UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY ROUND BY SETH KENDALL

1. She and her lover Gabriel await their wedding and look forward to a life of peace and prosperity in the village of Grand-Pre. However, her life is soon turned upside down when the British destroy Grand-Pre. She and Gabriel are separated, and she spends the rest of her life looking for him until they are finally reunited on her deathbed. This is, for 10 points, a description of what title heroine of a poem by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow?
   answer: Evangeline

2. He was the grandson of Masinissa and actually served in the Roman army under Scipio Aemilianus, at whose suggestion he was adopted into house of Micipsa. On Micipsa's death, however, he was challenged by Micipsa's two sons, and when his prosecution of them led to the deaths of some Roman merchants war was declared on him in 112 BC. For 10 points name this Numidian ruler defeated by Marius and captured by Sulla, whose story is told by Sallust.
   Answer: Jugurtha

3. Its name is Greek for "shut up" and was assigned to it by its discoveror, Gabriel Fallopius. Consisting of two separate bodies called the corpus cavernosa, it is a small cylinder about two or three centimeters long which is suspended from the pubic bone by a ligament and which forms a small glans at the top of the vulva. For 10 points name this structure, whose large number of nerve endings account for its role in tactile sexual stimulation in women.
   answer: clitoris

4. According to the Bible the man was responsible for the slaughter of the Ephraimites. The son of Gilead and a harlot, he is cast out of his father's house for his illigitimacy, but when the Ammonites invade he is sought out to lead the Israelites against them. For 10 points name this Biblical judge, forced to sacrifice his daughter to Yahweh in accordance with his vow to sacrifice the first member of his household to greet him on his return from battle.
   answer: Jepthah

5. In 1792 this man returned to army service, playing an important role in the French Revolution and rising to the rank of general under Napoleon. After 25 years in the army he had briefly retired and enjoyed minimal success as an author with such works as On the Education of Women and Letter to MM of the Academie Francaise under the Praise of The Marshall of Vauban, though an earlier work had made him famous. For 10 points name this man, whose reputation rests on his Dangerous Liasons.
   answer: Pierre Choderlos de Laclos

6. After graduating from West Point in 1917, this man served in such World War I battles as Aisne-Marne and Meuse-Argonne. During the interwar years, he lectured on the Chatauqua circuit and helped direct the CCC. In later life he succeeded Matthew Ridgway in command of the UN forces in Korea, which he led until the armistace. For 10 points name this general, remembered for his landing at Solerno, who led the Allied forces in the conquest of Italy and the capture of Rome.
   answer: Mark Wayne Clark

7. After graduating from Williams in 1864, he served for a few years as minister in a church in Twinsburg, Ohio. By 1882, however, he had opted for a career in the sciences, becoming a professor of chemistry at Case Western Reserve. His noted precision with measurements led him to discover the exact weight of oxygen in 1885. For 10 points name this scientist, whose skill helped disprove the existence of ether, while working with A.A. Michelson.
   answer: Edward Morley

8. Major tributaries of this river include the Kraisivaya, Mecha, Sosna, and Manych. Arising primarily from melted snow in the Shat reservoir near Moscow, it winds south for about 926 miles until it reaches the Tsimalyansk reservoir, at which point it continues another 188 miles until it reaches the Gulf of Taganrog, where it meats the Sea of Azov. For 10 points name this historic Russian river, which, according to Mikhail Shokolov, flows "silently".
    Answer: Don river

9. Despite modern attempts to give him a historical origin, he was probably invented in the fourteenth century, near the time when he made his first literary appearance in Piers Plowman and when many ballads circulated about him, including his Lytell Geste. He makes a guest appearance in Sir Walter Scott's Ivanhoe, where he is represented as a Saxon partisan of Richard the Lion-Heart. For 10 points name this character, famous for his marksmanship and generosity
    Answer: Robin Hood

10. In 1847 this man returned to the West Indies to manage his father's business but was too distracted by his desire to paint, even running off to Caracas until his father sent him to Paris to pursue his dream. Influenced by Corbet and the Barbizon school, in later life poor eyesight forced him to paint inside, but not before he had submitted works to all eight Impressionist exhibits such as Peasant Girl with a Stick, Hermitage at Pontoise, and Red Roofs. For 10 points name this Impressionist whose other works include Peasant Woman with a Wheelbarrow and Apple Harvest at Erigny.
    answer: Camille Pissaro

11. After ordering some breakfast in a diner in Summit, Illinois Al and Max tie up the George the cashier, Sam the cook, and a young boy travelling on his own and bid them wait in the kitchen until they have murdered Ole Anderson, one of the diner's regular customers. When he never shows up they leave, and when the young boy is sent to warn Anderson he is sent away by him, who has apparently accepted the inevitability of his death. This is, for 10 points, a brief summary of what Hemingway short story, the first appearance of Nick Adams?
    answer: The Killers

12. After the death of his brother Wamsutta this man assumed the leadership of the Wampanoags and struggled to keep the peace between his tribe and the Colonials, despite enduring such indiginities as being forced to disarm his tribe as per terms of a treaty in 1671. When three of his warriors were killed in retaliation for the murder of a tribal informer in 1675, however, he led a coalition of Algonquin tribes in war which lasted until the disastrous defeat at Great Swamp and his own betrayal and death in 1676. For 10 points name this son of Massasoit, also known as Metacomet, leader of the war named for him.
    answer: King Philip (accept Metacomet before the last clue)

13. A student of Robert Bunsen at Heidelberg, he established the relationship of alkaloids to pyridine and, with John Shields, validated Roland Eotvos's law for the constancy of the rate of change of molecular surface energy with temperature. However, he is better known for his work with M.W. Travers and John, Lord Rayleigh in dicovering the elements for which he won the 1904 Nobel Prize in Chemistry. For 10 points name this man, the discoveror of the the Noble gasses.
    answer: Sir William Ramsey

14. Homer recounts some of the other uses of this substance, which can be employed as a perfume, deodorant, preservative embalming fluid, and painkilling salve. Greek for "immortal", it is likely that it is actually an idealised form of honey, which is in keeping with its primary mythological function. For 10 points name this substance, which bestows immortality on those who consume it and, with nectar, is the sustenance of the gods
    answer: ambrosia

15. In one of the possible endings presented by the narrator, Charles Smithson returns to Lyme Regis to marry Ernestina Freeman and forgets his liason with Sarah Woodruff, who is never heard from again. In another, he is astonished to discover that Sarah is not the woman of mystery he thought she was and he moves to America, catching up with her years later when she introduces him to his daughter by her; and in yet another there was no daughter and he leaves her when she refuses to marry him. Such are the ends of, for 10 points, what novel by John Fowles?

    answer: <u>The French Lieutenant's Woman</u>

16. His reign is said to have commenced close to the year 2697 BC as the last of the Three Emperors or the first of the five sovereigns. Among the many accomplishments of his reign include the defeat of the barbarians at Shansi, the introduction of the bow, wooden houses, boats, and the weaving of silk due to the action of his wife, and he himself is credited with authoring the medical text <u>Mei Ching</u> and with founding Taoism with Lao-Tzu. For 10 points name this semi-legendary Chinese ruler, whose name is translated as "Yellow Emperor".

    answer: <u>Huang-Ti</u> (again, accept "Yellow Emperor" before the last clue)

17. The name of this chemical is used to describe a number of fat-soluble compounds known as tocopherols and is found principally in the leaves of green vegetables and in certain plant oils, especially in wheat germ oil. The most common type, chemical formula of $C29H50(O2)$, is used commercially as an antioxidant and medically to treat a variety of ailments such as sterility and abnormalities of the muscles, liver, and brain. For 10 points name this chemical, long renowned for its alleged ability to grant sexual potency.

    Answer: <u>Vitamin E</u>

18. Like its counterpart in males this is supposed to set in at the onset of the genital phase and, if not properly dealt with, in later life it can cause fixation, regression, and a variety of other disorders, including anxiety and conversion hysteria. Its symptoms include hatred in girls towards their mothers for depriving them of a penis, as well as transferral of affection to the father and competition for his affection. For 10 points name this affliction, the Freudian term for the female equivalent of the Oedipal complex named for the daughter of Agammenon.

    answer: <u>Electra</u> complex

19. It was made in the days of the crusades by the members of the Order of Saint John of Jerusalem and was sent as tribute to Charles V, but it was intercepted by pirates and lost for centuries until it was found in Paris. Lost again, it was found in 1923 by a Greek antique dealer, who gave it in a second coat of black enamel before his prompt murder by agents of a Russian general who stole it, but it was in turn stolen from him. For 10 points name this jeweled statue sought after by Kaspar Gutman, Joel Cairo, and others, the title object of a famous John Huston film.

    answer: the <u>Maltese Falcon</u>

20. The grandson of Louis the IX, this man's reign started out badly with an unsuccessful war with Edward I and a disastrous defeat in an attempt to reduce Flanders. His devotion to religious matters and need of wealth led to his crushing of the Knights Templar and the expulsion of the Jews from France, but he is better remembered for his conflict with Boniface VIII, which led to the moving of the papal seat to Avignon. For 10 points name this French monarch, whose good looks earned him the soubriquet "The Fair".

    answer: <u>Phillip IV</u> (accept "Phillip the Fair" before the last clue)

21. A mostly flat component of the South African Plateau, this nation has no significant mountain ranges and its southern portion is mainly occupied with the Kalahari desert. Significant for its diamond, nickel, and coal deposits, it is crossed by such rivers as the Okavango, which terminates in the large Okavango swamp in the northwest, as well as the Chobe and Limpopo, which forms part of its border with Soth Africa. For 10 points name this nation also bordered by Namibia, Zambia, and Zimbabwe, whose capital is Gaborone.
    answer: <u>Botswana</u>

22. He was a descendant of the princess of Powys and served in the army of Henry Bolingbroke, who personally loathed him, before he overthrew Richard II. In 1404 a war with his neighbor Lord Grey of Ruthlin and Henry's support of Grey set off a rebellion in Wales, which he led, conquering most of the country and proclaiming himself Prince of Wales until the military setbacks he suffered at the hands of Henry V in 1410 broke his power. For 10 points name this Welsh rebel who makes a guest appearance as a supporter of Hotspur in Shakespeare's <u>Henry the IV, Part 1</u>.
    answer: Owain <u>Glyn Dwr</u> (Owen <u>Glendower</u>)

23. A member of the Anicii family, he rose to prominence under Theodoric, serving as consul in 511 and starting his philospohical works with translations and commentary on the works of Aristotle and Porphyry. While serving as master of offices, he fell from grace when he was suspected of attempting to incite Justinian to overthrow Theodoric, and was sent to prison and finally executed in 524. For 10 points name this philosopher, who used his time in jail awaiting death to write his <u>Consolation of Philosophy</u>.
    answer: Anicius Manlius Servius <u>Boethius</u>

24. After graduating from Vanderbilt in 1887 this man began to photograph the Milky Way with wide-aperture lenses, using these techniques to discover sixteen new comets. It was during that time that he published several catalogs of dark nebulae and made the discovery of Amalthea, but he is better known for his discovery of another celestial body. For 10 points name this man, discoveror of the start that has the greatest knwon proper motion which was named for him.
    answer: Edward <u>Barnard</u>

The daughter of a prominent painter, this woman was apprenticed under Gustav Kilmt but turned away from painting to music, sturying composition under Alexander von Zeminsky. Though not herself known for any musical or artistic works of her own, she was friends with many of the major artistic figures of the early twentieth century, including Arnold Schoenburg, Alban Berg, Franz erfel, Walter Gropius, and Gustav Mahler, the latter three of whom she married. For 10 points name this woman, whose amatory exploits are celebrated by Tom Lehrer.
    answer: <u>Alma</u> Schindler Mahler Gropius Werfel

Most are from the order Coccinellidae, and while some, such as the Mexican bean and squash beetles, are destructive to crops, others, such as the vedalia, feed on other insects and are thus frequesntly sold to home gardeners for the purpose of pest control. In the Middle ages they were supposed to be able to cure such afflictions as colic, measles, and toothache and are still considered lucky due to their conscration to the Virgin Mary, hence their name. For 10 points name these insects, whose flaming house and roaming children are popular nursery rhyme fodder.
    answer: <u>ladybugs</u> (accept also <u>ladybird beetles</u>)

30. In 1641 this man travelled to Florence to become the personal secretary of Galileo for the last three months of his life and to take his place as professor of mathematics at the Florentine academy. During his lifetime he was famous for his calculations of cycloids and his work on fluid mechanics, including his equation $v=\sqrt{2gh}$ (v equals the square root of two g h), but he is now remembered for his being the first to produce an artificial vacuum. For 10 points name this Italian scientist, the inventor of the barometer.
    answer: Evangelista <u>Torricelli</u>

1. Howard Hawks appears to be a director whose importance has waned, a trend which this bonus will attempt to meliorate. Given a classic film Hawks directed, name it, on a 5-10-15 point basis.
1. In this classic 1941 film gary Cooper plays a Tennessee bumpkin whose marksmanship and personal courage leads to him becoming as war hero.   answer: Sergeant York
2. Anita Loos helped write the screenplay for this 1953 adaptation of her novel starring Jane Russell and Marilyn Monroe.
                                        answer: Gentlemen Prefer Blondes.
3.   Humphrey Bogart plays Philip Marlowe, hired to watch over the Carmen, daughter of General Sternwood, but who ends up falling for Vivien, Sternwood's other daughter played by lauren Bacall, in this 1946 adaption of a Raymond Chandler classic.
                                        answer: The Big Sleep

2. Identify the following Presidents given a mistress, 5 pts each.
1. Nan Britton   answer: Warren G. Harding
2. Lucy Mercer   answer: Franklin D. Roosevelt
3. Kay Summersby   answer: Dwight D. Eisenhower
4. Carrie Phillips   answer: Warren G. Harding
5. Alice Glass   answer: Lyndon B. Johnson
6. Judith Campbell   answer: John F. Kennedy

3. Identify the following American authors from clues, 10 points each; if you need a second clue, you'll only get five.
1. 10 pts: A founding member of the Provincetown players, this author has penned such plays as Suppressed Desires, a satire on psychoanalysis, and Alison's House, based on the life of Emily Dickinson.
    5 pts: She is best remembered for the one-act play Trifles.
           answer: Susan Glaspell
2. 10 pts: This author is famous for such supernaturally-themed novels as The Sundial and The Hangsaman, though other works, such as Raising Demons and Life Among the Savages take a more humorous tone.
    5 pts: She is best remembered for her short story "The Lottery."
           answer: Shirley Jackson
3. 10 pts: Among the works of this author are the Utopian novel Herland and the socialist criticism Women and Economics.
     5 pts: She is best remembered for the short story "Yellow Wallpaper".
     answer: Charlotte Perkins Gilman

4. 1066 was a busy year for Harold II, in which he had to fight off not one, but two invasions of England. As we all know, he was less than successful at Hastings, but at the earlier battle he scored a resounding victory. Answer the following questions about this battle, 10 points each.
1. Name the site of this battle in present-day Yorkshire.
       answer: Stamford Bridge
2. At Stamford Bridge Harold defeated a foreign king and his own brother, a traitor who had hoped to gain royal power through the alliance.
       answer: Harald II Hardrada (accept also Harald III Sigurdsson; Tostig

5. Identify the common scientific surname an a 10-5 basis.
1. 10 pts: Robert won the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1961 for his investigations of the structures of protons and neutrons.
    5 pts: Douglas is a professor of Cognitive Science and Computer Science and Indiana University who is better known as the author of Goedel, Escher, Bach: an Eternal Golden Braid
             answer: Hofstadter
        (rest of bonus on next page)

2. 10 pts: Edwin studied the development of a transverse electric field in a current-carrying conductor placed in a magnetic field when the conductor is positioned such that the magnetic field is perpendicular to the direction of the current flow and the electric field is perpendicular to both, the effect named for him whose study earned Klaus von Klitzing a Nobel Prize for Physics in 1985.
    5 pts: Asaph discovered Deimos and Phobos in 1877.
            answer: Hall
3. 10 pts: Gustav shared the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1925 with James Frank for their eponymous experiment, which confirmed the quantum theory that energy can be absorbed by an atom only in definite amounts and provided an important confirmation of the Bohr atomic model.
        5 pts: His uncle, Heinrich, experimentally proved the existence of Electromagnetic Waves in 1888 and discovered, but could not describe, the photoelectric effect.
            answer: Hertz

6. While Clash of the Titans is a fine movie, it plays fast and loose with mythology, particularly with the legend of Pegasus. For this bonus, however, you must demonstrate your knowledge of the correct version of the myths surrounding the winged horse. Answer the following questions about Pegasus, 10 points each.
1. In the movie Perseus rides Pegasus to before he slays this monster; a neat trick, considering the horse sprang from her decapitated body. Name this creature.
                            answer: Medusa
2. Pegasus was actually ridden by this hero, who rode him while slaying the Chimaera and fighting the Amazons.   answer: Bellerophon
3. Pegasus rode free at the end of the movie, conceivebly to fly to Mount Helicon where, according to legend, he stamped out this fountain beloved to the Muses. Name this spring.
                            answer: Hippocrene

7. How much do you know about the works of Thomas Mann? Hopefully
something, or you'll need some cream cheese for the big ol'bagel you'll get for this bonus. Given a description of a Mann novel, name it, 10 points each.
1. This novel, Mann's first, chronicles the decline of a prosperous patrician family into decadence through Three generations, ending with the death of Hanno and the extirpation of the family line.   answer: Buddenbrooks
2. In this unfinished novel it's title character, a charming but morally bankrupt young man, evades miltary service by taking a job in a hotel, where he enters into a series of lascivious adventures which lands him in jail by the novel's end.
                    ANS. The Confessions of Felix Krull, Confidence Mann
3. This novel chronicles the tragic fall of the composer Adrian Leverkuhn, whose powerful and almost demonic music is somewhat allegorical of the rise of Nazism, as told by Serenus Zeitblom.   answer: Doktor Faustus

8. Identify the following diseases associated with monarchs from the British isles, 10 points each.
1. Many kings of Scotland fell prey to this disease, the best example being Robert the Bruce. Now known by the name of the German scientist who studied it, it is caused by a mycobacterium bacillus related to tuberculosis, and it comes in two forms: tuberculoid and the much more contagious cutaneous variety. A degenerative affliction characterised by lesions of the skin and superficial nerves leading to to great deformity of the linbs if left untreated, sulfone drugs such as dapsone have proven quite effective against it.
        answer: leprosy (accept, of course, Hansen's Disease
2. George II of England is believed by some modern researchers to have suffered from this affliction. The name by which it is known is the collective name for a group of internal discorders in which there is an abnormal increase in biological coloring; occuring in two types, erythropoitic and hepatic, its symptoms include sensitivity to light and pain in the stomach and intestinal areas which can lead to nerve damage.
        answer: porphyria
            (part 3 on next page)

3. This is an outdated name for what we now refer to as tuberculosis of the bones and Lymphatic glands which especially occurs in children. It is also known as the "King's evil", a name which stems from a tradition in England that the disease could be cured by a touch of a monarch.
     answer: <u>scrofula</u>

9. Many women have played important roles in our understanding of the periodic element. Given a description of the women who either discovered the follwing elements, name them for the stated number of points.
1. Marie Curie helped to discover two elements with her husband Pierre. For 5 points apiece name them.   answer: <u>Radium</u>, <u>Polonium</u>
2. Though this element had technically been discovered by Kasimir Fajans and Otto Goring in 1913, Lise Meitner and Otto Hahn discovered its most useful isotope, 231, and had given it is name. For 10 pts name this element, atomic number 91.
                                        answer: <u>Protactinium</u>
3. In 1939 this element was first discovered by Marguerite Perey during an examination of the decay of Actinium-227. The heaviest metal of the alkali group, its atomic number is 87   answer: <u>Francium</u>

10. Identify the following seas from descriptions, 10 points each.
1. Known to the ancients and the Vikings as the Murmean Sea, this body of water is an outlaying portion of the Artic Ocean lying between 70-80 degrees latitude which was named for the Dutch sailor who attempted to use it as a Northeast passage to India. It is bordered by the Greenland Sea, by the islands Svalberd and Franz Josef land, and the countries of Finland, Russia, and Norway.   answer: <u>Barents</u> Sea
2. This arm of the Indian Ocean lies between Lower Myanmar, Thailand, Sumatra, and Malaysia. Its major ports include Bessein, Moulmein, Tavoy, and rangoon, and it includes the islands of Richies archipelago, Rutland, and Baratang.
                                        answer: <u>Andaman</u> sea
3. This arm of the Mediterranean lies between the West Coast of Italy and the islands of Corsica, Sicily, and Sardinia. The Tiber empties into it, and major ports include Naples and Palermo.   answer: <u>Tyrrhenian</u> Sea

11. For this bonus you will be asked to demonstrate your knowledge of painted Madonnas, though Ms. Ciccone is thankfully not its subject. Given a Madonna, identify the painter who created it, 10 points each; if you need another work, you'll only get 5.
1. 10 pts: <u>Madonna of the Rosary</u>
    5 pts: <u>The Calling of Saint Matthew</u>   answer: <u>Caravaggio</u>
2. 10 pts: <u>Sistine Madonna</u>
    5 pts: <u>School of Athens</u>   answer: <u>Raphael</u> (Sanzio)
3. 10 pts: <u>The Gypsy Madonna</u>
    5 pts: <u>Venus of Urbino</u>   answer: <u>Titian</u> or Tiziano Vicellio

12. Identify the following terms from economics, 10 points each.
1. Named by Ragnar Frisch, who shared the 1969 Nobel Prize in Economics for his work on it, this is the application of mathematical models in association with statistical techniques to economic data.   answer: <u>econometrics</u>
2. This school of economic thought, whose most famous defender is Milton Friedman, maintains that the money supply is the chief determinant of economic activity.
                                        answer: <u>monetarism</u>
3. Coming from the name of the muse of history, this term describes the the application of economic theory and statistical methods to the study of history. For work on it Douglas North and Robert Fogel shared the Nobel Prize in Economics in 1993.
                                        answer: <u>cliometrics</u>

13. When the words "War Poets" are uttered, the Pavlovian-like response is "Wilfred Owen".
But how much do you know about these other poets inspired by the Great War? Identify the
following other War Poets, 10 points each.
1. This American poet was killed in 1918, but not before handing down such works as
"Trees".   answer: Joyce Kilmer
2. This British poet edited and published Owen's Poems in 1920 and has since been almost
totally overshadowed by the younger man. Which is a shame, considering the talent he
displays in such works as Counter-Attack and Other Poems and The Old Century and Seven More
Years.   answer: Siegfried Sassoon
3. His romantic patriotism of his war poems, such as the collection 1914 and Other Poems,
contrast sharply with the bitterness of Owen and Sassoon.
                              Answer: Rubert Brooke

14. Identify the following events from the reign of that luna...er,
President Andrew Jackson, 10 points each.
1. In 1828 Jackson's secretary of war married a recently widowed woman with whom he has
been reportedly having an affair during her husband's life. The ladies of Washington, in
particular the wives of all of Jackson's cabinet, refused to socialise with her, causing
much friction in the cabinet and infuriating Jackson, who liked the woman, until the
Secretary resigned. Identify the wife of the War secretary who caused the scandal.
                              answer: Peggy Eaton
2. In 1832 General Henry Atkinson defeated the Sac and Fox in this war, named for the chief
who led it.   answer: Black Hawk War
3. To end the inflation and rampant land speculation caused by Jackson's destruction of
the Bank of the United States, Jackson issued this dictum, which required buyers of public
land to pay with gold or silver. It also brought the added benefit of destroying the
economy and hastening the Panic of 1837, but by that time Jackson was out of office.
                              answer: Specie Circular

15. Identify the following hormones which play a large role in the
well-being of women on a 5-10-15 point basis.
1. Though traces of this hormone may be found in men, usually around puberty and with an
undetermined function, this hormone is most often associated with women, affecting the
ovaries, vagina, and mammary glands and regulating the endometrium, the mucous membrane
lining the uterus.   answer: estrogen
2. Like estrogen, this hormone affects the endometrium. Produced by the corpus luteum and
by the placenta when eggs have been fertilised, the amount of this hormone controls the
onset of mentruation.   answer: progesterone
3. One of the two gonadatrophic hormones produced by the pituitary gland, this hormone is
also found in men, where it promotes the tubules of the testes and differentiation of the
sperm. In women, however, it aids the development of the small egg-containing vesicle from
which it gets its name and is required for monthly ovulation.
                              answer: Follicle stimulating hormone or FSH

16. This bonus will test your knowledge of the History of the Bible...literally. Answer
these following questions about the Bible, 10 points each.
1. The oldest version of the Old Testament not in Hebrew, this translation got it's name
because, according to legend, Ptolemy II ordered a translation to be made into Greek from
72 different Rabbis, who all translated it the same way to the letter. Its version of the
Pentateuch is still used by the Greek Orthodox church.   answer: Septuagint
2. This name was given to two English translations of the Vulgate of St. Jerome, one done
in 1380 by Nicholas of Hereford and the other, made a few years later, attirbuted to John
Purvey, a follower of the English theologian after whom the translation was named, though
he had no part in the actual translation.   answer: Wyclif Bible
3. Strictly speaking, this name applies only to a translation of the Old Testament prepared
by English scholars in France in 1609, though it is often applied both to it and the New
Testament prepared in Rhiems with which it is often joined.   answer: Douay Bible

17. Bonuses about Roman emperors have become pretty mainstream by now. Bonuses about Roman Empresses probably have too, but at least they are encountered less. Name the following empresses from descriptions, 10 points each.
1. Originally the wife of Tiberius Claudius Nero, with whom she concieved her son Tiberius, this woman was graciously divorced by Nero so she could marry Augustus, whose empress she became. A powerful woman, she was for some years the power behond the throne of Tiberius, and Caligula once referred to her as "Ulysses in Petticoats" for her cunning.
answer: Livia Drusilla Augusta (accept "Augusta"
2. This woman, the third wife of the Emperor Claudius, bore him Britannicus but was known for her unusually open sexual profligacy, even going so far as taking a second husband, Gaius Silius in a public ceremony before being put to death by Gaius's freedman Pallas.
answer: Messalina Valeria
3. A wife of the future emperor Otho, who kindly surrendered her to his friend Nero, this woman secured the death of Agrippina but was eventually murdered by Nero, who kicked her to death while pregnant. ·   answer: Poppaea Sabina

18. Identify the British mathmetician from clues, 10 points each.
1. After an education at Cambridge which culminated in a doctorate based on a dissertation on Maxwell's theory of electricity and magnetism, he began writing such works as _Treatise on Universal Algebra_ and the textbook _An Introduction to Mathematics_. He earned his greatest fame while he was a professor at Harvard, where he collaborated with one of his students on Principia Mathematica.   answer: Alfred Whitehead
2. After graduating from Cambridge this man entered the clergy and was ordained a priest in 1859. Returning to Cambridge in 1862, he became a professor of mathematics, wher he developed his famous diagrams for representing logical problems.
answer: John Venn
3. Unable to take courses at Cambridge due to lack of funds, this man nevertheless managed to get published in mathematical journals where he won renown, earning the Medal of the Royal Society for an article in which he theorsised an application of algebraic methods to the solution of differential equations . His fame, however, rests on his method of reducing logic to algebra, using symbols to represent logic algebraicly using the operators now named for him.   answer: George Boole

19. Answer the following questions from Indian history for the stated number of points.
1. Founded in 321 BC by Chandragupta, this dynasty ruled an empire which stretched from Afghanistan to Southern India, principally from it's capital at Pataliputra. Name this dynasty, which ruled most of India until 185 BC.   answer: Maurya dynasty
2. The third ruler of the Maurya dynasty, this man conquered Kalinga, but when he saw firsthand the suffering caused by this conquest he abandoned warfare and became a devout Buddhist famous for his rule by dharma. Name this man, perhaps the greatest Maurya ruler.
answer: Asoka (Ashoka)
3. After the reign of Ashoka the Maurya dynasty declined, and in 185 BC its last ruler, Brhadratha, was overthrown by his chief general Pusyamithra, who founded this dynasty. Name this dynasty, which ruled India until 73 BC.   answer: Sunga dynasty

20. Identify the following Japanese authors from works, 10 points each.
1. Snow Country; The Sound of the Mountain; Thousand Cranes
answer: Kawabata Yusunari
2. Confessions of a Mask; The Sea of Fertility; Temple of the Golden Pavillion
answer: Mishima Yukio
3. The Catch; A Personal Matter; The Silent Cry
answer: Oe Kenzaburo

21. Given a description of a gulf associated with the Arabian Peninsula, name it, 10 points each.
1. This extension of the Arabian Sea lies between Iran and the Arabian Peninsula. Containing the Island nation of Bahrein, it borders all the nations of the Northen side of the Peninsula.   answer: Persian Gulf
2. This immediate segment of the Arabian Sea llies between the extreme eastern option of the Arabian peninsula and Iran, and it connects the Persian Gulf to the Arabian Sea via the Straits of Hormuz.   answer: Gulf of Oman
3. Lying between the horn of Africa and the Arabian Peninsula, this is a deepwater basin which forms the natural link between the Red and the Arabian Sea and is name d for the principal port of Yemen.   answer: Gulf of Aden

22. Identify the playwright from works, 30-20-10.
1. 30 pts: American Buffalo; Speed the Plow; Oleanna
2. 20 pts: Sexual Perversity in Chicago; A Life in the Theater
 3.10 pts: Glengarry Glen Ross
              answer: David Mamet

23. Identify the follwing concerning the planet Pluto, 10 points each.
1. Identify the recently-deceased astronomer who discovered the planet in 1930.
                              answer: Clyde Tombaugh
2. The elliptical orbit of Pluto makes it such that every 248 years it falls into the orbit of this planet. Name it.   answer: Neptune
3. Because of this, it was long thought that Pluto had originally been a breakaway satellite of Neptune, until it was dicovered that Neptune itself had a satellite. Name this moon of Pluto.   Answer: Charon

24. In late August of 1914 the Germans and Russians fought in a battle on the same site as a 1410 climactic rout of the Teutonic Knights. In this battle, however, the Russians were completely routed, with 100,000 prisoners taken. Answer the following questions about this battle, 10 points each.
1. Name the battle.   answer: Tannenburg
2. Name the Russian general, whose remorse at the loss at Tannenburg drove him to suicide.
                              answer: Alexander Samsonov
3. Name the German marshall who defeated Samsonov at Tannenburg.
                              answer: Paul von Hindenburg

28. At the end of the first World War Jean Cocteau gathered together a group of Parisian composers who shared his ideas that music should be practical, anti-earnest, and fun, a group which came to be known simply as Les Six. For five points each, name the members of Les Six.
        Answer: Georges Auric, Louis Durey, Arthur Honneger, Darius Milhaud, Francis Poulenc, Germaine Tailleferre

29. For years they were the bane of American airmen, but now that the Cold War is over hopefully the MiG will get its due. Given the number of a MiG, identify its colorful nickname, 10 points each.
1. 23; the name was also used by the MiG 27   answer: Flogger
2. 25   answer: Foxbat
3. 29   answer: Fulcrum

30. For 10 points each identify the philosophers who wrote the following works.
1. Being and Time   answer: Martin Heideggar
2. Being and Nothingness   answer: Jean-Paul Sartre
3. Time and Free Will   answer: Henri Bergson