

1. After spending time as a Viking he was baptized in France in 1013. Returning to Norway he conquered parts of the country held by foreigners and tried to Christianize the country, often using force to do so. After 12 years as king his alienated nobles and Knut the Great expelled him. He was martyred or defeated at Skiklestad when he tried to regain the throne. For ten points--name this last Western saint accepted in the Eastern Church, the patron saint and first king of a united Norway who has a college named after him.

Answer: **Olaf II Haraldsson** or **St. Olaf** (regal number unnecessary since he is BKA a St.)

2. The practice was confirmed by the Eastern church in 1341, 1347, and 1351 because it could lead to the appreciation of the uncreated light that enveloped Christ at Tabor. Barlaam the Calabrian insulted it by calling its practitioners "omphalopsychoi". For ten points, name this practice which was started by St. Nicephoras of Athos in the late 13th Century, who advised people to pray with their thoughts and eyes on the centers of their bodies.

Answer: **contemplation** of one's **navel** , (accept omphalism before word comes up in question)

3. Written about by scholars such as Bruce Cummings, sketchy reports of it have existed for 50 years. Apparently, in fear of enemy infiltration of fleeing refugee bands, orders were given not to allow any civilians to cross the front line, but in this case declassified reports show the front line was 4 miles away. Reports differ, but 100-300 may have been killed. For ten points--name this massacre of unarmed Korean civilians, which took place at a bridge, near a hamlet south of Seoul recently brought to light by the Associated Press.

Answer: **No Gun Ri**

4. Small islands split the lip of the precipice into several sections, and the Eastern side dries up in time of drought. More than 5,500 feet wide and 335 feet high, it marks the beginning of the Batoka Gorge. Known to the Kalolo-Lozi people as "Mosi-oa-tunya", or "The Smoke that Thunders", the first white to see it was Dr. David Livingstone in 1855 and today it attracts tourists from all over the world. For ten points--name this Zambia/Zimbabwe waterfall, on the Zambezi river.

Answer: **Victoria Falls**

5. With its 40 members currently housed at the Palais Mazarin, this group held secret meetings in Paris until it was officially chartered at the behest of Cardinal Richelieu. Its first task was to censure Cornielle's version of "El Cid", and it has also produced treatises on poetry, grammar and a dictionary. For ten points--name this group of men of letters, responsible for perfecting and interpreting the French language.

Answer: **French Academy** or **Academie Francaise**

6. This man was well known for a chain of child guidance centers. He studied under Freud, but came to reject his views on the importance of libido in favor of his own individualist theory. In 1923's "The Practice and Theory of Individual Psychology", he charted the development of personality from initial inferiority to competence and social security. For ten points--name this Austrian psychologist, who described the neurotic reaction now inaccurately known as the "inferiority complex".

Answer: Alfred **Adler**

7. This military campaign sparked a revival of the Occitan language, best seen in the epic poem *Canso de le la corzada*. It was an attack against Raymond VI, Raymond VII, and the Counts of Toulouse by the forces drawn from elsewhere in France. Lasting for 20 years, it was launched by Pope Innocent III in 1209. For ten points--name this crusade against the Waldensian and Cathar heresies in Southern France.

Answer: **Albigensian Crusade**

8. The first measure was a naturalization act making a residence of 14 years necessary before foreigners could become citizens. The second measure gave the President the power to deport any aliens judged dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States. The third act allowed the imprisonment or deportation of subjects of an enemy nation during wartime. The fourth act regulated heavy penalties for conspiracy against the government. For ten points--name this set of laws, which drew sharp criticism against the Adams administration when they were passed by Congress in 1798.

Answer: **Alien and Sedition Acts**

9. Located at the base of the Mt. Acrocorinthus in Greece, this city came to power under the tyrants Cypselus and Periander in the fifth and sixth centuries B.C. It established a major colony at Syracuse, joined with Sparta in the Peloponnesian war, and was later captured by Phillip II and made the capital of its namesake league. However, it always benefited from its strategic position on the isthmus connecting Attica to the Peloponnesus. For ten points--name this city, known in the New Testament as the destination of many letters sent by the apostle Paul.

Answer: **Corinth**

10. His father is chief of security for Mike Tyson, but instead of following in his father's footsteps he attended Moonpark Junior College. From there he transferred to Utah where he gained 1275 rushing yards during his career culminating in being named an All-WAC player as a senior in 1993. Soon after he joined the NFL, but it wasn't until 1998 that he became a superstar, when his 1846 yards rushing saw him as the second best back in the NFL behind Terrell Davis. For ten points--name this Atlanta Falcons running back who saw his 1999 season cut short by a knee injury.

Answer: Jamal **Anderson**

11. "Son, if you're that tired, there are other people here ready to play," Eddie Dyer said to this man as he walked off the field in Columbus, Georgia in 1936. No one would ever say that to him again. Born in Roxboro, North Carolina, he was a career .300 hitter who led the National League in triples twice and hits once. For ten points, name this hall-of-famer nicknamed "Country", whose mad dash home on Harry Walker's double won the 1946 world series for the St. Louis Cardinals.

Answer: Enos **Slaughter**

12. Nahkla, Lost City, Innisfree, Chassigny, Norton County, and Canyon Diablo are some famous ones. The only modern case of injury due to one occurred in Alabama in 1954. They are classified in three categories: irons, made of nickel-iron, stones, made of silicate or rock, and stony-irons, a mixture of the two. For ten points--give the name of these fragments of space debris which survive their flight through the earth's atmosphere.

Answer: **meteorites**

13. In 1913 this author hired Alfred Agostinelli as secretary and chauffeur and subsequently fell in love with him, but the young man died in a plane crash barely a year later. This incident served in part as inspiration for the character Albertine in this author's best-known work. Similarly, Sarah Bernhardt served as the model for the character of La Berma, and the narrator, like his creator, is French and slightly snobby. For ten points--name this author who died in 1922 after spending the last 19 years of his life in a cork-lined bedroom writing "Remembrance of Things Past".

Answer: Marcel **Proust**

14. In a 1554 medical text, Johann Lange declared that this condition in women could lead to a special type of hysteria, characterized by depression and paleness; this madness could, however, be easily cured by marriage, regular sexual intercourse, and, ideally, childbearing. In ancient Greece and Rome the concept referred to a woman--or a goddess--who was autonomous, not "owned" by any man, and in Jewish tradition was simply a descriptive term for any young unmarried woman. For ten points--what is this idea, which has only recently acquired its sexual--or rather, non-sexual connotation?

Answer: **virginity** (accept equivalents)

15. His rise began when he accompanied his uncle on campaign against the Fatimid rulers of Egypt. Following the death of his uncle, he succeeded as vizier of Egypt in 1169. Thereafter he conquered Yemen and much of Syria and Palestine at the head of a diverse army of Muslims. For ten points--name this Muslim crusader, most famous for his victories over the knights of the Third Crusade and for his legendary generosity and chivalry.

Answer: **Saladin**

16. Born in 1894, this man once said that his principal aim was "to give audiences a good time." He is well known today for his conducting skills, as he has become the best-selling classical conductor of all time, with over 50 million albums sold. In 1929, he organized the first outdoor concerts on Boston's Esplanade, and the next year he was named the Boston Symphony Orchestra's conductor. For ten points--name this man, who put the Boston Pops on the map with his classical adaptations of popular tunes.

Answer: Arthur **Fiedler**

17. The first woman to graduate from the University of Rome, she held positions as an assistant doctor at a state mental institution and as a professor of anthropology. In her observations of children, she noted that links between the biological and mental growth yielded periods of sensitivity in the educational process and that use of didactic objects was more productive than traditional systems. For ten points--name this woman, the founder of an educational philosophy that stresses self-directed learning.

Answer: Maria **Montessori**

18. Though a long-time supporter of the Social Democrats, he recently broke with party chairman Oskar Lafontaine over the latter's harsh criticism of Chancellor Schroeder in his new book. His political sympathies are clearly manifested in "The Flounder," which reflects his commitment to pacifism, and "The Rat," which reflects his support for environmentalism. For ten points--name this German writer, whose most famous book is "The Tin Drum," and who was recently awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature.

Answer: Günter **Grass**

19. Commercially derived from the peel of citrus fruits, this family of polysaccharides is used by plants to maintain the shape of a ripening fruit. These sugars are initially found in the fruit's cell walls, but as the fruit matures they become increasingly able to dissolve into the aqueous environment of the cell, allowing the fruit to lose its shape. For ten points--name this group of polysaccharides, commonly used in the production of jam and jelly.

Answer: **pectins**

20. This Florentian first studied with Lorenzo Ghiberti beginning around 1405. He went on to invent a technique called "schacciato", which involved extremely shallow carving. Later he created the first large free-standing bronze nude since antiquity. For ten points—name this Renaissance sculptor most famous for his Gattamelata equestrian statue and "The Boy David".

Answer: **Donatello**

21. Her parents abandoned her when she was very young, and moved into an empty apartment building in Chicago with her puppy, Brandon. She was discovered here by Henry Warnimont, who originally intended to turn her in to the authorities, but soon decided to adopt her. She also starred in an animated series that featured the magical creature Glomer. For ten points--name this protagonist of two NBC shows, played by Soleil Moon Frye.

Answer: **Punky Brewster**

22. This body of water was called Whulge by the Native Americans of the region. First discovered for the British by George Vancouver in 1792, it was named for a lieutenant on that voyage. Rivers running into it include the Skagit and the Snohomish. For ten points—name this inlet in northwest Washington state whose harbors include Tacoma and Seattle.

Answer: **Puget Sound**

23. This work was written in 1781 in response to David Hume's skepticism about the possibility of scientific knowledge. It argues that since reason organizes what we experience through our senses, it is possible to obtain knowledge from experience. What is impossible is knowledge about the "thing in itself". For ten points—name this first critique written by Immanuel Kant.

Answer: **Critique of Pure Reason**

If you have heard the audio tossup, stop. If you have not, read #24.

24. After a career in science, this man converted to Jansenism in 1654, and soon after moved to the convent of Port-Royal to concentrate on helping the Jansenist cause. His *Lettres provinciales* (1656-57) successfully defended the Jansenist doctrine of salvation by grace against the Jesuits. He is better known, however, for a work which did not appear in its entirety until 1844. For ten points—name the author of the *Pensees*.

Answer: Blaise **Pascal**