1. The treatise first appeared in its entirety in Russia in 1905 but was apparently written in France in the 1890s by members of the Russian secret police. They based their contents on Maurice Joly's satire on Napoleon III--A Dialogue in Hell between Machiavelli and Montesquieu. It purports to outline the plans of a 19th century council of Jews to subvert Christianity and seize control of the world. Even though the forgery was revealed in 1921, it was translated into several languages and is still used to support antisemitism. For 10 points, identify this treatise.
    Answer: The Protocols of the Elders of Zion or equivalents

2. The first one was installed in San Francisco's Palais Royal Saloon in 1889. But its modern name didn't come about until the 1930s, coming from a word of African origin, meaning "dancing" or "partying." After World War II their numbers soared from 400,000 to over 700,000. However, better and cheaper portable radios and home stereo equipment, along with top-40 radio stations, conspired to lessen their popularity. For 10 points, identify these machines usually coin operated.
    Answer: Jukeboxes

3. This man studied in Valladolid, joined the Dominicans in 1434, served as prior of the Monastery of Santa Cruz in Segovia in 1452 and became confessor and advisor to the "Catholic kings"--Isabella and Ferdinand. Although he was probably of Jewish descent, he instigated attacks on Orthodox Jews and Marranos. For 10 points, name this man who became Grand Inquisitor in 1483 and known for the Spanish Inquisition.
    Answer: Tomas de Torquemada

4. The name's the same. Osborne has a number named for him in aerodynamics which is a dimensionless ratio related to the velocity at which smooth flow shifts to turbulent. Frank was the TV anchor of ABC's "World News Tonight" from 1978 until his death. Joshua was the leading English portrait painter in the 18th century. And Burt was the star of such movies as The Longest Yard and Smokey and the Bandit. For 10 points, identify the common last name.
    Answer: Reynolds

5. During World War II, this author worked for British Intelligence. His superior was Kim Philby, who was secretly a Russian agent. The author admired Philby's secret dedication to a cause. So, when he wrote a novel about a double agent, titled The Human Factor, he sent it to Philby in Moscow for expert comment. The author was also involved with Ho Chi Minh, Castro, Gen. Torrijos, and the Sandinistas. For 10 points, name this British author whose other works include The Comedians, The Third Man, The Power And The Glory, and Brighton Rock.
    Answer: Graham Greene

6. This German musical term was coined by Wagner's friend H. von Wolzogen to describe the recurring musical themes which are associated in Wagner's operas with the appearance of specific characters or situations on stage. A familiar and simple use of this device is seen in Prokofiev's Peter and the Wolf. For 10 points, give this musical term.
    Answer: Leitmotif

7. He was an ancient Indian and Persian god who was grandfathered into Zoroastrianism. He is often depicted on ancient monuments wearing a Phrygian cap, which is emblematic of Liberty today. He was god of the sun and light, justice and obligation. His birthday was December 25; he held a last meal with his followers and his annual death is said to expiate our sins. A cult of his worshipers was prominent among Roman soldiers, who spread his worship to the farthest reaches of the empire. The emperor Julian was his last imperial follower. For 10 points, name this god, whose worship was largely extirpated by Christians by the fifth century A.D.
    Answer: Mithras or Mithra or Mitra

8. He was created to distract the ruler of Uruk from tyrannizing his people. Half man, half bull, he was slain by Ishtar to gain revenge upon his closest friend. For 10 points, identify this wild creature from Babylonian myth, the friend and equal in strength of Gilgamesh.
    Answer: Enkidu

9. This 19th-century Irish mathematician developed a new system of numbers which did not possess the commutative property of multiplication. He called them quaternions, as they could be represented by four elements. They would later prove useful in describing vector operations in three-dimensional space. For 10 points, name this man who is perhaps better known, for an equation in classical mechanics which can be used to generate the equations of motion for a dynamical system.

Answer: Sir William Hamilton

10. His volume of poems Permit Me Voyage (1934) was included in the Yale Series of Younger Poets, but you probably don't know him for that. As film reviewer for the magazines Time and The Nation in the 1930s and 1940s, he brought unusual rigor and insight to film criticism. Recognize him yet? Well, his credits as a screenwriter include The Night of the Hunter and the classic The African Queen. Still stumped ? Well, his most famous nonfiction includes Let Us Now Praise Famous Men. For 10 points, name this writer who won the Pulitzer for A Death in the Family.

Answer: James Agee.

11. This 18th century painter was trained by his father Bernardo, a successful stage designer. His subject matter was urban space as shaped by architecture, light reflected off sun-washed squares and glistening water, and ordinary people going about their everyday business in Venice, as in his Stonemason's Yard, Basin of San Marco, and The Doge Visiting the Church of San Rocco. For 10 points, identify this 18th century painter whose name refers to the waterways of his home.

Answer: Canalletto or Giovanni Antonio Canal

12. This drug inhibits the synthesis of prostaglandins, fatty acids with hormonelike functions. This effect has been linked with the prevention of blood clots in stroke and heart-attack victims. Its activity is based on chemicals called salicylates, derived from willow and other plants and known for their medicinal properties since ancient times. For 10 points, name this drug first introduced into widespread medicinal use in 1899 and known as acetylsalicylic acid.

Answer: Aspirin

13. This writer and editor, who was always attracted to books,worked in the University Book Store in Cambridge, Massachusetts, his self-learning earning him the esteem of professors and students. After the Civil War he joined the publishing firm of Little, Brown & Co. Among his books are A New Method of Chess Notation (1857) and A New Complete Concordance to Shakespeare (1894). Still don't know him? Well, maybe that's because his first book is the only one that is commonly read today. For 10 points, name this editor and writer best known for his 1855 book Familiar Quotations.

Answer: John Bartlett

14. All of the books attributed to this Roman king have been shown to be forgeries, and he is not believed to be responsible for many of the other feats for which he is credited, such as founding the cult of the Vestal Virgins, or formulating the Roman religious calendar. Nevertheless, you may have heard of him. For 10 points,, name this king of Rome from 715 to 673 B.C., the successor of Romulus.

Answer: Numa Pompilius

15. This psychologist, when asked about the ring he always wore, said the following: "It is Egyptian. Here the serpent is carved, which symbolizes Christ. Above it, the face of a woman; below, the number eight, which is the symbol of the infinite, of the labyrinth, and the road to the unconscious. All these symbols are absolutely alive within me, and each one of them creates a reaction in my soul." For 10 points, name this psychologist known for his writings on archetypal images and the unconscious.

Answer: Carl G. Jung

16. He was a racing driver turned novelist. Actually, he was a sports writer in Germany when he wrote his most famous novel in 1929. He was permanently exiled by the Nazis, and while in the U.S., he wrote Arch of Triumph and Flotsam, among other novels. Most of his works concentrate on the suffering of soldiers and veterans after the wars. For 10 points,, name this writer whose most famous work is his first, All Quiet on the Western Front.

Answer: Erich Maria Remarque

17. The name of this state is derived from a Quapaw Indian word meaning "downstream people." The region was first visited by Europeans in 1541-42, when Hernando de Soto, a Spanish explorer, led a party through the area. The region was acquired by the U.S. in 1803 as part of the Louisiana Purchase, and it became the 25th state in 1836. For 10 points, name this state whose capital is at Little Rock.
    Answer: Arkansas

18. This philosopher, born in 1926, was famous for studying the ways in which society defines itself by exclusion. One of his earlier works, Madness and Civilization, was a history and an analysis of mental illness and its treatment. Other works include The History of Sexuality and Discipline and Punish: The Birth of the Prison. For 10 points, name him.
    Answer: Michel Foucault

19. Viruses of this genus are named after the virus which causes Korean hemorrhagic fever. North American varieties include the Prospect Hill virus, and a virus which is currently called "sin-nombre" virus, "no-name" virus in Spanish, after the Navajo nation objected to both of its previous names, "Muerto Canyon" virus and "four-corners" virus -- names which they said would be associated with the Navajo reservation. For 10 points, name this group of viruses, which in the U.S. causes a pulmonary syndrome with a very high mortality rate.
    Answer: Hanta virus

20. This treaty was signed for the U.S. by Nicholas Trist and he did so despite being recalled to Washington for violating his instructions. The Senate passed the treaty with great reluctance in 1848. It ceded to the United States Upper California and New Mexico and recognized U.S. claims over Texas, with the Rio Grande as its southern boundary. In return, the U.S. paid Mexico $15,000,000. For 10 points, name this treaty which ended the Mexican War.
    Answer: The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo

21. Educated at Saint Paul's School and Magdalene College, Cambridge, he became a member of Parliament in 1679 and president of the Royal Society in 1684. Twice secretary of the admiralty, he was famed for his naval reforms. But he's better known for what he saw and wrote about and not for what he did. For 10 points, identify this 17th century man who's best remembered for writing about the Great Fire of London in his diary.
    Answer: Samuel Pepys

22. A magnetic field of two tesla is established in a region where the electric field is zero. For 10 points, what force is exerted on a electron in the field which is not moving.
    Answer: Zero (magnetic force = 0 if velocity = 0)

23. There are 1100 species of this insects, all of the order Dermaptera. They are nocturnal, and some species can fire a foul-smelling liquid at potential predators. All species possess pincers at the end of the abdomen. Their name is an old Anglo-Saxon word which reflects the belief that they crawl into the auditory canal of sleeping people. For 10 points, name them.
    Answer: Earwigs

24. Even though, as a youth, this Russian earned his name, which means "debaucher," he entered the Church and gained a reputation as a faith healer. It was in this capacity that he was called to the royal house in 1907 to use his hypnotic power to alleviate the suffering of the hemophiliac crown prince, Aleksei. His power grew over Nicholas II and this led to his downfall. For 10 points, identify this Russian monk who was assassinated by conservative noblemen in 1916.
    Answer: Grigory Yefimovich Rasputin

25. She was the first woman to graduate with a medical degree from an Italian university, in 1894. She believed that the initiative and curiosity of young children could be harnessed to allow them to educate themselves, and opened her first school based on her theories in 1907. For 10 points, name this psychiatrist and educator, author of such books as The Absorbent Mind and Education for a New World.
    Answer: Maria Montessori

1. Many Confederate leaders were outraged over the North's use of black troops against them in battle. When Confederate forces in 1864 captured a fort in Tennessee, it was ordered that no black prisoners be taken, and the Confederates slaughtered more than 200 blacks, including some women and children.
a. For ten points, name the Confederate general under whose command this massacre took place.
    Answer: Nathan Bedford <u>Forrest</u>
b. For twenty points, name the fort which was the site of this massacre.
    Answer: Fort <u>Pillow</u>

2. On a 10-5 basis identify the following novels. If you can get them from the first line, you'll get 10 points; if you need the author, you'll get only five.
10: Sitting beside the road, watching the wagon mount the hill toward her, Lena thinks, "I have come a fur piece from Alabama: a fur piece."
  5: William Faulkner   Answer: <u>Light in August</u>
10: The unusual events described in this chronicle occurred in 194- at Oran.
  5: Albert Camus   Answer: The <u>Plague</u>
10: It was inevitable: the scent of bitter almonds always reminded him of the fate of unrequited love.
  5: Gabriel García Márquez   Answer: <u>Love in the Time of Cholera</u>

3. Name the artist from works, 30-20-10.
30: "The Extraction of the Stone of Madness" and "The Alchemist"
20: "The Last Judgement" and "The Festival of Fools"
10: "The Wedding Dance" and "The Triumph of Death"
    Answer: Pieter <u>Bruegel</u> the Elder

4. Given a series of films, identify the actor who appeared in all, for 5 points each.
a. The Man Who Would be King (1975), A Bridge Too Far (1976), and California Suite (1978)
    A. Michael <u>Caine</u>
b. All the President's Men (1976), Max Dugan Returns (1983), Parenthood (1989).
    Answer: Jason <u>Robards</u> Jr.
c. The Bridge on the River Kwai (1957), Lawrence of Arabia (1962), and A Passage to India (1984).
    Answer: Sir Alec <u>Guiness</u>
d. The Miracle Worker (1962), The Graduate (1967), Fatso (1979).
    Answer: Anne <u>Bancroft</u>
e. The Three Faces of Eve (1957), Rachel, Rachel (1968), Sybil (1976).
    Answer: Joanne <u>Woodward</u>
f. Anatomy of a Murder (1959), The Hustler (1961), Dr. Strangelove (1964).
    Answer: George C. <u>Scott</u>

5. For 15 points each, name these analysis methods used to identify chemical compounds.
a. This method is based upon the ability of certain nuclei in organic molecules to absorb radio waves in the presence of a strong magnetic field.
    Answer: <u>nuclear magnetic resonance</u> spectroscopy
b. This method produces a graph of abundance versus mass-to-charge ratio of positively charged particles that result from bombardment of a compound with high-energy electrons.
    Answer: <u>mass spectroscopy</u>

6. Identify the writer from works. If you have faith or you need the points, choose the harder 30-25-20 clues. If you are a heathen or weak, pick the 15-10-5 clues. Choose now.
30: The Evidence of Things Not Seen (1985), an analysis of the Atlanta child murders of 1979-80.
25: The short-story collection Going to Meet the Man (1965).
20: The essay collection The Fire Next Time (1963).
    15: The novel Giovanni's Room (1956).
    10: Blues for Mister Charlie (1964), a play.
      5: Go Tell It to the Mountain (1953), a novel.
    Answer: James <u>Baldwin</u>

7. For five points apiece, name the six Celtic languages which survived into the twentieth century.
    Answer: Irish or Irish Gaelic, Gaelic or Scottish Gaelic, Manx or Manx Gaelic, Welsh, Cornish, Breton

8. Identify the following early African civilizations, for 15 points each.
a. This Sudanese kingdom conquered Egypt in the eighth century B.C., but was expelled by the Assyrians in the seventh century B.C. Their major city of Meroe was to remain an important iron-working and trade center until it was destroyed by the Semitic kingdom of Aksum in A.D. 350.
    Answer: Cush or Kush
b. These inhabitants of northwest Africa are the oldest inhabitants of this often colonized region. They retained their ethnic and linguistic identity in spite of invasions and colonizations by Phoenicians, Greeks, Romans, and Vandals, but have slowly been assimilated into Arab culture following Bedouin invasions in the 11th century A.D. For 15 points, name these people, whose language still survives in modern-day Morocco.
    Answer: the Berbers

9. Given the star, identify the constellation in which it is found, 5 points each.
a. Deneb   Answer: Cygnus
b. Antares   Answer: Scorpio
c. Vega   Answer: Lyra
d. Altair   Answer: Aquila
e. Capella   Answer: Auriga
f. Aldebaran   Answer: Taurus

10. On a 10-5 basis, identify the opera composer based on works.
10: Anna Bolena
 5: Lucia di Lammermoor   Answer: Gaetano Donizetti
10: La Belle Helene
 5: Orpheus in the Underworld   Answer: Jacques Offenbach
10: Hydrogen Jukebox
 5: Einstein on the Beach   Answer: Philip Glass

11. Identify the following novels on a 10-5 basis. If you can name them from opening lines, you'll get 10 points. If you need the author, you'll only get 5.
10: "A very little boy stood upon a heap of gravel for the honor of Rum Alley."
 5: Stephen Crane   Answer: Maggie: A Girl of the Streets.
10: "Through the fence, between the curling flower spaces, I could see them hitting."
 5: William Faulkner   Answer: The Sound and the Fury
10: I had this story from one who had no business to tell it to me, or to any other.
 5: Edgar Rice Burroughs   Answer: Tarzan of the Apes

12. For 5 points each, identify the following Shakespearean plays from first lines.
a. "Hence! home, you idle creatures, get you home."
    Answer: The Tragedy of Julius Caesar
b. "Who's there?"
    Answer: Hamlet
c. "Now, fair Hippolyta, our nuptial hour draws on apace."
    Answer: A Midsummer Night's Dream
d. "Proceed, Solinus, to procure my fall, and by the doom of death end woes all."
    Answer: Comedy of Errors
e. "Sir Hugh, persuade me not; I will not make a Star Chamber matter of it. If her were Sir John Falstaff's, he shall not abuse Robert Shallow, esquire."
    Answer: The Merry Wives of Windsor
f. "I thought the King had more affected the Duke of Albany than Cornwall."
    Answer: The Tragedy of King Lear

13. For 10 points each, identify these children of Henry VII of England.
a. This first son of Henry VII was originally in line for the throne. After his premature death in 1502, his marriage to Catherine of Aragon was annulled and she married his brother Henry.
    Answer: Arthur
b. This eldest daughter of Henry married James IV of Scotland. The Stuart claim to the throne is based on this marriage. Mary Queen of Scots was her granddaughter.
    Answer: Margaret
c. Henry's other daughter married the Duke of Suffolk. Her granddaughter, Lady Jane Grey ruled for nine days between Edward VI and Mary I.
    Answer: Mary

14. Name these late Stoic philosophers, for the stated number of points.
a. For 5 points, this adopted son of the Roman emperor Antoninus Pius became emperor of Rome himself in 161 A.D. His philosophical Meditations, written in Greek for his own personal use, is one of the most widely read works of Stoic philosophy today.
    Answer: Marcus Aurelius Antoninus
b. For 10 points, this Roman philosopher served as Nero's tutor. Nero, as emperor, would later show his gratitude by commanding him to take his own life. He is known for such works as "On the Shortness of Life" and the "Consolation to Helvia."
    Answer: Lucius Seneca
c. For 15 points, this Greek philosopher was a former slave, freed by Nero. His lectures were written down by his disciple Arrian, and survive as the Discourses and the Encheiridion, or Manual. He emphasized the importance of cultivating complete independence from external circumstances.
    Answer: Epictetus

15. Name the cranial nerves, given a description, for 10 points each.
a. It's the first cranial nerve. Its fibers pass through your cribiform plate and permit you to fully enjoy a good glass of scotch.
    Answer: the olfactory nerve
b. It's the thickest cranial nerve. Its branches, among other things, allow you to chew your food, and permit you to experience the joys of your dentist's drill. It's cranial nerve number five.
    Answer: the trigeminal nerve
c. This cranial nerve performs the least amount of work. It controls only the superior oblique muscle, which helps in moving your eyeball. You'll actually have to know something to get this one right, because you won't get the number of this nerve.
    Answer: the trochlear nerve

16. For 15 points each, name these marauders of the steppes.
a. These Indo-Iranian peoples, who fought as horse-mounted archers, invaded the steppes of southern Russia between 750 and 700 B.C. They were the first invaders in historical times from the northern steppe into the old civilizations of the south, and their attacks, some of which are recorded by Herodotus, ranged from Cappadocia to the Caucasus to Syria.
    Answer: the Scythians
b. These nomads moved into Europe in the mid-sixth century A.D., driving Huns and Goths tribes ahead of them. By the end of the century, they ruled from the Volga to modern-day Austria, and were finally subjugated two centuries later by Charlemagne.
    Answer: the Avars

17. On a 10-5 basis, identify the following novels. If you can name them from first lines, you'll get 10. You'll get 5 points if you need to know the author.
10: "They're out there."
 5: Ken Kesey.   Answer: One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest
10: "In the town, there were two mutes, and they were always together."
 5: Carson McCullers   Answer: The Heart Is a Lonely Hunter
10: "A screaming comes across the sky."
 5: Thomas Pynchon   Answer: Gravity's Rainbow

18. On a 10-5 basis identify the following African countries. If you can get them from cities, you'll get 10. If you also need the capital, you'll get 5.
10: Mits'iwa, Gonder, Goba, Aseb.
 5: Addis Ababa.   Answer: Ethiopia
10: Zorzor, Greenville, Robertsport, Buchanan.
 5: Monrovia.   Answer: Liberia
10: Berbera, Merca, Bandarbeyla, Baardheere.
 5: Mogadishu   Answer: Somalia

19. For 15 points each, name these early dissenting New England religious leaders.
1. This man, dissatisfied with restrictive religious and political policies in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, led a group of settlers into the Connecticut River valley in 1635, and founded the towns of Hartford, Windsor, Wethersford, and New Haven.
        Answer: Thomas Hooker
2. This radical Puritan minister was banished from Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1643, in part for publishing such venomous anti-establishment pamphlets as "Simplicities Defense Against Seven-Headed Policy." He founded Warwick, Rhode Island, and later joined Roger Williams to form the colony of Providence Plantation.
        Answer: Samuel Gorton

20. On a 10-5 basis, identify the following plays. If you can do it from a list of characters, you'll get 10 points. If you need the author, you'll get only 5.
10: Brick and Maggie
 5: Tennessee Williams   Answer: Cat on a Hot Tin Roof
10: Jerry, a bum, and Peter, a businessman
 5: Edward Albee   Answer: The Zoo Story
10: Dr. Thomas Stockman
 5: Henrik Ibsen   Answer: An Enemy of the People

21. 30-20-10 Name these organizations with a common name.
30: Its name means "we ourselves."
20: This Irish nationalistic movement triumphed in the establishment of the Irish Free State, but virtually came to an end in the 1930's.
10: The IRA's political arm is known by this name.
        Answer: Sinn Fein

22. On a 10-5 basis identify the following philosophers, based on works.
10: Fragment on Government (1776).
 5: An Introduction to the Principles of Morals and Legislation (1789).   Answer: Jeremy Bentham
10: The Foundations of the Metaphysics of Morals (1785).
 5: Critique of Pure Reason (1781).   Answer: Immanuel Kant
10: The Critique of Dialectical Reason (1960).
 5: Being and Nothingness (1943).   Answer: Jean Paul Sartre

23. At the start of the U.S. Civil War, only two states had more slaves than free citizens. They were two of the seven states which seceded before Lincoln's call for troops on April 15, 1861. For 15 points apiece, name them.
        Answer: South Carolina and Mississippi

24. For 5 points, identify whether the following elementary particles are mesons, baryons, or leptons. You will receive a five point bonus for all correct. The elementary particles are the muon, the J/Psi particle, the Omega particle, the Tau, and the pion.
        Answer: Muon - Lepton; J/Psi - Meson; Omega - Baryon; Tau - Lepton; Pion - Meson