

Set M

M1. Its artist is actually the young man in the left center of the painting wearing an opera hat. A figure of ambiguous sex and dressed in a blue shirt prostrates itself before the central figure. On the right side of the painting a young boy brandishes two pistols, one held in his defiantly raised right hand. The artist himself participated in the July 1830 event which inspired this painting. The central figure possesses a musket in her left hand and the raised French flag in the other in—for 10 points—what Eugène Delacroix painting?

answer: Liberty Leading the People or La Liberté guidant le peuple

M2. In Chapter Two of this work the author visits the British Museum library in an attempt to trace the different fates of men and women in history. Chapter One begins with a mention of Elizabeth Gaskell, Mary Russell Mitford, Fanny Burney, and other British female writers. The work concludes with a discussion of Shakespeare's sister. For 10 points—identify this early 20th-century feminist essay written by Virginia Woolf.

answer: A Room of One's Own

M3. Serving as an economics advisor to both Presidents Kennedy and Johnson, he is known for introducing the use of mathematics to explain economic phenomena. His book first published in 1948, *Economics: An Introductory Analysis*, has sold more than four million copies and been translated into more than a dozen languages. For 10 points—identify this MIT professor who won the 1970 Nobel in Economics.

answer: Paul Anthony Samuelson

M4. Zoe Caldwell in 1982 and Diana Rigg in 1994 won Tony Awards as Best Actress for portraying this character in separate revivals. Centuries before Congreve wrote the line about hell having no fury like a woman scorned, she embodied that observation in a famous tragedy by Euripides. For 10 points—name this woman who, to revenge herself upon Jason for casting her off, murders both a Corinthian princess and her own sons.

answer: Medea

M5. Disease of this organ often correlates with the occurrence of celiac disease, and its main product is inhibited by atresia. The main vessel leading out of this organ is the cystic duct, and the surgical procedure to remove it is called a cholecystectomy [koh-lih-sih-STEK-ta-me]. For 10 points—identify this small pear-shaped muscular sac located under the right lobe of the liver, whose main function is to store and concentrate bile.

answer: gall bladder

M6. Admiral Nelson was made a baron following this battle of August 1-2, 1798, which resulted in the destruction of virtually all of the participating French fleet. This ended Napoleon's hopes of striking at British India, and isolated the French expeditionary corps in Egypt. For 10 points—identify this naval engagement fought in Aboukir Bay at the head of the delta.

answer: Battle of the Nile (accept Battle of Aboukir on early buzz)

M7. He composed the music for the 1940 film *The Great Dictator*, as well as for 1941's *The Little Foxes*. The Beatles made a hit out of his tune "Till There Was You." He is best known, however, for the musical inspired by his boyhood home in Mason City, Iowa. For 10 points—name this man who created Professor Harold Hill and the song "Seventy-six Trombones" for his play *The Music Man*.

answer: Meredith Willson

M8. This 1971 novel interweaves the story of a wheelchair-bound man living in California in 1970 with that of his 19th-century pioneer grandparents, finding emotional parallels between past and present. Its title is a geological term for the slope at which rocks cease to roll. For 10 points—name this Pulitzer prize-winning novel by Wallace Stegner.

answer: Angle of Repose

M9. The largest one in the United States is believed to be Hogback Ridge, a 17-mile-long one of these structures in North Dakota. Their name derives from the Irish Gaelic for "back" or "ridge," and they are often referred to as "basket of

eggs" topography. For 10 points—identify these small hills, composed of a base of gravel and sand and a cap of glacial sediment that elongate in the direction that the glacier was flowing.

answer: drumlin

M10. He was the first philosopher to teach the doctrine of emanation, which supposes a transmission of powers from the Absolute Being through a series of agencies, the last of which is matter. Establishing a school in Rome in AD 244, he spoke on asceticism and grouped his works together in 54 treatises in Greek, later called the *Enneads*. For 10 points—identify this Roman philosopher, the founder of Neoplatonism.

answer: Plotinus

M11. Big one-handed backhands are now rare in women's tennis, and this 18-year-old owes hers to coach Pete Fischer. In 1999 she became the first since John McEnroe to enter Wimbledon as a qualifier and advance as far as the semifinals—yet press attention was focused as much on her birth certificate as on her play. For 10 points—what woman now acknowledged as the daughter of Julius Erving shares her surname with Cuban boxer Teófilo and a family of Illinois politicians?

answer: Alexandra Stevenson

M12. The portrait studio he established at the corner of Broadway and Fulton streets in New York City in 1844 was immediately successful. In 1860 his "Cooper Union" daguerreotype of Abraham Lincoln helped boost Lincoln's popularity during the presidential campaign. For 10 points—what man, who biographer James Horan called "historian with a camera," is best-remembered for organizing a corps of photographers who followed the armies to provide photographic documentation of the Civil War?

answer: Mathew Brady

M13. The central character of this opera wants to redeem himself and win back the love of Anne Trulove. The central character, Tom, is responsible for his situation as he squandered his inherited fortune and sold his soul to the Shadow, i.e., the Devil. The composer asked Chester Kallman and W. H. Auden to write the libretto in a Mozartian fashion. For 10 points—identify this Igor Stravinsky opera that takes its name and the basis for its plot from a set of eight engravings of the same name by William Hogarth.

answer: The Rake's Progress

M14. Oscar Wilde said that the 19th century, as we know it, is largely an invention of this man. As a guide to the century he was born right on schedule, in Tours in 1799; but he only lived to see the first half of it, dying in Paris in 1850. A few months before his death he married the Polish countess Evelina Hanska, with whom he had conducted a romantic correspondence for nearly two decades. For 10 points—name this prolific writer whose depiction of his times was set forth in the 90-odd novels and novellas that comprise "The Human Comedy."

answer: Honoré de Balzac (or Honoré Balssa)

M15. It yields less juice than Sylvaner grape, with which it is crossed to produce the Müller-Thurgau hybrid, but this variety of *vitis vinifera* produces wines of extraordinary finesse, with a flowery bouquet, delicate fruitiness and full body. Widely planted in the Mosel and Rhine valleys, it is dominant in the best German white wines. For 10 points—what noble grape variety is often associated in America particularly with the Rheingau vineyard area around Johannisberg?

answer: Riesling (accept Johannisberg Riesling)

M16. This scientist demonstrated fundamental techniques in statistics, notably in the calculation of the correlation between pairs of attributes. He is noted for two advances in science, the first of which was devising a method of identification via fingerprinting. However, this cousin of Charles Darwin is better known for the arguments made in his book *Hereditary Genius*. For 10 points—identify this founder of the controversial field of eugenics.

answer: Sir Francis Galton

M17. It is a city located on Interstate 10, just across the river from a sister city named for a president—though not for a U.S. one. Site of the army's Fort Bliss, it borders both New Mexico and, across the Rio Grande in Juárez, the Mexican state of Chihuahua. For 10 points—what is this largest Texan border town?

answer: El Paso, TX

M18. The official accounting of this event showed 379 dead and over 1,000 wounded. Its unrepentant instigator was dismissed, but remained a hero to many in Britain, with the House of Lords passing by a large majority a motion in his favor. General Dyer's order to disperse a prohibited meeting in the Jalianwala Bagh by opening fire without warning resulted in—for 10 points—what notorious 1919 massacre in the Punjab?

answer: Amritsar massacre (prompt on "Dyer" massacre or "Jalianwala Bagh" massacre)

M19. The first edition to this work began with an "Advertisement" asserting that poems determined "how far the language of conversation in the middle and lower classes of society is adapted to the purposes of poetic pleasure." In the second edition this was replaced by a Preface, which asks and answers the question "what is a poet?" For 10 points—name this work containing such poems as "Tintern Abbey" and *Rime of the Ancient Mariner*, a famous literary collaboration of Wordsworth and Coleridge.

answer: Lyrical Ballads

M20. Owner of the first color lithography shop in Massachusetts, he also wrote four books on teaching children about color. But his principal career started early in the 1860s with a board game, the object of which was to avoid financial ruin and obtain a happy old age—he called it "The Checkered Game of Life." For 10 points—name this American game pioneer, named for a British poet, whose namesake company, now a division of Hasbro, Inc., makes such products as the "Game of Life" and "Candy Land."

answer: Milton Bradley

M21. In 1976 Japanese scientist Susumo Tonegawa used recombinant DNA techniques to explain the variability of these molecules. There are five classes of them, one of which is also known as reagin. Each one consists of two heavy chains and two light chains, which in turn consist of a variable and a constant region. For 10 points—identify these molecules that are produced by lymphocytes in response to an antigen, and can be found by the millions in the blood.

answer: antibodies or antibody or immunoglobulin(s)

M22. After accepting a professorship at Yale he established that school's anthropology department. A founder of ethnolinguistics, he is best known for his contributions to the study of North American Indian languages by giving them a specific classification and division scheme. For 10 points—identify this pupil of Franz Boas, who in turn developed a famous linguistic hypothesis with his pupil, Benjamin Whorf.

answer: Edward Sapir

M23. In 1900 his campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination petered out following two injudicious missteps. Widespread derision met his declaration that "since studying the subject, I am convinced that the office of President is not such a very difficult one to fill." And the public resented news that he had deeded over to his new social-climbing wife the Washington home given as a gift of the people in thanks for his military success of 1898. For 10 points—name this man who had less success as a politician than he had smashing Spanish warships in Manila Bay.

answer: Admiral George Dewey

M24. After his autobiographical poem of 1932, *Spectorsky*, led to accusations of "anti-sociality," he devoted himself for many years mainly to translations of foreign poets. His quarter-century of silence ended with a novel, published in translation in Italy after its rejection by Soviet censors. For 10 points—what writer was subsequently compelled to refuse the Nobel Prize awarded him on the basis of this novel, *Doctor Zhivago*?

answer: Boris (Leonidovich) Pasternak