventually murdered by the praetorian prefect. Nicknamed for the long hooded tunic worn by the Gauls, he is famous for his edict granting Roman citizenship to all freedmen. For 10 points, name this Roman emperor, son of Septimius Severus, who ruled from 188-217 AD and is most famous for his magnificent baths.

Answer: Caracalla

2. He was born in Leipzig in 1813. He might have become an actor if he had not decided to become a musician. He composed his first complete opera, The Fairies, in 1833 in the German Romantic style. His first great success was in 1840 with the opera, Rienzi. Since he faced large debts he became an advisor to King Ludwig II of Bavaria who supported him financially. In 1870, he fell in love with Cosima von Bulow, the daughter of Franz Liszt. For 10 points, identify this composer better known for such works as Tristan und Isolde, and Parsifal?

Answer: Richard Wagner

3. This Englishman was a member of Parliament and held the positions of Secretary of War and Paymaster General of the Armed Forces. His writings include three volumes of essays as well as such poems as "Horatius at the Bridge" collected in Lays of Ancient Rome. For 10 points, name this author best known for his five-volume History of England from the Accession of James the Second.

Answer: Thomas MacCaulay

4. A city of 700,000 in NW Punjab province in India, it is a sacred city to the Sikh religion, being the center of a Sikh empire in the early 19th century, and modern Sikh nationalism was founded there. Two massacres occurred in this city: one in 1919 when hundreds of Indians were killed by troops under British control, and the other in 1984, when Indian troops opposing militant Sikhs shot their way into the Golden Temple killing more than 400 people taking refuge inside. For 10 points, what is the name of this city?

Answer: Amritsar

5. One of this god's duties was to decide which deceased mortals would be allowed into Valhalla. This god of legal matters and public assemblies lost his right hand because he put it in the mouth of Fenrir the wolf. For 10 points, name this Norse deity, destined to be killed at Ragnarok by the hellhound Garm, best known as the god of war.

Answer: Tyr

6. It consists mostly of isoprene molecules, is a soft translucent solid at room temperature, and is insoluble in water and weak acids. When mixed with sulfur and heated above 120 degrees Fahrenheit, however, it becomes extremely resistant to abrasion, chemical reactions, heat, and electricity, as well as impermeable to gases. Identify this colloidal suspension which is used in many modern products because of Charles Goodyear's discovery of the vulcanization process.

Answer: Rubber

7. He translated the first book of Lucan's Pharsalia and the entirety of Ovid's "Amores." He may have written Dido, Queen of Carthage (with Thomas Nashe) and The Massacre in Paris. He is rumored to have co-written Titus Andronicus, Henry IV, and Richard III with William Shakespeare. For 10 points, name this English dramatist and poet who was killed in a bar brawl, famous for his plays Edward II, Tamburlaine, Dr. Faustus, and the Jew of Malta.

Answer: Christopher Marlowe

8. A reformer and an enemy of slavery, he published The Silent South in 1885, in which he argued for better treatment for blacks and prison reform. Forced to move to Massachusetts due to these positions, he continued to write on social problems, as in The Negro Question (1888) and The Southern Struggle for Pure Government (1890). But this writer and reporter for the New Orleans Picayune is better known for his tales dealing with the Creoles of New Orleans. His first literary success was Old Creole Days (1879), a collection of short stories, and his most famous work was The Grandissimes. For 10 points, who is the short-story writer and novelist from Louisiana?

Answer: George Washington Cable

9. Presided over by George Cabot of Massachusetts, it was held in response to concerns over fighting the War of 1812. A proposal for New England to secede from the Union was defeated, a set of grievances for presentation to Washington was written and several constitutional amendments were proposed to redress perceived advantages the South had under the Constitution. For 10 points, identify this set of secret meetings of representatives from every New England state held from December 15, 1814 to January 4, 1815 in Connecticut.

Answer: The Hartford Convention

10. He was born in 1628. Among his accomplishments were the first dissection and anatomical description of the silkworm, the identification of the sensory receptors of the tongue, and the discovery of red blood cells. He was the founder of microscopic anatomy, and might be best known for explaining the role of capillaries in blood circulation. The tubules used to collect wastes in insects are named for him. For 10 points, identify Italian biologist.

Answer: Marcello Malpighi

11. He was twice confined in the Bastille, and he also spent several years touring England, Switzerland, and Prussia. The 1755 earthquake in Lisbon inspired him to write his most famous satire. He contributed to Diderot's Encyclopedia, and wrote Philosophical Dictionary, Zadig, The Henriade, Letters Concerning the English Nation, and his most famous work, an attack on the optimism of Leibniz. For 10 points, identify French thinker and author born Francois Marie Arouet.

Answer: Voltaire

12. If one was proficient in the magical arts, then one could put dragons to sleep, turn warriors against one another, add years to a dying man's life, induce a father to present a cup of poison to his own son, or destroy a bronze giant. If one was evil as well, then one could kill one's own children or send one's spouse a poisoned robe. FTP, name this mythological figure, a priestess of Hecate and wife of Aegeus and Jason.

Answer: Medea

13. He worked for many years as a minor customs official hence his nickname "Le Douanier." Retiring in 1885 he spent his time painting and copying at the Louvre, and he exhibited at the Salon des Independents. He produced portraits, exotic imaginary landscapes, and dreams such as "Sleeping Gypsy." For 10 points, name this French primitivist.

Answer: Henri Rousseau

14. Born in 1929, in Berkeley, CA, she is the daughter of anthropologist Alfred Louis Kroeber. Her intricate allegorical trilogy, Earthsea, written for children, also won a wide adult audience. Her early novels and stories make up her "Hainism series," with Rocannon's World (1966), The Left Hand of Darkness (1969), and The Dispossessed (1974). For 10 points, who is this writer of science fiction and fantasy?

Answer: Ursula Le Guin

15. Popular tourist attractions in this country are the Bohol hills, the Ifugao rice terraces, Mt. Taal (tah-ahl) Volcano, Mt. Mayon Volcano, Puerto Princesa on the island of Palawan, and Malacanang Palace. Major cities include Zamboanga, Davao, Cebu, and Baguio. For 10 points, name this country whose islands include Negros, Samar, Leyte, Mindinao, and Luzon.

Answer: Phillipines

16. They are operated jointly by the Carnegie Institution and Cal Tech. In 1970, they were renamed for the U.S. astronomer who discovered the magnetic fields of sunspots and invented the spectroheliograph at the same time as Henri Alexandre Deslandres. Located on two mountains in California, among the astronomical equipment they contain are two reflecting telescopes and two Schmidt telescopes. For 10 points, identify these observatories located on Mt. Wilson and Mt. Palomar.

Answer: Hale Observatories (named for George Ellery Hale)

17. This mountainous region was conquered by Romans, Magyars, Germans, and finally Turks, who made it an autonomous state in 1541. One of the few nations at the time which advocated full religious tolerance, it was later absorbed into the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Name this location of the central Carpathian mountain range in the western half of modern Romania, which is the setting of Bram Stoker's most famous book.

Answer: Transylvania

18. With one brother, Eduard Friedrich, he produced a study of walking; with another brother, Ernst Heinrich, he made studies of acoustics and wave motion. This German physicist from a talented family worked with Gauss at the Univ. of Gottingen on magnetism and devised an electromagnetic telegraph. He introduced the absolute system of electrical units. In fact, the coulomb was formerly named after him. FTP, who is this German who now has a unit of magnetic flux, equal to 1 volt-second, named after him?

Answer: Wilhelm Eduard Weber

19. A village in NE Poland, it was the site of two important battles. In 1410, Polish and Lithuanian forces halted the eastward expansion of the Teutonic Knights. On August 27-30, 1914, Russian armies under generals Samsonov and Rennenkampf were crushed by German forces. 90,000 Russian prisoners were taken, and Samsonov committed suicide. The battle became a central event in Solzhenitsyn's novel, August 1914. For 10 points, what is this Polish village known in European military history?

Answer: Tannenberg

20. He was born in Alsace in 1902 and emigrated to the USA in 1922. He began directing Western shorts and low budget productions before becoming a highly acclaimed film director. His masterpieces included Friendly Persuasion, Wuthering Heights, Roman Holiday, and Funny Girl. For 10 points, identify this man who won Academy Awards for directing Mrs. Miniver, The Best Years of Our Lives, and Ben Hur.

Answer: William Wyler

21. This symbol was introduced to mathematical theory by Muhammad ibn Musa al-Khwarizmi, and it quickly became so popular that it was worshipped by the Neoplatonist sect in the thirteenth century. Egyptian, Chinese, and Mayan scholars had thought of the concept but never successfully applied it in their numerical systems. Identify this singular tensor and additive identity, the presence of which differentiates the whole numbers from the natural numbers.

Answer: Zero

22. This Assyrian king was an effective ruler; and he was said to have fought bravely against the rebellious Medes. When faced with inevitable defeat, he burned himself, his wife, and his treasures in 880 B.C. His dramatic death was the inspiration for a famous painting by Eugene Delacroix. For 10 points, name this mythical last king of the Assyrians who, according to the Greeks, combined the exploits of one king, Assur-bani-pal with the name of another, Assur-dadin-pal.

Answer: Sardanapalus

23. A member of the Carbonari, he was exiled in 1831 and formed the "Young Italy" societies. In 1848 he became involved in the Lombard revolt, and in 1849 he became the leader of the short-lived Republic of Rome. For 10 points, name this Italian patriot and leading propagandist of the Risorgimento, the "soul of Italian unification."

Answer: Giuseppe Mazzini

24. Born in 1767 this self-educated US negro bought his freedom in 1800. After acquiring great wealth and influence in Charleston, S.C., he organized the biggest slave revolt in U.S. history in 1822. The plot was discovered and prevented. For 10 points, name this former slave who was hanged with 34 others as punishment for his crime.

Answer: Denmark Vesey

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1. If I were a 16th century Tudor monarch, I would definitely make a habit of executing my advisors and peers on a regular basis. Identify these famous English personalities from a short description for 5 points each, and a five point bonus for all five correct.

1. Made Lord Chancellor in 1515, he died in 1530 travelling to face treason charges.

Answer: Cardinal Wolsey

2. Made Lord Chancellor after the death of Cardinal Wolsey, he was executed in 1535.

Answer: Thomas More

3. This courtier was executed in 1554 for leading an army from Kent to London in protest of the proposed marriage of Queen Mary to Philip II of Spain.

Answer: Thomas Wyatt (younger)

4. This Archbishop of Canturbury was burned in 1556 for diverting Mary I's succession to Lady Jane Grey.

Answer: Thomas Cranmer

5. This Protestant martyr was executed at Oxford in 1555 for siding with Lady Jane Grey over Mary.

Answer: Hugh Latimer

2. Half of being a philosopher is sounding profound. For 15 points each, identify these imposing-sounding two-word terms from philosophy.

1. This process of analysis assumes that all phenomena occur within the physical world and that change results from the interaction of economic and social opposites. It was used by Marx and Engels to explain the course of human history.

Answer: Dialectical Materialism

2. This is regarded as the supreme principle of morality, since all other principles must rest on some individual interest, according to the writing of Immanuel Kant.

Answer: Categorical Imperative

3. Name these two scientific laws, 15 pts. each.

1. It states that less dense gases always diffuse or effuse faster than more dense ones. The rate of diffusion (or effusion) is inversely proportional to the square root of the density of the gas.

Answer: Graham's Law of diffusion (or effusion)

2. The pressure of a fixed amount of gas is directly proportional to its absolute temperature if the volume of the gas is held constant.

Answer: Gay-Lussac's Law

4. Remember the "evil empire?" Please take me back to the simpler day when I was content to mindlessly suck up propaganda from the government. Answer these questions about how our Soviet brethren came to be... about the Russian Revolution of 1905, for 5 points each.

1. It began on this day of the week when troops fired on a workers' demonstration in St. Petersburg.

Answer: Bloody Sunday

2. A mutiny on this battleship occurred.

Answer: Potemkin

3. A strike was organized by this St. Petersburg worker's council.

Answer: Soviet

4. The occurrences forced this czar to grant civil rights.

Answer: Nicholas II

5. The czar also set up this elected parliament.

Answer: Duma

6. The next year, repression continued under this premier.

Answer: Pyotr Stolypin

5. 30-20-10-5. Name the writer, given works.

1. His first novel was Rudin (1855)

2. A Sportman's Sketches, On the Eve, and Smoke.

3. A short novel, Torrents of Spring (1872)

4. Fathers and Sons.

Answer: Ivan Turgenev

6. Albert Einstein is most commonly associated with relativity theory. However, others also contributed to the field. On a 10/5 basis, identify these English scientists.

1. 10 pts: This mathematician and philosopher critiqued Einstein's work in The Principle of Relativity.

5 pts: Among his students was Bertrand Russell.

Answer: Alfred Whitehead

2. 10 pts: In his matrix equation, this physicist founded modern quantum electrodynamics by accounting for relativistic effects and particle spin.

5 pts: He shared the Nobel Prize in 1933 with Erwin Schrodinger.

Answer: Paul Dirac

3. 10 pts: This author of The Internal Constitution of the Stars demonstrated the relativistic bending of light by gravity in his eclipse experiment.

5 pts: This English astronomer lived from 1882 to 1944.

Answer: Sir Arthur Eddington

7. Name your favorite drunken president. Actually, given a description identify these scandalous events or persons associated with the presidency of Ulysses S. Grant for the stated number of points.

1. 5 pts: Grant's brother-in-law was involved in this attempt by Jim Fisk and Jay Gould to corner the gold market.

Answer: Black Friday

2. 5 pts: This railroad scandal involved congressman Oakes Ames.

Answer: Credit Mobilier

3. 10 pts: Distillers avoided taxes through payments to Republican Party funds in this scandal.

Answer: Whiskey Ring

4. 10 pts: This Secretary of War resigned in order to avoid being impeached for taking bribes.

Answer: Belknap

8. How much do we really know about our whiny but mostly chillin neighbor to the north, Canada? Answer these questions about Canadian geography for 10 points each.

1. The Mackenzie river empties into this sea.

Answer: Beaufort

2. This strait separates Greenland from Baffin Island.

Answer: Davis

3. This large bay on the southern tip of Baffin island was named for an English explorer.

Answer: Frobisher

9. The Scriblerus Club was dedicated to combatting pedantry and the abuses of learning. Given a clue, name these members of the Scriblerus Club for the stated number of points.

1. 5 pts: This disfigured man, the epitome of English neoclassicism and the Wicked Wasp of Twickenham, was famous for his Dunciad.

Answer: Alexander Pope

2. 10 pts: This writer and master impersonator assumed the names "M.B. Drapier," "Cadenus," "Presto," and "Isaac Bickerstaff" in his works.

Answer: Jonathan Swift

3. 15 pts: The club met at this man's apartments in St. James Palace. He is famous for his History of John Bull and The Memoirs of Martinus Scriblerus.

Answer: John Arbuthnot

10. Name the composer from his works and the year they were published, 30-20-10.

1. Ulysses's Return Home (1641)

2. The Coronation of Poppea (1642)

3. Orfeo (1607), the first great opera

Answer: Claudio Monteverdi

11. Given a set of artists, tell me which 20th century artistic school or movement they all represented for 10 points each.

1. El Lissitzky, Tatlin, Pevsner

Answer: Constructivism

2. Vasarely, Riley

Answer: Op Art

3. Hamilton, Hockney, Rauschenburg

Answer: Pop Art

12. Answer the following questions about an early 20th century literary movement FTP each.

1. This movement was a literary and artistic movement of the 1920's and 1930's. A number of great works were produced by black writers and artists at that time. It was named for an area of New York City, and authors included Jean Toomer.

Answer: Harlem Renaissance

2. Identify the author of the Harlem Renaissance movement known for adapting the rhythms of Afro-American music to his poetry. He was the author of *The Dream Keeper* and *Not Without Laughter*.

Answer: Langston Hughes

3. Finally, identify the Harlem Renaissance author of *Mules and Men* and *Jonah's Gourd Vine*

Answer: Zora Neale Hurston

13. For the stated number of points, name the organization so described.

1. For 5 points, it was a group of German merchant guilds and town associations that banded together to provide security for trade. It reached its peak around 1370 with the treaty of Stralsund.

Answer: Hanseatic League

2. For 10 points, it was formed around 500 BC by Sparta and her allies to master the southern portion of Greece.

Answer: Peloponnesian League

3. For 15 points, it was an association formed by Norway, Denmark and Sweden under one crown in 1397 and lasted until 1523.

Answer: Kalmar Union

14. Let's test your knowledge of particle physics, shall we? It's in five parts, five points for each, and your team will receive 30 for getting for all five correct.

1. Of how many and what types of quarks make up a proton?

Answer: Two Up and One Down

2. Of how many and what types of quarks make up a neutron?

Answer: Two Down and One Up

3. Finally, what principle of physics do fermions, but not bosons, obey?

Answer: Pauli Exclusion Principle

15. For 10 points each, identify these notable Titans of classical mythology.

1. This personification of light was the father of the sun, the moon, and the dawn. He was married to Theia.

Answer: Hyperion

2. This wife of Oceanus was the mother of the rivers and three thousand ocean nymphs.

Answer: Tethys

3. This stupid Titan whose name means "afterthought" was a son of Iapetus and the husband of Pandora.

Answer: Epimetheus

16. Given some characters from a Dickens novel, name the title of the novel, 10 points for each.

1. Mary Graham, Mark Tapley, Seth Pecksniff

Answer: Martin Chuzzlewit

2. Mrs. Bardell, Serjeant Buzfuz, Alfred Jingle

Answer: The Pickwick Papers

3. Tom Gradgrind, Josiah Bounderby, Stephen Blackpool

Answer: Hard Times

17. It still gives me pleasure thinking about how the early American settlers drove the nasty Brits off the land we rightfully stole from the Indians. Given the dates and names of the commanders, identify these battles of the American Revolution.

1. Jan 17, 1781 - Morgan defeats Tarleton

Answer: Cowpens

2. Aug 16, 1780 - Cornwallis defeats Gates

Answer: Camden

3. Jan 3, 1777 - Washington defeats Cornwallis

Answer: Princeton

4. June 28, 1778 - Clinton defeats Lee

Answer: Monmouth

5. Sept 11, 1777 - Howe defeats Washington

Answer: Brandywine

6. Sept 17 to Oct 17, 1777 - Gates defeats Burgoyne

Answer: Saratoga

18. Identify these Nobel Prize winners in Chemistry on a 10/5 basis.

1. 10 pts: This German chemist discovered protactinium 5 pts: He won the 1944 Prize for his discovery of nuclear fission.

Answer: Otto Hahn

2. 10 pts: This British scientist won for his studies of radioactive half-lives.

5 pts: He won the prize in 1908. He might be better known for his gold foil experiment.

Answer: Ernest Rutherford

3. 10 pts: He was the inventor of the tungsten lamp and hydrogen torch

5 pts: This American won in 1932 for his studies of catalysis and adsorption.

Answer: Irving Langmuir

19. For 5 points each, given the names of two nations, identify the only nation that borders both of them.

1. Bolivia and Ecuador

Answer: Peru

2. Russia and Iran

Answer: Azerbaijan

3. Malawi and Swaziland

Answer: Mozambique

4. Ukraine and Slovenia

Answer: Hungary

5. Laos and Bangladesh

Answer: Myanmar or Burma

6. Chad and Gabon

Answer: Cameroon

20. Let's talk about guys that could really kick butt. Given a short description, name these Knights of the Round Table from Arthurian legend for 5 points each.

1. His castle was La Joyeuse Garde and his sword was Arondight.

Answer: Lancelot du lac

2. His strength doubled after noon.

Answer: Gawain

3. He tried to take advantage of a young Arthur and claim that he had pulled the sword from the stone.

Answer: Kay

4. This questor was allowed sight of the Holy Grail and was called "The Pure"

Answer: Perceval

5. He was the son of Lancelot

Answer: Galahad

6. This traitor dealt Arthur a mortal blow

Answer: Mordred

21. 30-20-10 Name this constellation.

1. One of the horntips of Taurus properly belongs to this constellation.

2. Its brightest star is Capella

3. The name of this constellation translates to the "Charioteer"

Answer: Auriga

22. For 5 points each, identify the taxonomical order to which each of the following groups of insects belong.

1. Mosquitoes and Flies

Answer: Diptera

2. Beetles

Answer: Coleoptera

3. Ants and Bees

Answer: Hymenoptera

d. Butterflies and Moths

Answer: Lepidoptera

e. Fleas

Answer: Siphonaptera

f. Bedbugs and Aphids

Answer: Hemiptera

23. Name this man, 30-20-10.

1. He was appointed governor of the Louisiana Territory in 1806 and served until his death on Oct. 11, 1809. He died of a mysterious gunshot wound in Tennessee while on route to Washington on official business.

2. He was President Thomas Jefferson's private secretary from 1801 to 1803.

3. He was a co-commander along with William Clark of an expedition that began in 1804 and ended two years later at the Pacific Ocean.

Answer: Meriwether Lewis

24. For 5 points each, identify the state in which you would find each of the following National Monuments.

1. Natural Bridges
2. Castillo de San Marcos
3. George Washington Carver
4. Poverty Point
5. Devil's Tower
6. Aniakchak

Answer: Utah
Answer: Florida
Answer: Missouri
Answer: Louisiana
Answer: Wyoming
Answer: Alaska

25. Name these two South American writers for 15 points each

1. Officials at a school he had attended in Lima ceremonially burned hundreds of copies of his first novel, The Time of the Hero (1966), when they recognized the setting for this blistering treatment of military academies. Speaking as a voice of society's conscience, his other works include The Green House (1968) and Conversation in The Cathedral (1975). For 10 points, identify this novelist who made an unsuccessful run for the Peruvian presidency in 1990, losing to Alfredo Fujimori?

Answer: Mario Vargas Llosa

2. Born Ricardo Neftali Reyes in 1904, his success in poetry brought him the attention of the government, and he was named to various consular posts in Europe and Asia. Among his volumes of poems were Twenty Love Poems and a Song of Despair (1924) and Residence on Earth (1935). Identify this militant communist who died of a heart attack twelve days after General Pinochet's successful coup in 1973.

Answer: Pablo Neruda

26. Since so much space has been spent on obscure physics people, I think it only fair we spend one question testing your knowledge of the LANDMARK names in that ultra-cool science: molecular genetics. Name these famous people given their monumental findings, for 5 points each.

1. Along with Watson & Crick, he shared the 1962 Nobel Prize in Physiology and Medicine for his X-ray studies of DNA.

Answer: Maurice WILKINS

2. Along with Martha Chase, he showed that DNA was the genetic material, not protein. He shared the 1969 Nobel Prize in Physiology and Medicine.

Answer: Alfred Hershey

3. One of his rules states that in DNA, the total amount of purines equals the total amount of pyrimidines.

Answer: Erwin CHARGAFF

4. His dideoxy sequencing method is more powerful than the commonly used Maxam-Gilbert method. He won the 1980 Nobel Prize in Physiology and Medicine for work with nucleic acids.

Answer: Fredrick SANGER

5. Along with George Beadle and Joshua Lederberg, he won the 1958 Nobel Prize in Physiology and Medicine for proposing the one-gene-one-enzyme model of gene function

Answer: Edward TATUM

6. Along with Francois Jacob and Andre Lwoff, he won the 1965 Nobel Prize in Physiology and Medicine for the formulation of the lac operon model of gene regulation.

Answer: Jacques MONOD