1. Though he is generally better regarded as a novelist and short-story writer, in 1923, this American author ventured into drama with the play, The Vegetable! He sold his first short stories around the end of World War I, some of which were collected in his All the Sad Young Men and Taps at Reveille. For 10 points, identify this author whose most widely reprinted short-stories include "The Rich Boy," "The Diamond as Big as the Ritz," and "Babylon Revisited."
   Answer: F. Scott Fitzgerald

2. It features Antonio Banderas and Victoria Abril in an outrageous yarn about a former drug-addicted porn queen rescued to legitimacy by an aging but lecherous film director. Following the completion of a horror film, the director's last, she is kidnapped by a recently released inmate from a mental hospital who is smitten with her. For 10 points, identify this most recent film by Spanish director Pedro Almadovar.
   Answer: Atame!, Atame! or Tie Me Up! Tie Me Down!

3. His father Isaac, who wrote the six volume Curiosities of Literature, died in 1848, thirty-one years after this man converted to Christianity. Although a leader of the Tories he convinced the party to pass the 1867 Reform Bill which enfranchised two million workers. For 10 points, identify this English Prime Minister and author of many mostly forgettable novels including Tancred, Coningsby, and Vivian Grey.
   Answer: Benjamin Disraeli

4. In China it is called Wei-Ki and its invention is ascribed to U, a vassal of emperor Ketsu, who is also credited with inventing playing cards. In Japan, the champion is called "Honinbo" after the 17th century Monk who started the first school to teach this game. For 10 points, identify this Oriental strategy game played on a 19 by 19 board with pieces called "stones".
   Answer: go

5. You are a chemist examining the combustion of ethane. You want to know the change in enthalpy associated with this reaction, but unfortunately your CRC Handbook is defective and missing that particular information. Being a resourceful scientist, you notice that it does list the enthalpy change for the oxidation of ethane to acetic acid and for the burning of acetic acid to carbon dioxide and water. For 10 points, using the fact that these two reactions combined is the reaction for burning ethane, by the use of what law of chemistry may you obtain the change in enthalpy you need to continue your work?
   Answer: Hess's Law of constant heat summation

6. Born in 1929, the publication of his first novel, The Joke, was one of the events of the liberalization culminating in the Prague Spring. Other works include Life is Elsewhere, The Farewell Party, and The Book of Laughter and Forgetting. For 10 points, identify this Czech author best known for his novel The Unbearable Lightness of Being.
   Answer: Milan Kundera

7. About his nomination, E.L. Godkin said, "There is no place in which his powers of mischief will be so small as in the vice- presidency." He himself said "The office of Vice President is a greater honor than I ever dreamed of attaining" and indeed it should have been as it was the first public office for which he had ever run. For 10 points, identify this man who managed to achieve a great deal more than the vice-presidency when on September 19, 1881, he became the 21st president of the United States.
   Answer: Chester A. Arthur

8. The former Swiss national anthem, Callest Thou, Fatherland? is set to the same music as is the German patriotic song of World War I, Hail to the Victorious Crown. The music, generally credited to Henry Carey, was first published with the words in Thesaurus Musicus in 1744. For 10 points, identify this song to the music of which Samuel Francis Smith's America is set that is more generally known as the British national anthem.
   Answer: God Save the Queen (or King)

9. Written from 1918 to 1922, it is subtitled "Outlines of a Morphology of World History." Published in two volumes, its chief thesis was that world history follows definite laws of growth and according to those laws, Western Culture had already entered a late, stagnant stage. For 10 points, identify this influential work of political philosophy written by Oswald Spengler.
   Answer: Decline of the West

10. In 1906, he developed the theory that the transmission of heat in stellar atmospheres occurs principally by radiation. However, it is for his 1917 work with Einstein's relativity equations that he is better remembered. For 10 points, identify this man who stated that twice the universal gravitational constant times the mass of an object all divided by the speed of light squared is as close as light may come to the edge of a black hole before being pulled in.
    Answer: Karl Schwartzchild

11. He defined criticism as "a disinterested endeavor to learn and propagate the best that is known throughout the world" in his The Function of Criticism at the Present Time. And he outlined the antithesis between "Hebraism" and "Hellenism" in his Culture and Anarchy. For 10 points, identify this English poet and critic best remembered for his poems including "Thrysis," "The Scholar-Gypsy," and "Dover Beach."
    Answer: Matthew Arnold

12. His "seat" is a hill 2 miles east of Edinburgh, Scotland from which tradition says he surveyed the country and defeated the Saxons in the neighborhood. However, this "seat" is not the best known seat to be associated with him. For 10 points, identify this monarch with whom you would more readily associate the seat known as the "siege perilous."
    Answer: King Arthur

13. For any two hermitian operators A and B corresponding to measurable observables, it can be stated that one-half the expectation value of the commutator of A and B is less than or equal to the product of the root-mean-square deviations of measurements of the observables A and B. For 10 points, identify this fundamental tenet of quantum theory that places a limit on how precisely both eigenvalues of two non-commuting operators can be defined.
    Answer: Heisenburg Uncertainty Principle

14. The terminus for the Turksib railroad, linking Siberia and Central Asia, it was founded as a Russian fortress in 1854 and named Vermy. Although the city was destroyed by earthquakes in 1887 and 1910, it remained the administrative center of the Semirechye military district until 1917. For 10 points, name this city which in 1947 replaced Kzyl-Orda as the capital of Kazakhstan.
    Answer: Alma-Ata

15. Rejecting the thick, swirling colors of the baroque style, he painted solid, three-dimensional figures. A disciple of classical themes, his heroes of the Bible look like the gods and heroes of ancient Greece. Working in Rome in the mid-1600's, name this French painter of "The Inspiration of the Poet," and "St. John on Patmos."
    Answer: Nicholas Poussin

16. Just off its western coast you would find Mermaid's Rock and Crocodile Island. It is inhabited by a tribe of Red Indians, the Picaninny tribe, whose chief is Great Big Little Panther, father of the beautiful Tiger Lily. For 10 points, identify this fictional island home of the Wild Woods and the Lost Boys House which Wendy Darling was the only girl ever to visit.
    Answer: Never land or never-never land

17. According to legend it was founded by the sister of Pygmalion after he killed her husband Acerbas. wolt rose to prominence in the 6th to 5th centuries B.C., but during the 3rd and 2nd centuries B.C. it was destroyed. Later, Julius Caesar built a new city on its site that became Rome's administrative center in North Africa. For 10 points, identify this city razed in 146 B.C. at the end of the Third Punic War.
    Answer: Carthage

18. Burn, Dyke, Corner of the Dyke, Hole O'Cross Out, Cartgate Inn, End, Short, Long, Bobby Jones, and Tom Morris are all names associated with what place known as the R and A, the site of this year's British Open?
    Answer: the Old Course at St. Andrews, Scotland

19. His first published work was Where the Two Came to Their Father: A Navajo War Ceremony in 1943. The next year he followed it with A Skeleton Key to Finnegan's Wake. Other works include The Hero With a Thousand Faces and The Portable Arabian Nights. For 10 points, identify this American mythologist perhaps best known for his series of interviews with Bill Moyers, The Power of Myth.
    Answer: Joseph Campbell

20. It was at this battle that English cannon were used for the first time. This fact is generally unnoticed beside the fact that, at this first great land battle of the Hundred Years War, the English longbow was used with devastating success. For 10 points, identify this battle fought by the troops of Edward III and Philip of Valois on August 26, 1346.
Answer: Crecy

21. A mountainous region in the Baden-Wurttemberg province of Germany, its southern boundary is formed by the Rhine river. Feldberg is the highest point in this region that forms, with the Vosges Mountains to the west in Alsace the two sides of the impressive valley through which the Rhine flows. For 10 points, identify this wooded area that gives rise to both the Neckar and Danube rivers.
Answer: the Black Forest or Schwartzwald

22. She wrote under the influence of Phineas Quimby and the transcendentalists, particularly Emerson who once said to her, "Never name sickness." Tower the end of her career she was subjected to attacks by the New York World, McClure's Magazine, and Mark Twain who wrote a book ridiculing her doctrines. For 10 points, identify this New Hampshire born founder of the Church of Christ, Scientists in Boston.
Answer: Mary Baker Eddy

23. In the September, 1773 Philadelphia Public Advertiser there appeared an "Edict by the King of Prussia" in which Frederick the Great supposedly claimed England to be part of Germany, as it was originally settled by Germans who had never been emancipated. Obviously a hoax, it was accepted with good humor in England where it was widely reprinted. For 10 points, identify the American humorist, publisher, and statesman who created this false edict.
Answer: Benjamin Franklin

24. Born in 1732, because he had blown all the fingers of one hand off in a hunting accident, he would wrap his main in a handkerchief before speaking in the Continental Congress. For 10 points, who was this Virginia delegate and later a Senator who made the proposal for independence adopted in 1776.
Answer: Richard Henry Lee

25. Louis Adolphe Thiers was the first man to hold this position, while Marie Francois Sadi Carnot and Paul Doumer were the only ones in it to be assassinated. Francois Grevy, at eight years held the post longest, while Raymond Poincare held it during World War I. For 10 points, identify this particular position, last held by Marshall Phillipe Petain until the 1940 surrender to Germany.
Answer: President of the Third Republic

1. (30 points) 30-20-10 Identify this English writer.
1. Upon the accession of George I, he received the appointments of Surveyor of the Royal Stables and Governor of the King's Comedians.
2. In 1721, he was restored by Sir Robert Walpole to his authority over Drury Lane Theater and soon after wrote his comedy, The Conscious Lovers.
3. His other plays include The Funeral, or Grief a la Mode, and Lying Lover; however he is better known for his periodicals which include The Guardian, The Englishman, and The Spectator.
   Answer: Sir Richard Steele

2. (30 points) Identify the following Spanish artists on 10-5 basis. the first clue is the monarch for which he or she worked, the second clue will be paintings.
1.   a) Charles IV   b) "The Battle of the Mamalukes" and "Fusilamientos"
      Answer: Francisco Goya
2.   a) Philip II   b) "The Martyrdom of St. Maurice" and "Burial of Count Orgaz"
      Answer: El Greco
3.   a) Philip IV   b) "Pope Innocent X" and "Las Lanzas"
      Answer: Diego Velasquez

3. (25 points) "Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori" is a famous Latin quote that you may have heard as a result of its being taken as the title of a twentieth century poem by a British writer.
1. First, for 10 points, identify the British poet who wrote "Dulce et decorum est."
   Answer: Wilfred Owen
2. Now, for 15 additional points, identify the first century B.C. Latin poet from whose work Owen took the quote.
   Answer: Horace

4. (30 points) For 10 points each, identify these British Prime Ministers, little known and unrelated, except for the fact that they have two-word last names.
1. This man served only one year as Prime Minister in 1963 and 1964 following the resignation of Harold MacMillan.
      Answer: Sir Alexander Frederick Douglas-Home or Baron Home of the Hirsel
2. This son of a Lord Provost of Glasgow was the first man ever to hold the offical title "Prime Minister" when he was asked to form a government in December, 1905.
      Answer: Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman
3. From 1916 to 1922 this man served as coalition Prime Minister.
      Answer: David Lloyd George

5. (30 points) Everyone knows that the ancient Olympic games took place every four years and were only one of four festivals of ancient Greece. Identify these other games from a brief description for 10 points each.
1. These games occurred in the third year of each Olympiad and were held in honor of Apollo at Phocis.
      Answer: Pythian
2. Held every first and third year of each Olympiad in Argolis, legend states that they were instituted in memory of Archemorus. The victor of each game received a crown of olives.
      Answer: Nemian
3. Held in both the second and fourth year of each Olympiad, they were instituted as funeral games in honor of Melicertes at Corinth.
      Answer: Isthmian

6. (30 points) For 10 points each, identify these islands of Great Britain.
1. Located off the northwest coast of Scotland, this 48 mile long island is the largest of the Inner Hebrides. Under Norse control until the 13th century, it was to Portree, the chief town of this island, that Flora MacDonald conducted Bonnie Prince Charlie in June 1746.
      Answer: Isle of Skye
2. Located off the northwest coast of Wales, this 25 mile long island constitutes a county of Wales and is seperated from the mainland by the Menai Strait. Its main town is Beaumaris, the site of a ruined castle founded by Edward I in 1295.
      Answer: Anglesey
3. The fourth largest of the channel islands, it is divided into two parts which are connected by a narrow isthmus called La Coupee. An autonomous region of Great Britain, it is owned entirely by Seigneur Michael Beaumont and governed by a Parliament known as the Court of Chief Pleas.
      Answer: Sark

7. (30 points) You know that the last four world chess champions have been Kasparov, Karpov, Fischer, and Spassky. But how much do you know about their nine predecessors. Past title holders include one Austrian, one German, one Cuban, one Frenchman, one Dutchman, and four Soviets. You will receive 5 points for naming three, and an additional five points each for any five others past three for a maximum 30 points possible.
>   Answer: Wilhelm Steinitz, Emmanuel Lasker, Jose Capablanca, Alexander Alekhine, Max Euwe, Mikhail Botvinnik, Vassily Smyslov, Mikhail Tal, and Tigran Petrosian

8. (30 points) 30-20-10 Identify this phenomenon.
1. It occurs below what Kelvin called the "lambda point" which is a maximum in the specific heat.
2. It occurs when a certain noble gas is cooled below 2.18 K.
3. When a test tube is filled with liquid helium below the lambda point, this phenomenon causes the fluid in the tube to flow up the side of the tube to the outside in an extremely thin sheet.
>   Answer: superfluidity

9. (30 points) For 5 points each, identify the following American jurists from brief descriptions.
1. He introduced the use of economic and sociological data to support his legal arguments and served on the Supreme Court from 1916 to 1939.
>   Answer: Louis Brandeis
2. He served as chief U.S. prosecutor at the Nuremburg War Crimes Trials.
>   Answer: Robert Jackson
3. He served 34 years on the Supreme Court and authored many important decisions including the landmark decision Baker v. Carr.
>   Answer: William Brennan
4. He served as U.S. Ambassador to the U.N., as Secretary of Labor, and as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.
>   Answer: Arthur Goldberg
5. This justice was appointed to the Supreme Court by Franklin Roosevelt, wrote several books such as A Wildnerness Bill of Rights, and An Almanac of Liberty, and caused quite a stir when in 1966 at the age of 68, he married his fourth wife, 23 year old Cathleen Hefferman.
>   Answer: William O. Douglas
6. This man was appointed to the court in 1925 by Coolidge and upon the retirement of Charles Evans Hughes was elevated to Chief Justice in 1941.
>   Answer: Harlan F. Stone

10. (30 points) 30-20-10 Identify this American writer.
1. In 1848, he wrote Eureka, "an essay on the material and spiritual universe" which some later French writers, particularly Paul Valery, claimed was "the intuitive progenitor of Einstein's relativity."
2. Shortly before his death, he began to write for the Boston Flag of Our Union, a cheap paper that paid well. For that entity he wrote his last story "Hop-Frog," his sonnet "To My Mother," and the short poem "Eldorado" which is about the search for beauty, not gold
3. Tremendously influential abroad, his special poetry was echoed by Tennyson, Swinburne, and Rossetti. However, it was in Frnace where his influence attained its widest rangely, largely owing to the deep respect of Charles Baudelaire for his work.
>   Answer: Edgar Allan Poe

11. (30 points) Identify these physicists on a 10-5 basis.
1.   a) He helped found the Royal Institution in London and married the wife of Antoine Lavoisier.
>   b) He was born Benjamin Thompson
>>   Answer: Count Rumford (accept Benjamin Thompson after 1st clue)
2.   a) He showed that gases undergo a temperature loss as they expand through a nozzle and independently advanced the second law of thermodynamics.
>   b) He was born William Thompson
>>   Answer: Lord Kelvin (accept William Thompson after 1st clue)
3.   a) He succeeded James Clerk Maxwell as Cavendish professor of experimental physics and developed an equation to describe the distribution of wavelengths in black-body radiation.
>   b) He was born John William Strutt
>>   Answer: Lord Rayleigh (accept Strutt after first clue)

12. (30 points) Student uprisings have played a major role in Chinese history as last year's uprising in Tiananmen Square demonstrates. Answer the following questions about other student involvement in 20th century Chinese politics.
1. During the cultural revolution, Mao closed Beijing's schools in 1966 and organized students into militant units which worked to rid the Communist Party of opponents to Mao's policies. For 10 points, by what name were these student units known?
    Answer: Red Guards
2. When Japan gained control of treaty ports in Shandong Province in early 1919, students in Beijing staged a protest against Japan's influence in China. The date on which this protest occurred became the name of a movement aimed at restoring China's pride and strength. For 20 points, identify this student movement of the 1920's.
    Answer: the May Fourth Movement

13. (30 points) You have all heard of Isolde, the daughter of the King of Ireland who had a number of complicated love affairs. Identify the following men in her life for 10 points each.
1. The brother of Isabella and King of Cornwall who resided at the castle of Tintadel.
    Answer: Mark
2. The Saracen knight who wins Isolde by the playing of his harp and is the sworn enemy of the son of Meliadus.
    Answer: Sir Palamedes
3. The son of Meliadus, King of Leonois, who was raised by the squire Gouvernail after the death of his mother Isabella.
    Answer: Tristan or Tristram

14. In 1851, Sir Edward Shepherd Creasy published the book, Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World. If you know the dates of the battles Creasy picked out, you could walk away from this bonus with a maximum of 35 points. Right now you have 35 points, however, you must run the gauntlet of five battles in order to keep your points. If you get the date of the battle exactly right, you lose no points. If you are within 10 years, you lose five points. If you are off by more than 10 years, you lost 10 points. Once you are out of points, the bonus ends. If you have points when the bonus is over, you get to keep them. Ready for the first battle. By the way, you must specify A.D. or B.C. on the dates.
1. Tours   Answer: 732 A.D.
2. Arbela or Gaugamela Answer: 331 B.C.
3. Valmy   Answer: 1792 A.D.
4. Blenheim   Answer: 1704 A.D.
5. Chalons   Answer: 451 A.D.
        Answer: battles crazy bonus

15. (30 points) Answer the following seemingly unrelated questions for 5 points each.
1. Identify the women's singles champion at the 1990 French Open tennis tournament.
        Answer: Monica Seles
2. It is a 33,000 square mile region of southern Spain that traversed by the Sierra Morena and Sierra Nevada and watered by the Guadalquivir River.
        Answer: Andalusia
3. What man said in his The Critic as Artist, "There is no sin except stupidity"?
        Answer: Oscar Wilde
4. With the passage of what 1810 piece of legislation were the trade restrictions embodied in the Embargo Act of 1807 and Non-Intercourse Act of 1809 essentially removed?
        Answer: Macon's Bill Number 2
5. What adjective is used to describe an animal, particularly a horse, of a solid reddish-brown coloring with a thick sprinkling of white hairs?
        Answer: roan
6. Adopted in the U.S. in 1844 with Commonwealth vs. Rodgers, what rule, adopted in Britain in 1843, limits responsibility of the criminally insane?
        Answer: McNaughton rule

16. (35 points) 35-25-15-5 Identify this author
1. His first work was A First Year in Canterbury Settlement.
2. His works range from The Authoress of the Odyssey in which he defends the idea that a woman wrote the Odyssey, to Luck or Cunning? on Darwinism and evolution.
3. A social satirist his other works include The Fair Heaven and Shakespeare's Sonnets Reconsidered.
4. His most famous work is The Way of All Flesh.
        Answer: Samuel Butler

17. (30 points) 30-20-10 Identify this historical region.
1. In medieval times it was known as Morea and is sometimes that today.
2. In ancient times it was divided into six regions; Laconia, Elis, Argolis, Arcadia, Achaea, and Messenia.
3. It gave its name to a 27 year war which is divided into three parts: the Archidamian war, the Peace of Nicias, and the Decelean or Ionian War.
        Answer: the Peloponnesus

18. (30 points) For 10 points each, identify these Italian philosophers from a brief description.
1. Most noted for his 4 volume The Mind and Society, this Italian economist and philosopher was known for his contempt of democratic institutions. Today his work is noted for his attempt to apply mathematics to economics to produce optimal social conditions.
    Answer: Vilfredo Pareto
2. This Sardinian born socialist founded the Italian communist party in 1921. When jailed by the fascists in 1926, he wrote over three thousand pages on political and philosophical subjects. He died within a week of being freed in 1937.
    Answer: Antonio Gramsci
3. This man led the great upsurge of historical idealism in the first half of the 20th century. An avowed opponent of fascism his writings include History as the Story of Liberty, Philosophy of the Practical, and his masterwork, the four volume Philosophy of the Spirit.
    Answer: Benedetto Croce

19. (30 points) For 5 points each, given a brief clue to a figure of musical history, identify the person as either Schubert, Robert Schumann, or Clara Schumann.
1. Had to give up the idea of being a pianist after crippling right hand using an unwisely chosen practice method.
    Answer: Robert Schumann
2. From 1878 to 1892 served as principal teacher of the pianoforte at the Frankfurt om Main Conservatory.
    Answer: Clara Schumann
3. Composed incidental music to "Faust" and to Byron's "Manfred" in the early 1850's.
    Answer: Robert Schumann
4. Wrote the operas The Twins, The Magic Harp, and Rosamund, Princess of Cyprus.
    Answer: Franz Schubert
5. Composed Death and the Maiden, and the Trout Quintet.
    Answer: Franz Schubert
6. Founded and edited the musical journal Die Neue Zeitschrift fur Musik.
    Answer: Robert Schumann

20. (30 points) 30-20-10 Identify this man.
1. His great-grandfather who shared his name succeeded Roger Williams as colonial governor of Rhode Island in 1657 and served in that post until 1678.
2. As a British brigadier, he further blackened his name on a raiding expedition into Virginia in 1780. In September, 1781, he was sent to Connecticut where he destroyed Forts Griswold and Trumbull.
3. In April 1775, he was made a Massachussetts colonel and with the aid of Ethan Allen and his Green Mountain Boys, helped capture Fort Ticonderoga.
    Answer: Benedict Arnold

21. (30 points) Blood contains about 20 per cent solids, most of which are proteins. Identify the following blood proteins for 10 points each.
1. These proteins regulate permeability of the red blood cell wall and are released from platelets to hasten blood coagulation. The also carry dietary fat to fat depots.
    Answer: lipoprotein
2. These proteins regulate the exchange of fluids between blood and tissues and serve as a reserve supply of protein.
    Answer: albumins
3. These specific class of serum proteins contains many antibodies, which protect the animal by neutralizing viruses and bacteria.
    Answer: gamma globulins

22. Identify these person in the history of photography on a 5-10-15 basis.
1. For 5 points, what French inventor developed a technique for recording images on a sheet of silver coated copper.
    Answer: Louis Daguerre
2. For 10 points, identify the French inventor upon whose work Daguerre improved.
    Answer: Joseph Nicephore Niepce
3. For 15 points, identify the British inventor, who in 1839, the year Daguerre patented his process, announced his invention of light sensitive paper.
    Answer: William H. Fox Talbot