

1988 WESTERN INVITATIONAL VI (BERKELEY)

Extras

10. Active in the development of quantum physics, his particular contribution was the probabilistic interpretation of the Schrodinger equation, thus providing a link between wave mechanics and the quantum theory. For 10 points, identify this man who shared the Nobel Prize with Bothe in 1954.

Answer: Max Born

12. Already a veteran of various expeditions, this man set out on Aug 22, 1826 with a small band of men from Great Salt Lake, and crossed the Colorado R and the Mojave Desert before arriving at the San Gabriel Mission on Nov. 27. On leaving California, he and two of his men became the first men other than Indians to cross the Sierra Nevada and the Great Salt Desert from west to east. For 10 points, identify this mountain man and explorer killed by Comanches in 1831 while traveling along the Santa Fe trail.

Answer: Jedediah Smith

14. The great-grandson of Henry VII, this man became jealous of his wife's counselor David Rizzio, and was an accomplice in his murder. He was then himself murdered, perhaps with his wife's knowledge, at Kirk o' Field, a solitary house near Edinburgh. For 10 points, identify this second husband of Mary, Queen of Scots and father to James I of England.

Answer: Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley

15. An Irish born English writer poet, he wrote detective stories, such as The Worm of Death, under the pen name of Nicholas Blake. Associated with the marxist poets Auden and Spender during the '30s, he is the author of poetry collections such as From Feathers to Iron, and The Magnetic Mountain. For 10 points, identify this man named poet laureate in 1968.

Answer: Cecil Day-Lewis

19. The name's the same: Markus was a 18th century German ichthyologist whose 12 volume General Natural History of Fishes became a standard in the field. Konrad was a German-American biochemist who helped develop an isotopic labelling technique which he used to elucidate the path by which cholesterol is synthesized in the body. And Felix was the Swiss-born US physicist who shared the 1952 Nobel Prize with E.M. Purcell for developing a method for determining the magnetic fields of neutrons in atomic nuclei, thus becoming the father of nmr. For 10 points, give the common name.

Answer: Bloch

20. This man was arrested, first by the Vichy regime, and was later imprisoned in Germany. After WWII he was elected to a seat in the National Assembly. For 10 points, identify this 3 time premier of France who signed the Munich pact and the declaration of war against Germany but resigned just before the German invasion and French surrender.

Answer: Edouard Daladier

2. The fifth brightest star in the night sky, it is a double star, 13.8 parsecs distant, each component having an apparent magnitude of +.85, with possibly two further dim components. For 10 points, identify this star, the brightest in the constellation Auriga.

Answer: Capella

21. Early in his life he went into service for the wife of Prince Lionel, where he met many influential people such as the King's son, John of Gaunt, who became his patron. Later, he joined the army, and he was captured during a French invasion, but he was ransomed a year later by King Edward III. This French captivity influenced some of his early poetical works such as, Book of the Duchess and Romaunt of the Rose. For 10 points name this great Middle English writer better known for his works, The House of Fame, Anelida and Arcite, Palamon and Arcite, Legend of Good Women, Parliament of Fowls, and Troilus and Criseyde.

/Jeffery Chaucer/

4. This French painter exerted an influence on Manet, whose brother Eugene she married. For 10 points, identify this leading female exponent of Impressionism, whose early work shows the influence of her friend and mentor Corot.

Answer: Berthe Morisot

5. A German immigrant who served as county prosecutor in Savannah, Mo, and chief justice of the Superior Court of Cook County, this man wrote the influential book Our Penal Machinery and Its Victims, in which he charged that there was a double standard of justice for the rich and poor. Later a politician, he committed two unforgivable sins in the eyes of conservatives: he protested on constitutional grounds President Cleveland's dispatch of Federal troops to Chicago during the Pullman Strike of 1894, and he pardoned three anarchists imprisoned on little and questionable evidence as conspirators in the Haymarket Riot of 1886. For 10 points, identify this governor of Illinois from 1893-97.

Answer: John Peter Altgeld

6. It deals with the escape of John Stockton, a Chicago newspaperman, from a life he regards as sterile and oppressive, ruled by the machine. In conscious imitation of Huckleberry Finn, he travels by boat down the Mississippi, takes a job as a laborer, and elopes with Aline Grey, the wife of his employer who is similarly dissatisfied with a mechanical life. The title refers to the American Negro, who,

uncorrupted by white civilization and morality, is alone still capable of a simple, uninhibited joy. For 10 points, identify this novel by Sherwood Anderson.

Answer: Dark Laughter

7. It would have provided government financial support for a 60 mile road construction project entirely in Kentucky, and although President Jackson approved a bill to provide funds for the Cumberland Road, because it involved more than one state, this bill was vetoed in 1830. For 10 points, identify this proposed law that was part of the debate on the constitutionality of internal improvements.

Answer: Maysville Road bill

8. For 10 points, identify the type of complex number developed by William Hamilton to operate in three dimensions as ordinary complex numbers do in two.

Answer: quaternions

18. By it, Turkey regained control of the Dardanelles, eastern Thrace, and other territories, including Smyrna. For 10 points, identify this treaty that formally ended hostilities in the Greco-Turkish war, signed in 1923.

Answer: Treaty of Lausanne

3. He was made a captain in 1897, vice admiral in 1910, and a full admiral five years later. For 10 points, identify this commander in chief of the Grand Fleet famous for his Pyrrhic victory at Jutland.

Answer: John Rushworth Jellicoe

5. 35 men were executed, although some estimates put the number involved as high as 9000. Over a period of years the leader had organized a plot to seize control of Charleston, but word was leaked in 1822. For 10 points, identify this aborted insurrection led by a former slave who purchased his freedom in 1800.

Answer: Denmark Vesey's rebellion

7. It was invented in 1886 by the French instrument maker Auguste Mustel, and used a few years later by Tchaikovsky in his ballet The Nutcracker, (specifically in The Dance of the Sugar Plum Fairy). For 10 points, identify this instrument resembling a small upright piano, but with metal plates instead of strings and a shorter (5 octave) compass.

Answer: celesta

13. This French artist went to England, where he did such fine horse paintings as The Village Forge. He also modeled small figures and made excellent lithographs. For 10 points, identify this Frenchman who ushered in the Romanticism with his famous Raft of the Medusa.

Answer: Jean Louis Andre Theodore Gericault

16. For 10 points, identify the 13th century middle English poet who made first mention in English of the Arthurian legend and introduced Lear, Cymbeline, and Merlin in his work, Brut.

Answer: Layamon

19. He was born at Fort Pitt, Pa before the Revolution and was an Indian scout who probably died from a gunshot wound near the mouth of the Yellowstone river while trapping and exploring up the Missouri River in 1822. The first account of his adventures appeared in print in 1829 in The Western Souvenir, in an article by Morgan Neville. Bernard DeVoto described him as one in which "Casanova, together with Paul Bunyan, merges with Thor." For 10 points, identify this figure of American legend and folklore famous for his exploits as a keelboatman on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers.

Answer: Mike Fink

3. Identify what the following biological sciences are the study of.

1. mycology Ans: fungi

2. phycology Ans: seaweed

3. carcinology Ans: crustaceans

4. herpetology Ans: reptiles and amphibians

bi-ologies\

4. For 10 points, identify the mythological wife of King Tyndareus of Sparta and mother of Helen, Clytemnestra, Castor, and Pollux.

Leda\

5. He made a fortune as a cotton manufacturer in Great Britain, and in 1825 took over from the followers of George Rapp the town of Harmony, IN. For 10 points, identify this man who 2 years later left his utopian community of New Harmony.

Robert Owen\

6. He began his career as a painter, but was drawn toward architecture through collaboration with J.J. P. Oud and Jan Wils beginning in 1916. He taught briefly at the Bauhaus in 1922 and his reputation rests on his paintings and in large measure on drawings and models for works never executed. For 10 points, identify this Dutch architect and designer who, in 1917, founded the magazine *De Stijl*.

\Theo Van Doesburg\

9. Busks for corsets, chessmen, vases, cutlery, and the like were carved as were historical scenes. This hobby filled long, lonely hours on whaling cruises. For 10 points, identify this art of making pictures or carving the teeth or jaw of a sperm whale.

\scrimshaw\

13. This heavyweight champion defeated all comers for seven years before losing to Jess Willard in Havana, Cuba, later saying that he threw the fight and let Willard win. He originally earned the championship by defeating Tommy Burns in Sydney, Australia in 1908. Popular resentment induced James J. Jeffries to come out of retirement in 1910 to unsuccessfully challenge for the title. For 10 points, identify this controversial boxer, the first black man to win the Heavyweight crown.

\Jack Johnson\

14. Born near Clonakilty in 1890, this man became an MP in 1918 and with Arthur Griffith was largely responsible for the negotiation of a treaty with Great Britain in 1921. He was killed in an ambush between Bandon and Macroom in 1922. For 10 points, identify this Irish politician and Sinn Féin leader.

\Michael Collins\

17. It is the site of the 5 meter Hale reflector telescope, and the 48 inch Schmidt telescope used to survey the sky photographically. For 10 points, identify this observatory in Southern California.

\Mount Palomar Observatory\

20. Its highest peak is Jebel Toubkal and it borders Algeria and Mauritania. For 10 points, identify this nation whose major cities include Tangier, Fez, Casablanca, and Rabat.

\Morocco\

3. The first black to be admitted to the Florida bar in 1897, this man was a founder and secretary of the NAACP. He served under presidents Theodore Roosevelt and William Howard Taft as consul in Venezuela and Nicaragua. For 10 points, identify this leader in the Harlem Renaissance, the author of *Lift Every Voice and Sing*, and *The Autobiography of an Ex-Colored Man*.

\James Weldon Johnson\

5. In linguistics, it is the study of the smallest indivisible units of meaning in the structure of a word, and in biology, it is the study of the form and structure of an individual organism, with special emphasis on its external features.

\morphology\

6. Cambridge educated, this man quickly established himself as a writer, with his first novel, *Catherine Herself*, being published in 1920. For 10 points, identify this British-American writer, many of whose books were made into successful movies, such as *Goodbye, Mr. Chips*, and *Lost Horizon*.

\James Hilton\

9. The community was to be based on the theories of Rousseau and Godwin and was to be located on the banks of the Susquehanna River in Pa. The scheme never materialized because of the lack of financial backing. For 10 points, identify this scheme for an ideal social community in America, planned by Coleridge and Southey in 1794.

\Pantisocracy\

14. A member of the Continental Congress and Constitutional Convention, this man played an important role in drafting the Great Compromise. A Federalist senator, he was instrumental in drafting the Judiciary Act of 1789, which established a system of lower federal courts. For 10 points, identify this man who from 1796-1800 served as the third chief justice of the US.

\Oliver Ellsworth\

14. This animal, an artiodactyl, has a skin that exudes red droplets that protect from sunburn and possibly infection. Found in tropical African rivers, they must spend the day in water because their skin dehydrates easily. For 10 points, identify these large animals

Answer: Hippopotamus

15. Also known as scrambling, this sport was first held at Camberley, Surrey, in 1924. The competitions are usually categorized by engine size, and the vehicles are usually sturdier than those used for road use. For 10 points, identify this specialist form of motorcycle racing over a circuit of rough terrain, taking advantage of natural hazards such as streams and hills.

\moto-cross\

1. A liberal Republican and important in reform politics, this man supported Roosevelt's Progressive Party in 1912 and managed Hiram Johnson's unsuccessful campaign to win the presidential nomination in 1924. He later switched to the Democratic party, and ended up serving the longest cabinet tenure in American history. For 10 points, identify this man who headed the WPA from 1933-39 and served from 1933-46 as the Secretary of the Interior.

Answer: Harold Ickes

8. This historic province was once under Hapsburg rule, and it united with Silesia from 1927-49. It is bounded by Poland on the north, Austria on the south, Bohemia on the west, and Slovakia on the east. For 10 points, identify this region of central Czechoslovakia.

Answer: Moravia

11. It was begun by the German refugee political philosopher Francis Lieber, and was organized along Germanic principles of research and scholarship. For 10 points, identify this encyclopedic work whose 13 volumes first appeared in 1829 and made a significant contribution to American culture.

Answer: Encyclopedia Americana

1. Abandonment of custom duties and repeal of the corn laws during his second premiership split the party. As home secretary he secured passage of a Catholic Emancipation bill in 1829, which he had earlier opposed, and he sought to form a conservative party favorable to general reforms. For 10 points, identify this British statesman who in 1829 established the London police force.
(Sir Robert Peel (1788-1850))

7. The General, The Navigator, and Sherlock, Jr. are among the films of what actor known as "The Great Stone Face" for his portrayal of unsmiling heroes of silent films?
(Buster Keaton)

10. He studied at Kentucky and Johns Hopkins, and later taught at Columbia, New York, and CalTech. His early work was in embryology, but his fame rests on his demonstration of the link between genes and chromosomes, and his proof that Mendel's "genetic factors" were indeed chromosomes. For 10 points, identify this American scientist famous for his experiments with fruit flies.
(Thomas Hunt Morgan)

1. This man was chief engineer of the original team under the direction of Ferdinand de Lesseps, and when the firm went bankrupt he bought the rights to the site, then sold them to the US for \$40 million. For 10 points, identify this man, the organizer of the bloodless Panamanian revolution of 1903, who served as Panama's first minister to the US and who signed a treaty with this country in that same year.

Answer: Philippe Jean Bunau-Varilla

2. The child Miranda has heard for many years her family speaking with a nostalgia that approaches reverence of her now dead aunt, who had been known for her grace and beauty. In adolescence, however, Miranda comes to realize that her aunt was actually a totally self-centered woman to whose whims several other people had been sacrificed. For 10 points, identify this short novel which appeared in Pale Horse, Pale Rider.

Answer: Old Mortality

5. A graduate of West Point, he was wounded at the battle of Buena Vista in the Mexican War. In 1847 he became US senator from Mississippi and later served as secretary of war under Franklin Pierce. For 10 points, identify this president of the C.S.A.

Answer: Jefferson Davis

7. It concerns an Irish college teacher and his wife Gretta, who spend the evening at his elderly aunts' Christmas dance, a rather moribund affair during which one event after another makes him feel more and more of a social failure. Going home with his wife, he tells her how an old song reminded her of a boy called Michael Furey, who was once in love with her, but who died when he was 17. For 10 points, identify this short story featuring Gabriel Conroy, the last and most famous of James Joyce's Dubliners.

Answer: The Dead

8. Its platform called for lowering of protective tariffs, government regulation of big business, minimum-wage statutes, and women's suffrage. In their convention in Chicago, to the strains of "Onward Christian Soldiers," they nominated for president and vice-president a former president and the current governor of California, Hiram Johnson. For 10 points, identify this third party which gained 88 electoral votes in the election of 1912.

Answer: Bull Moose or Progressive Party

10. The son of a leading film producer, his first work was a satirical study of a Hollywood mogul, and his next, *The Harder They Fall*, was the story of a prizefighter. He also wrote *The Disenchanted*, a roman à clef based on F. Scott Fitzgerald's career. For 10 points, identify this author of *Faces in the Crowd*, *What Makes Sammy Run?*, and the screenplay to *On the Waterfront*.

Answer: Budd Schulberg

11. Identify the following famous Bonapartes.

1. As president of France's Council of 500, he helped Napoleon overthrow the directory and seize power in 1799.

Answer: Lucien

2. King of Westphalia, he fought in Russia and at Waterloo, and served as marshal of France under Napoleon III. He was Napoleon's youngest brother.

Answer: Jerome

3. King of Naples and Spain, he was Napoleon's oldest brother and was forced to abdicate in 1813 after the Peninsular Wars.

Answer: Joseph

4. King of Holland from 1806-10, he resisted the Continental System and was forced by Napoleon to abdicate.

Answer: Louis

13. It is the story of Portia, an illegitimate 16 year old girl who comes to live with her half brother when her mother dies. To escape from the arid, artificial, unfeeling social world of her London relatives she falls in love with ordinary, insensitive Eddie--who is soon seen holding hands with someone else. Innocence and idealism die in Portia's heart, but she also grows up into an acceptance of the world as it is. For 10 points, identify this 1938 novel by Elizabeth Bowen.

Answer: The Death of the Heart

14. He manufactured airplanes for Germany during WWI, but later emigrated to America and designed both commercial and military aircraft in the US. For 10 points, identify this Javanese-born aircraft manufacturer.

Answer: Anthony Herman Gerard Fokker

16. The term was first used by William Driver, of Salem, Mass, who was captain of the USS Charles Daggett. By the end of the 1850's it was in widespread use. For 10 points, identify this name for the American flag.

Answer: Old Glory

17. In this famous series of essays, purportedly edited by members of the title club, a shy, observant gentleman who has settled in London provides a picture of the social life of the times, while the individual concerns of the club's other members, Sir Roger de Coverley, Will Honeycomb, Andrew Freeport, and Captain Sentry, add narrative depth and interest. For 10 points, identify this work by Addison and Steele.

Answer: The Spectator

3. A satire on stupid despotism, it was at first banned by censorship, and was first produced only after the composer's death. Based on a work of Pushkin, it contains the famous Hymn to the Sun, an aria sung by the Queen of Shemakha. For 10 points, identify this opera, the last by Rimsky-Korsakov, the title character of which gives warning of danger to the city.

Answer: The Golden Cockerel

7. The play is based on Robert Greene's romance, Pandosto: The Triumph of Time, and the character of the rogue Autolycus is derived from the second of Greene's "conny-catching" pamphlets. For 10 points, identify this Shakespearean comedy featuring the kings of Sicilia and Bohemia.

Answer: The Winter's Tale

10. Born Thomas Hemerken in 1379, in 1400 he entered the Augustinian convent of Agnietenberg near Zwolle, was ordained in 1413, chosen subprior in 1429, and died there as superior. For 10 points, identify this man named for his place of birth, famous for his influential devotional work, The Imitation of Christ.

Answer: Thomas a Kempis

11. These political assemblies included the medieval "Boyars' council," and municipal types similar to the rural *zemstvos* were introduced as part of local government reforms in 1870. Four for the entire State were elected between 1906 and 1917. For 10 points, identify this political assembly in prerevolutionary Russia.

Answer: Duma

12. Recently an author and lecturer, this man was appointed New Zealand High Commissioner to India in 1984. With a party under Fuchs in 1958 he reached the South Pole. For 10 points, identify this man most famous for his 1953 climb of Mount Everest.

Answer: Sir Edmund Hillary

13. A young writer leaves his ancestral home and rejects his mother and his fiancée, Lucy Tartan, in an effort to protect the interests of Isabel, a beautiful woman who has convinced him that she is his illegitimate sister. They move to NY, where his recognition of incestuous desires transforms him from an innocent to a stormy cynic. In his search for truth he has caused the deaths of his mother, Isabel, and Lucy, and he commits suicide in prison. For 10 points, identify this novel by Herman Melville.

Answer: Pierre

16. Born in Litchfield, Conn, in 1738, this man fought in the French and Indian War, then became a land speculator. He formed a group of men and harassed NY settlers, but when the Revolution broke out sided with the colonists, winning at Ticonderoga with the help of Benedict Arnold. He was captured while marching on Montreal, not released until 1778, and did not fight the British again. For 10 points, identify this leader of the Green Mountain Boys.

Answer: Ethan Allen

17. Hollowed out in limestone by constant wave action, it is now half filled with water because of the sinking coast. Its name is derived from the unusual light which comes from a submerged opening and permeates it. For 10 points, identify this famous cavern on the island of Capri.

Answer: Blue Grotto

18. A brilliant figure in the London of the decadents and the Gay Nineties, he contributed to the Yellow Book, and wrote irreverent parodies, remaining a legend for his wit even after he had retired to live quietly in Italy during his middle and old age. His works include the essays collected in the volumes In Defense of Cosmetics and Around Theatres. For 10 points, identify this author and caricaturist of Zuleika Dobson.

Answer: Sir Max Beerbohm (1872-1956)

19. Living from about 460 to 377 BC, this man was born and lived on the Greek island of Cos. Over 70 works have been ascribed to him, and he died at Larissa, Thessaly. For 10 points, identify this man known as the father of medicine.

Answer: Hippocrates

20. Its broad outlines were sketched by President Kennedy at a gathering in Washington on March 23, 1961, and five months later its details were filled in at a conference at Punta del Este, Uruguay. For 10 points, identify this joint US-Latin American development program begun to improve the economies of the Latin states, which expired in despair less than a decade later.

Answer: Alliance for Progress

12. He moved to Paris in 1823, obtained a clerkship, and began to write, becoming famous at age 27 with his play Henri III. With his purpose being to put the history of France into novels, he wrote The Black Tulip, as well as spending two years in exile in Brussels, and helping Garibaldi in Italy. For 10 points, identify this author of The Count of Monte Cristo and The 3 Musketeers.
\\Alexandre Dumas (pere)\\

17. This American author won a Purple Heart during WWII, and in war got the experience which is shown in many of his novels. They include Some Came Running and The Pistol. For 10 points, identify this author of From Here to Eternity.

Answer: James Jones

This composer studied folk-song and speech in his native land which greatly influenced his musical idiom. His works include Glagolitic Mass, The Diary of One Who Disappeared, and Katya Kabanova. For 10 points, identify this Czech composer of The Makropoulos Affair and Jenufa.

Answer: Leos Janacek

It tells the story of a short-lived love affair during the influenza epidemic of the First World War between a young Southern newspaperwoman and a soldier. It gave its name to the collection of three short novels in which it appeared, the others being *Old Mortality* and *Noon Wine*. For 10 points, identify this short novel by Katherine Anne Porter.

Answer: Pale Horse, Pale Rider

Founded in 1867, it was originally established for social and educational purposes. Its local units became political forums seeking to correct economic abuses through cooperative enterprise, and eventually it caused laws to be passed regulating railroads and grain storage facilities. For 10 points, name this American agrarian movement.

Answer: Granger movement or the Grange

It is caused by a warm anticyclone stabilized by a strong temperature inversion, hindering vertical air motions. Thus days are hazy and nights cold. For 10 points, identify this term for a period of unusually warm, sunny weather often occurring in the late fall in the central and eastern US.

Answer: indian summer

His short stories and novels, many of them set in the fictitious town of Gibbsville, Pa, form a commentary on contemporary American manners and morals. His works include *The Doctor's Son* and *Other Stories*, *A Rage to Live*, and *The Cape Cod Lighter*. For 10 points, identify this author of *Ten North Frederick* and *Pal Joey*.

Answer: John O'Hara

The son of the viceroy of Peru, he became commander of Chile's revolutionary forces in 1813. Defeated by the Spaniards at Rancagua, he fled to Argentina and joined forces with San Martin. For 10 points, identify this liberator of Chile who served as its supreme director until his ouster in 1823.

Answer: Bernardo O'Higgins

This man attended Princeton but didn't get a degree; it was here, however, that he began his lifelong friendship with Edmund Wilson. He spent some time in the army but never saw action, in fact spending most of the time working on his first novel, a critical and financial success. For 10 points, identify this author of *The Rich Boy*, *The Vegetable*, *The Crack-Up*, and *Tales of the Jazz Age*.

Answer: F. Scott Fitzgerald

This man became a lawyer, and spent four years in a Carthusian monastery to test his vocation for the priesthood, deciding not to take holy orders. He then became Master of Requests, Treasurer of the Exchequer, and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. On the fall of Wolsey in 1529 he was appointed Lord Chancellor but resigned in 1532 following his opposition to Henry VIII's break with Rome. For 10 points, identify this man imprisoned and beheaded for his refusal to recognize Henry as head of the English church.

Answer: Sir (St.) Thomas More

This man, also known as George Guess, made a dramatic demonstration when he had his young daughter transcribe speeches at a tribal council in his absence, then he entered the council chamber and read the speeches aloud from his daughter's transcription. For 10 points, identify this man, the son of a white trader and Cherokee woman, who invented a language of 85 characters for the Cherokee language.

Answer: Sequoya

Born in Tulsa and educated at CCNY and Tufts, this man taught at Syracuse, Harvard, and MIT. He served in the administrations of Presidents Johnson and Nixon, acquiring notoriety as the author of *The Negro Family: The Case for National Action*. He became Ambassador to India from 1973-4. For 10 points, identify this Democrat who won a seat in the US Senate from NY in 1976.

Answer: Daniel Patrick Moynihan

The name's the same: Francois was the first Catholic bishop in Canada, founder of the seminary in Quebec which later took his name. Pierre was the harsh premier of France's Vichy government during WWII who was executed for treason after the war. For 10 points, give the common name.

Answer: Laval

His later novels include *Mazurka for Two Dad Peole* and *Christ Versus Arizona* and in *San Camilo*, he presents one continuous stream of consciousness. His literary works are characterized by experimentation and innovation and he is credited by some critics with having established the narrative style known as *tremendismo*. For 10 points, identify this author of *The Hive* whose first novel, *The Family of Pascual Duarte* established his literary reputation.

Answer: Camilo Jose Cela Trulock

Because of this ruler's aggressiveness, the Roman Emperor Aurelian took up arms against Palmyra and after gaining control of nearly all the kingdom, captured this ruler and took her to Rome. For 10 points, identify this 3rd century AD wife of Odenathus lived out the remainder of her life in retirement on an estate at Tivoli.

Answer: Zenobia

He came from Iraklion, Crete and many people have called him one of the greatest writers of his time. In his epic poem, *The Odyssey: A Modern Sequel*, he continued the story of Ulysses where Homer's *Odyssey* left off. For 10 points, who was this most famous of modern Greek authors whose novels translated into English include *The Greek Passion* (1953), *Zorba the Greek* (1952), and *The Last Temptation of Christ* (1960)?

Answer: Nikos Kazantzakis

His father's background was Swiss and his mother's Basque, but he was brought up in Paris. He failed to win the Prix de Rome five times and left the Conservatoire to continue his life as a freelance musician. Many of his works show his fascination for things temporally or geographically distant, such as *Valses nobles et sentimentales*, *Sheherazade*, and *Daphnis et Chloe*. For 10 points, who is this French Impressionist composer of *Bolero*?

Answer: Maurice Ravel

A protege of Leonid Brezhnev, he was named to the Communist Party Central Committee in 1971 and entered the Politburo in 1974. For 10 points, who was this Soviet political leader who was chosen general secretary of the party in 1984 but only served 13 months after the death of Yuri Andropov?

Answer: Konstantin Chernenko

He began his career at the age of 16 as a shipping clerk in a London office, but with the encouragement from his brother, he became a medical student at St. Mary's Hospital Medical School. In the 1920's he studied various body secretions and their effects on bacteria, and discovered a bacteriolytic enzyme that is present in serum, saliva, and tears, namely lysozyme. After accidentally leaving a dish of staphylococcus bacteria uncovered, he noticed certain clear areas in the culture, and found these areas were due to contamination by the mold *Penicillium notatum*. For 10 points, who is this cowinner of the 1945 Nobel Prize for physiology or medicine?

Answer: Alexander Fleming

Parson Tringham tells John Durbeyfield that he is descended from a Norman family. Durbeyfield's daughter is sent to seek kinship to this family, where she is seduced by Alec. She bears a child that dies, and to make a fresh start she meets Angel Clare, who rejects her when she confesses her past. For 10 points, what is this story subtitled *A Pure Woman Faithfully Presented*, written by Thomas Hardy?

Answer: Tess of the D'Urbervilles

He was the illegitimate son of a prominent American attorney. During WWI he served as an ambulance driver in France and Italy. He drew upon war experiences for his first two novels, *One Man's Initiation*:1917, and *Three Soldiers*. He came to prominence that provided a collective portrait of New York embodying his left-wing views, *Manhattan Transfer*. For 10 points, who is this author of the USA trilogy, consisting of *The 42nd Parallel*, 1919, and *The Big Money*?

Answer: John Roderigo Dos Passos

To enliven her otherwise dull and sheltered life, she kept a journal in code, which was deciphered and published by Leslie Linder in 1966. She put most of her energies into conservation and sheep farming, but is best known for her children's stories, specifically *The Tale of Peter Rabbit*. For 10 points, who is this writer and illustrator?

Answer: Helen Beatrix Potter

After graduating in mathematics at Cambridge in 1865 and becoming a fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, he turned to the study of ethics and psychology. It was his passionate interest in social questions which led him to economics. With his wife and pupil, Mary Paley, he wrote his first book *The Economics of Industry*. For 10 points, who is this Cambridge economist and author of *Principles of Economics*, who dominated economics in Britain from the late 19th c. to the 1930's?

Answer: Alfred Marshall

He was supposed to be a Protestant minister like his father, but this person turned to mathematics instead. In complex analysis, he anticipated the discovery of the Cauchy-Riemann equations. He also developed the simplifications of equations of second-order surfaces, as well as the study of extrema of functions of several variables. For 10 points, name this 18th c. Swiss mathematician and good friend of Nicholas Bernoulli.

Answer: Leonhard Euler

In 1909 a number of his poems were submitted by his friend Jessie Chambers to Ford Madox Ford of the *English Review*, which published them. His first novel, *The White Peacock*, was subjected to some censorship. Early in 1912, after his second novel *The Trespasser*, he met Frieda Weekly, the wife of a professor he knew. After Frieda's divorce, they married. For 10 points, who is this writer whose other works include *The Plumed Serpent*, *The Prussian Officer*, and *Lady Chatterley's Lover*?

Answer: David Herbert Lawrence

Because of his delicate health, he was permitted to spend his mornings studying in bed, a practice he found so useful that he continued it throughout the rest of his life. However, when Queen Christina invited him to instruct her in Sweden, he was forced to discontinue this practice, and caught a chill in the morning, subsequently dying. For 10 points, who was this person often regarded as the first modern philosopher and unifier of algebra and geometry?

Answer: Rene Descartes

He studied medicine in Germany and grad in 1888, becoming an assistant to Koch and in 1910 becoming head of the new Institute for Experimental Therapy at Berlin-Dahlem. For 10 points, identify this German immunologist who in 1906 developed a test named for him that can test for the presence of syphilitic infection during any past time in an individual's life.

Answer: August von Wasserman

This author was born in Prague of German-speaking Jewish parents and spent most of his life as a state insurance lawyer in Czechoslovakia. His works have been associated with expressionism, existentialism, and surrealism, but he really doesn't fit one particular movement. His writings uniquely combine a realistic, sometimes grotesquely exact descriptions of fantasies, dreams, or nightmares. For 10 points, who was this author, best known for his works *The Trial* (1925), *The Castle* (1926), and his short story "The Metamorphosis"?

Answer: Franz Kafka

Because of his work as a priest in Leeds next to a brewery, he became interested in carbon dioxide in fermentation. His most famous experiment was carried out on Aug. 1, 1774 when he heated HgO and found that it gave a clear, non-soluble gas that a candle burned brightly in. For 10 points, who was this English chemist who when he revealed his findings to Lavoisier, had discovered of the element oxygen?

Answer: Joseph Priestley

He was particularly offended with the preamble "We the people," asking "Who authorized them to speak the language of We the people?" He was first a failure as a planter and storekeeper, but gained success as a lawyer and politician. Although this Virginian was elected to the Constitutional Convention in 1787, he refused to serve. For 10 points, who was this five time governor of Virginia, best known for his speech at an extralegal session of the Virginia Assembly in March 1775?

Answer: Patrick Henry

Born in a wheelwright's family, he showed great ability at school and earned a scholarship to Canterbury Coll. & in his final years there concentrated on physics and math. During WW1, he worked on sonic methods for detecting submarines but returned to his Cavendish professorship at Cambridge in 1919 to succeed J. J. Thompson. His 1898 studies were his most famous, as he found two kinds of radiation (alpha & beta) and later a third (gamma). For 10 points, identify this British physicist, founder of nuclear physics, and winner of the 1908 Nobel in physics.

Answer: Sir Ernest Rutherford

His work had extended the graphic depiction of thermodynamics beyond the traditional engineering coordinates of pressure and volume to include energy, entropy, and volume. It permitted a ready treatment of different phases and the conditions for their stability. For 10 points, name this 19th century American that taught at Yale.

Answer: Josiah Willard Gibbs

Born in 1936, this author of plays and poetry was involved with the Committee to Defend the Unjustly Prosecuted. His works deal with topics such as human relations and communication. Arrested on political grounds twice, he tells the story of one of his imprisonments in *Letters to Olga*. For 10 points, who is this Czech, author of *The Memorandum*, *The Increased Difficulty of Concentration*, and *The Garden Party*?

Answer: Vaclav Havel

23. It was precipitated by the government's inability to check Japanese expansionism. Among the intellectuals it fostered a broad attack on traditional society and culture and helped to introduce Western ideologies. In 1919, the intellectual movement had turned into mass protests when the German concessions in the Shangtung province were transferred to Japan. For 10 points Name this Chinese movement that began when 3000-5000 students in Beijing began a series of mass protests against the transfer of concessions.

Answer: The May Fourth Movement

24. In 1957, the dictator of the Dominican Republic, ordered the slaughter of black Haitians who could not pronounce the "r" in the Spanish word for parsley. An American poet created a work based on that subject, told from both the perspective of the people and the tyrant. She studied at both Miami of Ohio and The University of Tübingen. For 10 points, who is this author of *The Yellow House on the Corner*, *Thomas and Beulah*, *Museum*, and *Grace Notes*, named U.S. Poet Laureate in 1993?

Answer: Rita Dove

26. This literary movement, which possessed elements of naturalism in its descriptive method and subject matter, was set forth in two manifestos, written in 1929 and 1930. Its main writers were Andre Therive, Louis Guillox, Leon Lemonnier, and Eugene Dabit. For 10 points, what is this French movement?

Answer: Populisme

27. He first trained as a lawyer in Russia and was a brilliant and persuasive man. However, when he was in his thirties, he decided to go to Munich and study art. By the time The Blue Rider was established, he was already "abstracting" from the image, using it as a creative springboard. For 10 points name this artist, a member of The Blue Rider group, whose works include Heavy Circles, The Gray, Cossacks, and Improvisation 31.

Answer: Wassily Kandinsky

She was an American painter who worked in oils, pastels, and prints. She generally portrayed women and children engaged in the common activities of daily life. Her art was highly regarded in France, and she spent most of her life in France. For 10 points, name this artist of Portrait of Ida, The Cup of Tea, and The Bath?

Answer: Mary Cassatt

It was the first court test of the scope of executive privilege. The Supreme Court acknowledged the importance of executive privilege as a means of protecting the process of presidential decision making, but insisted that executive privilege must yield to the nation's commitment to the rule of law. For 10 points, what was this 1974 case dealing with the withholding of information bearing on a pending criminal trial?

Answer: United States v. Nixon

He mocked Hegel's belief that A is not A, that is something was equivalent to its opposite. He believed that Hegel created a philosophy in which all oppositions are swallowed up, abrogating the principle of the excluded middle, or annulling the "either/or" of decision making. For 10 points, who is this Danish philosopher and precursor to existentialism?

Answer: Soren Kierkegaard

Born in Normandy, and educated in France and England, he went to Quebec to serve in Montcalm's army. After he became a naturalized American colonial citizen, he married and settled on a farm in Orange County, New York. Forced to leave America for Europe, he published, under the name J. Hector St. John a collection of his impressions of America called Letters from an American Farmer. For 10 points, who is this American essayist and author of Sketches of Eighteenth Century America?

Answer: J. Hector St. John de Crevecoeur

This concept made headlines in the US when the 1968 tax increase failed to curb inflation, and supporters at the Federal Reserve Bank at St. Louis made striking predictions for 1969. It is a modern revival of the quantity theory of money, making use of modern neoclassical economics, and regards the money supply as the most important determinant of aggregate money income. For 10 points, what is this economic concept associated with Milton Friedman?

Answer: Monetarism

He showed that injections of blood serum from an animal suffering from tetanus could confer immunity to the disease in other animals. He found that the same was true for diphtheria, which led to the development of a diphtheria antitoxin for humans. His success brought him many prizes, including the first Nobel Prize in Medicine or Physiology. For 10 points, who is this person?

Answer: Emil Adolf von Behring

Graduating from West Point in 1915, he taught at West Point. He entered WWII as field aide to General Eisenhower and succeeded George Patton as commander of II Corps in North Africa. He later led the First Army in the invasion of Normandy. For 10 points, name this five-star general who succeeded Eisenhower as Army chief of staff and the first chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Answer: Omar Bradley

Every morning, he got to his desk at 5:30 AM and wrote 250 words each quarter hour for 3 hours before leaving to work at the Post Office. This made it possible for him to produce 47 novels before his death in 1882. His first two novels, The Macdermots of Ballycloran and The Kellys and the O'Kellys were minor successes. For 10 points who was this novelist better known for such works as Doctor Thorne and The Warden?

Answer: Anthony Trollope

Named secretary of state under President Wilson, he resigned in 1915 when he felt that the president's policies might involve the US in WWI. For 10 points, identify this American political leader and orator whose famous 1896 speech advocated the free coinage of silver.

Answer: William Jennings Bryan (1860-1925)

His family included British ancestry, and he learned English before Spanish. He retold the lives of infamous men, as in the sketches of his work A Universal History of Infamy. A severe head wound and blood poisoning, which left him near death, bereft of speech, and

fearing for his sanity, freed his creative forces shown in such works as *Fictions*, and *The Aleph and Other Stories*. For 10 points, who is this Argentine poet, essayist, and short-story writer?

Answer: Jorge Luis Borges

As early as in 1776, he ridiculed the reliance on precedent of Common Lawyers in *A Fragment on Government*. Believing that political reform was a precondition for all other reform, he put forward demands for manhood suffrage, equal electoral districts, and annual parliaments. For 10 points, name this founder of University College, London, who held that the morality of an action should not be measured according to religious criteria but on its effect on people, or its utility?

Answer: Jeremy Bentham

Originally founded with the name translated as "Union or Death", its head was "Apis", also known as Colonel Dimitrijevic, chief of the intelligence department of the Serbian General Staff. Its aim was to free all Serbs living under foreign occupation and to incorporate them into the Kingdom of Serbia. For 10 points, name this group whose most famous member assassinated Archduke Francis Ferdinand?

Answer: Black Hand

A decade after his death, a London paper wondered sarcastically why he still seemed to be producing so many new songs. In 1865, the young Englishmen George Grove, later of Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians, and Arthur Sullivan, later of Gilbert and Sullivan, went looking in Vienna for the lost incidental music to the play *Rosamunde*. For 10 points, who is this Austrian composer of the Trout Quintet and the Unfinished Symphony?

Answer: Franz Schubert

It chronicles the life of the leader of an Igbo or Ibo community, from the events leading up to his banishment from the community for accidentally killing a clansman, through the seven years of his exile, to his return. For 10 points, what is this story about Okonkwo, the first novel written by the Nigerian Chinua Achebe?

Answer: Things Fall Apart

In protest of the Rowlatt Acts, over 10,000 people, led by political leaders, decided to meet in the walled area of Jallianwallah Bagh, which had only four or five narrow entrances. General Dyer marched his fifty Baluchi and Gurkha troops and without warning ordered them to fire at point-blank range on the men, women, and children amassed there. For 10 points, what was this 1919 massacre in India?

Answer: Amritsar massacre

She began her literary career in the 1890s with the publication of poetry, short stories, and essays of social analysis. She also gained worldwide fame as a lecturer, speaking on topics concerning women, ethics, labor, and society. For 10 points, who is this leading theorist of the women's movement in the US and author of *The Yellow Wallpaper* and *Women and Economics*?

Answer: Charlotte Perkins Gilman

His first work was an autobiographical study of youthful unrest whose title can be translated as *The Notebooks of Andre Walter*. The influence of French Symbolism can be seen in such works as *The Return of the Prodigal*, *Urien's Voyage*, and *The Lover's Attempt*.

Answer: Andre Gide

One of them included the lover of the cyclops Polyphemus, Galatea. The wife of Peleus and mother of Achilles, Thetis, was another. Perhaps the best known one was the consort of Poseidon, Amphitrite. For 10 points, who were these daughters of Nereus and Doris, who were benign water nymphs?

Answer: Nereid

According to Euripides, she put out the eyes of Polymestor, the king of Thrace, and murdered his two sons in revenge for Polymestor's slaughter of her one remaining son. Later, she was turned into a dog, and her grave became a mark for ships. For 10 points, who is this widowed queen, prisoner of Agamemnon, and mother of Hector?

Answer: Hecuba

Because of his delicate health, he was permitted to spend his mornings studying in bed, a practice he found so useful that he continued it throughout the rest of his life. However, when Queen Christina invited him to instruct her in Sweden, he was forced to discontinue this practice, and caught a chill in the morning, subsequently dying. For 10 points, who was this person often regarded as the first modern philosopher and unifier of algebra and geometry?

Answer: Rene Descartes

He was particularly offended with the preamble "We the people," asking "Who authorized them to speak the language of We the people?" He was first a planter and storekeeper, but gained success as a lawyer and politician. Although this Virginian was elected to the Constitutional Convention in 1787, he refused to serve. For 10 points, who was this five time governor of Virginia, best known for his speech at an extralegal session of the Virginia Assembly in March 1775?

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Answer: Sir Ernest Rutherford

Born 1859 in Paris, he studied and taught physics at the University of Paris. His early work involved research on the magnetic properties of metals. The temperature at which such properties suddenly change became known as a point named after him. In 1880, he and his brother Jacques published a paper about their discovery of the piezoelectric properties of crystals. For 10 points, name this man who has a unit to measure radioactivity named after him and helped discover radium and polonium.

Answer: Pierre Curie

Set in Hollywood, where the author wrote screenplays for the last years of his life, the book deals with a man who arrives in southern California to find a group of appalling misfits living lives of monotony and boredom. For 10 points, name this book about Homer Simpson, written by Nathanael West.

Answer: Day of the Locust

Begun probably late in Mycenaean times with the introduction of Demeter, they continued well into the Christian era. The secret of the rites was so guarded that no one can say what they were. They centered about the abduction of Persephone by Hades, her return, and the reconciliation of Demeter and Hades. For 10 points, what were these ancient Greek religious rites celebrating the revival of corn in the springtime?

Answer: Eleusinian mysteries

His father, kindled by the enthusiasms of the Renaissance, hired a tutor who spoke only Latin to his son until he was six. As a counselor in the Bordeaux Parlement, he met Etienne de la Boetie, a young judge who encouraged his interest in philosophy. Because of an outbreak of plague, he and his family spent six months wandering through the countryside, an experience he described in his third book of Essays. For 10 points, who is this French moralist and creator of the personal essay?

Answer: Michel de Montaigne

After the Bab's execution in 1850, this man's half-brother Mirza Yahya was appointed as the Bab's successor, and, in fact, the Azali sect still regard Yahya, who they call Sobh-e Azal, as the only true leader after the Bab. Most Babi, however, rejected Mirza Yahya as an imposter sent by Satan, and instead followed his half-brother. For 10 points, identify the half-brother of Yahya, founder of Baha'i.

Answer: Baha'Ullah (or Mirza Hoseyn)

Plunging into radical political circles in New York's Greenwich Village, he wrote increasingly incendiary articles for the magazine The Masses. In 1917, he and his wife, journalist Louise Bryant, traveled to Russia, where they witnessed the October Revolution at first hand. For 10 points, name this radical journalist and author of Ten Days That Shook the World.

Answer: John Reed

Consisting of roughly one thousand cowboys, miners, football players, and others, they were commanded by Colonel Leonard Wood. Also known as the First U.S. Volunteer Cavalry Regiment, they were forced to leave their horses in Florida. In Cuba, in 1898, they made their successful charge near San Juan Hill. For 10 points, what was this group which fought during the Spanish-American war that included Theodore Roosevelt?

Answer: Rough Riders

Published in 1900, the actions in this novel moves from Mecca to Aden and then to the remote trading post of Patusan. While living in Patusan, the title character has a relationship with a woman whom he called Jewel and was given the name Tuan. By the end of the novel, he allows himself to be shot by the elderly chief, Doramin. For 10 points, name this chief mate on the steamship Patna or the title character of a novel by Joseph Conrad.

Answer: Lord Jim

The term was used in the 17th century for any secret council of the king, taking its name from the initials of King Charles II's ministers. One in America dealt with a conspiracy to remove General George Washington from command of the Continental army by Thomas Conway. For 10 points, what is this term for a clandestine group or organization engaged in intrigue?

Answer: Cabal (Clifford, Arlington, Buckingham, Ashley, and Lauderdale)

Among ancient Jews every seventh year was a "year of rest" for the land, ordained by the law of Moses. Crops were to be unsown and unreaped, and debtors were to be released. For 10 points, identify this term associated today with a period professors use for rest or research.

Answer: Sabbatical Year

Besides spewing out a prodigious number of short stories, novels, plays, and travel sketches, he was also a sexual athlete, frequenting - sometimes living -- in brothels. At some point in the 1870's he contracted syphilis, eventually dying in 1893. Some of his novels include A Life, Pierre et Jean, and Bel-Ami. For 10 points, name this protege of Flaubert who is best known for his short stories, including "Tallow Ball," "The Necklace," and "The Piece of String"

Answer: Guy de Maupassant

Ernst invented an electroplating process, a differential governor, and a regenerative steam engine, the principle of which was developed by his brothers Friedrich and William. This process later formed the basis of the open-hearth process. Friedrich and William also made many important contributions to telegraph science, culminating in the laying of the Atlantic Cable. For 10 points, what was this German family of technologists and industrialists?

Answer: Siemens

Published in 1919, the various characters in the collection, referred to as "grotesques," are portrayed in a manner which stresses their alienation and desperate attempts to communicate to others. The characters are unified by George Willard, a reporter for the local newspaper, who has literary ambitions to whom all other characters gravitate. For 10 points, what is this collection of twenty-three thematically related stories that explores life in a fictional small town, written by Sherwood Anderson?

Answer: Winesburg, Ohio

His works were a major source of Classical thought for medieval Scholastic philosophers. A Roman philosopher, statesman, and Christian theologian, he was a high official under Theodoric the Great, where he was accused of treason and executed. For 10 points, who was this author of the works De Musica and On the Consolation of Philosophy?

Answer: Anicius Manlius Severinus Boethius

The name of the ship used by Siemens to lay the Atlantic Cable was taken from this Englishman. He showed that the plane of polarization of plane polarized light was rotated in a strong magnetic field. With his concept of magnetic lines of force, he laid the foundations of classical field theory later built upon by Maxwell. For 10 points, who is this inventor of the first dynamo who succeeded Sir Humphrey Davy at the Royal Institution?

Answer: Michael Faraday (1791 - 1867)

His other work was detective fiction, which includes the novels Two People, and Chloe Marr. Peace with Honour was a plea against war, and It's Too Late Now is his autobiography. His last triumph was a stage adaptation of Kenneth Grahame's The Wind in the Willows as Toad of Toad Hall, which is still revived at Christmas time. For 10 points, who is this novelist best known for children's literature who wrote about imaginary conversations with his young son Christopher Robin?

Answer: Alan Alexander Milne

It guaranteed a Jewish national home in Palestine without prejudice to the rights of non-Jews there, but did not mention a separate Jewish state. For 10 points, what was this statement of British policy issued in 1917 by the British Foreign minister, who from 1902-1905 was Prime Minister of Britain?

Answer: Balfour Declaration

Perhaps the most renowned and respected French scientist in the early 19th century, he applied his theory of the "correlation of parts" and was able to reconstruct the forms of many fossil creatures, explaining their creation and subsequent extinction according to the doctrine of catastrophism. For 10 points, who is this French comparative anatomist and founder of paleontology?

Answer: Georges Cuvier

Completed in 1932, and premiering two years later, it deals with a woman who is less a monster than a victim of society. She murders her husband and father-in-law in order to marry her lover, but after she gets caught, kills herself. It created packed audiences in Moscow, and was hailed as the best of its kind to come out of Soviet Russia, until an unsigned Pravda article condemned it. For 10 points, what is this opera composed by Dmitri Shostakovich?

Answer: Lady Macbeth of the Mzensk District

Henry was an English-born US sports journalist and a leader in organizing professional baseball and formulating its rules; Florence was a US distance swimmer who was the first woman to swim both ways across the English Channel; and James was an English physicist who was awarded the 1935 Nobel Prize in Physics for his discovery of the neutron. For 10 points, what is this shared name?

Answer: Chadwick

Born in Bow, New Hampshire, as a youth her physical frailty caused her to receive her early education at home. She was widowed a few months after her marriage to George Glover, and later married Daniel Patterson, a dentist that later deserted her. She had a remarkable recovery after a fall, from which she formulated the principles of spiritual healing. For 10 points, who is this founder of the Christian Science and the Church of Christ, Scientist?

Answer: Mary Baker Eddy

Every morning, he got to his desk at 5:30 AM and wrote 250 words each quarter hour for 3 hours before leaving to work at the Post Office. This made it possible for him to produce 47 novels before his death in 1882. His first two novels, *The Macdermots of Ballycloran* and *The Kellys and the O'Kellys* were minor successes. For 10 points who was this novelist better known for such works as *Doctor Thorne* and *The Warden*?

Answer: Anthony Trollope

It's prosperity dates from its membership in the Hanseatic League and its cathedral of St. Peter is its most renowned landmark. With a population of 909,000, this river port is the leading industrial city of Germany. For 10 points, what is this city on the Rhine R. in western Germany whose products range from heavy machinery to the product the city is named for, toilet water?

Answer: Cologne, Germany

In the 1920's he studied various body secretions and their effects on bacteria, and discovered a bacteriolytic enzyme that is present in serum, saliva, and tears, namely lysozyme. After accidentally leaving a dish of staphylococcus bacteria uncovered, he noticed certain clear areas in the culture. For 10 points, who is this cowinner of the 1945 Nobel Prize for physiology or medicine for his discovery of *Penicillium notatum*?

Answer: Alexander Fleming

He showed that injections of blood serum from an animal suffering from tetanus could confer immunity to the disease in other animals. He found that the same was true for diphtheria, which led to the development of a diphtheria antitoxin for humans. His success brought him many prizes, including the first Nobel Prize in Medicine or Physiology. For 10 points, who is this person?

Answer: Emil Adolf von Behring

Consisting primarily of Messenians, they outnumbered their captors ten to one. Constituting the lowest class in the city-state, fathers used to ply them with liquor so that their sons might learn by example to detest drunkenness. For 10 points, what were these serfs of ancient Sparta?

Answer: Helots

Early in his life he went into service for the wife of Prince Lionel, where he met many influential people such as the King's son, John of Gaunt, who became his patron. He was captured during a French invasion, which influenced some of his early poetical works such as *Book of the Duchess* and *Romaunt of the Rose*. For 10 points, name this great Middle English writer better known for his works *The House of Fame*, *Parliament of Fowls*, and the unfinished *Canterbury Tales*.

Answer: Geoffrey Chaucer

Also known as "Yellow Feather", his territory extended from Massachusetts Bay to Narragansett Bay, encompassing much of eastern Massachusetts and Rhode Island. A Wampanoag chief, he made a peace treaty with Governor John Carver shortly after the 1621 arrival of the Pilgrims. For 10 points, name this Indian that celebrated the first Thanksgiving with the Pilgrims.

Answer: Massasoit

While in London, he involved himself in lobbying against the conservative Puritan establishment, and issued his most famous pamphlet, *The Bloody Tenent of Persecution*. From land purchased from the Narragansett Indians, he instituted a liberal political structure based on the compact theory of government, separation of church and state, democratic land acquisition procedures, and religious tolerance. For 10 points, name this Puritan founder of the Rhode Island colony.

Answer: Roger Williams

Reporters and editors had a hard time finding out just who she was, just as many in the scientific community had little awareness of her. A graduate of Cornell, she distinguished herself by identifying individual maize chromosomes. In the 1950s, continuing research on maize, she discovered that the genes that determine features such as color are manipulated by chemical compounds whose location on the chromosome is not fixed, what she called "jumping genes". For 10 points, name this winner of the 1983 Nobel Prize in Medicine and Physiology.

Answer: Barbara McClintock

He worked with President Eisenhower on a committee dealing with government organization, resulting in plans for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. In 1958, he won the first of four consecutive terms as governor of New York, during which he came to be considered a leading liberal Republican. For 10 points, name this person that unsuccessfully sought the Republican presidential nomination in the 1960s, but due to the 25th amendment was appointed vice-president under Ford.

Answer: Nelson Rockefeller

He gained his first major diplomatic experience as a member of the Reparations Commission of the Versailles Conference. A deeply religious man, he felt that "the nations of the West must recover their lost sense of spiritual purpose." In 1951 he was the chief negotiator of the peace treaty with Japan, and his growing reputation led to his appointment as Secretary of State by Eisenhower in

1953. For 10 points, name this person whose policy against Communism was that the country must go to the brink of war to achieve its goals.

Answer: John Foster Dulles

Raised on the broad, fertile plains of Iowa, son of a noted agriculturalist, he acquired early in life the traits of hard work, dedication to agricultural research, and love of the land. A nationally respected plant geneticist and farm journalist, he arrived in Depression era Washington DC intent upon saving the American farmer from ruin. For 10 points, who is this person that served as secretary of agriculture, secretary of commerce, and vice president under Franklin Roosevelt, that ran under the Progressive Party for president in 1948?

Answer: Henry Wallace

The son of a French immigrant who had run off with an American woman, he was an officer in the U.S. Topographical Corps. While in California in the 1840s, he openly encouraged Americans to provoke a war with Mexico, and fought to take land from Mexico once war broke out. He was courtmartialled for quarrelling with General Kearney over authority, but the penalty was remitted. For 10 points, name this celebrated Western explorer that was the first Republican candidate for president.

Answer: John Fremont

He was called "the English Solomon" and "the Wisest Fool in Christendom" on account of his impractical learning and literary ambitions. His treatises on poetry led many English poets to hope that he might become their patron, but he is only known to have support Ben Jonson. For 10 points, name this Stuart that ruled Scotland for twenty years before becoming king in 1603.

Answer: James I

One story goes that many years ago, the Kodak Company used to send letters to its customers apologizing for its inability to match its blue waters, given the developing processes of the time. Formed 7700 years ago from the eruption of Mount Mazama, at 1,932 feet it is the deepest lake in the US. For 10 points, what is this national park in Oregon where you could find Wizard Island?

Answer: Crater Lake

Supporting the long-disputed issue of Congress' implied powers under the Constitution, the majority opinion of the unanimous decision was written by Chief Justice John Marshall. For 10 points, identify this 1819 case dealing with a Baltimore cashier that refused to pay state taxes on a Federal bank.

Answer: McCulloch v Maryland

The son of a blacksmith who had toiled for two decades, in 1831 he succeeded where his father had failed, demonstrating a clattering, cumbersome-looking device that terrified horses. In 1847 he opened his own Chicago plant, and its success made him one of America's wealthiest men, despite the efforts of over one hundred competitors to steal his concepts after the patent ran out. For 10 points, who is this person that revolutionized agricultural production with his invention of the reaper?

Answer: Cyrus McCormick

Officially named Camp Sumter, after the county it was located, it was built in 1864. Its commandant was Captain Henry Wirz and during its 14-month existence over 13,000 prisoners died of disease and malnutrition. For 10 points, name this most notorious Confederate prison camp.

Answer: Andersonville

Elected to represent Massachusetts in the US House of Representatives in 1886 and the US Senate in 1893, he espoused conservative Republican beliefs. As an outspoken critic of President Woodrow Wilson, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and fervent isolationist, he led the opposition in the Senate against ratifying the Treaty of Versailles and joining the League of Nations. For 10 points, name this political leader and author who was the most powerful voice in the nation on foreign policy until his 1924 death.

Answer: Henry Cabot Lodge

One version, having two n-type semiconductors separated by a thin layer of p-type semiconductor with the three segments called emitter, base, and collector, is known as the n-p-n junction type. The p-n-p junction type works in the same manner, except that the polarities are reversed. For 10 points, what are these common electronic devices used as voltage and current amplifiers, for which Walter Brattain, William Shockley, and John Bardeen won the 1956 Nobel Prize in Physics?

Answer: Transistor

At a one hundred mile square field known as Vigrid, two Jotuns will swallow the sun and moon and Nidhug will plunge into the void of Ginnungap. Tyr and Garm will kill each other as Heimdall blows the full blast on the Gjaller Horn. Yggdrasil will crack and crumble as the heroes rush out of Valhalla. For 10 points, what is this great final battle between the gods and the giants in Norse mythology?

Answer: Ragnarok

Born in 1865 with the name Karl August Rudolf, among his many discoveries were the phenomenon of magnetic hysteresis and a method of providing protection against lightning for high-power transmission lines. He was Professor of Electrical Engineering at Union College, Schenectady, in addition to his work for General Electric. For 10 points, who is this German-born American electrical engineer who founded the mathematical basis for AC?

Answer: Charles Steinmetz

Gramont, the French Foreign Minister, wanted to make the most of France's diplomatic success. He ordered Benedetti, the French ambassador to Prussia, to see William I, and ask him for a promise that his candidacy for the Spanish throne never be renewed. The King sent a message to Bismarck, who saw his opportunity of bringing about war with France by making it appear that French demands had been peremptory. For 10 points, what is this 1870 event that led to the Franco-Prussian War?

Answer: Ems Telegram

Take a surface area 1/600,000 of a square meter of a black body at the freezing point of platinum at a pressure of 101,325 newtons per square meter. The amount of luminous intensity emitted defines, For 10 points, what basic SI unit?

Answer: Candela

He was the keeper of the spear of Longinus, used to wound Jesus as he hung on the cross. He suffered from a wound inflicted by the same spear, which destroyed his virility and turned his realm into a wasteland. For 10 points, name this chief character in the quest for the Holy Grail, which shares its name with a Robin Williams movie.

Answer: Fisher King

Despite continual struggles with commercial pressures, his careful detail and romantic vision can be seen in such films as Moana, Elephant Boy, and Louisiana Story. He was the first major film director to make feature-length documentary films, and also pioneered the use of panchromatic film stock. For 10 points, who is this American documentary filmmaker who spent two years living with an Eskimo family in making his first film Nanook of the North?

Answer: Robert Flaherty

The Dead Sea scrolls consist of over a hundred scrolls of Old Testament books except for this one. It tells the story of an orphan who is chosen by King Ahasuerus as his wife. She keeps her religion a secret on the advice of Mordecai until Haman secures a decree to kill all the Jews in the Kingdom. For 10 points, what is this Old Testament book named after its heroine?

Answer: Esther

The model for his 1866 Woman in a Green Dress was his wife Camille Doncieux. One of his series, often called Nymphs, can be found in the Museum of Modern Art, and measures six-and-a-half feet by forty-two feet. Other series include Poplars, views of cliffs along the Channel Coast, and the Thames River Series. For 10 points, who is this painter whose better known series include Haystacks and Rouen Cathedral?

Answer: Claude Monet

Among its movements include The Little Hut on Chicken's Legs, The Market Place at Limoges, and The Gate of Kiev. It was an 1874 suite for piano composed by Modest Mussorgsky. For 10 points name this work that in 1922 was orchestrated by Maurice Ravel.

Answer: Pictures at an Exhibition

He supervised construction of the first diesel engine for the Navy. He served as chief of staff to the commander of the Atlantic Fleet submarine division during WWI. A rear admiral at the outbreak of WWII, shortly after Pearl Harbor he had command of 1000 ships and two million men when he took command of the Pacific Fleet. For 10 points, name this commander of US naval forces in the Pacific during WWII.

Answer: Chester Nimitz

Born in Boston, at age 23, he moved to New York, where he became a free-lance illustrator and correspondent for Harper's Weekly. Sent to the front in 1861 to cover the Civil War, he produced strong, realistic oils of the glories and horrors of battle. A heroic coastguardsman rescuing a young woman is depicted in his work "The Life Line." For 10 points, name this painter who depicts a lone black man adrift in a battered boat in his work "Gulfstream".

Answer: Winslow Homer

In 1884, two years after his death, his bust was placed in the Poet's Corner of Westminster Abbey, the first American to be so honored. The son of a prosperous Maine lawyer, he was so idolized in his own lifetime both at home and abroad that on its first day of publication in London, 10,000 copies of his narrative poem The Courtship of Miles Standish were sold. For 10 points, name this author of Eleanore and "The Wreck of the Hesperus."

Answer: Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

In 1899 he represented Venezuela in arbitration of the Venezuela Boundary Dispute with Great Britain. Serving as a brigadier general in the Civil War, he was elected to the US Senate from Indiana in 1881. He was chosen to oppose incumbent Grover Cleveland in the

Election of 1888, but lost to him later in the Election of 1892. For 10 points, name this twenty-third President who saw the McKinley Tariff and Sherman Anti-Trust Act passed.

Answer: Benjamin Harrison

A South Carolinian, Robert E. Lee called him his "Old War Horse". It was not until after the Civil War, when this Confederate General outraged Southerners by joining the Republican Party, did the idolators of Robert E. Lee make him the scapegoat for Lee's defeat at Gettysburg. For 10 points, name this outstanding general known to his soldiers as "Old Pete."

Answer: James Longstreet

The assembly accepted a plan drawn up by Andrew Hamilton and a site was laid out on Chestnut Street between Fifth and Sixth streets. Construction began in 1729, and by 1749 the red brick Georgian building was completed. It was there that John Hancock gavelled the Second Continental Congress to Order, and there that the Declaration of Independence was adopted. For 10 points, what is this site that now houses Liberty Bell?

Answer: Independence Hall

He published twelve books, but his collections of poems were the most successful. Born to escaped slaves, he was in great demand for poetry readings and lecture tours. For 10 points, name this author of Lyrics of the Hearthside, Lyrics of Love and Laughter, and his most famous collection, Lyrics of Lowly Life.

Answer: Paul Dunbar

He founded the Catholic Association, which, gaining quietly and impressively in strength and numbers, was suppressed in 1825. Elected to Parliament in 1828, he refused to take his seat until Wellington's hard-won Catholic Emancipation Act went through Parliament. For 10 points, who is this Irish nationalist, statesman, and orator known as the "Liberator"?

Answer: Daniel O'Connell

He idealized the State, seeing it as all-important compared with the individual. He defended the ruthless use of power and despised those who thought that right was more important than right. He wrote "The State is objective spirit itself" in The Philosophy of Right. For 10 points, name this German idealist philosopher who deeply influenced the bureaucracy and the educated middle class with such works as The Phenomenology of the Spirit and The Phenomenology of the Mind.

Answer: Georg Friedrich Wilhelm Hegel

His reign was marked by renewed conflict in the East with the kingdom of Parthia. The Roman legions were victorious in this campaign, but brought back from the east an epidemic that decimated the population of the Empire. For 10 points, name this last of the "Five Good Emperors" that ruled from 161-180 AD.

Answer: Marcus Aurelius

He wrote that man has the freedom to shape his own life in Oration on the Dignity of Man. A strong influence on Sir Thomas more, who translated some of his work and wrote his biography, this humanist was part of the so-called Florentine Academy. For 10 points, who is this Italian philosopher who fled to France when the Church found thirteen of nine hundred theses that he defended were heretical?

Answer: Giovannii Pico della Mirandola

In the 1560s he sent the largest land army yet assembled in Europe into the Netherlands, with the intention of crushing Protestant-inspired opposition. He inherited the throne after his father abdicated in 1556, and a zeal for Catholicism ruled his private conduct and infused his foreign policy. For 10 points, who is this person, who as a holy crusade against the "heretic and bastard" Queen Elizabeth, sent the Spanish Armada?

Answer: Philip II

An unsophisticated, innocent man, he is caught up in a breach of promise suit against him by Mrs. Bardell. When he refuses to pay damages, he is put into Fleet Prison, accompanied by Samuel Weller. When released, he dissolves the club that he founded and retires to a house outside London with Sam Weller and Weller's bride. For 10 points, who is this benevolent Dickens character, who travels with his fellow club members as their guardian and adviser?

Answer: Samuel Pickwick

He claimed that without collective values and common beliefs, society is threatened with disintegration and the individual with disorientation. Modern people suffer from a condition of anxiety caused by the collapse of values, a condition called anomie. He maintained that the pathology of modern society is demonstrated by its high rate of suicide in his work Suicide. For 10 points, who is this founder of modern sociology and author of The Division of Labor?

Answer: Emile Durkheim

She had an ill-fated affair with the stage designer Gordon Craig, and was married for one year to the Russian poet Sergei Esenin. Her free movement, her Greek tunic, long scarves, and bare feet symbolized revolt against traditional school steps in ballet, and led to

improvisational modern dance. For 10 points, name this American dancer who had been performing in France in 1927 when she was strangled by her scarf which had been caught in the wheel of her automobile.

Answer: Isadora Duncan

"Her flowing hair is of gold, her forehead the Elysian fields... her hands are polished ivory, and her bosom whiter than the new-fallen snow." Her real name is Aldonza Lorenzo, but she is described as "a stout-built sturdy wench, who could pitch the bar as well as any young fellow in the parish" by Sancho Panza. For 10 points, name this lady love of Don Quixote.

Answer: Dulcinea del Toboso (prompt for more on Aldonza Lorenzo)

It tells the story of a woman who is rescued from a life of bleak poverty and loneliness by the traveling salesman Charles Drouet. Later, a wealthy married man, George Hurstwood, takes her to New York. There, the title character goes on stage, but as her star rises, Hurstwood's sinks, until Hurstwood finally commits suicide. For 10 points, what is this first novel by Theodore Dreiser?

Answer: Sister Carrie

He studied at Harvard and Berlin before becoming a professor of economics, history, and sociology at Atlanta University. In 1905 he and others founded the Niagara Movement, which demanded for the Negro "every single right that belongs to a freeborn American, political, civil, and social." For 10 points, who is this Black scholar and civil-rights leader that helped to found the NAACP?

Answer: William Edward Burghardt DuBois

Lionel was the first Jewish person to enter the British House of Commons and provided the four million pounds Disraeli needed to buy shares in the Suez Canal. His son Nathan became the first British peer who was a Jew. It was to Nathan's son, Lionel Walter, that the Balfour Declaration was addressed in 1917. For 10 points, name this banking family that made a fortune during the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars.

Answer: Rothschild

His youth, reputation for brilliance, and arrogance led to his nickname "the Young Napoleon". Popular with his men, he scorned his civilian superiors. He was reinstated after the Confederate victory at the second Bull Run. He led the Union forces at the Battle of Antietam, winning a narrow victory. For 10 points, name this commander of the Army of the Potomac that challenged Lincoln for the presidency in 1864.

Answer: George McClellan

He made a great reputation as a public speaker in pleading before the Supreme Court in cases such as *McCulloch v. Maryland* and *Dartmouth College v. Woodward*. As a supporter of industry he strongly opposed President Jackson's attack on the Second Bank of the United States but backed him in the Nullification Crisis. For 10 points, who is this New England politician who served as Secretary of state under Presidents Harrison, Tyler, and Fillmore?

Answer: Daniel Webster

On September 28, Villeneuve was ordered to enter the Mediterranean, disembark troops at Naples, and then return to Toulon. When the French fleet had moved out of Cadiz, they were attacked by two columns which attacked the center of the French line. For 10 points, what is this naval battle in which superior British gunnery brought about the destruction of nineteen ships but the greatest loss was Admiral Nelson.

Answer: Trafalgar

In 1909 a number of his poems were submitted by his friend Jessie Chambers to Ford Madox Ford of the *English Review*, which published them. His first novel, *The White Peacock*, was subjected to some censorship. Early in 1912, after his second novel *The Trespasser*, he met Frieda Weekley, the wife of a professor he knew. After Frieda's divorce, they married. For 10 points, who is this writer whose other works include *The Plumed Serpent*, *The Prussian Officer*, and *Lady Chatterley's Lover*?

Answer: David Herbert Lawrence

He called himself "a wild goose at best", and it was his originality that made him so popular. His landscapes are reminiscent of Watteau's, but he is better known for his portraits, such as the unconventional Mr. and Mrs. Andrews. For 10 points, name this English painter of *The Painter's Daughters Chasing a Butterfly*, and Mrs. Richard Brinsley Sheridan.

Answer: Thomas Gainsborough

One of them included the lover of the cyclops Polyphemus, Galatea. The wife of Peleus and mother of Achilles, Thetis, was another. Perhaps the best known one was the consort of Poseidon, Amphitrite. For 10 points, who were these daughters of Nereus and Doris, who were benign water nymphs?

Answer: Nereid

He published twelve books, but his collections of poems were the most successful. Born to escaped slaves, he was in great demand for poetry readings and lecture tours. For 10 points, name this author of *Lyrics of the Hearthside*, *Lyrics of Love and Laughter*, and his most famous collection, *Lyrics of Lowly Life*.

Answer: Paul Dunbar

Consisting primarily of Messenians, they outnumbered their captors ten to one. Constituting the lowest class in the city-state, fathers used to ply them with liquor so that their sons might learn by example to detest drunkenness. For 10 points, what were these serfs of ancient Sparta?

Answer: Helots

Named for an elderly warrior, American ruthlessness at the Battle of Bad Axe frightened other tribes in the area. The opposition consisted of the Sac and Fox tribes, and their leader promised a peaceful return to their former homes in Illinois. For 10 points, what was this 1832 war, the last Indian conflict in the Old Northwest?

Answer: Black Hawk War

His native language was French, but he became Prime Minister of Piedmont in 1852, a post he held, except for six months in 1859, until his death. A secularist and free trader, monarchist and opponent of revolution, he hated Mazzini. For 10 points, name this person who died four months after becoming Italy's first Prime Minister.

Answer: Camillo Benso, Count Cavour

One of the most popular lecturers on the Chautauqua circuit, the best loved of all his talks was one on "The Prince of Peace", which he repeated innumerable times until 1924. Vachel Lindsay paid tribute to him in his poem "Bryan, Bryan, Bryan: The Campaign of 1896, as Viewed at the Time by a 16-Year-Old". For 10 points, identify this unsuccessful Presidential candidate in 1896, 1900, and 1904.

Answer: William Jennings Bryan (1860-1925)

Taken as a whole, her poetry is immersed in the language, the struggles, and the dreams of American blacks, especially those of her native Chicago. For 10 points, identify this American poet and novelist of the works *In the Mecca*, *Family Pictures*, and *Annie Allen*.

Answer: Gwendolyn Brooks

At the age of forty, he visited Sicily and Italy, and twice returned there later in life, vainly hoping to influence Dionysius II, tyrant of Syracuse. On his return to Athens, he founded a place for discussion and research in mathematics, astronomy, legislation, and natural history, namely The Academy. For 10 points, name this Greek philosopher and writer.

Answer: Plato

Tradition has it that he was originally named Aristocles, and only later called what we know him by, which translates into "broad". This name came about either because of his wide forehead, his robust physique, or the quality of his writing. For 10 points, identify this author of *Menexenus*, *Parmenides*, and *Phaedo*.

Answer: Plato

Charmides, Hippias Minor, Ion, Laches, Lysis, Euthyphro, Cratylus, Alcibiades, Gorgias, Symposium, and Republic are all dialogues by what Greek philosopher?

Answer: Plato

At fifteen he was accepted into the Vienna Conservatory, where his talent and ambition revealed themselves. He became friends with Anton Bruckner, and his first published work was an arrangement of Bruckner's Third Symphony. He became a protégé of Hans von Bulow at the Hamburg Opera. In 1897 he became director of the Vienna Opera, rebuilding it into one of the strongest and most innovative organizations in the world. For 10 points, name this composer of *Das Klagelied*, the *Resurrection Symphony*, and *Symphony of a Thousand*.

Answer: Gustav Mahler

It is often said that his position as a significant composer rests principally on the last two works he completed: *The Song of the Earth*, a setting for solo voices and orchestra of a cycle of poems by the Chinese poet Li Po, and *Symphony No. 9*. For 10 points, name this Austrian composer whose symphonies include the *Resurrection Symphony* and *Symphony of a Thousand*.

Answer: Gustav Mahler

His father, Franz Theodor, was a schoolteacher and an amateur musician, and expected his sons to be the same. He learned violin from his brother Ignaz, and learned writing for the voice from Antonio Salieri. He inaugurated the century-long tradition of the German Romantic art song, or lied, and created such song cycles as *Die Schöne Müllerin*, and *Winterreise*. For 10 points, who is this Viennese composer of *Rosamunde*, and the *Unfinished Symphony*?

Answer: Franz Schubert

From 1814-1817, he worked in his father's school, spending much of the time composing at his desk and whipping any boy who interrupted him. Not knowing the reason, the superintendent commended him for his "method of handling the young". It was while teaching, at age seventeen, that he wrote his first masterpiece "*Gretchen am Spinnrade*", or "*Gretchen at the Spinning Wheel*". For 10 points, who is this Austrian composer of the "*Nachtstück*" or *Night Piece*, the *Trout Quintet*, and the *Unfinished Symphony*?

Answer: Franz Schubert

Though he set words to music nearly every day, he seems to have had an astounding lack of literary judgment. Convinced that opera was his best hope of attracting attention, he pursued it obsessively, although operas, including his lame imitation of The Magic Flute, are not what he is known for today. For 10 points, who is this Austrian composer born in 1797, whose works include "Der Erlkonig" or "The Erl King", incidental music to Rosamunde, and Death and the Maiden?

Answer: Franz Schubert

He was short, pudgy, pale, round-shouldered, often shabby of dress. Shy and inarticulate, he still managed childish pranks, such as his celebrated performance of "Der Erlkonig" on a comb and tissue paper. For 10 points, who is this composer of "Hedge-Rose" or "Heidenroslein", "Der Doppelganger", which is part of "Swan Song", and the unfinished Symphony?

Answer: Franz Schubert

In 1824 he began to engage in reckless speculation of S.A. mining stocks, and the resultant collapse left him in debt until he was well past middle age. After several years of inactivity, he decided to enter Parliament, trying three times and failing as an independent radical. For 10 points, name this person who served twice as prime minister that acquired the Suez canal and was responsible for having Queen Victoria proclaimed Empress of India.

Answer: Benjamin Disraeli

The Kreulen River is the largest permanent stream in this region which has cold winters, short summers, and fierce sand and wind storms. There are important deposits of oil at Yumen, Saynshand, and coal at Tawan-Tolgoi. It extends 1000 miles east to west across Central Asia, in southeast Mongolia and North China. For 10 points, what is this great desert that supports a small population of Mongol herders?

Answer: Gobi

Founded around 335 B.C., it ceased to exist by the first century B.C. Its name is derived from the Greek word for the covered walkways between the buildings at the school. For 10 points, identify this community at the Lyceum founded by Aristotle

Answer: Peripatetic School

The illegitimate son of an Irish landowner, he was educated at Oxford. A close friend of George Bernard Shaw, he sought advice on perfecting his writing from both Shaw and E. M. Forster. His major work, which he began shortly after World War I, was lost while he was changing trains at Reading, and he had to re-write almost the whole book. For 10 points, identify this legendary author of The Seven Pillars of Wisdom.

Answer: T. E. Lawrence (of Arabia)

Born in 1911, this poet began publishing his work in the 30s, often in the magazine Nea Grammata. His home country was occupied by the Germans in the early 40s, and he stopped writing shortly thereafter. His most recent works include "The Stepchildren" and "The Little Mariner," but his fame stems mainly from Worthy It I and other works written during the 1950s. For 10 points, who is this Greek, winner of the 1979 Nobel Prize for Literature

Answer: Odysseus Elyti

During this period, Kang Youwei and his supporters succeeded in securing Emperor Guangxu's approval of radical reforms affecting the constitution, administration, army, and education. All were rescinded on the intervention of Empress-Dowager Cixi. Six leading reformers were executed, and Kang fled abroad. For 10 points, name this reform movement that occurred in China in 1898.

Answer: Hundred Days of Reform

A verse drama, this work is at the same time a drawing room comedy and a religious work. Based on Euripides' Alcestis, it was written in 1949. The story of the marriage of Edward and Lavinia Chamberlayne, it also includes the characters Celia Coplestone and Sir Henry Harcourt-Reilly. For 10 points, what is this most commercially successful play of T.S. Eliot?

Answer: The Cocktail Party

He published his first short story in McClure's magazine, "Whistling Dick's Christmas Stocking". A French Pharmacist whose name was found in US Dispensatory is presumed to be the source of his pen name. For 10 points, name this author of "A Retrieved Reformation", "The Last Leaf", and "The Gift of the Magi".

Answer: O. Henry

His first sustained liason begin in 1835 with the married Countess d'Agoult, who, like George Sand, wrote novels under a man's name. They traveled around Europe and had three children, among them Cosima, who would inspire musicians herself. A primary ingredient of the Music of the Future agenda that he and Wagner promulgated was the synthesis of arts, which led in his case to the symphonic poem. For 10 points, name this composer of the thirteen symphonic poem group Les Preludes.

Answer: Franz Liszt

He gained considerable notoriety by personally directing the cavalry and tank assaults that drove the ragged Bonus Army out of Washington. In preparation for Philippine independence, he was made military adviser to the islands. For 10 points, who is this Supreme Allied Commander in Southwest Pacific?

Answer: Douglas MacArthur

He served as an aide to General Douglas MacArthur when MacArthur was Chief of Staff, serving with him in the Philippine Islands. His skill as a strategist during the Louisiana Army maneuvers in the fall of 1941 won him the favorable notice of General George Marshall. Following America's entry into WWII, he was appointed assistant chief of the War Plans Division. For 10 points, who is this person who served as the Supreme Commander of Allied Forces in Europe in WWII?

Answer: Dwight Eisenhower

In 1945 he replaced General Marshall as Army Chief of Staff. He left active military duty in 1948 to become president of Columbia University, but took a leave of absence from that post to serve as head of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. For 10 points, who is this person that assumed command of the newly created NATO forces in Europe?

Answer: Dwight Eisenhower

His nonfictional works are now chiefly of historical interest, but, like his novels, they exemplify his conservative convictions, his disdain for the theories of abstract rights and the a priori systems of the utilitarians, his trust in the democratic Toryism, his acceptance of the duty of social reform, and his pride in empire and crown. For 10 points, who is this first earl of Beaconsfield who was the author of Vivian Grey?

Answer: Benjamin Disraeli

Emerson regarded him as "a new saint awaiting his martyrdom." At his trial, he impressed many by his great dignity and refusal to plead insanity, and was found guilty of murder and was executed along with six others on December 2, 1859. For 10 points, name this person that led the Pottawatomie Creek massacre as well as the raid on Harper's Ferry.

Answer: John Brown

In the work Tales of a Grandfather, Sir Walter Scott tells us that it has always been deemed a foul crime in Scotland for anyone of this name to harm a spider. This is because a leader with this name was said to have watched a spider fail six times to fix its web on a beam in the ceiling, similar to how the leader had failed six times to defeat the English. For 10 points, who is this Scottish leader that succeeded in his seventh try, becoming a Scottish national hero?

Answer: Robert the Bruce

In 1672 he founded the Academie Royale de Musique, which later became the Paris Opera. He composed twenty or more operas and ballets to libretti by Quinault, including Alceste and Proserpine. For 10 points, name this Italian born French composer known as the originator of French opera, appointed court superintendent of music by Louis XIV in 1653.

Answer: Jean-Baptiste Lully

After serving as one of the commissioners in the XYZ affair, he was secretary of state for a short time. He was named chief justice of the Supreme Court in 1801, a position he would hold for 34 years. For 10 points, name this American jurist that greatly increased the influence of the Supreme Court and the federal government at the expense of the states.

Answer: John Marshall

A perceptive critic of the US, he wrote articles such as "Coney Island", "Emerson", "Jesse James", and "Walt Whitman". Many of his prose works, such as the essays Nuestra America, and Simon Bolivar, express his faith in the future greatness of Hispanic America. For 10 points, identify this "apostle" of Cuban independence.

Answer: Jose Marti

A boy in Eseldorf, which translates as "jackass village", is sitting with his two friends when Satan makes their acquaintance. Disguised as a well-dressed and pleasing stranger named Philip Traum, Satan convinces the boy of the falseness of morals, the kindness in killing a cripple, and the nonexistence of heaven. For 10 points, identify this work about "the damned human race", the most pessimistic of Mark Twain.

Answer: The Mysterious Stranger

He defends Oedipus in Sophocles' Oedipus at Colonus. As duke of Athens, he plays a part in Chaucer's Knight's Tale and in Shakespeare's Midsummer Night's Dream. For 10 points, name this son of Aegeus.

Answer: Theseus

Originally an Italian god of fertility, the great park and parade ground in Rome was dedicated to him. For 10 points, identify this god that later took on the aspects of the Greek god of war Ares.

Answer: Mars

A devoted man of science nourishes his beautiful daughter, Beatrice, on poisons so that she, invulnerable, may aid him in his experiments with dangerous plants. All is fine until a young man named, Giovanni Guasconti, moves to Padua to study at the university. Giovanni and Beatrice soon fall in love, and Giovanni wants very much to take Beatrice away from the vile garden. In an attempt to kill the poison Giovanni gives Beatrice an antidote which not only kills the poison but Beatrice. For 10 points name this short story by Hawthorne.

Answer: "Rapaccini's Daughter"

A Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, it was because of his gloomy ideas that economics was called the dismal science. His ideas rapidly became part of current economics and helped to justify a theory of wages that made the minimum cost of subsistence for the wage earner the standard. For 10 points, who is this person that wrote the 1798 An Essay on the Principle of Population?

Answer: Thomas Malthus

This country has 23,000 miles of coastline, but it is only 15th largest in size. It consists of more than 13,000 islands, of which includes Aru island, Bali island, and Timor island. For 10 points, what is this southeastern Asian island nation, which has its capital at Jakarta.

Answer: Indonesia

From 1517 to 1519, this painter was in Lucerne, assisting his father on the decoration of a house for the Hertenstein family. Afterwards, he moved to Basle where he established his reputation with the portrait of the scholar Bonifacius Amerbach. For 10 points, who was this German painter famous for his portraits of 16th century personages such as Erasmus, Sir Thomas More, and Henry VIII?

Answer: Hans Holbein the Younger

Representing feminine strength and creative forces, she is celebrated in one of Bengal's greatest religious festivals. Depicted as a great warrior, she was invoked by Rama so that he would have the power to conquer the evil Ravana. For 10 points, name this benign aspect of Kali and consort of Shiva.

Answer: Durga

He believed that human behavior derives from a general "life urge" and that the deepest level of the personality is an inherited part of the unconscious mind, which he called the "collective unconscious." For 10 points, who was this Swiss psychologist, born in 1875, and who was best known for introducing the terms "introvert" and "extrovert?"

Answer: Carl Gustav Jung

Born in 1865 in Blooming Grove, Ohio, he died suddenly in San Francisco on his way back from Alaska. He was thus spared the public exposure and humiliation of seeing his cabinet appointees Harry M. Daugherty and Albert B. Fall brought to justice for their part in the Teapot Dome Scandal. For 10 points, name this man, the 29th President of the U.S.

Answer: Warren G. Harding

He was born in Aix-en-Provence in the south of France in 1839 and went to school there where he developed a close friendship with the novelist Emile Zola. For 10 points, identify this French painter of still lifes, studies of bathers, and successive views of Mont Sainte-Victoire.

Answer: Paul Cezanne

It reacts violently with water and may ignite spontaneously on exposure to moist air. Its natural frequency is used in one of the standard atomic clocks. For 10 points, identify this soft- silver, white alkali metal with atomic number 55.

Answer: cesium

9. It is set on Sullivan's Island near Charleston, South Carolina and involves a cipher designed to uncover Captain Kidd's buried treasure. For 10 points, identify this highly successful short story by Edgar Allan Poe.

Answer: The Gold Bug

10. Sogne, at about 100 miles long is one of the largest and they occur in Iceland, Greenland, Alaska, British Columbia, China, and New Zealand as well as in Scandinavia. For 10 points, what are these narrow inlets of the sea which were formed largely by inland glaciers gouging their way out to sea.

Answer: fiords

11. The words were by Locle and translated into Italian by Ghizlanzoni. With the possible exception of IL Travatore, it was the most popular of Verdi's operas during his lifetime. For 10 points, identify this story of the daughter of Amonasro and the warrior Radames famous for its setting in Egypt.

Answer: Aida

12. In her most famous work, published in 1962 she posed the question "What has already silenced the voices of spring in countless towns in America?" For 10 points, identify this graduate of Johns Hopkins who indicted modern pest control practices in her "Silent Spring."

Answer: Rachel Carson

13. The largest collection of his works and material are housed at the University of Pittsburgh in the city where he was born in 1826. For 10 points, identify this American composer of "My Old Kentucky Home", "Beautiful Dreamer", and "Old Folks at Home".

Answer: Stephen C. Foster

14. At its lower end the Horse of Marly frame the view along it and it extends from the Place de la Concorde to the Arc de Triomphe. For 10 points, identify this finest promenade in Paris that takes its name from the french for "Elysian Fields".

Answer: Champs Elysees

16. In 1926 he entered Lincoln University in Pennsylvania and by the time he graduated in 1929 had published two books of verse Fine Clothes to the Jew and The Weary Blues. For 10 points, identify this man who is widely regarded as the best poet in the Harlem Renaissance.

Answer: Langston Hughes

17. Her name in Greek meant "the proclaimer" and her name is currently attached to the application of statistics, principles of economics and other quantitative measures to the study of history. For 10 points, identify this muse of history who lent her name to the awards given each year for excellence in advertising.

Answer: Clio

18. In order to get his men away from the land of these people, Ulysses had to drag them away by force and tie them under the benches of the ship to prevent them from swimming back to land. For 10 points, identify this race of kindly, dreamy people noted for their diet consisting of a single plant.

Answer: the Lotus-eaters

4. (30 points) Though not well-known for its literary accomplishments, Czechoslovakia, most notably the region of Bohemia, produced some of Europe's most distinguished 19th century composers. For 10 points apiece, identify the following Czech composers.

1. Born in 1854, his works included the symphonic piece "Sinfonietta," "Jenufa," and the opera "From the House of the Dead."

Answer: Leos Janacek

2. Born in 1824, he was influenced by nationalist themes and in 1882 completed the cycle of six symphonic poems entitled "Ma Vlast" or "My Fatherland," four years after becoming deaf.

Answer: Bedrich Smetana

3. Born in 1841, he too was inspired by nationalist themes. His operas included "Selma Sedla," "Dimitrije," and "Tauride Palace." In 1892, at the invitation of grocer's wife Mrs. Jeanette Thurber, he came to America.

Answer: Anton Dvorak

10. (30 points) When an insulator is placed in an electric field, such as in a capacitor, that insulator becomes polarized by the rearrangement of its internal charges. This polarization changes the value of the electric field by a magnitude of value one over kappa sub e.

1. First, for 15 points, by what name do we know the constant kappa sub e.

Answer: the dielectric constant

2. Now, for 15 more points, in the SI system of units, what is the numeric value of the dielectric constant for a vacuum?

Answer: one

3. (30 points) Military heroes and leaders are well remembered for their achievements if they won, seldom remembered if they lose. In American history one exception to this rule is Indian leaders. Identify the following well-remembered leaders who on the whole were defeated militarily.

1. Although he wasn't a chief, he was the main Seminole military leader until his capture in 1837 by General Thomas Jesup. For 5 points, name him.

Answer: Osceola

2. A leader of the Hunkpapa Sioux before defeating Custer at Little Big Horn, he defeated General George Crook at the Battle of Rosebud. He died in 1890 when he was shot by Indian police during the Ghost Dance uprising. For 10 points, identify this Indian.

Answer: Sitting Bull

3. A chief of the Bad Face band of the Oglala Sioux, he led a war against the U.S. army over an attempt to build the Powder River Road in the area of the North Platte. In 1868, he helped negotiate a treaty which abandoned the project and thereafter was a proponent of peace with the white man. For 15 points, name this chief.

Answer: Red Cloud

7. (30 points) In the early 20th century, Industrial Workers of the World became a leading organization of labor in the U.S. Answer the following questions about the I.W.W.

1. First, for 5 points, what was the nickname given to members of the I.W.W.?

Answer: Wobblies

2. This leader of the Wobblies got his start as a miner and in 1900 became secretary-treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners. In 1905, he helped organize the I.W.W. in Chicago. For 10 points, identify this leader convicted of sedition during WW I who escaped to the Soviet Union where he died in 1928.

Answer: William Dudley "Big Bill" Haywood (1869-1928)

3. The I.W.W. was the chief U.S. representative of the economic and political doctrine that advocated control of the means of production by organized bodies of workers. For 15 points, identify this movement that was popular in France before it declined because of competition from the communists.

Answer: syndicalism

14. During President Bush's February trip to the Pacific for Emperor Hirohito's state funeral, many Asian leaders met with President Bush and thus made it into the American news. 10 points for one, 25 for both, identify the following leaders.

1. This man is the heir apparent to 84 year old Deng Xiaoping and is the current General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party.

Answer: Zhao Ziyang

2. This current leader of South Korea is still trying to shed the totalitarian legacy of Chun Doo Hwan.

Answer: Roh Tae Woo

Answer: Asian leaders bonus

2. (30 points) Nearly everyone is aware of the completion of the first transcontinental railway in 1869. Not nearly so well known were the four other transcontinental railways that were completed in the 19th century. For 10 points each, identify the following three.

1. The second line to be finished, it stretched from Lake Superior to Puget Sound. For 10 points, identify this line completed in 1883 by Henry Villard.

Answer: Northern Pacific

2. Completed in 1884, this line took its name from three cities along its route. Two in Kansas and one in New Mexico.

Answer: Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe

3. The last of the 19th century lines, it was built by Canadian born James J. Hill. Running from Duluth to Seattle, this line was noted for promoting farming and cattle-raising along its lines.

Answer: Great Northern

It is often foolish to challenge the gods, as the following individuals have shown. Identify them 5-10-15

1. A Lydian maiden, she challenged Athena to compete with her in needle tapestry

Answer: Arachne

2. When appointed to judge a musical contest between Apollo and Pan, he was not only tone deaf but dumb in choosing Pan over Apollo, for which he was given a pair of ass's ears

Answer: Midas

3. A Phrygian flute-player, he challenged Apollo to a contest of skill. After defeating him, Apollo got medieval on him by flaying him alive

Answer: Marsyas

Answer the following about the Dreyfus affair:

1. This Major was the true traitor

Answer: Major Esterhazy

2. When this person became the new head of the army intelligence service, he found that Major Esterhazy was the real traitor

Answer: Colonel Picquart

3. This Major authored the forgeries, and committed suicide as soon as he was revealed

Answer: Major Henry

4. In January 1898 Emile Zola wrote this open letter in which he accused the army of an anti-Semitic conspiracy

Answer: J'Accuse

30-20-10 Name the historical figure.

1. He charged with the Lancers at Omdurman and became a war correspondent in the South African War, where he was captured and escaped.

2. He was the brother of the founder of the Primrose League and grandson of the 7th Duke of Marlborough.

3. He lost his position as Prime Minister to Clement Atlee in 1945.

Answer: Sir Winston Churchill

Answer the following about people close to Richard Nixon, ten points each.

1. He held more cabinet positions than anyone in US History. He held three cabinet positions under President Nixon, the last of which was attorney general, resigning to protest the firing of special investigator Archibald Cox

Answer: Elliot Richardson

2. He served as chief of staff to Richard Nixon, resigning after disclosure of his role in Watergate

Answer: Bob Haldemann

3. Chief legal counsel to Richard Nixon, it was his testimony that implicated Nixon and other top officials

Answer: John Dean

22. Let's see how much you remember about everybody's favorite president, Richard Nixon:

10 - First, for ten points, he was the head of the Committee to Re-elect the President, or CREEP

/G. Gordon Liddy/

10 - For another ten points, name Nixon's campaign manager and former attorney general

/John Mitchell/

10 - Lastly, who was the first special prosecutor, later replaced by Leon Jaworski

/Archibald Cox/

Identify these Italian bodies of water, ten points each:

1. The strait that separates Italy from Albania

Answer: Strait of Otranto

2. Part of the Mediterranean Sea, it lies between the west coast of peninsular Italy and the islands of Sardinia, Corsica, and Sicily

Answer: Tyrrhenian Sea

3. The strait that separates Italy from Sicily

Answer: Strait of Messina

Identify these Anton Chekov works, ten points each:

1. Its four acts portray the declining fortunes of the Ranevskys, a landowning family who are about to lose their estate because of poor management, neglect, and impracticality

Answer: The Cherry Orchard

2. Subtitled Scenes from Country Life in Four Acts, Ivan Petrovich Voinitsky has given up his own dreams and ambitions to support his brother-in-law, who thinks he is a great scholar

Answer: Uncle Vanya

3. One of the first successful productions of the Moscow Art Theatre, it deals with Konstantin Gavrilovich Trepliov and his love for Nina Zarechnaya, for whom he commits suicide over

Answer: The Seagull

Identify the following about the Mexican War

1. Identify the Virginian General that became a hero for capturing Vera Cruz and Mexico City.

Answer: Winfield Scott

2. For 10 points, name the river that Mexico claimed that the Texas boundary was at

Answer: Nueces River

3. He was a member of the Texas-Mexico Border Commission who unsuccessfully attempted to purchase California and New Mexico, but was refused recognition by Mexico. Who was this Louisiana democrat later involved in the Trent Affair?

Answer: John Slidell

11. Identify the following mostly random historical events, ten points each:

1. A crowd of 10,000 were protesting against the Rowlett Acts in 1919 when over 1,650 rounds were fired in ten minutes, with 379 people killed

Answer: Amritsar massacre

2. The Soviet government denied that the NKVD had killed over 4,000 Polish officers whose bodies were uncovered near Smolensk. The Polish Red Cross and a German medical team concluded that they had been murdered at this site, for which the massacre is named

Answer: Katyn Massacre

3. Nixon ordered Attorney General Elliot Richardson to fire Archibald Cox, but Richardson refused and resigned, as did his second-in-command. Solicitor General Robert Bork eventually fired Cox in this incident.

Answer: Saturday Night Massacre

Identify the following Canterbury tales, ten points each.

1. A bawdy tale, it describes how Nicholas tricks a carpenter into believing that Noah's flood is about to recur. The carpenter sleeps in a tub, giving his wife a chance to sleep with Nicholas.

Answer: Miller's Tale

2. A corrupt summoner enters into fellowship with a fiend disguised as a bailiff, but is carried off into hell when cursed by an old woman

Answer: Friar's Tale

3. Two brothers, Palamon and Arcite, engage in a tournament to settle their quarrel over Emelye, the niece of Theseus

Answer: Knight's Tale

Gilgamesh

1. For 10 points, what is the ancient city that Gilgamesh is king?

Answer: Uruk (or Erech)

2. A primeval man, he challenges Gilgamesh in wrestling, after which the two become fast friends

Answer: Enkidu

3. After Enkidu dies, Gilgamesh is determined to learn the secret of eternal life by seeking out this sage, the only mortal ever to have escaped death. For 10 points, name this Babylonian Noah.

Answer: Utanapishtim

Order the following events dealing with the American Revolution chronologically:

Articles of Confederation are adopted; the Battle at Lexington; First Continental Congress meets;

Thomas Paine's Common Sense is published; Battle of Yorktown; and First Continental Congress meets;

Answer: Boston Tea Party (1773), First Continental Congress meets (1774), Battle at Lexington (1775),

Thomas Paine's Common Sense published (1776), Articles of Confederation adopted (1777), Battle of Yorktown (1781)

Identify the following American Court cases given a brief description:

1. First, for five points, what was the 1919 case where Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes declared his "clear and present danger" clause?

Answer: Schenck v United States

2. Next, for ten points, identify the 1971 case dealing with Daniel Ellsberg and the publication of the Pentagon papers?

Answer: New York Times v United States

3. Lastly, for fifteen points, what 1971 case proposed a three-pronged test for constitutionality of laws that dealt with religion?

Answer: Lemon v Kurtzman

Identify the writer (30, 20, 10).

1. The posthumous son of a clergyman, he was educated at Westminster and worked as a bricklayer for his stepfather before serving in the military in Flanders, where he killed a man
2. In 1597, he was imprisoned for his role in *The Isle of Dogs*, a no-longer-extant satire deemed seditious by those in power
3. Important plays include *Every Man in his Humour*, *Eastward Hoe*, and *The Devil is an Ass*

Answer: Ben Jonson

Identify the Roman gods

1. Gods of the household and state
Answer: Lares
2. Goddess of flowers
Answer: Faunus
3. Goddess of fruit trees and fruit, as well as the name of a college in California
Answer: Pomona

Identify the Egyptian gods

1. Goddess of the sky
Answer: nut
2. fertility god, later king of the underworld
Answer: osiris
3. moon god, and god of knowledge
Answer: thoth

Serendipity may not occur often in college bowl, but has produced some of the most important discoveries in science.

1. A Connecticut hardware salesman, one day in his Massachusetts boardinghouse he spilled a mixture of sulfur, white lead, and rubber onto his hot stove, discovering vulcanization

Answer: Charles Goodyear

2. William Henry Perkin was trying to synthesize a chemical resembling quinine, when he tried dying a piece of cloth with the substance he had created. For 10 points, name the color he created which he named for the French for the flowers of the mallow.

Answer: Mauve

3. A professor of physics in Wurzburg, he had been working in his laboratory with a Crookes tube, and blocked the visible light with paper but noticed that a plate across the room was fluorescing. For 10 points, name this physicist who gave his discovery a mysterious name.

Answer: Wilhelm Rontgen

Identify the religion given major works

1. Hadith
/Islam/
2. Tripitaka
/buddhism/
3. Siddhanta, pakrit texts
/jainism/

Identify the composer given works

1. Variations I-VI for any number of performers and objects, and 4'33"
/John Cage/
2. Mephisto Waltz, Annes de Pelerinages, A Faust Symphony, Hungarian Rhapsodies
/Franz Liszt/
3. Solomon, Belshazzar, and Saul Oratorios; Music for Royal Fireworks; Water Music
/Handel/

Given name of vitamin give the letter

1. Pyridoxine
/B6/
2. Cholecalciferol
/D/
3. Phytomenadione
/K/

Identify the following about Plato

1. All of Plato's works are in the dialogue form except for two works. For 10 points, name either.

Answer: Apology or Letters

1. Women Shaving Her Leg is a famous examples of his ambiguous plaster sculptures of people set in natural and commonplace settings.

Answer: George Segal

Identify the authors of the following unrelated works, five points each:

1. The Heart of Midlothian

Answer: Sir Walter Scott

2. Heart of Darkness

Answer: Joseph Conrad

3. The Heart of the Matter

Answer: Graham Greene

4. Heartbreak House

Answer: George Bernard Shaw

The Last of the Mohicans

The Last Picture Show

The Last Days of Pompeii

James Fenimore Cooper, Larry McMurty, Edward Bulwer-Lytton

Franny and Zooey

Oscar and Lucinda

Narziss and Goldmund

J. D. Salinger, Peter Carey, Hermann Hesse

The Great Gatsby

Great Expectations

The Great American Novel

F. Scott Fitzgerald, Charles Dickens, Philip Roth

Madame Bovary

Mademoiselle de Maupin

Monsieur Quixote

Gustave Flaubert, Theophile Gautier, Graham Greene

Murder on the Orient Express

Death in Venice

Funeral in Berlin

Agatha Christie, Thomas Mann, Len Deighton

Aunt Julia and the Scriptwriter

My Cousin Rachel

Uncle Fred in the Springtime

Mario Vargas Llosa, Daphne Du Maurier, P. G. Wodehouse

The House of Mirth

A House for Mr Biswas

House of the Spirits

Edith Wharton, V. S. Naipaul, Isabel Allende

The world's first woman prime minister was Sirimavo Bandaranaike in Sri Lanka, an island country in the Indian Ocean formerly known as Ceylon. She served as prime minister twice, 1960-65 and 1970-77. Under her leadership a republican constitution was adopted in 1972 and the name of Ceylon changed to Sri Lanka.

Mormons. The 1857 Mountain Meadows Massacre of the Fancher emigrant wagon train in Utah Territory was carried out by Mormons fearful of an impending invasion by the U.S. Army. On September 11, 1857, church patriarch and adopted son of Brigham Young John D. Lee offered safe passage to the nearly 150 men, women and children on the Fancher train crossing Mormon Utah bound for California, if they left their weapons, livestock and wagons behind-ostensibly to appease hostile Indians. Once unarmed, all but the youngest children were slaughtered. Lee, who first blamed the massacre on Indians, was tried, convicted and executed in 1877 for his role in the killings.

Quoted from an article about Cannibalism in the "New Scientist" 14 March 1998.

'The story of Alfred Packer, the first American to be convicted of cannibalism remains a classic. While prospecting for gold in Colorado's San Juan mountains in 1873, Packer became trapped in a shack during a blizzard, and survived by eating his fellow prospectors. He was arrested, tried, and sentenced to 40 years imprisonment, although he served only 15.

"You are a low down depraved son of a bitch" the judge told him.
"There were only seven Democrats in Hinsdale county, and you ate five of them." '

In 1918 Austrian physicists Joseph Lense and Hans Thirring derived from Einstein's equations of general

relativity that an object that spins also twists the fabric of space-time around it. The Lense-Thirring effect

is so small, however, that it has been hard to measure. An international team of Italian, Spanish and

Greek-American scientists reported in the March 27 issue of Science the most precise detection of the

Lense-Thirring effect yet. In an elegant approach they measured how the rotation of Earth distorted

space-time and thereby altered the paths of two orbiting satellites.

**

He tried to orchestrate an agreement between the various philosophical theories. He incorporated elements of both empiricism and rationalism, while making room for science and humanistic morality. He argued that science was only the realm of appearance, and behind appearances is a realm about which science has nothing to say. For 10 points, who is this person whose critical philosophy is described in Critique of Judgment, Critique of Pure Reason, and Critique of Practical Reason?

Answer: Immanuel Kant

**

He took place in the ill-fated attack at Caratagena, and lived for a few years on the island of Jamaica. On his return to England, he began to write his Picaresque novels, which include The Adventures of Ferdinand Count Fathom and The Adventures of Peregrine Pickle. For 10 points, who is this Scottish-born English novelist and surgeon, author of The Adventures of Roderick Ransom?

Answer: Tobias George Smollett

Originally known as the Abbey Church of St. Peter

Answer: Westminster Abbey

Sixteen months after the Eisenhower doctrine was put into effect, 14000 US marines and the US Sixth Fleet were dispatched to this country to forestall the subversion of the pro-western regime.

Answer: Lebanon

Modest Mussorgsky's Pictures at an Exhibitions was originally a piano piece before it was orchestrated by this person.

Answer: Maurice Ravel

Under his leadership, the Ballot Act, which provided for the secret ballot, and the Reform Bill, which enfranchised rural laborers and gave virtually all adult males the right to vote, were passed.

Answer: William Gladstone

Subtitled Episode in the Life of an Artist, it was the first piece of sustained narrative music, the forerunner of the tone poems of Franz Liszt and Richard Strauss. The melody represents the artist's sweetheart

Answer: Symphonie Fantastique

In 1924, it became the first country in the Western hemisphere to adopt a Social Security System.

Answer: Chile

Rosenbergs

1. In January, 1950, this former physicist on the Manhattan Project told Scotland Yard inspectors that he and a group of co-conspirators had been passing information along to the Soviets

Answer: Klaus Fuchs

2. He was the brother of Ethel Rosenberg and testified that Julius Rosenberg was at the center of the spy ring

Answer: David Greenglass

3.

Answer:

Answer the following about events leading up to the American Revolutionary War, ten points each.

1.

Answer: Sugar Act

2. It was a British custom ship patrolling the waters near Providence, Rhode Island, that was set afire by American colonists to protest British antismuggling policy

Answer: Gaspee

3.

Answer:

Founded in 1941 by Charles and his two sons Karl and William, it was established to help Americans understand the issues about mental health.

Answer: Menninger Foundation

Answer: Mayo Clinic

Answer the following about Justices of the US Supreme Court, ten points each

1. He served as governor of South Carolina in the Revolutionary War before being appointed to the US Supreme Court, but resigned to become chief justice of the South Carolina State Supreme Court.

Answer: John Rutledge

1. Identify these famous physicists for ten points each:

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

Answer: Subramanyan Chandrasekhar

1. Ironically, this man spent the final years of his life trying to protect his vast land holdings by dickering with the British to establish the land as an independent state under protection of the crown. For 10 points, identify this hero of the Amer. Rev. War, who with his brothers Ira and Levi, was financially wiped out under the new state's tax laws when Vermont joined the union.

Answer: Ethan Allen

He coined the term phatic communion, referring to utterances such as "How are you" and "What a lovely day", whose main function is to make and maintain links between speakers. With British anthropologist Radcliffe-Brown, this Polish-born anthropologist developed functionalist theory, which emphasizes relations between elements of social structure within a society rather than the historical development of those elements. For 10 points, who is this person that wrote "Argonauts of the Western Pacific," based on his stay in the Trobriand Islands?

Answer: Bronislaw Malinowski

A Swiss businessman, Jean Henri Dunant heard of the plight of thousands of wounded left helpless on the battlefield after French and Sardinian forces defeated the Austrians in the Battle of Solferino in Italy on June 24, 1859. Organizing local volunteers to help, Dunant brought aid to as many of the victims as he could. His book, A Memory of Solferino recounted his experience, and led to the creation of this organization. For 10 points, name this organization devoted to bringing aid to all parts of the world.

Answer: International Red Cross

9. Perhaps the first major third party in the history of US politics, it held its first national convention in Philadelphia in Sept of 1830, and it drew votes from Henry Clay in the 1832 election, and won several House seats in New England. For 10 points, identify this political party whose presidential candidate was William Wirt.

Answer: Anti-Masonic Party

18. It began when Sen. Samuel A Foot of Connecticut offered a resolution to restrain sale of public lands in the West, and Sen. Thomas Hart Benton of Missouri replied by declaring that eastern interests were trying to check the prosperity of the west. He was supported by a South Carolina senator, who supported states' rights, and was opposed by a Massachusetts senator, who argued their respective views. For 10 points, identify this influential Jan. 1830 debate.

Answer: Webster-Hayne debate

JD

7. Identify the following inventions on a 15-10-5 basis from clues about its developers.

1. 15 pts: The first one was produced in 1961 by Emmet Leith and Juris Upatnieks.

10 pts: The technique was invented in 1947 by Denis Gabor.

5 pts: They are three dimensional images made by splitting coherent beams of light.

Answer: holograms

2. 15 pts: Theodore Maiman demonstrated a working model of one in 1960.

10 pts: Maiman's model was based on principles set out by Charles Townes.

5 pts: These device produce high intensity, coherent beams of light.

Answer: lasers

JD

21. Answer the following questions about the novels of Jane Austen for the stated number of points.

1. For 10 points, which of her novels did Austen originally entitle Elinor and Marianne?

Answer: Sense and Sensibility

2. For an additional 20 points, Sense and Sensibility is centered on two sisters of what family?

Answer: Dashwood

JD

9. For 10 points each, place the following groups of three British Prime Ministers in correct chronological order.

1. Arthur Balfour, William Gladstone, Herbert Henry Asquith

Answer: Gladstone, Balfour, Asquith

2. Neville Chamberlain, Stanley Baldwin, Anthony Eden

Answer: Baldwin, Chamberlain, Eden

3. Lord Melbourne, Lord Palmerston, Duke of Wellington

Answer: Wellington, Melbourne, Palmerston

Answer the following terms from probability and statistics, fifteen points each

1. This rule in probability has spawned huge subfields of research in probabilistic reasoning and causality. Essentially, it states that the probability of A given B equals the Probability of B given A times the probability of A divided by the probability of B.

Answer: Bayes Rule

2. This theorem states that given a sequence of independent, identically distributed random variables each with mean μ and variance σ^2 , then a value can be constructed which will approximate the normal distribution as the number of random variables tend to infinity.

Answer: Central Limit Theorem

2. Identify the following about the Mexican War

For five points, identify the Virginian General that became a hero for capturing Vera Cruz and Mexico City.

Answer: Winfield Scott

For ten points, name the river that Mexico claimed that the Texas boundary was at

Answer: Nueces River

He was a member of the Texas-Mexico Border Commission who unsuccessfully attempted to purchase California and New Mexico, but was refused recognition by Mexico. For fifteen points, who was this Louisiana democrat later involved in the Trent Affair?

Answer: John Slidell

1. Identify these people that assisted the United States in our Revolutionary War, ten points each

1. He was given honorary US citizenship for his aid in the victory of Saratoga. For 10 points, name this Polish-born leader who was appointed colonel of engineers

Answer: Thaddeus Kosciusko

2. He organized the first American cavalry unit, but died from wounds sustained during a cavalry charge against the British near Savannah, Georgia

Answer: Casimir Pulaski

3. Having served with the Prussian army through the Seven Years' War gave him valuable experience. At the request of George Washington he trained the colonial army at Valley Forge

Answer: Baron Friedrich Wilhelm von Steuben

7. (30 points) Ulysses S. Grant called the Mexican-American War "one of the most unjust ever waged by a stronger against a weaker nation." Just or not, the war is part of American history and so you, as an academic buzzer competitor have earned the responsibility for answering these questions about it.

1. For 5 points, in what year did Texas become a state?

Answer: 1845

2. For 10 points, identify the river north of the Rio Grande that the Mexicans considered to be the border of the state of Texas.

Answer: Nueces River

3. For 15 points, identify the diplomat sent by Polk to Mexico to try to arrange a peaceful settlement but who was not received by the Mexican government, helping to precipitate the war. Hint: he was involved in a famous diplomatic incident during the Civil War.

Answer: John Slidell