

1997 Terrapin Invitational Tournament
Round by Seth Kendall/ University of Kentucky
TOSSUPS

1. The protagonist of the novel, Eugene de Rastgnac, is a poor law student who aspires to enter Parisian high society but who is forced by lack of funds to live in the boarding house of Madame Vauquer. While living there he meets and befriends a mysterious fellow-resident, a formerly wealthy vermicelli merchant driven into poverty by the demands of his spendthrift daughters, whose demands for money eventually leads to his death. This is, FTP, a brief description of what 1835 novel, one of the most famous of Honore de Balzac?

Answer: Pere Goriot (Father Goriot)

2. Born in New Lisbon, Ohio, in 1837, his dream of becoming a U.S. Senator was fulfilled in 1897 when he was appointed to fill the seat left vacant by Secretary of State John Sherman. After making a fortune with the Cleveland Coal and Iron company, this man turned his hand to politics, campaigning for James Garfield in 1880, serving in the Ohio Republican State Committee, and masterminding the successful Republican for the White House in 1896. FTP name American statesman, the financier often considered the political Svengali of William McKinley

answer: Mark Hanna

3. During this man's childhood, the open expression of feelings was not allowed and as a result he developed an ulcer by age 15. He did not have Star Trek's Data in mind when he came up with his concept of a fully functional human being, but rather he meant for one to be open to the constant flow of our existence. His work as the director of the Child Guidance Center in Rochester was described in his first book, Clinical Treatment of Problem Children. FTP, who is this psychotherapist whose most important ideas were expounded in this 1951 Client-Centered Therapy?

Answer: Carl Rogers

4. His second wife was Skadi, a giantess who was allowed to choose a husband from the gods as reparation for their murder of her father and who chose him when she mistook his feet for that of Balder. He is also known as "The Wealthy One", since it was believed that all the treasure from sunken ships went to him, and "Van", in reference to his being a member of the Vanir. FTP name this father of Frey and Freya, the Norse god of the Sea.

Answer: Njord

5. The main character of this novel is a patriarch who has devoted his own life and the education of his children to hard facts and figures instead of emotion. Raised by this system, his son Tom becomes a cold, calculating thief who steals from his employer, Mr. Bounderby, and frames another employee for the theft, while his daughter, Louisa, is so starved for affection that she almost cheats on her husband and runs off with another man. This is a description of, for 10 points, what Charles Dickens novel, centered around the family of Thomas Gradgrind?

Answer: Hard Times

6. Known to the Macedonian records as Sandrocottus, this man was born into a destitute family around 350 B.C. and was sold as a slave to a kindly nobleman named Chanakya, who provided for his education and training in the military arts. With Chanakya's support he then gathered a mercenary army and overthrew the Nanda king Bhaddasalla, and after the death of Alexander the Great he conquered a vast Empire which stretched from the Himalayas to Afghanistan before retiring to become a Jainist ascetic. For 10 points name this man, the founder of the Mauryan dynasty.

Answer: Chandragupta

7. Although he had graduated with a degree in theology in 1687 as per the wishes of his parents, this man disappointed them by choosing to enter the field of mathematics, becoming a professor of that subject in his hometown of Basel, Switzerland in 1687. Author of the treatise Ars Conjectandi, he was the discoverer of the isochrone, the first man to coin the term integral, which he used in the analysis of curves of descent, was the developer of the calculus of variations, which he invented with his brother Johann. FTP name this mathematician, whose "numbers" are used to explain the exponential series.

Answer: Jakob Bernoulli

8. Encompassing an area of about 80,155 miles, this nation consists mainly of low flatlands, and its highest peak, Derzhinskaya Gor, is only a little over 2,000 feet high. Other significant geographical features include the Bug, Neman, Western Dvina, and Dnepr Rivers, and Belovezha Forest, which it manages with its neighbor Poland. For 10 points name this former Soviet Republic also bordered by Lithuania, Latvia, Russia, and the Ukraine, whose capital is Minsk.

Answer: _Belarus_

9. In 1900 at the age of 13 this man began studying to make watches at the School of Decorative Arts in Chaux-au-Fonds, Switzerland, where his teacher Charles L-Eplattenier steered him towards architecture instead. Author of _Towards a New Architecture_ and _The Modular_, early in his career he became associated with the Purists while designing such structures as the Citrohan House and the Villa Savoye, though he is more famous for such later buildings as the monastery of Saint Mary of Tourette and the entire city of Chandargh, India. FTP name this architect born Charles-Edward Jeanneret, most famous for such buildings as national Museum of Western Art in Tokyo and the Carpenter Visual Art Center.

Answer: Le _Corbusier_ (accept Jeanneret on early buzz)

(Reader's note: review pronunciations before reading)

10. This genus of bacteria causes enteritis (en-ter-ight-iss), septicemia and enteric fever. It is a part of the family enterobacteriaceae which include such bacterial species such as klebsiella (kleb-see-ell-uh), escherichia coli (es-share-uh-she-uh coal-eye). Two serotypes, typhi and paratyphi, are highly adapted to man and this do not cause disease in nonhumans. FTP, identify this bacteria which is transmitted through undercooked poultry, eggs, and dairy products.

Answer: _Salmonella_

11. In the six completed chapters of this work the narrator Cecilia Brady tells the story of the film producer Monroe Stahr, whose wife Minna Davis had died and who was nearly dead himself from overwork. After meeting Kathleen Moore, a woman who strikingly resembled his dead wife, Stahr and Kathleen have a passionate love affair, which Kathleen finally ends by marrying her fiancé, a deposed monarch. For 10 points identify this unfinished work first published in 1941 after the death of its author, F. Scott Fitzgerald.

Answer: _The Last Tycoon_

12. After serving as the military attache to Petrograd and Helsinki during World War I this man assisted in relief work in Russia and later acted as a diplomat for the British. Returning to Norway in 1931, he became Minister of Defense but resigned to form a Norwegian Fascist party in 1933, and when Hitler invaded Norway by his urging he was given control of the country. For 10 points name this man, executed for treason in 1945, whose name has become a synonym for "traitor".

Answer: Vidkun _Quisling_

13. Born in Dieppe in 1892 to a noble family, this man originally studied philosophy and history but later turned to physics after studying in the laboratory of his brother. After becoming familiar with the quantum theories of Planck and Einstein's work on the photoelectric effect and special relativity, he postulated the idea that matter, like light, also behaves as both a particle and a wave. For 10 points name this French scientist, whose explanation of the wave-like properties of matter won him the Nobel Prize in 1929.

Answer: Prince Louis Victor de _Broglie_

14. Appearing in Ariosto's _Orlando Furioso_, he was mentioned by the _Chronicle_ of Bishop Otto of Freising in 1145, and in 1177 Pope Alexander III supposedly sent a letter to him to ask for his aid against the Turks. According to stories, he was a descendant of the Magi who had visited the Christ child and had defeated the Muslim Persians in battle and stormed Ecbatana before establishing a kingdom of Nestorian Christians in India. For 10 points name this legendary Christian king thought to be an ancestor of Genghis Khan.

Answer: _Prester John_

15. The play opens in Jimmy-The-Priest's saloon, in which coal barge captain Chris Christoperson informs his mistress Marthy Owen that they will no longer sail together, since he is to be accompanied on the next voyage by his daughter, who has spent most of her life on a Minnesota farm and whom he believes to be a paragon of virtue. The daughter, however, is a prostitute, but her life turns around after she meets and falls

in love with the sailor Mat Burke. For 10 points name this 1922 Pulitzer Prize winning play by Eugene O'Neill.

Answer: Anna Christie

16. Born in 1330, this man had already been knighted and made a founding member of the Order of the garter before winning his spurs at the battle of Crecy at age 16. In 1367 he came to the aid of Pedro II of Spain, defeating the armies of Henry of Trastamara and Bertrand du Guesclin at Najera, but his most famous victory came in 1355, when he led the English forces against the French at Poitiers. For 10 points name this son of Edward III and father of Richard II, whose colorful nickname came from the armor he wore in battle.

Answer: Edward the Black Prince

17. First discovered in 1801 by Charles Hatchett in 1801, this element was given its current more mythological name by Heinrich Rose, who separated it from tantalum in 1844. Extremely useful industrially, it is added to iron to make stainless steel and is used in vacuum tubes, nuclear reactors, and superconductors. For 10 points name this element, still commonly referred to as Columbium, with atomic number 41.

Answer: Niobium

18. Incited by the Communist rhetoric of Vakulinchuk, a group of sailors mutiny when the ship's doctor allows meat which contains maggots to be served for their dinner, and in the riot Vakulinchuk himself is killed. Their home port of Odessa supports their rebellion, and in response the residents are massacred by Cossacks, while the sailors themselves prepare to do battle with a fleet of ships sent to subdue them, though in the end the ships refuse to fire. This is a brief summary of, for 10 points, what 1925 Sergei Eisenstein film?

Answer: Battleship Potemkin (accept Potemkin)

19. In 1884 this man resolved to do Missionary work in China, but as this option was closed by the onset of the Opium Wars he traveled to Africa instead. There in addition to spreading the word of God he became the first European entered the Kalahari and helped discover Lake Ngami, and was the first European to explore Lake Nyasa, Lake Mweru, and Victoria Falls, which he named. For 10 points presume to name this Scottish missionary and explorer whose quest to find the source of the Nile was completed by Henry Stanley.

Answer: David Livingstone

20. This opera is divided into three acts entitled Exposition, Denouement, and Catastrophe. Set in post-WWI Germany, it uses sprechstimme, or "song-speech", to impart the plot. The title character, a soldier, shaves his captain, agrees to undergo medical experimentation in order to support his illegitimate child, and ultimately kills the child's mother. FTP name the opera, probably the first full-length opera written in atonal form, by Alban Berg.

Answer: Wozzeck

21. In his lifetime, this composer was much more successful as a military engineer who, while a lecturer at the St. Petersburg Academy instructed the future Czar Nicholas II. After retiring as a lieutenant General from the army, however, he served a music critic in St. Petersburg before composing such largely unclaimed works as La Musique en Russe, William Ratcliffe, and Feast in the Time of Plague. For 10 points name this least-known member of the Russian Five better known for the operas Mademoiselle Fifi and Prisoner of the Caucasus.

Answer: Cesar Cui

They were known individually as Abbie Hoffman, Jerry Rubin, Lee Weiner, Rennie Davis, David Dellinger, John Froines, and Tom Hayden, the latter of whom

writing about their courtroom experience in his book Trial. Eventually acquitted on the charge of attempting to start a riot, they were a group of Anti-Vietnam protestors who were arrested for disrupting the 1968 Democratic

National Convention. FTP give the numerical collective name for which they were known, taken from the location of the 1968 convention.

Answer: _Chicago 7_

They are emitted in the positive beta decay of proton-rich radioactive nuclei and, though they are stable in a vacuum, they will react rapidly with matter to form gamma radiation. First postulated by P.A.M. Dirac in 1930, they were discovered in 1932 by Carl Anderson, for which he won the Nobel Prize in 1936. For 10 points identify these positively charged subatomic particles having the same mass and magnitude of charge as their counterpart, the electron.

Answer: _positron_

There were two men in Greek mythology with this name: one, not exactly the heroic type, was a king of Thrace known for his mares, to whom he fed the bodies of his houseguests until he himself was fed to them by Heracles for his eighth labor; the other, very much the heroic type, was the son of Tydeus and one of the greatest Greek warriors at Troy, a favorite of Athena nearly killed Aeneas in combat, killed both Rhesus and Dolon, helped smuggle the Paladium out of Troy, and even managed to wound the god Ares in battle. FTP identify either of these mythological characters.

answer: _Diomedes_

After receiving his ecclesiastical education at Avignon and Montpellier in France this man returned to Italy, where he was much in demand as a scholar and diplomat. His knowledge of the ancient authors and Classical literature inspired him to write much of his early work, such as his _On the Lives of Illustrious Men_ and _Metred Letters_ in Latin, though his is much more famous for his works in vernacular Italian, which helped found the Humanist movement. For 10 points name this Italian poet, best known for his lifelong unrequited love for a mysterious woman named Laura.

Answer: _Petrarch (Francesco Petrarca)_

Among the early works of this English author are such light-hearted satires as _Decline and Fall_, _Black Mischief_, and _Scoop_, as well as more serious works such as _A Handful of Dust_. His experiences during WWII inspired his trilogy _Men at Arms_, _Officers and Gentlemen_, and _Unconditional Surrender_, while his devotion to Catholicism is reflected in _Helena_, a fictional biography of the mother of Constantine the Great. For 10 points name this author, most famous for _Brideshead Revisited_.

Answer: Evelyn _Waugh_

1997 Terrapin Invitational Tournament
PACKET FOR UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY
Round by Seth Kendall

BONUSES

1. Identify the following 19th century paintings of women from descriptions, 10 points each; if you need the painter, you'll only get five.

1. 10. In the center of this painting a bedraggled-looking woman in a worn-out white and yellow dress sits in a booth next to an equally shabby-looking, pipe smoking man. On the table in front of her sits two glasses, one empty and one full, while on the table to her right is an empty decanter, presumably filled at one time with the beverage for which the painting is named.

5. Edouard Degas

Answer: Absinthe or L'Absinthe

2. 10. An auburn-haired woman with a placid expression is stretched out nude in the foreground, with her left hand covering her more intimate anatomy and a black cat standing near her feet. In the background a black woman, possibly her servant, is holding flowers which appear to be meant for her.

5. Edouard Manet

Answer: Olympia

3. 10. In a tastefully furnished room, an apparently middle-aged woman in a long black dress sits on a couch beside two children in matching powder blue dresses, at whose feet sits a large black and white dog.

5. Pierre-Auguste Renoir

Answer: Madame Charpentier and her Children

2. 30-20-10 Name the composer from works.

30. Ludus Tonalis and Forward and Back, a comic chamber opera

20. Symphonic Metamorphoses on Themes of Carl Maria von Weber and

Die Harmonie der Welt, an opera based on the life of Kepler

10. the Mathis der Maler symphony and opera

Answer: Paul Hindemith

3. For this bonus you will have the opportunity to get Medieval. Identify the following groups of Knights from a description, 10 points each.

1. Also known as the Order of St. Mary of the Germans, this organization was founded in 1190 with the mission to protect the Holy Land and was given permission to rule over Prussia and Poland, which they did until 1410, the year they were defeated by Russians under Aleksandr Nevsky at the Battle of Tannenberg.

Answer: Teutonic Knights

2. Known more properly as the Poor Knights of Christ and the Temple of Solomon, this organization was founded in 1120 to protect the city of Jerusalem. They were destroyed by Phillip IV of France, who used his puppet Pope Clement to declare them heretical in 1312 so he could seize their reputedly great wealth.

Answer: Knights Templar

3. A branch of this organization still exists in Rome. Founded originally as a charitable brotherhood designed to provide care to sick pilgrims to the Holy Land, after their expulsion by the Turks they moved to various Mediterranean islands, where segments were later known as the Knights of Rhodes and Malta.

Answer: Knights Hospitaller

4. Identify the twentieth century British playwrights from works, 5 points each.

1. The Admirable Crichton; Peter Pan

Answer: Sir James Barrie

2. Equus; Amadeus

Answer: Peter Shaffer

3. A Sense of Detachment; Look Back in Anger

Answer: John James Osborne

5. For some scientists the discovery of a new element is the crowning achievement of a life's work; for others, however, it is a minor feat compared to the magnitude of the rest of their work. Given an element or

elements, name the scientist who made the discovery 10 points each; if you need the accomplishment for which they are better known, you'll only get five.

1. 10. This physicist first succeeded in isolating aluminum in 1825.

5. Five years earlier, he discovered the magnetic effect produced by electrical current while at the University of Copenhagen.

Answer: Hans Christian Oersted

2. 10. With Louis Jacques Thenard this French chemist is credited with the discovery of Boron in 1808.

5. He is better known for the law which bears his name which states that gases combine in very simple proportions and that the apparent contraction in volume which they experience on combination has also a simple relation to the volume of the gases, or at least to one of them.

Answer: Joseph-Louis Gay-Lussac

1. 10. With Lise Meitner, Frederick Soddy, and John Cranston, this man helped discover Protactinium in 1917.

5. His fame and 1944 Nobel Prize in Chemistry would come for his discovery of nuclear fission.

Answer: Otto Hahn

6. Answer the following questions about the voyage of the Argo, 10 points each.

1. On their voyage the Argonauts visit this island, where, according to legend, the women had been cursed by Aphrodite with body odor so terrible that their husbands refused to sleep with them, for which they were murdered; the less sensitive Argonauts repopulated the island.

Answer: Lemnos

2. On the island of Cios this member of the crew, the page of Heracles, was lost when he was captured by a water nymph who was fond of him; Heracles left the expedition to remain and search for him.

Answer: Hylas

3. This blind king of Thessaly assisted the Argonauts past the crashing rocks of the Symplegades in return for being rid of the Harpies who afflicted him.

Answer: Phineus

7. Identify the American poet from clues, 10 points each.

1. This poet served in such governmental positions as librarian of Congress from 1939 to 1944 and assistant secretary of state from 1944 to 1945. His works include the play J.B. as well as such poetry collections as The Plot of Earth, Streets on the Moon, and New Found Land, which contains such poems as "Ars Poetica" and "You, Andrew Marvell."

Answer: Archibald MacLeish

2. This poet served as a Confederate soldier during the Civil War until his capture and subsequent imprisonment at Point Lookout, Md., where he contracted the tuberculosis which would kill him. His works include the novel Tiger-Lilies and the poetry collections as The Song of the Chattahoochee.

Answer: Sidney Lanier

3. Although trained as an artist, this man instead decided to revive the tradition of oral poetry by wandering across America reciting his poetry in exchange for food and shelter, as reflected by the title of his first collection Rhymes to be Traded for Bread. Other works include include 1913's General William Booth Enters Heaven, and Bryan, Bryan, Bryan written before his suicide in 1931.

Answer: Vachel Lindsay

8. Identify the following Native American leaders from clues, 10 points each.

1. During 1866 to 1868 this Ogala Sioux leader resisted the expedition to build a road along the old Bozeman trail in a war which was named for him, which included such battles as the Fetterman Massacre and the Wagon Box fight and which resulted in the abandonment of the road project by the terms of the Treaty of Fort Laramie, after which he never fought again.

Answer: Red Cloud

2. This Sauk and Fox chief fought with Tecumseh during the war of 1812 and carried on his own war with the United States in 1832, in which he was defeated at the battle of Bad Axe River. An NHL team was later named for him.

Answer: Black Hawk

3. This Miami chief defeated two expeditions led against him by Generals Josiah Harmar and Arthur St. Clair in 1790 and 1791. He was finally defeated by General "Mad Anthony" Wayne at the Battle of Fallen Timbers in 1794.

Answer: Little Turtle

9. Time for another bloody bonus. Identify the following sanguinary fellows responsible for advances made in the study of blood from clues on a 5-10-15 point basis.

5 pts: This seventeenth century British scientist is credited for the discovery of the circulatory system.

Answer: William _Harvey_

10 pts: This Italian anatomist confirmed Harvey's discovery with his discovery of capillaries.

Answer: Marcello _Malpighi_

15 pts: This Austrian-American scientist helped to discover the Rh factor in 1940, 10 years after winning a Nobel Prize in Medicine for discovering blood types.

Answer: Karl _Landsteiner_

10. Identify the following Mediterranean Islands from clues, 10 points each; if you need another clue, you'll only get 5 points.

1. 10. 540 square miles in area, this island is both the largest of and the most easterly in the Aegean of the Dodecanese and is separated from Turkey by the Strait of Marmara. Its largest city, whose name is that of the island, is the capital of the Dodekanisos department of Greece.

5. In ancient times it was a member of the Dorian Hexapolis well-known for its school of rhetoric, whose alumni included Caesar, Cato, and Lucretius. It is best known for its enormous statue of Helios.

Answer: Rhodes

2. 10. This island, also known as Mytilene from the name of its capital, is 630 square miles in area and is the seat of an Orthodox archbishopric. Its coastline is penetrated by the Geras bay and the Gulf of Kalloni, it is highly volcanic and plagued by earthquakes which have devastated it throughout history.

5. It is famous in antiquity as the home of Theophrastus, Terpander, and Sappho, and legendary for the passionate and affectionate nature of its women.

Answer: Lesbos

3. 10. This island is the largest of the islands forming part of modern Greece and is an administrative region of that nation. It has an area of 3,190 square miles, and is home to the cities of Rethimnon, Iraklion, and its capital Khania.

5. This island was the home of one of the greatest of the Bronze age civilizations which was named for a legendary king and father of the Minotaur, whose sites, such as Knossos, have just started to be excavated.

Answer: Crete

11. Answer the following film-related questions for five points each.

1. This actor is primarily known for his roles in such horror films as _The Witchfinder General_, _The Fly_, and _The Abominable Dr. Phibes_.

Answer: Vincent _Price_

2. This actor has appeared in a variety of films, such as _The Night has a Thousand Eyes_, _Double Indemnity_, and, late in his career, _Soylent Green_, but he is best known for his role in _Little Caesar_.

Answer: Edward G. _Robinson_

3. This actor starred in such films as _Westworld_, _The Magnificent Seven_, and _The King and I_.

Answer: Yul _Brenner_

4. This actor also appeared in _Soylent Green_, but is better known for such films as _Planet of the Apes_, _El Cid_, and _Ben-Hur_.

Answer: Charlton _Heston_

5. This director is famous for such films as _The Greatest Show on Earth_, _Samson and Delilah_, and _King of Kings_.

Answer: Cecil B. _Demille_

6. Finally, in what 1963 Cecil B. Demille film did Vincent Price, Edward G. Robinson, Yul Brenner, and Charlton Heston all star?

Answer: The _10 Commandments_

12. Identify the following psychologists from clues, 10 points each.

1. This psychologist attempted to explain how social systems make it nearly impossible to meet the needs of the individual and the society at the same time, describing man's growing sense of isolation in a consumer-oriented industrial society in _The Sane Society_ and how modern people are drawn to totalitarian movements in _Escape from Freedom_.

Answer: Erich _Fromm_

2. He attempted to apply the principles of psychoanalysis to the study of legend, myth, art, and creativity in such works as The Artist and The Myth of the Birth of the Hero, and is also known for introducing the concept of the Birth Trauma.

Answer: Otto Rank

3. This psychologist sought to explain how personalities in general and schizophrenia in particular were formed as a result of interpersonal relationships in early childhood, and how sources of behavioral disturbances could be eliminated by proper therapy in such works as The Interpersonal Theory of Psychiatry and The Fusion of Psychiatry and Social Science.

Answer: Henry Sullivan

13. Identify the following British Literary Groups from clues, 10 points each.

1. This group of satirists formed in 1713 to write a satirical attack on the works of a fictional author after whom they named themselves later published by Alexander Pope, who often used the name as a pseudonym. Members included Pope, John Gay, Jonathan Swift, and John Arbuthnot.

Answer: Scriblerus Society

2. Meeting in the house of a pastry cook whose mutton pies were eaten at the club, this group included Addison and Steele, John Vanbrugh, and William Congreve. It shares its name with a type of candy bar.

Answer: Kit-cat club

3. This early twentieth century literary society, which in actuality was more of an intellectual round table, included the economist John Maynard Keynes as well as Lytton Strachey and Virginia Woolf.

Answer: Bloomsbury Group

14. Identify the following figures from the Persian Wars, 10 points each.

1. This Athenian statesman advocated the building of a fleet for Athens and was largely responsible for the naval victory at Salamis in 480 B.C.. Ostracised in 470, he defected to the Persians and was made satrap of Magnesia.

Answer: Themistocles

2. This Athenian was the main rival of Themistocles and held commands at such battles as Salamis and Plataea. Known for his integrity, for which he was given the soubriquet "The Just", he was largely responsible for the organization of the Delian League.

Answer: Aristides

3. This Spartan commander led the Allied Greeks to victory over the Persians at Plataea in 479 B.C. and later captured Byzantium the next year. Accused of being a Persian sympathizer and of plotting to seize Sparta's throne, he was later starved to death. His name is also that of a Greek author most famous for his Description of Greece.

Answer: Pausanias

15. The History of Science has occasionally had its share of less-than-orthodox theories and would-be prophets. Given a description of a few of these forks on the Road to Scientific knowledge, identify it for the stated number of points.

1. Since ancient times people have believed in the existence of this substance, though to be a weightless, transparent, frictionless, and undetectable substance through which light was thought to travel before the experiments of Michelson and Morley proved it did not exist. For five points, name it.

Answer: Aether

2. In 1669 Johann Joachim Becher postulated on the existence of this substance, named in the 18th century by Georg Ernst Stahl, of which every combustible thing was composed and which was released by burning, whose existence was effectively disproven by Antoine Lavoisier. For another five points, name it.

Answer: phlogiston

3. 10) This man started out as a highly respected physician and psychoanalyst before beginning his study of the nature of the solar system culminated in such works as Worlds in Collision, which suggested that a comet once part of Jupiter caused cataclysms on earth before becoming the planet Venus.

Though not yet accepted by the scientific community, several of his theories have since proven to be correct.

Answer: Immanuel Velikovsky

4. 10) Essentially an uneducated Russian peasant, when this man was able to plant cotton in the winter and have it bloom in the spring he was hailed as a scientific genius in Stalinist Russia and given a Ministerial post, which he used to make it illegal to discuss genetics before his dismissal as a fraud in 1964.

Answer: Trofim Denisovitch Lysenko

16. Identify the following Saints associated with France from clues, 10 points each.

1. This Saint was the first Bishop of Paris and one of the original seven Missionaries sent to Gaul. Formerly a Greek Philosopher known as Pseudo-Dionysius, legend has it that this saint was decapitated in Montmartre but then picked up his head and walked to the location where his cathedral, for centuries the burial site of the Kings of France, now stands.

Answer: St. Denis

2. According to legend this Saint was a soldier in the Roman army who kindly gave half of his cloak to a freezing beggar who turned out to be Jesus. Founder of the first monastery in France, he is the patron of Soldiers, pacifists, and alcoholics was the first saint not to be martyred, and more churches are dedicated to him than any other Saint.

Answer: St. Martin

3. This man was a king of France who ruled from 1214 to 1270, during which he wrested control of Guyenne from English king Henry III and embarked on the fantastically unsuccessful Seventh and Eighth crusades.

Answer: St. Louis or Louis IX

17. Identify these parts of a germinating seed FTP each.

1. Along with the attached radicle, this is the first part of the embryo to emerge from the seed. It forms the base of the shoot and the root.

Answer: hypocotyl

2. From the Greek "cup," plants can have either one or two of these embryo leaves which digest and store food in the embryo.

Answer: cotyledon

3. From the Greek for "sheath-feather," this is the cylindrical sheath around the young shoot of grasses which exhibits a very positive phototropic response.

Answer: coleoptile

18. Answer these questions on the Ostend Manifesto.

5. In which year did it take place?

Answer: 1854

5. It suggested that the United States acquire which island?

Answer: Cuba

15. For five points each, identify the three U.S. ministers who drew up the Manifesto.

Answers: John Y. Mason, James Buchanan, and Pierre Soule

5. For a final five points, this Secretary of State disavowed the Manifesto after it caused an uproar.

Answer: William Marcy

19. 30-20-10, name the playwright from works.

30. The Flowering Peach and Clash By Night

20. Till the Day I Die and Golden Boy

10. Paradise Lost and Waiting for Lefty

Answer: Clifford Odets

20. As a reward for backing the government of the Taira emperor against an attempted coup by his own family in 1192, the warrior Minamoto no Yoritomo first received this title, roughly equivalent to Military Overlordship.

1. First, for five points, what title did this man receive?

Answer: Shogun

2. For 10 points, name the first dynasty of Shoguns founded by Minamoto no Yoritomo, which ruled Japan until 1333.

Answer: Kamakura

3. For another 10 points, name the shogunate dynasty which succeeded the Kamakura dynasty and which ruled until 1573.

Answer: Ashikaga dynasty

4. In 1868 Matsuhito became Emperor defeated the last shogun of the Tokugawa dynasty and abolished the office of shogun as well as that of Samurai, effectively ending Japanese feudalism. For a final five points give the name more commonly given to Matsuhito.

Answer: Meiji

Identify the author from works, 30-20-10.

30 pts: _The Financier_; _The Stoic_; _The Genius_

20 pts: _The Titan_; _Jenny Gerhardt_

10 pts: _An American Tragedy_; _Sister Carrie_

answer: Theodore Dreiser