

VANDERBILT B ROUND FOR 1998 GEORGIA TECH MLK TOURNAMENT

1. Born in Ravenna, she married Giovanni Malatestra da Rimini to seal the political fortunes of her ambitious father. Her father's plan for dynastic security backfired when she became involved with Giovanni's younger brother. This unfortunate attachment led to sensitive treatments in art by Ingres and Cabanel, in music by Peter Tchaikovsky, and in literature by Leigh Hunt, Gabrielle d'Annunzio, and Dante Alighieri. Less sensitive was the cuckolded Giovanni, who slay her and her lover in their sleep. FTP, who is the historical star-crossed lover of Paolo Malatestra?

Answer: Francesca da Rimini (da Polenta)
accept early: Paolo and Francesca

2. Born in Isola di Carturo, he was adopted in his youth by the Paduan artist Francesco Squarcione. Although he painted the bridal chamber of the Doge's Palace in Venice in an innovative, illusionist style from which Mannerist foreshortening techniques were derived, his best work was done for the inland rivals of the Venetian dukes. While working for his primary patrons, the Gonzago family, he painted not only numerous portraits of his benefactors but also religious murals such as the series depicting the life of St. James. FTP, identify the artist of "Agony in the Garden", "St. Sebastian", and "The Marriage at Cana".

Answer: Mantegna, Andrea

3. In 1956, Werner Forssmann received a Nobel Prize in Physiology for his innovations some twenty years earlier. Derided in Germany for his efforts, he abandoned his experiments to study urology. Forssmann was unable to convince authorities of his day of the applicability of his greatest contribution to medical science, so he performed the first trial on himself. This process involved inserting a tube into a vein in his left arm and letting it unfurl until it reached the right side of his heart. FTP, identify the surgical procedure Forssmann pioneered in humans and which is currently used to visually monitor heart and lung functioning.

Answer: cardiac catheterization

4. Virtually assimilated by the Babylonians into the persona of Marduk, the powers of this Sumerian god were more limited in scope and application than the vigilant, warlike Marduk. His domain was the Earth, his portion of the universe equal to that of his peers Anu (the sky) and Ea (the water). In Babylonian legend, he conferred his title, "Lord of the Land" to Marduk after the warrior subdued the rebellion of Tiamat, but he remained distinct in Sumerian lore. FTP, name this Sumerian god whose divine blessing legitimized the rule of Sumerian kings.

Answer: Enlil (accept: Bel)

5. His novels, such as "Funeral Rites" and "Querelle de Brest," chronicle the lives of Parisian degenerates. The books' remarkable realism is unsurprising, for this author was a convicted felon many times over, professional thief, and part-time pimp. Despite this shady resume, he procured his release from prison based in large part upon the recommendations of Jean-Paul Sartre and other Parisian intelligentsia. FTP, what French author is best known for his plays "Deathwatch," "The Blacks," and "The Balcony?"

Answer: Genet, Jean

6. Emile Durkheim viewed this sociological phenomenon as a primitive form of religious expression, while Sigmund Freud examined it in relation to the incest taboo. When Levi-Strauss viewed it through under the structuralist microscope, the picture he formed was of an intricate system of signs by which preliterate peoples could collect and organize their relationship to nature. FTP, what sociological and anthropological term refers to the phenomenon in which a plant, animal, or other object becomes identified with a particular group or clan?

Answer: totemism (do not accept: totem pole)

7. Born in Munchen, Germany in 1895, his fascination with medieval and Oriental scales and themes preoccupy much of his music. The composer of the orchestral pieces "The Moon" and "The Clever Girl," he founded a school for gymnastics, music, and dance in Munich. His musical triptych, "Triumphs," consists of the lesser-known songs "Songs of Catullus" and "The Triumph of Aphrodite", in addition to his most famous work. FTP, who composed the famous oratorio-mime "Songs of Beuron", better known in its untranslated title, "Carmina Burana."

Answer: Orff, Carl

8. A court of exceptional brilliance flourished under the intellectual influence of the mystic thinkers like al-Gazali and the Jewish Moses Maimonides. Bureaucratically, such diverse cultural elements as Jews, Berbers, Turks, and Persians were allowed large degrees of self-rule and representation in the decision-making processes of the empire. FTP, what Moslem empire was ruled by the famous Harun al-Rashid from his grand palace in Baghdad?

Answer: Abbasid Empire

9. Ancient Greek colonials and Tartar tradesmen were the first to make use of its advantageous location, but the city which presently occupies the harbor near the Dniester River was founded in 1794. Constructed as a Russian naval fortress on annexed Turkish land, it was a major battleground during the Crimean War. In 1905, this city was the epicenter of a worker's revolt supported by the Russian battleship "Potemkin". It is currently the capital of an oblast of the same name. FTP, what is this port town, the largest naval outlet onto the Black Sea from the Ukraine?

Answer: Odessa (also: Odesa)

10. In C or other high-level programming languages, these are the set of instructions substituted for the given name at the time of program compilation. Unlike functions, this expansion is permanently placed into the compiled code. More generally, these commands serve as timesaving devices in such products as spreadsheets and word processors. FTP, what is the term for a set of keystrokes and instructions recorded and saved in a compressed key code?

Answer: macro

11. Created in 1960 in response to continental economic pressures, this organization reached its peak membership with the 1991 addition of Liechtenstein. However, it lost all but four of its members in a wholesale defection to the European Union, primarily because of the close collaboration of the two organizations to create the wider European Economic Area. FTP, what is the four-letter acronym of the trade bloc created by seven European nations in response to the formation of the European Economic Community?

Answer: European Free Trade Association (EFTA)

12. An ardent proponent of Jewish civil rights, this philosopher was a close friend of German critic Gotthold Ephriam Lessing. Lessing proved instrumental in this philosopher's life, collaborating with him on "Pope a Metaphysician," posthumously publishing his "Philosophical Discourses," and using him as the model for the protagonist in Lessing's own Nathan the Wise. This philosopher's "Phadon" earned him the sobriquet "the German Socrates." FTP, identify this German, the grandfather of the prominent composer Felix.

Answer: Mendelssohn, Moses

13. His unhappy experiences at boarding schools were recounted in his short story collection "Stalky and Co." He ventured unsuccessfully into a career as a novelist with "The Light That Failed" and soon returned to his more successfully short stories. Some of his successful collections include "The Phantom Rickshaw," "Life's Handicap," "The Seven Seas," and "Puck of Pook's Hill." FTP, name the British author of "Kim" and "Departmental Ditties."

Answer: Kipling, Rudyard

14. This field was revolutionized around the turn of the century by Carl Akeley. When Akeley's somewhat antiquated plaster castings and burlap coverings are inadequate to create sufficiently realistic models, they are replaced with sophisticated armatures and flexible molding clay. Despite these new advances, most museums continue to rely upon Akeley's century-old technique for their natural history exhibits. FTP, name the field which, before Akeley, produced mainly lumpy, unconvincing, stuffing-filled animal skins.

Answer: taxidermy

15. He was born in 1775 in Cahirciveen, but left his native country to study in France. Upon his return home, he passed the Dublin bar exam and founded the Catholic Association, an organization dedicated to allowing Roman Catholics to hold Parliamentary office. Success came with the 1829 Catholic Emancipation Act, and he was elected to the House of Commons. His career came to an unhappy end during the Irish Potato Famine, when he left the Catholic Association and moved to Genoa after a conflict with members who advocated violent resistance to the English. FTP, name this Irish politician nicknamed "The Liberator."

Answer: O'Connell, Daniel

16. A four-star general from Philadelphia, this was appointed by Henry Kissinger as representative to the National Security Council. He left the military entirely in 1973, but returned to take the head of NATO only a year later. During this hiatus as chief of staff, he kept the Nixon government running until Nixon's resignation. FTP, name the author of "Inner Circle" and Ronald Reagan's first Secretary of State.

Answer: Haig, Alexander

17. Structurally similar to Miguel de Cervantes "Don Quixote", this novel adapts the mock-heroic quest of Quixote to the realities of imperial Russia. This novel follows a shyster, con artist, and Collegiate Councilor who hustles and wheedles his way about the Russian countryside attempting to purchase the titles to serfs, all of whom share a particular physical trait. With these as collateral, Pavel Chichikov plans to buy an estate and other items. FTP, what novel by Nikolay Gogol features the memorable landowners Manilov and Sobakevich?

Answer: Dead Souls (Russian: Myortvye dushi) accept: Chichikov's Journey

18. None are known to exist, although a "carbon black" surface is within three percent of the ideal definition. It was the failure of classical mechanics to satisfactorily calculate the effects of this physical abstraction that the modern quantum theory was developed. Through a strange quirk of physics, this object is a perfect emitter of radiation, quite odd for an object defined as emitting no radiation. FTP, identify the theoretical object in physics defined as absorbing all radiation that strikes its surface and emitting none of its own.

Answer: blackbody

19. Founded in 1975 by Mangosuthu Gatsha Buthelezi, its conservative ideology stressed patriarchal discipline and responsibility. Drawing upon the themes of the Zulu cultural movement begun by Buthelezi's grandfather, King Dinizulu, it grew quickly and dominated elections in the KwaZulu bantustan. Its membership is almost entirely Zulu, a fact which tends to promote racial tensions in an already unbalanced nation. Furthermore, it advocated working from within the governmental system to achieve the end of apartheid. FTP, identify this South African political party, traditionally the main rival of the African National Congress.

Answer: Inkatha Freedom Party (accept: IFP)

20. This American novelist chronicled the Philadelphia yellow fever epidemic in his 1800 book "Arthur Mervyn." A journalist by trade, he dabbled in the production of political pamphlets and published his own "Edgar Huntly," the first work to feature a prominent Native American character. The first person in America to earn a living solely through his writing, his Gothic novels enjoyed a large and devoted following in Europe despite their somewhat stilted, unpolished style. FTP, name the author of the intricate Gothic classic "Wieland; or, The Transformation."

Answer: Brown, Charles Brockden

21. It was the culmination of the developing Epic Theatre style, a rousing piece somewhere between a ballad and an opera that vigorously attacked the foundations of English capitalism. Set in London, this opera revels in its communist underpinnings while describing the decadence of the London bourgeoisie and the desperation of its criminal underground. FTP, name the adaptation of John Gay's "The Beggar's Opera" by Kurt Weill and Bertolt Brecht.

Answer: The Threepenny Opera

22. He was educated at the University College of Ibadan and Leeds University, and his writing draws upon both Western forms and African rhythms. His two theater companies provided him the stage to explore his Yoruban roots in such plays as "The Lion and the Jewel," "A Play of Giants," and "Kongi's Harvest." The prose collections "The Man Died" and "Open Sore of a Continent" deal with his favorite topic, the universal desire for liberty. FTP, identify the author of the autobiographical "Ake: The Years of Childhood," the first African Nobel Prize winner.

Answer: Soyinka, Wole full: Soyinka, Akinwande Oluwole

23. English by citizenship, he was a devoted Zionist and leftist, who spent a long and illustrious career in trouble with rightist authorities. He was arrested and sentenced to death as a spy when reporting the news in Fascist Spain and jailed in France at the outbreak of World War II and shipped off to the camp at Le Vernet. These troubles produced some of his earliest literature, with "Reflections on Hanging" and "Spanish Testament" based upon his Spanish experience and "Scum of the Earth" on his French. FTP, who wrote an account of Moscow purges in the 1930's in his best known work, "Darkness at Noon?"

Answer: Koestler, Arthur

This Greek astronomer and mathematician was born in Perga, Pamphylia about 300 BC. A slightly younger contemporary of the Syracusan great Archimedes, his astronomical accomplishments included the application of geometric models to the orbits of the planets. This accomplishment is not surprising considering his mathematical background: he discovered conic sections and wrote the definitive treatment of the subject, the eight-volume "Treatise on Conic Sections." FTP, identify the Greek mathematician known as the "Great Geometer."

Answer: Apollonius of Perga

He studied his trade in London under the French engraver Herbert Gravelot, and through his master's tutelage embraced an airiness reminiscent of Watteau blended with Hals' impatience. Born in rural Suffolk, he played the role of Carravaggio to the more refined Joshua Reynolds' Carracci. A notable portraitist of the likes of George III and Charlotte Sophia, he preferred landscapes such as "The Watering Hole." FTP, who painted "Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Andrews" and "Mrs. Richard Brinsley Sheridan?"

Answer: Gainsborough, Thomas

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1. Identify the following victories of Alexander the Great FTP each.

a) In the spring of 334 BC, Alexander crossed the Dardanelles with an army of 35,000. Met almost immediately by an army of 40,000 Greek and Persian mercenaries, Alexander lost only 110 men on his way to victory. What is this battle, Alexander's first significant step into Asia Minor?

Answer: Battle of Granicus

b) After slicing his way through Phrygia (and the Gordian knot), Alexander headed southward for a confrontation with Darius III. This 333 BC battle resulted in the rout of Darius, the capture of the Persian king's family, and several quite famous artistic depictions.

Answer: Battle of Issus

c) After a seven month siege of Tyre and a relatively peaceful conquest of Egypt, Alexander was spoiling for a good fight. Darius III obliged and was again defeated decisively. Darius was killed by his own generals while fleeing the site of this 331 BC battle that was the curtain call of the ancient Persian Empire.

Answer: Battle of Gaugamela

2. The Greek gods of the winds were descended from Eos, dawn, and Astraeus, the starry sky. Identify these from their exploits, 10 pts. each.

a) The only wind god not born to Eos, he was originally a mortal who invented ship's sails. For this ingenuity and his reputation for piety and justice, Zeus appointed him to keep track of the other wind deities from his palace on the isle of Lipara.

Answer: Aeolus

b) He dwelt in the mountains of Thrace, leaving only rarely to satisfy his loves and provide services to the gods. Noted for his fierce personality, this god carried off Oreithyia, mated with the mares of Erichthonius, and dispersed Xerxes' fleet.

Answer: Boreas

c) Originally much like Boreas, his violent temper mellowed with passing years until he became the soft, beneficial wind of spring. He lived with his brother in Thrace and sired the horses of Achilles by his union with the Harpy Podarge.

Answer: Zephyrus

3. Answer the following questions about the Algonquin Round Table, the group of artists and writers that met in New York's Algonquin Hotel, for ten points apiece.

a) This man was a noted literary critic before he turned to writing. Best known for his collaborations, he worked with Edna Ferber on "Dinner at Eight," Marc Connelly on "Morton of the Movies" and Morrie Ryskind on "Animal Crackers."

Answer: Kaufman, George Simon

b) Kaufman collaborated with Moss Hart to produce his most successful play, a parody of prominent Round Table figures such as Harpo Marx and Sir Noel Coward. Name the play, set in the rural Midwest.

Answer: The Man Who Came to Dinner

c) The main figure in that play is the meddlesome, hilarious Sheridan Whiteside. The man whom Whiteside was based upon, a prominent member of the Roundtable and host of the radio show "The Town Crier", was so enamored by the play that he made cameos as the lead role in several showings.

Answer: Woolcott, Alexander

4. The Ballets Russes attracted the best artistic minds in Europe. Identify these prominent figures in the Ballets Russes, 10 pts. each.

a. He was the impresario who led the company. His artistic and organizational skills blended the talent that surrounded him into a cohesive mixture.

Answer: Diaghilev, Sergei Pavlovich

b. He was the one of the lead male dancers in the troupe. His talent as a dancer was only matched by his skill in choreography, displayed in the controversial performances of "The Afternoon of a Faun" and "The Rite of Spring."

Answer: Nijinsky, Vaslav

c. She was Nijinsky's primary female companion on stage. Though less famous than her temporary co-star Anna Pavlova, she held the position of prima ballerina during Pavlova's tour with the Ballets Russes.

Answer: Karsavina, Tamara

5. Identify the following classifications of subatomic particles for five points each.
a) Though gravitation, electromagnetism, and the weak force all act on this group of particles, they interact primarily through the strong force. This interaction is due to their internal composition, for all particles of this type are made of quarks.

Answer: hadrons

b) These particles are related to hadrons, but are extremely heavy and decay into protons and neutrons.

Answer: hyperons

c) This hadron subset is composed of protons and nucleic neutrons.

Answer: baryons

d) This, the other major hadron subgroup, is composed of such particles of pions and kaons.

Answer: mesons

e) Unlike hadrons, which are composed of quarks, these particles do not seem to have any internal structure. However, all members of this group are characterized by their corresponding antiparticle groups.

Answer: leptons

f) This group mediates interactions between leptons and hadrons that are not sufficiently explained by gluons or gravitons.

Answer: directional bosons

(accept: weak bosons)

6. Everyone knows the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World, but the Seven Wonders of the Middle Ages are a little less recognizable. You will get five points per correct answer for up to six correct answers.

Answers: Colosseum of Rome, Catacombs of Alexandria, Great Wall of China, Stonehenge, Leaning Tower of Pisa (either "Leaning" or "Pisa"), Porcelain Tower of Nanking (either "Porcelain" or "Nanking"), Mosque of Hagia Sophia

7. 1963 was a particularly bad year to be a prominent political figure. Identify the slain leader for the stated number of points.

a. For five points: On November 22, this President of the United States was shot from the Texas Book Depository by Lee Harvey Oswald.

Answer: Kennedy, John Fitzgerald

b. For ten, Ku Klux Klan member Byron De La Beckwith gunned down this civil rights leader on June 12th in Jackson, Mississippi.

Answer: Evers, Medgar W.

c. For fifteen points, this President of South Vietnam was gunned down alongside his brother in a Saigon suburb. This November 2nd murder, part of a larger military coup d'Etat, was carried out with the tacit approval of U.S. Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge.

Answer: Diem, Ngo Dinh

8. Identify the alcohol from a brief description for ten points apiece.

a) It can form by synthesis from ethylene and acetylene, direct hydration of ethylene, or fermentation of sugars or starches. It is commonly used in lacquers, glues, and varnishes, as well as to build high-molecular-weight chemicals.

Answer: ethyl alcohol (ethanol or grain alcohol)

b) Created by the destructive distillation of wood or by direct, high-pressure synthesis, it is used as a solvent for fats and in the manufacture of dyes, antifreeze, and plastics.

Answer: methyl alcohol (methanol) prompt on: wood alcohol

c) It can be made from propylene, by fermentation, or from the treatment of fatty byproducts during soapmaking. It is a major ingredient in cellophane.

Answer: glycerol (glycerin or propanetriol)

9. Identify the authors of the following Roman masterpieces for ten points apiece.

a) He was an influential advisor to Nero who killed himself after being falsely accused of crimes, but largely remembered for his novel "Satyricon."

Answer: Petronius Niger, Gaius (or Titus) accept: Petronius Arbiter

b) The only evidence of Petronius' existence is found in this historian's "Annales." He also wrote histories entitled "Historiae" and "Germania."

Answer: Tacitus, Cornelius

c) This Roman wrote the instructional books "De Laculatione Equestri," on javelin throwing, and "Studiosus," on oration, but is best remembered for his scientific encyclopedia "Historia Naturalis."

Answer: Pliny the Elder (or Sr., etc.) accept: Caius Plinius Secundus

10. Identify the following from the history of anatomy for ten points apiece.

a) This anatomical textbook appeared within week of Nicholas Copernicus' "On the Revolutions of the Heavenly Spheres" and caused no less of a stir.

Answer: On the Structure of the Human Body accept: De Humani Corporis Fabrica

b) The son of an apothecary, this Belgian anatomist wrote "On the Structure of the Human Body" and was court physician to Charles V and Philip II. He died in a shipwreck while returning from a pilgrimage to the Holy Land.

Answer: Vesalius, Andreas

c) Much of the stir caused by "On the Structure of the Human Body" was due to Vesalius' contradictions of this second century anatomist. Court physician to Marcus Arelus, he wrote "On the Uses of the Parts of the Bodies of Men."

Answer: Galen

11. Identify the following journalistic authors for ten points apiece.

a) This brawler's works include the novels "Barbary Shore," "The Deer Park," and the ambitious, nearly unreadable study of "Egypt, Ancient Evenings."

Answer: Mailer, Norman

b) His psychedelically titled works include the essay collections "The Kandy-Kolored Tangerine-Flake Streamline Baby," "Mauve Gloves & Madmen," "Clutter & Vine," and the novel "The Electric Kool-Aid Acid Test."

Answer: Wolfe, Tom (Thomas Kennerly Wolfe, Jr.)

c) He has written the mundanely titled "The Pigman" but is best known for the more flamboyant 1972 Pulitzer Prize winner, "The Effect of Gamma Rays on Man-in-the-Moon Marigolds."

Answer: Zindel, Paul

12. There is nothing like a popular heresy to get the Pope's good and riled up. Identify the following heresies from the responses of religious authorities for ten points each.

a) This heresy was condemned in 325 and the words "begotten not made" were added to the Nicene Creed.

Answer: Arianism

b) The rise of this heresy resulted in the creation of the position of "bishop." Its name means "revealed knowledge", and its second century heyday under Valentinus was crushed by more organized orthodox sects.

Answer: Gnosticism

c) Known as the "poor men of Lyons", this heretical sect was persecuted along with the Albigensians in southern France. Later deeply influenced by Calvinism, the group today maintains a close affiliation with Presbyterianism.

Answer: Waldensian or Waldenses

13. Identify the following figures from the French revolution for ten points apiece.
a) This Parisian lawyer and lawgiver was the head of the Cordelier Club, a radical Parisian organization and mediated disputes between Revolution factions. Unfortunately, he could not placate Robespierre and was guillotined in 1794.

Answer: Danton, Georges Jacques

b) He was a chief figure in the Girondist party and instrumental in the declaration of war on the Austrian Empire. When Jacobins took over, they guillotined his wife and the distraught politician committed suicide.

Answer: Roland de La Platiere, Jean

c) He was the head the National Guard and the Feuillants faction, a moderate association advocating a constitutional monarchy. Though condemned by the Jacobins for alleged insurgence, he survived the Revolution to participate in the July Revolution of 1830.

Answer: Lafayette, Marie Joseph Paul Eaves Roche Gilbert de Motier, Marquis de

14. Identify the following terms from computer graphics for ten points apiece.

a) They are the most common means by which to draw smooth curves in two-dimensional space. Consisting of a location point and two "handles" which determine the curvature toward the next point, this type of curve can approximate nearly any shape.

Answer: Bezier curve

b) The most widely used curve structure in high-end three dimensional computer graphics, this type of curve uses an approximation mesh to define the 3-d shape and is used in such products as SoftImage and LightWave.

Answer: Non-Uniform Rational B-Splines

c) This method of three-dimensional image rendering simulates the effects of light on a scene. Unlike ray tracing, it can accurately simulate diffuse reflection of light and, once a scene is rendered, it can be viewed from any angle. However, its use of complex fluid-dynamics models to simulate light flow makes the rendering process notoriously slow.

Answer: radiosity

15. Given the African nation, identify its capital and largest city. A hint: none of the largest cities in this question is their nation's capital, 5 pts. each.

a) Benin capital: Porto-Novolargest: Cotonou

b) Sudan capital: Khartoumlargest: Omdurman

c) Cameroon capital: Yaoundelargest: Douala

16. Identify the following literary figures involved with the holocaust on a five-ten-fifteen point basis.

a. For five, her journal was the best-read literary legacy of the Holocaust.

Answer: Frank, Anne

b. For ten, this Jewish-American survived Auschwitz to become, of all things, an industrial chemist. The final, and best-known, part of his autobiography is "The Periodic Table."

Answer: Levi, Primo

c. For fifteen, this Romanian-born author wrote the strongly autobiographical novels "The Forgotten," "The Town Beyond the Wall," and "The Accident" and directly chronicles his Holocaust experience in "Night."

Answer: Wiesel, Elie

17. Identify the following astronomical phenomena for ten points apiece.

a) This reaction sequence provides the nuclear energy for massive stars in their main stage. Unlike small stars, which can directly fuse protons to form helium, larger stars need the catalyst that lends its name to this reaction sequence.

Answer: carbon-12 cycle

b) This astronomical coordinate system places all stars, regardless of distance from the earth, on the same plane. Once placed on this plane, relative direction is established with respect to the new artificial plane.

Answer: ecliptic coordinate system

c) This galactic filament is a large, stringlike supercluster of galaxies stretching across a half-billion miles of space. Scientists speculate that it is held together by the gravitational effects of a cosmic string or dark matter.

Answer: Great Wall

18. Answer the following related questions for five points apiece.

a) Who composed the symphonic fantasy "From Italy," the tone poem "Death and Transfiguration," and the opera "Salome?"

Answer: Strauss, Richard

b) Strauss' favorite librettist, he collaborated with the composer on such operas as "Elektra," "Der Rosenkavalier," and "Ariadne auf Naxos."

Answer: Hofmannsthal, Hugo von

c) Ariadne auf Naxos was a reworking of Strauss' earlier "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme." That Strauss opera was based upon the play of what French comic?

Answer: Moliere full: Poquelin, Jean Baptiste

d) Moliere's play "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme" was set to music for its original performance. It featured the music of the Frenchman also responsible for the operas "Alcidiane" and "Bellerophon."

Answer: Lully, Jean Baptiste accept: Lulli, Giovanni Battista

e) What king, reigning from 1643-1715, did both Moliere and Lully serve?

Answer: King Louis XIV

f) This French painter of "Arcadian Shepherd" lived in Italy, but visited Louis' court often enough to make so strong an impression upon the Royal Academy that his works were defined as the standard for classical painting.

Answer: Poussin, Nicolas

19. Identify the following existentialist philosophers on a 5-10-15 point basis.

a) For five points, he subjugated the existentialist ideals of freedom to group revolution in his late work "Critique of Dialectical Reason" but is better known for his earlier, more free-spirited "Being and Nothingness."

Answer: Sartre, Jean-Paul

b) For ten, this German was one of the founders of the existentialist school of thought. The author of "Philosophy and Existence," "General Psychopathology," and the three volume set "Philosophy," he was prevented from teaching during the Nazi reign because of his Jewish wife.

Answer: Jaspers, Karl

c) For fifteen, he worked with Sartre and Simone de Bouvoir on "Le Temps Modernes" and wrote the treatises "Sense and Nonsense" and "The Structure of Comportment." This Frenchman is best known for grafting Gestalt ideas and Edmund Husserl's phenomenology onto the existentialist thought.

Answer: Merleau-Ponty, Maurice

20. The English, and English authors in particular, seem to have a particular morbidity. Identify the authors from their works for ten points apiece.

a) His humorous essay "Reflections on the Death of a Porcupine" is particularly funny compared to such uptight, elegant travel guides as his "Sea and Sardinia" and "Etruscan Places."

Answer: Lawrence, David Herbert

b) His "Ode on the Death of a Favorite Cat, Drowned in a Tub of Gold Fishes" uses the same neoclassical verse as his serious "Hymn to Adversity", "Sonnet on the Death of Richard West", and "The Progress of Poesy."

Answer: Gray, Thomas

c) This British photographer and author published "The Death of Naturalistic Photography," defending the right of photographers to manipulate their images. This is particularly humorous because the book is aimed at debunking his own writings of only two years before.

Answer: Emerson, Peter Henry

Identify the following Eastern poets for ten points apiece.

a) This Persian poet took his pen name in memory of a deposed Persian emperor. He spent some thirty years in self-imposed exile, composing the elegant poems that were to make up the collections "Bustan," "Diwan," and "Gulistan."

Answer: Sa'di accept: Muslih al-Din or Musharrif-uddin

b) This Persian's sensual poetry was composed in the four-line stanzas that gave their name to his most famous collection, the "Rubaiyat."

Answer: Omar Khayyam

c) He built upon the epics of Marvazi and Daqiqi to construct his poetic history of the Persian kings, "Shah nameh." Translated "Book of Kings," the 60,000 rhymed couplets inspired the Matthew Arnold poem "Sohrab and Rostum."

Answer: Abu al-Qasim Firdawsi