1. Stanley B. Pruisner won the 1997 Nobel Prize for Medicine or Physiology for the discovery of these proteins. He conjectured their existence to explain why the causative agent for Creutzfeld-Jakob disease was immune to ultraviolet light, which breaks down the nucleic acids found in all previously known pathogens. For ten points, name these self-replicating protein fragments responsible for such diseases as scrapie, kuru, and bovine spongiform encephalopathy.
>   Answer: **prion**s

2. The city was founded after the completion of the railroad line to Kola in 1915, and from 1918 until 1920 it was occupied by Western forces supporting the Whites in the Russian Revolution. During World War II the city formed a vital sea link between the Soviet Union and the West, and despite attacks by the Nazis and Finns, the city and rail line held. For ten points, name this city 20 miles from the Barents Sea that is currently the center of the Russian Northern Fleet, near the border with Finland and Norway.
>   Answer: **Murmansk**

3. Based upon the Pecos Classification, it is believed that the culture emerged around 1200 BC, during the Basketmaker II era. The commonly used name for them is Navajo for "Ancient Ones," and their culture centered around the Four Corners area of the American Southwest. Noted for the sandstone and adobe dwellings found in Chaco Culture National Historical Park and Mesa Verde National Park, for ten points, name this precursor to the Pueblos that mysteriously vanished around 1300 AD.
>   Answer: **Anasazi** Indians or **Ancient Pueblo People** or **Ancestral Puebloans**

4. His father was a Roman consul, as were many from his family. He himself chose to work as an official for the Ostrogoths, and lived to see both his sons become consuls in 522, despite being condemned to death by Theodoric for conspiring with the Byzantines. It was during his imprisonment that he wrote his most famous work, which was translated into Anglo-Saxon by Alfred and later English by Elizabeth. For ten points, name this "last of the Romans" and author of *Consolation of Philosophy*.
>   Answer: Anicius Manlius Severinus **Boëthius**

5. While a student at Tokyo Imperial University he founded *The Artistic Age*, a neo-Impressionist journal of literature. His first critical acclaim came with the 1927 novel *The Dancer of Izu*, and after the end of World War II he continued to produce novels such as *Sound of the Mountain* and *Thousand Cranes*. For ten points, name this author of *Snow Country* and *The Master of Go*, the first Asian to win the Nobel Prize in literature, doing so in 1968.
>   Answer: **Kawabata** Yasunari

6. Louis-Auguste Blanqui was elected as president by a new, 81 member municipal council on March 26, eight days after fighting began. That fighting resulted in Louis-Adolphe Thiers and the rest of the French government fleeing to Versaille, and declaring war on the capital city. For ten points, name this socialist government that briefly governed in the aftermath of the French defeat in the Franco-Prussian War.
>   Answer: **Paris Commune**

7. His life was chronicled in Giorgio Vasari's *Vite*, and we know that at a young age he asked to join the convent of San Domenico, completed his novitiate, and began decorating the cells at that convent. Among his early works include *The Annunciation of Cortona* and *The Deposition of Christ*, which he executed in the church of the Holy Trinity in Florence. For ten points, name this early Renaissance artist whose paintings adorn the Dominican convent of San Marco in Florence.
>   Answer: Fra **Angelico** or **Giovanni da Fiesole** or **Beato Angelico**

8. The simplest example which exemplifies this quantity is a Dirac comb that wraps around itself. It is the introduction of impurities to semiconductors, doping them, that changes the transition energy, either making the material a better conductor or insulator, depending upon the change in electronic structure in the unfilled regions. For ten points, name this quantity which is the energy difference between the valence band and conduction band in solids.
>   Answer: **Band gap**

9. Professor Peter Schickele, a leading expert on his work, describes the most distinguishing feature of this man's music as "manic plagiarism." After his father's death, the only thing this youngest son received was a kazoo, and on a trip to St. Petersburg to visit his cousin Leonhard Sigismund Dietrich, Leonhard's daughter Betty Sue bore him a son. For ten points, name this fictitious composer of such works as *The Abduction of Figaro*, *Pervertimento* and *Franfare for the Common Cold*.
>   Answer: **PDQ Bach**

10. The title character's brother Jonas, in a side plot, attempts to poison their father and kills Montague Tigg to keep his secret, eventually killing himself to avoid the gallows. When the titular character's eponymous grandson is turned out, he leaves for the US with Mark Tapley, losing everything when he takes a job with the fraudulent Eden Land Corporation. For ten points, name this 1844 Dickens novel whose title character denounces Seth Pecksniff for trying to force Mary Graham to marry him.
>   Answer: The Life and Adventures of **Martin Chuzzlewit**

11. In 1807 he became a professor at Stockholm University, and wrote a chemistry textbook for his medical students. While validating this book with experiments, discovered the law of constant proportions and began compiling a table of elements. For ten points, name this Swedish chemist who discovered proteins in 1838, as well as the elements silicon, selenium, thorium and cerium.
        Answer: Jöns Jacob **Berzelius**

12. The praetor Anicius Probus made him consular prefect of Liguria and Emilia, and his part in politics continued when he convinced Gratian that a synod to decide between Arianism and orthodox or Catholic beliefs should only be composed of Western bishops. It was his eloquence in speech during the succession crisis of Archbishop of Milan that had him universally praised as the only competent successor to Auxentius. For ten points, name this bishop of Milan and future saint who converted St. Augustine.
        Answer: Saint **Ambrose** of Milan or Sanctus **Ambrose** or **Sant'Ambrose**

13. Privates Paul G. Bennet and Charles H. Kull were suffering from shell-shock when he verbally assaulted them for cowardice and was relived of command of the seventh army prior to the Italian campaign. Made commander of the fictional First U.S. Army Group that was aimed to invade Calais in Operation Fortitude, but commanded the third army during the breakout of the Norman beachheads. For ten points, name this US tank commander who led the relief efforts for the 101st Airborne at Bastogne
        Answer: George Smith **Patton**, Junior

14. Iain Macleod is credited with coining the term while Finance Minister for the UK. It is theoretically impossible accoding to the Phillips curve, however it did occur in the UK in the 1960s and '70s as well as the US under the Nixon administration, and resulted in a greater acceptance of monetary theory in the 1970s and '80s. For ten points, name this economic condition in which there is a combination of high inflation and high unemployment, caused when employment rises as the money supply increases.
        Answer: **stagflation**

15. The family of the German narrator has been asked to leave an Italian resort after allowing a small child to run nude across the beach. In their last night of the hotel, they watch a magic act in which the hypnotist performing humiliates several members of the crowd until he is shot and killed by one of the title characters upon awakening from the trance. For ten points, name this allegorical condemnation of fascism written by Thomas Mann.
        Answer: **Mario and the Magician** or **Mario und der Zauberer**

16. His band broke up in 1967, but he continued to play with Paul Desmond until his death ten years later. Drafted into Patton's Third Army, he played in a band while overseas, and after returning began playing in an octet with Cal Tjader and Desmond, who would eventually become two of the five members of his quartet. For ten points, name this jazz pianist whose song "Take Five" is in 5/4 time and the album *Time Out*.
        Answer: Dave **Brubeck**

17. Hurricanes today are sometimes measured on the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Scale, for which a Category 1 hurrican would be a 12 on this scale, a Category 2 a 13, et cetera. Devised around 1805 by a British naval commander, the scale was initially calibrated to the qualitative behavior a ship at sea would expect to encounter under the given wind speeds. For ten points, name this scale, whose land conditions for a 6 is that umbrellas become difficult to use, which is at about 24 knots.
        Answer: **Beaufort** scale

18. Inigo Jones and Christopher Wren copied his style, as did Richard Boyle and William Kent in their design of the Chiswick House. That style can be seen in his design for the facade of the *Monastero per la Carità* and *villa Serego*, as well as the *Rotunda*, the first modern example of the integration of landscape and structure. For ten points, name this Italian architect whose treatise on architecture, *Four Books of Architecture*, proved influential across Europe.
        Answer: Andrea **Palladio**

19. After his business partner Peter D. Martin moved to New York, he opened the publishing house of their joint venture, which resulted in the publication of Ginsberg's *Howl*, which was initally impounded by the authorities. In 1998 he was named Poet Laureate of San Francisco, appropriate considering that this was the site of his City Lights bookstore, a center of the Beat movement. For ten points, name this poet whose best known collection in *A Coney Island of the Mind*.
        Answer: Lawrence **Ferlinghetti**

20. As the Japanese offensive pressed on, the Quomintang government relocated to Chongqing, and the victim city was ordered evacuated. Mostly government officials escaped, and the Japanese army took the city despite the Chinese army of 100,000 men who occupied it, and vented their frustration. For ten points, name this event in which some 300,000 Chinese civilians were killed in the namesake city.
        Answer: **Rape of Nanking** or **Rape of Nanjing** or **Nanjing Massacre** (you get the idea)

21. She began her writing career in 1930 with *East Wind:West Wind*, and in 1934 she was forced to return to the US due to political tensions in the country she had worked in as an English literature teacher. There she would marry Richard J. Walsh and adopt six more children, putting the total to fifteen, and win the 1938 Nobel Prize after writing the biographies *The Exile* and *The Fighting Angel*. For ten points, name this author who won the 1932 Pulitzer Prize in Fiction for her novel *The Good Earth*.
        Answer: Pearl Comfort Sydenstricker **Buck**

Bonuses

1. Identify the following people in Lincoln's cabinet for ten points each.
(a) His Secretary of State, he was responsible for negotiating the purchase of the Alaska territory under Johnson.
      Answer: William Henry **Seward**
(b) Secretary of the Treasury from 1861-1864, when he resigned and succeeded Rogery Taney as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court until his death in 1873.
      Answer: Salmon Portland **Chase**
(c) Lincoln's second Secretary of War, his firing by Andrew Johnson in violation of the Tenure of Office Act resulted in Johnson's impeachment.
      Answer: Edwin McMasters **Stanton**

2. Identify the following twentieth century artists from works for ten points each.
(a) *Wrapped Reichstag*, *Running Fence*
      Answer: **Christo** Javacheff
(b) *Three Flags*, *Flag, 1954-55*
      Answer: Jasper **Johns**
(c) *Man Walking*, *Caress (Despite Hands)*
      Answer: Alberto **Giacometti**

3. Given a description, identify the theory of superconductivity being described.
(a) A classical attempt at describing superconductivity, these two equations are accurate for "dirty" superconductors, and is named for the geographically named brothers who developed it.
      Answer: **London** equations
(b) In 1957 this theory was published which postulates that superconducting electrons couple for zero energy loss, and the development earned the three namesake developers the 1972 Nobel Prize in Physics.
      Answer: **B**ardeen **C**ooper **S**chrieffer theory
(c) Developed seven years before BCS theory, this limiting case is named for the winners of the 1962 and 2003 Nobel Prizes, and is based upon one of the developer's theory of second order phase transitions.
      Answer: **G**inzburg-**L**andau theory

4. It took place on October 30, 1974 in Zaire, and was Don King's first venture into fight promotion. For the stated number of points each
(10) name this quasi-poetically named fight.
      Answer: The **Rumble in the Jungle**
(5,5) For five points each, name the two fighters involved in the Rumble in the Jungle, one the heavyweight champion, the other seeking to reclaim the title.
      Answer: George **Foreman** and Muhammad **Ali**
(10) Muhammad Ali's victory made him the first pugalist since this man to recover the heavyweight title, who lost the title the first time to Sonny Liston and recovered it after Ali was stripped of the title.
      Answer: Floyd **Patterson**

5. Identify the Pulitzer Prize winning novel from clues for ten points each.
(a) This Bernard Malamud novel about the true-life story of the Russian Jew Menahem Mendel Beilis and the sham "Belis trial" that followed won the 1967 Prize.
      Answer: The **Fixer**
(b) Part of William Kennedy's "Albany Cycle," this work about a wandering alcoholic couple during the Great Depression won the prize in '84.
      Answer: **Ironweed**
(c) Based upon the American occupation of Italy, this novel earned the 1945 Pulitzer for John Hersey.
      Answer: A **Bell for Adano**

6. Name the biologist from clues 30-20-10.
(30) She appeared in a Far Side comic strip with two chimps grooming each other, and one finding her hair in the other's. Despite the protests of her namesake institute, she found it amusing.
(20) One of her biggest contributions was the study of how chimpanzees used sticks to capture termites, and the general discovery of chimpanzee use of tools.
(10) This British primatologist spend forty years studying the social and family life of chimpanzees in the Gombe National Park in Tanzania.
      Answer: Jane **Goodall**

7. Pretty simple, given a nation's capital, identify the nation that used to be in the Soviet Bloc for five points each.
(a) Sofia
Answer: Republic of **Bulgaria**
(b) Budapest
Answer: Republic of **Hungary**
(c) Minsk
Answer: Republic of **Belarus**
(d) Chişinău
Answer: Republic of **Moldova**
(e) Kiev
Answer: **Ukraine**
(f) Riga
Answer: Republic of **Latvia**

8. Identify the following organizations involved in the Italian unification movement for ten points each.
(a) Founded by Giuseppi Mazzini in 1831, this movement aimed to expel clerical influence from Italian politics and advocated Republican government.
Answer: **Young Italy** or **Giovine Italia**
(b) With a name meaning "coal-dealers," this secret society hoped for a unified Italy through spontaneous revolt of the working class. A series of failed results led to their being absorbed into the later Young Italy.
Answer: **Carbonari**
(c) Collectively the movement of Italian unification is known by this term, which literally translates as "resurrection."
Answer: **Risorgimento**

9. His wife Elsa converted his suites *Ancient Airs and Dances* into a ballet, while other symphonic works include *Brazilian Impressions*. For ten points each
(a) name this turn-of-the century Italian composer.
Answer: Ottorino **Respighi**
(b) Resphigi composed this work, which describes four sculptures found across the title city.
Answer: **Fountains of Rome**
(c) One of the Fountains of Rome is of this sea deity of Greek and Roman myth, the child of Poseidon and Amphetrite, who carries a conch shell which he can use to calm or stir up the waves.
Answer: **Triton**

10. Answer the following about Cervantes' *Don Quixote* from clues for ten points each.
(a) Don Quixote's real name is this, a country gentleman from the province of La Mancha.
Answer: Alonso **Quijano**
(b) Don Quixote chooses this woman, real name Aldonza Lorenzo, to be his love.
Answer: **Dulcinea** del Toboso
(c) After a sound thrashing by a few merchants whom he challenges to a fight, Don Quixote returns home, where he picks up this man to be his squire, promising him governorship in the first land they conquor.
Answer: **Sancho Panza**

11. Identify the following about US involvement in World War I for ten points each.
(a) This Montana Republican Representative voted against US involvement in World War I, and was the only person to vote against war with Japan in World War II.
Answer: Jeannette **Rankin**
(b) A veteran of the Spanish-American War and the Philippine-American War, this man was placed in command of the American Expeditionary Force, and resisted using US soldiers to reinforce Allied units.
Answer: John Jack "Black Jack" **Pershing**
(c) On September 26, 1918, US forces began this offensive, the largest involving US soldiers, in the Verdun Sector. The objective was to take Sedan from the Germans, and the offensive was stopped with the November 11 armistice.
Answer: **Meuse-Argonne** offensive

12. Identify the following about the Golden Fleece for the stated number of points each.
(5,5) The fleece was taken from a golden ram given to Nephele by Hermes to take her two children away from Ino. During the flight one fell off, and became the namesake of a body of water. Five points for each of the children.
Answer: **Helle** and **Phrixus**
(5) Phrixus survived the flight and landed in this kingdom, sacrificed the ram to Zeus, and presented it to the king of this region.
Answer: **Colchis**
(15) This man was King of Colchis and received the fleece from Phrixus. The fleece was later stolen from him by Jason in the quest by the Argonauts.
Answer: **Aeetes**

13. Name the authors of eighteenth century England from works they wrote for ten points each.
(a) *The Adventures of Roderick Random*, *The Expedition of Humphrey Clinker*
>Answer: Tobias George **Smollett**
(b) *The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling*, *The Life of Jonathan Wild the Great*
>Answer: Henry **Fielding**
(c) *The Dunciad*, *Eloisa to Abelard*
>Answer: Alexander **Pope**

14. Name the psychologist from their contributions for ten points each.
(a) In 1941 this German psychologist published *Escape from Freedom* criticizing Western democracy's willingness to sacrifice freedom for security. Much of his work into human nature centers around an analysis of the Talmud, particularly Adam and Eve's realization of their separation from nature.
>Answer: Erich **Fromm**
(b) After attending a seminar entitled "Why am I entering the ministry?" he changed fields to psychology, penning the work *Client-Centered Therapy*.
>Answer: Carl Ransom **Rogers**
(c) This founder of the school of individual psychology developed the idea of the inferiority complex, and wrote the work *The Practice and Theory of Individual Psychology*.
>Answer: Alfred **Adler**

15. Identify the following about oxygen for ten points each.
(a) Oxygen was discovered in 1771 by this Swedish pharmacist, but it was not widely recognized until Priestley's independent discovery of it three years later.
>Answer: Karl Wilhelm **Scheele**
(b) 99.76% of oxygen found in nature is this isotope, the lightest of the three stable isotopes of oxygen.
>Answer: oxygen-**16**
(c) Liquid and solid oxygen exhibit this quality very strongly, in which the atomic magnetic dipoles align in the same direction as an externally applied magnetic field.
>Answer: **paramagnetism**

16. Upon the death of her husband Prasutagus the Romans moved in and seized her lands. For ten points each
(a) name this woman that led a 61 AD Celtic uprising against the Romans in Britain.
>Answer: **Boudicca** or **Boadicea** or **Boudica**
(b) Boadicea was the chieftain of this Celtic tribe located near East Anglia.
>Answer: **Iceni**
(c) This Roman general eventually defeated Boadicea at an unknown battle site, and was recalled by Nero to be made consul ordinarius in 66.
>Answer: Gaius Suetonius **Paulinus**

17. Name the work of art by Raphael from clues for ten points each.
(a) This painting depicts a woman with two children who are holding the title bird between them as she sits with a book in her left hand and watches them.
>Answer: **Madonna with the Goldfinch**
(b) The title patron saint of England in this painting drives a lance into his victim as a woman in red looks on, seemingly quite turned on by his slaying of the beast.
>Answer: **Saint George and the Dragon**
(c) A whole bunch of philosophers are seen bumming around chatting in this painting housed in the Stanza della Segnetura, Julius II's private library.
>Answer: The **School of Athens**

18. Identify the following basic things from calculus for ten points each.
(a) This proof of the existence of the limit basically states that if you choose any epsilon so that a function is that close to a value y, there exists some value a of x that puts you that close.
>Answer: **delta-epsilon** proof
(b) Allowing the evaluation of limits of indeterminate forms, this rules states that the limit of a ratio of functions is equal to the ratio of the derivatives of those functions at the point of indeterminacy.
>Answer: **L'Hôpital's** rule
(c) This theorem states that any continuous differentiable function can be expressed as a polynomial series, and is named for the English mathematician who stated it in 1712.
>Answer: **Taylor's** theorem

19. Twentieth century philosophers from works for ten points each.
(a) *Eichmann in Jersusalem*, *The Origins of Totalitarianism*
> Answer: Hannah **Arendt**
(b) *The Structure of Scientific Revolutions*, *The Copernican Revolution*
> Answer: Thomas Samuel **Kuhn**
(c) *Truth and Method*, *Philosophical Hermeneutics*
> Answer: Hans Georg **Gadamer**

20. When the fatwa against Salman Rushdie was issued, Omar Abdul-Rahman claimed that it would not have been necessary if the death sentence against this author had been carried out. He had been stabbed in the neck in 1994 but survived. For the stated number of points each
(10) name this 1988 Nobel Laureate from Egypt.
> Answer: Naguib **Mahfouz**
(5) Identify the series of works by Mahfouz about the life of a patriarch in the title city spanning from World War I to the overthrow of King Farouk in 1952.
> Answer: The **Cairo Trilogy**
(5 each) Name the three parts of the Cairo trilogy.
> Answer: **Palace Walk**, **Palace of Desire** and **Sugar Street**

21. Name the German authors of the following works for ten points each.
(a) *Billiards at Half-Past Nine*, *The Clown*, *The Safety Net*
> Answer: Heinrich **Böll**
(b) *Nathan the Wise*, *Laocoön*, *Minna von Barnhelm*
> Answer: Gotthold Ephraim **Lessing**
(c) *Buch der Lieder*, *Trip to the Harz Mountains*, *Atta Troll*
> Answer: Heinrich **Heine**