

1. Also called Yaotl, meaning the warrior, this god was associated with the forces of destruction and evil. He ruled over the district schools where Aztec youths received an elementary education and military training. He was also the protector of slaves and punished anyone who mistreated them. He was also a wizard and a master of black magic and was usually depicted with a black stripe across his face or a mirror on his chest, in which he saw all deeds and thoughts of humankind. Human sacrifice was introduced through his cult into central Mexico. FTP, identify this deity of the Toltecs and Aztecs, the god of the night sky, the moon and stars, and young men.

Answer: Tezcatlipoca

2. This term was coined by Freud to describe how under hypnosis some patients were able to relate and reexperience repressed conflicts or emotion-producing incidents. Bringing these experiences to the surface enabled the patients to release tensions and reduce the symptoms of their illness. The process always involves bringing repressed emotions to a conscious level. FTP, identify this psychological term first applied in 1895 to the therapeutic release of emotions that cause tension or anxiety.

Answer: catharsis

3. He was born near Kiev and educated at Kiev Agricultural Institute. His theories received official support; they were taught in biology courses in the USSR and incorporated, with sometimes disastrous results, into Soviet agricultural programs. He held several important scientific posts during his career, including the presidency of the Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences and the directorship of the Institute of Genetics, USSR Academy of Sciences. After the death of Joseph Stalin in 1953, he was strongly criticized, and his influence gradually diminished. FTP, identify this Soviet agronomist, who was the leader of the Soviet school of genetics that opposed Mendel's law and maintained that acquired characteristics can be inherited.

Answer: Trofim Denisovich Lysenko

4. In January 1932, he wrote of Franklin Roosevelt that he was "a pleasant man who, without any important qualifications for the office, would very much like to be President." He worked first for the muckraking *Everybody's Magazine*, and in 1914 he helped found the *New Republic*. After serving as editor of the *New York World* from 1929 to 1931, he went to the *New York Herald Tribune*. There he launched his famous syndicated column "Today and Tomorrow," which was to become internationally influential. He received a Pulitzer Prize in 1958 and again in 1962, and was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1964. FTP, identify this Harvard-educated newspaper columnist, editor, and author, regarded as the dean of American political journalists.

Answer: Walter Lippmann

5. Plato uses his definition of justice in *The Republic* as the starting point of his whole discussion; in the *Protagoras*, Socrates turns to his poem on human imperfection in seeking to define virtue. Aristotle quotes him in his *Rhetoric*, and Quintilian praises his capacity to express feeling. Though he is said to have invented, or at least established, the form of the epinicion, only brief fragments of his remain. He is best known for his brilliant and moving epigrams written in elegiacs, especially for those celebrating the dead heroes of the Persian Wars, particularly for the dead at Thermopylae. FTP, identify this Greek poet, the first to earn his living by writing poetry.

Answer: Simonides

6. It is 3.43 times heavier than air; the gas melts at -118°C and boils at 8.3°C . It is poisonous in concentrations above 50 parts per million of air, and if inhaled, it causes severe and often fatal edema of the lungs within a few hours. It was used in World War I as a poison gas but today is used principally as an intermediate in the synthesis of organic compounds, including carbonic esters, isocyanates, polyurethanes, and dyes. It is prepared by the reaction of carbon monoxide with chlorine in the presence of a catalyst. FTP, identify this colorless, extremely toxic gas of formula COCl_2 with an unpleasant, irritating odor at high concentrations.

Answer: Phosgene (Accept carbonic dichloride before formula; Prompt after formula)

7. Her father and brother both died from brain tumors before she was 15, which led her mother to push her towards being a neurosurgeon. The author wrote computer manuals for IBM before becoming a fiction writer. Lesser known works include the children's books *The Moon Lady* and *The Chinese Siamese Cat* and the novel *The Hundred Secret Senses*. Her second novel, *The Kitchen God's Wife*, focuses on a single mother-daughter relationship and describes the mother's efforts to survive before and during World War II. Her most well-known work is narrated in 16 stories, alternating between the voices of four Chinese-born women and their American-born daughters. FTP, identify this American author of *The Joy Luck Club*.

Answer: Amy Tan

8. This country extends from the Volga to the Altai Mountains and from the plains in Western Siberia to oasis and desert in Central Asia. Its climate varies widely, with blisteringly hot summers and frigid winters, and has a literacy rate of 98%. It is a republic, and contains an equal mix of Muslims and Russian Orthodox, with a few Protestants thrown in for good measure. The currency is the tenge, and the nation has a GDP per capita of only \$2,880. FTP identify this troubled former Soviet nation that in December 1998 moved its capital to Astana from Almaty.

Answer: Republic of Kazakhstan

9. This phrase was coined by the *Columbian Centinel*, a Federalist newspaper in Boston, commenting on the presidential jubilee held in that city. Particularly relevant during it was the development of nationalism as demonstrated by the first protective tariff, the growth of a native American literature, the beginnings of the Industrial Revolution, the chartering of the second Bank of the United States, the development of Henry Clay's "American System", and the virtual unanimous election of President Monroe. FTP, identify this four-word phrase which names the period from the end of the War of 1812 to the mid-1820's indicating the absence of political conflict.

Answer: Era of Good Feelings

10. The mathematical formula for this quantity can be defined as the integral of the stress of an object with respect to its strain with the limits being zero and the object's ultimate tensile strength. An approximation can be obtained by taking the average value of the yield strength and the ultimate tensile strength multiplied by the strain at failure of an object. For ten points, name this quantity which can be defined as the ability of a material to absorb energy without fracture.

Answer: toughness (accept modulus of toughness but not resilience or fracture toughness)

11. After his father Amon was killed by his own officers, he was crowned king of Judah at the age of eight, becoming the youngest king in the history of Judah. His reign was considered a good one. He commanded all Jews to worship Jehovah as their God. He had all idols as well as the equipment used in the worship of idols destroyed. He also had heathen priests executed and tore down all shrines and altars used in the worship of idol gods. Ironically, he was killed in battle when he refused to believe that another king had Jehovah on his side. Name this king, whose death preceded Nebuchadnezzar's invasion of Jerusalem by four years.

Answer: Josiah

12. The idea of socialism and the nature of the men who uphold it is a principal theme of this novel, yet it is no manifesto in spite of its social intent. One of the first books written about the conflict between capital and labor, it was based on an actual strike that took place in France in 1884. At the low point of the strike, fourteen strikers were killed after storming the entrance to the mine pit, including Vincent Maheu. At the end of the novel Chaval is killed by Etienne Lantier while trapped in the mine while Catherine dies before she can be rescued. FTP, identify this 1885 novel by Emile Zola.

Answer: Germinal

13. Though most of his work is now lost, some of his extant work includes large portions of the sections "De Grammaticis" and "De Rhetoribus", as well as lives of Horace, Lucan, and Terence, from his work *De Viris Illustribus*, or *On Famous Men*. His most well known work contains some valuable historical information and a great deal of material about the personal lives and habits of Julius Caesar and the emperors from Augustus to Domitian. FTP, name this Roman historian, who wrote *Lives of the Caesars*.

Answer: Gaius Seutonius Tranquillus

14. He was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, and educated at the universities of Edinburgh, Paris, and Leiden. His work aroused strong opposition from those who believed in James Ussher's biblical chronology published, which stated that the world was created in 4004 BC; this geologist summarized his theories in the 1795 book *Theory of the Earth*. He suggested that such processes as sedimentation, volcanism, and erosion caused changes in the surface of the earth and had been operating in the same manner and at the same rate over a very long period of time; thus, he rejected catastrophism and formulated the uniformitarian theory of geology. FTP, identify this British geologist, often called the father of geology, who originated the modern theory of the gradual evolution of the earth's crust.

Answer: James Hutton

15. The composer intended it as a tonal portrait of fourteen close friends, appending initials or nicknames to each section to identify the person being discussed. It was discovered by the Hungarian conductor Hans Richter, who, searching for some new English works to introduce at his concerts, was impressed by the work's melodic freshness and its uninhibited emotional content. First performed by Richter in 1899, it went on to become the first piece of orchestral music by an Englishman to acquire a permanent place in the repertory. FTP, identify this work, which takes its title from the fact that its central theme is suggested but never overtly stated, the first important work of Sir Edward Elgar.

Answer: Enigma Variations (Accept Variations on an Original Theme)

16. The oscillating electric field of the radiation acts on the electrons contained in the atoms of the target material. This interaction forces the atomic electrons to vibrate with the same frequency as the incident radiation. The oscillating electrons, in turn, radiate electromagnetic waves of the same frequency. The net effect is that the incident radiation is scattered with no change in wavelength. For ten points, name this effect named for the physicist whose classical theory helped C. G. Barkla to interpret the results of his X-ray experiments.

Answer: Thomson scattering

17. It began when a secret Kikuyu society began a campaign of violence against Europeans and disloyal Africans. In October 1952 the British declared a state of emergency and deployed troops to stamp out the rebellion. Before the rebellion was quashed some three years later, 11,000 rebels had been killed, and some 100 Europeans and 2000 pro-British Africans lost their lives. Although it was a military failure, it brought both recognition of African grievances and efforts at correction that eventually led to Kenya's independence. Jomo Kenyatta, leader of the Kenya African Union, was sentenced to seven years in prison for organizing it. FTP, identify this uprising against British rule in Kenya that began after a long buildup of resentment caused primarily by appropriation of land.

Answer: Mau Mau Rebellion

18. He returned to Warner Brothers in 1943 to make *The Gang's All Here*, an extravagant musical starring Brazilian singer and dancer Carmen Miranda. In 1949 he returned to New York City and filmed *Take Me Out to the Ball Game*, his last film as a director. During his first run with Warner Brothers, he achieved great success as both a dance choreographer and a motion-picture director with films such as *Gold Diggers of 1935*. Hired by MGM in 1935, he directed the first musical starring the popular team of Judy Garland and Micky Rooney, *Babes in Arms*, as well as the first musical that teamed Garland with Gene Kelly, *For Me and My Gal*. FTP, identify this director and choreographer, known for his innovative direction of lavish dance routines for the screen.

Answer: Busby Berkeley

19. Fernanda del Carpio is an extremely superstitious, ignorant woman from the cold, austere mountains near Bogota where everybody wears black and is generally grim. Mauricio Babilonia is a mechanic's apprentice for the banana company, lover of Meme, and father of her son Aureliano. Aureliano, in turn, conceives the son with the pig's tail with his aunt, Amaranta Ursula, and this child is described as the first in the Buendia family to be conceived in love, as well as being the offspring of the most incestuous relationship of the family, and fulfills the prophecy of the family matriarch, Ursula. These are all characters, FTP, in what 1967 novel by Gabriel Garcia Marquez?

Answer: One Hundred Years of Solitude (or Cien Anos de Soledad)

20. She was close to completing her 51st transatlantic crossing, having enjoyed fine summer weather, and was expected to make New York on time at 9 am the following morning. At around 3 pm, the ship ran into fog off the Massachusetts coast. At 10:40 pm, a blip was seen on the radar screen bearing four degrees on the starboard bow, range 17 miles, and moving east, directly in line with her. At 11:10 pm, she was struck just forward of the bridge, and within minutes SOS signals were sent out by order of Captain Pietro Calamai. FTP, identify this luxury liner on voyage from Genoa that continued to float for 11 hours after her collision with the Swedish liner *Stockholm*, allowing all of her approximately 1600 passengers, except the 45 killed in the impact, to escape safely, in 1956.

Answer: Andrea Dorea

1. Identify the Heinrich Boll works from characters, FTP each.
 - A. Leni, Pelzer, Marie, The "Au"
Answer: Group Portrait with Lady (accept Gruppenbild mit Dame)
 - B. Robert, Heinrich, Johanna, and Joseph Fahmel
Answer: Billiards at Half Past Nine (accept Billiard um halb zehn)
 - C. Hans Schnier, Marie, Sommerwild, Kinkel
Answer: The Clown (accept Ansichten eines Clowns)

2. Identify these works by Johannes Brahms, from a description, FTP each.
 - A. A work for solo voices, chorus, and orchestra, composed as a memorial for his mother. It consists of seven movements based on German texts freely selected from Scriptures, instead of the authoritative Latin text of the liturgical mass.
Answer: German Requiem
 - B. Brahms never disclosed what he had in mind in writing this overture, but its nobility and strength suggest a Greek drama. Two incisive chords introduce a restless and brooding theme in the strings. After the opening material is repeated in a slightly altered version, we hear the second major theme in the woodwinds, bringing with it a feeling of resignation.
Answer: Tragic overture
 - C. This was Brahms's first major work for orchestra alone. It is the first example in musical literature of orchestral variations written as an independent creation, instead of as part of some larger work. The work opens with the theme given by the wind instruments against a pizzicato background by cellos and doublebasses, followed by eight variations.
Answer: Variations on a Theme by Haydn

3. Given a trio of battles from the Napoleonic Wars (including wars related to it), put them in chronological order FFP each and a ten point bonus for all correct.
 - A. Austerlitz, Borodino, The Pyramids
Answer: The Pyramids, Austerlitz, Borodino
 - B. Aboukir, Friedland, Marengo
Answer: Aboukir, Marengo, Friedland
 - C. Jena, Salamanca, Ulm
Answer: Ulm, Jena, Salamanca
 - D. New Orleans, Toulouse, Waterloo
Answer: Toulouse, New Orleans, Waterloo

4. Identify the Platonic dialogues from a brief description, FTP each.
 - A. Socrates states that by remaining in Athens, he accepted its laws, and cannot justly break it to save his life, despite the encouragement of the title figure.
Answer: Crito (or Kriton)
 - B. Named for a Pythagorean philosopher, it deals with the creation of the universe and the laws that govern it. Critias tells a story of the imaginary island Atlantis, once conquered by the Athenians, now sunk in the Atlantic. The dialogue is continued in *Critias*.
Answer: Timaeus (or Timaios)
 - C. Phaedrus, Pausanias, Eryximachus, Aristophanes, and Agathon all offer various ideas on the nature of love; after Socrates questions Agathon, he defines love as a desire for that which one does not possess, a desire to possess the good and the beautiful.
Answer: Symposium (or Symposion)

5. Answer these questions about the life and times of Franz Boas, 5-10-15.
- A. In 1899 he became the first professor of anthropology at this university, where he taught until 1937.
Answer: Columbia
- B. The first edition of this book appeared in 1911, and went through several printings before Boas revised it, as he said, to take into account of the findings of research carried on since the book was initially written. Boas concluded that a close connection between race and personality has never been established.
Answer: The Mind of Primitive Man
- C. Boas extensively studied this Indian group of the northwestern coast of British Columbia.
Answer: Kwakiutl
6. Identify the Japanese authors from works, FTP each.
- A. *Temple of the Golden Pavilion; The Sea of Fertility*
Answer: Mishima Yukio
- B. *An Echo of Heaven; The Silent Cry; Nip the Buds, Shoot the Kids*
Answer: Oe Kenzaburo
- C. *Snow Country; Thousand Cranes; The Sound of the Mountain*
Answer: Kawabata Yasunari
7. Identify the Pakistani leaders from a description, FTP each.
- A. The first prime minister of Pakistan, in 1936 he became secretary general of the All-India Muslim League and the chief aide to its founder, Muhammad Ali Jinnah. As such, he was the principal architect of the partition of India and the creation of Pakistan in 1947. The circumstances surrounding his 1951 assassination have never been fully explained.
Answer: Liaquat Ali Khan
- B. When President Iskander Mirza declared martial law in 1958, he made this man its chief administrator. Shortly afterward he assumed the full powers of president, and he was confirmed in office by referendum in 1960. He introduced a system of so-called basic democracies, consisting of tiered local government units, which doubled as electoral colleges; he was reelected under this system in 1965. After a brief war with India in 1965, however, his popularity slipped rapidly, and he was forced to resign in March 1969.
Answer: Muhammad Ayub Khan
- C. In 1967 he formed the Pakistan People's Party, which by 1970 had become the largest in West Pakistan. After the secession of East Pakistan and the resultant war with India in 1971, he emerged as president of the truncated country and was generally credited with returning it to relative stability. In 1979 he was found guilty of ordering the murder of a political opponent and hanged.
Answer: Zulfikar Ali Bhutto (prompt on partial)
8. Identify the scientist, 30-20-10.
- A. Born in Kincardine, Scotland, and educated at the University of Edinburgh. He became professor of experimental natural philosophy at the University of Cambridge in 1875 and professor of chemistry at the Royal Institution of Great Britain in 1877. He studied the specific heat of hydrogen and was the first person to produce hydrogen in liquid form.
- B. With the British chemist Sir Frederick Abel, he invented cordite, a smokeless gunpowder. Knighted in 1904, he is best known for his work with low-temperature phenomena.
- C. He invented a namesake flask, which was the first vacuum, or thermos, bottle.
Answer: Sir James Dewar

9. Identify these suffragists for ten points each, none of whom is Susan B. Anthony.
A. She was born in Manchester, England, and was married to a radical barrister who was the author of the first suffrage bill in Britain. She often resorted to violent means in her demand for women's voting rights, including using hunger strikes. She founded the Women's Franchise League in 1889 and the Women's Social and Political Union in 1903.

Answer: Emmeline Pankhurst

B. She learned her tactics in England as a devotee of Emmeline Pankhurst, and staged a protest march for women's voting rights during Woodrow Wilson's inauguration, where Army troops had to restore order. After picketing the White House four years later, she was remanded to the psychiatric ward of a federal prison until a newspaper expose turned public opinion in her favor.

Answer: Alice Paul

C. She masterminded the strategy that got the 19th Amendment ratified. As president of the National American Woman Suffrage Alliance, she organized district committees to put direct pressure on state legislatures to pass the amendment and, after the law went into effect in 1920, formed the League of Women Voters, to this day one of the country's preeminent nonpartisan voter-education groups.

Answer: Carrie Chapman Catt

10. Identify the moons of Uranus, from a description, FTSNOP.

A. FFPE, these two largest moons were discovered by William Herschel in 1787.

Answer: Titania and Oberon

B. FFPE, these two smaller moons were discovered by William Lassell in 1851.

Answer: Ariel and Umbriel

C. FTP, this much smaller moon was discovered by Gerard Kuiper in 1948, and until 1986 it was thought to be the innermost moon.

Answer: Miranda

11. Identify the Egyptian pharaohs from descriptions, FTP each.

A. The second ruler of the 19th Dynasty, the son and successor of King Ramses I, he tried to recover some Syrian possessions Egypt had lost during the internal dissensions at the close of the 18th Dynasty. Later in his reign, he conquered Palestine, defended his western frontier against the Libyans, and fought against the Hittites. His magnificent tomb in the Valley of the Kings, near Thebes, and his temple at Abydos are impressive architectural monuments. His mummy was found in 1881 at Dayr al Bahri.

Answer: Seti I

B. The third ruler of the 19th Dynasty, and the son of Seti I, during the early part of his reign he fought to regain the territory in Africa and western Asia that Egypt had held during the 16th and 15th centuries BC. His principal opponents were the Hittites, a powerful people of Asia Minor, against whom he waged a long war. The major battle of this war was fought in 1274 BC at Kadesh, in northern Syria, and was hailed by him as a great triumph.

Answer: Ramses II

C. He was the second king of the 4th Dynasty, also known as the Memphite dynasty. The outstanding event of his reign was the construction of the Great Pyramid at Giza, near Cairo. In 1954 his 38 meter solar funeral ship was discovered near the Great Pyramid.

Answer: Khufu

12. Answer these questions about Spain's Philip II, FTSNOP.

A. FTP, in 1563 Philip began the construction of this somber monastic palace outside Madrid, which ranks among Europe's finest architectural monuments. Completed in 1584, it became his second residence and he died there in 1598.

Answer: El Escorial

B. You likely know that Philip's father was Holy Roman Emperor Charles V. FFP each, give the first name and country of his mother.

Answer: Isabella of Portugal

C. FTP, Philip signed this peace treaty in 1559 with Henry II of France which ended a series of wars which had been fought intermittently for more than a century over conflicting territorial claims. The treaty reaffirmed Spanish control over the greater part of the Italian Peninsula.

Answer: Treaty of Cateau-Cambrésis

19. Answer the following questions about authors of the Bible.

A. At either twelve or thirteen, this man wrote the most books in the Bible. For ten points, name him.

Answer: Paul

B. An Old Testament patriarch and one of Jesus's disciples are tied for second with five. For ten points apiece, name them.

Answer: Moses, John

20. Identify the characters from *The Great Gatsby* from a description, 5-10-15.

A. The narrator of the novel, he represents the traditional moral codes of America.

Answer: Nick Carroway (accept either)

B. A creature of impulse, she met Tom on a train and just "had" to have him. She is blood-rich and full, loud and sentimental-with ludicrous mannerisms of borrowed "refinement." She is a kind of parasite on the misplaced idealism of her husband, who appears and reappears in the novel like a man being slowly eaten by a vampire.

Answer: Myrtle Wilson (accept either)

C. A "lovely" girl who, like Daisy Buchanan, dresses in "white" and always seems to be "cool," she is an opportunist in her own way. Nick is attracted to her, but ultimately breaks with her because he sees in her that same ability for irresponsible exploitation that he sees in Daisy and Tom.

Answer: Jordan Baker (accept either)