

**Tossups submitted by Armstrong State College
MLK Tournament at Georgia Tech, January 14-15, 1995**

1. The first edition of this novel was introduced with an unusual note from Sylvia Beach: "The publisher asks the reader's indulgence for typographical errors unavoidable in the exceptional circumstances." The circumstances included amateur typists, typesetters who spoke little or no English, and an author with failing eyesight who made multiple revisions and added nearly one-third of the text after the book had been typeset. For 10 points--name this 1922 work which contained nearly 5000 typographical errors, making James Joyce even more unintelligible.

Answer: Ulysses

2. This device was invented in 1816 by Sir David Brewster to help him disprove the wave theory of light. Brewster theorized that bouncing light between adjoining mirrors would make the light particles more and more polarized. Although marketed in scientific catalogues, it sold phenomenally well as a Victorian equivalent of television. Some of the more bizarre types even contained live insects as a special effect. For 10 points--identify this common device whose name is Greek for "beautiful shape viewer."

Answer: Kaleidoscope

3. You are an oceanographer on a limited budget. You want to study the Mid-Atlantic Ridge, but have no deep-sea diving equipment. Never fear, there is one location where you can study this submarine ridge ABOVE the ocean's surface. "Cheap oceanography" is how geographers describe this island in the North Atlantic. For 10 points--name this seismic nation, home to Mt. Hekla and Surtsey.

Answer: Iceland

4. One of the five pillars of Islam is almsgiving. History's most famous example of Muslim almsgiving occurred in the year 1324 when the emperor of Mali and his opulent retinue stopped in Cairo on their way to Mecca and left enough gold to cause inflation for years to come. For 10 points--name this ruler who conquered the Songhai kingdom and ruled from Timbuktu.

Answer: Mansa Musa

5. This phenomenon was named by Eugene Parker of the University of Chicago in 1955. The first actual measurement of it was made by the Russian satellite Lunik III in 1959. Any doubts about its existence were removed by the extensive measurements of the Venus probe, Mariner 2. It consists of about 80 protons and electrons per cubic inch and near the Earth flows at an average speed of 300 miles per second. For 10 points--name this particle stream formed by the sun's corona, which could be used to power spaceships.

Answer: Solar Wind

6. Five sets are known to exist. One, made from an elephant tusk, is in the the New York Academy of Medicine. Another is in the custody of the Sons of the Revolution and is on display in Fraunces Tavern. A third is at the Medical College of the University of London. Half of it--the left side--is missing. The fourth, constructed by Charles Wilson Peale, has a base made of lead and weighs four ounces, not the three pounds that is usually cited. The fifth and last set was made by John Greenwood and is owned by the Smithsonian. There never was a wooden set nor were any of them made by Paul Revere. For 10 points--name this most famous prosthetic device in American history.

Answer: Washington's Dentures or False Teeth

7. It took 25 years to build and drained the equivalent of \$10 million from the treasury of Louis XV. When it was finished, it had one fatal flaw. Its defenses concentrated on attack from the sea and neglected the landward side. Located on Cape Breton Island, it was captured by a force from New England in 1745, but was returned to France by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. For 10 points--name this famous fort which was demolished in the French and Indian War.

Answer: Louisbourg

8. In 1885 a popular song swept through England's music halls:

"Too late! Too late to save him.

In vain, in vain they tried.

His life was England's glory,

His death was England's pride."

For 10 points--identify this popular hero and martyr who failed to evacuate Khartoum before it came under siege by the Mahdi in 1884.

Answer: Charles George "Chinese" Gordon

9. Saint-Saëns rose from his seat, made a sarcastic remark, and left in anger. The Austrian ambassador laughed out loud. One man, hissing loudly, was slapped in the face by an irate female neighbor and some demonstrators were spat upon. While Saint-Saëns was storming out, Ravel was shouting "GENIUS" and Debussy was pleading for silence. One critic yelled out that the music was a fraud. For 10 points--what ballet caused this audience to go wild at its Paris premiere in 1913.

Answer: Stravinsky's Rite of Spring (do NOT accept "Rites" of Spring)

10. Her 1874 novel *Alide*, subtitled "An Episode in Goethe's Life," was highly praised by Turgenev. She also wrote the prose poem *By the Waters of Babylon*, which showed the influence of Walt Whitman. Her best poem may be *The Dance to Death*, which is contained in the collection *Songs of A Semite*. But she is remembered today for a very mediocre sonnet which is inscribed in a very prominent place. For 10 points--name this poet of "The New Colossus."

Answer: Emma Lazarus

11. His Broadway play, *The Passion of Josef D.*, was a failure, but his reputation was already secure with three Academy Awards for best screenwriter. All three are for movies with one-word titles. The years were 1955, 1971, and 1976. The movies were *Marty*, *Hospital*, and *Network*. For 10 points--name this director and writer.

Answer: Sidney "Paddy" Chayevsky

12. It ran south from Grodno, turned east of Bialystok and through Brest-Litovsk, and then followed the Bug River to the town of Sokal, before continuing past Przemysl (puh-SHEM-ishl) to the Carpathian Mountains. It was named for the First Baron of Kedleston, who served in the war cabinet of David Lloyd-George. For 10 points--name this historical demarcation between Poland and Russia.

Answer: Curzon Line

13. The Alcázar Bridge across the gorge of the Tagus River, the bell tower of the cathedral rising above surrounding buildings, and the great block of the Alcázar are all seen from a non-existent vantage point in a setting at once stormy and celestial, all greens, blues and translucent silver. Some scholars contend that the distorted shapes in this painting can be blamed on the artist's astigmatism. For 10 points--identify this 1614 masterpiece by El Greco.

Answer: View of Toledo

14. He was awarded the Nobel Prize in physiology and medicine for his side-chain theory of immunity, which greatly influenced Emil von Behring. This came two years BEFORE his most famous discovery, which was an arsenic-based treatment for syphilis. For 10 points--name this founder of modern chemotherapy whose drug, Salvarsan, was the first "magic bullet."

Answer: Paul Ehrlich

15. His 1931 autobiography carried the rather appropriate title *The Flying Dutchman*. He was born on the island of Java in 1890, but moved to Germany, before settling in the United States. It was he who invented the device enabling a machine gun to shoot through the field of a propeller. For 10 points--name this designer of German pursuit planes in World War I.

Answer: Anthony Fokker

16. He loaned money to the U.S. to finance the War of 1812 and afterwards was a leader in establishing the Second Bank of the U.S. In 1834 he began dealing in Manhattan real estate and became the "landlord of New York." But, he is most famous for the fortune he acquired in the fur trade of the Pacific Northwest. For 10 points--name this German immigrant millionaire.

Answer: John Jacob Astor

17. In 1879 Army Captain Richard Henry Pratt realized his dream when he opened a school in Pennsylvania, first supported by private contributions, and later funded by the federal government. It was not until 1911, however, that the school gained national recognition, thanks to the athletic prowess of one of its students. For 10 points--name this nonreservation Indian school at which "Pop" Warner coached Jim Thorpe.

Answer: Carlisle

18. He is pale, has long red hair, and dresses all in green. A half-wit, his father murdered two men on the night of his birth. He carries a large raven named Grip in a basket on his back. For 10 points--name this title character of a Dickens novel which revolves around the anti-Catholic Gordon riots of 1780.

Answer: Barnaby Rudge

19. His exploits are described by Yeats in the play *On Baile's Strand*. Son of the god Lug, he had seven fingers on each hand and seven pupils in each eye. He single-handedly blocked the army of Queen Maeve until the Red Branch warriors of Ulster could awake from an enchantment. For 10 points--identify this mythical hero of *The Cattle Raid of Cooley*, who is often called "The Gaelic Achilles."

Answer: Cu Chulainn (accept Setante)

20. This 1662 poem was so popular in its day that no first or second editions are known to exist; the copies were apparently thumbed to shreds. It is estimated that one out of every twenty persons in the Bay Colony bought a copy, making it America's first best-seller. For 10 points--give the title of this terrifying work by Michael Wigglesworth.

Answer: The Day of Doom

21. Anton Dvorak said of this musical instrument: "High up it sounds nasal, and low down it growls," while George Bernard Shaw said, "Ordinarily, I had just as soon hear a bee buzzing in a stone jug." It is difficult to write any kind of extended work for it, because it is primarily a "singing" instrument without the range of the violin. Perhaps its best known melody is the solo for *The Swan*, in *Carnival of the Animals*. For 10 points--name this essential member of a string quartet which weighs 22 pounds and is an octave deeper than the viola.

Answer: Cello or Violoncello

22. He studied under Louis Agassiz and took Harvard's first graduate degree in chemistry in 1860. He then went to work for the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey for the next thirty years and became a world figure in astronomy. His only book published during his lifetime was *Photometric Researches*. He turned to studies on the logic of scientific methodology and contributed a famous paper to *Popular Science Monthly* in 1878, which contained ideas later developed by William James. For 10 points--name this founder of Pragmatism.

Answer: Charles Sanders Peirce

23. His work was practically unknown until 1905, when three plays were discovered on a papyrus in Egypt. In 1957, his only complete play, *Dyscolus*, or *The Bad-Tempered Man*, was discovered. Many of his works were adapted by Plautus and Terence for Roman audiences. For 10 points--name this Athenian dramatist, the major writer of New Comedy.

Answer: Menander

24. It is a protected species only in Skamania County, Washington, which passed an ordinance in 1969 prohibiting the wanton slaying of "a nocturnal primate--described as an apelike creature, or a subspecies of Homo sapiens." Two years earlier just such a creature was captured on film by Roger Patterson. For 10 points--identify this American version of the Yeti.

Answer: Bigfoot or Sasquatch

25. It is the tenth brightest star in the night sky, with an apparent magnitude of 0.77. Located in the constellation Aquila, it lies 16 light years from Earth. Fans of the movie The Forbidden Planet will recognize it as the star system on which the action occurs. For 10 points--name this star which shares its name with the 1975 machine that many consider the first personal computer.

Answer: Altair

26. Although he died in 1805, he was all the rage in Europe a decade later. Coleridge thought him a better poet than John Milton and he was the climax of Madame de Staël's book on Germany. Washington Irving thought that his play, Wallenstein, was the pinnacle of drama. For 10 points--name this German dramatist and critic known for The Robbers and Wilhelm Tell.

Answer: Johann Schiller

**Bonuses submitted by Armstrong State College
MLK Tournament at Georgia Tech, January 14-15, 1995**

1. The Republican takeover of Congress has dominated the news recently. But, for 5 points each, identify these earlier congresses or conventions in American history.

a. This 1754 meeting provided the model for the first Continental Congress.

Answer: Albany Congress

b. This 1786 convention discussed navigation on the Potomac and led to the calling of a constitutional convention the next year.

Answer: Annapolis Convention

c. This 1814 convention of New England states threatened secession if the War of 1812 were not ended.

Answer: Hartford Convention

d. The 1848 convention, organized by two Quakers, which produced the "Declaration of Sentiments."

Answer: Seneca Falls Convention

e. The 1905 gathering, headed by W.E.B. DuBois, which led to the establishment of the NAACP.

Answer: Niagara Conference

f. This 1850 convention, held in a southern state capital, was intended to head off a secessionist movement prompted by the Compromise of 1850.

Answer: Nashville Convention

2. You should have no trouble identifying the novel which features Northanger Abbey as its setting. For 5 points each, name the novels which contain these somewhat less obvious homes or estates.

a. Bly House

Answer: The Turn of the Screw

b. Manderley

Answer: Rebecca

c. Thornfield

Answer: Jane Eyre

d. Thrushcross Grange

Answer: Wuthering Heights

e. Netherfield Park

Answer: Pride and Prejudice

f. Gateshead Hall

Answer: Jane Eyre (again)

3. For some reason, Latin American and Spanish authors insist on sticking people's names in the titles of their works. For 5 points each, identify the authors of the following.

a. The House of Bernarda Alba

Answer: Federico Garcia Lorca

b. Dona Flor and her Two Husbands

Answer: Jorge Amado

c. The Family of Pascal Duarte

Answer: Camilo Jose Cela

d. The Death of Artemio Cruz

Answer: Carlos Fuentes

e. The Funeral of Mama Grande

Answer: Gabriel Garcia-Marquez

f. Aunt Julia and the Scriptwriter

Answer: Mario Vargas Llosa

4. For 10 points each--supply the terms which apply to the following famous proofs for the existence of God.

a. Sometimes called the argument from design, it states that things move toward goals, just as the arrow moves toward its goal by the archer's directing it. Thus, there must be an intelligent designer who directs all things to their goals, and this is God.

Answer: Teleological Argument

b. It would be logically contradictory to deny God's existence, because God is that being "than which none greater can be conceived." If God existed only in the mind, He would not be the greatest conceivable being.

Answer: Ontological Argument

c. All physical things come into being and go out of existence, no matter how long they last. Since time is infinite there must at some point have been nothing. But nothing cannot create something. Therefore, there is at least one necessary thing that is eternal, and that is God.

Answer: Cosmological Argument

5. Musical instruments have undergone major changes in the last five centuries, but the families have remained constant. For 5 points each--identify the following medieval musical instruments as being string, woodwind, brass, or percussion.

- | | |
|-------------|---------------------------------|
| a. Rebec | Answer: string |
| b. Shawm | Answer: woodwind |
| c. Curtal | Answer: woodwind |
| d. Dulcimer | Answer: percussion (a la piano) |
| e. Sackbut | Answer: brass |
| f. Serpent | Answer: brass |

6. How well do you know your stock characters from Italian commedia dell'arte? For 5 points each, identify the following characters from their brief descriptions.

- a. An emaciated old man in slippers, known for his childish behavior.
Answer: Pantaloon
- b. A shrewd, vivacious, and coquettish maidservant. Pantaloon's daughter.
Answer: Columbine
- c. A buffoon, he has a shaven head, wears a mask, and carries a wooden sword.
Answer: Harlequin
- d. He speaks in Neapolitan dialect, has an enormous nose, and is always hungry.
Answer: Pulcinella or Punch
- e. Sometimes considered one of the servants, he is more often depicted as a braggart captain.
Answer: Scaramouch or Scaramuccia
- f. A tall, thin man with a face covered in powder, he wears a white gown with a row of buttons down the front. He is the lover of Columbine.
Answer: Pierrot or Little Peter

7. Female scientists have often been overshadowed by their more aggressive male peers. For 10 points each--identify these women who overcame obstacles to reach the top of their professions.

- a. She had little schooling, instead attending informal classes where she was taught math by Paul Langevin, chemistry by Jean Baptiste Perrin, and physics by her mother.
Answer: Irene Joliot-Curie
- b. She was forbidden by Emil Fischer to enter laboratories in which males were working and thus conducted her experiments on radioactivity in an old carpenter's shop. At the outbreak of World War I she became a nurse in the Austrian army.
Answer: Lise Meitner
- c. It was her studies on X-ray diffraction that led to the elucidation of the structure of DNA, but she died in 1958, before the Nobel Prizes were awarded to her coworkers.
Answer: Rosalind Franklin

8. Britain and Spain fought a war over a man's ear in 1739. For 5 points each, name either nation which participated in the following bizarre conflicts.

- a. The Soccer War, which was sparked in 1969 by rioting over a series of soccer games in Latin America.
Answer: El Salvador or Honduras
- b. The Cod War, which was fought in 1975 when one nation extended its territorial limit to 200 miles.
Answer: Iceland or Great Britain (U.K.)
- c. The Pig War, fought between 1906-09, when one European nation closed its borders to pork imports from the other.
Answer: Serbia or Austria-Hungary
- e. An 1830 war which began when an African leader struck a foreign ambassador with a fly swatter.
Answer: Algeria or France
- f. Finally, for 10 points, during this island-nation's Kung Fu riots of 1984, several people died in the government suppression of a martial arts cult. Name the island.
Answer: Madagascar

9. Once upon a time, you needed to know only one Mexican artist to succeed at this sport--no longer. For 5 points each, identify these five--count 'em five--modern Mexican painters. To help guide you, I will provide the answer after each part and there is a five-point bonus (and the writer's undying admiration) should you get all of them correct.

a. He is best known for his mural in Rockefeller Center, which was destroyed by its sponsors because it included a portrait of Lenin.

Answer: Diego Rivera

b. A noted leftist, he produced the 50,000 square-foot mural titled "March of Humanity," which is three times as large as Michelangelo's frescoes in the Sistine Chapel.

Answer: David Siquieros

c. A descendant of Zapotec Indians, he is known for his rich and sensuous paintings of bright flowers and mystical sunsets, such as "Photogenic Venus."

Answer: Rufino Tamayo

d. One of the leaders of the Mexican Renaissance, he is known for a series of murals at Dartmouth College and for his frescoes, including "Mankind's Struggle."

Answer: Jose Orozco

e. The wife of Diego Rivera, she was a crippled painter of self-portraits usually showing herself seated with prominent eyebrows.

Answer: Frida Kahlo

10. NASA, founded in 1958, currently has ten major installations. For 5 points each, 30 for all, for which man are the following NASA centers named?

a. Houston, Texas

Answer: Lyndon Johnson or LBJ

b. Beltsville, Maryland

Answer: Robert H. Goddard

c. Huntsville, Alabama

Answer: George C. Marshall

d. Hampton, Virginia

Answer: Samuel P. Langley

e. Cape Canaveral, Florida

Answer: John F. Kennedy

11. Does the pressure of the match have you ready to go into labor? [Apologies to Carol Guthrie] For 5 points each, 30 for quintuplets, name these labor acts in American history.

a. The 1914 act which Samuel Gompers called the "Magna Carta" of labor.

Answer: Clayton Anti-Trust Act

b. The 1931 law giving the Secretary of Labor power to set wages on government construction projects.

Answer: Bacon-Davis Act (accept Davis-Bacon)

c. The Anti-Injunction Act of 1932 which outlawed "yellow dog" contracts.

Answer: Norris-LaGuardia Act

d. The 1935 act, named for a New York Senator, also known as the National Labor Relations Act

Answer: Wagner Act

e. The 1947 act, outlawing the "closed shop," which unions labeled the "slave labor" law.

Answer: Taft-Hartley Act

12. The so-called "New Journalism" was all the rage in the 1960s, led by such magazines as Rolling Stone and The Village Voice. New Journalists blended factual reporting and imaginative interpretation. For 5 points each--I'll supply the title of a work, you identify its New Journalist author.

a. Slouching Toward Bethlehem

Answer: Joan Didion

b. The Armies of the Night

Answer: Norman Mailer

c. Thy Neighbor's Wife

Answer: Gay Talese

d. Fear and Loathing in Las Vegas

Answer: Hunter S. Thompson

e. From Bauhaus to Our House

Answer: Tom Wolfe

13. Prince Carl of Denmark became king in 1905. Answer the following questions, for the stated number of points.

- a. For 5 points, what nation did Carl become king of?

Answer: Norway

- b. For 10 points, under what name did Carl rule as the first modern king of Norway?

Answer: Haakon VII

- c. For 5 points, which other nation was Norway split off from when it received independence in 1905?

Answer: Sweden

- d. For 10 points, which Swedish king was thus deposed in Norway in 1905?

Answer: Oscar II

14. The class Mammalia contains 19 separate Orders. Five of the Orders are represented by just one Family of animals in each. For 5 points each, 30 for all, I'll name the Order, you name the animal which it contains.

- a. Dermoptera

Answer: flying-lemur or coluga

- b. Hyracoidea

Answer: hyrax or dassie

- c. Pholidota

Answer: pangolin or scaly anteater

- d. Proboscidea

Answer: elephant

- e. Tubulidentata

Answer: armadillo

15. Don't get mad, get even. This bonus might get you even in the score, but only if you know who is mad. For 5 points each, identify these unstable rulers.

- a. She was the daughter of King Leopold I of Belgium and the wife of Austrian archduke Maximilian.

Answer: Carlota

- b. She was the daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain and the mother of Holy Roman Emperor Charles V.

Answer: Joan or Juana la Loca

- c. The son of Marie of Prussia, he was the most famous member of the Wittelsbach dynasty. He committed suicide by drowning in 1886.

Answer: Ludwig of Bavaria or Louis II

- d. Also called the Well-Beloved, this mad French king headed his nation during the defeat at Agincourt and married his daughter to Henry V of England.

Answer: Charles VI

- e. Finally, for 10 points, what nickname was given to Muhammad ibn Hasan, a Muslim sufi who tried to expel Britain from Somalia in a series of wars from 1899 to 1920?

Answer: The Mad Mullah

16. The gang in stellar cartography has the sensors off-line once again. So we'll use the time to brush up on some stellar astrophysics. For the stated number of points, identify the following.

- a. For 5: This diagram, named for a Danish and an American astronomer, correlates stellar luminosity with the spectral class of stars.

Answer: Hertzsprung-Russell Diagram

- b. For 10: Useful in understanding the Hertzsprung-Russell diagram, this law states that the amount of energy emitted from equal areas of stars depends on the fourth power of their absolute temperatures.

Answer: Stefan-Boltzmann Law

- c. For 15: This law states that the higher the temperature of a star, the shorter the wavelength of the peak emission of radiation.

Answer: Wien's Law

17. In the Roman Catholic Church the rite of the Mass is divided into two parts. For 5 points each:

- a. Name these two parts.

Answer: Ordinary and the Proper

- b. Name any FOUR of the five sections of the Ordinary for which music is composed in the Mass.

Answer: Kyrie, Gloria, Credo, Sanctus, and Agnus Dei

18. Make a note of the following South Pacific islands: Kiribati, Vanuatu, Tuvalu, Nauru, and Palau. Now, for 5 points each, 30 for all five, identify them from the descriptions.

a. Formerly called Pleasant Island, it became independent in 1968. It is one of the richest nations on earth, thanks to guano.

Answer: Nauru

b. Once called the Gilbert Islands, it includes the island of Tarawa. It achieved independence in 1975.

Answer: Kiribati

c. Formerly the Ellice Islands, it received independence three years after Kiribati.

Answer: Tuvalu

d. It is the last member of the Trust Territory of the Pacific, administered by the U.S. until 1994.

Answer: Palau

e. The largest group in area, it was formerly known as the New Hebrides. Its population is largely Melanesian.

Answer: Vanuatu

19. For 10 points each, identify the Americans associated with these numbered movements in the arts.

a. The photographer who, with Edward Steichen, founded the Photo-Secessionist "291 Gallery" in New York City.

Answer: Alfred Stieglitz

b. The American educator whose "47 Workshop" taught writing to such playwrights as Eugene O'Neill and Philip Barry.

Answer: George Baker

c. The photographer who died in 1984, his "f/64 Group" helped establish photography as an art form.

Answer: Ansel Adams

20. Many characters from Russian literature are so well-known that a single name suffices. For 5 points each, I'll name the character, you tell me the work he appears in.

a. Bazarov Answer: Fathers and Sons

b. Myshkin Answer: The Idiot

c. Khlestakov Answer: The Inspector General

d. Bashmachkin Answer: The Overcoat

e. Stavrogin Answer: The Possessed

f. Chichikov Answer: Dead Souls

21. Noah's Ark came to rest on Mt. Ararat. For 10 points each--according to Greek mythology:

a. What son of Prometheus and king of Thessaly is considered the Greek Noah?

Answer: Deucalion

b. Atop what mountain did Deucalion's ship come to rest?

Answer: Parnassus

c. Whose "bones" did the oracle of Themis tell Deucalion and Pyrrha to cast behind them?

Answer: Their mother's or the earth's

22. In the 1860 presidential campaign Republican orators proudly referred to Abraham Lincoln as "the child of labor." But other Republicans of the time made just as much of their modest beginnings. For 10 points each, identify the following.

a. An indentured servant, he was one of the founders of the Republican Party and served as vice-president of the U.S. from 1873-75.

Answer: Henry Wilson

b. A bobbin boy, he was governor of Massachusetts at the start of the Civil War, served as major general of volunteers, and headed the Department of the Gulf.

Answer: Nathaniel Banks

c. An ex-laborer, by 1857 he was governor of Maine, the second-highest elective office he ever held.

Answer: Hannibal Hamlin