

1996 Georgia Tech MLK Tossups by Georgia Tech I

1. Its northern region is relatively low-lying and includes the Manchili Plain, while the remainder comprises subdued mountain ranges. The western range extends south to the La Perouse Strait, which separates the island from Hokkaido, but the eastern range is only half as long, being separated from the former by a large valley which opens into the extensive Terpeniye Bay. FTP, identify this markedly elongated 1,000 km long island in the Sea of Okhotsk which is separated from the Pacific coast of Siberia by the Gulf of Tartary.

Answer: Sakhalin island

2. This man served as European correspondent for the Chicago Tribune and for Universal News Service and as a commentator for CBS and the Mutual Broadcasting System. He won the National Book Award in 1961, and his first book, Berlin Diary: The Journal of a Foreign Correspondent, 1934-41 was a bestseller. FTP, identify this newsman and author of The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich.

Answer: William L. Shirer

3. This disease was given a clinical description in 1817 in "An Essay on the Shaking Palsy," by the British doctor for whom it is named. It causes a characteristic mask-like facial appearance, shuffling gait, and muscular rigidity and tremor at rest. FTP, identify this disorder of the basal ganglia which may be substantially helped by drugs such as L-Dopa which affect impulse transmission there.

Answer: Parkinson's disease

4. This man was already an outstanding corporation lawyer in St. Paul, MN when he was retained in 1904 as Special Counsel for the U.S. in the government's antitrust suits against General Paper Company and Standard Oil. He served from 1917-23 in the U.S. Senate, and in 1924 was appointed ambassador to Great Britain. FTP, identify this man who served as Secretary of State under Calvin Coolidge, won the Nobel Peace Prize, and negotiated a multilateral treaty outlawing war.

Answer: Frank Billings Kellogg

5. His writings were condemned as heretical, but he died without ever having been imprisoned, probably because those writings gained him the interest and support of the royal family and the king's council in the later years of Edward III and the minority of Richard II. He was for centuries thought to have been the sole translator of the Bible from Latin into English in the 14th century. FTP, identify this English church reformer whose beliefs were kept alive after his death by his followers, the Lollards.

Answer: John Wycliffe

6. Set during the Italian Renaissance and cast in the form of a journal, it is a study of the psychology of evil. Its narrator, Piccoline, is a minor retainer at the court of a prince, a position he obtained by strangling his predecessor, and while there he poisons his enemies and betrays those who confide in him. FTP, identify this novel by Par Lagerkvist.

Answer: The Dwarf

7. The first instrument to accurately measure this quantity using electronic means was developed in 1934 by Arnold O. Beckman. It is measured for aqueous solutions, where the thermodynamic activity of the hydrogen ions in the solution approximates to their concentration in moles per liter for dilute solutions. FTP, identify this measure of the acidity of a solution, which varies from 0 to 14.

Answer: pH

8. As Duke of York he was Lord High Admiral in the second and third Anglo-Dutch wars, during which the Dutch settlement of New Amsterdam was captured and renamed New York in his honor. He became Catholic and married a Catholic, Mary of Modena, resigning as admiral in 1673 under the Test Act. His succession was opposed, and early in his reign came Monmouth's rebellion and the Bloody Assizes which punished it. FTP, identify this second son of Charles I who ruled England from 1685 until the Glorious Revolution of 1688.

Answer: James II

9. He was concertmaster for the Frankfurt Opera orchestra and professor at the Berlin Hochschule until the Nazis came to power and banned his work for its "decadent" modernism. He immigrated to the U.S. in 1937 to teach music theory at Yale, but settled in Switzerland in 1953 to teach at the University of Zurich. He is particularly known for his so-called Gebrauchsmusic, music written specifically for performance by amateurs. FTP, identify this composer known for his works When Lilacs Last in the Dooryard Bloom'd, Ludus Tonalis, Nobilissima Visione, Das Marienleben, and Mathis der Maler.

Answer: Paul Hindemith

10. The scarf she works on is, in effect, a list of those to be killed, and incorporated into its pattern are the names of the hated aristocrats, including the St. Evremondes, the family of Charles Darnay. FTP, identify this woman, a symbol of vengeance and revolutionary excess, who sits outside her Paris wine shop endlessly knitting in Charles Dickens' *A Tale of Two Cities*.

Answer: Madame Therese Defarge

11. Following his film debut in *The Farmer Takes a Wife* in 1935, he starred in *Young Mr. Lincoln* and *The Ox-Bow Incident*. He portrayed idealistic heroes in many films, including *Advise and Consent*, *The Best Man*, and *Twelve Angry Men*. FTP, identify this actor who starred as Wyatt Earp in *My Darling Clementine*, Tom Joad in *The Grapes of Wrath*, and the title character in *Mr. Roberts*.

Answer: Henry Fonda

12. After her short story "The World's Greatest Fisherman" won the Nelson Algren fiction prize, it became the basis for her first novel, *Love Medicine*. The wife of the novelist and her collaborator, Michael Dorris, she is the daughter of teachers at a Bureau of Indian Affairs boarding school and her principal subject is the Chippewa Indians in the northern Midwest. FTP, identify this author of *Tracks*, *The Bingo Palace*, and *The Beet Queen*.

Answer: Louise Erdrich

13. He demonstrated that a current-carrying coil behaves similarly to a bar magnet, that iron placed in such a coil becomes magnetized, and that there is a magnetic force between two nearby current-carrying conductors. Living from 1775-1836, he gave his name to a law used for calculating the strength of the magnetic field produced by a current. FTP, identify this French physicist for whom the SI unit of current is named.

Answer: Andre Marie Ampere

14. He was exiled from Athens around 399 BC, and in 396 he fought under the Spartan king Agesilaus. Soon afterwards the Spartans allocated him an estate near Olympia, from where he moved to Corinth, and in 365 back to Athens, where he spent the rest of his life. He wrote several works, including the *Hellenica*, a historical work which continues where Thucydides left off in 411 down to 362, and the *Memorabilia*, in which he recorded his memories of Socrates. FTP, identify this Greek writer and soldier who left Athens in 401 to join Cyrus and who after defeat at Cunaxa was chosen to lead the 10,000 Greek mercenaries back to safety.

Answer: Xenophon

15. It is located at Puri, a town in the Orissa state on the Bay of Bengal, and each summer images of him and his brother and sister are carried on a large cart, dragged by pilgrims to their summer home. Some worshipers have thrown themselves under the cart, although this is not part of the cult, and so the name has come into common usage for anything beneath which people are mercilessly crushed. FTP, identify this sacred image of Krishna.

Answer: Juggernaut

16. He was a somewhat aloof member of the Impressionists, but he did enjoy going to the races with Degas, and he was persuaded by Berthe Morisot--who became his sister-in-law in 1874--to adopt the Impressionist technique of painting out of doors. In the late 1870s he became ill with a disease diagnosed as locomotor ataxia and he died in 1883 in appalling pain a week after having a gangrenous leg removed. FTP, identify this painter of *Olympia* and *The Bar at the Folies-Bergere*.

Answer: Edouard Manet

17. Part of the British strategy against Germany in WWI was to maintain a naval blockade in the North Sea to keep all shipping from German ports. Germany tested Britain's navy when its High Seas Fleet under Admiral Reinhard Scheer sailed into the Skagerrak on May 31, 1917 and faced the British Grand Fleet under Admiral John R. Jellicoe. FTP, identify this naval battle in which the Germans escaped in the darkness and fog with only nine warships lost to Britain's fourteen, but which maintained Britain's supremacy of the seas.

Answer: Battle of Jutland

18. The formula for this technique comes from the corresponding formula for the derivative of a product of two functions. Since it changes the problem of finding one integral to that of finding another, it is only useful if this second, related integral is easier to integrate. FTP, identify this method for finding indefinite integrals.

Answer: integration by parts

19. The title characters in this literary work are Cardinal Manning, Florence Nightingale, Thomas Arnold, and General Charles "Chinese" Gordon. The author claimed he would write their lives with "a brevity which excludes everything that is redundant and nothing that is significant," and the intensely personal sketches scandalized stuffier readers but delighted many literati. FTP, identify this influential collection of short biographical sketches by Lytton Strachey.

Answer: Eminent Victorians

20. It is composed of conglomerate interbedded with layers of sandstone, both tilted vertically. Parallel gutters show the erosional characteristics of the different rocks, and it is between 400 and 600 million years old. It has a long, rounded summit, rises 348 meters above the desert floor, and is over eight kilometers around its base. FTP, identify this large rock mound in Northern Territory, Australia.

Answer: Ayers Rock

21. The term is derived from the Old French for "goods of weight," although in the strict scientific sense it is mass rather than weight that the units measure. They include drachms, stones, quarters, hundredweights, ounces, and pounds. FTP, identify this system of units used for measuring mass which is based on the grain.

Answer: Avoirdupois measures

22. He rose from humble origins and was made royal almoner in 1509. As privy councillor in 1511, then Lord Chancellor in 1514, he virtually ruled on Henry VIII's behalf, while as cardinal and papal legate he was effectively head of the English Church. His ambitions in international affairs were marked by the 1518 Treaty of London which established a temporary peace between France and Spain. He supported Henry's wish to divorce Catherine of Aragon, but tried to persuade him to marry into the French royal house, and his failure to secure the divorce finally discredited him with the king, after which he was arrested on a trumped-up charge of treason but died before he could be brought to trial. FTP, identify this English prelate and statesman.

Answer: Thomas Wolsey

23. Born in Florida, this man moved to New York, became an ardent Socialist, and launched the radical journal The Messenger. His success in union politics and his impressive, deep-voiced oratorical skills made him an influential black leader, and the mere threat of his leading a mass "March on Washington" in 1941 was enough to persuade President Franklin Roosevelt to issue an executive order against job discrimination in plants handling national defense contracts. FTP, identify this civil rights and labor leader who organized the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters in 1925.

Answer: Asa Philip Randolph

1996 Georgia Tech MLK Bonuses by Georgia Tech I

1. Identify these dead white males that influenced early Athenian society for 10 points each.

1. One of the seven sages, he established the Council of 400, as well as freeing those Athenians enslaved for debt.

Answer: Solon

2. He replaced Solon's Council of 400 with the Council of 500, as well as introducing the practice of ostracism.

Answer: Cleisthenes

3. His fostering of commerce and the arts made Athens the foremost city in Greece. This tyrant seized power in a popular coup, which he held until his death.

Answer: Peisistratus

2. Identify the following influential figures in the development of the stream of consciousness technique in literature for 10 points each.

1. The novel, *We'll to the Woods No More*, or *Les Lauriers sont Coupés*, by this French writer is considered to be the first example in literature of the interior stream of consciousness monologue.

Answer: Edouard Dujardin

2. Her twelve-volume work, *Pilgrimage*, records the psychic experience of a single character and is another early example of the technique of interior monologue.

Answer: Dorothy Richardson

3. One of the best known exponents of the technique she used it extensively in her novels, *The Waves* and *Mrs. Dalloway*.

Answer: Virginia Woolf

3. Identify the following sects of Buddhism for 10 points each.

1. Translating as "doctrine of the elders," this stricter school of Buddhism is followed in Ceylon, Burma, Thailand, and Cambodia.

Answer: Theravada

2. Translating as "meditation," images, ritual, scriptures, and metaphysics are abhorred; the Rinzai form uses koan to shock into sudden enlightenment, while the Soto form stresses contemplation.

Answer: Zen

3. Like Hinduism, this form has innumerable deities with consorts and families. A popular term for Mahayana Buddhism in Tibet, it incorporates strict intellectual disciplines, yoga, and ritual.

Answer: Lamaism

4. Answer the following about superconductivity for 10 points each.

1. This Dutch physicist was the first to discover superconductivity, for which he won the 1913 Nobel Prize in physics.

Answer: Heike Kamerlingh-Onnes

2. A theoretical prediction that at low temperatures, pairs of electrons in a conductor could, via an interaction with the crystal lattice, feel a net attraction for each other and act in bound pairs. What is this theory, named for the three people involved in its development?

Answer: BCS theory

3. The pairs of electrons have a common momentum and are not affected by random scattering of other electrons. What are these pairs of electrons known as?

Answer: Cooper pairs

5. Identify the following Asian rivers from brief descriptions on a 10-5 basis.

1. 10: It makes a vast northerly loop through the Ordos Desert where it becomes heavily charged with silt.

- 5: It is the second longest river in China.

Answer: Yellow or (Huang He)

2. 10: It rises in Tibet and flows generally south through southwest China and across or along Burma and Laos.

- 5: Phnom Penh is a major port on this river that flows into the South China Sea.

Answer: Mekong

3. 10: Flowing generally southeast, its mouth is at the Tatar Strait opposite Sakhalin.

- 5: This river constitutes a large portion of the border between the USSR and China.

Answer: Amur

6. Identify the following about the mythological pair Calais and Zetes for 15 points each.

1. As members of the Argonauts, Calais and Zetes were able to rescue this brother-in-law from the torment of the Harpies.

Answer: Phineus

2. While this member of the Argonauts was searching for the youth Hylas, both Calais and Zetes urged that they abandon this son of Alcmene, for which they were killed.

Answer: Hercules

7. Identify the following hormones from a brief description for 10 points each.

1. A polypeptide hormone produced by the pituitary gland, its principle function is stimulating the adrenal gland cortex to secrete glucocorticoids.

Answer: ACTH

2. Promoting protein synthesis and growth, it helps regulate the body's metabolism. Also called T4, an overabundance can cause Grave's disease.

Answer: Thyroxin

3. Produced by the corpus luteum, it prepares the womb lining for the changes of pregnancy, and is used in some oral contraceptives to prevent ovulation.

Answer: Progesterone

8. Identify the following about everybody's favorite, Citizen Kane, for the stated number of points.

1. For 5 points, all or nothing give the first, middle, and last name of the title character.

Answer: Charles Foster Kane

2. For 10 points, this actor, portraying Kane's best friend, Jedediah Leland, made his feature film debut in Citizen Kane before going on to star in such films as Shadow of a Doubt, The Farmer's Daughter, and Gaslight.

Answer: Joseph Cotten

3. For 15 points, identify the cinematographer who perfected such techniques as deep focus in the film allowing Welles to establish his complex compositions.

Answer: Gregg Toland

9. Identify these leaders of woman suffrage in the United States for 10 points each.

1. She cofounded the National American Woman's Suffrage Association, as well as helping to organize the first women's rights convention at Seneca Falls, New York.

Answer: Elizabeth Stanton

2. Succeeding Anthony as the president of NAWSA, she directed the final drive for ratification of the 19th amendment. She also founded the League of Women Voters.

Answer: Carrie Catt

3. She broke with NAWSA because she advocated more militant tactics. She cofounded the Congressional Union for Women Suffrage, as well as submitting the first version of the ERA in 1923.

Answer: Alice Paul

10. Identify the following plays written by Nobel laureates for 10 points from a brief description or for 5 points if you need the author.

1. 10: The title characters in this 1921 play announce that they are the unused creations of the author's imagination.

5: Luigi Pirandello

Answer: Six Characters in Search of an Author

2. 10: This play is based on the author's grandfather's account of the 1844 Silesian rebellion of the title characters.

5: Gerhart Hauptmann

Answer: The Weavers

3. 10: This play was produced on Broadway under the title of The Red Gloves.

5: Jean-Paul Sartre

Answer: Dirty Hands

11. Answer the following about classical psychology for 10 points each.

1. Considered the father of experimental psychology, he opened the first psychological institute at Leipzig.

Answer: Wilhelm Wundt

2. Emphasizing the importance of feelings of inferiority in individual maladjustments to society, he also saw aggression as the basic drive in his "individual psychology."

Answer: Alfred Adler

3. He showed that young children reason differently from adults and are often incapable of understanding logical reasoning, and also developed a theory of intellectual development in which development proceeds in genetically determined stages.

Answer: Jean Piaget

12. Identify these Doctors of the Church on a 10-5 basis

1. 10: After governorships of Liguria and Aemilia, he became the Bishop of Milan, where he determined the ecclesiastical conception of the relation of Church and State.

5: He persuaded Emperor Gratian to outlaw heresy in the West and managed to convert St. Augustine.

Answer: St. Ambrose

2. 10: He spent five years as a hermit in the Syrian wilderness after renouncing his pagan learning.

5: He translated a Latin version of the Bible, which became the basis for the Vulgate.

Answer: St. Jerome

3. 10: He served as Bishop of Hippo until he died during the Vandals' siege into Africa.

5: He fixed the theology of the Church until the Reformation and influenced Luther's and Calvin's views.

Answer: St. Augustine

13. Identify the following works by the composer Franz Joseph Haydn for 10 points each.

1. This oratorio, first performed in 1798, was composed to an unidentified German translation of an English text indebted to Paradise Lost and the book of Genesis.

Answer: The Creation

2. In this Symphony, No. 45, the music of the last movement ends in such a way that the players may leave their stands one after the other, with only two violins eventually remaining.

Answer: Farewell symphony

3. This symphony, No. 101 in D, is given its nickname because of the sound of the opening of its slow movement.

Answer: Clock symphony

14. Answer the following about the Mexican-American War for the stated number of points.

1. For 5 points, what treaty ended the Mexican-American War?

Answer: Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo

2. For another 5 points, what Chief Clerk of the Department of State negotiated the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo?

Answer: Nicholas Trist

3. Texas claimed the Rio Grande as its southern border, but Mexico claimed that Texas never extended further than this river. For 10 points, name it.

Answer: Nueces River

4. Future President Zachary Taylor defended a narrow mountain pass against Santa Anna's army in northeast Mexico, for which Taylor became a hero. For 10 points, name this battle.

Answer: Buena Vista

15. Identify the following works of Thornton Wilder from a brief description for 10 points each.

1. Unconventional in structure, this Pulitzer-prize winning play gives a panoramic picture of the Antrobus family.

Answer: The Skin of Our Teeth

2. His play, The Merchant of Yonkers, was revived in 1955 under this title eventually lending its plot to the musical, Hello, Dolly.

Answer: The Matchmaker

3. An ironic novel of Italian decadent nobility, this 1926 work was Wilder's first to be published.

Answer: The Cabala

16. Due to popular demand, here is the Nobel Prize in Peace bonus. Identify the following for 10 points each.

1. A medical missionary, he won the Nobel Prize in Peace in 1952 for establishing a hospital at Lambarene, Gabon, which received broad international support.

Answer: Albert Schweitzer

2. This Norwegian was the League of Nations' high commissioner for refugees, and originated passports named for him to aid refugees. Who is this winner of the 1922 Nobel Prize for Peace?

Answer: Fridtjof Nansen

3. As foreign minister of Germany, he was a principal architect of the 1925 Locarno Pact, for which he co-won the Nobel Prize in Peace the following year.

Answer: Gustav Stresemann

17. Identify the scientific figure on a 30-20-10 basis.

30: He possibly discovered the law known as Boyle's law while constructing improved air pumps for Robert Boyle.

20: He claimed that Newton had plagiarized his mathematically unsupported theories on gravitation.

10: His microscopic researches were published in Micrographia, where he introduced the term "cell" to biology.

Answer: Robert Hooke

18. Identify the following English portraitists from a brief description for 10 points, or for 5 if you need a work.

1. 10: This English painter and writer on art served as the first President of the Royal Society.

5: Commodore Keppel and Apollo Belvedere

Answer: Sir Joshua Reynolds

2. 10: Influenced greatly by the works of van Dyck, he was the favorite painter of the Royal Family even though his principal rival, Reynolds, was appointed King's Principal Painter.

5: Blue Boy

Answer: Thomas Gainsborough

3. 10: A self-taught child prodigy, he succeeded Reynolds as Painter in Ordinary to the King upon his death.

5: Pinky

Answer: Thomas Lawrence

19. Identify the geographical location on a 30-20-10 basis.

30: Its highest peak is Snaefell, and its parliament is called Tynwald Court.

20: It was bought from its local rulers by Britain in 1765, and British laws do not apply to it unless it is specifically named.

10: This island of the Irish Sea has its capital at Douglas.

Answer: Isle of Man

20. Identify the following English Romantic writers from a brief description for 10 points each.

1. The most penetrating and erudite of the Romantic critics, he wrote such works as *A View of the English Stage* and *The Round Table*.

Answer: William Hazlitt

2. The author of epic and didactic poems, he is remembered chiefly for the ballad "The Battle of Blenheim."

Answer: Robert Southey

3. "The Excursion," "Michael," and "Simon Lee" are among the more ambitious works of this Romantic Lake poet.

Answer: William Wordsworth

21. There are seven basic units in the mks metric system from which all other units are derived. You will get 5 points for each one you name after the first one.

Answer: meter, kilogram, second, mole, candela, ampere, kelvin

22. Answer the following probability problem for 15 points each.

1. Suppose Susan has two children, and that at least one of them is a girl. What is the probability both of Susan's children are girls?

Answer: 1/3 (The answer is not 1/2 because it was not specified if the older child or younger child was a girl)

2. Suppose you roll two dice. What is the probability you get a seven or an eleven?

Answer: 2/9 ($6/36 + 2/36 = 2/9$)

23. Identify the following scientist on a 30-20-10 basis.

30: He published papers on the kinetic theory of gases, and established theoretically the nature of Saturn's rings.

20: He showed that oscillating electric charges could generate propagating electromagnetic waves and that these waves could be produced in a laboratory.

10: His four equations describe mathematically the wave propagation of electromagnetic waves.

Answer: James Maxwell

24. Identify the scientist on a 30-20-10 basis.

30: A somewhat crude experimentalist, this citizen of Manchester kept a meteorological journal which he started in 1787 and continued all his life.

20: His studies of partial pressures in mixtures of gases showed that in a mixture of gases, each gas exerts the same pressure as it would if it were the only gas present in the volume.

10: The first full account of this English Quaker's atomic theory came in his 1808 work *New System of Chemical Philosophy*.

Answer: John Dalton

25. Answer the following questions from Greek history for the stated number of points

1. For 5 points apiece, what two forces fought in the 371 BC Battle of Leuctra?

Answer: Thebes, Sparta

2. For 15 points, what Theban leader led the rebellion against Sparta?

Answer: Epaminondas

3. Epaminondas organized the Theban army into forty-eight rows of hoplites. For 5 points, what was this formation that takes its name from "battering ram."

Answer: Phalanx

26. Identify the following about important naval battles from history on a 5-10-15 basis.

1. In 1862, these two ships fought off Newport News in Hampton Roads, revolutionizing sea warfare.

Answer: Monitor and Merrimack (accept Virginia for Merrimack)

2. In this last major battle fought by galleys, 208 Catholic galleys defeated 273 Ottoman galleys in a three-hour clash.

Answer: Lepanto

3. In this last major battle involving wooden ships, an Egyptian fleet was defeated by a combined English, French, and Russian fleet intervening on the side of Greece.

Answer: Navarino

27. Identify which Henry of which country did the following for 10 points each

1. He renewed the Hundred Years' War with France, winning the 1415 Battle of Agincourt. He died shortly after being declared heir to the French crown.

Answer: Henry V of England

2. The first Bourbon King of France, he abandoned his Protestant faith for Catholicism.

Answer: Henry IV of France (or Henry of Navarre)

3. By killing Richard III at Bosworth Field, he came to the throne in 1485. He also sent both Sebastian and John Cabot to explore America.

Answer: Henry VII of England