

## 1995 ACF Nationals Questions by Vanderbilt A

1. This American journalist and writer was 35 when he established his reputation for thorough research and colorful interpretations with Inside Europe, the first of a series of travelogues that would eventually include locales as diverse as Africa and the Soviet Union. He is most famous, however, for a moving memorial following his son's premature death. For 10 points, name the author of the extended eulogy, Death Be Not Proud.

Answer: John Gunther

2. They killed over 10 million coconut palms in the Philippines, nearly wiped out the chrysanthemum industry in the United States and threaten tomatoes and potatoes. Despite their minuscule size, they are capable of wreaking havoc on plants by interfering with a feedback loop that regulates genetic replication, destroying reproductive capacity and worse. For 10 points, identify these plant pathogens, naked molecules of RNA often not more than a few hundred nucleotides long.

Answer: viroids

3. He returned home from Versailles in 1919 a goat, far from his accustomed role as one of Germany's greatest war heroes. Responsible for the Compiegne armistice in 1918 and much of the Triple Alliances grand strategy during 1917, he had made his reputation three years earlier as Hindenburg's chief of staff at Tannenberg before being moved to command the Western Front. For 10 points, name this German general and hero of Tannenberg in World War I.

Answer: Erich Ludendorff

4. Its thematic materials combine Slavic and Russian elements, with the czarist anthem emerging victorious. It was written in 1876 to celebrate the liberation of Serbia from Ottoman rule and though it was regarded by its composer as a patriotic piece of no musical significance, it has become a regular repertory piece in Russia and elsewhere. For 10 points, identify this military piece by Peter Ilyich Tchaikovsky.

Answer: Marche Slave

5. His theme is the religious inflexibility of his Irish brethren and their unwillingness to adapt to modern times, and the ways in which these problems prolong Ireland's subjugation. Born in 1900, he caught the tail end of the Irish Renaissance and later became one of its primary chroniclers with biographies of De Valera and O'Connell. His first book of short stories, Midsummer Nights Madness, met with great critical but little commercial success, but this changed with his 1933 novel A Nest of Simple Folk. For 10 points, name this author, creator of the novels The Heat of the Sun and The Man Who Invented Sin.

Answer: Sean O'Faolain (oh-fowl-in)

6. Born in 1770 at Taskigi, North Carolina to an English trader and a Native American squaw, he was known to whites as George Guest. Trained as a silversmith, he was much more important as a leader of the Cherokee people, encouraging them to adopt as much of white culture as possible while still retaining their own ethnic identity. For 10 points, name this leader and scholar, the inventor of the 85-character Cherokee alphabet and the namesake of a rather large tree.

Answer: Sequoia

7. This equation governs electrochemical cells in which the constituents and the surroundings are not at standard-state values of temperature and pressure, namely determining the relationship between concentration and pressure and the operating voltage of the cell. For 10 points, name this equation which states that change in electric potential is equal to the original electric potential minus the product of the ideal gas constant, the temperature, and the natural logarithm of the reaction quotient divided by the product of the molar amount of electrolyte and Faradays constant.

Answer: Nernst equation

8. This metamorphic rock is characterized by sorted layers of minerals such as mica rather than the usual bedding planes. It is finer grained than gneiss, and is easily distinguishable by its broad wavy bands. Chemically, it is a geometric isomer of shale and a steric isomer of slate, and thus shares the chemical formulas of both minerals. For 10 points, name this rock, useful as a catalyst in many chemical purifications mainly due to its relatively high quantity of gold placer deposits.

Answer: schist

9. Born Yosef ben Matthias in 37 AD, his apostate father taught him a deep admiration for Rome and its institutions. His excellent understanding of the territorial plebeian mind allowed him to acquire a role in the courts of emperors Vespasian and Titus, despite his rank of general in the revolting Palestinian armies crushed by the latter in 66. For 10 points, name this military leader and historian, author of Antiquities of the Jews and the seven-volume History of the Jewish War.

Answer: Flavius Josephus

10. According to her End to Torment, written while under psychoanalysis in Switzerland, she never recovered from her short-lived love affair with Ezra Pound, despite her marriage in 1913 to the English poet Richard Adlington. She also had a long-standing relationship with the historical novelist Winifred Bryher, but Pound was her enduring infatuation, as she makes clear in her second book of verse, Hymen. Known for the frank honesty of her imagism, she also dabbled in tragedy and fiction in works such as Hippolytus Temporizes and Palimpsest. For 10 points, name this poet responsible for such works as Helen in Egypt and Bid Me to Live.

Answer: Hilda Doolittle (prompt for more if H.D. is answered)

11. A 400 foot tower of white marble, it took advantage of the highest technology of its day, including polished metal convex mirrors. Designed by Sostratus of Cnidus and completed in 289 BC by Ptolemy II, it was crowned with a cupola containing a 21 foot statue of Poseidon. For 10 points, name this ancient Wonder of the World, capable of producing a light visible up to 40 miles away.

Answer: Lighthouse (or Pharos) at Alexandria

12. Better known for his film-making, his interview with Andre Gide nonetheless remains as the most penetrating and thorough account of that author's life and thought. In cinema, he is recognized as a master portraitist exposing new perspectives on his subjects lives, often at the expense of conventional morality. This talent is expressed best in early films such as Le Feu Follet and Le Souffle au Coeur. First apprentice, then leader, of the New Wave movement in cinema, he got his directorial start as an assistant to Robert Bresson and soon after codirected The Silent World with Jacques Cousteau. For 10 points, name this French filmmaker, whose first American production was 1978s Pretty Baby.

Answer: Louis Malle

13. In chemistry, the name refers to a physical chemist born in 1927 in Bochum, Germany. He studied at Gottingen, and in 1964 took over leadership of the Max Planck Institute of Physical Chemistry there. He developed numerous methods for the study of very fast reactions and for this work he shared the 1967 Nobel Prize in Chemistry. In mathematics, the term refers to any operator capable of performing a linear transformation without changing the sign of the original function, and is commonly followed by the words function, space, vector, and value. For 10 points, give the shared name described above.

Answer: (Manfred) Eigen

14. Although his degrees were in philosophy and law, he became interested in anthropology while lecturing at the University of Sao Paulo in 1934, and soon founded the New School for Social Research in New York City. This Belgian-born theorist believed that cultural patterns could be related, no matter how diverse, in a way that would make possible the elucidation of the underlying principles out of which culture grows. For 10 points, name this structuralist, author of Mythologies and The Savage Mind.

Answer: Claude Levi-Strauss

15. Composed in 1842, this poem is the narrative of the Duke of Ferrara's proposition of marriage to the young daughter of a count of another city. As the poem proceeds, the duke drops hint after hint that his previous wife did not truly appreciate her position and that for this reason he plotted her murder. The Duke is continually pointing out the portrait of the old wife, and this becomes the repeating motif of the poem. For 10 points, name this poetic monologue, one of Robert Brownings most highly regarded works.

Answer: My Last Duchess

16. Compiled by Rabbi Judah from 175 to 200 AD, it is divided into six parts: agriculture, holy days, marriage, law, sacrifices, and holy persons. It is one of the canonical works of Jewish religion, and its name comes from the Hebrew for repetition. For 10 points, name this collection of moral precepts, traditions, and laws which forms the basis of the Talmud.

Answer: Mishnah

f He did not! The New School was founded in 1919, when Levi-Strauss was 11. He taught there for 3 years in the 1940s.

17. Founded in February of 1960 by Southern Christian Leadership Conference director Ella Baker, this organization was meant to give younger African-Americans a greater voice in the civil rights movement. Under the direction of Marion Barry, James Forman, and Bob Moses, the group organized the Freedom Rides and fought the Ku Klux Klan to get black voters to the booths. For 10 points, name this organization later led by Stokely Carmichael and H. Rap Brown, disbanded after Brown was convicted of incitement to riot in the summer of 1967.

Answer: Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee or SNCC

18. Rootless for many years as a result of his Protestant parents flight from Catholic repression in Antwerp, his skill became evident in 1600 under the patronage of Vincenzo Gonzaga, the Duke of Mantua. When he finally managed to return to his native city in 1608, his mother was on the verge of death. Noted primarily for his assimilation and Baroque interpretation of the Italian tradition, his appointment as court painter to the Spanish governor of Belgium assured him financial security. For 10 points, name this painter, the greatest of the Northern Baroque period, responsible for works such as Raising of the Cross and The Abduction of the Daughters of Leucippus.

Answer: Peter Paul Rubens

19. This baseball award was never won by Babe Ruth, Lou Gehrig, Sandy Koufax, or Hank Aaron. However, the ranks of its honorees do include the likes of Bake McBride, Orlando Cepeda, and Joe Charboneau. This could have something to do with the fact that it was not instituted until 1949. For 10 points, name this award, whose first winners were Don Newcombe and Roy Sievers, and whose most recent recipients were Bob Hamelin and Raul Mondesi.

Answer: Rookie of the Year

20. Its highest point is at Jebel Toubkal, 13,661 feet above sea level. Its cities are popular among eponymists, offering names for both a fruit and a hat. Its monetary unit, the dirham, was recently devalued artificially by Prime Minister Abdellatif Filali. Its official name is al-Mamlaka al-Maghrebia, and it possesses the last remaining non-independent territory in Africa, the Western Sahara. For 10 points, name this country, whose cities include Fez, Tangier, and the capital, Rabat.

Answer: Morocco

21. It may very well be the only battle commemorated with a recipe, but the main ingredient, chicken, seems somewhat inappropriate in light of the courageous actions of the units that would later form the Old Guard. However, given the scarcity of large livestock in the mountainous areas of Lombardy, the choice makes more sense. For 10 points, name this June 14, 1800 victory over the Austrians that marked the successful conclusion of Napoleons second Italian campaign.

Answer: Battle of Marengo

22. The strict scientific definition of this word is stated as rapid variation in a stars apparent magnitude caused by random refraction of incident light rays due to convection currents and turbulence in the Earths atmosphere. This term is also applied to a similar phenomenon involving radio emissions from stars, occurring in the Earths ionosphere as well as in the ionized gases found in interplanetary and interstellar space. For 10 points, name the term described above, often substituted for in colloquial parlance with the more familiar word twinkling.

Answer: scintillation

23. Its influence faded after the selection of an entirely new cabinet following the resignations of John H. Eaton and Martin van Buren over the ostracism of Eatons new wife Peggy, a barmaid believed to have had several romantic interludes with President Andrew Jackson. Its most influential member was Amos Kendall, and Eaton and Van Buren were the only members of Jacksons actual cabinet to join this group. For 10 points, name this loosely organized group of informal advisors during Jacksons first term.

Answer: Kitchen Cabinet

24. Defined specifically as a narrow estuary sunken into the weak limestone beneath it, these bodies of water are often home to diverse marshland ecosystems and many species of fishes and small marine birds. Examples include Pentland, Solway, Tay, Moray, Clyde, and Forth. For 10 points, name these Scottish bodies of water, on the coasts of which are located the cities of Edinburgh and Glasgow.

Answer: firth

25. In Greek mythology, it is the name of the Morning Star, translated as Lucifer in Latin and now associated with the devil for obvious reasons. In chemistry, it is an allotropic non-metal used in applications as varied as explosives and nutrition. For 10 points, give the shared name, describing both a fallen angel and the chemical element of mass number 31 and atomic number 15.

Answer: Phosphorus

26. During the night, when the rate of transpiration is low, the roots of some plants keep accumulating minerals and root pressure pushes xylem sap into the shoot system. More water thus enters leaves than is transpired, and , and the results can be seen in the morning as small drops of water on the tips of grass blades and other herbaceous dicots. For 10 points, name the process by which excess water is exuded from the tip of plant stems by mass transport via escape valves called hydathodes.

Answer: guttation

27. This phenomenon has been used to explain the appearance of quasars, which often form double or triple images when viewed telescopically by astronomers. It is similar to refraction on a grander scale and occurs when a particularly massive object such as a galaxy lies on the path of light between a source and its observer, bending the light rays and producing the multiple images discussed above. For 10 points, name this phenomenon, responsible for astronomical anomalies such as the Einstein Ring.

Answer: gravitational lens

28. His outer seriousness, as described by Robert Frost, was the result of his upbringing: a member of a poor family living in an economically forsaken region of Maine. He was forced to drop out of Harvard, after which he moved to Greenwich Village. A three-time winner of the Pulitzer Prize for Poetry, he was forced to pay for the printing of his first book, *The Torrent and the Night Before*. For 10 points, identify this author well known for his narratives of King Arthur but more famous for his creation of *Tilbury Town*.

Answer: Edwin Arlington Robinson

29. This professor of communications at Kings College was born in Ontario in 1911 believed that the content of communication is determined by the means by which it is accomplished, thus implying that modern mass communications technology is transforming the way in which we think and interact. All of this is explained in detail in his most famous book, *1964s Understanding Media*. For 10 points, name this social analyst, best known for his quote, *The medium is the message*.

Answer: Marshall McLuhan

30. Mentioned briefly in the works of Tacitus, Suetonius, and Josephus, his major biographers cover only about 50 days of his life. Little of his childhood is known, other than at age 12 his mother took him for a child protege when he discussed philosophy with the wisest minds of his community. However, it is not until he is nearly drowned by his own cousin at age 30 that his history becomes detailed. This traumatic incident was quickly followed by 40 days wandering in a nearby wilderness, after which he sought refuge in Phoenicia, where he revealed his divine origins and destiny. For 10 points, name this rabbi, noted for his extraordinary compassion and egalitarianism and the central figure of the Christian religion.

Answer: Jesus

31. Born in 1891 at Sontsavka, he began composing at the age of five and soon won acclaim as a piano protege which led to his studies at the St. Petersburg Conservatory. His works include nine concerti and seven symphonies, the most notable of which is the *Classical Symphony*, but he made his living by composing incidental music for the industrial celebrations of Stalin's Russia. For 10 points, name this composer of *Peter and the Wolf*.

Answer: Sergei Prokofiev



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1. Name the director of the following foreign films 10-5.

10: The Phantom of Liberty

5: An Andalusian Dog

Answer: Luis Bunuel

10: C'est La Revolution

5: The Grand Illusion

Answer: Jean Renoir

10: Shoot the Piano Player

5: Day for Night

Answer: Francois Truffaut

2. For ten points each, identify the language family from each description.

1. This family of languages is spoken by about 80 million people in Turkey, Iran, Russia, Mongolia, and parts of China. It consists of three divisions, the Turkic, Tungusic, and Mongolian groups.

Answer: Altaic

2. This family consists of the most commonly spoken languages from the Congo Basin south to the Cape of Good Hope, including Swahili, Zulu, and Lingala.

Answer: Bantu

3. This family of languages is spoken by natives of the Middle East and North Africa, and includes Hebrew, Arabic, and Aramaic.

Answer: Semitic

3. Identify the composer on a 30-20-10 basis.

1. The operas Atalanta and Serse

2. The cantatas Samson and Esther

3. The Water Music and The Royal Fireworks Music.

Answer: Georg Friedrich Handel

4. Identify the following types of soils for ten points apiece.

1A. This type of soil, commonly found in the coniferous forests of the Soviet Union and Canada, is found where leaching deprives the soil of every constituent except for quartz crystals, leaving it ashy-gray with a band of nutrient-rich humus beneath the topsoil.

Answer: podzol

2. Commonly found in most temperate climates with relatively pure rain, this is the easiest soil for forestry and agriculture, consisting of an easily worked mixture of clay, silt, and sand.

Answer: loam

3. The richest of all soils, this soil is sometimes called black earth because of the large amounts of decomposing humus within it. It is the most common soil in grassland ecosystems.

Answer: chernozem

5. For ten points each, identify the states in which the following American rebellions took place.

1. Shays Rebellion

Answer: Massachusetts

2. Leislars Rebellion

Answer: New York

3. Green Corn Rebellion

Answer: Oklahoma

6. Identify the following leagues from Greek history for ten points each.

1. This name was given to two central Peloponnesian leagues. The first, in the fifth century, was founded to protect against pirates and lasted till about 350 BC. The second, founded in 280 BC to drive out the Macedonians, ended up siding with the Romans against Sparta in 198 BC only to be dissolved by the conquerors in 146 BC.

Answer: Achaean League

2. This loosely organized federal state founded in 370 BC to defend against Macedonian encroachment at one point included the powerful polis of Thebes and controlled the Delphic oracle, but was subjugated by Rome in 189 BC despite being that powers first ally in the Balkans.

Answer: Aetolian League

3. This Greek confederation was founded in 478 BC to fight the Persians, but by its end in 404 it had become simply the Athenian empire.

Answer: Delian League

7. Identify the following works of William Faulkner from brief plot summaries for ten points each.

1. This novel's four internal monologues, three of the brothers Compson, members of a decaying Southern aristocracy, and the other of the black cook Dilsey are united by a missing sister, Caddy.

Answer: The Sound and the Fury

2. This book is centered on the love affair between Joe Christmas, who does not realize his partially African origins, and Joanna Burden, a New England spinster.

Answer: Light in August

3. In this novel, Horace Benbow, an ineffectual intellectual, becomes involved in the lurid events surrounding Temple Drake, a young coed raped by the vicious Popeye. His weakness is displayed when he fails to defend an innocent man accused of the crime.

Answer: Sanctuary

8. Answer the following questions about the American Expeditionary Force in World War One for the stated number of points.

1. For five points, who was the commander of the AEF, nicknamed Black Jack in earlier conflicts.

Answer: John J. Pershing

2. For ten points, identify the hick-turned-hero at the Second Battle of Ypres, later immortalized on film by Gary Cooper.

Answer: Sergeant Alvin York

3. For fifteen points, identify the first battle in which the AEF saw action.

Answer: Battle of Belleau Wood(s) (accept Chateau-Thierry)

9. Identify the following mythological figures, whose names all begin with the letter S for 10 points each.

1. Daughter of Poseidon who was changed by Circe into a long-necked, six-headed beast.

Answer: Scylla

2. Greek name for mythical builder of Babylon and legendary ruler of ancient Assyria.

Answer: Semiramis

3. Greek prophetess whose books were kept in the temple of Jupiter on Rome's Capitoline Hill.

Answer: Sibyl

10. Identify the following processes of chemical purification and extraction for ten points each.

1. A process for producing aluminum through electrolysis of a solution of bauxite in molten cryolite.

Answer: Hall-Heroult or Hall process

2. A process for producing pure chlorine gas from the oxidation of hydrochloric acid in compressed air.

Answer: Deacon process

3. The controlled oxidation of ammonia in three steps to produce nitric acid.

Answer: Ostwald process

11. Answer the following questions about the novel *Dead Souls* for 10 points each.

1. Identify the author of this Russian classic.

Answer: Nikolai Gogol

2. Name the novel's protagonist, the archswindler who intends to make money by collecting the pensions of deceased serfs.

Answer: Pavel Chichikov

3. Finally, identify the Chichikov's antagonist, a competing swindler who eventually manages to get Chichikov run out of town.

Answer: Nozdryov (be generous on pronunciation)

12. For ten points each, give the name of the jazz performer.

1. Born in New Orleans, this trumpeter rose to prominence in the 1920s in Chicago and the Harlem cabarets. His uniquely gruff vocal style produced many hits, among them the now famous *Hello Dolly*.

Answer: Louis Satchmo Armstrong

2. This peripatetic pianist played with many bands, but stayed longest in Paul Whiteman's. His most widely recognized compositions are *Davenport Blues* and *In the Mist*. (more famous as a cornetist, though he did better)

Answer: Leon Bix Beiderbecke

3. Nicknamed Bird or Yardbird, this alto saxophonist recorded with Dizzy Gillespie in the 40s and is partly responsible for the style of jazz now called bop.

Answer: Charlie Parker

13. For ten points each, identify the following moduli from physics.

1. Unique to each substance and determinable only by experiment, this modulus is important in determining the degree to which a substance may be compressed in three dimensions simultaneously.

Answer: bulk modulus

2. This modulus can be derived from Hooke's constant for a spring made of the material in question, and is necessary to determine the degree to which a material may be stretched.

Answer: Young's modulus (acc. elastic modulus)

3. Finally, this modulus determines the degree to which a material may be compressed in one dimension.

Answer: compression modulus

14. Identify the following Moslem philosophers for 15 points each.

1. Born Abu-al-Walid Ibn Rushd in 1126, his most famous work is Incoherence of the Incoherence<sup>†</sup>, a defense of Aristotle and Neoplatonism.

Answer: Averroes

2. Little is known of this scholar, known to his brethren as Ibn-Tufayl. He is best known for his philosophical novel Philosophus Autodidactus, whose hero achieves continuous union with Allah.

Answer: Abubacer

15. Identify the following regarding coordination compounds in chemistry for ten points each.

1. A molecule or ion bound to another by coordination with its lone electron pair.

Answer: ligand

2. The total number of ligand-to-metal bonds in a complex, usually between two and six.

Answer: coordination number

3. A complex in which a ligand binds to a central atom by coordination with two or more donors.

Answer: chelate

16. Answer the following questions about the play-cycle Back to Methuselah for five points each.

1. First, who was the Anglo-Irish author of this play-cycle.

Answer: George Bernard Shaw

2. Second, name the five individual plays which make up Back to Methuselah.

Answer: In the Beginning, The Gospel of the Brothers Barnabas, The Thing Happens, Tragedy of An Elderly Gentleman, and As Far as Thought Can Reach

17. Identify the following about the Thirty Years' War for ten points each.

1. The treaty which ended the horrible devastation of the war in 1648.

Answer: Peace of Westphalia

2. The Catholic king and later Holy Roman Emperor against whom the Protestants of Bohemia revolted.

Answer: Ferdinand II

3. The greatest German general of the war, hero of Lutzen, killed by his own troops at Ferdinand's request.

Answer: Albrecht Wallenstein

18. For ten points each, give the authors of the following Gothic novels.

1. Vathek, a novel in which the Gothic monstrosities are so overstated as to be parody.

Answer: William Beckford

2. The Castle of Otranto, the first Gothic novel.

Answer: Horace Walpole

3. The Mysteries of Udolpho, in which the supernatural is explained naturalistically to create a medieval romance.

Answer: Ann Radcliffe

19. For fifteen points each, identify the following regarding the Gallic Wars of Julius Caesar.

1. This Gaulish leader at first stymied the great Roman general with a scorched earth policy, leaving the Romans supplyless for long periods. However, he was eventually surrounded by Caesar and executed in the triumph that followed.

Answer: Vercingetorix

2. This was the fortress at which Vercingetorix was finally caught in 46 BC, the bloody battle for which Caesar inscribed with great respect in his well-known chronicle of the conflict.

Answer: Alesia

20. For five points each, give the nicknames of the following collegiate athletic teams.

- |                      |                             |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. St. Louis         | Answer: <u>Billikens</u>    |
| 2. Southern Arkansas | Answer: <u>Muleriders</u>   |
| 3. St. Johns         | Answer: <u>Red Storm</u>    |
| 4. Whittier          | Answer: <u>Poets</u>        |
| 5. Texas Tech        | Answer: <u>Red Raiders</u>  |
| 6. Coastal Carolina  | Answer: <u>Chanticleers</u> |

21. Answer the following questions about the discovery of insulin.

1. For five points each, name the two men who shared the 1923 Nobel Prize in physiology and medicine for the discovery.

Answer: J.J.R. Macleod, Frederick Banting

2. For ten more points, identify Bantings research assistant, with whom Banting shared credit and his share of the prize money.

Answer: Charles Best

3. Finally, for ten points, identify the university where the discovery was made.

Answer: University of Toronto

22. Identify the following regarding the Graces of Greek mythology for five points each, with a five point bonus for all correct.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. First, the parents of the Graces.      | Answer: <u>Zeus and Eurynome</u>              |
| 2. Second, the names of the three Graces. | Answer: <u>Euphrosyne, Thalia, and Aglaea</u> |

23. Identify the Freudian stage of child development from the given clues for ten points each.

1. Conflicts at this stage may result in overdependence on others as an adult, as well as an inability to make decisions and an extreme sensitivity to isolation.

Answer: oral stage

2. Conflicts at this stage may lead to a stingy, paranoid, and bitten-off personality, and thus makes relating to others extremely difficult.

Answer: anal stage

3. Frustration at this phase most often leads to psychosis in the adults, manifested as deviousness and a passive-aggressive personality as well as a focus on the idea of revenge and justice, however twisted.

Answer: tactile stage

24. Identify the following Edwards of British royalty for ten points each.

1. This kings general ineptitude and reliance on favorites allowed his barons to take over the country, especially after his ignominious defeat at 1314s Battle of Bannockburn.

Answer: Edward II

2. The heir to the house of York, he defeated the Lancastrian Henry VI with the help of the Earl of Warwick, who soon became the power behind the throne. However, as Edward expanded his authority, Warwick deposed him and reinstated Henry VI. Edward finally won back his power in 1471 with the aid of Burgundy.

Answer: Edward IV

3. Briefly king from 1901 to 1910, he spent most of his life under the dominant wing of his mother, Queen Victoria, and was involved in several scandals. Nonetheless, he became popular for his restoration of court pageantry.

Answer: Edward VII

25. Identify the following winners of the Nobel Prize for Literature in the 1960s for ten points each.

1. The Yugoslav writer imprisoned during World War I and best known for the novel Bosnian Story.

Answer: Ivo Andric

2. The only Japanese winner during the 60s, he was heavily influenced by French writing and notable for his understanding of women, as evidenced in the novel Snow Country.

Answer: Yasunari Kawabata

3. This Soviet, author of the propagandist novel Virgin Soil Upturned, died in 1984.

Answer: Mikhail Sholokhov