

## Tossups by John Nam for Maryland Bites

T1. Though much of it probably came from official documents and other sources, some scenes appear to be borrowed from Thomas Dekker's pamphlet The Wonderful Yeare 1603. It relates the public measures taken by the authorities, such as sequestration of the sick, closing of infected

houses, and the prohibition of assemblies, and the effect of these measures on the minds of the public. FTP, name this 1722 piece of historical fiction, purportedly the narrative of a resident of London in 1664-65, penned by Daniel Defoe.

A: A JOURNAL OF THE PLAGUE YEAR

T2. The most abundant single constituent of coal tar, it is commercially produced by crystallization from the intermediate fraction of condensed coal tar or from the heavier fraction of cracked petroleum. It is an important hydrocarbon raw material that gives rise to many substitution products used in manufacturing dyes and synthetic resins. Highly volatile, it possesses a distinctive odor, and is commonly used as a moth repellent. FTP, name this substance, the simplest of the fused or condensed ring hydrocarbon compounds composed of two benzene rings

sharing two adjacent carbon atoms, with chemical formula C-Ten H-Eight.

A: NAPHTHALENE

T3. His descendants included the sheriffs of Morocco, the Fatimid dynasty of Egypt, and other rulers of parts of the Muslim world. Adopted by Mohammed, he converted to Islam, but after Mohammed's death in 632, he retired to a life of religious scholarship instead of fighting the

dispute over his right of succession. After the death of the third caliph, though, he accepted the position and based his policies on ideals of social justice and equality. FTP, name this man, the husband of Mohammad's daughter Fatimah, whose right to succession caused the only major split in Islam, into Sunnites and Shi'ites.

A: ALI\_ ibn Abi Talib

T4. The earliest extant source of this legend is the writings of thirteenth-century French Dominican Stephen of Bourbon, who said that a nameless pontiff was a clever scribe who became a papal notary and was later elected pope around 1100. During the procession to the Lateran,

however, this nameless pope gave birth, whereupon she was immediately dragged out of Rome and stoned to death.

Other sources say that she supposedly reigned for 25 months as John VIII between the pontificates of Leo IV and Benedict III, but it was subsequently proven that there

was only a gap of a few weeks between their reigns. FTP, name this legendary female pontiff.

A: POPE JOAN

T5. In the play within the play, Taddeo makes a grotesque declaration of love for Colombina, but is thrown out by Arlecchino. Taddeo warns them of the approach of Colombina's husband, but he arrives in time to hear Columbina tell Arlecchino "A stanotte e per sepmre tua saro," or

"Tonight and forever I shall be yours." These words cause the husband to lose character-actually, he is Canio, the jealous husband of Nedda, who has heard those exact words spoken by Nedda to an unknown lover. The actors go back and forth between the play-within-the-play and reality,

but finally Canio stabs Nedda, then her lover Silvio when he tries to help her. In the final line, Canio turns to the audience and says, "Lacommedia e finita," or "The entertainment is over." Thus ends, FTP, what 1892 opera, with libretto and music by the composer Ruggero

Leoncavallo?

A: PAGLIACCI (accept I Pagliacci, reluctantly)

T6. His work of the 1930s tended to exalt the attitudes and institutions of the family, the middle-class businessman, and the small town that he had previously mocked; examples of these novels included 1934's Work of Art, praising the success of a small hotel-keeper, and 1938's The Prodigal Parents, presenting rebellious and radical-minded children in an unsympathetic light. These works were a complete change from his best-known works from the 1920s, which were biting satires on the smugness, hypocrisy, bigotry and vulgarity of American small town life

of the time. FTP, name this American author, who refused the 1926 Pulitzer Prize but did accept the 1930 Nobel Literature Prize, becoming the first American so honored.

A: Harry SINCLAIR LEWIS (prompt on Lewis)

T7. A two-sport star in college, he was drafted by the Philadelphia 76ers and attended their training camp, but turned to his other sport for his professional career. He spent the season at Double-A Bowie before being called up to his major league team on September 12, 1998. He made only his second major league start on September 20, 1998, but that's the one that earned him instant immortality. FTP, name this Baltimore Oriole third baseman, who on that date became the man who replaced Cal Ripken, ending his consecutive games played streak at 2,632.

A: Ryan MINOR

T8. To create an immunization toxoid, the toxin produced by the bacillus causing this disease is treated with formaldehyde to destroy the toxicity while retaining the capacity to induce antibody formation. The degree of susceptibility or immunity to it is determined by the Schick test. Inmost cases, it is transmitted by direct contact through droplet infection from active cases or carriers. It is characterized by a primary lesion usually found in the upper respiratory tract and most often affecting children under the age of ten. FTP, name this acute infectious disease, one of the diseases inoculated against by the DPT vaccine.

A: DIPHTHERIA

T9. After Octavian cut Mark Antony's communications with the Peloponese by occupying Patrae and Corinth, Antony, following the advice of Cleopatra, turned to the sea as a means to either gain victory over Octavian or to simply break the blockade. He drew up his ships with Cleopatra's squadron behind; although the battle action is not certain, it ended when Antony signaled Cleopatra to escape; he then broke off and managed to follow her with a few ships. FTP, name this decisive September2, 31 B.C. battle, where Octavian became the undisputed master of the Roman world.

A: ACTIUM

T10. Named for its once-reedy shore, it was probably originally settled by Ligurian tribesmen and occupied thereafter by Phocians, Celts and Romans. In the fourth century, it came under the protection of the monks of Lerins, whose abbots were lords of the city and built fortifications

to guard against Muslim sea raiders. It first earned its reputation as an international resort when Lord Brougham stopped there after being prevented from entering Nice due to quarantine measures; he later built a villa there and returned every winter for 34 years. FTP, name this

resort city of the French Riviera, the home of a famous international film festival.

A: CANNES

T11. Written under the influence of the German romantic school and particularly of Jean Paul Richter, it consists of two parts: the latter is a biography of the imaginary Professor Teufelsdröckh, which is in some measure an autobiography of the author, while the first part is a

discourse on the philosophy of clothes by Teufelsdröckh, leading to the conclusion that all symbols, forms and human institutions are properly clothes, and as such temporary. This work which first appeared in serial form in Fraser's Magazine in 1833-34, and was published in one volume in Boston in 1836 and in England in 1838. FTP, name this work of Thomas Carlyle, whose title means "the tailor re-patched."

### A: SARTOR RESARTUS the Life and Opinions of Herr Teufelsdrockh

T12. The founder of this family was Giacomuzzo Attendolo, the son of a day laborer. As the story goes, he was desirous of going to the wars, and consulted his hatchet by flinging it against a tree, saying, "If it sticks fast, I will go." Because it did stick fast, he enlisted, and his name was changed to reflect the fact that he flung the hatchet with such great force. FTP, name this Italian family, which after they ousted the Visconti family became the dukes of Milan in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

### A: SFORZA

T13. When he was 20, he wrote a 200-page encyclopedia article on the theory of relativity. Three years later, he was appointed a lecturer at the University of Hamburg, and the following year, 1924, he proposed that a fourth quantum number was needed in the quantum theory and that

it may take on the numerical values of plus or minus one-half. Later, he found that the two values represent the two possible directions of spin for fermions. In 1925, he introduced his most famous theory, which when applied to electrons immediately made clear the reason for the structure

of the periodic table. FTP, name this physicist, winner of the 1945 Nobel Prize for his discovery of the exclusion principle.

### A: Wolfgang PAULI

T14. It opens with outlaws disguised as soldiers being ambushed by bounty hunters while robbing a bank in a small Texas town. The survivors^the Gorch brothers, Angel, Dutch, and Pike Bishop--escape to Mexico, and are hired by the local general to rob an American army

munitions train. They accomplish this feat, only to have Angel taken prisoner by the Mexicans for stealing some of the guns. While trying to rescue Angel, the remaining gang members are killed, though they take the general and most of his men with them. This is the plot, FTP, of what 1969 film starring William Holden, Ernest Borgnine and Robert Ryan, regarded sometimes as the finest work of Sam Peckinpah.

### A: The WILD BUNCH

T15. The son of Glaucus, King of Corinth, he was banished for a murder and fled to the court of Proetus, king of Argos. There, the king's wife Anteia fell in love with him. After he slighted her passion, however, Anteia accused him to her husband of an attempt on her virtue. Instead

of violating the laws of hospitality, Proetus sent him to his father-in-law, Iobates, bearing a letter signifying that he should be killed. Accordingly, he was given a quest to slay a monster, the

offspring of Echidna with a lion's head, goat's body and dragon's tail. FTP, name this hero of Greek myth who with the assistance of Pegasus slew the Chimera.

A: BELLEROPHON

T16. The adventures of Artagall, who represented Justice, were allegorical references to various historical events, including the defeat of the Spaniards in the Netherlands; the recantation of Henry IV of France; the execution of Mary, Queen of Scots; and the administration of Ireland by Lord Grey de Wilton. Sir Calidore exemplified Courtesy, while the legend of Triamond and Cambell exemplified Friendship. Other tales included the legend of Constance, the tale of Britomart and Belphoebe, the adventures of Sir Guyon, and the tale of the Red Cross

Knight. FTP, name this greatest work of Edmund Spenser.

A: The FAERIE QUEENE

T17. Among its terms, there was included mutual restitution of conquests, including Louisburg to France, Madras to England, and Barrier towns to Dutch. It weakened the Hapsburgs by allowing Prussia to keep its conquest of Silesia, confirming the terms of the Treaty of Dresden,

and by forcing the ceding of Italian duchies of Parma, Piacenza and Guastalla to Spain. Additionally, the succession of House of Hanover in Great Britain and Hanover was confirmed, as was the right of Maria Theresa to Austrian lands. FTP, name this treaty, signed October 18,

1748, which ended the War of the Austrian Succession.

A: Treaty (or Peace) of AIX-LA-CHAPELLE

T18. Born in 1840, his finest works portray life at the lower levels of society in his native land. His English translators include D. H. Lawrence, whose translation of his novel Master don Gesualdo appeared in 1923. True to the principles of verismo (an Italian literary movement

akin to Naturalism), he sought to eliminate from his works all trace of his own personality and outlook, and perfected a unique narrative style which combined literary language with idioms and constructions from popular and dialect speech. FTP, name this Italian novelist, dramatist, and short story writer, whose most famous story was adapted by Mascagni as the libretto for Cavalleria rusticana.

A: Giovanni VERGA

T19. Fought on a plain some three miles southeast of Alessandria, in northern Italy, it began with Napoleon's 18,000 men being forced backwards by the assault of 31,000 Austrians under General Michael Friedrich von Melas. Believing the battle won, Melas turned over command to a subordinate and retired to Alessandria; however, the slow Austrian pursuit coupled with the arrival of 10,000 French reinforcements allowed the French to counterattack and force the Austrians into a headlong retreat. As a result of this battle, the French occupied Lombardy and

Napoleon secured his military and civilian authority in Paris. FTP, name this June 14, 1800 battle, after which Napoleon named his favorite horse.

A: MARENGO

T20. The son of a Swedish father and an English mother, he studied at the Royal College of Music in London. For some years after leaving the college he made his living as a trombone player in the Carl Rosa Opera Company and in various orchestras. He became music master at St. Paul's

Girls' School in 1905 and director of music at Morley College in 1907, both posts which he retained until his death in 1934. His inspirations included Hindu literature, which gave rise to his 1908-1912 "Sanskrit Period," during which he composed such works as the opera Savitri and

four sets of choral hymns from the RigVeda. FTP, name this composer, whose most famous work was his 1918 orchestral suite The Planets.

A: Gustav Theodore HOLST

T21. Born in Malmesbury and educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, he spent much of his life in the service of the Cavendish family, and in 1647 was appointed mathematical tutor to the Prince of Wales. He spent some time between 1621 and 1626 working for Francis Bacon, translating some of his essays into Latin and taking down his thoughts from his dictation. As a philosopher, he resembles Bacon in the practical or utilitarian importance that he attaches to knowledge, but did not share Bacon's enthusiasm for the inductive method; instead, he regarded science as

essentially deductive, and the geometrical method of demonstration as the true scientific method. FTP, name this English philosopher, known for such texts as 1650's Human Nature and 1651's Leviathan.

A: Thomas HOBBES

T22. His exceptional ability at science became evident at the age of 16 when his paper on the theory of celestial orbits was published. He was the first to introduce and apply precise methods in photographic photometry, which clearly demonstrated the relationship between the spectral type and color of a star. He pioneered the use of a coarse

grating in front of a telescope objective, and developed basic methods for the analysis of solar spectra obtained during eclipses. FTP, name

this German astronomer, who was also the first man to give an exact solution to Einstein's general gravitational equation and who investigated the radius of size below which compression of a body must cause it to undergo irreversible gravitational collapse.

A: Karl\_SCHWARTSCHILD\_

T23. Nocturnal animals which feed on small animals, especially rodents, the eight species (in six genera) differ in size, habit and coloration, but all possess anal scent glands, powerful jaws and large, heavy claws on their forefeet. In an English sport, which was outlawed around 1850,

one of these animals would be placed in a barrel to defend itself against attacking dogs. Known for their burrowing ability, they dig both for food and to construct underground homes and escape routes. FTP, name this stout-bodied carnivore of family Mustelidae, which is the mascot of

the University of Wisconsin.

A: BADGER\_

Bonuses by John Nam for Maryland Bites

B1. FTP each, given a list of songs, name the Billy Joel album on which they first appeared.

1. "I Go to Extremes," "Downeaster Alexa," "We Didn't Start the Fire"

A: STORM FRONT\_

2. "Sleeping With the Television On," "Don't Ask Me Why," "It's Still Rock and Roll to Me"

A: GLASS HOUSES\_

3. "Running on Ice," "This is the Time," "A Matter of Trust"

A: THE BRIDGE

B2. In myth, literature and music, evil is often symbolized by misshapen or dwarfish characters. For the stated number of points, identify the following:

1. In Scandinavian legend he is the guardian of the treasure of the Nibelungs and owner of a magic ring. In Wagner's operatic Der Ring des Nibelungen, he is the dwarf who steals the Rhinegold and forges a magic ring. Name him FTP.

A: ALBERICH

2. In Dickens' Old Curiosity Shop, he is a hideous dwarf who lives on Tower Hill, collecting rents, advancing money to seamen, and keeping a sort of wharf, calling himself a ship-breaker. He is about to be arrested for felony when he is drowned. Name him for 15 points.

A: Daniel QUILP

3. OK, he's not really evil, merely misunderstood. For 5 points, name this misshapen being, the infamous "Hunchback of Notre Dame."

A: QUASIMODO

B3. Your bonus is on weird women. Given a description, name the eccentric member of the "gentle sex" for the stated number of points.

1. She intermittently attended Amherst Academy, and was admitted to Mount Holyoke Female Seminary in 1847, but she left after completing a year's work. Thereafter, she remained exclusively in her home and garden in Amherst. Name this poetess for 5 points.

A: Emily DICKINSON

2. After her husband's sudden death in 1506, she lost what remained of her sanity, and from 1509 until her own death in 1555 she lived in Tordesillas, where she lived under guard with her husband's embalmed corpse close at hand. FTP, name this woman, whose sons both became Holy

Roman Emperor and whose four daughters married rulers of France, Portugal, Denmark, and Hungary.

A: JOANNA THE MAD (or Joan the Mad or Juana la Loca)

3. The niece of William Pitt the Younger, she kept house for him from 1803 to 1806, gaining a reputation as a brilliant political hostess. In 1810, she withdrew from Europe for good, and in 1814 established herself for the rest of her life in a ruined convent at Djoun in Lebanon, where she lived with a semi-oriental retinue which she ruled despotically. Her high rank and imperious character made her a real political power in Syria and the neighboring desert, but in her later

years she sought to replace her waning political prestige by claiming to be a prophetess and mistress of occult sciences. Visits to her were described by Alexander Kinglake and Alphonse de Lamartine. Name her for 15 points.

A: Lady Hester Lucy STANHOPE

B4. 30-20-10 Identify the person from the clues provided.

30) He graduated from Tubingen in 1790 after studying philosophy and while tutoring in Berne for three years he became deeply impressed with the philosophy of Immanuel Kant.

20) In 1796 he obtained a tutorship at Frankfurt am Main and was soon engrossed in the question of Christian origins. Convinced that the limitations placed on reason by Kant were unjustified, he began to workout his phenomenology of the mind.

10) His central idea was the dialectic of thesis-antithesis-synthesis which he applied to the problem of historical evolution. His most famous works include 1807's Phenomenology of Spirit and 1820's Philosophy of Right.

A: Georg Wilhelm Friedrich HEGEL

B5. Well, an earlier bonus answer was "Quasimodo," so let's see how much you know about other characters from Victor Hugo's novel Notre Dame de Paris, usually known as "The Hunchback of Notre Dame." For the stated number of points, identify the characters from descriptions.

1. For 5 points, she is the gypsy dancer to whom Quasimodo is devoted.

A: ESMERELDA

2. FTP, he is the hypocritical archdeacon whose evil passion for Esmerelda causes him to denounce her as a witch.

A: Claude FROLLO

3. For 15 points, he is the military man with whom Esmerelda is actually in love, though he is betrothed to Fleur de Marie.

A: Captain PHOEBUS

B6. Given a description, name the battle from the War of the Roses FTP each.

1. Fought on May 22, 1455, it was the first battle of the war, a Yorkist victory which resulted in an uneasy four-year truce.

A: Battle of ST. ALBANS

2. After the defeat of Yorkist forces at Ludford Bridge in 1459, Richard Neville, earl of Warwick, regrouped in France, returned to England in 1460, and decisively defeated the Lancastrians at this July 10, 1460 battle. As a result of the victory, Richard, duke of York, was given the right to succeed Henry VI, effectively disinheriting his son, Prince Edward.

A: Battle of NORTHAMPTON

3. After Warwick, who switched sides and restored Henry VI to the throne, was defeated by York king Edward IV at Barnet in April of 1471, Margaret of Anjou's forces were caught trying to retreat to Wales and were forced into

this battle. On May 4, 1471, her forces were destroyed,

she was captured, and her son Prince Edward killed, which secured Edward IV's throne for the rest of his life.

A: Battle of TEWKESBURY

B7. For the stated number of points, given the year and reason for the award, name the Nobel Laureates in Chemistry.

1. For 5 points each, 1951, for discovery of and research on transuranium elements (2 winners).

A: Edwin MCMILLEN and Glenn SEABORG

2. For 5 points, 1903, for the theory of electrolytic dissociation.

A: Svante ARRHENIUS

3. For 5 points, 1911, for the discovery of radium and polonium and the isolation of radium.

A: MARIE CURIE

4. FTP, 1944, for the discovery of the fission of heavy nuclei.

A: Otto HAHN

B8. For the stated number of points, given the title of a work published in the last year or so, name the science fiction/fantasy author.

1. For 5 points, A Path of Daggers, continuing his Wheel of Time epic

A: Robert JORDAN

2. For 15 points, Echoes of Honor, continuing his novels about Honor Harrington.

A: David WEBER

3. FTP, Wizard and Glass, the fourth of his Dark Tower series

A: Stephen KING

B9. 30-20-10 Name the writer.

30) Of Spanish, Basque and Indian descent, at 15 she became a rural school teacher, advancing later to the rank of college professor. Her career included service as a cultural minister and a diplomat with postings in Madrid, Lisbon, Genoa and Nice, as well as serving on the sociological and cultural committees of the League of Nations and United Nations.

20) She established her reputation as a poet for three "Sonetas de la Muerte," or "Sonnets of Death." They were signed with the name by which she has since been known, which she adapted from the names of two of her favorite poets, a flamboyant Italian poet and adventurer and the French poet who won the 1905 Nobel Prize.

10) The founder of the modernist movement in Chilean poetry, in 1945 she became the first Latin American woman to win the Nobel Prize in Literature.

A: Gabriela MISTRAL

B10. Given the mythos and parents, name the deity FTP. If you need a further description, you'll receive 5 points.

1. 10 points--Babylonian, son of Ea and Damkina

5 points--After he defeated Tiamat, he became head of the Babylonian pantheon.

A: MARDUK

2. 10 points--Norse, daughter of Njord and Skadi

5 points--Besides being associated with magic, she was the goddess of love and sensual pleasure

A: FREYA

3. 10 points--Egyptian, originally a son of Re, later changed to Isis and Osiris

5 points--Considered the ancestor of the pharaohs, he ruled the sky and was usually represented with a falcon's head.

A: HORUS

B11. 30-20-10 Name the physicist from the clues.

30) Born in 1891, he was educated at the universities of Manchester and Cambridge, and also studied under Hans Geiger at the Technische Hochschulein Berlin. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1927 and awarded the Hughes Medal in 1932 for his most famous discovery.

20) From 1923 he worked with Ernest Rutherford in the Cavendish Laboratory, where they studied the transmutation of elements by bombarding them with alpha particles and investigated the nature of the atomic nucleus.

10) He made his most famous discovery in 1932, when he found that beryllium, when exposed to bombardment by alpha particles, released an unknown radiation composed of particles of mass approximately equal to that of a proton, but without electrical charge.

A: Sir James CHADWICK

B12. Before the invention of automobiles, a great man was often defined by his horse. For the stated number of points, given the horse, name his most famous rider.

1. For 5 points, Bucephalus A: ALEXANDER THE GREAT

2. FTP, Traveler A: Robert E. LEE

3. For 15 points, Copenhagen A: Duke of WELLINGTON

(accept Arthur Wellesley)

B13. Given a work of art featuring a person, name the painter for the stated number of points. 1. For 5 points, The Jolly Toper (1626)

A: Frans HALS

2. FTP, Robert Andrews and His Wife (1748-50)

A: Thomas GAINSBOROUGH

3. For 15 points, The Princesse de Polignac (1783)

A: Marie-Louise-Elisabeth VIGEE-Lebrun

B14. For the stated number of points, given a quote last unquote work of literature, name its author.

1. For 5 points, The Last Days of Pompeii

A: Edward BULWER-LYTTON

2. For 5 points, the 1833 poem, The Last Leaf

A: Oliver Wendell \_HOLMES\_

3. FTP, \_The Last Chronicle of Barset\_

A: Anthony \_TROLLOPE\_

4. FTP, \_The Last Puritan, A Memoir in the Form of a Novel\_

A: George \_SANTAYANA\_

B15. Given a description, name the famous "stone" FTP each.

1. Believed to have been brought by Kenneth MacAlpine from Dunstaffnage Castle in the ninth century, it was removed by Edward I to Westminster in 1296 and has never been returned, although it was temporarily removed by young Scottish nationalists in 1950.

A: \_STONE OF SCONE\_

2. It is an irregularly shaped stone of black basalt about 3 feet 9inches long and two feet 4.5 inches wide, broken in antiquity. Discovered in August of 1799 about 30 miles northeast of Alexandria, it passed into the hands of the British in 1801 and is now in the British Museum.

A: \_ROSETTA STONE\_

3. It is triangular, lowered from the north angle of the castle, and about twenty feet from the top, bearing the inscription, "Cormac MacCarthy fortis me fieri fecit, A.D. 1446." Those who kiss it are said to be able to persuade to anything.

A: \_BLARNEY STONE\_

B16. FTP each, given a description, identify the medical condition bearing a person's name. 1. This X-linked recessive disorder affects only boys. It usually begins to show between 3 and 5 years of age with progressive muscle weakness and loss of motor skills. Death usually occurs during the teens from cardiac or respiratory failure.

Answer: DUCHENNE'S MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY

2. Also known as "shaking palsy" or paralysis agitans, it is a progressive disease due to degeneration of certain nerve cells at the base of the brain, characterized by rigidity of muscles (the body being fixed in a position of flexion), mask-like facial expression and a coarse tremor, especially of the hands.

A: PARKINSON'S Disease

3. This disease causes progressive destruction of the supra-renal cortex, and is characterized by extreme weakness, wasting, low blood pressure and pigmentation of the skin.

A: ADDISON'S Disease

B17. 30-20-10 Name the woman.

30) Her first job was as a feature writer for the Pittsburgh Dispatch; there, her managing editor suggested her pen name from a song by Stephen Foster. There, she wrote a series of articles on such subjects as divorce, slum life, and conditions in Mexico.

20) She moved on to the New York World in 1887, exposing tenement conditions, the Albany lobby, and the like.

10) She feigned insanity to get into the asylum on Blackwell's Island, writing an exposé that brought about needed reforms, and she traveled around the world in 72 days, 6 hours, 11 minutes and 14 seconds, beating the fictional record of Phileas Fogg.

A: Nellie BLY (or Elizabeth Cochrane or Elizabeth Seaman)

B18. Barring catastrophic injury, this season Barry Sanders will become the sixth running back in NFL history to score one hundred rushing touchdowns in his career. For 5 points each and a five point bonus for all correct, name the five men who reached that milestone before Barry

Sanders, only one of whom is still an active player.

A: Marcus \_ALLEN\_, Walter \_PAYTON\_, \_Emmitt \_SMITH\_, Jim \_BROWN\_, and  
John \_RIGGINS\_

B19. For the stated number of points, given the name of the main character(s), identify the Thomas Hardy novel.

1. For 5 points, Michael Henchard

A: The \_MAYOR OF CASTERBRIDGE\_

2. FTP, Gabriel Oak and Bathsheba Everdene

A: \_FAR FROM THE MADDING CROWD\_

3. For 15 points, Stephen Smith and Elfride Swancourt

A: A \_PAIR OF BLUE EYES\_

B20. It's time for you to recognize your states. Actually, I think I'll ask you about German states. FTP each, given a description, name the modern German state being described for the stated number of points.

1. The largest of the former West German states, it is located in southern Germany, and its capital is Munich. Name it for 5 points.

A: \_BAVARIA\_ (or Bayern)

2. Occupying the base of the Jutland peninsula, it is bordered on the north by Denmark, on the west by the North Sea, by Hamburg and Niedersachsen on the south, and by the Baltic Sea on the east. Its capital is Kiel. Name it FTP.

A: SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN

3. This state in southwest Germany is located in an eponymous river valley. Because of its extensive coal deposits it was contested between France and Germany after World War I. It officially became a state of West Germany in 1957.

Answer: das Saarland

B21. New York City is famous for its skyscrapers. For ten points each, given a description, name the architect responsible for a portion of the New York City skyline.

1. Expanding on the ideas he developed in his 1951 Lake Shore Drive Apartments in Chicago, this German architect designed the exterior of the critically acclaimed Seagram Building which was completed in 1958. Although he is famous for glass skyscrapers in other cities, the Seagram Building is his only tall building in New York City.

Answer: Ludwig Mies van der Rohe

2. This American architect has been credited with opening a whole new era of skyscraper designs with his first major design project in 1952, the 24-story Lever House. Many consider it the keystone of establishing the International Style as corporate America's standard in architecture. He also designed the Chase Manhattan Bank, the Marine Midland Bank, and the W.R. Grace Building.

Answer: Gordon Bunshaft

3. Often working with his partner John Burgee, this American architect is responsible for the distinctive "Chippendale" forms atop the Sony Building (formerly the AT&T Building) completed in 1983. In 1986, he designed the famous 3<sup>rd</sup> Avenue skyscraper consisting of four oval-shaped cylinders, commonly known as the "lipstick building" because of its appearance.

Answer: Philip Johnson