

## IBA Toss-Up Set 5

1. This man publicly renounced all claims to the throne for his children because the woman he married was only from a minor Czech noble family. FTP, identify this husband of Countess Sophie Chotek who died on July 28, 1914 at the hands of Gavrilo Princip.

Answer: Francis Ferdinand

2. In his 1873 historical novel, *The Fair God*, he recounts the futile attempts of Montezuma to resist the Spanish invaders. He explained the fall of Constantinople in his 1893 novel, *The Prince of India*. For 10 points, identify this American soldier and diplomat best known for his novel *Ben Hur: A Tale of the Christ* (1880).

Answer: Lew Wallace

3. The son of a peasant, this man tended fruit trees for the lord of the manor before joining the Augustinian order and moving to the Abbey of St. Thomas in Brunn. FTP, identify this man who died in obscurity but is now discussed in introductory biology courses the world over for having developed the first laws of inheritance through his experiments breeding peas.

Answer: Gregor Mendel

4. Known as "The Prince of Scholastics" and "The Angelic Doctor," this man championed Aristotle, as opposed to Plato, and based his theology more on concrete analysis of this world than on irrational faith in the next. FTP, identify this scholastic philosopher who wrote *Summa Theologica*.

Answer: St. Thomas Aquinas

5. Set in a small Alabama town and narrated by the young girl Scout, it related the impact of a rape trial on the community. A young black man, accused of rape, is defended by Scout's father, Atticus Finch. For 10 points, identify this 1960 Pulitzer Prize winning novel by Harper Lee.

Answer: To Kill a Mockingbird

6. Its current capital was founded in 1881 by Henry Stanley and named for his sponsor, replaced Boma as the capital in 1926 and is a port on the Stanley Pool of the Congo River. FTP, identify this nation whose capital was formerly known as Leopoldville, which today is known as Kinshasa.

Answer: Zaire

7. One of a group of army officers who deposed King Idris in 1969, he became chairman of the ruling Revolutionary Command Council and commander-in-chief of the armed forces. His country's oil reserves increased his influence, and he supported several anti- Israel insurgent and terrorist organizations, as well as seeking the overthrow of the governments of Sudan and Chad in the 1980s. FTP, identify this leader of Libya.

Answer: Muammar Khaddafi

8. It is based on two major principles. The second deals with the natural direction of energy processes. The first states that energy in a system cannot be created or destroyed. For 10 points, what is this physical science dealing with the heat?

Answer: thermodynamics

9. Its lines include "I have invented an invaluable permanent invalid called Bunbury, in order that I may be able to go down into the country whenever I choose"; "To lose one parent, Mr Worthing, may be regarded as a misfortune; to lose both looks like carelessness". For 10 points, identify this play centered on Jack Worthing, Algernon Moncrief, Cecily Cardew, and Lady Bracknell - written by Oscar Wilde.

Answer: The Importance of Being Earnest

10. It features the ocean as a background and to the right of the central figure is someone bearing clothes to cover her nudity. To the left, a pair of figures representing the winds hover. For 10 points, what is this 15th century work by Botticelli that depicts the appearance of a Greek goddess on a giant clam shell?

Answer: Birth of Venus

11. This man served as assistant attorney general during Nixon's administration, heading the Department of Justice's Office of Legal Counsel from 1969 to 1971. He was then appointed by Nixon to the Supreme Court. FTP, identify this man who in 1986 became the sixteenth Chief Justice.

Answer: William H. Rehnquist

12. In 1613 he published his Exemplary Novels, a collection of 12 short stories which includes the story "The Talking Dogs" which is particularly renowned for its satirical prose style. Just before his death he completed Persiles and Sigismund, a fantastic allegorical novel. For 10 points, identify this author who never became wealthy despite the success of his masterwork, Don Quixote.

Answer: Miguel de Cervantes

13. Pencil and paper may be necessary. If 2 six-sided dice are thrown together, what is the probability that the resulting two numbers will add up to either 2 or 8?

Answer:  $6/36$  or  $1/6$

14. He contributed to nationalism in his many orchestral works, such as the tone poem En Saga, which evokes the physical beauty and ancient legends of his native land. FTP, identify this Finnish composer most famous for Finlandia.

Answer: Jean Sibelius

15. He became a controversial figure from 1955 as the leading scientific critic of UN nuclear deterrent policy, forcibly setting out his views in No More War in 1958. Four years later he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, only eight years after winning the chemistry prize. For 10 points, identify this American chemist and long-time advocate of Vitamin C for longevity.

Answer: Linus Pauling

16. He died of cholera at the age of 55 on July 9, 1850 and earlier was the hero of the Battle of Buena Vista. FTP, identify this man whose death ushered Millard Fillmore into the White House as the 13th president of the United States.

Answer: Zachary Taylor