

1995 MLK Weekend Tournament
Questions by Georgia Tech III

1. Founded in A.D. 987, at first its rule and territory were limited, but its successors gradually increased its power. Under this dynasty, many basic administrative characteristics of the French monarchy were established, such as the courts and the Estates-General. For 10 points, what was this ruling house of France from 987-1328 founded by Hugh?

Answer: Capetians

2. His witty novels about the conflicts of suburban life won him major prizes such as the National Book Award in 1957 and the Howells Medal in 1964. For 10 points, who was this American Pulitzer Prize winning author for Collected Stories in 1978, who won awards for The Wapshot Chronicle and The Wapshot Scandal?

Answer: John Cheever

3. He was a rather sickly child and was taught to read and write by his mother before trying his hand at being an instrument maker in Glasgow. Before he found that a strong horse could raise a 150 lb. weight four feet off the ground in one second, he invented what became known as the steam engine condenser, thus enabling automation. For 10 points, who was this Scottish engineer who defined the unit of horsepower and whose name is used as the SI unit of power?

Answer: James Watt

4. Gen. Joseph Hooker crossed the Rappahannock River to this town west of Fredericksburg, Va. in a bid to encircle Gen. R. E. Lee's Confederates protecting Fredericksburg. The ploy failed and Lee's counteroffensive led to a battle that took 30,000 lives. For 10 points, what was this May 1-5, 1863 Civil War battle, whose most famous casualty was Gen. Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson?

Answer: Chancellorsville

5. His work was little understood by his contemporaries and the bulk of his work is made up of his "Prophetic Books," most impressive of these being The Marriage of Heaven and Hell and the epic Jerusalem. For 10 points, who was this English author who, when apprenticed to an engraver, developed a way to engrave text and pictures, which he exhibited in his Songs of Innocence and Songs of Experience?

Answer: William Blake

6. This mountain range is named for the ferocious rapids in the Columbia River where it crosses the mountains. There are 14 dormant volcanoes including its highest peak Mt. Rainier. For 10 points, what is this mountain range extending from northern California to British Columbia, among which the active Mt. St. Helens is a member?

Answer: Cascade Mountains

7. Son of a Russian-Jewish immigrant, this math prodigy and 11 year-old graduate of Tufts University studied under David Hilbert and Bertrand Russell. Though he was unsuitable for the draft because of poor eyesight, he worked as a mathematician for antiaircraft calculations and from there grew his greatest achievements. For 10 points, who was this American mathematician who in 1948 wrote a book whose title was a word he coined from the Greek meaning "steersman," Cybernetics?

Answer: Norbert Weiner

8. They were called the "Hounds of Zeus" and their names were Ocypeta (rapid), Celeno (blackness), and Aello (storm). Daughters of the titaness Electra and sisters of Iris, they were known for snatching food from the blind king Phineus. For 10 points, what were these predaceous birds with women's faces from Greek myth, scared away by the winged sons of Boreas?

Answer: Harpies

9. Born in 1887, he left Russia in 1922, settled in France, and illustrated a number of books while creating memorable works in stained glass. Influenced first by his teacher Bakst, his work is characterized by dreamlike, lyrical fantasy and bright but never harsh colors. For 10 points, who was this Russian-Jewish painter whose work often derives from pre-WWII Russian Jewry?

Answer: Marc Chagall

10. The Red Army sergeant that designed it had no experience in gun construction but figured his idea, dreamed up while he recovered from gunshot wounds in WWII, would work in the field. It's estimated that 55 million of them are now in circulation all over the world. For 10 points, what is this assault weapon of choice which fires 600 rounds a minute, banned by the 1994 Brady law?

Answer: AK-47 or Kalachnikoff

11. Though its field of operations was expanded greatly under director Allen Dulles (1953-61), its 15,000 employees spend most of their time in research and analysis at their headquarters in Langley, Va. It has no police, subpoena, or law-enforcement powers or internal security functions. For 10 points, what is this U.S. government agency established by the 1947 National Security Act to coordinate, evaluate, and disseminate intelligence information?

Answer: Central Intelligence Agency or CIA

12. His later prose poems were published posthumously in *Le Spleen de Paris* (1869). He was a brilliant critic of music and fine art, and was renowned for his translations of Edgar Allan Poe. For 10 points, who was this French poet and critic and forerunner of Symbolism whose poems in *Le fleurs du mal* outraged the public and led to his trial for obscenity?

Answer: Charles Baudelaire

13. He had returned to his native city of Tagaste where he organized a community of monks. The nearby congregation in Hippo asked him to be their priest, which he became. His beliefs were grouped into three classes dealing with God and the soul, sin and grace, and the church and sacraments. For 10 points, who was this studier of the Greeks and Neoplatonists known for his work *City of God*?

Answer: St. Augustine

14. He wrote about 30 plays of which 16 survive, a volume of short stories, and the second part of his greatest work; his last work was *Persilas and Sigismunda* (1617). Born in 1547, he wrote *La Galatea* in 1585, after which he entered government service a second time as an official and not a soldier. For 10 points, who was this Spanish novelist and playwright known as "Maimed at Lepanto" who wrote the great work *Don Quixote*?

Answer: Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra

15. After World War II, he would clash with such figures as Joseph McCarthy over issues of civil liberties. Born in Nashville, Missouri in 1885, he first worked as a reporter before going to the University of Missouri to study astronomy and he later served as director of the Harvard Observatory. For 10 points, who was this American astronomer who between 1915-20 found what is considered the galactic center in the direction of the constellation Sagittarius while working at the Mt. Wilson Observatory?

Answer: Harlow Shapley

16. A chair of Egyptian antiquities was created especially for him at the College of France in 1831. Professor of history at Grenoble from 1809-16, he was the first to effectively decipher Egyptian hieroglyphics, a result of his Rosetta Stone research. For 10 points, who was this French historian and linguist, the "father of Egyptology"?

Answer: Jean Francois Champollion

17. Influenced by Rossini, he developed the traditions of serious and comedic opera in such works as *Enrico de Borgogna*, *The Daughter of the Regiment*, and *The Castle of Kenilworth*. For 10 points, who was this Italian operatic composer born in 1797, who himself influenced Verdi, whose works include *L'elisir d'amore*, *Don Pasquale*, and *Lucia di Lammermoor*?

Answer: Gaetano Donizetti

18. There are over 80 species, some viviparous, between two inches and two feet long with their five webbed toes in groups of three and two, between which they are able to grasp branches. With prehensile tails and eyes that can turn independently in all directions, they adapt well to arboreal life. For 10 points, what are these lizards of Africa and Madagascar known for the swift changes to skin color they make in response to emotion or environment?

Answer: Chameleons

19. His detective works combine wit and strong characterization, particularly of their hero, a tough but honest private eye. For 10 points, who was this American detective novelist whose seven novels have received critical acclaim, among which are *The Big Sleep* and *The Long Goodbye*, for the portrayals of detective Phillip Marlowe?

Answer: Raymond Chandler

20. An iron-fisted dictator, he found favor in the West by distancing himself from Moscow. He reduced his country, however, to poverty while ruthlessly pursuing programs of modernization and suppressing minorities. Overthrown in the revolution of 1989, he and his wife were executed by an army firing squad. For 10 points, who was this Romanian Communist Party leader and president from 1965-89?

Answer: Nicolae Ceausescu

21. Founded in A.D. 969 by the Fatamids, it became and has remained the intellectual center of the Islamic world with the foundation of Azhar University in 970. An Allied base in World War II, this largest city in Africa hosted a 1943 conference of Allied heads of state and became its nation's capital in 1952. For 10 points, what is this city of seven million that lies at the head of the Nile Delta?

Answer: Cairo

22. In 1913, this German son of a banker was appointed director of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute in Berlin after studying for some time under Robert Koch. For 10 points, name this German bacteriologist who in 1906 developed a diagnostic test for the syphilis microorganism that today bears his name?

Answer: August von Wasserman

23. He was considered retarded at age 4 but by age 14 had decided to become a physicist after reading Priestly's account on electricity, even writing a long Latin poem on the subject. Born in Como, Italy in 1745, he received the Legion of Honor from Napoleon for his great invention. For 10 points, who was this Italian physicist who invented the battery and after whom the SI unit of potential difference is named?

Answer: Alessandro Volta

24. This son of a druggist grew interested in chemistry at age 13 through a home chemistry kit. He spent his academic career at Cal Tech, publishing his monumental 1939 book *The Nature of the Chemical Bond* and his work on blood diseases, which some say should have given him a third Nobel Prize. For 10 points, who was this winner of the 1954 Nobel Prize in chemistry and 1962 Nobel Prize for peace known for his advocacy of vitamin C superdoses?

Answer: Linus Pauling

25. Lack of romantic interludes are notable in her works though her novels are regarded as the finest in the English language. Born in 1775 as the daughter of a rector, she portrayed the provincial middle-class of her time with great subtlety and ironic insight. For 10 points, who was this author of works like *Persuasion*, *Mansfield Park*, *Emma*, and *Pride and Prejudice*?

Answer: Jane Austen

26. They worship many gods called the kami, which are the basic force in mountains, rivers, rocks, trees, and other parts of nature. This religion emphasizes rituals and moral standards and unlike other religions, does not stress life after death. Practiced by 33 million people, practitioners worship in home shrines or roadside shrines. For 10 points, identify this "way of the gods," once the state religion of Japan.

Answer: Shinto

27. He fought at the battle of Marathon in 490 B.C. and was elected archon the next year. Ostracized in 482 and replaced by Themistocles, he was recalled in 480 and helped repulse the Persians. For 10 points, who was this archon who helped fix the Greek cities' contributions to his brainchild, the Delian League?

Answer: Aristides

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1. Answer the following questions on the Battle of Fallen Timbers on a 5-10-15 basis:

5: In what year did the Battle of Fallen Timbers take place?

Answer: 1794

10: What "crazy" U.S. Army general and Revolutionary War veteran (which, if you read the college bowl newsgroup, some "good history players" have never heard of) led the force that defeated the Indians in the northwest Ohio battle?

Answer: "Mad" Anthony Wayne

15: Name the 1795 treaty signed by twelve Indian tribes, Great Britain, and the United States that established a definite boundary in the Northwest Territory between Indian lands and settler lands.

Answer: Treaty of Greenville

2. Given the following description of a poet laureate of England, give the laureate:

1. One of the so-called Lake Poets, he died of brain fever and is considered today to have been of mediocre talent. He is better known for being a friend of Wordsworth and for ascending to the laureate upon the refusal of Sir Walter Scott, serving from 1813-1843.

Answer: Robert Southey

2. He was once a bartender's assistant in New York City before making his reputation with a long narrative poem, *The Everlasting Mercy*. Serving as poet laureate from 1930-67, he is known for his poems "Sea Fever" and "Cargoes" and his collection "Salt Water Poems and Ballads."

Answer: John Masefield

3. He wrote detective stories under the pen name of Nicholas Blake. Among his collections of poetry are *An Italian Visit*, *The Magnetic Mountain*, and *A Time to Dance*. He served from 1968-72.

Answer: Cecil Day-Lewis

3. Answer these questions on not-so-scientific things directly related to a science of some sort:

1. Light was thought of as the mechanical wave motion of this hypothetical medium postulated in the late 19th century by scientists in order to explain how light could be propagated as a wave through otherwise empty space.

Answer: ether

2. Its forced matrix chemical formula is supposedly $2\text{SiO}_2 \cdot \text{SiO}_2 \cdot \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ diallosilicate 1:9:1 heptoferranide, and it is the only material known to Federation science to be nonreactive with antimatter when subjected to a high megawatt EM field. It is used to regulate the matter-antimatter reactions that power the warp drive of Federation starships.

Answer: dilithium (also accept dilithium crystals)

3. A theory of the early 18th century was put forth to explain heat transfer and stated that this substance, which was neither created nor destroyed, was actually heat in an invisible form. This substance was proven not to exist by Count Rumford in the early 19th century.

Answer: caloric

4. Answer the following questions on the early days of the Christian congregation in the first century A.D. on a 5-10-15 basis:

5: Son of a Roman citizen, this zealous Jewish lawyer was active in persecution of Christians until he received a vision from Jesus on the road to Damascus which made him a fervent convert to the faith. He is referred to as the Apostle to the Gentiles.

Answer: Paul or Saul of Tarsus

10: According to Acts 1:26, the remaining eleven apostles prayed and then cast lots and chose this man to fill the spot left by the betrayal of Judas Iscariot.

Answer: Matthias

15: According to Acts 1:23, the eleven remaining apostles chose between Matthias and this man, who like Iscariot, was unusual in Biblical times in that he had a surname.

Answer: Barsabbas Justus (also accept Joseph Justus)

5. As odd as it may seem, discovery of silver mines has influenced some points in history. For 15 points each--answer these questions about those discoveries.

1. After mines were found in Laurium in 482 B.C., this man persuaded the Athenian assembly to increase the size of the navy, which proved wise two years later at Salamis.

Answer: Themistocles

2. After new silver deposits were found in the 1870s in Nevada, Colorado, and Utah, Western agrarian interests obtained passage of this law in 1878, which required the secretary of the treasury to buy \$4 million of silver monthly.

Answer: Bland-Allison Act

6. Answer the following questions pertaining to the legend of Roland in literature:

1. This French churchman was archbishop of Rheims and according to some legends, he was the chaplain of Charlemagne's paladins. He is erroneously given credit for writing the Chronicle of Charlemagne which describes much of the Roland legend.

Answer: Archbishop Turpin

2. The magic sword of Roland, it was once used by Hector and was given to Roland by Charlemagne in some stories. It gives its name to a class of air-to-surface, aircraft runway-destroying bombs used by some U.S. fighter-bombers.

Answer: Durandal

3. This is the other name by which Roland is known. It comes from Italian minstrels in the 15th & 16th centuries and shares its name with a Florida city.

Answer: Orlando

7. Identify these famous Nobel laureate physicists:

1. This Indian physicist's Nobel didn't come until 53 years after his work, which was on studying physical processes of importance to stellar structure and evolution, including the prediction of white dwarf stars.

Answer: Subramanyan Chandrasekhar

2. This Austrian physicist won his Nobel for his discovery of cosmic rays. He shares his surname with the personal secretary of Adolf Hitler.

Answer: Victor Hess

3. This Nobel prize winner was offered a job as a gas station mechanic after fixing a broken car with ease one afternoon. He preferred to remain at the U. of Chicago and today has the 100th element named for him.

Answer: Enrico Fermi

8. Let's see if you can identify the following capital cities of states, departments, or regions of European nations by the region they are capital of, for 10 points or after a brief description for 5.

10: Capital of the Schleswig-Holstein state in Germany.

5: This city shares its name with the 61-mile canal that links the North and Baltic Seas.

Answer: Kiel

10: Capital of the Gironde department of France.

5: It is France's third-largest port and major port on the Bay of Biscay and is known for being the chief center of the French wine trade.

Answer: Bordeaux

10: Capital of the Piedmont region of Italy.

5: This major industrial center in Italy was the first capital of a united Italy and served as capital of the Kingdom of Sardinia.

Answer: Turin

9. Identify the following American painter on a 30-20-10 basis.

30: He traveled with his parents as a child in Russia and England. After being dismissed from the U.S. Military Academy in 1851 after failing a chemistry exam, he worked as a draftsman before bringing out his first etchings in Paris in 1858.

20: He wrote The Gentle Art of Making Enemies in 1890, perhaps after his libel suit with John Ruskin in which he won a one-farthing verdict. The two dominant influences in his painting were that of Velasquez and Japanese art patterns.

10: For him, the essence of painting was in the arrangement of color. Among his works are Battersea Bridge, a series of Nocturnes and Symphonies, portraits of Thomas Carlyle, and his mother.

Answer: James Whistler

10. Identify these famous ship captains of U.S. Navy history by the ships they commanded or were associated with for 10 points, or with more information for 5.

10: USS United States and USS President (both in War of 1812); burned USS Philadelphia.

5: Helped court-martial Capt. James Barron which led to his death in a duel with Barron in 1820.

Answer: Stephen Decatur

10: USS Providence, USS Ranger, and USS America (all in the Revolutionary War)

5: When the U.S. Navy was temporarily disbanded, he went to France and eventually served as a rear admiral in Catherine the Great's Black Sea fleet in 1787.

Answer: John Paul Jones

10: USS Niagara and USS Lawrence (both in War of 1812) and USS Java (in the Mediterranean).

5: When the Niagara was sunk, he rowed to the Lawrence in the middle of the Battle of Lake Erie and after the victory notified Gen. William Harrison: "We have met the enemy and they are ours."

Answer: Oliver H. Perry

11. Identify the following philosophy terms or philosophical beliefs given the definition.

1. This belief states that from God, or the One, emanates the Divine Mind, from which the World Soul proceeds, which in turn comprehends the visible world. Man's goal is to rise upward to unite with the One.

Answer: neoplatonism

2. This is the branch of philosophy that seeks to understand reality beyond what we know from our sense perceptions.

Answer: metaphysics

3. This is the belief that the entire universe is made from a single substance.

Answer: monism

4. This is a process of change brought about by the conflict of two opposing forces.

Answer: dialectic

5. This theory states that knowledge can be derived only from logical or deductive procedures.

Answer: rationalism (also accept empiricism)

6. The doctrine of the Vienna Circle, it states that apparently factual statements that are not sanctioned by logical or mathematical convention are meaningful only if they can conceivably be empirically verified.

Answer: logical positivism

12. Answer the following questions about works of composer Richard Wagner for 10 points each.

1. The fourth work in his Ring of the Nibelungen, the title of this work, when translated from German, means Ragnarok and refers to the day of destruction in Norse mythology.

Answer: Die Götterdämmerung

2. In this opera, the son of Parsifal arrives in Antwerp in a skiff drawn by a swan and marries Elsa on the condition that she not ask his name or heritage. When she does so anyway, he disappears.

Answer: Lohengrin

3. In this opera, the hero returns from Venusberg after the Crusades and enters a singing contest for the hand of the lovely Elizabeth. His song to Venus was so pagan that he was threatened with death from the other knights, but his life is spared by Elizabeth.

Answer: Tannhäuser

13. Give the following titles of Bret Harte works given a description.

1. Bill Nye and a man named James attempt to get the better of a Chinaman named Ah Sin in the card game of Euchre until they realize that Ah Sin has 24 Jacks up his sleeve in this long poem.

Answer: Plain Language From Truthful James

2. Cherokee Sal, a prostitute who frequents mining spots, gives birth to a child the miners adopt and name Thomas Luck. The following year, the mining spot is destroyed in a flood and the child dies in the arms of one of the miners.

Answer: The Luck of Roaring Camp

3. A group of ne'er-do-wells are expelled from a certain mining camp and are joined by a young eloping couple when they are trapped by a blizzard. The group decides to sacrifice themselves for the sake of the young woman, only for her to die before her lover returns.

Answer: Outcasts of Poker Flat

14. How well do you remember your freshman chemistry class? Answer these questions on terms dealing with the concentration of solutions, for 10 points each.

1. This is the concentration of a solution whereby one mole of solute is dissolved per kilogram of solvent.

Answer: molality

2. In 1909, Danish chemist Soren Sorensen invented the numeric scale from 1 to 14 to indicate the concentration of hydrogen ions in a solution. What do the letters pH stand for in this scale?

Answer: potential of hydrogen

3. This is the concentration of a solution whereby one mole of solute is dissolved per liter of solution.

Answer: molarity

15. Identify these West African states during the time of the Middles Ages and Renaissance in Europe, for 10 points each.

1. It is the first West African state of which there is any record. It lay 500 miles northwest of its modern namesake and its actual history may date from the very early Christian era.

Answer: Ghana

2. As Ghana began to decline, this Muslim kingdom arose circa A.D. 1235 stretching from the Atlantic to Lake Chad. Its most famous ruler once broke the bank in Cairo on a pilgrimage to Mecca.

Answer: Mali

3. Easily the largest and most powerful kingdom in the history of West Africa, it began its ascension in 1469 and achieved the greatest heights under its ruler Askia Mohammed. Under its domination, Timbuktu became a center for scholarship before the conquest of the Moroccans.

Answer: Songhay

16. Standard mythology list bonus time! Given the Muse of Greek myth, give the art or science she presided over:

1. Thalia

Answer: comedy (accept pastoral poetry)

2. Polyhymnia

Answer: sacred music or song

3. Calliope

Answer: epic poetry

4. Melpomene

Answer: tragedy

5. Urania

Answer: astronomy

6. Clio

Answer: history

17. It seems lately that in order to win the Oscar for best actor, you have to play some character with a physical handicap (for instance, Anthony Hopkins suffered from an obvious case of mental illness in his 1991 role of Hannibal Lecter in The Silence of the Lambs). Given the year they won for 10 points, or the actor and the movie for 5 points, give the disability of the following:

10: 1988

5: Dustin Hoffman, Rain Man

Answer: autism

10: 1992

5: Al Pacino, Scent of a Woman

Answer: blindness

10: 1993

5: Tom Hanks, Philadelphia

Answer: AIDS (accept HIV)

18. Given the vitamin letter, give not only the other name by which it is known, but the disease that each vitamin prevents. You will receive 5 points for each part that you get correct:

1. Vitamin B1

Answer(s): thiamine; beriberi

2. Vitamin C

Answer(s): ascorbic acid; scurvy

3. Vitamin D

Answer(s): calciferol; rickets

19. Identify the following American writer on a 30-20-10 basis.

30: Born in Ashbury Park, N.J. in 1871, he attended Lafayette and Syracuse before settling in New York, where he became a newspaper reporter. Many of his works come from his experiences as a reporter.

20: In 1896, his adventures in a filibustering expedition bound for Cuba provided him with the substance for his famous short-story "The Open Boat." As a war correspondent, he covered the Spanish-American and Greco-Turkish wars and made friendships with such men as H.G. Wells and Joseph Conrad.

10: His strong bent for realism was shown in his first work Maggie: A Girl of the Streets.

Answer: Stephen Crane

20. Identify these past Associate Justices of the U.S. Supreme Court.

1. This Kentucky-born graduate of Centre College and Transylvania University was a colonel in the Civil War before being appointed to the Court by Hayes. Named for the third chief justice, his dissents were notable especially in *Lochner v. N.Y.* and the Insular Cases, but he did write the majority opinion dissolving the Northern Securities Co. in 1905.

Answer: John Marshall Harlan

2. Born in Vienna, Austria in 1882, this CCNY graduate gained national prominence with his critique of the Sacco-Vanzetti case. Assistant secretary of war in World War I and close adviser to FDR, he was appointed to the Court in 1939.

Answer: Felix Frankfurter

3. This Kentucky-born jurist studied in Germany, graduated from Harvard, and practiced law in Boston where he gained a reputation as a "people's attorney." Appointed in 1916 by Wilson over strong opposition from the organized bar, he is probably most famous for his argument in 1908's *Muller v. Oregon*.

Answer: Louis Brandeis

21. Given the losing commander(s) of a battle from European history and the year the battle occurred, give the battle:

1. Ali Pasha in 1571

Answer: Lepanto

2. Emperor Romanus IV in 1071

Answer: Manzikert

3. Francis I of Austria and Alexander I of Russia in 1805

Answer: Austerlitz

4. von Paulus in 1943

Answer: Stalingrad

5. Duke of Medina Sidonia in 1588

Answer: Spanish Armada

6. von Speer in 1916

Answer: Jutland

22. Identify the following important figure in U.S. history on a 30-20-10 basis.

30: He entered Yale in 1789 and graduated in 1792 and was beginning studies in law. However, this New Haven, Conn. native had become interested in mechanical crafts in his father's metalworking shop as a young boy.

20: After his famous (or infamous) stay in Georgia, he returned to New Haven and obtained a contract from the U.S. government to manufacture 10,000 rifles. For their manufacture, he borrowed the ideas of Simeon North on the subject of interchangeable parts.

10: It is rumored that he didn't really invent the cotton gin in 1793, but that he got the idea from crafty slaves that had devised a mechanical way to remove the seeds from cotton fibers.

Answer: Eli Whitney