1. Born in 1780 near Louisville, he was admitted to the bar at age 22 and was elected to the state legislature two years later. After being elected to the House of Representatives, he fought in the War of 1812 and, in 1819, entered the Senate. He returned to the House in 1829, where he became a supporter of Andrew Jackson. FTP, name this politician, who became the ninth vice president of the United States when the 1836 Electoral College failed to produce a majority winner.

    Answer: <u>Richard</u> Mentor <u>Johnson</u>

2. One of the founders of organic stereochemistry, he co-founded the influential "Journal of Physical Chemistry" with Wilhelm Ostwald. A professor of chemistry, geology, and mineralogy at the University of Amsterdam, he introduced the modern concept of chemical affinity and showed a similarity between the behavior of dilute solutions and gases. An equation bearing his name relates the temperature dependence of the equilibrium constant to the enthalpy change in the reaction. FTP, name this Dutch chemist, most famous for winning the first Nobel Prize in chemistry.

    Answer: Jacobus <u>van't Hoff</u>

3. His characteristic themes and meter were much admired and imitated in later centuries, despite the fact that very little of his poetry remains today. One of the greatest writers of songs about drinking and frivolity, he became popular with Athenians, and was even the subject of a statue erected on the Acropolis. Today his scant quantity of poetry is almost forgotten, but he lives on in the singing of our national anthem. FTP, identify this last great lyric poet of Asian Greece, mentioned in the title of the British drinking song to which Francis Scott Key set the lyrics of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

    Answer: <u>Anacreon</u>

4. This prolific composer included among his four hundred works motion picture and radio scores, a setting of the Jewish Sabbath Morning Service, choral works, eighteen string quartets, and eight large orchestra symphonies. A professor at Oakland's Mills College, he exemplified his bold style in ballets such as Man and His Desire and The Nothing-Doing Bar. FTP, identify this leading 20th century French composer of The Creation of the World, best known for his ground breaking analysis and development of polytonality.

    Answer: Darius <u>Milhaud</u>

5. It required the building of temporary palaces and pavilions for the visiting monarchs, and the extravagance of these dwellings, combined with the beautiful clothing and pomp exhibited by the two kings and their attendants, would have made an observer optimistic for a successful conference. Such was not to be, however, as England's Henry VIII and France's Francis I did not succeed in drawing up an alliance against Holy Roman Emperor Charles V. FTP, identify this political venture of 1520, named for its location, an open area near Calais, France.

    Answer: <u>Field of Cloth of Gold</u>

6. After taking his doctorate at age 24, he worked as a schoolmaster until 1911, when he moved to Munich and began work on his masterpiece. His belief that the spirit of a culture can never be transferred to another culture was exhibited in his 1931 Man and Technics, but scholars of his day were not impressed by his factual errors and nonstandard methods. When Hitler came to power, his disbelief in Aryan supremacy led him to live in isolation until his death in 1936. FTP, identify this German philosopher, whose reputation rests primarily on his two-volume work Decline of the West: Outlines of a Morphology of World History.

    Answer: Oswald <u>Spengler</u>

7. If you've watched much professional basketball this year, you've certainly seen the classic NBA logo, a silhouette of a man dribbling a basketball. The silhouette after whom this logo is modeled is one of the greatest guards in basketball history, known both for breaking his nose and for his miraculous game-tying basket at the end of a NBA Finals game against the New York Knicks. FTP, name this star of the Los Angeles Lakers, known as "Zeke from Cabin Creek" during his stint in college hoops with the West Virginia Mountaineers.

    Answer: Jerry <u>West</u>

8. Born in Indian Creek, Texas, in 1890, and, in her own words, "the grandchild of a Lost War," she was raised by her paternal grandmother after her mother's death in 1892. Little is known about her personal life; her works, however, still survive, few in number they may be--she wrote one full-length novel and a mere 27 stories and short novels. FTP, identify this winner of the 1966 Pulitzer Prize for fiction, author of "The Jilting of Granny Weatherall," and "Ship of Fools."

Answer: Katherine Anne Porter

9. Insoluble in cold water, it dissolves readily in boiling water; a dilute solution of it solidifies at 37 degrees Centigrade into a firm gel. In its natural state, it occurs as a complex cell wall constituent containing a polysaccharide with sulfate and calcium, and it is used in canning meat and fish; in cosmetics, dentistry, and medicines; and as a thickening agent in salad dressings, pastries, and ice cream. FTP, identify this gelatin-like substance, made primarily from certain types of algae and most often used as a support medium for growing bacterial cultures.

Answer: Agar

10. The son of a tradesman, he took his father's name as his own, and, contrary to the popular belief that he was a self-taught artist, probably received his initial training from his uncle. Known for his use of chiaroscuro, he finished his first documented painting, "Madonna of St. Francis," in 1514, and, in his later life, engineered such oil paintings as "Mystic Marriage of St. Catherine" and altarpieces such as "Adoration of the Shepherds." FTP, identify this greatest Renaissance painter of the school of Parma, most famous for his "Adoration of the Child."

Answer: Correggio

11. Once a professor of English at the State University of New York in Buffalo, he was called "a narrative chauvinist pig" by a reviewer. His early novels, such as The Floating Opera and The End of the Road, exhibit his skill at representing human events. In his later works, however, he abandons conventional realism and creates gigantic, entertaining parody-histories, as in The Sot-Weed Factor. FTP, identify this American novelist, winner of the 1973 National Book Award in fiction for his three novellas collectively known as Chimera.

Answer: John Barth

12. France recovered most of her colonies but evacuated Naples. Britain withdrew from Egypt but retained Trinidad and Ceylon. These are just two of the terms of a treaty which inaugurated a 14 month interval of peace during the Napoleonic wars. FTP, identify this agreement, whereby Spain, Britain, the Netherlands, and France ceased fighting from March 1802 until May 1803, and which is named for a city where a visitor might find the 13th century Cathedral of Notre Dame.

Answer: Treaty of Amiens

13. Born in 1758 near Bremen, Germany, he opened his medical practice in 1781, where he equipped the upper portion of his house for use as an observatory. When not treating patients, he was busy with such astronomical discoveries as the asteroids Pallas and Vesta, not to mention those five comets he found. Later he devised the theory that a comet's tail always points away from the Sun because of pressure from the Sun's radiation. He is best known, however, for his paradox concerning the problem of the darkness of the sky at night. FTP, identify this German astronomer.

Answer: Wilhelm Olbers

14. It was founded in Franklin, Louisiana, in 1867, and held its first general convention a year later at its headquarters in New Orleans. After it was dissolved in the 1870s, several descendants of original members obtained in 1935 a charter for its reconstitution, but their anti-Semitic appeals for membership were unsuccessful. FTP, identify this vigilante secret society of Southerners dedicated to the restoration of white supremacy, similar in organization to but more conservative in membership than the Ku Klux Klan.

Answer: Knights of the White Camelia

15. Fifty-four miles long, it consists mostly of fresh, shallow water and is separated from the Atlantic Ocean by a long narrow island. Crossed by the Atlantic Intercoastal Waterway, it was explored by Ralph Lane from the Roanoke Island colony in 1585 and was first called the Roanoke Sea. FTP, identify this coastal inlet of northeastern North Carolina, the site of the state's earliest European settlements.

Answer: Albemarle Sound

16. Noted for his particular style of indirection and whimsicality, his novels have little in the way of plot; in his most famous work, the hero and title character is not born until the third volume of the novel. He concentrated on characterization and on expressing his sentiments against the intellectualism of his day in his fictionalized Sentimental Journey Through France and Italy. FTP, identify this English novelist and clergyman, most famous for his Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy.

Answer: Laurence Sterne

17. The laws of marriage and property, the burial of the dead, the introduction of bloodless sacrifice, and the invention of writing were all attributed to him. He acted as arbiter during the dispute between Athena and Poseidon for the possession of Attica. His main accomplishment was to bring twelve Greek cities under his control and to acknowledge Zeus as the supreme god. FTP, identify this mythical entity with a man's body and a snake's tail, who, according to legend, became the first king of Attica and the founder of Athens.

Answer: Cecrops

18. An inspiring teacher and lecturer at the University of Copenhagen, he founded a society devoted to the spread of scientific knowledge among the general public. In 1820, he discovered piperine, one of the pungent components of pepper; he was also the first scientist to isolate pure metallic aluminum. In 1932 the physical unit of magnetic field strength was named for him. FTP, name this physicist, considered to be the founder of electromagnetism.

Answer: Hans Christian Oersted

19. He was ordered slaughtered by Joab after he found him tangled in the branches of an oak. He gave the signal for his revolt from Hebron, the same town in central Judah where his father had risen to national power. For 10 points, identify this rebellious son of David who lent his name to Stephen Kumalo's son in Alan Paton's Cry, the Beloved Country and to part of the title of a William Faulkner novel.

Answer: Absalom

20. Martin Heidegger is appointed professor of philosophy at Freiburg. Cannonball Adderley and Edward Albee are born. The New York Yankees sweep the World Series. Stephen Vincent Benet publishes John Brown's Body. Twenty-three nations outlaw war by signing the Kellogg-Briand Pact. The anti-bacterial activity of penicillium mold is discovered. FTP, in what year that saw the candidacy of Al Smith for president did these events occur?

Answer: 1928

21. He campaigned for social welfare measures, world peace, free speech, and civil rights as part of his violently anti-Communist platform. This Ohioan joined the Socialist Party in 1918 and became its party leader eight years later. FTP, identify this politician, a six-time Socialist candidate for U.S. president from 1928 to 1948.

Answer: Norman Thomas

22. It began about 26 million years ago and lasted for about 19 million years, during which time horse evolution occurred in North America, followed by the appearance of the first dogs, bears, hyenas, and early saber-toothed cats. In Eurasia, primitive deer and antelope appeared. This epoch also saw the emergence of modern whales, along with early seals and walruses, and a record of the fauna of this time may be found in Argentina's Santa Cruz Formation. FTP, identify this major worldwide division of time, the third and longest epoch of the Tertiary Period.

Answer: Miocene Epoch

23. Its synthetic derivatives are used to dilate blood vessels and bronchi, and it can be an effective stimulant for cardiac muscle. Found in plants and in most body tissues and fluids, this yellow substance is oxidized by an enzyme to yield uric acid, the metabolic end product of purines. FTP, identify this substance, the prime constituent of urinary tract stones.

Answer: xanthine

24. It has an area of 26,000 square miles and a population of around 240,000. Founded by the Al Bu Falah family in the 1700s, it signed a peace treaty with Great Britain in 1820 before being made a British protectorate in 1892. If not for its main industry, oil, discovered there in 1958, it would be almost unknown. FTP, identify this member of the United Arab Emirates, to which Garfield likes to express-mail the kitten Nermal in the comic strip.

    Answer: <u>Abu Dhabi</u>

25. Renowned for its arts, library, and cultural development, it was bequeathed to Rome in 133 B.C. by Attalus III. A paragon of city planning for its time, it was located sixteen miles from the Aegean Sea. Under Roman rule, it gradually declined until the fall of Rome, when it was ruled by the Byzantines until the early fourteenth century. FTP, identify this Hellenistic capital city and residence of the Attalid dynasty, known today to New Testament Bible scholars as the site of one of Revelation's seven Asian churches.

    Answer: <u>Pergamum</u>

26. Pomona College, New York's New School for Social Research, and Dartmouth College house three of his most famous murals. When he was seventeen, he lost his left hand in a laboratory accident and thus was forced to abandon architectural studies for painting. He then produced such works as the "House of Tears" paintings, "Maternity," "Christ Destroying His Cross," and "Man of Fire." FTP, identify this 20th century muralist, often known as "the Mexican Goya."

    Answer: Jose Clemente <u>Orozco</u>

27. A professor of history at Harvard and director of the British Institute at Rome, he is remembered for his lucid, beautiful poetry, and for his three novels and critical essays. In addition to these writings, he published The Story and the Fable, an autobiography, in 1940. His greatest contribution to literature lies in his translations of several Kafka works, on which he collaborated with his wife. FTP, identify this Scottish author and translator, who shares his surname with a Scottish-born American naturalist.

    Answer: Edwin Muir

28. Published in serial form in 1880, this novel established its author's reputation as one of the greatest of his time. An amalgam of ideas from two of the author's masters, Ivan Turgenev and George Eliot, it tells of a high-spirited, intelligent American girl who receives a fortune from a relative, only to throw it away after marrying the man of every woman's nightmare. Of course, she uses her inner courage and strength to win out in the end anyway. FTP, identify this Henry James novel, which tells the story of Isabel Archer.

    Answer: The <u>Portrait of a Lady</u>

1. Identify each of the following plays by Henrik Ibsen from brief clues for ten points each.
a. In this 1881 play, Ibsen relates his hatred for the society of his time. Unusual in that the action of the play's plot is almost complete when the performance begins, this work centers on Mrs. Alving and her conversations with Pastor Manders.
    Answer: Ghosts
b. Ibsen's response to the public's unfavorable reaction to Ghosts, this play has as its chief character an idealist named Doctor Stockmann, often perceived by critics to be a parallel of Ibsen himself.
    Answer: An Enemy of the People
c. This 1892 tragedy relates the story of Solness, an architect who disregards his values in order to move up in the world. Unfortunately for him, after enjoying success at the misfortunes of his colleagues, he foolishly ascends beyond his "castle in the air" and falls to a painful death.
    Answer: The Master Builder

2. Answer each of the following questions concerning a historical sports event of October 8, 1956, for the stated number of points.
a. For 5: Which New York Yankee became the first and only man to pitch a perfect game in the World Series?
    Answer: Don Larsen
b. For 10: Which Brooklyn Dodger, often known as "The Barber," was the losing pitcher to Larsen in that historic World Series game?
    Answer: Sal Maglie
c. For 15: Which Brooklyn Dodger pinch-hitter was called out on strikes to end Larsen's perfect game?
    Answer: Dale Mitchell

3. Identify each of the following famous mathematicians from brief descriptions for ten points each.
a. Born in 1661, this Frenchman did us all a favor by writing the first textbook on differential calculus.
    Answer: Guillaume Francois Antoine de L'Hospital
b. This English mathematician of the nineteenth century created the first workable system of symbolic logic in his Investigation of the Laws of Thought.
    Answer: George Boole
c. Tuberculosis took this German's life at the age of 40, but not before he had made several important contributions to non-Euclidean geometry, many of which were later used in the general theory of relativity. He is especially known for his "rearrangement theorem."
    Answer: Georg Friedrich Bernhard Riemann

4. For ten points each, identify the following concerning non-Italian Baroque architecture.
a. Known for his Chateau de Blois, Maisons-Laffitte, and Paris' famous Les Invalides, he was responsible for establishing the Full Baroque in France.
    Answer: Francois Mansart
b. Mansart's only serious competitor, he was a close acquaintance of the French finance minister Colbert. Renowned for his Chateau de Vaux-Le-Vicomte, he introduced Dutch influences into the French style.
    Answer: Louis Le Vau
c. Well known for his large building complexes, such as the Greenwich Hospital, this mathematician and professor of astronomy presented the English Baroque in its characteristically restrained, yet intricate form. His most famous work is London's St. Paul's Cathedral.
    Answer: Sir Christopher Wren

5. Identify the white male corpse from the given clues on a 30-20-10 basis.
a. This American spent his early life as a seaman, a gold prospector, and a sewing machine repairman. He withdrew from Princeton in 1916 after only one year to pursue what would eventually make him famous.
b. His dying words are said to have been "Born in a goddam hotel room and dying in a hotel room," and, indeed, he did not live to see the publication of his final work, More Stately Mansions.
c. His earliest plays were produced by The Provincetown Players, a group which he organized and directed on Cape Cod. It was for plays such as The Iceman Cometh, however, that he won the 1936 Nobel Prize.
    Answer: Eugene O'Neill

6. For ten points each, answer the following questions concerning religions of the Indian sub-continent.
a. This word, used by Hindus to denote their own religion, refers generally to the sacred law of the Hindu tradition. In Buddhism, this word refers to the doctrine of Buddha.
    Answer: Dharma
b. This form of Hindu mysticism, though not always followed in its most esoteric form, is the basis of much modern mystical thought. It is based on the idea of a moving consciousness, and has meditation as its chief ritual. Thus, the repetition of the mantra drives the movement of the consciousness.
    Answer: Tantrism
c. Their name can be translated "to sit nearby devotedly," and their content suggests oral instruction rather than methodical exposition. Filled with speculations on the relationship of man to the universe, these ten Hindu texts of uncertain authorship follow the Vedas in the chronology of Hindu literature.
    Answer: Upanishads

7. Answer the following about early 20th century Russian history for the stated number of points.
a. For 5: Driven by a fierce desire for independence, this brilliant polemicist was expelled from the Soviet Union in 1929 and was obliged to take refuge in Constantinople. He ultimately moved to Mexico, where he was murdered by agents of Stalin in 1940.
    Answer: Leon Trotsky
b. For 10: Named after a Russian military leader of the late 18th century, it was stormed by angry workers in St. Petersburg during the 1905 revolution. Its legitimate occupants joined the rebels, thus setting off the military conflict of the year. Name this vessel, immortalized in a film by Sergey Eisenstein.
    Answer: Battleship Potemkin
c. For 15: This Russian general led an unsuccessful revolt against Kerensky's provisional government only one month after being appointed supreme military commander. He was killed in April 1918, while attacking the city of Krasnodar.
    Answer: Lavr Kornilov

8. The "three apostles" of classical mechanics, these concepts have recently come under fire from avant-garde quantum physicists. For ten points each, name them from brief descriptions.
a. In classical mechanics, this idea is taken to mean that all of the variables of a system can be precisely measured, and that their evolution in time can be strictly determined by the forces acting on the system.
    Answer: causality
b. This idea indicates a fundamental symmetry in the microscopic equations of motion of a system. In almost-plain English, it means that if you reverse time during an object's motion, that object will cease its motion back where it began.
    Answer: time reversibility (acc. time reversal invariance)
c. This physical property states that a three-dimensional wave function reflected about the origin will have as its coordinates the additive inverses of its original coordinates. In near-plain English, it states that, when reflected in a mirror, "DOG" will appear to be "GOD."
    Answer: parity

9. Answer the following regarding the Russian composer Rimski-Korsakov for the stated number of points.
a. For 5: In which city did Rimski-Korsakov live when he entered the Russian naval academy?
    Answer: St. Petersburg (Leningrad)
b. For 10: Identify the composer and future member of "The Five" whom Rimski-Korsakov met at age 17, and under whose guidance he began to write his first symphony.
    Answer: Mily Balakirev
c. We all know that "The Flight of the Bumblebee" is one of Rimski-Korsakov's most famous compositions. For 15 points, can you identify which of his operas contains that famous piece?
    Answer: (The Tale of) Tsar Saltan

10. Answer the following about the Confederate prison at Andersonville for the stated number of points.
a. For 5: Identify the state in which Andersonville was located.
    Answer: Georgia
b. For 10: Name the man who won a Pulitzer Prize for writing the novel Andersonville.
    Answer: MacKinlay Kantor
c. For 15: Identify the commander of Andersonville, who was hanged on November 10, 1865.
    Answer: Captain Henry Wirz

11. Identify the following islands or groups of islands for ten points each.
a. This island, located in the Aegean Sea of the northwest coast of Turkey, was relinquished by the Ottoman Turks in 1913, at which time it became a Greek possession. The home of Aristotle and Epicurus, it today has its capital at Mytilene.
     Answer: Lesbos
b. The first permanent English settlement of New York state, this 3000-acre island is now used as a hunting preserve. Settled in 1639, it was held by descendants of its founder for more than three centuries.
     Answer: Gardiner's Island
c. Discovered in 1595 by the Spanish navigator Alvaro de Medana, this group of volcanic islands is part of French Polynesia and consists of twelve islands, including Hiva Oa and Fatu Hiva. These islands were the setting for Melville's Typee and currently have their capital at Hakapehi.
     Answer: Marquesas Islands

12. For ten points each, identify the following regarding the works of James Joyce.
a. The hero of A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man, this character represents the author himself. He also plays an important role in Joyce's Ulysses.
     Answer: Stephen Dedalus
b. While we're on Ulysses (so to speak), identify the surname of the family whose tribulations and trials form the subject matter of said novel.
     Answer: Bloom
c. Being a magnanimous and humble man, Joyce refused to take full credit for the creation of the stream-of-consciousness style, introduced in Ulysses. Identify the Frenchman who, as Joyce pointed out, wrote We'll to the Woods No More, a novel composed entirely in the stream-of-consciousness manner.
     Answer: Edouard Dujardin

13. For ten points each, given the description of a physical constant from chemistry, identify the constant.
a. This constant, used to calculate the amount of electrons passing through the circuit of an electrolytic cell, is equal to 96485.31 coulombs per mole.
     Answer: Faraday constant
b. This constant of proportionality, represented by a capital letter "M," relates the lattice energy of an ionic crystal to its interatomic separation.
     Answer: Madelung constant
c. This constant named for an Austrian physicist is derived by dividing the universal gas constant by Avogadro's number. Approximately equal to 1.38 times 10 to the negative 23 joules, it is used in equations of thermodynamics to calculate entropy.
     Answer: Boltzmann's constant

14. Published in 1956, this poem's introduction included one of the most famous lines in literary history: "Hold back the edges of your gowns, Ladies, we are going through hell." Answer the following questions about this work and its introduction for the stated number of points.
a. For 5: Identify the "Beat" poet who drew from incidents in the lives of himself and his contemporaries in the writing of this poem.
     Answer: Allen Ginsberg
b. For 10: Give the title of this poem by Allen Ginsberg.
     Answer: Howl
c. For 15: Which American poet wrote the aforementioned introduction to Allen Ginsberg's Howl?
     Answer: William Carlos Williams

15. Answer the following questions concerning cancer for ten points each.
a. Give the specific ten-letter noun which describes the spreading of a malignant neoplasm to other bodily organs.
     Answer: metastasis
b. Identify the general term for neoplasms which arise from mesenchymal cells, i.e., originate in the bone, muscle, or their connective tissues. In these neoplasms, metastasis usually occurs via the bloodstream.
     Answer: sarcoma
c. Finally, identify the general term for neoplasms which develop from epithelial cells, such as the skin or mucous membranes. These neoplasms usually metastasize through the body's lymph system.
     Answer: carcinoma

16. Answer the following questions about the American Anti-Slavery Society for ten points each.
a. Identify the eastern city, where, in 1833, the American Anti-Slavery Society was founded.
    Answer: Philadelphia
b. Give the last name of the two businessmen and brothers who led the more conservative, anti-Garrison faction of this society. When the society split in 1839 because of the disagreements of some members with Garrison's radicalism, these brothers formed the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.
    Answer: Tappan (Arthur and Lewis)
c. Finally, identify the political party which arose in 1840 as a direct offspring of the new, less radical society created by Arthur and Lewis Tappan.
    Answer: Liberty Party

17. Given a short description of a term, quantity, or person from labor economics, identify the "thing" for five points each.
a. He stated that the total number of people employed in a bureaucracy must increase regardless of any change in the volume of work involved, but is more famous for his proposition that work expands to fill the time available for its completion.
    Answer: C. Northcote Parkinson
b. This Austrian-American economist of the twentieth century and author of the posthumously published History of Economic Policy is remembered for his concept of "the creative gale of destruction," which states that technological change is the primary competition for businesses.
    Answer: Joseph Schumpeter
c. This Scottish economist, one of the first to suggest and implement a paper currency in France, inaugurated the "Mississippi Scheme" for American colonization.
    Answer: John Law
d. Found by dividing the percentage change in quantity demanded by the percentage change in price, this economic factor measures the responsiveness of consumers to price change.
    Answer: elasticity of demand
e. This system is defined as "the exchange of one good or service for another without the benefit of money as a medium of exchange."
    Answer: barter
f. These bad boys of American labor constitute the largest union in the United States, with over two million members. Chartered by the AFL in 1899, it was expelled in 1957 for unethical practices.
    Answer: International Brotherhood of Teamsters

18. For ten points each, identify the following figures of the French Indochinese and Vietnam Wars.
a. A member of the Politburo and defense minister of unified Vietnam from 1976 to 1980, he is best remembered for his skill at modern guerrilla warfare, which he used in organizing the 1968 Tet offensive. Name this general, the leader of the victorious Viet Minh forces at the 1954 battle of Dien Bien Phu.
    Answer: Vo Nguyen Giap
b. This Vietnamese political figure, once on the side of the French, joined the South Vietnamese air force and became air commander when Ngo Dinh Diem's government was overthrown in 1963. After serving as premier, he became Nguyen Van Thieu's vice president in 1967.
    Answer: Nguyen Cao Ky
c. Born Nguyen Vinh Thuy in 1913, he served as emperor of Annam from 1932 until 1945, during which time he cooperated with the Vichy French and Japanese. When the French regained control from the Viet Minh, he became head of a unified Vietnam. He held this post for only six years, however, as he was forced into exile in 1955 after the French defeat at Dien Bien Phu.
    Answer: Bao Dai

19. Answer the following questions about the assassination of President William McKinley for the stated number of points.
a. For 5: Name the anarchist who gunned McKinley down on September 6, 1901.
    Answer: Leon Czolgosz
b. For 5 each, give the city AND state where McKinley was assassinated.
    Answer: Buffalo, New York
c. For 15: Identify the conference which McKinley was attending in Buffalo when he was shot by Czolgosz.
    Answer: Pan-American Exposition

20. Given the title of a work by an English philosopher, identify the book's author for ten points each.
a. Speculum Mentis (1924)   Answer: R. G. Collingwood
b. Introduction to the Principles of Morals and Legislation (1789)   Answer: Jeremy Bentham
c. Essays on Civil Government (1690)   Answer: John Locke

21. Answer the following questions about The Return of the Native (the book, that is) for the stated number of points.
a. For 5: Identify the novel's author, who was notorious for placing the word "the" in his titles.
        Answer: Thomas Hardy
b. For 10: Referred to as "the raw material of a divinity," she cannot find satisfaction for her yearnings on the dreary Egdon Heath and thus seeks out the men of the story. She and her erstwhile lover, Damon Wildeve, drown at the end of the novel.
        Answer: Eustacia Vye
c. For 15: Identify the denizen of Egdon Heath who befriends Thomasin Yeobright at the beginning of the novel, and, if you're reading the version of the novel with Hardy's revised ending, marries her at the end.
        Answer: Diggory Venn

22. Time for poems with long titles! Given the long title of a poem, identify the poet responsible for it for five points each.
a. Ode on the Death of a Favorite Cat Drowned in a Tub of Gold Fishes (1748)   A: Thomas Gray
b. Lines Composed a Few Miles above Tintern Abbey   A: William Wordsworth
c. He Preached upon 'Breadth' till it Argued Him Narrow   A: Emily Dickinson
d. Stanzas Written in Dejection--December 1818, Near Naples   A: Percy B. Shelley
e. when faces called flowers float out of the ground   A: E. E. Cummings
f. Having Lost My Sons, I Confront the Wreckage of the Moon: Christmas, 1960 A: James Wright

23. Now for a mythology bonus. Answer the following questions for the stated number of points.
First part: Given an ancient culture, give the name of its goddess of love and fertility. Five points each.
a. Greek   Answer: Aphrodite
b. Assyro-Babylonian   Answer: Ishtar
c. Phoenician   Answer: Astarte or Ashtart or Ashtoreth
d. Roman   Answer: Venus
Second part: Identify these lovers of the Greek goddess Aphrodite for five points each.
a. After he was killed by a wild boar, Aphrodite was brokenhearted, for she could only spend one-third of each year with him.
        Answer: Adonis
b. He and Aphrodite were the parents of Aeneas, the legendary ancestor of Rome.
        Answer: Anchises

24. Sea water is a 3.5% solution by mass of a large number of different salts, but 99.4% of the dissolved materials are contributed by only six IONS. For five points each, name, in any order, these six IONS.
        Answer: a. chloride, sodium, sulfate, magnesium, calcium, potassium

25. You are conducting some experiments on an orange ben-wa ball lying on a table in front of you. Answer the following questions regarding your experiments on the ball. Units are required in your answer. For the purpose of this question, 1 inch is equivalent to 2.5 centimeters.
a. You have measured the diameter of the ben-wa ball and have found it to be 2.5 centimeters. Now, for fifteen points, calculate the surface area of the ball in square inches.
        Answer: Pi square inches
b. Now, for fifteen more points, save yourself a great deal of future discomfort and find the volume of the ball in cubic inches.
        Answer: (Pi over six) cubic inches or one-sixth Pi cubic inches