

1995 MLK Weekend Tournament
Questions by Lee College

1. He took lessons at age eight from Carl Zeiter, and in his brief life consulted with famous contemporaries such as Berlioz, Cherubini, and Chopin. His diversity in form is illustrated by works such as St. Paul, Songs Without Words, Elijah, and Midsummer Night's Dream. For ten points, name this German prodigy.

Answer: Felix Mendelssohn

2. In 1941, with the specter of biological warfare hanging over Europe, British authorities chose Guinard Island to conduct weapons tests. They placed 60 sheep on the island and exploded a bomb containing spores of this pathogen. To this day Guinard Island remains contaminated and off-limits to the public. For ten points, identify this notorious cattle disease, the first to be grown in pure culture, and the first to satisfy Koch's postulates.

Answer: Anthrax

3. At age 21, this ruler rid his country of Communists and pro-Nasser factions, while allying with his cousin, King Faisal of Iraq. Despite his early ties with Iraq and other anti-Western leaders, his country stayed relatively modern. He denounced the Camp David accords in 1977, but his country has kept somewhat neutral in Middle East disputes. For 10 points, identify this king of Jordan.

Answer: King Hussein

4. This city sits 173 miles from the sea, at the confluence of the Mekong and Tonle Sap rivers. It became the capital of its country in the 15th century after the abandonment of Angkor. For 10 points, what is this capital, which saw its population triple with the influx of refugees during a bloody civil war in the 1970's?

Answer: Phnom Penh

5. He was active in the Liberty Party and then the Free Soil party and served from 1849 to 1855 as Senator from Ohio. He then served as Republican governor of Ohio and, after losing the presidential nomination to Lincoln, agreed to serve as Secretary of the Treasury. For 10 points, identify this man who, following his resignation as Treasury Secretary, became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

Answer: Salmon P. Chase

6. He was born in London, but spent much of his life in Australia, where he became a farmer after receiving an education at Cambridge. His writings are often set in the Outback; he was first published with The Happy Valley in 1939. He became the first and only Australian to win the Nobel Prize in literature, before his most noted work, The Eye of the Storm, appeared in 1974. Who is this Australian novelist?

Answer: Patrick White

7. Up to 24 inches long with a heavy body and tail, this reptile is found in the high deserts of the southwestern United States and New Mexico. Its venom causes severe pain followed by vomiting, thirst, difficulty swallowing, and weakness to the point of paralysis. For ten points, name this relative of the beaded lizard.

Answer: Gila Monster

8. Born in Michigan, he attended UCLA and received his Ph.D. from Cal-Berkeley. He began teaching chemistry in 1939 and became a professor six years later. In 1958 he became the chancellor of the University of California. He served as chairman of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission from 1961 to 1971, and he co-discovered plutonium, americium, curium, fermium, and nobelium. For 10 points, who was this man who in 1951 shared the Nobel Prize for chemistry with Edwin M. McMillan?

Answer: Glenn Seaborg

9. During the late 19th Century, a Congregationalist haberdasher from Allegheny, Pennsylvania founded this sect, which was at first named the "Russellites" after himself. This group believes that Christ became the king of Heaven in 1914 and cast out Satan, and that the period of Tribulation has already begun. They refuse to salute flags or participate in war, all members are called "ministers," and although there are over two million members worldwide, they believe that only 144,000 people will go to Heaven. For ten points what is this religious group, founded by Charles Taze Russell?

Answer: Jehovah's Witness

10. He served in the army in Germany before settling in Como, declaring his intention to study. Nero appointed him procurator of Spain and through the death of his brother-in-law he became guardian of his nephew whom he adopted. Of his works, only one survives. For 10 points, identify this man who wrote the 37-volume encyclopedia, *Historia Naturalis* before dying observing the eruption of Vesuvius.

Answer: Pliny the Elder

11. When King Saul saw himself out of favor with God, he went to a witch for pre-battle counsel. This witch seemingly conjured up the spirit of Samuel, to forewarn Saul of his own death. For ten points, where was this witch from.

Answer: Endor

12. His work is strongly regional in character, his poetry of an intensely metaphysical nature. His works include Night Rider, At Heaven's Gate, and World Enough and Time. But he is probably best known for his work deriving its name from a line in the familiar nursery rhyme Humpty Dumpty, All the King's Men. For ten points, name this author.

Answer: Robert Penn Warren

13. In 1857, she opened the New York Infirmary for Women and Children and later went to England where she helped found the London School of Medicine for Women. For 10 points, identify this graduate of the Geneva Medical College, the first woman to obtain a medical degree from a U.S. medical school.

Answer: Elizabeth Blackwell

14. His work ordered the field of electrodynamics, putting an end to fruitless arguments about action at a distance. After studying the work of James Clerk Maxwell, in 1887 he demonstrated that the velocity of radio waves was equal to that of light. For 10 points, identify this German physicist after whom the unit of frequency is named.

Answer: Heinrich Hertz

15. Born with the last name Vannucci around 1455, like Leonardo he studied under Verrochio. By 1481 he had become well known enough to paint frescoes for the Sistine Chapel where he established his reputation with his Christ Delivering the Keys to St. Peter. For 10 points, identify this artist in whose workshop the artist Raphael trained.

Answer: Pietro Perugino

16. Born in 1873, in Winchester, Virginia, this American author soon moved to Nebraska, the place that had the most effect on her literary career. Her books became identified with the Catholic point of view on America, and were generally considered conservative and unromantic. Her works include A Last Lady, Shadows on the Rock, and Not Under Forty. For 10 points, name this 1992 Pulitzer Prize winner for the work One of Ours, but best known for Death Comes for the Archbishop.

Answer: Willa Cather

17. This group of logical positivists or, as they are sometimes called, logical empiricists, were united by a common interest in the sciences and mathematics. Noted among them are Rudolf Carnap and Victor Kraft. They were also influenced by Wittgenstein. For 10 points, name this Austrian group of thinkers in the 1920' and 30's.

Answer: Vienna Circle

18. English nobles did not like her foreign husband and they did not want a queen to rule over them. So in 1135, England and Normandy accepted Henry I's nephew Stephen as their king, touching off civil war. Upon Stephen's capture, she was made queen of England. Civil War broke out again and she returned to Normandy, leaving the struggle to her son, Henry II. For ten points, name this controversial woman.

Answer: Matilda

19. A mad witty farce peppered with brilliant epigrams, it parodies both the well-made play and satirizes Victorian seriousness. The slight and somewhat ridiculous plots hinges on mistaken identities and secrets with Cecily Cardew and Gwendolyn Fairfax being courted by the playboys Algernon Moncrief and Jack Worthing. For 10 points, what is this 1895 comedy by Oscar Wilde.

Answer: The Importance of Being Earnest

20. He grew up in Pasadena and attended USC from 1939-41. To support his mother, he played pro football with the Los Angeles Bulldogs of the Pacific Coast League, then went off to the army where he became a lieutenant. The Montreal Royals signed him out of the army, and the rest, as they say, is history. Who was this baseball player, who was elected to the Baseball Hall of Fame in 1962, the last of many firsts for this famed Dodger?

Answer: Jackie Robinson

21. In a collection of his best short stories you would find the story about a ball-player "Hurry Kane;" "Champion," a story about Midge Kelly, an up-and-coming boxer; and "The Maysville Minstrel," about a small town poet. For 10 points, who is this early 20th century writer who covered baseball during the Black Sox scandal, and wrote the story "Alibi Ike"?

Answer: Ring Lardner

22. Born in Zwischau, Germany, in 1810, this schizophrenic composer became a master of the romantic concerto. For ten points, name this former music director of Dusseldorf, known for his Manfred overture.

Answer: Robert Schumann

23. This American novelist was born in 1871 in St. Louis, Missouri. He served as managing editor of "The Army and Navy" Journal of New York in 1894 and managing editor of "Cosmopolitan" in 1895, before devoting himself to historical fiction. For ten points, name this author of such books as The Crisis and A Far Country?

Answer: Winston Churchill

24. Situated where the Lagen River flows into Mjosa in the southern end of Gudbrandsdalen, it was chartered in 1827 and is the town seat of Oppland County. Authors Bjornstjern Bjornsen and Sigrid Undset lived near this town. For ten points, name this site of the 1994 Winter Olympics.

Answer: Lillehammer, Norway

25. He was born in Rumania, with the name Emmanuel Goldberg, but soon came to America and made another name for himself in the theater. Through the twenties he acted in various plays, but his film career did not get off the ground until audiences could hear his voice. 1931's "Little Caesar" made him a star, and he continued his star status with such classics as "Double Indemnity" and "Key Largo." For ten points, who was this Hollywood tough guy?

Answer: Edward G. Robinson

26. Emma Smith, Martha Tabran, Polly Nichols, Annie Chapman, Elizabeth Stride, Catherine Eddowes, Mary Jane Kelly, Alice McKenzie, and Frances Coles all have something in common. They were all victims of which murderer?

Answer: Jack the Ripper

27. This British naturalist first discovered the process by which non-toxic species evolve to look or act like toxic species in order to avoid being eaten by a predator. The type of mimicry takes its name from this scientist, who lived from 1825-1892. For 10 points--name him.

Answer: Henry Bates

28. It was introduced into politics when Governor Huey Long started a debate over the proper method of consuming it, as part of his campaign to identify himself with the rural voters of Louisiana. He "dunked." Oklahoma's "Alfalfa Bill" Murray "crumbled." This term came to mean "sweet talk" and gentle persuasion, and is also a symbol of folksiness and Southern voter appeal. Name this term which can also mean a bread made of corn meal, milk, and eggs.

Answer: Corn Pone

29. The 1976 swine influenza vaccine program caused national attention to focus on some of the complications of influenza. Out of four million vaccinated, 4,000 appeared to develop this condition, characterized by nerve damage, polio-like paralysis, and coma. For ten points, identify this complication named for the two French doctors who described it in 1916.

Answer: Guillain-Barre Syndrome