PHILOMATH

Challenging Trivia for Challenging Times

Wim Vanderhoof
To my parents
What we get from this adventure is just sheer joy.

And joy is, after all, the end of life.

– George Mallory
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PREFACE

In the few weeks since I wrote the introduction that follows, COVID-19 has caused a violent shift of history that threatens fundamental aspects of our society. One of these, of course, is culture in a variety of forms. Not only the cultural institutions that form part of the bedrock of our civilization, but – most especially – the livelihoods of thousands of creative individuals whose economic existence is often fragile in the best of times.

Two thoughts occurred to me. First, that a book of 3,000 trivia questions might be just the thing to entertain and distract those of us dealing with drastically constrained social lives. And second, that by celebrating our astonishingly rich and diverse cultural heritage, it might serve as a reminder of what is at risk and encourage those with means to support a cause of enduring value.

This book is being distributed at no cost in support of Trivia Relief, which serves as an aggregator of individual donations that are passed along to established institutions providing relief and other support across the cultural spectrum. I encourage you to visit TriviaRelief.org, which provides full details on the project and the organizations that it supports.

If you enjoy the book, and have the ability to contribute, your support – at any level - is most appreciated. Please spread the word and forward the book to friends. The arts have given so much to all of us. Let’s help to ensure that they continue to thrive at a time of critical need.

London, April 2020
INTRODUCTION

Ideally, we read both for pleasure and to learn. This book could be described accurately as a book of trivia, and it is conceived as an entertaining diversion. It could also, with some justice, be characterized as a book of knowledge, though hopefully not in the dry, academic sense that might convey. It is aimed at the browser of bookstores, the committed traveler (even of the armchair variety), the museumgoer, the sampler of new recipes… the inveterate explorers of our wonderful physical and cultural worlds. If you have watched a single episode of University Challenge, visited the Frick or Wallace Collection, walked a remote section of the Great Wall or can distinguish among the Amys - Adams, Clampitt and Tan – then I suspect this is very much the book for you.

There is a serious strand that underlies this book. Someone dear to me is in the early stages of dementia. This has prompted our family to consider more closely than otherwise the need and means of maintaining mental acuity. While there is much continuing debate as to the efficacy of various exercises, the importance of regularly challenging the brain is abundantly clear.

Pursuing the exercise analogy, I am a firm believer in the benefits of cross-training and have tried to adapt this methodology in crafting the questions for this book. These consist of twenty chapters or “workouts”, each consisting of an initial section comprising fifty individual questions, followed by twenty-five four-part questions. These latter are generally on a common theme or otherwise linked in some manner, but constructed such that the brain is forced to jump between different categories (e.g., history to geography to art). Emulating a certain well-known cross-training regime, I have adopted the conceit of giving the workouts names.
One appreciable endeavor in compiling this work has been calibrating the degree of difficulty for the questions. I wanted these to pose a reasonable challenge, without limiting myself to a readership of Simon Schama and a few other polymaths (though I sincerely hope they enjoy the book). In the end, I settled on a standard of difficulty that I believe rises from the upper range of a typical Jeopardy question while only rarely attaining the inspired lunacy of University Challenge. I anticipate that the typical reader will be able to answer somewhat over half correctly on average, say roughly two-thirds to three-quarters.

While I have tried to maintain a reasonable range, the process of compilation has resulted in questions that fall at the extreme ends of the spectrum, with some that many will view as “trivial” and others that I suspect only a handful will be able to answer correctly. In the former case, I hope you will excuse my interest in – for example – envisioning a scene around a family dinner table that features one of the most important photographers of the twentieth century, a budding two-time Poet Laureate and a future actor who will play a beloved character on M*A*S*H. In the latter case, while the focus has been on a cultural canon that I believe is widely accepted, I have not shied away from highlighting more obscure talents – such as L.E.L. or Jackson C. Frank – who may not have received their due.

Delving through this intellectual cornucopia has been an immensely humbling and rewarding experience. Whether you can answer few questions or many correctly, I trust that you will enjoy discovering – or rediscovering – one of the myriad fascinating themes suggested herein.
ALAN

_Those who imagine anything, can create the impossible._

– Alan Turing

A1. A few minutes before he died in 2013, the poet Seamus Heaney texted the Latin _Noli timere_ to his wife of forty-eight years. How does the phrase translate in English?

A2. A finalist for the Oxford Dictionaries’ 2016 word of the year, this Danish term is defined as “a quality of cosiness and comfortable conviviality that engenders a feeling of contentment or wellbeing”.

A3. Born in Crockett, Texas, in 1935, Myrtis Dightman is considered the Jackie Robinson of this rugged athletic profession. During a career spanning the 1960s and 1970s, he reached the US national finals seven times.

A4. In the performing arts, what are Sheng, Dan, Jing and Chou?

A5. The only two organizations with an explicit religious affiliation to have been awarded the Nobel Peace Prize (in 1947) are associated with this Christian denomination.

A6. This word denotes a combination of liquids that normally have limited or no mixability. Common examples include milk and mayonnaise.

A7. Which African country has the most land borders?

A8. One of the most enduring traditions of the US Senate is the annual reading of this 7,641-word statement, a tradition that has been observed unfailingly for more
than 125 years. Originally published in September 1796, the document concludes “I anticipate…the sweet enjoyment of partaking in the midst of my fellow citizens the benign influence of good laws under a free government…the happy reward, as I trust, of our mutual cares, labors and dangers.”

A9. The quest for the identity of this Italian author, best known for her Neapolitan Novels, has been a controversial literary parlor game in recent years. She had previously told *The Guardian*, “Anonymity lets me concentrate exclusively on writing.”

A10. By what name is the Order of Brothers of the German House of Saint Mary in Jerusalem better known?

A11. Grown primarily by small, family-owned farms on the slopes of Mauna Loa, this is one of the most prized gourmet coffees in the world.

A12. Fort Ross, in California’s Sonoma County, marks the southernmost outpost of this country’s participation in the nineteenth century fur trade.

A13. In a March 2019 op-ed, Maureen Dowd referred to a prominent legal advisor as “Renfield…gratefully eating insects and doing the fiend’s bidding.” Provide the literary source of the character.

A14. This ancient unit of measurement was derived from the length of the forearm from tip of the middle finger to elbow. Still used in hedgelaying, its most notable application was in boatbuilding.

A15. Lee J. Cobb originated this role on Broadway. His successors have included George C. Scott, Dustin Hoffman, Brian Dennehy and Philip Seymour-Hoffman.
A16. Once one of the most common trees in the Eastern United States, and an important source of hardwood timber, this majestic species was virtually obliterated by a blight in the first half of the twentieth century.

A17. Of the top five airlines in North America (by passenger miles), Southwest Airlines is the only one not to have done what during its history?

A18. Similar in many regards to The Economist, this German weekly news magazine is especially noted for its investigative reporting and political analysis.

A19. In Tantra or yoga philosophy, these are centers of concentrated physical or spiritual energy in the human body.

A20. This diplomat (1941-2010) is the only person to have held the position of US Assistant Secretary of State for two different regions. He served as Ambassador to the UN (1999-2001) and special representative to Afghanistan and Pakistan (2009-2010), but is most identified with his work in concluding the Dayton Accords to end the war in Bosnia.

A21. A marker on the Mississippi Blues Trail commemorates the moment this “King of the Blues” encountered a man playing slide guitar while waiting for a train. As a musician and composer, he brought the blues from the Delta to global prominence.

A22. Widely considered the greatest chess player in history, he died (in 2008) in Reykjavik, scene of his greatest triumph.

A23. This county in the northwest corner of Ireland is known for its rugged scenery, including Glenveagh National Park and the sea cliffs of Slieve League.
A24. His election to the San Francisco Board of Supervisors in 1977 made him the first openly-gay elected official of a major US city.

A25. What 1871 masterpiece is subtitled *A Study of Provincial Life?* Virginia Woolf declared it “one of the few English novels written for grown-up people”.

A26. While likely a paraphrase of what he actually said, considerably after the fact, where is Wellington supposed to have stated that Waterloo was won?

A27. According to Roger Ebert, this actor embodied “the essence of the darkest American film genres”. He played two of the greatest film villains – Reverend Harry Powell in *The Night of the Hunter* and Max Cady in *Cape Fear*.

A28. In what sport would you find a wing trimmer and grinders?

A29. This word can indicate an optical device or a group of butterflies.

A30. With a career that spanned over six decades, this abstract impressionist painter was a major figure in post-war American art. She is especially known for her soak stain technique and large-scale canvases.

A31. This Italian word denotes a covered corridor or gallery that is exposed on at least one side, often with columns or arches.

A32. What memorable stage direction precedes a fatal encounter in Act III of *The Winter’s Tale*?

A33. Within five, how many of the hundred highest mountains on Earth are outside Asia?

A34. Types of this common physical ailment include inguinal, incisional, femoral, hiatal and umbilical.
A35. The name for this system of writing is derived from Latin and Middle French roots meaning “wedge-shaped”. Designed by the ancient Sumerians, it is considered their greatest cultural contribution.


A37. Reindeer in North America are known by what name derived from a Native American word?

A38. What fate befalls the literary characters Catherine Earnshaw (Wuthering Heights), Katherine Chipping (Goodbye, Mr. Chips) and Catherine Barkley (A Farewell to Arms)?

A39. What winged creature was the product of Poseidon and Medusa?

A40. What does a luthier make?

A41. By what colorful name is Marine Attack Squadron 214 better known?
The unit served with distinction during the Guadalcanal Campaign, shooting down over 200 Japanese aircraft.

A42. What essential reference work is issued by Megadodo Publications?

A43. Two of Africa’s longest-serving leaders left office in 2017. One was Robert Mugabe, while the other was this Angolan, who assumed the presidency in 1979.

A44. This word can mean both irrelevant and irreverent.
A45. Who was the founder of the American Philosophical Society, the oldest learned society in the United States?

A46. Historian Daniel Francis said of his native land, “We have had no civil war, no wild west, no successful revolution, all events which might have provided us, as it did in the United States, with a pantheon of heroes.” To what country was he referring?

A47. How many significant figures are there in the number 12.0070?

A48. This budding philosopher was banned from Amsterdam’s Sephardic community in 1656. Further evidence of unorthodox views was contained in his \textit{Theological-Political Treatise}, which one critic termed “a book forged in hell by the devil himself”. He is most famous for \textit{Ethics}, published posthumously.

A49. On which US campus will you find Thayer Hall, Taylor Hall and Michie Stadium?

A50. With what \textit{The Independent} deemed a “magnificently appropriate name”, sociologist E. Digby Baltzell explored the American aristocracy in books including \textit{The Protestant Establishment} (1964). He is credited with popularizing this acronym, which became shorthand for the upper class that he studied.

A51.

a. The more than 1,000 letters between this husband and wife comprise one of the most remarkable bodies of correspondence in US history. In March 1776, she wrote to him, stating, “I long to hear that you have declared an independency…I desire you would Remember the Ladies”. Name the couple.
b. Adams was the subject of a Pulitzer-winning 2002 biography by this author, who had previously won the prize for a biography of President Truman. The prize committee cited the Adams book as “a riveting portrait of an abundantly human man and a vivid evocation of his time”.

c. McCullough’s book was adapted into a highly-acclaimed miniseries, with Paul Giamatti and this American actress sweeping the Emmy, Golden Globe and SAG awards as John and Abigail Adams. The subject had previously played a Boston wife opposite Sean Penn in Mystic River, as well as the female lead in Kinsey.

d. The actor’s father, A. Bartlett (“Bart”) Giamatti, was a distinguished academic, serving as the youngest president of his alma mater, Yale. What important position did he subsequently hold in the sporting world? As he wrote about the game in question, “It breaks your heart…just when the days are all twilight, when you need it most, it stops.”

A52.

a. In 2019, the British Council apologized for rejecting an essay seventy years earlier by “perhaps the UK’s greatest political writer of the twentieth century”. The piece, entitled In Defence of English Cooking, included such dystopian views as “Coffee in Britain is almost always nasty”. Name the author.

b. The piece included Orwell’s recipe for orange marmalade, which the Council faulted. What titular star of two movies (through 2019) has definite views on marmalade?
c. Traditional marmalade recipes feature this type of orange, which is only in season a few weeks of the year.

d. Marmalade is not typically associated with Paddington’s country of origin, which is where?

A53.

a. In April 2019, *Night of 100 Solos* celebrated the centennial of the birth of this iconic American modern dancer and choreographer. After a stint as a principal dancer with Martha Graham, he formed his own company in 1952, which disbanded shortly after his death in 2009.

b. *Night of 100 Solos* was performed at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, UCLA’s Royce Hall and this London institution, whose name evokes a defensive element of a castle.

c. Cunningham’s closest collaborator was this avant-garde composer, associated with random and chaotic music. Their artistic and romantic partnership spanned over four decades.

d. A source of inspiration for Cage’s random compositions was this classical Chinese text, also known as the *Book of Changes*.

A54.

a. What is speleology?

b. With more than 400 miles explored, this National Park in southern Kentucky comprises the world’s longest known cave system.
c. Caves feature prominently in literature, including the *Odyssey* and this author’s *The Faerie Queene*.

d. In Jules Verne’s *Journey to the Center of the Earth*, the exploring party emerges via this actual Sicilian volcano, also the name of the villainous puppet master in Disney’s *Pinocchio*.

A55.

a. In *The Haunted Man and the Ghost’s Bargain* (1848), one of this author’s more obscure works, the titular spirit offers the protagonist the elimination of unpleasant memories. The subject had a famously difficult past, but stated, “I do not write resentfully or angrily, for I know how all these things have worked together to make me what I am.”

b. Name the author and title of the work that is the subject of the following quote – “…it is a novel about laughter and forgetting, about forgetting and Prague, about Prague and the angels.”

c. In the final act of this play by Sarah Ruhl, the title character, her husband (Orpheus) and her father all choose to dip themselves in the River of Forgetfulness.

d. Identify the specific source of the quote – “To die, to sleep; To sleep, perchance to dream – ay, there’s the rub; For in that sleep of death what dreams may come.”
A56.

a. This strategic body of water is the only outlet to the open ocean from the Persian Gulf.

b. The southern coast of the Strait of Hormuz comprises territory of the United Arab Emirates and the Musandam Governate of this country.

c. Another of the world’s most important shipping lanes is this body of water between the Malay Peninsula and Indonesia.

d. What island defines the southern border of the Strait of Malacca?

A57.

a. While other scientists made notable contributions, this Russian chemist is credited with developing the periodic table in the form used today.

b. Elements in the periodic table are assigned an atomic number. How is this typically defined?

c. This word denotes different forms of a chemical element, in which atoms have the same number of protons but differing numbers of neutrons (i.e., different atomic weights). An example would be uranium-234, -235 and -238.

d. Name the author of *The Periodic Table*, termed by one reviewer “an interaction of profound knowledge and terrible experience and transcendent literary skill”.

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A58.

a. What Biblical character is saved by an “angel who shut the mouths of the lions”?

b. When this musical visionary died in 2016, Nick Cave commented that he was “…the greatest songwriter of them all…utterly unique and impossible to imitate…”. Cave covered several of the subject’s songs, including “Avalanche”, “I’m Your Man” and “Suzanne”.

c. Name the author of In the Skin of a Lion (1987), which introduced Caravaggio and other characters carried over to a more-famous later novel.

d. Solomon Linde died in poverty, having received less than $2 for the worldwide rights to this song, based on a childhood chore of guarding cattle in his native South Africa. In 2006, it was announced that his family would receive millions in back royalties for the song, which has been recorded more than 100 times.

A59.

a. On February 10, 1968, an op-ed entitled “Things fall apart; the centre cannot hold” was published in The New York Times, authored by this then-Senator from New York.

b. The title is the third line of this poet’s “The Second Coming”, which continues “Mere anarchy is loosed upon the world…”.
c. Kennedy’s op-ed piece was responding in large part to this dramatic geopolitical development.

d. Another fan of “The Second Coming” was this Defense Secretary, like Kennedy the grandson of Irish immigrants.

A60.

a. This eminent architect’s career spans five decades. He is especially well known for steel-and-glass designs, such as the HSBC headquarters in Hong Kong and The Gherkin.

b. Another noted Foster project in London was enclosing the Great Court of this institution under a steel-and-glass roof.

c. Yet another Foster design was the reconstruction of this German parliament building, including a glass dome offering spectacular views of Berlin.

d. Foster has paid tribute to this mentor, writing “…he was poetic, sentimental and had a deeply spiritual dimension.” A futurist and fellow architect, the subject is closely associated with the geodesic dome.

A61.

a. Give the author and title of this novel, which depicted the travails of bond trader Sherman McCoy and captured the essence of New York City in the 1980s.

b. Wolfe’s title derives from the ritual burning of vanities, especially with reference to those organized under the authority of this Florentine friar.
c. During Savonarola’s reign as spiritual authority, he was based in this convent, today one of Florence’s leading tourist attractions.

d. San Marco is perhaps even more famous as the residence of this early Renaissance artist, who decorated the walls with frescos and other paintings, including the convent’s altarpiece and his sublime *The Virgin of the Annunciation*.

A62.

a. Members of the band Rock Bottom Remainders, founded in 1982 by Kathi Kamen Goldmark, all share what qualification besides unusual musical ability?

b. Perhaps somewhat ironically, one of the band’s founding members was this noted *Rolling Stone* critic and rock historian, author of *Mystery Train* among others.

c. The band’s first appearance was at the annual convention of this trade association, which represents independent bookstores in the United States.

d. *A Washington Post* write-up described the event as “the most heavily promoted musical debut since” this group. Founded in 1965 for a television show of the same name, they have sold more than 75 million records.
A63.

a. Due to the precedent established by the Supreme Court case *Estelle v. Gamble*, this is the only group in the United States with a constitutional right to healthcare.

b. The prisoner in question (Gamble) initiated the case in this manner, whose Latin name means “advocating on one’s own behalf”.

c. The argumentation in *Estelle v. Gamble* centered on the cruel and unusual punishment clause of this amendment to the Constitution.

d. The United States is a world leader in incarcerated population, with about 2.2 million inmates. By approximately what factor has this population increased since 1980?

A64.

a. Who commanded the fictional submarine *Nautilus*?

b. What does “nemo” mean in Latin (itself derived from the Greek)?

c. “No man” featured in an earlier literary tale of escape. Name both characters involved.

d. Identify the prominent group of hacker activists that has targeted numerous governments and corporations. Members generally appear in public wearing distinctive masks.
A65.

a. This country is both Africa’s most-populous state and its largest economy.

b. Name two of the three major tribes of Nigeria, which together make up about 70% of the population.

c. The creation and subsequent succession in 1967 of this republic, populated mainly by Igbo, sparked the Nigerian Civil War, in which more than two million people died.

d. This author’s *Half of a Yellow Sun*, set against the backdrop of the Biafran War, won the 2007 Orange Prize for Fiction.

A66.

a. This San Francisco-based manufacturer and retailer of butterscotch lollipops and other sweet creations will celebrate its centennial in 2021.

b. Since 1972, See’s has been owned by this conglomerate headquartered in Omaha, known for investing in businesses based on their strength of brand and reputation.

c. A visit to See’s provided background for the most popular episode of this television show, in which two principal characters have a mishap-filled attempt at manning a chocolate production line.

d. Another Berkshire holding is this company, whose stores are a cornerstone of small-town social life throughout Texas and the Midwest.
A67.

a. Founded in 1935, and based in Baton Rouge, this quarterly magazine is one of the most prestigious American literary journals.

b. A co-founder of the Review was this Southern writer, the only person to have won Pulitzer Prizes for both fiction and poetry.

c. A significant early supporter of the journal was this prominent Louisianan, the principal subject of Warren’s most-famous book.

d. The journal has emulated the advice of this author of *The Good Soldier* and founder of *The English Review*, who stated at a 1935 conference, “If you want to have a southern magazine, let it not be necessarily southern but simply good…”

A68.

a. This mathematical prodigy (1887-1920) made important contributions in several areas, notably number theory, both in his native India and later in the UK.

b. Ramanujan came to the UK to study at this institution, the largest Oxbridge college by number of undergraduates. Members of the college have earned more than thirty Nobel Prizes, which exceeds the total of all but four countries.

c. Ramanujan’s time at Trinity is depicted in the 2015 film *The Man Who Knew Infinity*, with this English actor playing the lead. The subject has
been nominated for numerous awards, including for his roles in *Slumdog Millionaire* and *Lion*.

d. In *Slumdog Millionaire*, the final question that Patel’s character has to answer is – “…two of the three musketeers are called Athos and Porthos. What was the name of the third Musketeer?”

A69. To which country would you go to see the following species in the wild? Each has been designated as “critically endangered” by the World Wildlife Fund.

a. Orangutan

b. Mountain gorilla

c. Saola (Asian unicorn)

d. Amur leopard

A70.

a. From 1309 to 1377, this southern French city was the seat of the Roman Catholic papacy.

b. When Pope Gregory XI returned the papacy to Rome in 1378, a second pope was elected to fill the vacant Avignon seat, sparking the Great Schism. What general term is applied to these contenders with the established papal authority in Rome?

c. The papal reign in Avignon was not a happy one, with the city described as “a sewer where all the muck of the universe collects”. The source of the comment was this Italian lyrical poet, who served the popes and was one of the greatest scholars of his time.
d. One happier legacy of the Avignon popes was their promotion of viniculture. Their legacy is directly reflected in this wine appellation, the largest and most important in the southern Rhone, which often incorporates the papal keys in bottle or label design.

A71.

a. One of the leading political philosophers of the twentieth century, she is especially noted for writing on totalitarianism, having herself fled the Nazis.

b. While a student in Germany, Arendt was romantically involved with this married professor, who later published his masterwork Sein und Zeit.

c. One of Arendt’s better-known works deals with the 1961 trial of this individual, which concluded with a sentence of death by hanging.

d. Arendt’s controversial depiction of Eichmann as a promotion-seeking bureaucrat, rather than a monster, introduced this three-word phrase (generally preceded by “the”).

A72. Identify the museums below based on excerpts from their websites.

a. “One of New York City’s few remaining Gilded Age mansions”, it “is known for its distinguished Old Master paintings”.

b. “Given to the British Nation in 1897”, it “contains unsurpassed masterpieces of paintings, sculpture, furniture, arms and armour and porcelain”.

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c. “One of the most important private collections of paintings of the 20th Century”, “it belongs to the Spanish public after its acquisition…in 1993”.

d. “The most complete collection of modern and contemporary Portuguese art”, alongside “the Founder’s Collection, with works ranging from Antiquity to the early 20th century.”

A73.

a. This major river of South America flows for about 1,700 miles from its source to where it joins the Amazon watershed. Its basin encompasses roughly four-fifths of Venezuela.

b. “Orinoco Flow (Sail Away)” was the lead single of this singer’s second album and became a major new-age hit.

c. Enya’s music featured in several episodes of this critically-acclaimed 1990s television series set in the fictional town of Cicely, Alaska.

d. A more-dire form of exposure is depicted in this classic Jack London short story, in which the protagonist fails in the titular task.

A74.

a. Who were Edward Wilson, Harry Bowers, Lawrence Oates and Edgar Evans?

b. The 2004 book, Captain Scott, is a spirited defense of Scott’s actions and reputation. It was written by this polar explorer, the first person to reach both poles by surface transport.
c. Within 25%, how much sooner did Amundsen’s Norwegian team arrive at the South Pole than Scott?

d. Scott benefited from the advice of this earlier Norwegian explorer, the first man to traverse Greenland, who later won the Nobel Peace Prize for his humanitarian work.

A75.

a. This singer and actor was an All-American football player at Rutgers, but declined a professional career to attend Columbia Law instead.

b. Robeson’s first big role was the lead in this experimental drama by Eugene O’Neill, in which a former railroad porter becomes a Caribbean ruler.

c. International stardom followed Robeson’s portrayal of Joe in Show Boat, featuring his enduring rendition of this song.

d. Robeson was an ardent supporter of liberal causes around the world. He is remembered with great fondness in this country, where he travelled in support of striking miners and held benefit concerts throughout the 1930s.
ANSWERS

A1. “Do not be afraid”

A2. Hygge (“hoo-guh”)

A3. Rodeo, specifically bull riding

A4. The four main role types in Peking (Beijing) Opera

A5. Society of Friends/Quakers

A6. Emulsion

A7. Democratic Republic of Congo

A8. Washington’s Farewell Address

A9. Elena Ferrante

A10. Teutonic Order (or Teutonic Knights)

A11. Kona

A12. Russia

A13. Dracula

A14. Cubit

A15. Willy Loman

A16. American chestnut

A17. File for bankruptcy

A18. Der Spiegel

A19. Chakras

A20. Richard Holbrooke

A21. W.C. Handy

A22. Bobby Fischer

A23. Donegal

A24. Harvey Milk
A25. *Middlemarch*

A26. On the playing fields of Eton

A27. Robert Mitchum

A28. Sailing

A29. Kaleidoscope

A30. Helen Frankenthaler

A31. Loggia

A32. “Exit, pursued by a bear”

A33. None

A34. Hernia

A35. Cuneiform

A36. John Bonham

A37. Caribou

A38. They all die in childbirth

A39. Pegasus

A40. Stringed instruments

A41. Black Sheep Squadron

A42. *The Hitchhiker’s Guide to the Galaxy*

A43. José Eduardo dos Santos

A44. Impertinent

A45. Benjamin Franklin

A46. Canada

A47. Six

A48. Baruch Spinoza

A49. The United States Military Academy (West Point)
A50. WASPs (White Anglo-Saxon Protestants)

A51. a. John and Abigail Adams
   b. David McCullough
   c. Laura Linney
   d. Commissioner of Baseball (appropriately for this question, he was a Red Sox fan)

A52. a. George Orwell
   b. Paddington
   c. Seville oranges
   d. Peru

A53. a. Merce Cunningham
   b. The Barbican
   c. John Cage
   d. I Ching

A54. a. The study or exploration of caves
   b. Mammoth Cave
   c. Edmund Spenser
   d. Stromboli

A55. a. Charles Dickens
   b. Milan Kundera, *The Book of Laughter and Forgetting*
   c. *Eurydice*
   d. *Hamlet* (“To be, or not to be…”)

A56. a. Strait of Hormuz
   b. Oman
   c. Strait of Malacca
d. Sumatra

A57.  
   a. Dmitri Mendeleev
   b. The number of protons in the nucleus of an atom of the element
   c. Isotope(s)
   d. Primo Levi

A58.  
   a. Daniel
   b. Leonard Cohen
   c. Michael Ondaatje
   d. “The Lion Sleeps Tonight”

A59.  
   a. Robert Kennedy
   b. W.B. Yeats
   c. Tet Offensive
   d. Robert McNamara

A60.  
   a. Norman Foster
   b. British Museum
   c. Reichstag
   d. Buckminster Fuller

A61.  
   a. Tom Wolfe, *The Bonfire of the Vanities*
   b. Girolamo Savonarola
   c. San Marco
   d. Fra Angelico

A62.  
   a. They are all published writers
   b. Greil Marcus
   c. American Booksellers Association
   d. The Monkees
A63.  a.  Prison inmates  
    b.  *Pro se*  
    c.  Eighth Amendment  
    d.  About 4.5 (4-5 times)

A64.  a.  Captain Nemo  
    b.  No man or nobody  
    c.  Odysseus and Polyphemus (or the Cyclops)  
    d.  Anonymous

A65.  a.  Nigeria  
    b.  Hausa, Igbo and Yoruba  
    c.  Biafra  
    d.  Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie

A66.  a.  See’s Candies  
    b.  Berkshire Hathaway  
    c.  *I Love Lucy*  
    d.  Dairy Queen

A67.  a.  *The Southern Review*  
    b.  Robert Penn Warren  
    c.  Huey Long  
    d.  Ford Madox Ford

A68.  a.  Srinivasa Ramanujan  
    b.  Trinity College, Cambridge  
    c.  Dev Patel  
    d.  Aramis

A69.  a.  Indonesia
b. Rwanda, Uganda or Democratic Republic of Congo
c. Vietnam or Laos
d. Russia, China or North Korea

A70. a. Avignon
   b. Antipopes
   c. Petrarch
   d. Châteauneuf-du-Pape

A71. a. Hannah Arendt
   b. Martin Heidegger
   c. Adolf Eichmann
   d. Banality of evil

A72. a. Frick Collection
   b. Wallace Collection
   c. Museo Nacional Thyssen-Bornemisza
   d. Calouste Gulbenkian Museum

A73. a. Orinoco River
   b. Enya
   c. *Northern Exposure*
   d. “To Build a Fire”

A74. a. Captain Scott’s companions on his final journey to the South Pole
   b. Ranulph Fiennes
   c. 34 days (25-43 days)
   d. Fridtjof Nansen

A75. a. Paul Robeson
   b. *The Emperor Jones*
c. “Ol’ Man River”

d. Wales
BEATRIX

What heaven can be more real than to retain the spirit-world of childhood, tempered and balanced by knowledge...

– Beatrix Potter

B1. The ten-meter tall Goddess of Democracy stood for five days until it was destroyed on June 4, 1989. Its dedication statement read in part, “we believe…the dawn will come”. Where was the statue located?

B2. The Harry Ransom Center at this US university is one of the world’s great literary repositories, holding more than thirty million manuscripts and over a million rare books, including the personal papers and libraries of a host of noted authors.

B3. Arriving from England with eight followers in 1774, Mother Ann Lee founded what religious denomination in America?

B4. This “transvestite…tomboy” comedian has been dubbed “the lost Python” by John Cleese.

B5. This city’s Museum Island is a UNESCO World Heritage Site, incorporating five major museums, including the archaeological treasures of the Pergamon.

B6. Soldiers “walking the mat” do not wear rank insignia. Why?

B7. This 1922 silent documentary, depicting an Inuit family, was one of the first twenty-five works selected for the US National Film Registry.
B8. In 2004, in an unprecedented move, the prestigious Prix Renaudot was awarded posthumously to this author for a work written sixty-two years earlier, just before her death.

B9. The origin of the first part of this alliterative phrase is vague, but the second part – meaning to be romantically unencumbered – is attributed to Shakespeare. Overall, the phrase suggests the ability to do as one pleases.

B10. In 2001, NASA dedicated a Center for the Study of Life in the Cosmos named after this astronomer, who played a leading role in the US space program from inception. He is best known as a popularizer of science, with his *Cosmos* ranking as one of the best-selling science books in history. The National Academy of Sciences, in awarding its highest honor, cited his “ability to capture the imagination of millions”.

B11. This Russian state-controlled corporate giant supplies much of Western Europe’s energy needs.

B12. Alexander Pope and George Chapman are both associated with what other writer?

B13. At the 2014 Sochi Olympics, Lauryn Williams became only the second American and fifth person in history to achieve what distinction?

B14. The United States typically imports many times more firearms than it exports. In recent years, the largest source for imports has been Austria, predominantly handguns from this manufacturer.

B15. This soulful Portuguese style of music oozes melancholy and *saudade* (longing).
B16. What benign-sounding term referred to the leg of the triangular trade in which slaves were transported to the New World, resulting in the deaths of millions.

B17. This silver-white metal has the highest melting point and greatest tensile strength of any known element. Among its many uses, it traditionally served as the filament in incandescent light bulbs.

B18. This Arabic word (often written as two) translates as “The Island”, suggesting independence.

B19. Created in 1637, the manor of Rensselaerswyck was one of the largest private landholdings in America for over two centuries. At its peak, it comprised roughly 1,000 square miles near Fort Orange, now known by this name.

B20. Marcan priority, the Q source and the Augustinian hypothesis all relate to what?

B21. Who are Albert Namatjira, Emily Kame Kngwarreye and Clifford Possum Tjapaltjarri?

B22. One of the most popular ballets in the canon, this work concludes with Prince Siegfried and Odette ascending into the heavens.

B23. The October ale produced by Londoner George Hodgson is popularly considered the progenitor of what beer style?

B24. Bernal Diaz del Castillo is noted for his autobiographical account of which military expedition?

B25. From what part of its national territory does France – and the European Space Agency – launch spacecraft?
B26. A 2019 show at London’s National Gallery dedicated to this artist was subtitled “Spanish Master of Light”. While an accomplished portraitist, he is best known for portraying the seacoast of his native Valencia.

B27. Created in 1914, the Springam Medal is awarded annually by this organization for “highest achievement…in any honorable field.” Recent honorees include Sidney Poitier, Jessye Norman and Julian Bond.

B28. In Greek mythology, this mortal challenged Athena to a weaving contest, with dire consequences.

B29. Complete the following 1949 statement on German post-war culture by philosopher Theodor Adorno – “To write poetry after ________ is barbaric.”

B30. This English author and linguist considered a translation of Divine Comedy as her greatest achievement, but she is much better known as the creator of Lord Peter Wimsey.

B31. The name of this genus of flowers, commonly known as larkspur, is derived from the Greek word for a marine mammal.

B32. With his band The Texas Playboys, this musician was dubbed the “King of Western Swing”.

B33. Named after the Royal Navy ship that recorded the measurement, this portion of the Mariana Trench is the deepest known point in Earth’s oceans.

B34. Sotheby’s and Christie’s are the flagships of a quartet of auction houses that dominate the global art market. Name either of the other two London-based firms.
B35. Whose last words were “Let us cross over the river and rest under the shade of the trees.”?

B36. The North Country, Appalachian and Pacific Crest are all examples of what?

B37. Synonymy is an antiquated synonym for what more familiar noun?

B38. This Percy Bysshe Shelley poem is believed to have originated in a contest with his friend, Horace Smith, in which the two each agreed to compose a sonnet incorporating the phrase “Look on my works, ye mighty, and despair!”.

B39. Where are you, if you are traveling through Yountville, Rutherford and St. Helena?

B40. Two Northeast universities – Syracuse and Johns Hopkins – have dominated this men’s collegiate sport, with at least one of the pair appearing in roughly two-thirds of the NCAA Division One championship finals since 1971.

B41. These Buddhist monuments are most often in hemispherical form and generally contain sacred relics.

B42. Which infamous road-trip novel includes a partial inventory of “seventy-five pellets of mescaline, five sheets of high-powered blotter acid…and a whole galaxy of multi-colored uppers, downers, screamers, laughers…”?

B43. In 1882, a book subtitled The Antediluvian World sparked a multitude of attempts to locate this advanced civilization that was understood to have ruled over much of the ancient world.
B44. This word denotes an appointed official who rules a country or province in the name of the sovereign. It is most associated with Spanish possessions in the New World and British rule in India.

B45. The Rural Electrification Administration and the Tennessee Valley Authority were launched as part of this broader US federal economic program.

B46. In 1983, this astronaut became the first American woman in space and the third overall, after two Soviet cosmonauts.

B47. Who is the author of the prequel *A Knight of the Seven Kingdoms*?

B48. In the traditional religions of the Pueblo Indians, especially the Hopi, these spiritual beings are sometimes represented by carved wooden dolls with elaborate painting and other decorations.

B49. Name the 1974 film about the Vietnam War, directed by Peter Davis, which won the Academy Award for Best Feature Documentary.

B50. This Mississippi mailman’s resignation letter stated “I will be damned if I propose to be at the beck and call of every itinerant scoundrel who has two cents to invest in a postage stamp.”

B51.

a. Much of what we know about the medieval manufacture of this craftwork is found in a twelfth-century text, *On Diverse Arts*, by a German monk writing under the (likely) pseudonym of Theophilus. The author displayed intimate knowledge of production processes, including
the lead strips (cames) used in forming designs and metal oxides employed for coloration.

b. This religious monument on Île de la Cité was constructed in the mid-thirteenth century by Saint Louis to house relics of the Crucifixion. With over 1,000 scenes depicted across fifteen massive stained glass windows, it is one of the artistic gems of the Gothic period.

c. In England, the Reformation resulted in the destruction of almost all stained glass in monasteries, though cathedrals fared somewhat better. Ironically, it was this British artistic movement of the late nineteenth century that revitalized production of stained glass. Major proponents included William Morris and John Ruskin, with Christopher Whall especially influential in stained glass.

d. Installed in 1962, the twelve Jerusalem Windows designed by this then seventy-two-year-old artist were considered by many his crowning glory. Reflecting the artist’s intense identification with his Jewish heritage, the works benefitted from a special process that enabled him to apply up to three colors to a single pane, creating what he envisaged as “jewels of translucent fire”.

B52. Provide the title of the Graham Greene novel based on the description below.

a. Drunk in Mexico

b. Love triangle in wartime Vietnam

c. Love triangle in wartime London
d. Drunk in Cuba

B53.

a. Named for this great American classical musician, the international piano competition held every four years in Fort Worth (Texas) is one of the world’s most prestigious.

b. Van Cliburn rocketed to fame in 1958, when he won the premier edition of this classical music competition, the first to be held in the Soviet Union.

c. The judging panel in Moscow was chaired by this Russian composer, whose fifteen symphonies and other output place him among the leading composers of the twentieth century.

d. Van Cliburn’s performance in the Moscow finals is legendary, bringing the audience to its feet and streaming down the aisles for a prolonged ovation. What piece did he play?

B54.

a. Long regarded as invincible, and nicknamed *Mordwand* due to the dozens of climbers who died attempting it, this was the last major mountaineering challenge in the Alps.

b. A member of the four-man team that finally conquered the North Face in 1938 was this Austrian mountaineer, later famous for his memoir *Seven Years in Tibet*. 

38
c. The Eiger North Face overlooks this Swiss municipality, which shares its name with a dark wizard, who entered into a blood pact with Albus Dumbledore.

d. As shown in the film *The Eiger Sanction*, non-climbers have been able to access the North Face from Grindelwald by this means.

B55.

a. This horseback relay system carried mail from Missouri to the West Coast in under ten days.

b. The Pony Express logo was subsequently used by this stagecoach company, today one of the world’s largest banks.

c. One Pony Express rider was this scout and frontiersman, who later achieved global fame with his Wild West show.

d. Whose 1920 poem “Buffalo Bill’s” includes the line “and break onetwothreefourfive pigeonsjustlikethat”?

B56.

a. This Iraqi-British architect received the Pritzker Prize in 2004, the only woman to have won to date (through 2019).

b. The architect’s initial US commission, for the Contemporary Arts Center in this Midwestern city, represented the first time a woman had designed an American art museum.

c. Hadid studied at this Lebanese university, which many consider the most prestigious in the Arab world.
d. Hadid’s only major commission in the Middle East was for the Sheikh Zayed Bridge in this capital city of the United Arab Emirates.

B57.

a. Give the author and title of the short story describing a winter holiday party hosted by the Misses Morkan. The central character declaims, “We have all of us living duties and living affections which claim, and rightly claim, our strenuous endeavours.”

b. In the same speech, the hosts are compared to the daughters of Zeus – Aglaea, Euphrosyne and Thalia – better known as this.

c. *The Three Graces* is a famous marble statue by this Italian artist, generally considered the leading sculptor of the Neoclassical era.

d. The original version of *The Three Graces* was commissioned by Josephine de Beauhamais, the divorced first wife of this man, whom Canova had previously portrayed as Mars the Peacemaker.

B58.

a. An episode of *The Sopranos* features the following quote – “No man, for any considerable period, can wear one face to himself and another to the multitude, without finally getting bewildered as to which may be the true.” Give the author and title of the early American masterpiece from which the quote is taken.
b. The quote is displayed at this institution, Hawthorne’s alma mater, which is located about fifty miles south of the Sopranos’ prior stop at Colby College.

c. In *The Sopranos*, Hawthorne is described as Bowdoin’s most-famous alumnus. Arguably, that distinction might belong to this Civil War general, famous for his defense of Little Round Top, who later served as president of the college.

d. For his gallantry, Chamberlain was accorded the honor of accepting the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia at this locale.

B59.

a. Supply the one word that fills both blanks – Vermillion Parish is “The Most _________ Place on Earth…with nearly 50% of the citizens claiming _________ ancestry.”

b. Cajuns trace their ancestry to transplants from this colony of New France, which included parts of current Nova Scotia, eastern Quebec and northern Maine.

c. An essential element of Cajun culture is the *fais do-do*, which is what?

d. John (or Geno) Delafose and the Eunice Playboys were leading performers of this musical genre that features heavily at *les fais do-do*.
B60.

a. This phrase, indicating violent opposition or disagreement, likely derives from the name of long-handled tools with hollow metal ends used for melting tar.

b. One such use of the phrase is in *The Commodore*, part of this author’s Aubrey/Maturin series.

c. “The Commodore” was the nickname of this American tycoon (1794-1877), especially well known for his role in the growth of the American rail industry, including ownership of the New York Central Railroad.

d. Along with other early captains of industry, Vanderbilt also was dubbed with this derogatory two-word phrase, referring to cutthroat practices that often crossed ethical and legal lines.

B61.

a. Within a billion years (more or less), what is the estimated age of the universe?

b. A chief means of estimating the age of the universe is measuring the CMB. What does this acronym denote?

c. Studying the CMB also allows scientists to investigate the composition of the universe, including dark energy and dark matter. Within 10%, what portion of the universe is estimated to consist of normal matter?

d. Leading-edge science, including speculation on the nature of dark matter, features in this author’s *His Dark Materials* series.
B62.

a. By what moniker is Rock & Roll Hall of Famer Huddie Ledbetter better known?

b. Ledbetter’s best-known songs include “Rock Island Line” and this classic, with a chorus that concludes “I’ll see you in my dreams”.

c. Lead Belly played a key role in popularizing the use of this type of guitar, which produces a more complex sound than the standard instrument. However, as Pete Seeger lamented, “…you spend half your life tuning the instrument and the other half playing it out of tune.”

d. Lead Belly was a major influence on this musician and his band, an iconic rock trio. Lead Belly’s “Where Did You Sleep Last Night” and “Ain’t It a Shame” appear in a 2015 documentary about the artist, subtitled *Montage of Heck*.

B63. Name the members of tech royalty based on the brief descriptions below.

a. Co-founder of Microsoft with Bill Gates

b. Co-founder of Napster and first president of Facebook

c. Co-founder of Apple with Steve Jobs (note – bonus points for naming Apple’s third founder)

d. Both co-founders of Google
a. The screenplay for the 2017 film *Call Me by Your Name* won Best Adapted Screenplay at both the Academy Awards and BAFTAs. The writer, eighty-nine at the time, was the oldest ever to receive a competitive award at either venue. Name this celebrated American director, producer and screenwriter.

b. Ivory is well known for his professional (and romantic) partnership with this individual, which lasted for more than forty years until his partner’s death in 2005.

c. Despite the name, Merchant Ivory Productions had three principals, including this German-born writer who lived in the United Kingdom and India before becoming a US citizen. The author of a dozen novels and many screenplays, she is the only person to have won both a Booker Prize and an Oscar.

d. Between 1986 and 1993, three of Jhabvala’s screenplays for Merchant Ivory were nominated for Academy Awards, winning twice. Name any two of the three films for which she received nominations.

B65.

a. To what do the words *Freikörperkultur* and *naturisme* refer in German and French, respectively?

b. Name the artist who painted *Le Déjeuner sur l’herbe*, about which Emile Zola wrote “This nude woman has scandalized the public…”. 

c. Rejected by the Paris Salon of 1863, Manet exhibited his work at this alternate showing of refused works, joined by artists including Cezanne, Pissarro and Whistler. The term is now generally used for exhibits of works excluded by “official” juries.

d. Narrated by junkie William Lee, this 1959 novel was banned for years in the United States. *Newsweek* described it as “…a masterpiece, a cry from hell, a brutal, terrifying, and savagely funny book…”.

B66.

a. In Arthurian legend, this mythical island was the site where Excalibur was forged.

b. Avalon is closely associated with this legendary enchantress and half-sister of Arthur.

c. In this author’s *Le Morte d’Arthur*, Morgana reconciles with Arthur and accompanies him to his final resting place on Avalon.

d. *Le Morte d’Arthur* and *The Canterbury Tales* were among the more than 100 works published by this man, who established the first printing press in England in 1476. The subject’s earlier translation of *The Recuyell of the Historyes of Troye* was the first book printed in the English language.

B67.

a. Immortalized by a Yale classmate, Garry Trudeau, he served as chaplain of his alma mater throughout the Vietnam War. Later, from the pulpit of
Riverside Church, he continued to build his reputation as one of the foremost campaigners for social justice of his generation.

b. In November 1966, Coffin debated the Vietnam War with this fellow alumnus, who had written about his undergraduate experience in *God and Man at Yale*.

c. Much more famous were Buckley’s debates with this liberal author during the 1968 presidential conventions, which were broadcast nationally.

d. One of Buckley’s regular debate sparring partners was this arch-liberal Harvard economist, whose books include *The Affluent Society*.

B68.

a. This Pacific nation of roughly eight million people has more living languages than any other, with more than 800 indigenous tongues.

b. What is the capital of Papua New Guinea?

c. The capital sits on the Gulf of Papua, an inlet of this body of water that extends down to the northeast coast of Australia and was the site of a major World War II battle.

d. The American carrier *Lexington* was sunk during the Battle of the Coral Sea. This second carrier – also named for a Revolutionary War battle – was badly damaged, but was available for the Battle of Midway scarcely a month later.
B69.

a. This leader of the Texas Revolution, whose name is associated with a type of large fighting knife, died at the Alamo.

b. The Alamo is enshrined as the defining battle of the Texas fight for independence, but the revolution actually was won at this later battle, when Santa Anna’s Mexican army was routed.

c. Who commanded the Texian army at San Jacinto?

d. What was the cause of Sam Houston’s removal from office as Governor of Texas in 1861?

B70.

a. In what city will you find Arthur’s Seat and the Royal Mile?

b. This UNESCO World Heritage Site is one of Edinburgh’s oldest tourist attractions, founded in 1853, the name of which translates from Latin as “dark room”. Light emitted through a tiny hole projects a strikingly-real image of the cityscape outside.

c. A statue on the Royal Mile celebrates this Enlightenment philosopher and author of *A Treatise of Human Nature*. The big toe of the statue’s right foot is burnished by the many people who rub it in hopes of obtaining the subject’s wisdom. Ironically, he took a dour view of causality.
d. Another prominent Edinburgh resident, preceding Hume by over a century, was this theologian, the leader of the Scottish Reformation and founder of Presbyterianism.

B71.

a. In the Book of Genesis, this father of Shem, Ham and Japheth becomes drunk on the produce of the vineyard he planted. The scene has been famously depicted by Bellini and by Michelangelo in the Sistine Chapel.

b. Probably the best known of classical drinking songs is “Libiamo ne’liete calici” from this Verdi opera, with the (translated) line, “Let’s drink…and may the brief moment be inebriated with voluptuousness.”

c. Henry Chinaski is the hard-drinking alter ego of this poet and novelist, who one reviewer claimed wrote “as an unregenerate lowbrow contemptuous of our claims to superior being.” The character appears in several of the subject’s books, including *Post Office* (1971) and *Ham on Rye* (1982).

d. This 1945 film, based on a Charles R. Jackson novel, is “an illustration of a drunkard’s misery that ranks with the best and most disturbing character studies ever put on the screen.” The film swept major awards at the 1946 Oscars, including Best Director for Billy Wilder and Best Actor for Ray Milland, and is one of only two films to win both the Best Picture Oscar and the top award at Cannes.
B72.

a. The Theatre and Performance collection of the V&A includes a puppet of Joey, used in over 1,600 performances of this West End production.

b. The V&A collection includes another multi-man costume, depicting the title character of this playwright’s *Rhinoceros*.

c. Another puppet-centric production is this *Sesame Street*-inspired play (with decidedly adult themes), including a two-man puppet for the character Trekkie Monster. The play won the Tony for Best Musical in 2003, famously beating *Wicked*, and went on to a Broadway run of over 2,500 shows.

d. Puppets and animal costumes predominate in this musical, the top-grossing production in Broadway history.

B73.

a. Eighteen years before the collapse of Lehman Brothers, this leading Wall Street firm was forced into bankruptcy due to alleged improprieties.

b. Drexel was especially identified with speculative, high-yield corporate debt, better known by this term.

c. The unquestioned king of junk bonds was this Drexel employee.

d. The nail in Drexel’s coffin was arguably a RICO indictment prepared by this US Attorney for the Southern District of New York, later the city’s mayor.
B74.

a. This Colombian, one of Latin America’s most prominent artists, is best known for his paintings and sculptures depicting over-sized people and animals.

b. Among Botero’s most famous works are sculptures of “fat” versions of this animal, examples of which can be found on New York’s Park Avenue and in Barcelona’s Raval neighborhood.

c. Botero is a paisa, born in this city, Colombia’s second largest and the capital of the department of Antioquia.

d. Botero has occasionally incorporated social commentary in his works, including portraying Colombia’s violent recent history and a 2004 series based on the torture of prisoners at this US prison in Iraq.

B75.

a. Give the title and author of this classic adventure story, portraying two British ex-soldiers who set themselves up as rulers of “Kafiristan”.

b. Name the two Hollywood legends who played the leads in the 1975 film version of *The Man Who Would Be King*, both of whom cited it as their favorite among the many movies they made.

c. The film’s score features the lyrics of “The Son of God Goes Forth to War” set to the music of this Irish patriotic anthem, which is strongly identified with the tenor John McCormack.
d. The closing credits of *Black Hawk Down* include a version of “The Minstrel Boy” by this rock legend and his band, The Mescaleros.
ANSWERS

B1. Tiananmen Square
B2. The University of Texas, Austin
B3. Shakerism (the Shakers)
B4. Eddie Izzard
B5. Berlin
B6. They are guarding the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and do not wish to outrank any of those it honors
B7. Nanook of the North
B8. Irene Nemirovsky
B9. Footloose and fancy-free
B10. Carl Sagan
B11. Gazprom
B12. Homer, as translators
B13. Winning a medal at both the Summer and Winter Olympics
B14. Glock
B15. Fado
B16. The Middle Passage
B17. Tungsten (or wolfram)
B18. Al Jazeera
B19. Albany
B21. Australian Aboriginal artists
B22. Swan Lake
B23. India Pale Ale
B24. The conquest of Mexico led by Cortés
B25. French Guiana
B26. Joaquin Sorolla
B27. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
B28. Arachne
B29. Auschwitz
B30. Dorothy Sayers
B31. Delphinium
B32. Bob Wills
B33. Challenger Deep
B34. Philips or Bonhams
B35. Thomas J. ("Stonewall") Jackson
B36. Long-distance hiking trails in the United States
B37. Thesaurus
B38. “Ozymandias”
B39. Napa Valley
B40. Lacrosse
B41. Stupas
B42. *Fear and Loathing in Las Vegas*
B43. Atlantis
B44. Viceroy
B45. The New Deal
B46. Sally Ride (the two Soviets were Valentina Tereshkova and Svetlana Savitskaya)
B47. George R.R. Martin
B48. Kachinas

B49. *Hearts and Minds*

B50. William Faulkner

B51. a. Stained glass
   b. Sainte-Chapelle
   c. Arts and Crafts Movement
   d. Marc Chagall

B52. a. *The Power and the Glory*
   b. *The Quiet American*
   c. *The End of the Affair*
   d. *Our Man in Havana*

B53. a. Van Cliburn
   b. International Tchaikovsky Competition
   c. Dmitri Shostakovich
   d. Tchaikovsky’s Piano Concerto No. 1

B54. a. Eiger North Face
   b. Heinrich Harrer
   c. Grindelwald
   d. Tunnel from underground railroad station

B55. a. Pony Express
   b. Wells Fargo
   c. William “Buffalo Bill” Cody
   d. e.e. Cummings

B56. a. Zaha Hadid
   b. Cincinnati
c. American University of Beirut
d. Abu Dhabi

B57. a. James Joyce, “The Dead”
  b. The Three Graces
c. Antonio Canova
d. Napoleon Bonaparte

B58. a. Nathaniel Hawthorne, *The Scarlet Letter*
  b. Bowdoin College
c. Joshua Chamberlain
d. Appomattox Court House

B59. a. Cajun
  b. Acadia
c. Dance party
d. Zydeco

B60. a. At loggerheads
  b. Patrick O’Brien
c. Cornelius Vanderbilt
d. Robber baron

B61. a. 13.8 billion years (12.5-15.0 billion)
  b. Cosmic Microwave Background, the radiation remaining from the
     Big Bang
c. Roughly 5% (0-15%)
d. Philip Pullman

B62. a. Lead Belly
  b. “Goodnight, Irene” (*pace* purists, regarding alternate versions)
c. 12-string guitar

d. Kurt Cobain

B63.  a. Paul Allen

b. Sean Parker

c. Steve Wozniak (Ronald Wayne)

d. Sergey Brin and Larry Page

B64.  a. James Ivory

b. Ismail Merchant

c. Ruth Prawer Jhabvala (either surname acceptable)

d. *A Room with a View, Howards End* and *The Remains of the Day*

B65.  a. Nudism

b. Édouard Manet

c. Salon des Refusés

d. *Naked Lunch*

B66.  a. Avalon

b. Morgan le Fay (or Morgana)

c. Thomas Malory

d. William Caxton

B67.  a. William Sloane Coffin

b. William F. Buckley

c. Gore Vidal

d. John Kenneth Galbraith

B68.  a. Papua New Guinea

b. Port Moresby

c. Coral Sea
d. **USS Yorktown**

**B69.**

a. James “Jim” Bowie
b. Battle of San Jacinto
c. Sam Houston
d. Opposition to secession and refusal to swear loyalty to the Confederacy (the only governor of a future Confederate state to do so)

**B70.**

a. Edinburgh
b. Camera obscura
c. David Hume
d. John Knox

**B71.**

a. Noah
b. *La Traviata*
c. Charles Bukowski
d. *The Lost Weekend*

**B72.**

a. *War Horse*
b. Eugene Ionesco
c. *Avenue Q*
d. *The Lion King*

**B73.**

a. Drexel Burnham Lambert
b. Junk bonds
c. Michael Milken
d. Rudy Giuliani

**B74.**

a. Fernando Botero
b. Cat
c. Medellín
d. Abu Ghraib


b. Sean Connery and Michael Caine

c. “The Minstrel Boy”

d. Joe Strummer
CHARLIE

*How does one get ideas? By sheer perseverance to the point of madness.*

– Charlie Chaplin

C1. In 1847, little more than a decade after their relocation along the Trail of Tears, the Choctaw Nation raised a $170 donation “for the relief of the starving poor” in this country. In 1995, the country’s president visited Oklahoma to thank the Choctaw for their extraordinary generosity, in the absence of any previous connection, “…the only link being a common humanity, a common sense of another people suffering…”.

C2. What was the principal language in Galilee in the time of Jesus?

C3. The Poetry Foundation describes him as “the most appreciated American creator of light verse”. His hundreds of creations include “Candy/is dandy/But liquor/is quicker”.

C4. Scientists Eunice Foote, John Tyndall and Svante Arrhenius each furthered the understanding of this process, by which changes in the Earth’s atmosphere contribute to the planet’s warming.

C5. He was the first Latin American player inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame. Major League Baseball presents an annual award in his name recognizing community service by an outstanding player.

C6. What is the Eastern terminus of the main branch of the Trans-Siberian Railway?
C7. Although Muslim (specifically Sufi) in origin, this term also applies to Indian Hindus. Those so named are generally considered holy men with mystical powers.

C8. This Florentine sculptor and metalworker was commissioned to create two sets of doors for the city’s Baptistry of Saint John. The second pair, termed the “Gates of Paradise” by Michelangelo, is one of the great Renaissance masterpieces.

C9. Calvin Trillin wrote that this dish “has a lot going for it. Many Canadians also believe that it is good to eat.” Name this Quebecois concoction of French fries with cheese curds and gravy.

C10. From Bleak House, this fictional legal case “drags its dreary length before the court, perennially hopeless”.

C11. This northern Mexican city is the capital of Nuevo León and the country’s most important economic center outside of Mexico City.

C12. The performance art and other works of this impeccably-dressed British conceptual art duo have achieved critical acclaim for over half a century.

C13. Which nation was not represented at the Yalta Conference, but did have an occupation zone in post-war Germany?

C14. According to the 2010 Census, which US state capital has the largest population, with about 1.7 million inhabitants? This was roughly two-thirds greater than the next capital, Austin.

C15. L. Bancel Lafarge, a New York architect, was a founding member of the city’s Landmarks Preservation Committee. However, he is best known for his
leadership of this unit during World War II, for which he was honored by four European nations.

C16. This term refers to a musical note, not essential to the harmony of a piece, added as ornamentation or to express the composer’s artistic intent. Relevant technical terms include acciaccatura and appoggiatura.

C17. The most highlighted sentence in the history of Kindle – “Because, sometimes, things happen to people and they’re not equipped to deal with them.” – comes from Catching Fire by this novelist.

C18. Within 10%, if you invest $100 for fifteen years, earning a 10% return compounded annually, how much money will you have at the end of the period (ignoring taxes and expenses)?

C19. This sibilant tree genus is noted for its aromatic properties and has many useful applications, including as the prime flavoring agent in traditional root beer.

C20. Beginning in 1830, this artist travelled among dozens of Native American tribes. He assembled an “Indian Gallery” of his paintings and other artefacts, comprising an evocative and historic record of the continent’s indigenous people, which today is largely housed in the Smithsonian.

C21. This Japanese word, which literally translates as “book pile”, refers to the accumulation of tomes that remain unread.

C22. Ilium is better known as what?
C23. This American adventurer held more than 100 world records, primarily in sailing and aviation. He was the first person to make a solo circumnavigation of the world in a balloon.

C24. These two mathematicians are credited with developing calculus independently in the mid-seventeenth century.

C25. He was the first African American staff photographer at Life. Over the next two decades, his work chronicled social ills – notably poverty and racism – and provided support for the Civil Rights movement.

C26. Founded by Maurice Girodias in 1953, this Paris publishing house issued the innocuously green-jacketed Traveller’s Companion Series. At the forefront of the fight for publishing freedom, its published works included Lolita and The Naked Lunch.

C27. When the actor Peter Mayhew died in April 2019, Mark Hamill described him as “the gentlest of giants”. Harrison Ford praised his “great dignity and noble character”. What role is Mayhew’s greatest artistic legacy?

C28. This semiarid region extends across western and north-central Africa, comprising a buffer between the Sahara and lusher areas to the south.

C29. With key founders originally recruited in Los Angeles to back Linda Ronstadt, this band went on to become one of the leading acts of the 1970s, with Their Greatest Hits being the best-selling US album of all time.

C30. In what artistic discipline might one employ wedging, sprigging or jiggering?
C31. The 2016 novel *La Paranza dei Bambini* deals with much the same subject matter as a non-fiction work by the same author a decade earlier, which has required him to live under continual police protection. Name the author and the title of the earlier book.

C32. This 1976 commando-led rescue mission was renamed Operation Yonathan in memory of its commander, who was the only military fatality.

C33. What does the “T” stand for in DVT, the dangerous medical condition featuring a blood clot in the leg?

C34. Within ten years, when was the start of the Klondike Gold Rush?

C35. Born Stanley Lieber, he was described as “the gold standard as the ambassador for comic books”. As a writer and editor at Marvel, he co-created Spider Man and the Avengers.

C36. In a Cartesian coordinate system, what point has coordinates (0,0) in two dimensions and (0,0,0) in three dimensions?

C37. If you’re in Alice Springs, which two Australian state capitals are closest, being almost equidistant?

C38. The aptly named *Mimus polyglottos*, better known under this name, is the state bird of five Southern US states.

C39. This island in Manila Bay was the last bastion to fall to the Japanese invaders in 1942.
C40. What is the significance of the following street pairings - Rue de la Paix and Avenue des Champs-Élysées, Schlossallee and Parkstrasse, and Mayfair and Park Lane?

C41. In educational institutions, this individual typically holds the purse strings, as suggested by the Latin derivation of the position’s name.

C42. What are ghazals, landays, pantoums and sijos?

C43. This 1963 Italian film, based on a book of the same name by Giuseppe Tomasi di Lampedusa, is a sweeping epic set at the time of Italian unification. Starring Burt Lancaster as a Sicilian aristocrat, the film garnered a Palme d’Or for director Luchino Visconti.

C44. What are the three principal types of swords used in modern fencing?

C45. Lancelot Andrewes (1555-1626) played a principal role in what monumental project?

C46. This icon is inscribed “Proclaim liberty throughout the land to all the inhabitants thereof”.

C47. The Oxford English Dictionary presents a literal meaning for this word denoting an adventurous type as “one who makes a noise by striking his own or his opponent’s shield with his sword.”

C48. Soroche is a common malady in Cuzco, Quito and La Paz, for which locals advise “Caminar despacito, comer poquito y dormir solito”. What is it?

C49. One of the most prominent political philosophers of the twentieth century, this American ethicist is best known for his 1971 book A Theory of Justice.

C51.

a. This Oxfordshire town, upriver from London, is a world-famous center of rowing.

b. The River & Rowing Museum in Henley maintains a permanent exhibit dedicated to this literary classic, which includes the line “…there is nothing – absolutely nothing – half so much worth doing as simply messing about in boats.”

c. Shortly prior to starting his masterpiece, Kenneth Grahame was secretary of this august institution, nicknamed “The Old Lady of Threadneedle Street”.

d. The design of the Bank’s original building on Threadneedle Street was by this architect, best known for an eponymous museum in his former home on Lincoln’s Inn Fields. The original design, esteemed for its classically-inspired use of soaring space and natural light, was largely supplanted by a 1920s renovation, a loss mourned by architectural historians.

C52.

a. A. Philip Randolph and Bayard Rustin were the principal organizers of this historic August 1963 demonstration for human rights.
b. The March on Washington is famous for Martin Luther King’s “I Have a Dream” speech. What “great American” did King reference in his speech?

c. The youngest speaker was this head of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, who later served more than thirty years as Congressman from Atlanta.

d. The March on Washington was instrumental in the passage of this landmark body of legislation.

C53.

a. The first practical development of probability theory is generally ascribed to two French mathematicians, who collaborated on a solution to a gambling problem in the mid-seventeenth century. Name either one.

b. Fermat is best known for his eponymous principle, also termed the “principle of least time”, which describes the properties of what?

c. The first text on probability theory was published in 1657 by this prominent Dutch physicist, whose many accomplishments include detailed studies of the rings of Saturn.

d. Huygens is perhaps most famous for this 1656 invention, which served as the most-accurate basis of timekeeping for over 250 years.

C54. Name the films below, based on the role that earned Frances McDormand either an acting Oscar nomination or win.

a. Glory Dodge
b. Mildred Hayes

c. Marge Gunderson

d. Elaine Miller

C55.

a. This author of *The Memoirs of Hadrian* was the first woman elected to the *Académie française*.

b. The *Académie* was founded in 1634 by this powerful First Minister of France, Armand-Jean du Plessis, better known as the Red Eminence or by this name.

c. Yourcenar lived for roughly forty years on this Maine island, the second-largest on the Eastern seaboard.

d. In addition to Bar Harbor, Mount Desert Island comprises this National Park.

C56.

a. In a December 1996 speech to the American Enterprise Institute, who queried, “But how do we know when irrational exuberance has unduly escalated asset values…”?

b. *Irrational Exuberance* is the title of a 2000 book by this Yale economist and Nobel Prize winner, well known for his prophetic warnings on overvaluation in the housing and stock markets.
c. In 2017, Shiller (along with other prominent financial experts) was quoted as saying that this phenomenon represented bubble-like speculative valuations.

d. Cryptocurrencies typically employ this technology for large-scale, generally-accessible databases protected by cryptography.

C57.

a. This wave of fervent evangelical revival spread throughout the American colonies beginning in the 1720s and peaking in the 1740s.

b. This New England theologian was at the forefront of the Great Awakening. In 1741, he delivered one of the most-famous sermons in American history, entitled *Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God*.

c. A Yale graduate, Edwards became the second president of this institution, founded by proponents of the Great Awakening who viewed Harvard and Yale as too tied to the “Old Lights”.

d. The man that Edwards replaced at Princeton was his son-in-law, the father of this man. Admitted to Princeton at the age of thirteen, the subject became the third Vice President of the United States.

C58.

a. A May 2019 *Financial Times* column defended this much-maligned group, crediting them with the author’s ability to procure “micro-brewed IPAs in as improbable a place as Wyoming”. 
b. Visits to Wyoming provided inspiration for this author of *The Virginian*, which many consider the first western novel.

c. The author of the short story, “Wine of Wyoming”, married his third wife (Martha) in 1940 in Cheyenne. He later stated, “There are two places that I love: Africa and Wyoming.”

d. The first draft of *A Farewell to Arms* was written in a cabin in this northern Wyoming mountain range. Long considered sacred by the Sioux, Cheyenne and Crow, the mountains were the setting of a famous 1876 battle named for a river that flows through them.

C59.

a. Members of this profession can be identified by their baggy pants, often in a black-and-white checkered or houndstooth pattern.

b. Among those who played a leading role in codifying kitchen uniforms was this legendary Frenchman, of whom William II was reported to have said, “I am the emperor of Germany, but you are the emperor of chefs.”

c. In 1890, Escoffier became the first chef at this fabled hotel on London’s Embankment, long associated with the arts. While there, he created *pêche Melba* – in honor of Australian singer Nellie Melba – and *fraises Sarah Bernhardt* (strawberries with pineapple and curacao sorbet).

d. Today, the Savoy Grill is managed by the eponymous restaurant group of this celebrity chef, well known for his imperious style.
C60.

a. Stripped of possessions and exiled from his native Florence in 1301, this poet spent the remaining twenty years of his life in Verona and Ravenna.

b. In the *Divine Comedy*, Dante is guided through the underworld by Virgil and this woman, the idealized subject of his earlier work, *Vita Nuova* (New Life).

c. The *Divine Comedy* may have been a source of inspiration for this beloved classic of 1843. Both tales of redemption, they share a three-part structure and are framed by major Christian holidays.

d. In “The Screwtape Letters”, by this twentieth-century Christian author, most famous for a septology, a bureaucratic demon advises, “The safest road to Hell is the gradual one, the gentle slope, soft underfoot…”.

C61.

a. This classical composer was the only surviving son of his father, Leopold, a sought-after violinist and music teacher. The father was also a composer, most noted for his *Toy Symphony*, but stopped composing in 1771 to focus on developing his son’s musical genius.

b. As portrayed in the 1984 film *Amadeus*, this Italian composer was the great rival to Mozart, although rumors of his poisoning the latter are now largely discredited. An established composer, who wrote the work for La Scala’s original opening night, his music has enjoyed a renaissance in recent years, including through a well-regarded 2003 album by Cecilia Bartoli.
c. *The Magic Flute*, Mozart’s final opera, premiered about three months before his death. Name the folksy bird catcher from the work, who has been termed opera’s “Everyman”.

d. This was Mozart’s final masterpiece, unfinished at his death. A legend has grown around it, including an anonymous patron, Mozart’s belief that he was composing it for himself, and disputed authorship. However, as Beethoven stated, “If Mozart did not write the music, then the man who wrote it is a Mozart.”

C62.

a. This climatic zone, located just south of the Arctic Circle, contains roughly one-third of Earth’s forests.

b. Which two countries account for the vast majority of the planet’s boreal forests?

c. These residents of Russia’s boreal forest (or taiga), numbering about five hundred, are the world’s largest cats.

d. Name the author and title of the monumental 1973 book, which described life in Soviet forced labor camps, many of which were located in the taiga. According to Doris Lessing, the book “helped to bring down an empire. Its importance can hardly be exaggerated.”
C63.

a. Who was shot and killed by Harry Kendall Thaw in 1906 at Madison Square Garden, providing the lurid spectacle of the ensuing “trial of the century”?

b. White was a principal founder of this architectural firm, one of the most prominent in America at the time. The firm’s many commissions included the Boston Public Library, the main campus of Columbia University and the Morgan Library.

c. McKim Mead & White was a leading proponent of this opulent architectural style, named for the French school where it originated.

d. Perhaps White’s best work, and one of his favorites, was the memorial arch that still stands in this Greenwich Village location.

C64. Identify the principal Hindu deities, based on the quick descriptions below.

a. Creator of the universe

b. Preserver of the universe

c. Destroyer of the universe

d. Goddess personifying female creative power

C65.

a. Name the poet of “Funeral Blues” (“Stop All the Clocks”).
b. Lines from “Stop All the Clocks” were recited in this 1994 film, commemorating a character played by Simon Callow.

c. Auden had a long-term romantic and creative partnership with this author of *The Berlin Stories*.

d. *The Berlin Stories* served as the basis for which stage musical and film?

C66. Identify the American rivers based on the following descriptions of their course.

a. 350 miles from the Appalachians to Chesapeake Bay, wholly within Virginia

b. The longest free-flowing river east of the Mississippi, 500 miles from Ohio through Indiana to its confluence with the Ohio River

c. 1,470 miles east-southeast from central Colorado through Kansas, Oklahoma and Arkansas to join the Mississippi River

d. 400 miles from the panhandle of West Virginia to Chesapeake Bay, forming a significant portion of the border between Maryland and Virginia

C67.

a. This future US general designed the last sabre issued to American cavalry and competed in the 1912 Olympics before seeing his first action in the Pancho Villa Expedition.
b. During World War II, Patton led American forces in North Africa and then commanded the US Seventh Army during Operation Husky, the first large-scale Allied invasion of Europe. Where did Husky occur?

c. Which actor won an Academy Award for his commanding performance as the title character in the 1970 film *Patton*?

d. What unprecedented event occurred with Scott’s Academy Award?

C68.

a. In the 1960s, a fusion of Brazilian music with cool jazz yielded this musical style, whose name translates as “new wave”.

b. Bossa nova built on this Brazilian musical genre and popular dance style, the roots of which can be traced back to West Africa.

c. Bossa nova was popularized largely through the efforts of João Gilberto and this composer and songwriter, popularly known as “Tom”.

d. Jobim and Luiz Bonfá provided the bossa nova soundtrack for this 1969 film, featuring Eurydice and the title character. The film swept major awards, including the Palme d’Or and the best foreign film Oscar, Golden Globe and BAFTA.

C69.

a. Meaning widespread destruction or disorder, this word was originally used as part of an order for soldiers to plunder.

b. Which character speaks the famous lines, “Cry ‘havoc’, and let slip the dogs of war.”?
c. The film *The Dogs of War* was based on a book by this author, more famous for *The Day of the Jackal*.

d. Another Forsyth book made into a film portrayed this (probably) fictitious organization, based on actual groups that helped Nazi war criminals flee to South America.

C70.

a. This artist’s 1917 Paris show, the only solo exhibition during his lifetime, included several nude paintings that are among his most famous works. These provoked a scandal, resulting in the show being closed before it officially opened.

b. After his arrival in Paris, Modigliani moved from Montmartre to this artistic district, also famed for its café society.

c. Modigliani was lured to Montparnasse by this friend, one of the foremost sculptors of the twentieth century, whose modernist style featured clean geometric design.

d. Modigliani loved poetry and painted a number of noted poets, including this fellow Italian. Known for his avant-garde style and fantastic creations, the title of one of the subject’s plays was adopted in part as the name of the Surrealists. He died in 1917 from influenza complicated by wounds suffered fighting for his adopted country.
C71.

a. The Balsam, Douglas and Fraser varieties of this type of tree are among the most popular options for Christmas trees.

b. A “great white” variety of this large wading bird may actually be a subspecies of the better known “great blue” species.

c. Name the American author of *The Country of the Pointed Firs* and “The White Heron”.

d. In 1908, Jewett commenced one of the most important mentoring relationships in American literature, with this younger writer. The subject’s 1913 book *O Pioneers!* has the following dedication – “To the memory of Sarah Orne Jewett, In whose beautiful and delicate work there is the perfection that endures”.

C72.

a. The Bell UH-1, better known as this, is an enduring symbol of the Vietnam War.

b. Which battle earned Admiral George Dewey lasting fame, commencing with the command to his flag captain, “You may fire when you are ready, Gridley”?

c. The Kingsmen’s 1963 recording is the definitive version of this iconic song.

d. Who is the uncle of Huey, Dewey and Louie?
C73.

a. This district running along San Francisco’s eastern shoreline is home to the historic Ferry Building and numerous piers, from which it derives its name.

b. Celebrating its fiftieth anniversary in 2019, this institution located on the Embarcadero bills itself as “a community museum dedicated to awareness”.

c. The Exploratorium was the creation primarily of this Caltech physicist, who worked on the Manhattan Project under the leadership of his more-famous older brother.

d. For ten years from 1949, Oppenheimer was forced out of higher education due to his blacklisting by this congressional body.

C74.

a. By what names are Robert Leroy Parker and Harry Alonzo Longabaugh better known?

b. Which two actors played the title leads in the film Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid?

c. The screenplay for Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid garnered an Oscar for this writer, perhaps better known for The Princess Bride.

d. The film also earned the Academy Award for Best Original Song, in recognition of this Burt Bacharach and Hal David composition.
a. This military unit incurred 40% casualties in a single day, 25 October 1854.

b. The charge of the Light Brigade formed part of the battle for this town, which provided the name for a type of knitted headwear worn by the British troops.

c. This poet famously commemorated the audacious (if misguided) feat in his “The Charge of the Light Brigade”, with a first stanza ending “Into the Valley of Death/Rode the six hundred”.

d. Which Biblical Psalm includes “Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil…”?
ANSWERS

C1. Ireland
C2. Aramaic
C3. Ogden Nash
C4. Greenhouse effect
C5. Roberto Clemente
C6. Vladivostok
C7. Fakir
C8. Ghiberti
C9. Poutine
C10. *Jarndyce v. Jarndyce*
C11. Monterrey
C12. Gilbert & George
C13. France
C14. Phoenix
C15. Monument, Fine Arts and Archives section (the “Monuments Men”)
C16. Grace note
C17. Suzanne Collins
C18. $418 ($375-460)
C19. Sassafras
C20. George Catlin
C21. Tsundoku
C22. Troy
C23. Steve Fossett
C24. Isaac Newton and Gottfried Liebniz
C25. Gordon Parks
C26. Olympia Press
C27. Chewbacca
C28. Sahel
C29. The Eagles
C30. Ceramics (or pottery)
C31. Roberto Saviano, *Gomorrah*
C32. Raid on Entebbe
C33. Thrombosis
C34. 1896
C35. Stan Lee
C36. The origin
C37. Darwin (811 air miles) and Adelaide (818)
C38. (Northern) mockingbird
C39. Corregidor
C40. They are the equivalent of Boardwalk and Park Place in European editions of *Monopoly*
C41. Bursar
C42. Poetic or verse forms, specifically from different Asian cultures
C43. *Il Gattopardo* (“The Leopard”)
C44. Epee, foil and sabre
C45. He led the translators of the King James Version of the Bible
C46. The Liberty Bell
C47. Swashbuckler
C48. Altitude sickness
C49. John Rawls

C50. Ironweed, William Kennedy

C51. a. Henley-on-Thames
    b. The Wind in the Willows
    c. Bank of England
    d. John Soane

C52. a. The March on Washington
    b. Abraham Lincoln
    c. John Lewis
    d. The Civil Rights Act (of 1964)

C53. a. Blaise Pascal or Pierre de Fermat
    b. Light rays
    c. Christiaan Huygens
    d. Pendulum clock

C54. a. North Country
    b. Three Billboards Outside Ebbing, Missouri
    c. Fargo
    d. Almost Famous

C55. a. Marguerite Yourcenar
    b. Cardinal Richelieu
    c. Mount Desert Island
    d. Acadia

C56. a. Alan Greenspan
    b. Robert Shiller
    c. Bitcoin (or cryptocurrency generally)
d. Blockchain

C57. a. The Great Awakening
   b. Jonathan Edwards
   c. The College of New Jersey (i.e., Princeton University)
   d. Aaron Burr

C58. a. Hipsters
   b. Owen Wister
   c. Ernest Hemingway
   d. Bighorn Mountains

C59. a. Chef/culinary
   b. Auguste Escoffier
   c. The Savoy
   d. Gordon Ramsay

C60. a. Dante Alighieri
   b. Beatrice
   c. *A Christmas Carol*
   d. C.S. Lewis

C61. a. Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart
   b. Antonio Salieri
   c. Papageno
   d. Requiem (Mass) in D Minor

C62. a. Boreal
   b. Russia and Canada
   c. Siberian tigers
   d. Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, *The Gulag Archipelago*
C63.  a. Stanford White
      b. McKim, Mead & White
      c. Beaux-Arts
      d. Washington Square (Park)

C64.  a. Brahma
      b. Vishnu
      c. Shiva
      d. Shakti

C65.  a. W.H. Auden
      b. *Four Weddings and a Funeral*
      c. Christopher Isherwood
      d. *Cabaret*

C66.  a. James
      b. Wabash
      c. Arkansas
      d. Potomac

C67.  a. George Patton
      b. Sicily
      c. George C. Scott
      d. He was the first actor to decline the award

C68.  a. Bossa nova
      b. Samba
      c. Antônio Carlos Jobim
      d. *Black Orpheus*

C69.  a. Havoc
b. Antony (in *Julius Caesar*)
c. Frederick Forsyth
d. ODESSA

C70. a. Amedeo Modigliani
    b. Montparnasse
    c. Constantin Brancusi
    d. Guillaume Apollinaire

C71. a. Fir
    b. Heron
    c. Sarah Orne Jewett
    d. Willa Cather

C72. a. Huey (helicopter)
    b. Battle of Manila Bay
    c. “Louie Louie”
    d. Donald Duck

C73. a. The Embarcadero
    b. The Exploratorium
    c. Frank Oppenheimer
    d. The House Un-American Activities Committee

C74. a. Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid
    b. Paul Newman and Robert Redford
    c. William Goldman
    d. “Raindrops Keep Fallin’ on My Head”

C75. a. The Light Brigade
    b. Balaclava
c. Alfred Lord Tennyson

d. Psalm 23
DOROTHY

Creativity is a wild mind and a disciplined eye.

– Dorothy Parker

D1. The 1936 Summer Olympics witnessed a remarkable feat of sportsmanship, when the German long jump champion and Olympic recordholder (Luz Long) provided advice to this rival, who was in danger of fouling-out of the competition. The rival remained in contention and emerged victorious, with Long being the first to offer congratulations.

D2. Of the world’s dozen most-populous islands, only one is in the Western Hemisphere. Which one?

D3. When this “King of the Surf Guitar” passed away in March 2019, David Simon (creator of The Wire) tweeted, “If you ever bought an electric guitar and imagined playing it like [the subject], you were on a certain path to eventually recognizing your own idiocy.”

D4. Israel’s principal international airport is named for this man, the country’s first prime minister.

D5. Identify the author of this quote – “…the test of a first-rate intelligence is the ability to hold two opposed ideas in the mind at the same time, and still retain the ability to function.” The line appeared in the first of three essays, entitled “The Crack-Up”, published in Esquire in early 1936.
D6. This ancient device consists of a long wooden pole, balanced on a beam, with a bucket on one end and a heavy counterweight on the other. Used primarily for irrigation, it is most associated with the Egyptian Nile, but also is used in India.

D7. Missouri’s Bald Knobbers, the Texas Regulators and the Committee of 101 (from the Alaskan Gold Rush town of Skagway) were all examples of what?

D8. What term is applied to the influential group of artists whose principal members included William Holman Hunt, John Everett Millais and Dante Gabriel Rossetti?

D9. Ranking high among the greatest scientists ever, this Scottish physicist’s work in electromagnetics paved the way for Einstein’s theory of special relativity.

D10. Who was the first woman to win the Academy Award for Best Director?

D11. Name either of the two “Great” lakes that are the largest wholly within Canada.

D12. This major 1862 battle of the American Civil War formed part of the Union campaign to seize the strategically-important railroad junction of Corinth in northeastern Mississippi.

D13. In January 2019, Borussia Dortmund announced the $73 million transfer of this attacking midfielder to Chelsea, making him the most expensive American soccer player in history.

D14. What is the name for the protective caps at the end of chromosomes, the shortening of which is linked to aging and various maladies?

D15. This word denotes the moral codes and ideals that governed samurai life.
D16. This country’s sovereign wealth fund is by far the world’s largest, with over $1 trillion in assets, equating to roughly $200,000 per resident.

D17. The name of this flower species is derived from a Latin word descriptive of its sword-shaped leaves.

D18. This American artist is credited with reviving the art of the cut-paper silhouette in the 1990s, using the medium to probe issues of race, gender and power.

D19. This traditional Southern side dish consists of small deep-fried cornmeal balls.

D20. Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, Le Corbusier and Eero Saarinen are among the most esteemed modern architects. They also all tried their hand at designing this product, with their iconic creations including “Barcelona”, “Grand Confort” and “Tulip”, respectively.

D21. This literary character’s name refers to the Sunday after Easter, or Low Sunday. Specifically, it is the first part of the Latin introit for the mass on that day. The modern translation of the relevant text is “Like newborn babies, crave pure spiritual milk, so that by it you may grow up in your salvation.” The subject was abandoned as an infant at a church.

D22. Who were Fritz Wunderlich (1930-1966), Jussi Björling (1911-1960) and Lauritz Melchior (1890-1973)?

D23. Aside from New York, which city has been among America’s ten most populous from the initial census in 1790 to date?
D24. This word originally referred to a manuscript in which new writing appears over earlier erased text. It can refer generally to something that displays multiple successive layers.

D25. José Rizal, the author of the novel *Noli Me Tangere*, is considered one of the great national heroes of which country?

D26. The mines of the Cerro Rico, outside this Bolivian town, were the principal source of silver for the Spanish Empire.

D27. This German Expressionist painter was a founding member of the Blue Rider Group. She studied under Wassily Kandinsky, with whom she was later romantically involved.

D28. Which two mountain ranges divide European Russia from Asia?

D29. This English electronic and dance music group never had a #1 single, despite dozens in the UK Top 40. They peaked at #4 with “People Are People” (1984), “Barrel of a Gun” (1997) and “Precious” (2005).

D30. In what area did the British Chindits and American Merrill’s Marauders operate during World War II?

D31. What description encompasses Salvador Espriu, Carles Riba and J.V. Foix?

D32. Which three-time Tony Award winner played Max Bialystock in the 1967 film version of *The Producers*?

D33. Within 10%, and in under a minute, what is three to the tenth power?
D34. Jacinda Ardern of New Zealand is only the second elected national leader to give birth in modern history. The first was this Asian prime minister, in 1990.

D35. Named after a Scottish midshipman, the Pitcairn Islands are the least populated national jurisdiction in the world. What is distinctive about its inhabitants’ ancestry?

D36. What thematic element does Thomas Mann’s *The Magic Mountain* share with the operas *La bohème* and *La traviata*?

D37. Cardassians, Ferengi and Romulans are all what?

D38. In venture capital parlance, what is a unicorn?

D39. This institution, founded in 1592 by order of Elizabeth I, is practically synonymous with the “University of Dublin”.

D40. This multi-purpose tool, ubiquitous with fire companies in the United States and elsewhere, consists of a steel fork at one end and a blade/pick at the other. It is named for its designer, a former FDNY deputy chief.

D41. What is the protagonist’s cause of death in *Death in Venice*?

D42. According to Boyle’s law, for gas at constant temperature, what two principal aspects have an inverse relationship?

D43. Aberlour, Oban and Lagavulin are all what?

D44. This Danish academic’s books include *The Skeptical Environmentalist*. He founded and heads the Copenhagen Consensus Center, which advocates for pragmatic and cost-effective solutions to global challenges.
D45. This six-part 2016 television series, based on a John le Carré novel, involves the efforts of a former British officer to infiltrate an arms-smuggling ring. The series garnered multiple awards, including for its director, Suzanne Bier.

D46. The Zohar is considered the most important source for which practice or school of thought?

D47. In the folk song “Michael, Row the Boat Ashore”, what river is being crossed?

D48. Perhaps echoing his best-selling work, this poet had pets named Jellylorum, Pettipaws, Wiscus and George Pushdragon.

D49. Less than a month after Roger Bannister’s historic mile, Diane Leather accomplished what feat during an athletics competition in Birmingham? Her achievement went largely unheralded for decades, with the International Amateur Athletics Federation not officially recognizing women’s records in the event for another thirteen years.

D50. Rising to prominence largely through his work for French Vogue, he is one of the most important photographers of all time. His trademark edgy style is showcased in books including White Women, Big Nudes and Sleepless Nights.

D51.

a. In his own words, this Chilean activist and folksinger was a man “who will die singing the true truths”. He was murdered by the Pinochet regime, but remains a source of inspiration around the world.
b. Despite having been tortured, Jara defiantly sang one of his most famous compositions while in captivity. It shares essentially the same title as this gospel song of the early 1900s that became an anthem and byword for the American civil rights movement.

c. “We Shall Overcome” is especially identified with Pete Seeger and this fellow folksinger, who performed the song during the March on Washington and to close the first day at Woodstock.

d. The phrase “We shall overcome” formed part of the final sermon of this man, one of whose other quotes was “The arc of the moral universe is long, but it bends toward justice.” Victor Jara’s killers were brought to justice forty-five years after his death.

D52.

a. This word applies to an historic class in English society, intermediate between the gentry and laborers. The word is used in a phrase referring to hard or valuable work in support of a cause.

b. George Yeoman Pocock is associated with what sporting endeavor?

c. Pocock designed the racing shells used by the University of Washington crew that won Olympic gold in 1936. Their exploits are recounted in this award-winning 2013 book by Daniel James Brown.

d. This director recorded the 1936 Olympic Games in the film *Olympia*.
a. Henry Fleming is the protagonist of what classic American novel, which ends with the line, “Over the river a golden ray of sun came through the hosts of leaden rain clouds.”?

b. Stephen Crane was strongly influenced by the theories of this American author and champion of literary realism. As an editor and reviewer, the subject is especially known for his support for Henry James and Mark Twain.

c. Crane’s literary realism is on full display in his first published work, this novella depicting the gradual decline of the title character.

d. Crane’s Maggie is a denizen of this New York neighborhood, long associated with poverty, the name of which is derived from an old Dutch word meaning “farm”.

D54.

a. The opening of 2001: A Space Odyssey features music from Also sprach Zarathustra, a symphonic poem by this composer.

b. The musical composition shares its title with a book by this noted author.

c. In the book, Nietzsche introduces this concept of the heroic individual who justifies the human race.

d. Nietzsche died before the birth of this baby, Kal-El, who grew up to serve humanity.
D55.

a. This two-word phrase is the “speed” required for a body to overcome a given gravitational force without additional acceleration.

b. This second two-word phrase is the boundary representing the edge of a black hole.

c. At the event horizon, what is the escape velocity?

d. In 1974, this physicist theorized that radiation could be emitted just outside the event horizon of a black hole. These emissions are now known as [surname] radiation.

D56. If you are driving through the following towns, which region of France are you in?

a. Angers, Blois and Chenonceaux

b. Avignon, Arles and Aix

c. Alençon, Bayeux and Caen

d. Carcassonne, Cèret and Collioure

D57.

a. What was Paul Revere’s principal profession?

b. A famous portrait of Revere, now in the collection of Boston’s Museum of Fine Arts, shows him holding a silver teapot. The painting is by this Anglo-American artist, widely considered the most accomplished of the Colonial period.
c. The phrase “One if by land, and two if by sea” referred to lanterns to be hung in the steeples of what now National Historic Landmark?

d. Although of dubious historical accuracy, a legend was created by “Paul Revere’s Ride”, part of this poet’s 1863 collection *Tales of a Wayside Inn.*

D58.

a. This renowned scholar of Japanese culture passed away in February 2019. A professor at Columbia for over fifty years, his dozens of books included the four-volume *History of Japanese Literature*, as well as translations of major authors.

b. The scholar embarked on his adventure in Japanese literature through a chance encounter with this eleventh century masterpiece depicting courtly love by Murasaki Shikbu, generally considered the world’s first novel.

c. The two-volume edition that Keene acquired was translated by this English sinologist, one of the most important bridges between East and West in the first half of the twentieth century. His other translations include *170 Chinese Poems* (1918) and the *Analects of Confucius* (1938).

d. Keene’s final lecture at Columbia was on the subject of this form of musical drama, in his words, “…just because it’s so beautiful”. Dating to the fourteenth century, it is the world’s oldest active theater tradition.
D59.

a. This country, the third-largest in Africa, accounts for over 40% of arable land in the Arab world.

b. These two major tributaries of the Nile meet just north of Sudan’s capital, Khartoum.

c. Educated at the University of Khartoum, this author is widely acknowledged as one of the most important Arab writers of the twentieth century. His best-known work is *Season of Migration to the North* (1966).

d. A siege culminating in 1885 made a national hero of “Gordon of Khartoum”, who died leading a resolute defense. Name the influential Islamic religious leader whose forces captured the city.

D60.

a. This avant-garde movement, whose members included André Derain and Maurice de Vlaminck, was characterized by an “orgy of pure colors”. The name derives from the 1905 Salon, when the group’s works were hung in a room dubbed the “cage of wild beasts”.

b. The undisputed leader of the Fauves was this French painter, one of the most influential of the twentieth century, who stated, “When I put down a green, it doesn’t mean grass; and when I put down a blue, it doesn’t mean the sky.”
c. The Fauve sensibility is captured in this succinctly-titled 1910 work, one of Matisse’s most famous, in which five nude figures are “…linked by means of muscular arabesques and intense color contrasts with the abstracted ground…” The painting hangs in the Hermitage, while MOMA displays a full-size study.

d. Matisse lived for a decade in the Hôtel Biron, now the Rodin Museum, where his neighbors included Jean Cocteau and this pioneer of modern dance. While known for her unfortunate choice in neckwear, she is better remembered for a revolutionary free-spirited style that has inspired generations of dancers.

D61.

a. *Summa de Arithmetica…*, a 1494 book by Renaissance Man Luca Pacioli, contains the first complete exposition of this accounting methodology utilizing offsetting credits and debits.

b. Accounting issues feature prominently in *The Smartest Guys in the Room*, chronicling the rise and fall of this company.

c. In this 1984 comedy, Rick Moranis is cast as a nerdy accountant, who has a complicated relationship with his neighbor, played by Sigourney Weaver.

d. Itzhak Stern, portrayed by Ben Kingsley in a blockbuster film, was the chief accountant and partner to this German businessman. In 1993, the subject (along with his wife, Emelie) was named Righteous Among the Nations.
D62.

a. This 1959 novel developed from one of the author's early short stories, “Phineas”, published by *Cosmopolitan* in 1956.

b. In August 1939, Germany concluded a “Nonaggression Pact” with the Soviet Union, which emboldened its almost immediate invasion of Poland. Name either of the foreign ministers who negotiated the treaty, which often bears their names.

c. In May 1941, this prominent Nazi crash-landed in a Scottish field, having flown solo almost 1,000 miles in hopes of negotiating peace with England.

d. Sentenced to life at Nuremberg, Hess spent more than forty years in this Berlin prison, including two decades as the sole inmate. Despite repeated British requests, the Soviets refused to authorize a release on humanitarian grounds. Upon Hess’ suicide in 1987, the prison was razed.

D63.

a. This phrase derived from nature refers to final accomplishment(s) at the end of a career or life.

b. Among the famous swan songs in Hollywood history was the performance by this actor in *The Shootist*, with the role of a dying gunfighter foreshadowing his own death from cancer a few years later.
c. *Swan Songs, First Flights* includes recordings from early and late in the career of this singer and actress, who died in 1969 at the age of forty-seven. Most famous for a 1939 screen role, for which she received a juvenile Oscar, she was the first woman to earn a Grammy for Album of the Year.

d. Name the author of *The Trumpet of the Swan*, about a mute swan that learns to play trumpet to impress his love interest.

D64. What buildings feature on the reverse of the following denominations of US paper currency?

a. $10

b. $20

c. $50

d. $100

D65.

a. The *Handbook* of this species, known for its pink and green displays, was a runaway bestseller in the early 1980s.

b. *The Official Preppy Handbook* fuelled a sales boom for L.L. Bean duck boots and this nautical footwear, originally designed by Paul A. Sperry.

c. The book also shone light on this somewhat-alliterative affliction of certain New York suburbs, characterized by the difficulty of enunciating through clenched teeth.
d. This Virginia liberal arts college, one of only three remaining all-male colleges in the United States, perennially appears on lists of preppy schools. It issues students a guide to etiquette entitled *To Manner Born,* *To Manners Bred.*

D66.

a. This word denotes an object believed to have powers to protect its owner and/or bring good luck.

b. *The Talisman* is a novel by Peter Straub and this fellow horror writer.

c. One of the settings in *The Talisman* is a hotel named for this Andalusian landmark, the subject of a book by Washington Irving.

d. *The Talisman* also features a hotel named for this great English victory of 1415.

D67.

a. These two ill-fated Shakespearean characters are so identical that actors often swap the roles.

b. To whom were the two courtiers bearing Hamlet and their message from Claudius?

c. Whose *Rosencrantz and Guildenstern Are Dead* celebrated its fiftieth anniversary in 2016?

d. The play was first performed at this event in Scotland, the world’s largest arts festival.
D68.

a. This slave led an 1831 rebellion in Virginia that resulted in dozens of deaths and prompted severe reprisals against the African American population.

b. This author won a 1967 Pulitzer Prize for his novel *The Confessions of Nat Turner*, based on an actual historical document.

c. Arguably the most successful slave rebellion in history, the revolution that concluded in 1804 led to the creation of this country.

d. This charismatic political and military leader was at the forefront of the Haitian Revolution.

D69.

a. An international megastar, his notable roles include The Man with No Name and Harry Callahan.

b. Eastwood is one of only two people (with Warren Beatty) to be nominated twice for both Best Director and Best Actor Academy Awards for the same film. Name either film.

c. Eastwood has received two other Best Director nominations, for *Mystic River* and this 2008 counterpart to *Flags of Our Fathers*.

d. The lead in *Letters from Iwo Jima* was played by this Japanese actor, who received an Oscar nomination for his role in *The Last Samurai*. 
D70.

a. When the International Psychoanalytical Association was formed in 1910, this man became president at the request of Sigmund Freud.

b. Jung famously split from Freud, with a chief source of difference being with regard to the unconscious. Jung accepted Freud’s postulation of the unconscious, terming it the “personal” unconscious, but added this second, deeper layer.

c. These universal patterns and images that reside in the collective unconscious are a key element in Jungian psychology.

d. Jungian archetypes have created a cottage industry of personality testing, including the (seemingly) ubiquitous Myers-Briggs Type Indicator. If your MBTI type is INTJ, what does the “I” denote?

D71.

a. According to Genesis, where was Cain exiled?

b. The Land of Nod also can refer to sleep. The first recorded use as such was by this satirical author of *A Modest Proposal*.

c. What famed literary work takes its title from the Biblical location of the Land of Nod?

d. Steinbeck’s masterpiece is set in this valley, one of California’s most abundant agricultural regions.
D72.

a. According to its current conductor, this orchestra’s “broad spectrum of styles, from…Broadway to classical” makes it “the perfect orchestra for people who don’t know they like orchestras.” It was founded in 1885, four years after the Symphony Orchestra in the same city.

b. The Boston Pops is indelibly linked with this conductor, who led the orchestra for almost half a century, from 1930 to 1979.

c. The Boston Pops and Symphony Orchestras share the calendar at BSO’s “summer home” in this music center located in the Berkshire Hills.

d. A highlight of the Boston Pops calendar is an annual Fourth of July concert, featuring a rousing version of this John Philip Sousa classic.

D73. Name the two teams that play in each of the longstanding college football rivalries below.

a. Iron Bowl (SEC)

b. The Game (Big Ten)

c. Red River Showdown (Big 12)

d. Civil War (Pac-12, awarding the Platypus Trophy)

D74.

a. Inducted posthumously in 1987, his Rock & Roll Hall of Fame bio describes him as “the brawny voiced ‘Boss of the Blues’”. He pioneered
jump blues, a fusion of R&B with boogie-woogie, leading to his being
described as “the grandfather of rock and roll”.

b. One of Turner’s many fruitful collaborations was with this fellow Kansas
Citian, generally considered one of the three great boogie-woogie
pianists.

c. Turner and Johnson teamed up on “Roll ‘Em Pete”, which presaged the
advent of rock and roll. The song featured as the opening music in this
director’s film Malcolm X.

d. Another great Turner song was the lascivious “Shake, Rattle & Roll”.
The song was quickly covered in a tamer version that became a 1954 hit
for this band, better known for “Rock Around the Clock”.

D75.

a. Termed “the ‘Dark Lady’ of American intellectual life for over four
decades” in a 2004 obituary, she is buried in Montparnasse Cemetery.
Her grave is a short distance from that of Roland Barthes, a literary hero
and subject of one of her well-known essays.

b. One of Sontag’s early steps to fame was an essay on this sensibility,
which she describes as “one way of seeing the world…not in terms of
beauty, but in terms of the degree of artifice, of stylization.”

c. Topping Sontag’s list “Random examples of items which are part of the
canon of Camp” is this 1911 satire of Oxford life, the only novel by Max
Beerbohm.
d. Later in “Notes on Camp”, Sontag praises this architect’s “lurid and beautiful buildings in Barcelona”.
ANSWERS

D1. Jesse Owens
D2. Hispaniola
D3. Dick Dale
D4. David Ben-Gurion
D5. F. Scott Fitzgerald
D6. Shadoof
D7. Vigilante groups
D8. Pre-Raphaelite (The Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood)
D9. James Clerk Maxwell
D10. Kathryn Bigelow (for The Hurt Locker in 2010)
D11. Great Bear Lake or Great Slave Lake
D12. Shiloh
D13. Christian Pulisic
D14. Telomeres
D15. Bushido
D16. Norway
D17. Gladiolus
D18. Kara Walker
D19. Hush puppies
D20. Chairs
D21. Quasimodo
D22. Among the greatest tenors of all time (ranked fourth through sixth in a 2008 BBC Music Magazine poll)
D23. Philadelphia
D24. Palimpsest
D25. The Philippines
D26. Potosi
D27. Gabriele Münter
D28. The Ural and Caucusus Mountains
D29. Depeche Mode
D30. Burma
D31. They were all Catalan poets
D32. Zero Mostel
D33. 59,049 (53,000-65,000)
D34. Benazir Bhutto
D35. They are largely descended from Bounty mutineers
D36. A central character dying of tuberculosis
D37. Species in Star Trek
D38. A privately-held company worth more than $1 billion
D39. Trinity College
D40. Halligan (tool/bar)
D41. Cholera
D42. Pressure and volume
D43. Scotch whisky distilleries
D44. Bjørn Lomborg
D45. The Night Manager
D46. Kabbalah
D47. Jordan River
D48. T.S. Eliot
D49.  She was the first woman to run a sub-five-minute mile

D50.  Helmut Newton

D51.  a.  Victor Jara  
     b.  “We Shall Overcome” (Jara’s song was “Venceremos”)  
     c.  Joan Baez  
     d.  Martin Luther King

D52.  a.  Yeoman  
     b.  Rowing, especially as a master boatbuilder  
     c.  The Boys in the Boat  
     d.  Leni Riefenstahl

D53.  a.  The Red Badge of Courage  
     b.  William Dean Howells  
     c.  Maggie: A Girl of the Streets  
     d.  The Bowery

D54.  a.  Ricard Strauss  
     b.  Friedrich Nietzsche  
     c.  Übermensch  
     d.  Superman

D55.  a.  Escape velocity  
     b.  Event horizon  
     c.  Speed of light  
     d.  Stephen Hawking

D56.  a.  The Loire  
     b.  Provence  
     c.  Normandy
d. Languedoc

D57.  a. He was one of the finest silversmiths in American history
    b. John Singleton Copley
    c. Old North Church
    d. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

D58.  a. Donald Keene
    b. *The Tale of Genji*
    c. Arthur Waley
    d. Noh

D59.  a. Sudan
    b. Blue Nile and White Nile
    c. Tayeb Salih
    d. Al-Mahdi

D60.  a. Fauvism
    b. Henri Matisse
    c. *Dance*
    d. Isadora Duncan

D61.  a. Double-entry bookkeeping
    b. Enron
    c. *Ghostbusters*
    d. Oskar Schindler

D62.  a. *A Separate Peace*
    b. Joachim von Ribbentrop or Yyacheslav Molotov
    c. Rudolf Hess
    d. Spandau
D63.  a. Swan song  
      b. John Wayne  
      c. Judy Garland  
      d. E.B. White  

D64.  a. Treasury Building  
      b. White House  
      c. Capitol Building  
      d. Independence Hall  

D65.  a. Preppies  
      b. Top-Siders  
      c. Locust Valley Lockjaw (also Larchmont or Long Island)  
      d. Hampden-Sydney College  

D66.  a. Talisman  
      b. Stephen King  
      c. The Alhambra  
      d. Agincourt  

D67.  a. Rosencrantz and Guildenstern  
      b. The King of England  
      c. Tom Stoppard  
      d. The Fringe (Edinburgh Festival Fringe)  

D68.  a. Nat Turner  
      b. William Styron  
      c. Haiti  
      d. Toussaint Louverture  

D69.  a. Clint Eastwood
b. *Unforgiven* or *Million Dollar Baby*

c. *Letters from Iwo Jima*

d. Ken Watanabe

D70. a. Karl Jung

   b. Collective (or transpersonal) unconscious

   c. Archetypes

   d. Introverted

D71. a. The Land of Nod

   b. Jonathan Swift

   c. *East of Eden*

   d. Salinas Valley

D72. a. The Boston Pops Orchestra

   b. Arthur Fiedler

   c. Tanglewood

   d. “The Stars and Stripes Forever”

D73. a. Alabama and Auburn

   b. Michigan and Ohio State

   c. Oklahoma and Texas

   d. Oregon and Oregon State

D74. a. Big Joe Turner

   b. Pete Johnson

   c. Spike Lee

   d. Bill Haley and the Comets

D75. a. Susan Sontag

   b. Camp
c. *Zuleika Dobson*

d. Antoni Gaudí
ELEANOR

The future belongs to those who believe in the beauty of their dreams.

– Eleanor Roosevelt

E1. In 1831, Mary Anna Randolph Custis wed this famous American and began life at Arlington House, now a national memorial. Well-educated, she published the Recollections of her father, the adopted son of George Washington. Upon her death in 1873, three years after her husband, she was buried next to him in Lexington, Virginia.

E2. This elephant-headed son of Vishnu and Parvati is looked to for success and good fortune.

E3. This 1990 documentary by Jennie Livingstone portrays the ball culture of New York’s gay and transgender communities. It was added to the US National Film Registry in 2016.

E4. This naturalist and explorer led three major expeditions on behalf of the American Museum of Natural History to China and Central Asia during the early twentieth century. He later became director of the museum and published more than twenty books, but is perhaps most famous for having discovered the first known dinosaur eggs in Mongolia during the 1920s.

E5. What mode of transport is memorialized in books by Woody Guthrie (Bound for Glory) and Louis L’Amour (Education of a Wandering Man), among many others?
E6. If the terms “tighthead prop”, “lock” and “hooker” occur in a conversation, what is being discussed?

E7. This word, denoting a litany of social woes, is derived from the name of a Biblical prophet, traditionally considered the author of the Book of Lamentations.

E8. Her 2000 New York Times obituary stated that she “illuminated the black experience in America in poems that spanned most of the 20th century.” She won the Pulitzer in 1950 for her second book of poems, Annie Allen, becoming the first African American to win the prize.

E9. Also known as the Barbary Coast, this is often defined as those countries on the western coast of North Africa – Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia – but sometimes includes Libya and Mauritania.

E10. This astronomical unit, defined as the distance to an object whose parallax angle is one arcsecond, equates to slightly more than three light years, or roughly nineteen trillion miles.

E11. Laws governing this practice generally stipulate the maximum rate of interest that may be charged on a loan.

E12. One of the most storied gunfights in Old West history occurred outside Fort Worth’s White Elephant saloon on the evening of February 8, 1887. As Bat Masterson wrote after witnessing the duel, “No time was wasted in the exchange of words once the men faced each other.” Name either participant.

E13. South Africa was the world’s leading gold producer through about 2006. Which country has held the title since?
E14. In *The Matrix*, when Neo goes to meet The Oracle, she points out a Latin inscription, *temet nosce*. How would this translate in English?

E15. Name the acclaimed American author of books including *Absurdistan* and *The Russian Debutante’s Handbook*. The former, named one of the ten best books of 2006 by *The New York Times*, is almost certainly unique among its peers in referencing the oeuvre of DJ Assault.

E16. What term is given to a composition for a solo instrument (or instruments) with orchestral accompaniment?

E17. The annual award for the best pitchers in Major League Baseball, one from each league, is named for this Hall of Famer.

E18. Dave Arneson and Gary Gygax co-developed which hugely-successful game, based on their prior efforts – *Blackmoor* and *Chainmail*, respectively?

E19. Because Earth is not a perfect sphere, but wider at the Equator than between the Poles, the summit of Mount Everest is not the furthest point from the planet’s center. Rather, two South American peaks vie for this distinction, neither of which is the continent’s highest. Name either one.

E20. The Peggy Guggenheim Collection is housed in which European city?

E21. Ahmed Zewail (1946-2016), an Egyptian-American academic, was awarded the 1999 Nobel Prize in Chemistry for his pioneering work in femtochemistry. What does this branch of science involve?
E22. This colorful term is used to refer to “skin-contact” white wine – made in typical red wine fashion, in which the grape skin and seeds ferment together with the juice.

E23. This cinematic “movement”, associated especially with directors Andrew Bujalski and Joe Swanberg, is characterized by rambling plots and improvisational technique, driven in part by budgets that often amounted to mere thousands.

E24. In this form of psychological abuse, victims are manipulated into questioning their own understanding or sanity. The term derives in part from a 1944 film of the same name, which earned Ingrid Bergman an Academy Award.

E25. This author published his first novel in 1532, using the pseudonym Alcofribas Nasier. The title translates from the original French as The Horrible and Terrifying Deeds and Words of the Renowned Pantagruel, King of the Dipsodes.

E26. Who was the subject of Red Pollard’s quote, “He made a rear admiral out of War Admiral”?

E27. These small dark grey-brown birds are among nature’s most awesome aerialists, often eating and mating on the wing. They nest on vertical surfaces, preferring manmade structures, especially a common housing element forming part of their name. Their numbers have declined precipitously in the past half-century, largely due to changes in building practices, though ongoing efforts to reverse the trend appear promising.

E28. Bridgewater Associates, Man Group and Renaissance Technologies are among the world’s largest what?
E29. With her 1994 hit, “Stay (I Missed You)”, she became the first pop musician to have a Billboard No. 1 single while not signed to a recording contract.

E30. Serving in the Dutch East India Company, he is the first known European explorer to reach Van Diemen’s Land (now renamed for him) and New Zealand.

E31. While medical authorities say that more study is required, many believe that this carotenoid – responsible for the red color of tomatoes – has important health benefits.

E32. Since 1983, the London-based Literary Review has bestowed this annual thematic award, the purpose of which is “to draw attention to the crude, tasteless, often perfunctory use of redundant passages…in the modern novel, and to discourage it.”

E33. This phrase, meaning to devote little attention, is derived from a brief period given to condemned prisoners for absolution.

E34. Bagels originated in this country, home to more Jews than any other outside the United States prior to World War II.

E35. This silent masterpiece by D.W.Griffith was made partly in response to the critical reception of The Birth of a Nation. While not the commercial success of his earlier work, the film is now regarded as one of the greatest of the silent era.

E36. What distinguishes citron, pomelo and mandarin collectively?

E37. Since the start of the skyscraper era in 1908, this building has reigned the longest as the world’s tallest, holding the title from 1931 to 1971.
E38. James “Alf” Wright is better known by this pen name, under which he published a series of semi-autobiographical books based on his experiences as a Yorkshire veterinarian.

E39. Two of the top ten scorers in NBA history achieved the distinction while playing for a single team, both with careers extending into the twenty-first century. Name either man, along with his team.

E40. The siege of this ancient imperial capital during the 1968 Tet Offensive was one of the bloodiest battles of the Vietnam War, resulting in massive destruction to the city’s historic center.

E41. Within 5%, how much did the average American adult male weigh in 2015-2016, a figure that had increased roughly one-quarter since 1960?

E42. The oldest entry in Rolling Stone’s “500 Greatest Songs of All Time” is this artist’s 1949 country classic, “I’m So Lonesome I Could Cry”.

E43. Separated by a river, these two African cities are the world’s closest national capitals (excluding Rome and Vatican City).

E44. One of the leading portrait painters of his day, this artist’s most famous work appears on the US one-dollar bill.

E45. What occupation does Alexandre Manette (from A Tale of Two Cities) share with leprechauns?

E46. Nicknamed “little sparrow” by her father, Svetlana Alliluyeva defected to the United States in 1967, causing an international sensation. What was her significance?
E47. In these events, US Navy ships visit select ports, allowing sailors to visit tourist destinations and civilians to tour ships. Notable examples are annual celebrations in San Francisco and New York, the latter typically coinciding with Memorial Day weekend.

E48. This classical economist cofounded the Statistical Society of London in 1834. He is most famous for “An Essay on the Principle of Population”.

E49. The Welsh actor Desmond Llewelyn appeared in seventeen Bond films, more than any other actor. Which character did he play?

E50. This author’s “glory book” was The Stone Diaries (1993), which won the Governor General’s Award and the Pulitzer Prize, an unprecedented feat made possible by her dual US-Canadian citizenship.

E51.

a. This aviation pioneer, who started as a bush pilot in Kenya, was the first person to fly solo across the Atlantic from east to west.

b. This 1942 Markham memoir is considered one of the great works of adventure writing, effusively praised by Ernest Hemingway, among many others.

c. As portrayed in the film Out of Africa, Markham was close friends with this famous couple, later becoming romantically involved with the male partner.

d. In West with the Night, Markham described Africa as a “photographer’s paradise”. In The End of the Game, this photographer chronicled the
decline in Africa’s wildlife population lamented by Finch Hatton. He also photographed Blixen during visits to Denmark and, following her death, provided a home for her former majordomo.

E52.

a. Allan Bloom described this work by Emile Zola as “the Communist Manifesto set to music”. The novel, considered Zola’s masterpiece, portrays social conflict in a coal-mining community.

b. This 1941 film depicts social change in a Welsh coal-mining town. The film famously beat Citizen Kane for the Best Picture Oscar, as well as winning the Best Director award for John Ford.

c. The 1980 biopic Coal Miner’s Daughter, based on this person’s autobiography of the same name, was nominated for the Academy Award for Best Picture and gained Sissy Spacek the Best Actress prize.

d. This 1976 film, winner of the Academy Award for Best Documentary, records a protracted and violent coal strike in the title locale.

E53.

a. Alan Turing and his colleagues at Bletchley Park were working to crack which cryptographic system?

b. For over a century, musicologists have attempted to unravel the mystery of this composer’s Enigma Variations. As he stated in the initial production notes, “the principal Theme never appears”.

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c. Whose radio broadcast was the source of the phrase “…a riddle wrapped in a mystery inside an enigma…” and to what was he referring?

d. In Greek mythology, what creature would devour all those who could not answer the following riddle: “What goes on four legs at dawn, two legs at noon, and three legs in the evening?” (and can you provide the correct answer)?

E54.

a. This is the current geological epoch, comprising the roughly dozen millennia since the last great ice age.

b. In 2016, an expert working group proposed a new epoch to the International Geological Congress. With a proposed start date around 1950, this epoch would capture the substantial human impacts on Earth’s environment.

c. One of the leading proponents of an Anthropocene designation is Paul Crutzen, who shared the 1995 Nobel Prize in Chemistry (along with Mario Molina and F. Sherwood Rowland) for his work in this area, one of the first major indicators of climate change.

d. The countries represented by this popular acronym for the leading emerging markets comprise four of the world’s six leading emitters of greenhouse gases, accounting for over 40% of the global total.
a. Entered through the *Barriere d’Enfer* (the “Gate of Hell”), this popular tourist destination comprises a small portion of the former mining tunnels under France’s capital.

b. Paris is also the site of a museum dedicated to this artist, featuring his monumental *The Gates of Hell*.

c. A catacomb is the setting of this famous macabre tale, in which a drunken reveller is chained and buried alive.

d. Amontillado is a type of what spirit?

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a. Born Eunice Waymon, she achieved global fame under this stage name. Acclaimed as one of the most talented vocalists of her generation, she was an active campaigner for social justice, with her music a significant backdrop to the civil rights movement. Inducted into the Rock & Roll Hall of Fame in 2018, her profile includes, “Her triumphant voice sang what it meant to be young, gifted and black in a sometimes unjust and troubled world.”

b. One of Simone’s most searing songs was this 1964 anthem, written partly in response to the assassination of Medgar Evans in the titular state the year before.
c. Simone’s song “To Be Young, Gifted and Black” was dedicated to this friend, who wrote *A Raisin in the Sun* and was the first black woman to have a play performed on Broadway.

d. At a 2003 memorial service, this poet read her “A Praise Poem for Nina Simone”. It includes the lines “Listen. Listen, to her exact wings/strumming myths from clouds.” The subject is especially associated with jazz poetry and the Black Arts Movement.

E57.

a. The name of this important modernist art movement, originally a magazine, means “style” in Dutch. The group emphasized a formal geometry with straight lines and primary colors.

b. The key founders of De Stijl were Theo van Doesburg and this artist, who developed the term neo-plasticism to describe his work. In *De Stijl*, he stated this new idea “should find its expression in the abstraction of form and colour.” The subject left De Stijl in 1923, after van Doesburg began using diagonal lines in his artwork.

c. There was a close and fruitful exchange between the Dutch Modernists, both of De Stijl and the Amsterdam School, and this American architect. The subject believed that geometric forms had symbolic significance, allowing him to express his vision of harmony and beauty. The theory is applied in one of his most famous commissions, the Guggenheim Museum in New York.
d. *De Stijl* was the second album by this Detroit husband-and-wife duo.

The band is most famous for “Seven Nation Army”, based on a riff accidentally stumbled upon during a pre-concert sound check.

E58.

a. This man is credited with founding Philadelphia’s Union Fire Company in 1736. Members were required to provide two water buckets and sacks for rescuing goods, but had no obligation to protect the property of non-members.

b. Only this author’s second book, unpublished at his death in 1990, *Young Men and Fire* is a determined and haunted exploration of the 1949 Mann Gulch Fire that claimed the lives of a dozen firefighters. As one reviewer wrote, “They could not have found a storyteller with a better claim to represent their honor or to call for our attention.”

c. After founding his own company in 1959, this colorful Texan became the go-to expert on fighting oil well fires and blowouts around the world. Belying his reputation as a daredevil, he emphasized a safety-first approach, stating “The devil’s down in that hole…and I’m not daring him at all.”

d. A prime beneficiary of the Red Adair Foundation is a hospital specializing in treating pediatric burn victims. The hospital is one of twenty funded and overseen by this organization, a spin-off of Freemasonry founded in 1872 and open to Master Masons.
E59. Identify the famous quantum physicists based on the following one-word clues.

   a. Constant
   b. Uncertainty
   c. Danish
   d. Cat

E60.

   a. Described as “erudite to the point of self-parody”, this writer’s specialties include art and Jewish history, including his multi-volume *History of the Jews*.

   b. Which Nobel laureate is the subject of the following Schama quote?
   “History without poetry is just information, [he] had history flowing through nearly every line along with the Caribbean tides.”

   c. In his BBC series *Power of Art*, Schama began with this Italian master, featuring his brooding 1606 painting *David with the Head of Goliath*.

   d. The painting hangs in this Roman gallery, set in one of the city’s largest public gardens.

E61.

   a. Provide the two specific geographic references from the opening lines of the US Marine Corps hymn.

   b. To what foes does “the shores of Tripoli” refer?
c. “The Halls of Montezuma” commemorates an 1847 battle, in which the Marines seized this landmark, the only royal palace in the Americas.

d. The hymn is based on an aria from an opera by this composer of *The Tales of Hoffmann*.

E62.

a. This watercourse runs about 250 miles from southern Georgia to its outlet on the Gulf Coast of Florida.

b. The Suwannee originates in this 700 square-mile swamp and National Wildlife Refuge along the Georgia-Florida border.

c. Whose 1851 song “Old Folks at Home” begins with the lines (ex-dialect) “Way down upon the Swanee River/Far, far away”?

d. Because of his use of dialect and other references deemed inappropriate, several of Foster’s songs have been subject to this process, by which objectionable elements are removed or modified.

E63. Name four of the Five Pillars of Islam, according to the Sunni tradition.

E64.

a. Who was the first person to score a perfect 10 in Olympic gymnastics?

b. The first American to achieve the feat was this woman, also the first to win all-around gold at the Olympics.

c. One of Retton’s successors as all-around gold medalist, she is the most-decorated American gymnast in history.
d. Biles’ male counterpart, he is the only American man to win all-around gold at the Olympics and world championships.

E65.

a. One of the great figures of the Victorian period, he was the era’s leading art critic and a prominent social commentator.

b. In his landmark *Modern Painters*, Ruskin brought a romantic sensibility to art criticism. The first volume was motivated especially by a defense of this painter, whose masterful landscapes include *Tintern Abbey*.

c. The same subject was addressed in literary fashion in this Victorian poet’s subsequent “Lines Composed a Few Miles above Tintern Abbey”.

d. Ruskin wrote extensively on architecture, including *Stones of Venice*. The book played a significant role in the British revival of this architectural style known for its soaring spaces, stained glass and tracery on walls.

E66.

a. This media tycoon has dominated Italian politics since 1994, serving as Prime Minister four times.

b. This Italian filmmaker won Oscars for directing and writing the screenplay for *The Last Emperor*.

c. Another Italian filmmaker, he won the best actor Oscar for *Life Is Beautiful*, which he also co-wrote and directed.
d. The principle named for this Dutch-born scientist, dealing with fluid
dynamics, is one of the theoretical underpinnings of airplane flight.

E67.

a. Her 1936 work, first exhibited under the title Pea Picker Family,
California, is one of the most famous photographs in history.

b. In 1942, Lange was assigned to chronicle this historic injustice. Her
photographs were suppressed by the US Government for decades.

c. Lange’s dedication to social justice and human solidarity were reflected
in her collaboration in this hugely-influential 1955 exhibition at the
Museum of Modern Art, curated by Edward Steichen.

d. The single largest source for “The Family of Man” was this former
publication, one of Lange’s employers, which was a pioneer and driving
force in photojournalism.

E68.

a. One of the most iconic fashion designers of the 1960s, her daring looks
contributed greatly to the development of the “Swinging London” scene.

b. While Quant’s first store was on the King’s Road in Chelsea, she and
many other designers later opened boutiques on this Soho street, the
epicenter of mod and hippie culture in London.

c. Quant led the way in popularizing this phenomenal fashion item, which
she named after her favorite brand of car.
d. This model, born Leslie Hornby, became synonymous with Quant’s designs in the late 1960s. In addition to being one of the first supermodels, she went on to have a successful career as a stage and screen actress.

E69.

a. Which Central American country has the most land borders?

b. Name either of the two Central American countries that lead the region in GDP per capita.

c. Panama comprises this type of geographic feature, a narrow strip of land - surrounded by water - that connects larger land masses.

d. The Pan-American Highway is interrupted by the difficult terrain of this area of southern Panama, which extends into northern Colombia.

E70.

a. Writing of this fellow poet, Alan Brownjohn lauded his “…most technically brilliant and resonatingly beautiful, profoundly disturbing yet appealing and approachable, body of verse…” The subject was often referred to as “England’s other Poet Laureate”, a post that he declined just prior to his death in 1985.

b. Larkin graduated Oxford with First Class Honors in English, then embarked on this profession that he pursued for the remainder of his life, including thirty years at the University of Hull.
c. Larkin’s three decades in Hull are the subject of the 2003 BBC film *Love Again*, in which the poet is played by this actor, better known for portraying the Earl of Grantham.

d. A prior depiction of poetic life was this 1994 film featuring Massimo Troisi as Pablo Neruda, a role for which he received posthumous Oscar nominations for Best Actor and Best Adapted Screenplay.

E71.

a. One of the foremost sculptors of the late nineteenth century, he was among the first Americans to study at the École des Beaux-Arts, a style with which he was closely associated. His major works include a memorial to Mrs. Henry Adams (Rock Creek Cemetery, DC), a statue of Lincoln in Chicago’s Lincoln Park and the statue of Sherman in New York’s Grand Army Plaza.

b. The sculptor apprenticed in this ancient art form, in which small hardstones are carved to produce figures in relief, with the artist employing the stone’s complexity and layers of contrasting color for visual effect. Common examples are oval-shaped jewelry pieces showing profile portraits.

c. One of Saint-Gaudens’ most-important early commissions was for a statue of this hero of Mobile Bay, famous for the phrase “Damn the torpedoes, full steam ahead!” The statue resides in Madison Square Park.
d. Saint-Gaudens designed one of the most beautiful of American coins, the twenty-dollar gold piece issued from 1907 to 1933, known by this term.

E72.

a. A communist insurgency in this Asian federation lasted from 1948 to its final suppression by the British in 1960, marking one of the few successful counterinsurgency campaigns of the Cold War.

b. Many of the policies and tactics developed in Malaya were applied in defeating the uprising led by this organization, whose members included Jomo Kenyatta.

c. The end of the Mau Mau Uprising roughly coincided with the intensification of the civil war in this former African country, following its unilateral declaration of independence from Britain in 1965.

d. This author’s memoir, Don’t Let’s Go to the Dogs Tonight, is set against the backdrop of the Rhodesian Bush War.

E73.

a. King Philip Came Over From Great Spain is a common example of this type of memory aid.

b. The given example is for what purpose?

c. Provide the taxonomic classifications corresponding to the example.

d. Common usage employs binomial nomenclature with genus and species. What would this be for domestic dogs?
a. What is the general topic of the 2017 film *Icarus*, which won the Academy Award for Best Documentary Feature?

b. One of the first cyclists depicted in the film is this individual, the only American recognized as having won the Tour de France and an outspoken campaigner against doping.

c. *Icarus* opens with the following quote – “During times of universal deceit, telling the truth becomes a revolutionary act.” The quote is attributed to this dystopian author and creator of “Newspeak”, though it is likely a common misattribution.

d. This fellow portrayer of a dystopian London was an avid cyclist, despite his notoriously poor eyesight.

E75.

a. Whose critically-acclaimed monologue served as the basis for the film *Swimming to Cambodia*? The director (Jonathan Demme) cited the subject’s “unfailing ability to ignite universal emotions…while gloriously wallowing in his own exquisite uniqueness…”

b. *Swimming to Cambodia* describes Gray’s work on this film, set in the country during the Khmer Rouge era. The film resulted in an Academy Award, BAFTA and Golden Globe for novice actor Haing Ngor.
c. The soundtrack for *Swimming to Cambodia* was provided by this avant-garde artist, noted for her musical experimentation and spoken word performances.

d. Adding to a long list of Anderson’s successful collaborations, in 2018 she teamed with this renowned San Francisco-based string ensemble to produce *Landfall*. 
ANSWERS

E1. Robert E. Lee
E2. Ganesh
E3. *Paris is Burning*
E4. Roy Chapman Andrews
E5. Freighthopping or train hopping
E6. Rugby
E7. Jeremiad
E8. Gwendolyn Brooks
E9. Maghreb
E10. Parsec
E11. Usury
E12. Jim Courtright or Luke Short
E13. China
E14. “Know thyself”
E15. Gary Shteyngart
E16. Concerto
E17. Cy Young
E18. *Dungeons & Dragons*
E19. Chimborazo (Ecuador) or Huascaran (Peru)
E20. Venice
E21. The analysis of chemical processes over extremely short timescales (i.e., one femtosecond or $10^{-15}$ second)
E22. Orange wine
E23. Mumblecore
E24. Gaslight(ing)
E25. François Rabelais
E26. Seabiscuit
E27. Chimney swifts
E28. Hedge funds
E29. Lisa Loeb
E30. Abel Tasman
E31. Lycopene
E32. The Bad Sex Award
E33. (To give) short shrift
E34. Poland
E35. *Intolerance*
E36. They are the three primary species from which most citrus plants have evolved
E37. Empire State Building
E38. James Herriot
E39. Kobe Bryant (Los Angeles Lakers) or Dirk Nowitzki (Dallas Mavericks)
E40. Huế
E41. 198 pounds/89.5 kilos (188-208/85-94)
E42. Hank Williams
E43. Kinshasa and Brazzaville
E44. Gilbert Stuart
E45. Shoemaking
E46. She was Stalin’s only daughter
E47. Fleet Week
E48. Thomas Malthus

E49. Q

E50. Carol Shields

E51. a. Beryl Markham
   b. *West with the Night*
   c. Karen Blixen and Denys Finch Hatton
   d. Peter Beard

E52. a. *Germinal*
   b. *How Green Was My Valley*
   c. Loretta Lynn
   d. *Harlan County, USA*

E53. a. Enigma
   b. Edward Elgar
   c. Winston Churchill and Russia
   d. The Sphinx (man)

E54. a. Holocene
   b. Anthropocene
   c. Atmospheric chemistry, specifically the study of ozone depletion (i.e., holes) in the polar regions
   d. BRIC (Brazil, Russia, India and China)

E55. a. Catacombs of Paris
   b. Auguste Rodin
   c. “The Cask of Amontillado”
   d. Sherry

E56. a. Nina Simone
b. “Mississippi Goddam”
c. Lorraine Hansberry
d. Sonia Sanchez

E57. a. De Stijl
    b. Piet Mondrian
c. Frank Lloyd Wright
d. The White Stripes

E58. a. Benjamin Franklin
    b. Norman Maclean
c. Red Adair
d. Shriners International

E59. a. Max Planck
    b. Werner Heisenberg
c. Niels Bohr
d. Erwin Schrödinger

E60. a. Simon Schama
    b. Derek Wolcott
c. Caravaggio
d. Galleria Borghese

E61. a. “From the Halls of Montezuma/To the shores of Tripoli”
    b. The Barbary pirates
c. Chapultepec Castle
d. Jacques Offenbach

E62. a. Suwannee River
    b. Okefenokee Swamp
c. Stephen Foster
d. Bowdlerization

E63. Shahada (declaration of faith), salah (prayer), zakat (charity), sawm (fasting) and hajj (pilgrimage to Mecca)

E64. a. Nadia Comăneci
    b. Mary Lou Retton
    c. Simone Biles
    d. Paul Hamm

E65. a. John Ruskin
    b. J.M.W. Turner
    c. William Wordsworth
    d. Gothic

E66. a. Silvio Berlusconi
    b. Bernardo Bertolucci
    c. Roberto Benigni
    d. Daniel Bernoulli

E67. a. Dorothea Lange
    b. The wartime internment of Japanese-Americans
    c. “The Family of Man”
    d. Life

E68. a. Mary Quant
    b. Carnaby Street
    c. Miniskirt
    d. Twiggy

E69. a. Guatemala
b. Costa Rica or Panama

c. Isthmus

d. Darién Gap

E70.  
   a. Philip Larkin
   b. Librarian
   c. Hugh Bonneville
   d. *Il Postino*

E71.  
   a. Augustus Saint-Gaudens
   b. Cameo
   c. David Farragut
   d. Double eagle

E72.  
   a. Malaya
   b. Mau Mau
   c. Rhodesia
   d. Alexandra Fuller

E73.  
   a. Mnemonic
   b. Taxonomic rank
   c. Kingdom Phylum Class Order Family Genus Species
   d. *Canis familiaris*

E74.  
   a. Doping in sports, specifically cycling
   b. Greg LeMond
   c. George Orwell
   d. Aldous Huxley

E75.  
   a. Spalding Gray
   b. *The Killing Fields*
c. Laurie Anderson

d. Kronos Quartet
FREEMAN

I propose that our universe is the most interesting of all possible universes, and our fate as human beings is to make it so.

– Freeman Dyson

F1. Which book concludes, “I…keep trying to find a way to become what I’d like to be and what I could be if…if only there were no other people in the world.”?

F2. These two opposing terms refer to an island’s orientation to trade winds. In nautical terminology, they also can indicate a position upwind or downwind from another vessel.

F3. The largest non-British contingent of pilots during the Battle of Britain came from this allied nation. The head of RAF Fighter Command praised the “unsurpassed gallantry” of the sixteen squadrons they comprised.

F4. His Presidential Medal of Freedom citation records not only his “eleven championships” and that he was “the first African American to coach in the NBA”, but also that “he marched with Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.”

F5. This artist’s Love design is one of the iconic images of the 1960s.

F6. Based in the small French village of Tain l’Hermitage, this company has been producing gastronomic chocolate of the highest order since 1922. It was one of the first chocolatiers to describe its products like wine (e.g., grand cru).

F7. Why is Giuseppe Guarneri famous?
F8. While a Trappist monk, this author fostered dialogue with other faiths and wrote several books on Eastern religions. His dozens of books include *The Seven-Storey Mountain* and *The Ascent to Truth*.

F9. A *New York Times* review described this 1984 Academy Award-nominated film by Maximilian Schell as “a moving, unconventional documentary on [the subject’s] life, career and anxieties.” The title is the first name of the subject, who at the time was living as a virtual recluse in Paris and refused to appear on camera, but instead was recorded in a series of conversations.

F10. Give the principal title of the 2001 Tom Segev book with the subtitle *Jews and Arabs Under the British Mandate*. The title derives from the receipt issued by the British upon assuming authority.

F11. Ducati, headquartered in Bologna, is one of the world’s foremost manufacturers of what?

F12. While best known for several science fiction classics, this English writer also penned *The Outline of History*.

F13. In algebraic notation for the game of chess, what would “O-O-O” represent?

F14. If you are trying to deal with an errant erumpent, who should be your first call?

F15. Widely acclaimed as one of the most talented American poets, his works include *White Buildings* and *The Bridge*. In defending his work, which critics often termed as vague or obscure, he stated that “…poetry…is not to be limited by a scientific
and arbitrary code or relationships…” The subject committed suicide in 1932 at the age of thirty-two.

F16. One of the oldest of Paris’ historic districts, this fashionable area in the 3rd and 4th arrondissements is especially associated with both Jewish and gay culture.

F17. This verb and noun refers to the removal of an item from a library or museum collection for sale.

F18. Temperature decreases rapidly in this transition layer between warmer water near the surface and cooler water in the depths below.

F19. What is the highest-pitched woodwind instrument typically found in an orchestra?

F20. This British nurse was lauded for treating soldiers of both sides during the First World War in Belgium. Arrested by the Germans for aiding the escape of hundreds from the country, she was executed for treason, becoming a cause célèbre for Allied propaganda.

F21. Since founding her eponymous dance company in 1965, this New York-based choreographer has been one of the most prolific creators in the arts world. A Kennedy Center honoree and recipient of a multitude of awards, she is also the author of several books, including The Creative Habit.

F22. In the Book of Exodus, where does Moses receive the Ten Commandments?

F23. What are MANPADS?
F24. In *The Man Who Wrote the Perfect Novel*, Charles Shields writes of his subject, “A good day…was a paragraph he liked.” Who was this author of *Stoner*?

F25. One of America’s foremost nature photographers, he created several large-format books published by the Sierra Club, including *In Wildness is the Preservation of the World* and *The Place No One Knew*.

F26. In the Global Language Network’s ranking of most influential languages, which two languages in the top twenty have a “GDP per capita” result of zero?

F27. While the related verb form is more common in current usage, this archaic noun refers to a painter, usually of portraits. In early America, many of these painters were itinerant and lacked formal training.

F28. In voting for Major League Baseball’s All-Century Team in 1999, these former teammates were the top two vote getters.

F29. Who used his honeymoon savings to stop a run on a small community bank in Bedford Falls?

F30. At 13,671 feet, Mount Toubkal is the highest peak in which mountain range?

F31. According to the actuarial life table used by the US Social Security Agency, probability of death in a given year falls from birth for several years before rising again for all remaining ages. Within two years, when does this inflection point occur for both males and females, marking the age at which the probability of death in the following year is the lowest in the entire lifespan?
F32. This ancient Roman landmark comprises the largest unreinforced concrete dome in the world.

F33. An engineer by training, this software investor’s Vista Equity Partners has made him the richest African American.

F34. This term denotes the government department that ran the Royal Navy for over a century and is commonly used today to refer to those authorities that have succeeded to its functions.

F35. Give the author and title of the novel that begins “Happy families are all alike; every unhappy family is unhappy in its own way.”

F36. The 1978 Erasmus Prize was awarded for this art form, with practitioners cited including Margareta Niculescu, Yves Joly, Peter Schumann and the Napoli brothers.

F37. What is another name for the collared peccary, a medium-sized pig-like animal found throughout Central and South America and the southwestern United States?

F38. Generally considered the best US President between Jackson and Lincoln, his administration brought a significant territorial expansion, including as a result of the Mexican-American War.

F39. Name’s the same – US state and modern art museum located twenty-five miles north of Copenhagen.

F40. What is the formula for the area of a trapezium with parallel sides $a$ and $b$?

F41. By what Latin name is Odysseus also known?
F42. This Texan writer’s books, including *Coronado’s Children* and *The Longhorns*, captured the rich folklore of the state’s early history and of cowboy culture.

F43. This word for a shapeless mass, especially of soft food, is believed to derive from a Scandinavian phrase denoting a clump of grass or weeds.

F44. With a surface area of over 5,000 square kilometers along the Zambia-Zimbabwe border, this is the world’s largest man-made lake. A 2015 report concluded that the status of the lake’s dam posed a potential threat to 3.5 million people downstream.

F45. Falling between the Baby Boomers and the Millennials, this demographic group makes up roughly a quarter of US population.

F46. Known for exploring the dark side of human behavior, this writer’s first novel, *Fight Club*, was made into a major Hollywood film. Subsequent works include *Haunted, Damned* and *Doomed*.

F47. A holiday tradition since 1924, this event starts on Central Park West and concludes at Herald Square.

F48. While likely apocryphal, the story of Catherine the Great’s minister constructing fake settlements to mislead her has added this phrase to the political lexicon. It is used generally in reference to a façade deceiving from the true nature of a situation.

F49. This Icelandic composer’s haunting music featured in the films *Arrival, Sicario* and *The Theory of Everything*, garnering nominations for the Best Original Score Oscar for the latter two. He died of an accidental overdose in 2018, aged forty-eight.
F50. While still a senior at Yale, she won the public competition to design a monument in Washington, D.C. Initially controversial, the resultant memorial is now one of the city’s most-visited sites. An avid environmentalist, her stated “final memorial” is What is Missing?, an ongoing multimedia project examining threats to biodiversity.

F51.

a. A memorial stone at Poet’s Corner in Westminster Abbey lists the names of sixteen “Poets of the First World War”. The list is preceded by a line from “Preface” by this poet, perhaps most famous for “Dulce et Decorum Est”.

b. Name the earlier poet who was the source of the quotation – Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori – on which Owen based his poem.

c. At the 1985 dedication of the memorial stone, Poet Laureate Ted Hughes referred to this man, the last name on the alphabetical list, as “the father of us all”. Not as well-known as Owen (or Sassoon), he is increasingly recognized as one of England’s most important poets. His Six Poems (1916) were the only poems that he lived to see published.

d. Thomas was encouraged to try his hand at verse by this American poet, whom he had befriended during the latter’s time in England. Thomas had favorably reviewed the subject’s North of Boston (1914), which was published first in the United Kingdom.

F52. Identify the iconic American beer brands based on location of the principal brewery and brief description below.
a. (Milwaukee) – One of the oldest beer brands in the United States, dating to 1844, since adopted by ironic hipsters.

b. (Name of beer) – Produced by Spoetzl Brewery in the central Texas town that gives the beer its name. Almost three-quarters of Spoetzl’s production is its flagship bock beer, which it has brewed for over a century.

c. (Jackson Square, New Orleans/Jacksonville) – Produced until 1974, it was the best-selling regional brand in the American South.

d. (San Francisco) – Survived the 1906 earthquake, Prohibition and bankruptcy, emerging to lead the microbrewery revolution beginning in the 1980s.

F53.

a. As of May 2019, this 1990 film still held a slim lead as the US top-grossing Western of all time. The film featured Buck and Teddy sharing the role of Two Socks.

b. The Capitoline Wolf, in the collection of the Palazzo dei Conservatori, depicts which famous pair?

c. Name the composer of Peter and the Wolf, originally commissioned by the Moscow Children’s Theatre.

d. How to Cook a Wolf is among the more than two dozen books by this doyenne of American culinary writing, whose other works include Serve It Forth and The Gastronomical Me.
F54.

a. Siem Reap is the main staging point for this World Heritage Site, probably the world’s largest religious monument, the name of which translates as “temple city”.

b. Angkor Wat was the principal seat of this empire, which thrived there from the ninth to fifteenth centuries.

c. Angkor’s central edifice depicts this sacred mountain, the home of the Hindu gods, which shares its name with the second-highest mountain in Tanzania.

d. Surveys of Angkor Wat (and many other archaeological sites) have benefitted from the use of Lidar, a remote sensing technology that uses and measures these to create 3D models and maps.

F55.

a. Referred to as the “maharajah of the keyboard” by Duke Ellington, this Canadian was the greatest jazz pianist of his generation. Most often playing with his eponymous trio, he produced a massive output of recordings, earning eight Grammys and every major jazz honor.

b. Early in his career, Peterson was known in Canada as the “Brown Bomber of Boogie-Woogie”. The nickname was an allusion to his large frame and to this boxer, considered by many the greatest heavyweight in history.
c. Peterson’s primary influences included Art Tatum, his childhood idol, and this pianist-vocalist, who also led an eponymous trio. The subject achieved his greatest commercial success as a vocalist, including “The Christmas Song” and #1 hits with “Nature Boy” and “Mona Lisa”. In 1956, he began hosting his own television variety show, the first to be fronted by an African American.

d. In 1991, Cole’s daughter Natalie released this song, a “virtual duet” with her father, the first time the now-commonplace technique had been employed. The song was a smash hit, leading to Cole winning Grammys for both Song and Record of the Year.

F56.

a. The name of this famed ruler means “honor of the father”.

b. Cleopatra was the last active ruler of this dynasty, which governed Egypt for some 300 years.

c. Cleopatra’s oldest son ruled briefly as Ptolemy XV. Who was his father?

d. Ptolemy XV, also known as Caesarion, was Caesar’s only natural child other than this daughter, famed for her grace and beauty. In an act of political expediency, Caesar arranged her marriage to Pompey.

F57.

a. Name the creator of *Arrangement in Grey and Black, No. 1*, generally considered the most important American art work residing outside the United States.
b. The painting features prominently in a 1997 film, in which Rowan Atkinson recreates this character – his most famous – in the title role.

c. In reality, *Whistler’s Mother* remains abroad in the collection of this museum, located on the Left Bank across from the Tuileries.

d. Musée d’Orsay also holds six works by this American artist, famous for familial portrayals, including *Mère et enfant sur fond vert* and *Jeune fille au jardin*.

F58.

a. This US President famously challenged the role of the Supreme Court, both directly in *Worcester v. Georgia* (1832) and by attacking the precedent of *McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819).

b. This date, also the title of a play and film, is the traditional start of the US Supreme Court calendar.

c. This baseball Hall of Famer is known as “Mr. October” for his clutch performances in post-season play.

d. “October” is a mesmerizing song by this forgotten legend. He is known (if at all) for an eponymous 1965 album, produced by Paul Simon, which featured the much-covered “Blues Run the Game”.

F59.

a. Named after its Dutch founder, this company was an early global leader in the aviation industry.
b. Initially established in Berlin, Fokker supplied the Germans with planes during World War I, including a triplane associated with this man, the war’s leading ace.

c. Impressed by the performance of Fokkers in combat, this US Army general and “father of the US Air Force” ordered several advanced designs in the 1920s.

d. This man was among the parties that partnered with Fokker during the 1930s, when the company dominated commercial aviation supply. He is much better known for his literary output, which includes *On the Beach* and *A Town Like Alice*.

F60.

a. Give the author and title of the 1952 book that a 2012 survey designated the best children’s novel ever. A central character, reflecting on the lonely death of the titular heroine in the penultimate chapter, thinks “It is not often that someone comes along who is a true friend and a good writer.”

b. White is most closely associated with this publication, for which he was a staff writer and contributor for over half a century.

c. White updated this classic writing guide, published previously by one of his Cornell professors, William Strunk.

d. This bestselling 2003 book by Lynne Truss, subtitled *The Zero Tolerance Approach to Punctuation*, was a continuation of the Strunk-White tradition.
F61.

a. This German founder of the Bauhaus School is considered one of the greats of early modernist architecture.

b. Another Bauhaus pioneer was this German-American architect, who served as a Bauhaus director. He is known for several iconic designs, including New York’s Seagram Building.

c. The White City contains the greatest concentration of Bauhaus-style buildings in the world and has been designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Where is it located?

d. In 1915, Gropius married the widow of this Austro-Bohemian composer, several of whose symphonies are commonly ranked among the greatest of all time.

F62. Identify the Hitchcock films based on the following excerpts from the IMDb description.

a. Two young men strangle their “inferior” classmate, hide his body in their apartment, and invite his friends and family to a dinner party.

b. When a reformed jewel thief is suspected of returning to his former occupation, he must ferret out the real thief in order to prove his innocence.

c. A serial murderer is strangling women with a necktie. The London police have a suspect, but he is the wrong man.
d. A tennis player frames his unfaithful wife for first-degree murder after she inadvertently hinders his plan to kill her.

F63.

a. The Earth’s atmosphere consists of five principal layers. Name any three.

b. Which of the principal atmospheric layers is closest to Earth?

c. This secondary atmospheric layer, contained in the stratosphere, absorbs most of the Sun’s ultraviolet emissions.

d. This secondary layer at the inner edge of the magnetosphere contains atoms that have been positively charged due to radiation from the sun. Important in radio wave propagation, this is the region in which auroras appear.

F64.

a. In 2007, this author of *A Scanner Darkly* became the first science fiction writer featured by the Library of America.

b. Library of America had previously published a volume devoted to this horror writer and originator of the Cthulhu Mythos.

c. Several of Dick’s books have been made into films. Which served as the basis for *Blade Runner*?

d. Another Dick book, based on an Axis victory over the United States, provided the background for this hit television series.
F65.

a. Name the two Malaysian states that comprise about one-quarter of Borneo.

b. This man was the first of three “White Rajahs”, a British family dynasty that ruled the Kingdom of Sarawak for a century.

c. Name the author and title of the book, which drew heavily on Brookes’ diaries for aspects of its titular character. Some critics also believe that the book’s fictional setting of Patusan may have been based on Borneo.

d. Brookes and (especially) his interest in nature get more than passing reference in this author’s *Into the Heart of Borneo*, which also cites the island’s 1,700 different species of parasitic worm.

F66.

a. Believed by many to be the greatest athlete of the first half of the twentieth century, he was the first Native American to win Olympic gold for the United States.

b. Thorpe won both the pentathlon and decathlon at the 1912 Olympics. Where were the games held that year?

c. While Thorpe won the classic version of the pentathlon at the 1912 Games, his American teammate, George Patton, competed in the modern pentathlon, placing fifth. Name any three of the five events in the military-inspired modern pentathlon.
d. Another of Thorpe’s teammates and a pentathlon competitor (finishing sixth) was Avery Brundage, who served as president of the International Olympic Committee from 1952 to 1972, the only American to hold the role. A fierce supporter of amateurism and idealistic believer in sport’s power, Brundage’s views were captured in a quote that he often cited, “When, if ever, the spirit of sport, which is the spirit of fair play, reigns over international affairs…human life [will] emerge for the first time from the jungle.” The quote is by this man, winner of the 1932 Nobel Prize in Literature, best known for *The Forsyte Saga*.

F67.

a. In Japanese legend, this typhoon-strength “divine wind” twice saved the country from invading Mongol fleets, akin to the storms credited as divine intervention in deterring the Spanish Armada.

b. Kamikaze pilots played a large role in this battle, the last major engagement of World War II, aimed at capturing the largest of the Ryukyu Islands. The campaign was one of the bloodiest of the war, resulting in roughly twice as many casualties as the earlier invasion of Iwo Jima.

c. With planes (and pilots) running short, the Japanese elected to send this pride of the Imperial Navy on a suicide mission to Okinawa. One of the most fabled dreadnoughts in history, it was sunk halfway to the island, with the loss of 2,500 men.
d. One of the many heroes of the Battle of Okinawa was Desmond Doss, the first non-combatant conscientious objector awarded the Medal of Honor. Serving as an unarmed medic, Doss repeatedly exposed himself to heavy fire to rescue dozens of American wounded left behind by retreating forces. His exploits are featured in this 2016 film, named for one of the prominent geographic features of the battlefield.

F68.

a. Some believe that the name of this notorious anise-flavored drink is derived from a Greek word meaning “undrinkable”, but it is more likely to refer to its principal botanical ingredient.

b. Along with rye whiskey or cognac, absinthe was an ingredient in this New Orleans concoction, which many of the city’s residents regard as America’s first cocktail. As absinthe was banned for much of the drink’s history, bartenders have often replaced it with bitters.

c. Absinthe is widely associated with the artistic and literary scenes, especially in Paris. This enthusiast cited its harmful influence in his 1857 volume *Les Fleurs du mal*.

d. Another noted absinthe aficionado is this alliterative goth rocker, who endorsed a signature brand of the drink and whose namesake band had a song entitled “The Flowers of Evil” on its 2012 album *Born Villian*. Band members adopted stage names combining female celebrities with serial killers.

F69. Provide the cities where the following US tech hubs are located.
a. Silicon Hills

b. Silicon Alley

c. Route 128

d. Silicon Forest

F70.

a. This Dutch-American writer of Somali descent is a staunch defender of women’s rights, especially in the context of Islam. One of her autobiographical works is *Infidel*.

b. One possible translation of “infidel” is this Arabic term for an unbeliever, especially one who rejects Allah.

c. The term was especially applied to Hirsi Ali after the release of the film *Submission*, which she wrote. Her creative partner on the film, this Dutch director, was murdered in 2004 on an Amsterdam street. Hirsi Ali has lived under police protection since.

d. The last film that van Gogh had completed before his death dealt with the 2002 assassination of this prominent Dutch politician, also a vocal critic of Islam. The subject’s death sparked considerable debate in Dutch society, further fuelled by van Gogh’s subsequent killing.

F71.

a. This classic 1972 science fiction film, based on a book of the same name by Stanislaw Lem, features a planet that can interact telepathically with a crew of Russian cosmonauts.
b. *Solaris* was one of several masterful films – along with *Stalker* and *Mirror* – from this director, described by Ingmar Bergman as “…the greatest, the one who invented a new language…”.

c. This theory or paradigm holds that living organisms on Earth interact with non-living elements in a complex self-regulating system that maintains conditions for life on the planet.

d. The originator of the Gaia theory, James Lovelock, named it based on a suggestion from this British writer. The subject authored one of the most famous novels of the twentieth century, in which a “beast” stalks a remote island.

F72.

a. A 1952 *New York Times* review of this book said that the author “is still a great writer; with the strength to go far out…for the truly big ones.”

b. What type of fish did Santiago catch?

c. *The Old Man and the Sea* was dedicated in part to Hemingway’s friend, “Charlie”, who ran this storied publishing house named after his grandfather.

d. Hemingway was an exceptional fisherman himself. To access the rich waters of the Gulf Stream, he lived for two years on this island about fifty miles east of Miami, the closest Bahamian island to the United States.
F73.

a. This American comedic actress and producer has won eight Emmy Awards for acting, placing her in a joint first among actors with Cloris Leachman. She has won an additional three Emmys as producer.

b. In 2018, Louis-Dreyfuss received the Kennedy Center’s Prize for American Humor, which is named for this humorist.

c. This 2009 recipient of the Twain Prize had twice declined the award, having objected to profanity in the inaugural ceremony. Ironically, he was stripped of the prize in 2018 for profane acts, marking the first time the Kennedy Center has rescinded an award.

d. This 2010 Twain Prize winner – the youngest to date – is close behind Louis-Dreyfuss with nine Emmy wins. She is a fellow Saturday Night Live alumnus, known for impersonating a former governor of Alaska.

F74.

a. According to this US university’s website, “Bagpiping, as an art form, has long been a unique part of our…traditions (thanks to the strong Scottish heritage of our founders…)”. The school offers a four-year degree and scholarship in Bagpipe Performance.

b. Known for its strength in the sciences, Carnegie Mellon boasts a dozen winners of this prestigious prize, considered the “Nobel Prize of computing”.
c. Not just the province of budding computer scientists, Carnegie Mellon also features a premier drama program. Alumni include Holly Hunter, Ted Danson, Steven Bochco and this composer, who won four Academy Awards and twenty Grammys for his work. The subject is best known for “Moon River”, from *Breakfast at Tiffany’s*, and the theme for *The Pink Panther*.

d. Name the best-selling book, co-written with Jeffrey Zaslow, based on Carnegie Mellon professor Randy Pausch’s 2007 lecture entitled “Really Achieving Your Childhood Dreams”. As he summed up the talk – “If you lead your life the right way, the karma will take care of itself. The dreams will come to you.”

F75.

a. This author’s will directed the National Trust, “Hill Top is to be presented to my visitors as if I had just gone out and they had just missed me.”

b. The teenage Potter’s diary alludes to an 1884 encounter with this famously-eccentric playwright, who she describes as “fat and merry…He was not wearing a lily in his buttonhole…”.

c. Hill Top is near the shores of this lake, England’s largest, which shares its name with one of Wilde’s title characters.

d. Before launching her writing career, Potter was keenly interested in mycology, which is what?
ANSWERS

F1. *The Diary of a Young Girl* (Anne Frank)

F2. Windward and leeward

F3. Poland

F4. Bill Russell

F5. Robert Indiana

F6. Valrhona

F7. The violins he made, some of which have fetched prices above $10 million

F8. Thomas Merton

F9. *Marlene*

F10. *One Palestine, Complete*

F11. Motorcycles

F12. H.G. Wells

F13. Castling on the Queen’s side

F14. Newt Scamander

F15. Hart Crane

F16. Le Marais

F17. Deaccession

F18. Thermocline

F19. Piccolo

F20. Edith Cavell

F21. Twyla Tharp

F22. Mount Sinai

F23. Man-portable air defense systems (or shoulder-fired surface-to-air missiles)
F24. John Williams
F25. Eliot Porter
F26. Latin and Ancient Greek
F27. Limner
F28. Babe Ruth and Lou Gehrig
F29. George Bailey
F30. Atlas Mountains
F31. 10 years old
F32. Pantheon
F33. Robert Smith
F34. The Admiralty
F35. Leo Tolstoy, Anna Karenina
F36. Puppetry
F37. Javelina
F38. James K. Polk
F39. Louisiana
F40. A = h(a+b)/2, where h is the distance between a and b
F41. Ulysses
F42. J. Frank Dobie
F43. Dollop
F44. Lake Kariba
F45. Generation X
F46. Chuck Palahniuk
F47. Macy’s Thanksgiving Day Parade
F48. Potemkin village
F49. Johann Johansson

F50. Maya Lin

F51. a. Wilfred Owen
    b. Horace, from the *Odes*
    c. Edward Thomas
    d. Robert Frost

F52. a. Pabst Blue Ribbon
    b. Shiner
    c. Jax
    d. Anchor (Steam)

F53. a. *Dances with Wolves*
    b. Remus and Romulus
    c. Sergei Prokofiev
    d. M.F.K. Fisher

F54. a. Angkor Wat
    b. Khmer
    c. Mount Meru
    d. Laser pulses (Light Detection and Ranging)

F55. a. Oscar Peterson
    b. Joe Louis
    c. Nat King Cole
    d. “Unforgettable”

F56. a. Cleopatra
    b. Ptolemies (Ptolemaic dynasty)
    c. Julius Caesar
d. Julia

F57. a. James Abbott McNeil Whistler
b. Mr. Bean
c. Musée d’Orsay
d. Mary Cassatt

F58. a. Andrew Jackson
b. The first Monday in October
c. Reggie Jackson
d. Jackson C. Frank

F59. a. Fokker
b. Manfred von Richthofen (the “Red Baron”)
c. Billy Mitchell
d. Nevil Shute

F60. a. E.B. White, *Charlotte’s Web*
b. *The New Yorker*
c. *The Elements of Style*
d. *Eats, Shoots & Leaves*

F61. a. Walter Gropius
b. Ludwig Mies van der Rohe (Mies sufficient)
c. Tel Aviv
d. Gustav Mahler

F62. a. *Rope*
b. *To Catch a Thief*
c. *Frenzy*
d. *Dial M for Murder*
F63. a. Exosphere, mesosphere, stratosphere, thermosphere and troposphere

b. Troposphere
c. Ozone layer
d. Ionosphere

F64. a. Philip K. Dick

b. H.P. Lovecraft
c. *Do Androids Dream of Electric Sheep?*
d. *The Man in the High Castle*

F65. a. Sabah and Sarawak

b. James Brookes
c. Joseph Conrad, *Lord Jim*
d. Redmond O'Hanlon

F66. a. Jim Thorpe

b. Stockholm
c. Shooting, swimming, fencing, riding and cross-country running
d. John Galsworthy

F67. a. Kamikaze

b. Battle of Okinawa
c. *Yamato*
d. *Hacksaw Ridge*

F68. a. Absinthe

b. Sazerac
c. Charles Baudelaire
d. Marilyn Manson

F69. a. Austin

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b. New York
c. Boston
d. Portland

F70. a. Ayaan Hirsi Ali
    b. *Kafir*
    c. Theo van Gogh
    d. Pim Fortuyn

F71. a. *Solaris*
    b. Andrei Tarkovsky
    c. Gaia theory
    d. William Golding

F72. a. *The Old Man and the Sea*
    b. Marlin (Atlantic blue)
    c. Charles Scribner’s Sons
    d. Bimini

F73. a. Julia Louis-Dreyfuss
    b. Mark Twain
    c. Bill Cosby
    d. Tina Fey

F74. a. Carnegie Mellon University
    b. The Turing Award
    c. Henry Mancini
    d. *The Last Lecture*

F75. a. Beatrix Potter
    b. Oscar Wilde
c. Windermere

d. The study of fungi (or mushrooms)
GEORGIA

One cannot be an American by going about saying that one is an American. It is necessary to feel America, like America, love America and then work.

– Georgia O’Keeffe

G1. Admiral Grace Hopper retired in 1986 at the age of seventy-nine, after her active duty had been extended several times, including once by an act of Congress. The holder of more than thirty honorary degrees, she has both a college at Yale and a US Navy destroyer named after her. In what field did she distinguish herself?

G2. This method of dealing with one’s enemies is associated with Prague and, especially, Hradčany (the Castle District).

G3. While only the second-longest in Africa, this river is the deepest in the world and second globally in terms of volume discharged.


G5. Born in 980, this self-taught polymath was at the forefront of medieval Islamic thought. In addition to major contributions in metaphysics, his Canon of Medicine was a principal source of Western medicine and was used as a teaching text for centuries.

G6. What team’s theme music is a whistled version of “Sweet Georgia Brown”?

G7. Name two of the three methods of heat transfer.
G8. This poet’s *Sonnets of Dark Love* combine intense passion with foreboding of deadly persecution. The fear was prescient, as he was executed shortly afterwards, along with two anarchist bullfighters and a schoolteacher.

G9. Featured on a 2008 US quarter, this state’s motto translates from its official native language as “The life of the land is perpetuated in righteousness.”

G10. The 2006 Nobel Peace Prize was awarded to Muhammad Yunus and Grameen Bank, which he founded in 1983. Both are pioneers in developing what concept?

G11. This man was the last colonial governor of New Amsterdam and other Dutch possessions in North America.

G12. One of this infamous pair was a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of the University of Chicago, while the other was the youngest graduate (aged seventeen) of the University of Michigan.

G13. This two-word phrase for a haunt or familiar territory refers to an animal behavior.

G14. One of the most famous foreign correspondents of his era, he wrote the 1942 masterpiece of travel adventure, *Going Fishing*. As one reviewer wrote, “It remains the supreme lyric on the impenetrable romance and anguish of fishing.”

G15. This Texan was perhaps the greatest sportswoman of the twentieth century, winning two track and field gold medals at the 1932 Olympic Games and ten major championships in golf.
G16. What is the English title of this famed artwork, whose creator labelled it as *Geschrei*?

G17. Meaning “ascent”, this Hebrew term refers to diaspora Jews migrating to Israel.

G18. One of the most celebrated military units in American history, this Midwestern brigade earned its moniker at the Battle of Antietam. It gained lasting fame at Gettysburg, where the unit suffered losses of almost two-thirds.

G19. Peru and Chile both claim the pisco sour as their national drink. What key ingredient of the Peruvian version is typically omitted in Chile?

G20. Described by Ray Charles as one of the three greatest blues singers of all time, this rocker first gained fame with his 1968 cover of the Beatles’ “With A Little Help from My Friends”. One of the standout performers at Woodstock, he subsequently headlined the Mad Dogs and Englishmen tour in 1970.

G21. A 2001 *New York Times* obituary paid tribute to this “profoundly elegiac and distinctive author of ‘Austerlitz’”. He skillfully wove elements of historical reportage and travel writing into his works, many of which dealt with the Holocaust and the aftermath of war.


G23. This massif of the Pennine Alps, on the border between Switzerland and Italy, is the second-highest mountain in Western Europe.
G24. This vanishingly-small point at the center of a black hole has infinite density.

G25. This Mughal emperor is perhaps best known for the monument that he had built for his beloved wife.

G26. Though not as famous as his contemporary, Diego Rivera, this Mexican muralist was hugely influential. Referring to the subject’s *Prometheus*, a mural at Pomona College, Jackson Pollock termed it “the greatest painting done in modern times.” His later work, including *The People and its Leaders*, reflected his formative years drawing political cartoons.

G27. Sharing its name with a famous type of Japanese porcelain, this variety of sweet and seedless orange is noted for its hardiness.

G28. Originally constructed as part of the Manhattan Project, this site in Washington State houses America’s most toxic nuclear waste. With an estimated total cost in excess of $100 billion, it is the biggest environmental clean-up in US history.

G29. Name’s the same – the longest river in Italy and a heroic panda.

G30. Who is the subject of the following lines? - “Those he commands move only in command, nothing in love. Now does he feel his title hang loose about him, like a giant’s robe upon a dwarfish thief.”

G31. Within ten years, when did the national constitution take effect, creating the Commonwealth of Australia?

G32. In a professional kitchen, what is a *stagiaire* or *stage*?
G33. This master storyteller’s 2000 memoir *On Writing* was written in the aftermath of a near-fatal accident.

G34. Three competitors from this country have accumulated twenty medals at the World’s Strongest Man competition, second only to the United States, which has roughly 1,000 times the population.

G35. At what temperature do the Celsius and Fahrenheit scales intersect (i.e., have the same numerical reading)?

G36. Following the death of her rich, but philandering, husband, Savannah resident Juliette Gordon Low’s chance encounter with Robert Baden-Powell inspired her to create this organization, for which she is most famous. In 2012, a century after the meeting, Low was posthumously awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom.

G37. What is the largest species of penguin?

G38. This English inventor’s eponymous process, patented in 1855, dramatically reduced the cost of steel, thereby fuelling the Industrial Revolution.

G39. Almost always in a circular format, these colorful artworks with deep-rooted symbolism are generally displayed on barns or throughout the home. They are a major tourist attraction, especially in Pennsylvania Dutch country.

G40. Many of this popular writer’s books were made into movies, including *The Guns of Navarone* and *Where Eagles Dare*.

G41. Originally an official elected by Roman plebeians to protect their rights, this word now features in several prominent newspaper titles.
G42. This northern Laotian city and UNESCO World Heritage Site was the nation’s royal capital until the fall of the monarchy in 1975.

G43. Named for one of its two founders, this London hotspot paved the way for American acts to perform in the United Kingdom. One of the world’s most famous jazz clubs, it was the site of Jimi Hendrix’s last public performance in 1970.

G44. Ellen Johnson Sirleaf was the first elected female head of state in Africa. Of what country was she elected president in 2006?

G45. In August 1958, this nuclear-powered submarine became the first vessel to reach the geographic North Pole.

G46. TED talks are so popular, they have spawned parodies. What does “TED” stand for?

G47. He was the first US skipper to lose the America’s Cup, but won it back in 1987. Overall, the subject won the Cup four times, three as skipper.

G48. This American artist is credited with founding the first feminist art program in the United States. Known for large-scale collaborative works, her iconic The Dinner Party is on permanent display at the Brooklyn Museum.

G49. This fictional character was based on an actual commander in the most prestigious unit in the military branch of the Maison du Roi.

a. This winner of the 1969 Nobel Prize in Physics (1929-2019) is best known for discovering quarks (along with George Zweig) and his proposal to group fundamental particles by eight characteristics, which he named the “eightfold way”. A devout polymath, he summarized his principal interests as “subjects involving individuality, diversity, evolution…history, archaeology, linguistics, natural history of various kinds…plus mathematics…plus all sorts of other things.”

b. The “eightfold way” is a light-hearted reference to the Buddhist path to enlightenment, which is often represented by this eight-spoked symbol (be specific).

c. Indicative of his broad intellectual reach, Gell-Mann plucked the term “quark” from this work, which contains the line, “Three quarks for Muster Mark!”. The author’s final major work, it is considered even more challenging than the monumental book with which he is most associated.

d. Despite his work having knocked this theory out of the academic mainstream, Gell-Mann was a staunch supporter of John Schwarz, one of its pioneers. As Schwarz related, “Murray was an advocate for preserving endangered species.” Today, hundreds of scientists are pursuing this approach – featuring ten space-time dimensions – spanning the subatomic world that Gell-Mann explored through to universal scale.
G52.

a. Who was Jean Baptiste Charbonneau?

b. Charbonneau appears with his mother on a one-dollar coin, only the second child to appear on US currency. The first child so depicted was this girl, the first English child born in the New World.

c. At the end of the expedition, Charbonneau’s father received $500 and 320 acres of land for his services. Approximately what ratio of this pay did his mother receive?

d. Sacagawea was Shoshone, one of the principal tribes living in the watershed of this river. Later the scene of an audacious Evel Knievel stunt, the subject is the largest tributary of the Columbia River.

G53.


b. In “The Horla”, Maupassant makes multiple references to the work of this German doctor, whose theory of animal magnetism contributed to the development of hypnosis.

c. Comparisons have been drawn between the psychological deterioration of the narrator of “The Horla” and Maupassant’s own suffering from this disease, which also afflicted Karen Blixen.

d. Blixen’s first book, this collection of short stories, also explored psychological and supernatural themes.
G54.

a. “Ichī, ni, san, shī…” – are the first four numbers in which language?

b. The pronunciation of the Japanese word for “five” is the same as this popular ancient game played with black and white stones.

c. Mastery of Go was one of the “four arts” of ancient Chinese scholars. Name any one of the other three.

d. The guqin shares similarities with this stringed instrument, the national instrument of Japan.

G55.

a. Consisting of two numbers written like a fraction, this tells how many beats are in each measure of a piece of music.

b. One of the most famous examples of unusual time signatures is the 1959 album *Time Out* by this jazz quartet.

c. Brubeck is particularly identified with this subgenre of jazz, which arose in the 1940s as a more relaxed alternative to the harsher bebop style.

d. Another key proponent of cool jazz was this iconic artist, whose album *Birth of the Cool* threw down the gauntlet with bebop.

G56.

a. The tallest mountains in the world are the fourteen peaks classified as being above this height.
b. The first successful summit of one of the fourteen was the 1950 expedition led by Maurice Herzog on this peak.

c. The first person to summit all fourteen mountains was this Italian climber, who climbed each without oxygen.

d. Who is the first (and, so far, only) American to climb each of the 8,000-meter peaks?

G57.

a. His autobiography won the Pulitzer Prize in 1919 and was named by Modern Library the greatest work of non-fiction in the twentieth century.

b. Another noted Adams work was this book on medieval culture, set in the guise of a travel journal.

c. In Mont-Saint-Michel, Adams pays tribute to this epic poem, one of the oldest surviving works of French literature.

d. In the same book, Adams discusses this French philosopher of the twelfth century, famous for his ill-fated love affair with Heloise d’Argenteuil.

G58.

a. Name this Russian impresario, who revitalized ballet in the early twentieth century by masterfully blending elements from other art forms, including painting.

b. In 1909, Diaghilev founded this storied ballet company in Paris, from where it toured the world. Over the next two decades, the company was
at the forefront of ballet, featuring leading dancers from the Imperial Ballet and the music of major Russian composers.

c. One of the featured composers was Igor Stravinsky, who was catapulted to fame with the 1910 premiere of this ballet, based on a Russian legend of a powerful spirit whose feathers protect and bring beauty to the world.

d. Among the Ballets Russes’ principal dancers was this ballerina, one of the greatest in history. Following a 1920s tour of the Antipodes, chefs there named a dessert in her honor, consisting of meringue with fruit and cream.

G59.

a. The 1989 film *Field of Dreams* is based in part on what infamous episode in US sports history?

b. The most prominent of the players banned as a result of the scandal was this star outfielder, who still holds one of the highest batting averages in history.

c. The film is based on this Canadian writer’s first novel, *Shoeless Joe*.

d. The banishment of the Black Sox was among the initial acts of this former federal judge, who served as the first Commissioner of Baseball from 1920 until his death in 1944.

G60.

a. These can be defined as “infinitely complex patterns that are self-similar across different scales”.
b. One of the most famous examples of a fractal is named for this French-American mathematician. Arthur C. Clarke termed it “one of the most astonishing discoveries in the entire history of mathematics.”

c. Fractals can be generated by this process of repeating items in a self-similar way. The concept is also widely employed in programming, in which it refers to the use of a function within itself.

d. Mandelbrot was named Sterling Professor at this university at the age of seventy-five, making him the oldest individual to achieve tenure in the institution’s history.

G61. Name the poets who composed the following lines.

a. “When the stars threw down their spears/And water’d heaven with their tears:/Did he smile his work to see?”

b. “Weave a circle round him thrice,/And close your eyes with holy dread/For he on honey-dew hath fed,/And drunk the milk of Paradise.”

c. “Their hearts have not grown old;/Passion or conquest, wander where they will./Attend upon them still.”

d. “A thing of beauty is a joy forever:/Its loveliness increases, it will never.Pass into nothingness;”

G62.

a. Known as “Colonel”, even though he never served in the military, this Texan politician and diplomat was one of Woodrow Wilson’s closest advisers.
b. The diplomat worked with Wilson in the drafting of this 1918 speech, which set out the principles to serve as the basis for peaceful resolution of World War I.

c. House was a leading participant in meetings headed by Elihu Root, which resulted in the creation in 1921 of this prestigious independent American international affairs body, limited to somewhat over 5,000 individual members.

d. What is the Council’s principal publication?

G63.

a. Musician and activist Maya Arulpragasam is better known by what professional name?

b. M.I.A. is a member of this Sri Lankan ethnic group, whose cause she has (sometimes controversially) been active in supporting.

c. M.I.A.’s song “Paper Airplanes” won the Academy Award for Best Original Song as part of the soundtrack for which 2008 film?

d. “Paper Airplanes”, which was sampled by Jay-Z and Kanye West, itself sampled the 1982 song “Straight to Hell” by which band?

G64. In which countries would the following be the longest rivers?

a. Ebro

b. Magdalena

c. Irrawaddy
d. Vistula

G65.

a. This Dutch Renaissance painter of the sixteenth century is especially renowned for his landscapes and depictions of peasant life, including *The Hunters in the Snow* and *Peasant Wedding*.

b. Among Bruegel’s famous works is a painting transferring this Biblical episode to a contemporary Dutch setting. Related in the Gospel of Matthew, it concerns Herod’s post-Nativity order that all male infants in Bethlehem be killed.

c. The Massacre was a popular theme with classical artists, including with this later Flemish master, noted for his large-scale historical and religious paintings.

d. Religious themes were a principal focus of this earlier Netherlandish painter, an important influence on Bruegel. Known for a dark, often macabre, view of human nature, the subject’s works include *The Garden of Earthly Delights*.

G66.

a. This pioneer in anti-septic techniques is considered the “father of modern surgery”.

b. Lister’s advances were based in part on the ground-breaking work on germ theory of this scientist, who also developed the first vaccine for rabies.
c. Lister’s technique involved the application of a carbolic acid spray.
   During a minor operation on this formidable patient, Lister’s assistant sprayed the solution in her face. She was not amused.

d. Lister received many honors in his lifetime, including being named one of the original twelve members of this august institution, created by Edward VII in 1902 to honor those most esteemed in the nation’s intellectual and cultural life.

G67.

a. The summer 1944 uprising by partisan forces in this city led to its almost total destruction. Despite having urged the populace to revolt, the Soviet Army stood idle as the Germans recaptured the city, resulting in the deaths of over 150,000 civilians.

b. Name the Polish director of Kanal, which depicts an underground group fleeing the Germans during the Warsaw Uprising. The director is considered one of the most important in cinematic history, having received an honorary Academy Award and Golden Bear for lifetime achievement. His Ashes and Diamonds is generally viewed as the best Polish film ever made.

c. One of Wajda’s most personal films portrayed this event, the 1940 mass execution of roughly 20,000 Polish officers and intellectuals by the Soviets, in which his own father died.

d. Wajda came into conflict with the Communist authorities due to his support of this labor movement, which featured in several of his films.
G68.

a. A prominent editor told the author of this Pulitzer-winning book, set in 1960s New Orleans, that “it’s a brilliant exercise in invention, but…it’s not really about anything.”

b. Name the book’s author, who committed suicide eleven years before its publication.

c. The novel was finally published through the efforts of the author’s mother and this writer, whose debut novel was *The Moviegoer*.

d. *The Moviegoer* beat a strong field to win the 1961 National Book Award, including *Catch-22* and this book by J.D. Salinger, featuring the siblings of its title.

G69. Name the countries where these Southern Hemisphere wineries are based.

a. Brown Brothers and Penfolds

b. Kleine Zalze and Groot Constantia

c. Concha y Toro and Errazuriz

d. Te Mata Estate and Mission Estate

G70.

a. John Stuart Mill was a proponent of this ethical theory, which holds that the best action is that which maximizes the sum of all pleasure derived from the action less any resultant suffering.
b. Mill’s most famous work, published in 1859, applies utilitarianism to society and the state. In it, he defends individual freedom against the “tyranny of the majority”. Name this influential work.

c. In 1866, Mill became the first member of Parliament to do what? The subsequent year, he presented an amendment to the Second Reform Bill introducing the concept. It was roundly defeated.

d. In the United Kingdom, women achieved equal suffrage with men in 1928. Relative to this date, when was full suffrage for women attained in the United States – (A) More than five years earlier, (B) Less than five years earlier, (C) Less than five years later, or (D) More than five years later?

G71.

a. In 2017, the most complete copy of the original manuscript of this work was sold for a record-breaking $35 million. The manuscript itself was based on an original source engraved in “reformed Egyptian”.

b. The musical comedy, The Book of Mormon, was co-written by Trey Parker and Matt Stone (along with Robert Lopez). The pair are best known for creating this long-running animated sit-com, notorious (and much loved) for its profanity and dark humor.

c. South Park has been condemned as a “malodorous black hole of Comedy Central vomit” and a threat to democracy. However, it was this other television series, the longest-running sit-com in history, which some have credited with “predicting” the Trump Presidency.
d. The previous record for most-expensive manuscript was held by the Codex Leicester, a collection of Leonardo da Vinci’s scientific writings that sold for $30.8 million in 1994. The purchaser was this tech founder, who has featured in five episodes of The Simpsons.

G72.

a. This writer was one of the most famous and best paid of his day, enjoying a grand existence in the luxurious Villa Mauresque on Cap Ferrat. He remains among the authors with the most film and television adaptations, with roughly a hundred. Name this author of Cakes and Ale and The Moon and Sixpence.

b. The Moon and Sixpence is based loosely on the life of this artist, who abandoned his career as a stockbroker – and his family – to pursue his passion.

c. Gauguin lived for a year and left his family in this capital of his wife’s Scandinavian homeland. Partly in consequence, the city’s Glyptotek museum has one of the largest holdings of his works.

d. The Glyptotek is near this major tourist attraction, the second-oldest amusement park in the world. The subject, which takes its name ultimately from the famed gardens of the Villa d’Este, provided inspiration for Walt Disney.

G73.

a. One of the most prolific and celebrated screenwriters in Hollywood history, he won the first Academy Award for Best Story with the 1927
film *Underworld*. According to Jean-Luc Godard, the subject “invented 80 percent of what is used in Hollywood movies today.” His staggering array of work includes a famously-uncredited rewrite of *Gone with the Wind*.

b. Hecht received another of his six Academy Award nominations for the screenplay of this 1946 Hitchcock film, in which Ingrid Bergman infiltrates a Nazi spy ring in Brazil.

c. Although not earning an Oscar nod, Hecht wrote the screenplay for this classic 1932 gangster film, which concludes with its protagonist dying under a sign that reads “The World is Yours”.

d. When dispatching his victims, the anti-hero of *Scarface* whistles a tune from this Donizetti opera, loosely based on a work by Sir Walter Scott.

G74.

a. This author has won two Pulitzer Prizes in Biography, including for his definitive multi-volume exploration of Lyndon Baines Johnson.

b. Caro’s previous prize-winning effort, *The Power Broker*, dealt with this man, a driving force behind urban development in the New York area.

c. LBJ grew up far from the big city, in this scenic area west of Austin, now a major tourist destination.

d. During the Johnson administration, the US Navy ordered and laid down a carrier named for this son of the Hill Country, the winning admiral at the Battle of Midway.
Following Oxford, where his thesis on crusader castles gained an honors degree, he worked on a British Museum dig in Syria until the outbreak of war in 1914.

While serving as a cover for his scouting, Lawrence’s pre-war dig was motivated by a desire to learn more about this ancient civilization, which dominated Anatolia and surrounding regions from about 1650 to 1200 BCE. A major rival to Egypt, along with Assyria and Babylon, the empire fought the Egyptians in one of the most significant ancient battles, Kadesh. The “Eternal Treaty” signed subsequently between the two empires is considered the first peace treaty in history and is displayed above the entrance to the UN Security Council Chamber in New York.

Much of Lawrence’s wartime effort was devoted to disrupting the railroad connecting Istanbul with this city, the second-holiest in Islam.

Lawrence chronicled his service in the Arab Revolt in this monumental autobiographical work, released in abridged form as *Revolt in the Desert*. In reviewing the book, Winston Churchill wrote that it “will be read as long as the English language is spoken”.
ANSWERS

G1. Computer science
G2. Defenestration
G3. Congo River
G4. James Dickey
G5. Avicenna
G6. The Harlem Globetrotters
G7. Convection, conduction and radiation
G8. Federico García Lorca
G9. Hawaii
G10. Microfinance (microlending, microcredit, etc.)
G11. Peter Stuyvesant
G12. Leopold and Loeb
G13. Stomping ground(s)
G14. (James) Negley Farson
G15. Babe Didrikson Zaharias
G16. The Scream
G17. Aliyah
G18. The Iron Brigade
G19. Egg white
G20. Joe Cocker
G21. W.G. Sebald
G22. Theranos
G23. Monte Rosa
G24. Singularity
G25. Shah Jahan
G26. José Clemente Orozco
G27. Satsuma
G28. Hanford
G29. Po
G30. Macbeth
G31. January 1, 1901
G32. An intern or trainee chef
G33. Stephen King
G34. Iceland
G35. -40°
G36. Girl Scouts of the USA
G37. Emperor penguin
G38. Henry Bessemer
G39. Hex signs
G40. Alistair MacLean
G41. Tribune
G42. Luang Prabang
G43. Ronnie Scott’s Jazz Club
G44. Liberia
G45. USS Nautilus
G46. Technology, entertainment and design
G47. Dennis Conner
G48. Judy Chicago
G49. d’Artagnan
G50. Robert McCloskey

G51.  
   a. Murray Gell-Mann
   b. Dharmachakra (or the dharma wheel)
   c. *Finnegans Wake*
   d. String (or superstring) theory

G52.  
   a. The son of Sacagawea and the youngest member of the Lewis & Clark Expedition
   b. Virginia Dare
   c. Sacagawea received no compensation
   d. Snake River

G53.  
   a. Guy de Maupassant
   b. Franz Mesmer
   c. Syphilis
   d. *Seven Gothic Tales*

G54.  
   a. Japanese
   b. Go
   c. Calligraphy, painting and playing a musical instrument (specifically, the guqin)
   d. Koto

G55.  
   a. Time signature
   b. The Dave Brubeck Quartet
   c. Cool jazz
   d. Miles Davis

G56.  
   a. 8,000 meters
   b. Annapurna
c. Reinhold Messner
d. Ed Viesturs

G57. a. Henry Adams (*The Education of...*)
    b. *Mont-Saint-Michel and Chartres*
    c. *La Chanson de Roland (The Song of Roland)*
    d. Peter Abelard

G58. a. Serge Diaghilev (Sergey Dyagilev)
    b. Ballets Russes
    c. *The Firebird*
    d. Anna Pavlova

G59. a. The Black Sox scandal, in which members of the Chicago White Sox were accused of throwing the 1919 World Series
    b. “Shoeless Joe” Jackson
    c. W.P. Kinsella
    d. Kenesaw Mountain Landis

G60. a. Fractals
    b. Benoit Mandelbrot (the Mandelbrot set)
    c. Recursion
    d. Yale University

G61. a. William Blake (“The Tyger”)
    b. Samuel Taylor Coleridge (“Kubla Khan”)
    c. W.B. Yeats (“The Wild Swans at Coole”)
    d. John Keats (“Endymion”)

G62. a. Edward House
    b. The Fourteen Points
c. Council on Foreign Relations
d. Foreign Affairs

G63.  a. M.I.A.
      b. Tamil
c. Slumdog Millionaire
d. The Clash

G64.  a. Spain
      b. Colombia
c. Myanmar
d. Poland

G65.  a. Peter Bruegel the Elder
      b. The Massacre of the Innocents
c. Peter Paul Rubens
d. Hieronymus Bosch

G66.  a. Joseph Lister
      b. Louis Pasteur
c. Queen Victoria
d. Order of Merit

G67.  a. Warsaw
      b. Andrzej Wajda
c. Katyn massacre
d. Solidarity

G68.  a. A Confederacy of Dunces
      b. John Kennedy Toole
c. Walker Percy
d. *Franny and Zooey*

G69.  a. Australia

b. South Africa

c. Chile

d. New Zealand

G70.  a. Utilitarianism

b. *On Liberty*

c. Call for suffrage for women

d. A (1920, with the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment)

G71.  a. The Book of Mormon

b. *South Park*

c. *The Simpsons*

d. Bill Gates

G72.  a. Somerset Maugham

b. Paul Gauguin

c. Copenhagen

d. Tivoli Gardens

G73.  a. Ben Hecht

b. *Notorious*

c. *Scarface*

d. *Lucia di Lammermoor*

G74.  a. Robert Caro

b. Robert Moses

c. Texas Hill Country

d. Chester Nimitz
G75.  a. T.E. Lawrence
     b. Hittites
     c. Medina
     d. *Seven Pillars of Wisdom*
HELEN

Knowledge is love and light and vision.

– Helen Keller

H1. In 2007, this world-famous violinist donned a baseball cap to busk in the DC Metro. Of the 1,100 people who passed by while he played, seven stopped to listen and a single person recognized him. For his efforts, he netted $52 (including $20 from the person who recognized him), considerably less than he earned as music director of the Academy of St. Martin in the Fields.

H2. Who were the Adena and Hopewell?

H3. What philosopher and author is the source of the quote, “In individuals, insanity is rare; but in groups, parties, nations and epochs, it is the rule.”? He died insane.

H4. Within 10%, what portion of the world’s population lives in the Northern Hemisphere?

H5. This explorer mapped much of the land between the Mississippi Valley and the Pacific. He was instrumental in securing California for the United States and, after becoming a Gold Rush millionaire, was the first Republican presidential candidate.

H6. In general usage, this word denotes needless redundant statements. In formal logic, it is a statement that is necessarily true.

H7. In Einstein’s classic formula, $e=mc^2$, what does $c$ denote?
H8. Give the surname of the early-nineteenth century poet known as L.E.L., the “female Byron” to whom Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Edgar Allan Poe and Christina Rossetti paid homage. Arguably the most famous English poet of her era, she was increasingly marginalized for the perceived scandal of her private life and largely forgotten by history. She died at the age of thirty-six, likely a suicide, with a bottle of prussic acid by her side.

H9. Released in 1940, Fantasia was Disney’s third feature-length animated film. Name the two films that preceded it, each of which joins Fantasia in the American Film Institute’s top five animated films of all time.

H10. This highly-influential street photographer received three Guggenheim Awards (1964, 1969 and 1979) to document American social life, working primarily in New York. His seven books of photographs, derived from the 20,000 rolls he shot in his lifetime, include Women Are Beautiful and The Animals.

H11. One of the greatest rugby players of all time, this imposing wing played internationally for the All Blacks, with whom he set the record for most tries in the World Cup. He died in 2015, age forty, after battling kidney disease for years.

H12. The Corp of Cadets of this Southwestern university supplied more officers during World War II than West Point and Annapolis combined.

H13. How do the people traditionally known as Lapps or Laplanders refer to themselves?

H14. Perhaps the most modest multi-billionaire in history, he has given more than $20 billion to the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, where he is one of two non-family trustees.
H15. This writer and social activist is best known for her 1997 first novel, *The God of Small Things*, which won the Booker Prize and was one of the best-selling books in Indian history.

H16. Members of this group were prominent Hungarian scientists of Jewish descent who emigrated to the United States in the first half of the twentieth century. They included, among others, John von Neumann, Edward Teller and Paul Erdoes. The name of the group derives from a joke suggesting that Hungary was a front for aliens from another planet.

H17. The phrase “Ars gratis artis” appears on the logo of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer. What is the term’s English translation?

H18. This Iraqi port city and major center of the petrochemical industry is considered the country’s economic capital.

H19. This French lawyer and politician was the first woman to serve as finance minister of a G8 nation and as Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund. In 2019, she became the first female President of the European Central Bank.

H20. The museum affiliated with this Providence institution is one of the largest art museums in the United States, with particularly impressive holdings in costumes, textiles and decorative arts.

H21. Much better known as a writer, this American had a highly-successful prior career in music, beginning with studying under Aaron Copland and others. One of the most in-demand composers of theatrical music in the 1930s and 1940s, his work embellished a host of productions, including four major plays by Tennessee Williams. In 1949, having left New York permanently a couple years earlier, he published his first
novel, generally considered one of the best of the twentieth century. Although he increasingly focused on his writing, the subject obtained a Smithsonian grant in 1959 to record the traditional music of Morocco.

H22. In 1856, the US Congress passed the [Subject] Islands Act to secure a source of these nitrogen-rich bird droppings, coveted as fertilizer for mainland farms.

H23. Within 5%, how old do scientists believe the Earth to be?

H24. In 2016, the Museum of Modern Art organized the first complete retrospective for this California artist, who dazzlingly blended myriad disciplines. His often-dark works included assemblages such as Child and Looking Glass. Perhaps best known as a pioneer film maker, his films A Movie and Breakaway were cited by MOMA as “landmarks of American experimental theatre”.

H25. The world’s largest freshwater lake by volume, it has more water than the Great Lakes combined.

H26. The 2015 attack on this French satirical magazine, resulting in twelve deaths, became a touchstone for defenders of free speech.

H27. This statistical technique uses repeated applications of essentially random inputs to model probable outcomes. It takes its name in part from parallels with games of chance, such as roulette.

H28. What television title character, created by John Mortimer, is married to “She Who Must Be Obeyed”?  

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H29. The NACDA Director’s Cup is awarded annually for success in US college athletics, with points awarded for finishes in numerous sport championships. The NCAA Division I award has been dominated by which university?

H30. What is the English equivalent of the clothing item variously translated as gemelos, Manschettenknopfe and boutons de manchette?

H31. With General Electric’s 2018 departure, which company had the longest tenure as a component of the Dow Jones Industrial Average? When it joined, in October 1928, it was known as Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey.

H32. This reputed conspirator in the plot to assassinate Abraham Lincoln was the first woman executed by the US Government.

H33. What superlative distinction is held by The Times of India?

H34. What book, the posthumous successor to one of the most popular trilogies in publishing history, was satirized by Private Eye as The Sell-A-Million?

H35. Published in the sixteenth century, The Lives of the Most Excellent Painters, Sculptors and Architects is one of the most influential works in art history. Name the author.

H36. Located off the coast of Newfoundland, this overseas territory is the only part of New France to remain under French control.

H37. This former Federal judge is the only person to have served as Director of both the Federal Bureau of Investigation (1978-1987) and Central Intelligence Agency (1987-1991).
H38. The Colonial Colleges are nine institutions of higher education chartered in the thirteen colonies before the American Revolution. Seven of the nine are members of the Ivy League. Name the other two.

H39. This type of diagram is used to represent hypothetical relationships between genetically-similar groups of animals, or phylogenies.

H40. Name’s the same – American authors of *Time and the River* and *The Right Stuff*.

H41. What is the name for the watery milk that remains after curds have been removed during the process of making cheese?

H42. The 1942 assassination of this Nazi leader in Prague sparked reprisals that claimed the lives of many hundreds of innocent victims.

H43. While other horses feature in the discussion, this Thoroughbred chestnut is generally considered the odds-on favorite as greatest American racehorse of the twentieth century.

H44. What actor played the adult Lord Voldemort from *The Order of the Phoenix* through the conclusion of the Harry Potter film series?

H45. This English adjective and noun with Latin roots refers to a hissing sound, such as with *s, z, sh* and *zh*.

H46. This unofficial national dish of the Philippines is typically made with chicken or pork marinated in vinegar, soy sauce and garlic.

H47. One of the leading lights of Brazilian music, this singer/songwriter and multi-instrumentalist has released over 100 albums in a career spanning six decades,
winning myriad accolades. An originator of the Tropicalismo movement, he is also noted for his political activism and served as Brazil’s Minister of Culture from 2003 to 2008.

H48. Name the author and work in which Cloud Cuckoo Land first appeared.

H49. In 1931, this physicist was created First Baron [surname] of Nelson, New Zealand and Cambridge. He had previously won the Nobel Prize in Chemistry (in 1908) for his discoveries with regard to the chemistry of radioactive substances. He led the Cavendish Laboratory at Cambridge for eighteen years, mentoring a cadre of notable scientists, and is considered one of the foremost pioneers in nuclear physics.

H50. Who is the only US President with a patent to his name? Patent #6469 was entitled “A Device for Buoying Vessels Over Shoals”.

H51.

a. One of the most provocative public intellectuals of his era, this author (1949-2011) was a prime exponent of the New Atheism. His seventeen books included *Arguably* (2011), a collection of essays, and several savage indictments of prominent people.

b. Hitchens was never shy of wading into (or generating) controversy, as in this 1987 book, subtitled *Should They Be Returned to Greece?*

c. Early in his career, Hitchens was at the *New Statesman*, where the Friday lunch set included Ian McEwan, Julian Barnes and this author of *Money* and *London Fields*. The group played a game, devising the sentence least likely to be uttered by each member. Hitchens’ sentence was – “I don’t care how rich you are, I’m not coming to your party.”
d. A prime outlet for Hitchens was *Vanity Fair*, to which he contributed dozens of stories over almost twenty years. This long-time editor (1992-2017 tenure) described Hitchens as “…a wit, a charmer, a troublemaker…a gift from, dare I say it, God.”

H52.

a. Through 2019, which country has won the most Academy Awards for Best Foreign Language Film?

b. This filmmaker directed four of these winning films, the most by any director.

c. Name any two of the four films for which Fellini won the Oscar.

d. Including Special Awards, Fellini is tied by this compatriot, whose films include *Bicycle Thieves* and *The Garden of the Finzi Continis*.

H53.

a. According to legend, what were the two primary functions for which the Holy Grail was used?

b. In Arthurian legend, the keeper of the Grail is this character, also known as the Wounded King.

c. Early Arthurian tales depict this Knight of the Round Table attempting to heal the Fisher King, while later versions have him joined by Galahad and others.
d. *Perceval, the Story of the Grail* is one of several Arthurian romances by this twelfth-century French writer, who also originated the character of Lancelot.

H54.

a. David Grann’s *Killers of the Flower Moon* details the “Reign of Terror” perpetrated against this Native American tribe, in which dozens of its members were murdered in pursuit of their oil wealth.

b. Which American playwright won a Pulitzer Prize for *August: Osage County*?

c. Born in Oklahoma to an Osage father, this great ballerina was the first American to dance with the Paris Opera Ballet and at the Bolshoi.

d. Grann’s previous book dealt with the ill-fated explorer Percy Fawcett, who vanished on his quest for the title destination. Name this prior work, which was made into a film of the same name.

H55.

a. Hundreds of species of birds and butterflies track these marauding insects, whose columns can number over half a million.

b. A war between opposing armies of red and black ants is the subject of a famous passage in this American classic.

c. Thoreau compares the carnage to this battle, also known as the Battle of the Three Emperors, which is generally considered Napoleon’s greatest victory.
d. The battlefield lies about fifteen miles east of Brno in this present-day country.

H56.

a. His lithograph *Dove* was used to illustrate the poster for the first International Peace Conference in 1949.

b. The artist’s fourth child was born the day before the conference opened and was given this appropriate name.

c. Paloma Picasso has had a successful career as a fashion and jewelry designer, with a decades-long creative partnership with this New York-based specialty retailer.

d. One of Picasso’s jewelry creations is on display at this Chicago institution, one of the largest natural history museums in the world.

H57.

a. In Hawaii, they are referred to as *paniolos*. What would they be known as in the rest of the country?

b. During the decade following the Civil War, this trail – named for its founder – was the principal route over which cowboys drove cattle from Texas to the railheads of Kansas.

c. The cattle being driven to market were largely this hybrid breed, resulting from the mixture of English and Spanish stock. The most prominent exemplar of the breed is associated with an endowment funded in excess of $2 million.
d. A National Museum and Hall of Fame in Fort Worth celebrates this group, whose contributions in the Old West have (historically) been largely unacknowledged.

H58.

a. Name the composer and work, which was the first major symphony to feature choral voices. For almost 200 years, critics have debated the meaning of the piece, which has been variously interpreted as the composer’s expression of universal brotherhood and (by the Nazis) as a statement of Aryan cultural triumph.

b. The final movement of the symphony features a choral rendition of the poem An Die Freude (“Ode to Joy”) by this German dramatist, whose plays include The Robbers, Maria Stuart and Wilhelm Tell.

c. Schiller was termed the “Poet of Freedom” and “one of us” in The North Star, published by this prominent abolitionist. The paper’s motto was “Right is of no sex – Truth is of no color – God is the Father of us all, and all we are brethren.”

d. Beethoven’s Ninth Symphony is the official anthem of the European Union and has been used to celebrate myriad public events. One of the most memorable performances was on Christmas Day 1989, with Leonard Bernstein leading a multi-national orchestra. The concert was termed An Die Freiheit (“Ode to Freedom”) to commemorate which event?
H59.

a. A dean among contemporary travel writers, this author’s many books include *The Great Railway Bazaar*, *The Tao of Travel* and the novel *The Mosquito Coast*.

b. When asked in a 2018 interview what made him “fall in love with the world”, Theroux mentioned a 1963 trip to Nyasaland, now known as this country.

c. Theroux has cited *Following the Equator* by this author as one of his favorite travel books. The work chronicles the subject’s lecture tour through the English-speaking world, commencing in 1894, as he faced financial insolvency brought on by bad investments.

d. This *Monty Python* actor performed his first travelogue on BBC’s *Great Railway Journeys*, subsequently hosting a series of globetrotting productions, including *Around the World in Eighty Days* and *Pole to Pole*. He also has served as President of the Royal Geographic Society.

H60.

a. This chef and food activist is the author of more than a dozen books, including *The Art of Simple Food* and her memoir, *Coming to My Senses: The Making of a Counterculture Cook*.

b. Waters is owner and founder of this renowned Berkeley restaurant, which has championed local sustainable agriculture for decades.
c. Waters is closely identified with this social movement and serves as Vice President of an international coalition bearing its name, founded by Carlo Petrini and other Italian activists during the 1980s. The group initially raised its profile through public demonstrations, notably protesting Italy’s first McDonald’s restaurant.

d. An important ally in the slow food movement is this acclaimed poet, who has worked a Kentucky farm for more than forty years. A leading proponent of sustainable agriculture, he has stressed the need to “…support what supports local life, which means community…”.

H61.

a. This long-time host at 27 rue de Fleurus is credited with popularizing the term “The Lost Generation”. She later observed, “Paris was the place that suited us who were to create the twentieth century art and literature.”

b. “You are all a lost generation” is attributed to Stein in the epigraph of this 1926 modernist novel, the author’s first and what many consider his greatest. The harshest critic may have been his mother, who wrote “every page fills me with a sick loathing.”

c. Stein’s salon cultivated artists as well as writers, including Picasso and this fellow Spaniard, often referred to as “the third Cubist”.

d. Stein’s partner and co-host was this woman, in whose name Stein crafted her best-selling literary work.
H62.

a. Despite a tragically-brief recording career, spanning a few years playing with the likes of Benny Goodman and Count Basie, this jazz musician (1916-1942) had a profound influence by bringing the electric guitar to the fore. He was inducted into the Rock & Roll Hall of Fame in 1990 and the Lincoln Center Jazz Hall of Fame in 2007.

b. Provide the title and author of the classic of world literature in which the protagonist, Christian, journeys to the Celestial City.

c. Bunyan’s Celestial City was situated atop this location, a hill now just outside the gates of Jerusalem, the name of which has evolved to encompass a general reference to Israel.

d. Zion National Park is located in which US state?

H63.

a. What was the first artificial Earth satellite, launched in October 1957?

b. The satellite was launched from what is now the Baikonur Cosmodrome, the world’s first and largest operational space facility. In what country is Baikonur located?

c. Baikonur was also the site for the Vostok 1 mission in April 1961. What was the significance of Vostok 1?

d. Who was the passenger on Vostok 1?

H64. Which areas are principally affected by the following winds?
H65.

a. What is the process by which plants convert solar energy to chemical energy?

b. What group of green pigments is essential to photosynthesis?

c. Within 50%, what is the ocean depth below which sunlight generally does not penetrate and photosynthesis cannot occur?

d. *Elysia chlorotica*, a smallish green marine gastropod, is one of very few animals that utilize photosynthesis. What is a gastropod?

H66.

a. With what institution is Edward J. Flanagan most associated?

b. In the 1938 film *Boys Town*, Father Flanagan was played by this actor, who won an Academy Award for his performance.

c. The Boys Town logo formerly bore the caption, “He ain’t heavy, father, he’s my brother.” The saying inspired several song versions, including a worldwide hit for this British band, whose other singles include “Bus Stop” and “Carrie Anne”. 
d. The first published version of the exact phraseology (as used in the caption) appeared in the magazine of this international service organization, whose name derives from the Ojibwe language.

H67.

a. The title of this 1934 first novel is derived from a Somerset Maugham retelling of an ancient tale, involving an encounter with Death. The book’s series of alcohol-fuelled misadventures mirrors the later life of the author, acknowledged as one of the most difficult contributors in the history of *The New Yorker*, for which he wrote over 200 stories.

b. An Irish folk saying forms the basis for the title of this 2007 Sidney Lumet film, starring Philip Seymour Hoffman and Ethan Hawke.

c. This author of “The Devil and Daniel Webster” won the Pulitzer Prize for his epic poem, *John Brown’s Body*.

d. This Elizabethan playwright’s *Doctor Fasutus* is among the great pact-with-the-Devil stories.

H68.

a. Whom did William defeat at the Battle of Hastings? Only a few weeks earlier, the subject had defeated the combined forces of his brother Tostig and King Harald III of Norway at the Battle of Stamford Bridge.

b. Victory at Hastings did not secure total domination for William, as he faced serious uprisings for the next several years. The unrest culminated
in this ruthless campaign in the winter of 1069, in which the countryside between York and Durham was effectively depopulated.

c. The Harrying was so efficient that this landmark 1086 document records vast uncultivated tracts in Yorkshire and other affected areas.

d. The Norman Conquest is depicted in this 230 foot-long embroidery, which is named for the French cathedral in which it was found. In 2018, French President Macron announced that the artwork would be loaned to British museums, beginning in 2022, marking the first time it had left France in roughly 950 years.

H69. Name the television shows featuring the fictional companies below.

a. Hooli

b. Oceanic Airlines

c. Dunder Mifflin

d. Sterling Cooper

H70.

a. One of the most important photographers of the twentieth century, she mastered the art as Man Ray’s studio assistant. She later played a significant role in bridging the artistic worlds of Paris and New York between the World Wars.

b. Through Man Ray, Abbott was introduced to this French pioneer of documentary photography, who captured a Paris being lost to
modernization. Upon the subject’s death, Abbott purchased most of his work, which she championed for decades.

c. Four of Abbott’s photographs are in the collection of London’s National Portrait Gallery. Three are of this author, with two showing him wearing the eyepatch he frequently used. At the time the photos were taken (1926-1928), his most famous book was banned in the United Kingdom.

d. Much as Atget had done in Paris, Abbott recorded the changing landscape of New York. Her work included haunting photographs of this former transport hub, an architectural gem that was demolished in the 1960s.

H71. Name the Chief Justices of the Supreme Court based on the following descriptions.

a. The fourth and longest-serving Chief Justice, he helped to expand the power of the federal government, including through cases such as Marbury v. Madison.

b. The sixth Chief Justice, appointed by Abraham Lincoln, after previously having served as his Secretary of the Treasury. He appears on the US $10,000 bill.

c. The tenth Chief Justice, having previously served as President of the United States.

d. The fourteenth Chief Justice, he was previously a three-term governor of California. He presided over several landmark cases, including Brown v.
Board of Education, but is perhaps best known for his involvement with the investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy.

H72.

a. Starting his career in the workshops of other artists, including the Bellini brothers, he became the greatest painter of sixteenth century Venice. The subject’s many masterworks include *Venus of Urbino*, *Bacchus and Ariadne* and *The Rape of Europa*.

b. The artist’s early career was greatly influenced by this enigmatic artist, whose name means “big George”, for whom he sometimes completed paintings. Titian’s *Venus of Urbino* is thought by some to have been inspired by the subject’s *Sleeping Venus*.

c. Titian was also influenced by this artist, considered the supreme High Renaissance painter, who died at the age of only thirty-seven. The subject is well known for his depictions of the Virgin Mary, including *Alba Madonna*, the *Madonna of the Goldfinch* and a version adorning the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel.

d. Titian was official painter to this King of Spain, who launched the Armada against Elizabeth I.

H73. Brazil’s Amazon constitutes by far the world’s largest rainforest. Which four countries come next in terms of total area covered by rainforest?

H74.

a. By what pen name was Hector Hugh Munro better known?
b. Munro was born in Burma. Which British author’s novel, *Burmese Days*, is based on his experiences as a policeman there?

c. What third British author’s novel, *The Heart of the Matter*, draws on his service as an intelligence officer in West Africa?

d. What fate did Saki share with Rudyard Kipling’s only son, John, for whom Kipling had written his famous poem “If”?

H75.

a. What composer’s score for the ballet *Appalachian Spring* won a Pulitzer Prize?

b. The ballet was one of over a hundred choreographed by this American dance visionary, who also danced the lead role. As she wrote many years later, “Of all my ballets, [Appalachian Spring] is the one I cherish the most.”

c. One of the most beautiful passages in the score comes from Copland’s inclusion of the tune of this Shaker song, which has lyrics that suggest its original usage as an accompaniment to dance.

d. The English songwriter and poet Sydney Carter took the tune of “Simple Gifts” and created five new verses for this 1963 religious song, identifying Christ with the title character. Carter later stated that he saw Jesus as “the incarnation of the piper who is calling us.”
ANSWERS

H1. Joshua Bell
H2. Pre-Colombian cultures of North America (or “mound builders”)
H3. Friedrich Nietzsche
H4. 88%
H5. John C. Fremont
H6. Tautology
H7. The speed of light
H8. (Letitia Elizabeth) Landon
H9. Pinocchio and Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs
H10. Garry Winogrand
H11. Jonah Lomu
H12. Texas A&M University
H13. Sami (or Saami)
H14. Warren Buffett
H15. Arundhati Roy
H16. The Martians
H17. Art for art’s sake
H18. Basra
H19. Christine Lagarde
H20. Rhode Island School of Design
H21. Paul Bowles
H22. Guano
H23. 4.6 billion years old (4.35-4.85 billion)
H24. Bruce Conner
H25. Lake Baikal
H26. *Charlie Hebdo*
H27. Monte Carlo simulation
H28. (Horace) Rumpole of the Bailey
H29. Stanford University
H30. Cufflinks
H31. ExxonMobil
H32. Mary Surratt
H33. It is the largest-circulation daily newspaper published in English outside of the United States
H34. *The Silmarillion*, by J.R.R. Tolkien
H35. Giorgio Vasari
H36. Saint Pierre and Miquelon
H37. William Webster
H38. Rutgers University and the College of William & Mary
H39. Cladogram (or phylogenetic tree)
H40. Thomas Wolfe
H41. Whey
H42. Reinhard Heydrich
H43. Man o’War
H44. Ralph Fiennes
H45. Sibilant
H46. Adobo
H47. Gilberto Gil
H48. Aristophanes, *The Birds*
H49. Ernest Rutherford

H50. Abraham Lincoln

H51. a. Christopher Hitchens
    b. *The Elgin Marbles*
    c. Martin Amis
    d. Graydon Carter

H52. a. Italy
    b. Federico Fellini
    c. *La Strada, Nights of Cabiria, 8 1/2 and Amarcord*
    d. Vittorio De Sica

H53. a. Used by Christ at the Last Supper and to collect His blood at the Cross
    b. The Fisher King
    c. Percival
    d. Chrétien de Troyes

H54. a. Osage
    b. Tracy Letts
    c. Maria Tallchief
    d. *The Lost City of Z*

H55. a. Army ants
    b. *Walden*
    c. Austerlitz
    d. Czech Republic

H56. a. Pablo Picasso
    b. Paloma
c. Tiffany & Co.
d. Field Museum

H57.  a. Cowboys
      b. Chisholm Trail
      c. Texas longhorn
      d. Cowgirls

H58.  a. Ludwig von Beethoven, Symphony No. 9
      b. Friedrich Schiller
      c. Frederick Douglass
      d. The fall of the Berlin Wall

H59.  a. Paul Theroux
      b. Malawi
      c. Mark Twain
      d. Michael Palin

H60.  a. Alice Waters
      b. Chez Panisse
      c. Slow food
      d. Wendell Berry

H61.  a. Gertrude Stein
      b. The Sun Also Rises
      c. Juan Gris
      d. Alice B. Toklas

H62.  a. Charlie Christian
      b. The Pilgrim’s Progress, John Bunyan
      c. Mount Zion
d. Utah

H63. a. Sputnik (precisely, Sputnik 1)
   b. Kazakhstan
   c. The first manned spaceflight
   d. Yuri Gagarin

H64. a. West Africa
   b. Southern California
   c. Mediterranean France (Provence/Languedoc)
   d. North Africa and Southern Europe

H65. a. Photosynthesis
   b. Chlorophyll
   c. 200 meters (100-300 meters, or roughly 300-1,000 feet)
   d. A snail or (in this case) slug

H66. a. Boys Town
   b. Spencer Tracy
   c. The Hollies
   d. Kiwanis

H67. a. *Appointment in Samarra*
   b. *Before the Devil Knows You’re Dead*
   c. Stephen Vincent Benét
   d. Christopher Marlowe

H68. a. Harold Godwinson
   b. The Harrying (or Harrowing) of the North
   c. Domesday Book
   d. Bayeux Tapestry
H69.  a. *Silicon Valley*
   b. *Lost*
   c. *The Office* (American version)
   d. *Mad Men*

H70.  a. Berenice Abbott
   b. Eugène Atget
   c. James Joyce
   d. Pennsylvania Station

   b. Salmon P. Chase
   c. William Howard Taft
   d. Earl Warren

H72.  a. Titian
   b. Giorgione
   c. Raphael
   d. Philip II

H73.  Democratic Republic of Congo, Indonesia, Peru and Colombia

H74.  a. Saki
   b. George Orwell
   c. Graham Greene
   d. Killed in combat during World War I

H75.  a. Aaron Copland
   b. Martha Graham
   c. “Simple Gifts”
   d. “Lord of the Dance”
ISAAC

To myself I am only a child playing on the beach, while vast oceans of truth lie undiscovered before me.

– Isaac Newton

1. There are eighty-seven Stars on the Wall, but only fifty-four names in the Book of Honor. Why?

2. These two San Francisco Giants greats, who share a name, played together from 1958 to 1971. With almost as many career home runs as Ruth-Gehrig, they constituted one of the most powerful hitting duos in baseball history.

3. What is the Kaman line?

4. Using the shortest route by distance, in what ordinal direction (i.e., which quadrant of a compass) would you predominantly travel from the site of Captain James Cook’s death to that of his birth?

5. Name the only one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World that survives. It is also the oldest.

6. What word denotes the belief that humanity is the most important element of existence, a philosophy sometimes employed to the detriment of the natural world?

7. This giant of Chinese literature and pop culture, who passed away in 2018, is best known for his adventure novel series The Condor Trilogy. His works provided the basis for numerous films, especially in the martial arts genre.
I8. Identify the Russian composer of *Rhapsody on a Theme of Paganini* and *Symphonic Dances*, who is reputed to have said, “Music is enough for a lifetime, but a lifetime is not enough for music.”

I9. Eight of the nine highest mountains in Central America lie at least in part in this country, with the highest being Volcán Tajumulco at 13,850 feet.

I10. This African-American artist worked in a variety of media but, in a 1988 obituary, was described as “the nation’s foremost collagist”. The subject is especially associated with Harlem, where he spent much of his life, and depictions of the area’s rich culture. He was a principal founding member of The Spiral, an artists’ collective dedicated to the civil rights movement.

I11. What is the general theme of Tim O’Brien’s book *The Things They Carried*?

I12. Of the four US presidents on Mount Rushmore, Theodore Roosevelt is the only one not to have practiced this profession.

I13. Name the John le Carré book, made into a film starring Ralph Fiennes and Rachel Weisz, which relates a diplomat’s investigation into the murder of his activist wife in Kenya.

I14. Who is Hamlet addressing when he says, “There are more things in heaven and earth…than are dreamt of in your philosophy”?

I15. This Russian lawyer was arrested in 2009 while investigating official corruption and died as a result of beatings received while in custody. A US law bears his name, providing for sanctions against human rights abusers worldwide.
I16. Within roughly 10% of the correct answer, given a normal distribution (i.e., a bell curve), what portion of values lies within one standard deviation of the mean?

I17. Through 2016, which national men’s soccer team has the most World Cup final appearances without a victory?

I18. Mann Gulch, South Canyon and Yarnell Hill are related in what way?

I19. Where did General Woundwort meet his fate?

I20. This city, a major urban center in northern Mesopotamia, was transformed by Sennacherib into the final capital of the Assyrian empire. Many of the magnificent gates and other monuments that he and his successors had built were destroyed by ISIS during its occupation of Mosul.

I21. This New York Times food columnist (1952-2019) was one of America’s foremost culinary experts and the author of several books, perhaps most notably The New York Cookbook (1992). An exemplar of the relevance of “food” writing to societal issues, in a 2003 article she bemoaned the rise of “Food porn – prose and recipes so removed from real life that they cannot be used except as vicarious experience.”

I22. Name any two of the five largest rivers that flow into the Chesapeake Bay.

I23. One of the largest armor engagements in history, involving over 6,000 tanks and two million combatants, this 1943 battle effectively ended the German offensive threat on the Eastern Front.

I24. This author and glamorous member of the expat set in Europe is best known for Nightwood, considered a classic of lesbian fiction, but about which opinion remains divided. Even T.S. Eliot, who published and contributed a foreword for
Nightwood, wrote of the author, “Never has so much genius been combined with so little talent.”

I25. Complete the phrase “plus ça change…”.

I26. Held annually in Las Vegas, this is the world’s largest technology show, with topics at the 2019 edition including the Internet of Things, self-driving cars and immersive entertainment.

I27. This British physician and scientist, elected as a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1679, was a pioneer in comparative anatomy. An early book proposed porpoises as a transitional link between marine and land animals. In his most famous work, also based on dissection, he demonstrated the similarities between the brain of a chimpanzee and that of a human.

I28. Also a 2018 film of the same name, this was an annual guidebook for African American travelers, published from 1936 to 1966.

I29. One of the greatest divers in history, this American is the only man to win gold in both the platform and springboard competitions in consecutive Olympic Games, achieving the feat in 1984 and 1988.

I30. He was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature for 1953, which cited his “mastery of historical and biographical description” and “brilliant oratory in defending exalted human values”.

I31. Known in the local language as Krung Thep, this capital’s name translates roughly as “City of Angels”.

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I32. This ancient polymath is considered the father of logic. He introduced the syllogism, a form of argument that played a central role in medieval philosophy.

I33. Which design house produces the iconic Tank line of watches, first introduced in 1917?

I34. Following the Battle of Zela in 47 BCE, Julius Caesar wrote this succinct summary of his victory, lauded by the poet John Dryden as having “a suitable air of brevity”.

I35. This English-born cigar maker founded the American Federation of Labor in 1886 and led it for much of the next forty years.

I36. This system of three stars is the Sun’s closest neighbor among the stars, lying about four light years away.

I37. Meaning to deceive through confusion or trickery, this word’s origins are murky, but are likely not rooted in botany.

I38. She was the first female vice-presidential candidate from a major American political party.

I39. Give the two lines that precede – “But ah, my foes, and oh, my friends – it gives a lovely light!”

I40. Jointly, with the University of Cape Town, this institution of higher learning in the wine country of the Western Cape is the oldest university in sub-Saharan Africa.

I41. The US Postal Service, Tennessee Valley Authority and Amtrak are all examples of what type of entity?
I42. This American author and journalist is considered one of the most important war correspondents of the twentieth century, though she is probably best known for her marriage to a literary titan, whom she met while covering the Spanish Civil War. The subject witnessed the D-Day landings and was among the first correspondents to visit the liberated Dachau. Writing about the latter, she concluded an article, “And if ever again we tolerate such cruelty we have no right to peace.”

I43. What horror trope is shared by “The Monkey’s Paw” and *Pet Sematary*?

I44. What is a destrier?

I45. This phenomenon occurs when an incoming tide forms a wave that travels up a river against its normal current.

I46. The failure of this European kingdom’s late-seventeenth century attempt to found a colony at Darien on the Isthmus of Panama, in furtherance of its trading ambitions, was a huge blow to the country’s economy. The bailout of the resultant losses, equivalent to roughly half the national capital, was a significant factor in the subsequent union with the subject’s historic rival.

I47. Who was the author of *African Game Trails: An Account of the African Wanderings of an American Hunter-Naturalist*?

I48. This masterpiece of world literature easily topped a 2002 survey as “the best literary work ever written”. It includes the following – “There is no book so bad…that it does not have something good in it.”

I49. What distinction is held by Donyale Luna, born Peggy Ann Freeman, who tragically died in 1979 (aged thirty-three) from a drug overdose?
I50. A 2017 law in the United Kingdom, which retroactively pardoned men convicted of homosexual acts under historical laws, informally bears the name of this man.

I51.

a. Following this man’s death in a 1961 plane crash, President Kennedy declared that he was “the greatest statesman of our century”.

b. There is a memorial park dedicated to Hammarskjöld near Ndola, in this present country, which was the destination of his final flight.

c. At the time of his death, Hammarskjöld was working on a translation of *Ich und Du* by this philosopher, with whom he had a long-time correspondence.

d. Buber also was a source of inspiration for this American theologian and author of *The Nature and Destiny of Man*, who in turn hugely influenced American political thought.

I52. Identify the authors based on the works below.

a. *Interpreter of Maladies*

b. *Native Speaker*

c. *A Little Life*

d. *The Kitchen God’s Wife*
I53.

a. In October 1890, President Benjamin Harrison signed into law an act of Congress creating this national park, America’s third, comprising 1,500 square miles in the Sierra Nevada.

b. Yosemite Valley is a renowned rock-climbing destination, in large part due to the granite routes on these two well-known formations.

c. Whose 1927 photo *Monolith, The Face of Half Dome* launched his career as one of the most prominent photographers of the twentieth century?

d. Preservation of Yosemite and other wilderness areas owed much to this Scottish-born American naturalist, whose writings and lobbying were instrumental in the creation of the national parks system.

I54.

a. Generally considered the first rock supergroup, this English band’s songs include “Strange Brew” and “Sunshine of Your Love”.

b. Cream’s founding trio consisted of Eric Clapton, Jack Bruce and this drummer with a fearsome reputation.

c. Baker claimed credit for the distinctive opening of this Cream hit, a staple of classic rock playlists, which features Clapton’s guitar playing with wah-wah distortion.

d. Baker was a pioneer in collaborating with African musicians, notably partnering with this Nigerian icon and founder of the Afrobeat movement.
I55.

a. This Argentine-born military leader of Spanish descent was one of the principal liberators of Latin America, playing a leading role in Argentina and Peru especially.

b. San Martin’s early military career was in Europe, where he fought in this Napoleonic conflict of 1807-1814, in which the warring parties battled for control of Iberia.

c. San Martín effectively retired in 1822, following a series of meetings with Simón Bolívar in this city, Ecuador’s largest and the country’s major port and commercial hub.

d. San Martín was a member of this class of locally-born Latin Americans, distinguished by the purity of their Spanish ancestry.

I56.

a. This American microbiologist (1928-2012) is noted for his 1977 proposal of a third domain of life, archaea, single-cell organisms that may be closely linked with the earliest life on Earth.

b. Which of the three domains is most abundant, both in terms of numbers and total mass? The subject’s name is derived from a Greek word for a rod or staff, as the first observed specimens had this shape.

c. In 1992, Woese received microbiology’s highest honor, a decennial medal named after this Dutch scientist.
d. Along with Marcello Malpighi, van Leeuwenhoek was able to confirm the findings of William Harvey with regard to what important process?

I57.

a. This classic 1931 thriller, which director Fritz Lang considered his magnum opus, portrays a serial killer preying on children.

b. Who played the murderer to creepy perfection? The subject’s subsequent career included several films in which he appeared with Sydney Greenstreet, most notably The Maltese Falcon and Casablanca.

c. How is the killer’s presence announced in the film?

d. The piece that the murderer whistles, “In the Hall of the Mountain King”, is by which composer?

I58.

a. One of the most prominent intellectuals of his generation, this French philosopher’s works include The Order of Things and Discipline and Punish.

b. In Discipline and Punish, Foucault references this institutional design by Jeremy Bentham, in which prisoners are invisible from each other but under constant surveillance by a central authority.

c. Foucault is also well known for his multi-volume History of this subject. A fourth volume, Confessions of the Flesh, was published in 2018, thirty-four years after the author’s death.
d. An uncharacteristically light-hearted work is a 1973 Foucault book, which takes its title from a famous René Magritte painting displaying this phrase.

I59.

a. The bark of this tree was most frequently used by Native Americans to construct canoes, due to its light weight, smoothness and water resistance.

b. The canoe was adopted by these French-Canadian travelers, who used them to transport furs over long distances.

c. Many of the voyageurs worked for this company, once the world’s largest landowner, which controlled the fur trade in much of North America for 200 years.

d. HBC still exists as a retail store operator, but is no longer Canada’s largest company. That distinction belongs to Manulife, a financial services giant managing over C$1 trillion in assets. In 2004, Manulife acquired a leading US insurance company, named for this man, the first signer of the Declaration of Independence.

I60.

a. Which Titan’s name means “forethought” or “forethinker”?

b. This classical tragedian’s *Prometheus Bound* sets out much of the legend surrounding the god.
c. A modern interpretation of the legend, *Prometheus Unbound*, is considered this lyric poet’s masterpiece.

d. Give the title and author of the novel subtitled *The Modern Prometheus*.

I61.

a. This naturalist and writer, whose books include *At Play in the Fields of the Lord* and *The Tree Where Man Was Born*, was a co-founder of *The Paris Review*.

b. Matthiessen is the only writer to win National Book Awards in both fiction, for the novel *Shadow Country*, and nonfiction, for this book about his search for an elusive Himalayan creature.

c. Matthiessen’s companion in the quest for the snow leopard was this naturalist, noted for his prior work with mountain gorillas, who the author describes as probably the world’s leading field biologist.

d. Despite a stint with the CIA in Paris that later proved controversial, Matthiessen wrote books in support of left-wing figures including Leonard Peltier and this labor activist, a co-founder (with Dolores Huerta) of the National Farm Workers Association.

I62.

a. This annual musical gathering, held over consecutive weekends in late April and early May, is New Orleans’ leading tourist event after Mardi Gras.
b. A mainstay of Jazz Fest is this multi-generational musical family, headed by patriarch Ellis until his passing in April 2020.

c. While Ellis Marsalis recorded some twenty albums of his own, he is probably better known for fostering the musical talents of his sons, including Branford and Wynton. Of what important New York cultural institution is Wynton the artistic director?

d. Following Hurricane Katrina, Branford Marsalis teamed up with this singer, one of his father’s former students, to develop Musicians Village for those displaced by the storm. The subject earned his first of several Grammy Awards for the soundtrack to *When Harry Met Sally*, including “It Had to Be You” and “Let’s Call the Whole Thing Off”.

I63. Excluding New Guinea, name the four largest islands comprising part of Indonesia.

I64.

a. This legendary outlaw has been portrayed many times on screen, including famously by Douglas Fairbanks and Errol Flynn.

b. Name Robin’s beloved, who was one of the earliest positive depictions of a strong female character in English literature.

c. After besting Robin in a bout with quarterstaffs, this ironically-named man becomes second-in-command of the Merry Men.

d. Robin remains loyal to this absent king, one of the most important Christian military leaders of the Crusades.
a. This Italian-British photographer (1832-1909) was among the first to dedicate himself to photographing in Asia and the Near East, playing an especially important role in documenting the end of Japan’s feudal period.

b. In 1863, Beato moved to this growing village, today Japan’s second largest city and the capital of Kanagawa Prefecture. The subject achieved its current status as a major port following the visit of Commodore Perry and the opening of Japan.

c. Beato is credited with pioneering this technique to enhance photographs.

d. Beato was among the earliest war photographers, including documenting the 1865 fall of Sevastopol during this conflict.

I66.

a. Due in large part to its labor-intensive cultivation, this colorful flavoring has long been among the most expensive spices.

b. What country, spanning both the Caspian and Arabian Seas, dominates world production of saffron?

c. In what country did the 2007 Saffron Revolution occur?

d. What was the title of Donovan’s 1966 hit song, with the lyrics “I’m just mad about Saffron/She’s just mad about me”?
a. Born in Berlin, this poet escaped in 1940 to Sweden, where she spent the remainder of her life. She received the 1966 Nobel for Literature, the first female Jewish writer to win the prize. Her first volume of poetry, *In the Houses of Death*, opens with her most famous poem, “O the Chimneys!”.

b. Sachs was a close friend and regular correspondent with this important German lyrical poet. Born in Romania as Paul Antschel, his work also plumbed the depths of the Holocaust, including perhaps his best-known poem, “Death Fugue”. He died in Paris in 1970, a suicide.

c. Celan was arguably as worthy of the Nobel as Sachs. Another writer passed over by the selection committee was this great Russian twentieth century poet, whose work details the suffering she and the country’s populace endured under successive Marxist regimes.

d. The Nobel Prize in Literature has been a subject of perennial contention since its inception. During the first three years of the award, this Russian titan of world literature was passed over in favor of Sully Prudhomme, Theodor Mommsen and Giosuè Carducci. Despite the cream of Swedish literati going to war on his behalf and labelling the award committee “literature amateurs”, the subject remained sanguine, commenting that “it saved me the painful necessity of dealing…with the money”.

236
I68.

a. What gritty 1971 gangster film is based on the book *Jack’s Return Home* by Ted Lewis?

b. This actress played Anna, the female lead in *Get Carter*. Previously married to Peter Sellers, she was one of the leading global celebrities of the 1970s.

c. The men who were convicted of the actual murder, upon which *Get Carter* was based, maintained that these notorious London twin brothers had perpetrated the crime instead.

d. The Kray twins were thinly disguised as the “Piranha Brothers” in a skit from this British comedy series.

I69.

a. This word can denote either an enclosure for trapping fish or a low dam that regulates the flow of water, often raising the water level upstream.

b. This word refers to a Buddhist temple or other place of worship. The best-known example is in Cambodia.

c. This river is the fifth-longest in the United Kingdom and, for much of its length, comprises the border between England and Wales.

d. Which American writer composed the lyrics for “The Battle Hymn of the Republic”? 

237
I70.

a. This ornate Italianate style was the dominant artistic and architectural theme of the seventeenth century.

b. The Baroque style developed as an adjunct to this Catholic resurgence inspired by the challenge of Luther and his peers.

c. The use of Baroque style in the furtherance of Catholic aims gave rise to this Latin word for subjective advocacy, widely popularized since.

d. Religious themes also abounded in Baroque music, including in this characteristic type of large-scale composition for voice and orchestra, without action. A prime example is Handel’s Messiah.

I71.

a. This term is used to refer to a group of starlings, reflecting their noisy and gregarious character.

b. With thousands of birds moving seamlessly in unison across the sky, murmurations in flight exhibit extraordinary flock behavior. Scientists studying the lightning-fast shifts often describe the phenomenon using this term from physics, typically describing a change in states of matter (e.g., from liquid to gas).

c. Starlings are not native to North America, but were introduced in 1890 by a Shakespeare fan intent on seeing the Bard’s birds. They now number more than 200 million and are one of the few bird species
unprotected by law. Ironically, Shakespeare only mentions starlings once, in this historical play featuring Hotspur.

d. Starlings appear elsewhere in literature, with a particularly vocal example appearing in this author’s *A Sentimental Journey through France and Italy*.

I72.

a. Originally called the Kiowa Ranch, the property near Taos now bears the name of this English author, who is buried there.

b. The ranch was gifted to the Lawrences by this visionary patron, who was instrumental in attracting numerous artists to Taos, having previously hosted famous salons in Florence and New York. As D.H. Lawrence later wrote, “I think New Mexico was the greatest experience from the outside world that I ever had. It certainly changed me forever.”

c. Five years after Lawrence left New Mexico, this artist visited the ranch and painted her famous *The Lawrence Tree*.

d. The painting now hangs in this Hartford institution, the oldest public art museum in the United States.

I73. Name the religious holidays given the descriptions below.

a. A mid-autumn harvest festival, this Jewish holiday is also known as the Feast of Tabernacles

b. The Hindu festival of lights
c. The ninth month of the Islamic calendar, during which Muslims engage in ritual fasting

d. The Sunday before Easter, celebrating Jesus’ triumphal entry into Jerusalem

I74.

a. His band, the Blue Grass Boys, helped to earn him the accolade of “Father of Bluegrass”. His career, spanning over six decades, is further recognized by entry into both the Country Music and Rock & Roll Halls of Fame.

b. One of the stars of the Blue Grass Boys was a banjo player, whose distinctive three-fingered picking style is named for him. He left the Blue Grass Boys in 1946, along with another band member, with whom he formed the Foggy Mountain Boys. Name the two musicians, who were inducted jointly into the Country Music Hall of Fame in 1985.

c. Flatt and Scruggs achieved the first Billboard #1 bluegrass hit with the theme music for this network sitcom, which enjoyed a nine-season run through 1971.

d. Flatt and Scruggs had a cameo on the show, as did this actor, who later had his breakout role in the hit series All in the Family. The subject’s subsequent career as a director included This is Spinal Tap, Stand by Me and A Few Good Men.
a. The Andean *pishtaco*, North American *chupacabra* and Spanish *sacamanteca* are all variants of what fearsome legendary creature?

b. *Pishtacos* feature prominently in this 1993 novel by Mario Vargas Llosa, shadowing a policeman’s investigation in a remote mountain village. As one character observes, “…nothing is more attractive…than an indecipherable mystery.”

c. This 1922 classic from F.W. Murnau is generally considered one of the finest vampire films ever made.

d. This director paid devout homage to Murnau in a 1992 remake, with the inspired casting of Klaus Kinski yielding a performance to rival that of Max Schreck in the original. As Roger Ebert wrote, the film “does honor to the seriousness of vampires…if they were real, here is how they must look.”
ANSWERS

I1. The other thirty-three are employees of the Central Intelligence Agency whose names remain secret even in death

I2. Willie Mays and Willie McCovey

I3. The boundary between Earth’s atmosphere and outer space (or “the edge of space”)

I4. Northeast

I5. The Great Pyramid of Giza

I6. Anthropocentrism

I7. Louis Cha (pen name – Jin Yong)

I8. Sergei Rachmaninoff

I9. Guatemala

I10. Romare Bearden

I11. The Vietnam War

I12. Surveyor

I13. The Constant Gardener

I14. Horatio

I15. Sergei Magnitsky

I16. 68.2% (60-75%)

I17. The Netherlands (with three)

I18. They are among the deadliest US wildfires in terms of firefighters lost

I19. Watership Down

I20. Nineveh

I21. Molly O’Neill

I22. Susquehanna, Potomac, Rappahannock, York and James
I23. Battle of Kursk
I24. Djuna Barnes
I25. “…plus c’est la même chose”
I26. CES (Consumer Electronics Show)
I27. Edward Tyson
I28. *Green Book*
I29. Greg Louganis
I30. Winston Churchill
I31. Bangkok
I32. Aristotle
I33. Cartier
I34. “*Veni, vidi, vici*”
I35. Samuel Gompers
I36. Alpha Centauri
I37. Bamboozle
I38. Geraldine Ferraro
I39. “My candle burns at both ends; it will not last the night.”
I40. Stellenbosch University
I41. Federal Government Corporation
I42. Martha Gellhorn
I43. The return of the dead
I44. A warhorse
I45. Tidal bore
I46. Scotland
I47. Theodore Roosevelt
I48. *Don Quixote*

I49. She was the first black supermodel, having appeared on the cover of British *Vogue* in 1966

I50. Alan Turing

I51. a. Dag Hammarskjöld
   b. Zambia
   c. Martin Buber
   d. Reinhold Niebuhr

I52. a. Jhumpa Lahiri
   b. Chang-rae Lee
   c. Hanya Yanagihara
   d. Amy Tan

I53. a. Yosemite
   b. El Capitan and Half Dome
   c. Ansel Adams
   d. John Muir

I54. a. Cream
   b. Ginger Baker
   c. “White Room”
   d. Fela Kuti

I55. a. José de San Martín
   b. The Peninsular War
   c. Guayaquil
   d. Criollo (or Creole)

I56. a. Carl Woese
b. Bacteria
c. Antonie van Leeuwenhoek
d. Blood circulation

I57.  
a. \( M \)
b. Peter Lorre
c. His whistling
d. Edvard Grieg

I58.  
a. Michel Foucault
b. Panopticon
c. Sexuality
d. \textit{Ceci n’est pas une pipe (This is Not a Pipe)}

I59.  
a. Birch
b. The voyageurs
c. Hudson’s Bay Company
d. John Hancock

I60.  
a. Prometheus
b. Aeschylus
c. P.B. Shelley
d. Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley

I61.  
a. Peter Matthiessen
b. \textit{The Snow Leopard}
c. George Schaller
d. Cesar Chavez

I62.  
a. Jazz Fest (New Orleans Jazz & Heritage Festival)
b. The Marsalis Family
c. Jazz at Lincoln Center
d. Harry Connick Jr.

I63. Borneo, Sumatra, Sulawesi (or Celebes) and Java

I64. a. Robin Hood
b. Maid Marian
c. Little John
d. Richard I (Lionheart)

I65. a. Felice Beato
b. Yokohama
c. Hand coloring
d. Crimean War

I66. a. Saffron
b. Iran
c. Myanmar
d. “Mellow Yellow”

I67. a. Nelly Sachs
b. Paul Celan
c. Anna Akhmatova
d. Leo Tolstoy

I68. a. Get Carter
b. Britt Ekland
c. Ronnie and Reggie Kray
d. Monty Python’s Flying Circus

I69. a. Weir
b. Wat
c. The Wye
d. Julia Ward Howe

I70. a. Baroque
b. Counter-Reformation
c. Propaganda
d. Oratorio

I71. a. Murmuration
b. Phase transition
c. *Henry IV*
d. Laurence Sterne

I72. a. D.H. Lawrence
b. Mabel Dodge Luhan
c. Georgia O’Keeffe
d. Wadsworth Atheneum

I73. a. Sukkot
b. Diwali
c. Ramadan
d. Palm Sunday

I74. a. Bill Monroe
b. Earl Scruggs and Lester Flatt
c. *The Beverly Hillbillies*
d. Rob Reiner

I75. a. Vampire
b. *Death in the Andes (Lituma en los Andes)*
c. *Nosferatu*
d. Werner Herzog
JONAS

Hope lies in dreams, in imagination and in the courage of those who dare to make dreams into reality.

– Jonas Salk

J1. This rock immortal, a founding member of the New York Dolls and Heartbreakers, was termed “the living…link between New York punk and its UK version”. He died in 1991, at the age of thirty-eight, leaving an estate of $4,000 and songs like the haunting “You Can’t Put Your Arms Around a Memory”.

J2. Musée Guimet and Musée Cernuschi, both in Paris, are known for their collections of what?

J3. This two-word phrase served to provide moral underpinning for America’s westward expansion.

J4. Which UN member country is the least-densely populated, excluding autonomous territories? The subject is the second-largest landlocked country in the world.

J5. This Yiddish author’s stories served as the basis for Fiddler on the Roof. He is best known by his pen name, which translates as “peace be upon you”.

J6. Only two men in the history of Major League Baseball have won multiple batting Triple Crowns. Name either one.

J7. Within 10%, how many cubic inches are in a cubic centimeter?
J8. As detailed in a prize-winning book by Naoke Abe, Englishman Collingwood Ingram earned his nickname and enduring admiration for his work in saving the Great White variety of this, known as *sakura* in Japan.

J9. Long considered a merely competent journeyman, this American director is now regarded as one of the greatest in Hollywood history. His many notable films include *Scarface, Bringing Up Baby, His Girl Friday* and *The Big Sleep*.

J10. Although less famous than some of his peers, this German scientist played a vital role in the development of radiochemistry and nuclear chemistry. While interned in England, he was awarded the 1944 Nobel Prize in Chemistry for his discoveries related to nuclear fission.

J11. Often used to describe a physical property, this adjective also means impossible to solve.

J12. This journalist (1925-2017) was a noted civil libertarian and one of the foremost experts on jazz. His articles and column appeared in *The Village Voice* for over half a century.

J13. Named after the Portuguese explorer who discovered them, this group of islands in the South Atlantic, 1,500 miles west of Cape Town, is one of the remotest places on Earth.

J14. This London-based publisher is best known for guides to prominent Britons, especially its *Peerage & Baronetage*, as well as books on etiquette.

J15. Who was the first Vice President of the United States to subsequently not be elected President?
J16. This horse race, the most famous version of which is held biannually in Siena, attracts spectators from around the world.

J17. The Most Valuable Player award in Major League Soccer is named for this retired player. While his record for goals scored in the league was broken in 2019, he remains the top American goal scorer at the World Cup.

J18. In Chinese numerology, this number is considered by far the most auspicious.

J19. In religious art, one frequently encounters the letters “INRI”. What is their significance?

J20. Y Combinator, Techstars and Capital Factory are among the leading what?

J21. Name the composer of “Symphony of Sorrowful Songs” (Symphony No. 3), with a second movement based on a prayer inscribed on a Gestapo cell wall. Largely ignored upon its release in 1976, it exploded in popularity after a 1992 recording by London Sinfonietta, eventually selling over a million copies before the composer’s death in 2010.

J22. In a 2008 online survey, this co-educational boarding school was ranked #36 among Scotland’s leading educational establishments.

J23. While not as daunting as the Himalayan giants or Denali, this relatively-accessible mountain has accounted for more deaths than any other, with estimates of between 6,000 and 8,000 climbers having perished on its slopes.

J24. The Japanese surrender ceremony at the end of World War II occurred on which naval vessel, the flagship of the US Third Fleet?
J25. In 2002, this country became the first to have one female president succeed another, when Mary McAleese replaced Mary Robinson.

J26. Name the author of *The Compleat Angler*, first published in 1653, one of the most reprinted books in English. As the author wrote, “God did never make a more calm, quiet, innocent recreation than angling”.

J27. This term for a seemingly-unstoppable force is the Anglicized name of the Hindu “Lord of the Universe”, one form of Vishnu. The general usage derives from the wheels of the huge carts used to transport representations of the deity during religious festivals.

J28. He has won acclaim for screenplays for *The Social Network*, *Moneyball* and *Molly’s Game*, but may be best known as the principal writer for television’s *The West Wing*.

J29. These sandwiches are a staple of Louisiana cuisine. They are traditionally served on French baguette-style rolls, with shrimp being a popular filling.

J30. Created in 1879 by John Wesley Powell to advance anthropological studies of Native American cultures, this institution has since been subsumed within the Smithsonian. Its early annual reports included articles such as “Myths of the Iroquois” and “The Sacred Formulas of the Cherokee”.

J31. This term for the countries of the Eastern Mediterranean is from the French for “to rise”.

J32. Scottish sailor Alexander Selkirk is thought to have provided the inspiration for what literary character?
J33. The annual championship of this sport attracts over 100,000 spectators to the Melbourne Cricket Ground, making it the nation’s premier sporting event.

J34. The original episode of this BBC entertainment series was delayed by coverage of the assassination of President Kennedy. New episodes are still being released more than fifty years later, with the series having featured more than a dozen incarnations of the title character.

J35. What is Apsley Cherry-Garrard’s apt title for his memoir of the Scott Antarctic expedition, a classic of adventure travel writing. As one reviewer wrote, “…the iron of his sufferings has entered into his soul…”.

J36. This group, named for the Southern airbase that was its principal training ground, comprised the first African American aviators in the US military. They distinguished themselves throughout the North African and European campaigns of World War II.

J37. Generally, a scheme of classification, this is specifically the science of classifying organisms.

J38. How are the five sons of Mayer Amschel Rothschild represented on the family crest and associated corporate logos?

J39. Name the capitals of Canada’s three Prairie provinces – Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba - from west to east.

J40. Angela Lansbury earned an Oscar nod as Best Supporting Actress for her role in this 1962 film about communist sleeper agents based on a Richard Condon novel.
J41. This skiing term, which inspired a cocktail of the same name, refers to a wipe-out in which gear is strewn across the slopes.

J42. Over three decades, this Victorian physician published his encyclopedic Studies in the Psychology of Sex (1897-1928), a ground-breaking challenge to the era’s strictures.

J43. According to its website, the role of this US governmental body is “to protect investors, maintain fair, orderly and efficient markets, and facilitate capital formation”.

J44. A long-time senior editor at American Heritage, this popular historian specialized in the Civil War. He is best known for his trilogy on the Army of the Potomac, including Stillness at Appomattox (1953), which won both the Pulitzer and National Book Award.

J45. This American actor, whose films include The Station Agent and Three Billboards Outside Ebbing, Missouri, survived eight seasons to be the ultimate Hand of the King.

J46. Name’s the same – A farming implement used to break up soil and an English public school founded in 1572.

J47. As related in the Book of Genesis, Adam and Eve have this third (named) child, a son “in place of Abel, since Cain killed him”.

J48. This American author is best known for his five-book Prydain Chronicles, which included The Black Cauldron and The High King, with the latter winning the Newbery Medal.
J49. In a 2015 survey, respondents cited the ability to pronounce this gluten-free alternative to starchy grains as indicating that someone is cultured. Grown in red and creamy white varieties, the subject was the staple crop for the Incas and has been termed a “superfood” by the United Nations.

J50. Subsequent to World War II, which two modern Olympic host cities have been active war zones, one before and one after hosting. The two names start with the same letter.

J51.

a. In Little Women, what is the profession of the March sisters’ father?

b. The words ‘chaplain’ and ‘chapel’ are both generally believed to be derived from the Latin cappa, which means what? (Bonus for the backstory)

c. ‘Padre’ George Smith, an assistant army chaplain, served as a non-combatant in this 1879 battle, in which a British detachment defending a mission station fought off a much-larger Zulu force. The film Zulu is based on the battle (though Smith is not portrayed).

d. A Special Medal for Heroism, authorized by the US Congress, was granted posthumously to these men in 1961. The medals were awarded for “extraordinary heroism” in connection with the 1943 sinking of the troop transport Dorchester, in which each of the subjects perished, having given their lifejackets to others.
J52.

a. The oldest major bridge in Prague, this beautiful structure opened to
traffic over 600 years ago and is an enduring symbol of the city.

b. What river does the Charles Bridge cross?

c. One of this Czech composer’s most famous works is his symphonic
poem, *Vltava*. As a youthful revolutionary, he manned barricades on the
Charles Bridge.

d. Smetana firmly established his reputation as a national composer with
this opera, his second, featuring conniving parents and a matchmaker.

J53.

a. This informal scientific society, composed of practical scientists and men
of industry, flourished in Birmingham (UK) between roughly 1775 and
1790. Its name derives from the fact that meetings were scheduled near
the full moon, to accommodate members who needed to travel.

b. One of those who needed to travel by the light of the moon was this
industrialist, whose name has become synonymous with high-quality
pottery.

c. Wedgwood later received recognition from the formal scientific
community, in large part because of his work in developing this
instrument for measuring very high temperatures, such as those
encountered in furnaces and kilns.
d. Another key member of the Lunar Society was this physician, poet and natural philosopher, named for one of the greatest of humanists. Noted for his radical scientific (and social) theories, his many accomplishments include translating the works of Carl Linnaeus and Zoonomia, which anticipated the elemental steps of the theory of evolution. One of the subject’s sons married Wedgwood’s daughter, producing a son who famously built on his grandfather’s theories.

J54.

a. Marcel Duchamp provided the characteristic term to define a fellow artist’s sculptures, many of which were inspired by nature and moved in the wind. Give both the artist and the term.

b. A famous example of Calder’s mobiles is this piece, in the permanent collection of the Whitney Museum, based on a childhood affinity. Calder occasionally would invite other artists to a performance revolving around the work.

c. Among those invited to a performance of Calder’s circus was this artist, who himself depicted circus performers in his largest painting, Family of Saltimbanques from 1905.

d. Family of Saltimbanques includes an example of this figure in patterned costume, which featured prominently in Picasso’s Rose Period. Some critics believe that the artist depicted himself as this character in the painting.
J55. Identify the writers that have been their country’s only Nobel laureate for Literature (through 2019), based on the descriptions below with quotes from their Nobel biographies.

a. (Turkey, 2006 winner) The author of novels including *My Name is Red*, *Snow* and *The New Life*, “who in the quest for the melancholic soul of his native city has discovered new symbols for the clash and interlacing of cultures”.

b. (India, 1913) Foremost a poet, he “became the voice of India’s spiritual heritage”, primarily writing in his native Bengali.

c. (Portugal, 1998) The author of *Baltasar* and *Blimunda*, “who with parables sustained by imagination, compassion and irony continually enables us once again to apprehend an elusory reality.”

d. (Egypt, 1988) “The appearance of the Cairo Trilogy…made him famous throughout the Arab world as a depicter of traditional urban life.”

J56.

a. The 1759 Battle of the Plains of Abraham was fought on the outskirts of what city?

b. The two opposing commanders were mortally wounded in the battle. Name them both.

c. The battle formed part of the Seven Years’ War, known in the United States by this alternate name referring to the two principal opponents of the British settlers.
d. The war ended with this 1763 treaty, which saw British sovereignty confirmed over almost all of Canada and Florida.

J57.

a. This Christmas Eve 1938 concert, one of two organized by John Hammond, featured an all-African American roster of musicians playing to a packed house at Carnegie Hall. It was an important step in bringing jazz and blues into mainstream American society.

b. One of the evening’s star performers had achieved fame earlier in the year with her recording of “Rock Me”. Her Rock & Roll Hall of Fame biography states that she “was the first guitar heroine” of the genre.

c. One of the audience members at the concert was Alfred Lion, a jazz fan originally from Berlin, who (with Max Margulis) the next year founded this hugely-influential jazz label.

d. Blue Note’s first hit was “Summertime” performed by this pioneering “clarinet wizard” and “king of the soprano saxophone”. While he achieved his greatest success in Europe, he influenced American jazz greats ranging from John Coltrane to Branford Marsalis.

J58.

a. This English philosopher made important contributions in mathematics and logic before branching out, eventually authoring more than seventy books. He was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1950, with the committee citing him as “an advocate for reason and humanism and a dedicated defender of freedom of speech and freedom of thought.”
b. Russell firmly established his reputation with this landmark work on formal logic, written with Alfred North Whitehead, which remains one of the most influential books on the subject.

c. Russell was an ardent advocate for an array of social causes, including pacifism and women’s suffrage. In 1957, he co-founded the Pugwash Conferences, which received the 1995 Nobel Peace Prize for its work in this area.

d. Russell’s shift from a formal analytical approach was partly due to the effect of this philosopher, initially one of his Cambridge students. The subject’s *Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus* (1921), for which Russell wrote a glowing introduction, emphasized the differences in approach.

J59.

a. Who famously swam across the Hellespont in 1810?

b. The poet’s swim may have been in homage to this mythical Greek, who swam the Hellespont each night to visit his lover.

c. By what name is the Hellespont known today?

d. Herodotus recounts a rather more laborious crossing of the Hellespont in 480 BC by this Persian king, who constructed a pair of pontoon bridges to allow passage of his massive army. In reaction to a violent storm, the subject ordered his men to administer lashes to the waters of the Hellespont, perhaps contributing to his eventual defeat in the naval battle of Salamis.
J60.

a. The first All-American football player at Notre Dame, he still holds several school records. He died at the age of twenty-five, two weeks after his selection as an All-American.

b. On his deathbed, Gipp spoke the famous line “win just one for the Gipper” to this coach, who used it seven years later to rally his team to an upset victory.

c. In the game, the tying touchdown was scored by Jack Chevigny, who shouted “That’s one for the Gipper” as he crossed the goal line. Chevigny subsequently volunteered for combat duty and was killed on this battlefield dominated by Mount Suribachi.

d. In the movie Knute Rockne, All American, Gipp was played by this actor, who would be closely identified with the role.

J61.

a. This loose alliance of merchant towns, extending throughout northern Europe and the Baltic Coast, dominated trade in the thirteenth through fifteenth centuries. Centered on Lübeck and Hamburg, it encompassed major outposts from Bruges to Gdańsk and Riga.

b. Among the items traded by the Hanseatic League was this type of hardened tree resin, especially prized for jewelry. The product of the forests that covered much of northern Europe in ancient times, it is found principally along the Baltic Coast.
c. Give the title of Edmund de Waal’s 2010 memoir of his family, the Ephrussi, peers of the Rothschilds whose grain trading empire stretched from Odessa to Paris.

d. In the book, de Waal describes his inheritance of over two hundred examples of this Japanese artform. Often intricately carved from wood or ivory, the pieces served to secure items to the sash of a gentleman’s kimono.

J62.

a. This American Nobel Laureate’s first novel – East Wind, West Wind – was published in 1930. It was followed by a trilogy presenting the saga of the Wang family, including her most famous book.

b. One of the best-selling singer-songwriters of all time, his many hits include “Sweet Caroline” and “Song Sung Blue”.

c. This attractive Gypsy girl is one of the central characters of The Hunchback of Notre Dame.

d. This American actress and civil rights activist is perhaps best known for portraying Ruth Younger in the stage and film versions of A Raisin in the Sun. She had a long and fruitful collaboration with her husband, Ossie Davis, with whom she served as masters of ceremonies for the March on Washington.

J63. The twenty species of poisonous snakes in the United States consist of these four principal types.
J64.

a. A twelve-time NBA All-Star, his 1991 announcement that he was HIV-positive marked an important advance in public awareness of the disease.

b. One of the greatest pitchers in Major League Baseball history, this lefthander won the Cy Young award five times and ranks second as all-time strikeouts leader.

c. He won a national football championship with the Miami Hurricanes before becoming the first third-generation wrestler in WWF history. Despite an extensive acting resume, he is still generally known by his ring name.

d. Another athlete turned actor, he was the decathlon gold medalist at the Rome Olympics. In 1984, he lit the Olympic flame at the Los Angeles Games.

J65.

a. *New York* magazine termed this prolific author “the maximalist’s maximalist, a Pez-dispenser of career-capping megavolumes”. His books include *Europe Central*, which won the National Book Award in 2005, and *The Rifles*.

b. *The Rifles* references the ill-fated 1845-1847 expedition to navigate the Northwest Passage led by this man, which resulted in the deaths of the entire crew.
c. Vollmann lives in Sacramento, the hometown of this fellow 2005 National Book Award recipient, who won for her memoir, *The Year of Magical Thinking*.

d. Vollmann attended this college, located in a remote California valley, which is the smallest US institution of higher education. The roughly two dozen students are required to work on the school’s farm and ranching operation.

J66.

a. In chronological order, what were the three “material” components in the three-age system of European prehistory?

b. The earliest period in the Stone Age is referred to by this term, which has lent its name in part to a popular diet.

c. Bronze consists predominantly of what two metals?

d. Long before the Iron Age, ancient cultures were using iron from this natural source, which required no smelting.

J67.

a. One of the great travel writers of all time, his early books described his pre-World War II walk from London to Constantinople as a teenager.

b. One of the waypoints on Fermor’s early jaunt was this (then) dangerous gorge on the Danube, now comprising part of the border between Romania and Serbia.
c. Toward the end of his journey, Fermor spent time on this “holy mountain” in northeast Greece, an important Orthodox center housing more than twenty monasteries.

d. Fermor was also famous for one of the most audacious partisan operations of World War II, the abduction of General Heinrich Kreipe, the Nazi commander of this locale.

J68.

a. This is the top end of a building wall, in the shape of a triangle, where it meets a sloping roof.

b. The House of the Seven Gables can be found here, Nathaniel Hawthorne’s hometown.

c. Salem is notorious for the witch trials of 1692-1693, which provided the basis for a 1953 Tony-winning play. Name the canonical work and playwright.

d. Miller intended *The Crucible* as a commentary on the contemporary witch-hunts being undertaken by this individual, whom he later described in *The New Yorker* as a “truculent sidewalk brawler”.

J69.

a. What do the initials of the French conglomerate LVMH denote?

b. The company is controlled by this chief executive, who is one of the richest people in the world.
c. The LVMH holding with the longest lineage is this Sauternes vineyard, perhaps the most famous (and expensive) producer of dessert wines.

d. Another company controlled by LVMH is this Italian firm, one of the world’s leading providers of luxury cashmere and wool products.

J70.

a. This artist’s life was largely tragic, including his mother’s death from starvation after fleeing the Armenian Genocide and his own suicide in 1948. This melancholy and emotional turmoil are depicted in works ranging from *The Artist and His Mother* to *Agony*, painted the year before his death. After moving to the United States, the subject became an important link between Surrealism and Abstract Impressionism, drawing on artistic influences that notably included Picasso.

b. The artist’s *Diary of a Seducer* is in the permanent collection of the Museum of Modern Art. It takes its title from this philosopher’s *Either/Or*, originally published in 1843 in Copenhagen.

c. Gorky was close friends with this Dutch-born leader of the “New York School”, who noted “Picasso is the man to beat”.

d. Gorky, de Kooning and Kierkegaard are all associated with this philosophical stance or cultural movement, perhaps most closely identified with Jean-Paul Sartre.
J71.

a. Occurring just before the start of summer, this annual celebration commemorates General Orders, Number 3 (1865), which freed slaves in Texas. From there, the tradition spread throughout the South and remainder of the country.

b. The four million newly-freed slaves were assisted by this government agency, created in 1865, which provided food, housing, education and other aid. The agency, which also tried to arrange resettlement on abandoned land, was disbanded in 1872.

c. This noted sociologist addressed the challenges of the turbulent post-war era in his 1935 book, Black Reconstruction in America. He characterized the quest for “absolute equality” as “the last great battle of the West”.

d. The freedmen were aided by this group, consisting of native-born White Southerners who supported the Republican program of Reconstruction. Like the term carpetbagger, the word now generally has a pejorative sense.

J72.

a. Which noted author is the subject of the following self-referential quote?
   “A coloured spiral in a small ball of glass, this is how I see my own life. The twenty years I spent in my native Russia (1899-1919)…voluntary exile in England, Germany and France (1919-1940) [and] the period I spent in my adopted country [the United States]…”
b. Nabokov’s two most (in)famous characters are Dolores Haze and this literature professor, who obsessively pursues her.

c. *Lolita* appears at fourth place on the Modern Library list of the one-hundred best novels. However, some critics believe that Nabokov’s masterwork is this 1962 novel, which also appears in the list. The book features the last work of poet John Shade, as analyzed by his former neighbor, Charles Kinbote.

d. One of the most-accomplished scientists to achieve fame in the literary sphere, Nabokov was perhaps the world’s best-known lepidopterist, including relevant images in several of his works. What are Lepidoptera?

J73. In a 2003 American Film Institute list of the fifty greatest film villains of all time, The Wicked Witch of the West ranks as the leading female villain and fourth overall. Five more of the top ten are female roles. Identify the films below based on the role, actress and year released.

a. Alex Forrest, Glenn Close, 1987

b. Nurse Ratched, Louise Fletcher, 1975

c. The Evil Queen, (Voice of) Lucille La Verne, 1937

d. Regan Macneil, Linda Blair, 1973
J74.

a. Anansi, the trickster and guide to wisdom, is an important folklore figure in West Africa and the Caribbean. What non-human form does he usually assume?

b. This type of frenzied dance, whose name derives from a local variety of wolf spider, is one of the most distinctive forms of southern Italian culture. It is also the name of a Balanchine pas de deux, which he described as “full of speed and high spirits”.

c. The Spider’s House, by this author, is set in Fez in 1954. According to Penguin Modern Classics, the novel “combines his classic themes: the conflict of Eastern and Western cultures and the trials of otherness.”

d. William Hurt won the Academy Award for Best Actor as the lead character in this 1985 film based on a Manuel Puig novel of the same name.

J75.

a. In 1540, Pope Paul III approved the formation of the Society of Jesus, founded by this former Spanish soldier. The term “Jesuit” originally had a negative sense, meaning to appropriate the name of Jesus, and was never used by the founder.

b. The Jesuits have wielded tremendous influence within the Church and today number more than 20,000 members. However, they had to wait almost five centuries for the ascension of this man – born Jorge Mario
Bergoglio – to see one of their number as Pope. The subject is not only the first Jesuit Pope, but also the first from the Western Hemisphere.

c. In addition to their missionary work, the Jesuits have been renowned for an emphasis on education. One of their most prominent recent products is this former Supreme Court Justice (1936-2016), known as a conservative voice for “textualism”, following laws as written rather than attempting to interpret legislative intent. Reflecting the Jesuit tradition, he once stated, “I love to argue…and I love to point out the weaknesses of the opposing arguments.”

d. An academic star at Oxford, this promising poet burned his work upon becoming a Jesuit novice in 1868. He started to write again in 1875, but his verse was only published following his death in 1889, leading to his gradual recognition as one of the most important Victorian poets. His distinctive voice echoes in poems such as “God’s Grandeur”, with the lines “And for all this, nature is never spent/There lives the dearest freshness deep down things.”
ANSWERS

J1. Johnny Thunders
J2. Asian art
J3. Manifest destiny
J4. Mongolia
J5. Sholem Aleichem
J6. Rogers Hornsby or Ted Williams
J7. 061 (0.055-0.067)
J8. Cherry tree (“Cherry” Ingram)
J9. Howard Hawks
J10. Otto Hahn
J11. Insoluble
J12. Nat Hentoff
J13. Tristan da Cunha
J14. Debrett’s
J15. Aaron Burr
J16. The Palio
J17. Landon Donovan
J18. Eight
J19. Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews (or variants, “the Nazarene”, “the Judeans”, etc.)
J20. Startup incubators/accelerators
J21. Henryk Górecki
J22. Hogwarts
J23. Mont Blanc
J24. *USS Missouri*

J25. Ireland

J26. Izaak Walton

J27. Juggernaut

J28. Aaron Sorkin

J29. Po boys

J30. Bureau of (American) Ethnology

J31. Levant

J32. Robinson Crusoe

J33. Australian rules football

J34. *Doctor Who*

J35. *The Worst Journey in the World*

J36. The Tuskegee Airmen

J37. Taxonomy

J38. Five arrows

J39. Edmonton, Regina and Winnipeg

J40. *The Manchurian Candidate*

J41. Yard sale

J42. Havelock Ellis

J43. Securities and Exchange Commission

J44. Bruce Catton

J45. Peter Dinklage

J46. Harrow

J47. Seth

J48. Lloyd Alexander
J49. Quinoa

J50. Seoul and Sarajevo

J51. a. Chaplain in the Union army (minister, pastor, etc.)
   b. Cape (a reference to St. Martin tearing his cloak in two to share with a man begging in the rain)
   c. Rorke’s Drift
   d. The Four Chaplains

J52. a. Charles Bridge
   b. Vltava (or Moldau, from German)
   c. Bedřich Smetana
   d. The Bartered Bride

J53. a. The Lunar Society
   b. Josiah Wedgwood
   c. Pyrometer
   d. Erasmus Darwin

J54. a. Alexander Calder and mobiles
   b. Cirque Calder
   c. Pablo Picasso
   d. Harlequin

J55. a. Orhan Pamuk
   b. Rabindranath Tagore
   c. José Saramago
   d. Naguib Mahfouz

J56. a. Quebec
   b. James Wolfe and the Marquis de Mountcalm
c. French and Indian War
d. Treaty of Paris

J57.  
a. “From Spirituals to Swing”
b. Sister Rosetta Tharp
c. Blue Note
d. Sidney Bechet

J58.  
a. Bertrand Russell
b. *Principia Mathematica*
c. Nuclear disarmament
d. Ludwig Wittgenstein

J59.  
a. Lord Byron
b. Leander
c. The Dardanelles
d. Xerxes I

J60.  
a. George Gipp
b. Knute Rockne
c. Iwo Jima
d. Ronald Reagan

J61.  
a. Hanseatic League
b. Amber
c. *The Hare with Amber Eyes*
d. Netsuke

J62.  
a. Pearl Buck
b. Neil Diamond
c. Esmeralda
d. Ruby Dee

J63. Rattlesnake, water moccasin (cottonmouth), coral snake and copperhead

J64. a. Earvin “Magic” Johnson
    b. Randy “Big Unit” Johnson
    c. Dwayne “The Rock” Johnson
    d. Rafer Johnson

J65. a. William T. Vollmann
    b. John Franklin
    c. Joan Didion
    d. Deep Springs College

J66. a. Stone, Bronze and Iron
    b. Paleolithic
    c. Copper and tin
    d. Meteorites

J67. a. Patrick Leigh Fermor
    b. The Iron Gates
    c. Mount Athos
    d. Crete

J68. a. Gable
    b. Salem, Massachusetts
    c. *The Crucible*, Arthur Miller
    d. Joseph McCarthy

J69. a. Louis Vuitton Moët Hennessy
    b. Bernard Arnault
    c. Château d’Yquem
J70.  a. Arshile Gorky  
b. Søren Kierkegaard  
c. Willem de Kooning  
d. Existentialism  

J71.  a. Juneteenth  
b. Freedmen’s Bureau  
c. W.E.B. Du Bois  
d. Scalawag(s)  

J72.  a. Vladimir Nabokov  
b. Humbert Humbert  
c. *Pale Fire*  
d. Butterflies and moths  

J73.  a. *Fatal Attraction*  
b. *One Flew Over the Cuckoo’s Nest*  
c. *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs*  
d. *The Exorcist*  

J74.  a. Spider  
b. Tarantella  
c. Paul Bowles  
d. *Kiss of the Spider Woman*  

J75.  a. St. Ignatius of Loyola  
b. Pope Francis  
c. Antonin Scalia  
d. Gerard Manley Hopkins
KAREN

People work much in order to secure the future.

I gave my mind much work and trouble, trying to secure the past.

– Karen Blixen

K1. This 1968 laureate in literature began his Nobel Lecture with a poem by the priest Myoe – “The winter moon comes from the clouds to keep me company. The wind is piercing, the snow is cold.” Name this author of Snow Country and The Sound of the Mountain.

K2. Conceived by Robert Newman and founder-conductor Henry Wood in 1895, this annual eight-week summer music festival is intended to make the “best-quality classical music available to the widest possible audience”. Now sponsored by the BBC, performances in recent years have expanded beyond the traditional home at the Royal Albert Hall.

K3. What is the highest mountain outside Asia?

K4. One of the most storied ships in US Navy history, the seventh incarnation earned more battle stars than any other ship in World War II. Subsequent namesakes included the first nuclear-powered carrier and have gone “where no man has gone before”.

K5. Considered one of the best athletes of his era, he was the first American inducted into the Hockey Hall of Fame. The hockey arena at his alma mater (Princeton) is named for him, as is the annual award for the best collegiate hockey player.
K6. This phrase for spontaneity is from the Latin for “at one’s pleasure”.

K7. In 2001, a former executive editor of The New York Times (Max Frankel) described the lax coverage of this protracted event as “the century’s bitterest journalistic failure”.

K8. This husband-and-wife team are considered among the most important designers of the twentieth century. Originally noted for molded plywood furniture, with one design dubbed “the chair of the century” by a prominent critic, their later designs included the eponymous Lounge Chair, now in MOMA’s permanent collection.

K9. This branch of biology studies the form and structure of organisms. The same term is used in linguistics, where it denotes the study of the structure of words and their relation to other words in the same language.

K10. By what name is the late musician Israel Kamakawiwo’ole better known? His recording of “Somewhere Over the Rainbow/What a Wonderful World” reigned atop Billboard’s World Digital Songs chart for over three years.

K11. Within roughly 5%, if you are traveling at 120 kilometers per hour, what is your speed in miles per hour?

K12. According to a 2019 ranking based on the number of professionals employed, Gensler, Nikken Sekkei and AECOM are the largest firms in which industry?

K13. St. Louis Cemetery No. 1, in this city, is one of the most spookily atmospheric in the United States. The dead are buried above ground and visitors often leave hoodoo money.
K14. This screenwriter received an Honorary Academy Award in 2001, the first to be so honored. He wrote the original screenplay for *North by Northwest*, as well as adaptations for *The Sound of Music*, *Who’s Afraid of Virginia Woolf* and *West Side Story*.

K15. What is the subject of Daniel Yergin’s Pulitzer-winning *The Prize*, which was adapted into a well-received PBS/BBC series?

K16. Name the author of the popular 1903 spy novel *The Riddle of the Sands*, who was executed by British authorities for his active support of the Irish Republican Army.

K17. Which two state capitals are closest to the geographic center of the contiguous (forty-eight) United States?

K18. During the American colonial period, this greyish metal alloy was a common material for serving items, such as tankards and platters. Consisting primarily of tin, it included much smaller portions of lead and/or antimony.

K19. The 1950 amphibious assault at this location was the decisive counterstroke that reversed the early tide of the Korean War and led to the liberation of Seoul a few weeks later.

K20. The “forced” variety of this vegetable is raised in darkness to promote extra sweetness, yielding a complex flavor and brilliant color. Varieties grown in Yorkshire, a global center of production, include Red Champagne and Strawberry.

K21. An accomplished climber, logging several important first ascents, he was probably the world’s most-famous landscape photographer at the time of his death in 2002. A winner of the Sierra Club’s Ansel Adams Award, his artist’s statement read in
part, “My interest in photography . . . evolved through an intense devotion to wilderness that eventually shaped all parts of my life . . . ”. His numerous books include *Mountain Light* and *In the Throne Room of the Mountain Gods*.

K22. This phrase, originating in the United States in the 1840s, refers to a judicial forum of dubious repute. One unsubstantiated hypothesis suggests that the term refers to “jumping” mining claims.

K23. These two neighboring landlocked countries of roughly equal size are by far the most densely-populated on Africa’s mainland.

K24. Before electronic calculators, these mechanical instruments were the preferred tool of engineers worldwide. Displaying a multitude of scales, they could be used for a host of mathematical functions. Among the projects they enabled were the design of the Boeing 747 and the rockets for the Apollo 11 manned space mission.

K25. This dean of nonfiction writing is indelibly linked with Princeton, where he was born and has taught since 1975, and *The New Yorker*, where he has been a staff writer since 1963. His more than thirty books have spanned an encyclopedic array of subjects, with *Annals of the Former World* winning the Pulitzer Prize in 1999. He may have had even greater impact as a teacher, as his former students have published an estimated 400 books.

K26. Provide the title of the work from which the following quote is taken – “There is a tide in the affairs of men,/Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune;/Omitted, all the voyage of their life/Is bound in shallows and in miseries.”

K27. *Maman*, commissioned for the opening of the Tate Modern, towers over thirty feet tall and is the largest of a series of steel spider structures that this French-
American artist created in the 1990s. The sculpture represents the artist’s mother, whom she described as “deliberate, clever, patient, soothing, reasonable, dainty, subtle, indispensable, neat, and as useful as a spider.”

K28. In 1946, this statesman derided atomic weapons as a “paper tiger”. He subsequently reversed course and his thinking came to dominate his country’s defense policy, resulting in its becoming the fifth nuclear power in 1964.

K29. In American baseball, through the 2019 season, what sad distinction is enjoyed by the Seattle Mariners?

K30. His autobiography, Confieso que he vivido, ends abruptly due to his death just twelve days after the coup that overthrew his good friend, Salvador Allende. In the memoir, he recounts retreating from advancing Nationalist forces, bearing his España en el corazón in a backpack. Only six copies exist of this rare edition, printed by a military press using fabric scraps, including a bloodstained uniform.

K31. Contrary to popular belief, this word did not originate with French workers throwing their wooden shoes into machines to disrupt production. Rather, it was a rough approximation for a colloquial English term for a work slowdown.

K32. This Canadian bay is known for having an extreme tidal range, with the height of the tide in some cases reaching more than fifty feet.

K33. This legendary institution is the birthplace of the Bellini and perennial haunt of celebrities from Hemingway to the present.

K34. George Lincoln Rockwell founded which American political party?
K35. Mark Twain famously stated that this is “fatal to prejudice, bigotry and narrow-mindedness”.

K36. The National League of this parlor game publishes the annual “Official Standard Hands and Rules Cards”, which governs play in the United States. Founded in 1937 in New York, the group numbers over 350,000 members.

K37. This unit of measurement is defined precisely, but approximates the average distance between Earth and the Sun, or 150 billion meters.

K38. This Italian (1873-1921) is perhaps the archetype of the operatic tenor. Following his 1903 debut with the Metropolitan Opera, as the Duke in *Rigoletto*, he made the United States his primary operatic home. He has left more than 250 recordings, many the product of his long association with the Victor Talking Machine Co.


K40. As of early 2020, this former US President was the longest-lived of any in history, also enjoying the longest post-presidency lifespan.

K41. Which country was named after a day of the week by Christopher Columbus, who landed there in November 1493?

K42. Name the Chicago-born playwright, author of more than twenty plays and a dozen film scripts, whose work includes *Glengarry Glen Ross* and *Speed-the-Plow*. 
K43. Typhoon Lagoon, Blizzard Beach and Volcano Bay are among the largest
what?

K44. This massive sheltered anchorage in the Orkneys was Britain’s principal
naval base in both world wars.

K45. The stars of this 1999 film, Stanley Kubrick’s last, have denied that it
played a role in their divorce two years later. Released to decidedly mixed reviews, it is
increasingly reappraised as the director’s final – if flawed – masterpiece.

K46. A 2019 Royal Ballet performance was dedicated to this man, who had
retired the previous year after more than sixty years as dance critic of the Financial
Times. Despite an uncompromising style, which he characterized as “Kiss ‘em or kill
‘em”, the writer is revered as one of ballet’s greatest supporters.

K47. Name the only country in which Catalan is an official national language.

K48. One of the towering European intellectual figures of his day, this Dutch
theologian and scholar (1583-1645) advanced theories of natural law that contributed
greatly to the early development of modern international society. His 1625 book, On
the Law of War and Peace, is considered a major milestone in international law.

K49. A National Gathering dedicated to this distinctively American literary
form is held annually in the town of Elho, Nevada. Celebrating its thirty-fifth edition in
2019, the event has grown from “an artistic community that few knew existed” to “a
nation…telling their stories of hard work, heartbreak and hilarity”. Noted practitioners
have included Baxter Black, Elizabeth Ebert and Charles Badger Clark.

K50. In 1889, this social reformer founded the Hull-House settlement in
Chicago, along with Ellen Gates Starr. Her staunch advocacy for peace and pacifism,
including opposition to US involvement in the First World War, resulted in her becoming the first American woman to receive the Nobel Peace Prize (in 1931).

K51.

a. One of the most influential photographers of the twentieth century, he pioneered a modernist style, including the use of large-format cameras to capture precise detail. His work ranged from sharply-focused studies of shells and vegetables to landscapes of California’s Central Coast. In 1932, he founded Group f/64 with photographers including Ansel Adams, who wrote of the subject, “His work illuminates man’s journey toward perfection of the spirit.”

b. Adams and Weston became friends with this poet, closely associated with the Central Coast and a sensibility emphasizing love of nature. Weston took several pictures of the poet, including one that appeared on the cover of Time in 1932. Following a photo shoot with the subject, Weston wrote that he “is more himself on grey days. He belongs to stormy skies and heavy seas.”

c. Prior to founding Group f/64, Weston spent several years in Mexico, where he had a professional and romantic partnership with this Italian-born artist. The subject shared Weston’s precise technical explorations, but is perhaps best known for her portrayals of Mexico’s poor and working class, sympathetic treatments inspired by her leftist leanings.

d. In Mexico, Weston and Modotti moved in a bohemian circle that included Diego Rivera, Frida Kahlo and Leon Trotsky. Another Russian
exile was Sergei Eisenstein, a pioneer of modern cinema, whose works include *Alexander Nevsky*, *October* and this 1925 silent film classic. The subject was banned in numerous countries, including the Soviet Union, for its perceived potential for rabble-rousing action.

K52.

a. What historic character did Mel Gibson portray in the film *Braveheart*?

b. Wallace achieved his most significant victory in defeating the English forces sent by Edward I at the Battle of Stirling Bridge. Subsequently captured, he was brutally executed in this manner, employed for traitors and other exceptional cases for over 600 years until its abolition in 1870.

c. In *Braveheart*, this man and his father betrayed Wallace. In real life, he became co-Guardian of Scotland and made peace with Edward I.

d. Robert Bruce achieved his own signature victory over the army of Edward II at this 1314 battle, which effectively secured Scottish independence.

K53.

a. Many of his best-known plays premiered at San Francisco’s Magic Theatre, where he was playwright-in-residence for a decade beginning in 1975. Among the works he created there was his “Family Trilogy”, including *Buried Child*, which won the Pulitzer Prize in 1979.
b. Another of Shepard’s “Family Trilogy” is this play, a Pulitzer finalist, in which two brothers eventually destroy the set in an orgy of sibling rivalry.

c. The Broadway premiere of True West, twenty years after it was first produced, is legendary. It featured John C. Reilly switching the two lead roles with this celebrated actor, whose life (and death from a heroin overdose in 2014) echoed key themes from Shepard’s work.

d. In addition to his extensive acting resume, Shepard also wrote the screenplay for this Palme d’Or-winning film directed by Wim Wenders, in which no character appears in the title location.

K54.

a. This maritime industry term refers to the largest allowable ship size in the Panama Canal.

b. Although completed during the Wilson administration, the acquisition and initial construction of the canal were directed by this US president.

c. The canal and (likely) Roosevelt feature in the phrase “A Man, A Plan, A Canal – Panama!”, one of the most famous examples of what?

d. The United States acquired the canal project from this country, whose earlier efforts had ended in a spectacular bankruptcy and resulted in the deaths of thousands of workers due to disease.
a. Perennially mentioned in shortlist discussions for the Nobel Prize in Literature, this Japanese writer’s books include *IQ84, The Wind-up Bird Chronicles* and *Kafka on the Shore*.

b. In *Kafka on the Shore*, the author reimagines this “Keep Walking” marketing icon as a cat-killing villain.

c. Murakami’s work often includes a bewildering array of cultural references. In the mere 130 pages of his first book, *Hear the Wind Sing*, these include *The Mickey Mouse Club*, *Cat on a Hot Tin Roof*, Marvin Gaye and this American director, noted for his bloody depictions of violence onscreen and fierce battles with studio executives. The subject is best known for his Westerns, including *The Wild Bunch* and *Pat Garrett & Billy the Kid*.

d. Music plays a large role in Murakami’s life…at one point he owned a jazz club named Peter Cat. His “favorite musician of all time” is this great tenor saxophonist, nicknamed “The Sound”, whose recording of “The Girl from Ipanema” (with Astrud Gilberto) was a global hit.

K56.

a. Where would you find the Blue Mosque and Topkapi Palace?

b. This masterpiece of Byzantine architecture – successively a church, mosque and museum – is across a small park from the Blue Mosque.
c. A short distance from Aya Sofya is the Basilica, a famous example of this type of underground construction used to collect and store water.

d. The Hagia Sophia and Basilica both feature in this 1963 film, the second in the James Bond franchise.

K57.

a. This titan of contemporary art is known for large-scale, multi-layered paintings, often bleak images reflecting his youth in a bombed-out Germany. His first major series, *Occupations*, launched a career devoted to probing European post-war consciousness.

b. For this 1989 work named after a Biblical character, Kiefer applied a salt solution and blowtorch to the painting.

c. One of Kiefer’s early major influences was this German avant-garde sculptor and performance artist, especially noteworthy for the theory of social sculpture.

d. Both Kiefer and Beuys wrestled with the Nazi legacy. The latter was assaulted by enraged audience members during a notorious 1964 performance, which began with a blaring rendition of a 1943 speech by this Nazi propaganda minister proclaiming “Total war is the demand of the hour.”
K58.

a. The lifeboat *James Caird* is housed at this explorer’s London alma mater, Dulwich College. The vessel has a total length overall of just over twenty-three feet.

b. The *James Caird* featured in one of two extraordinary feats of exploration credited to Shackleton and team members during the *Endurance* expedition. Describe either one.

c. What was the original purpose of the *Endurance* expedition?

d. The proposed route for the crossing linked two Seas, each a bay of the Southern Ocean. Name either one.

K59. Name the creators of the following fictional locales.

a. Barsetshire

b. Yoknapatawpha County

c. Combray

d. Wessex

K60.

a. This French social scientist is counted among the principal founders of modern sociology. His best-known works include *On the Division of Social Labor* and *Suicide*.

b. Descended from a family of rabbis, Durkheim was deeply shaken by this political scandal that divided France from 1894 to 1906.
c. Dreyfus was sentenced to this infamous penal colony, portrayed in the book *Papillon*.

d. Durkheim aligned himself with intellectuals who supported Dreyfus, chief among whom was this author of *Thérèse Raquin*. The subject’s 1898 open letter *J’accuse* was a clarion call against injustice, but was perceived by many as tantamount to treason and led to his self-imposed exile for almost a year.

K61.

a. The Battle of Actium in 31 BCE provided victory to Octavian (later Augustus) in the last civil war of the Roman Republic. Whose combined forces did he defeat?

b. What American author of *Paterson* referred to Actium in his poem “To Marc Antony in Heaven”?

c. After Actium, Antony and Cleopatra retreated to this city, today the largest directly on the Mediterranean coast.

d. In Shakespeare’s telling, Cleopatra bewails the death of Antony, “And there is nothing left remarkable/Beneath the visiting moon.” She subsequently kills herself, despite Octavian’s efforts, knowing that he plans to use her presence to increase the honor accorded him in this type of Roman victory celebration parade.
K62.

a. The SI unit of electrical resistance is named after this man, most famous for an eponymous law establishing a direct relationship between voltage and current.

b. Name the two types of electric current. The first involves a constant flow of charge in one direction. In the second, the flow reverses periodically, resulting in variations in voltage over time. The former is used in batteries, while the latter is the principal type for utility-scale electricity supply and transmission.

c. In the late nineteenth century, Thomas Edison and General Electric engaged in a “current war” with this manufacturer and the company named for him. Edison, seeing a threat to his direct current franchise, sought to portray his competitor’s AC technology as dangerous. This included helping to ensure that alternating current was used in the first execution by means of electrocution.

d. Westinghouse obtained essential AC technology by acquiring patents from this young inventor, who had left Edison’s employ after the latter rejected his ideas. One of the most prolific inventors in history, the subject has both the SI unit for magnetic induction and a high-voltage consumer product named for him.

K63.

a. This former lead singer of The Boomtown Rats is well known for his social activism, especially with regard to Africa.
b. In reaction to famine in Ethiopia, Geldof and Midge Ure wrote “Do They Know It’s Christmas” and organized this supergroup to perform it.

c. “Do They Know It’s Christmas” was the best-selling UK single of all time until 1997, when it was supplanted by a rewrite of this song.

d. Geldof is chairman of 8 Miles, an investment fund focused on Africa. To what does the firm’s name refer?

K64. Identify the American regional magazines based on excerpts from their websites below.

a. “…covering the finest that New England has to offer.”

b. “…created to highlight the beauty and culture of the growing South.”


d. “…renowned for its in-depth reporting, political and cultural commentary, fiction, poetry, and humor.”

K65.

a. This 1940 Disney production, featuring eight segments set to classical music, was the first film shown in stereophonic sound.

b. The film marked the revitalization of the career of Mickey Mouse. He stars in this, Fantasia’s third segment, which illustrates the dangers of overambition.

c. The Sorcerer’s Apprentice was based on a poem (Der Zauberlehrling) by this polymath, whose first novel was The Sorrows of Young Werther.
d. The tale has become representative of situations involving loss of control over creations, with one example being this (hopefully) apocryphal creation of Judah Loew ben Bezalel in sixteenth century Prague.

K66.

a. One of America’s most important poets of the past century, he won Pulitzers for *The Carrier of Ladders* (1971) and *Shadow of Sirius* (2009). Born in New York City, the subject was a long-time resident of Maui, the move prompted perhaps by one of his recurring themes – modern man’s alienation from nature. As he noted in a 1987 interview, “When we destroy the so-called natural world around us we’re simply destroying ourselves.”

b. In addition to winning virtually every significant American poetry prize, Merwin held this honorary post twice.

c. Merwin donated half of the prize money from his first Pulitzer to this movement, as well as penning an essay opposing the Vietnam War. The other half went to a Berkeley-based artist blinded by the police.

d. Merwin’s first collection of poetry was selected for the Yale Younger Poet’s Prize by this English-American poet, whose works include *The Age of Anxiety*. When the subject years later publicly criticized his Pulitzer decision, Merwin wrote in reply, “Is it, after all, dishonoring the present distinction to use it to register once again an abhorrence at being swept along, as we are, and most of the time anonymously, in this evil?”
This family troupe is famous for their daring feats on the high wire, including pyramid formations, often without a safety net.

This 1958 film sits atop the American Film Institute’s all-time list of mystery films. It opens with a rooftop chase in San Francisco.

In 2012, this author’s 1984 novel Night at the Circus, featuring a female aerialist, was named the best-ever winner of Britain’s oldest literary prize, the James Tait Black award. Her other works include The Bloody Chamber, The Magic Toyshop and Wise Children.

This 1956 song was the first #1 hit for Johnny Cash and placed first in the Rolling Stone list “100 Greatest Country Songs of All Time”.

At least 500 years old, this game was known variously as triumph, ruff and honors, and whisk and swabbers before settling on the modern “whist” in the seventeenth century.

This author, famous for codifying the rules of popular games, published his A short treatise on the game of whist in 1742. It included “Some RULES, whereby a beginner may, with due attention to them, attain to the Playing it well.”

This Egyptian actor (1932-2015) achieved fame with major roles in Doctor Zhivago and Lawrence of Arabia. He was also one of the
world’s best-known bridge players, co-writing a column with American expert Charles Goren for many years.

d. Other prominent bridge players include Alan “Ace” Greenberg and Jimmy Cayne, heads of this former investment bank, characterized by the motto “Make every dollar and leave nothing on the table.”

K69.

a. This geographic suffix originates in the Persian root for “land”.

b. Excluding Pakistan and Afghanistan, these two countries have the greatest population and land area, respectively, among the remaining “-stan” countries.

c. In 2016, a diplomatic tussle erupted at UNESCO among Afghanistan, Iran and Turkey over the right to claim the mystical poet, Rumi, as a cultural heritage. Bragging rights most appropriately may rest with this Persian-speaking people, who have their own “-stan” and comprise the second-largest ethnic group in Afghanistan.

d. Rumi is not the only Persian poet to achieve widespread acclaim in the West, though perhaps only surpassed by this 1859 work, based on a translation by Edward FitzGerald, which has been published in hundreds of editions.

K70.

a. Give the surname of this founder of a family dynasty, who wrote a paper on the manufacture of gunpowder at age fourteen. After fleeing the
French Revolution, the family settled in the Brandywine Valley. From a single gunpowder mill, the business grew to a global conglomerate, which still bears the family name.

b. The family’s legacy in the Brandywine Valley includes this museum founded by Henry Francis du Pont. Widely considered the premier museum of American decorative arts, it houses a collection of 90,000 objects in the founder’s 175-room former home. As he wrote, “I sincerely hope that…visitors may enjoy as I have…the peace and great calm of a country place which has been loved and taken care of for three generations”.

c. A major entrant into the ranks of US museums was Crystal Bridges Museum of American Art, which opened in 2011. From an initial concentration on early American art, of which it has been an aggressive acquirer, the collection has broadened to incorporate other native-born artists. Name the state where Crystal Bridges is located, as well as the family that has provided $800 million in funding.

d. Crystal Bridges was the first major (endowment greater than $200 million) American art museum to open since 1974. Which was the earlier institution?

K71.

a. In the classic board game Stratego, this movable piece is both the weakest and – potentially – most powerful.
b. This most famous of the “Cambridge Spies” was head of the anti-Soviet section within MI6 and chief British intelligence officer in the United States. He defected to the Soviet Union in 1963, remaining there until his death in 1988.

c. One of those most impacted by Philby’s betrayal was this long-time CIA officer, who headed the agency’s Counterintelligence Staff for twenty years until 1974. Termed a “master spy hunter” in his official biography, he spent much of his remaining career pursuing potential moles within the CIA.

d. Philby and his fellow traitors provided inspiration for this 1974 John le Carré novel, in which George Smiley hunts a Soviet mole in British intelligence.

K72. Name the first four women to have served on the US Supreme Court.

K73.

a. With a mix that included serious journalism and heavyweight literary talent, people really did read this publication “for the articles”. Founded in 1953, the monthly magazine was both controversial and influential, with Camille Paglia terming its founder “one of the principal architects of the social revolution”.

b. One of Playboy’s early literary coups was serializing this 1953 novel in the second through fourth issues of the magazine. The subject, which gives a very different sense to the term “firemen”, foreshadowed some of the censorship issues that the publication would face.
c. A regular feature of the magazine was the “Playboy Interview”,
including Jimmy Carter’s famous 1976 confession to Robert Sheer that
he had “committed adultery in [my] heart many times.” Other important
editions included Alex Haley’s interviews with Martin Luther King and
this man, whose autobiography Haley subsequently co-authored. In the
article, Haley writes of the subject, “[he] left prison in 1952…abandoned
his ‘slave’ name…and took an oath to abstain thereafter from smoking,
drinking, gambling, cursing, dancing and sexual promiscuity…”

d. Belying its macho image, *Playboy* published Eric Konigsberg’s ground-
breaking 1995 article, “Death of a Deceiver”, which detailed the life and
murder of transgender man Brandon Teena. Name the 1999 film based
on Teena’s story, as well as the actress who played him, earning $3,000
and an Academy Award.

K74.

a. Name the speaker and title of the famous oration that includes the line,
“The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it
can never forget what they did here.”

b. How many years elapsed between the Declaration of Independence and
the Gettysburg Address?

c. Who was the commander of the Army of the Potomac, appointed only a
few days before the battle? Despite the victory, he was sharply criticized
(including by Lincoln) for failing to pursue the retreating Confederates.
His later distinguished service was overshadowed by Ulysses S. Grant, in particular.

d. History has been relatively kinder to this Union cavalry commander, who played a prominent role in the Battle of Gettysburg. Leading outnumbered units, he repulsed determined attacks by 5,000 cavalrymen under Jeb Stuart, an assault that may have been planned to coincide with Pickett’s Charge. The subject’s 1876 death in battle sealed his legend.

K75.

a. One of the most important American composers in history, his works include *An American in Paris* and *Porgy and Bess*.

b. For *Porgy and Bess*, Gershwin composed this song, now a jazz standard, but originally intended to be performed by a classically-trained opera singer. Billie Holiday was among the first of many artists who have covered the song.

c. Gershwin got his start as a song plugger on this fabled stretch of Broadway, the center of New York’s commercial music industry in the early twentieth century. The subject’s name derives from the sound of the pianos played by the pluggers as they pitched their songs.

d. While living in Paris, Gershwin requested composition lessons from his tennis partner, this hugely-influential Austrian composer associated with atonality. The latter declined, stating “I would only make you a bad [surname], and you’re such a good Gershwin already.”
ANSWERS

K1. Yasunari Kawabata
K2. The Proms
K3. Aconcagua
K4. USS Enterprise
K5. Hobey Baker
K6. Ad lib (from *ad libitum*)
K7. The Holocaust
K8. Charles and Ray Eames
K9. Morphology
K10. IZ
K11. 74.6 mph (71-78)
K12. Architecture
K13. New Orleans
K14. Ernest Lehman
K15. The oil industry
K16. Erskine Childers
K17. Lincoln, Nebraska and Topeka, Kansas
K18. Pewter
K19. Inchon
K20. Rhubarb
K21. Galen Rowell
K22. Kangaroo court
K23. Burundi and Rwanda
K24. Slide rules
K25. John McPhee

K26. *Julius Caesar* (Act IV, Scene III)

K27. Louise Bourgeois

K28. Mao Zedong

K29. The only current team never to have played in a World Series

K30. Pablo Neruda

K31. Sabotage

K32. Bay of Fundy

K33. Harry’s Bar, Venice

K34. American Nazi Party

K35. Travel (in *The Innocents Abroad*)

K36. Mah Jongg

K37. Astronomical unit

K38. Enrico Caruso

K39. *Suite Française*

K40. Jimmy Carter

K41. Dominica

K42. David Mamet

K43. US waterparks

K44. Scapa Flow

K45. *Eyes Wide Shut*

K46. Clement Crisp

K47. Andorra

K48. Hugo Grotius

K49. Cowboy poetry
K50. Jane Addams

K51. a. Edward Weston
    b. Robinson Jeffers
    c. Tina Modotti
    d. *Battleship Potemkin*

K52. a. William Wallace
    b. Drawing and quartering
    c. Robert (the) Bruce
    d. Bannockburn

K53. a. Sam Shepard
    b. *True West*
    c. Philip Seymour Hoffman
    d. *Paris, Texas*

K54. a. Panamax
    b. Theodore Roosevelt
    c. Palindrome
    d. France

K55. a. Haruki Murakami
    b. Johnny Walker
    c. Sam Peckinpah
    d. Stan Getz

K56. a. Istanbul
    b. Aya Sofya (or Hagia Sophia)
    c. Cistern
    d. *From Russia with Love*
K57. a. Anselm Kiefer
   b. *Lot’s Wife*
   c. Joseph Beuys
   d. Joseph Goebbels

K58. a. Ernest Shackleton
   b. Open-water navigation from Elephant Island to South Georgia Island and first full traverse of South Georgia Island
   c. The Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition was to be the first land crossing of the continent
   d. Ross Sea and Weddell Sea

K59. a. Anthony Trollope
   b. William Faulkner
   c. Marcel Proust
   d. Thomas Hardy

K60. a. Émile Durkheim
   b. The Dreyfus Affair
   c. Devil’s Island
   d. Émile Zola

K61. a. Marc Antony and Cleopatra
   b. William Carlos Williams
   c. Alexandria
   d. Triumph

K62. a. Georg Ohm
   b. Direct and alternating current, respectively
   c. George Westinghouse
d. Nikola Tesla

K63.  
a. Bob Geldof

b. Band Aid

c. “Candle in the Wind”

d. The shortest distance between Europe and Africa, at the Strait of Gibraltar

K64.  
a. *Yankee*

b. *Southern Living*

c. *Texas Monthly*

d. *The New Yorker*

K65.  
a. *Fantasia*

b. *The Sorcerer’s Apprentice*

c. Johann Wolfgang von Goethe

d. Golem

K66.  
a. W.S. Merwin

b. US Poet Laureate

c. Draft resistance

d. W.H. Auden

K67.  
a. The Flying (or Great) Wallendas

b. *Vertigo*

c. Angela Carter

d. “I Walk the Line”

K68.  
a. Bridge

b. Edmund Hoyle

c. Omar Sharif
d. Bear Stearns

K69. a. “-stan”
   b. Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan
   c. Tajiks
   d. Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam

K70. a. (E.I.) du Pont
   b. Winterthur
   c. Located in Bentonville, Arkansas and funded by Alice Walton and the Walton Family Foundation
   d. J. Paul Getty Museum (specifically, the Getty Villa)

K71. a. Spy
   b. Kim Philby
   c. James Angleton
   d. Tinker Tailor Soldier Spy

K72. Sandra Day O’Connor, Ruth Bader Ginsburg, Sonia Sotomayor and Elena Kagan

K73. a. Playboy
   b. Fahrenheit 451
   c. Malcolm X
   d. Boys Don’t Cry, Hilary Swank

K74. a. Abraham Lincoln, The Gettysburg Address
   b. Eighty-seven (Four score and seven)
   c. George Meade
   d. George A. Custer

K75. a. George Gershwin
b. “Summertime”

c. Tin Pan Alley

d. Arnold Schoenberg
LEONARDO

_Learning never exhausts the mind._

– Leonardo da Vinci

L1. In 1968, the executive editor of the _Yale Daily News_ agreed to run a comic strip entitled “Bull Tales”, drawn by this student. As the editor noted, “We print pretty much anything.” Fifty years later, Yale’s Beinecke Library holds the growing archives of the subject, the first comic strip artist to win a Pulitzer Prize for editorial cartooning.

L2. This industrialist was the first non-oil billionaire and may have beaten John D. Rockefeller to the overall title. The company that he founded in 1903, with twelve investors contributing a total of $28,000, is still led by a family member and recorded $160 billion in revenue in 2018.

L3. This German chess term, now more generally applied in game theory, translates as “compulsion to move”. It describes a situation in which a player is forced to move, with all available options resulting in a disadvantaged, possibly losing, position.

L4. Under the 1998 Nouméa Accord, this island grouping enjoys unique status within the French Republic. Located in the southwestern Pacific, about 900 miles east of Australia, its lagoons have been designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

L5. Name the author and title of the book, which begins “In our family there was no clear line between religion and fly fishing.”
L6. An April 2019 *Guardian* article described this British liberal gadfly as “Essex poet, folk singer, songwriter, punk and romantic, as well as social activist…”, adding “his songs have outlasted many of the ideas and some of the people he’s railed against for 40 years.”

L7. Known as “the grand old gentleman of the game”, this baseball professional managed the Philadelphia Athletics for five decades. He holds the MLB record for wins (and losses) as a manager.

L8. Identify the English author of this ditty – “Age is, of course, a fever chill/that every physicist must fear./He’s better dead than living still/when once he’s past his thirtieth year.” At the age of thirty-one, the subject shared the 1933 Nobel Prize for Physics with Erwin Schrödinger for their work in quantum mechanics. He is perhaps best known for his wave equation, which introduced special relativity into Schrödinger’s equation, constituting a “fruitful reconciliation” between relativity and quantum theory.

L9. Bösendorfer, Bechstein and Kawai are among the world’s most prestigious manufacturers of what?

L10. What was the immediate result of the August 1814 Battle of Bladensburg, in which British invaders defeated a defending American force?

L11. This trick-taking card game, played with a special 48-card deck, is chiefly popular in the United States. The game shares its name with one means of scoring points, which involves the Jack of Diamonds and Queen of Spades.

L12. For over 200 years, the motto of the London Stock Exchange has been *dictum meum pactum*. How would this translate to English?
L13. All of the Great Lakes lie along the US-Canadian border, save one that is wholly within the United States. Which is the exception?

L14. This book by Piers Paul Read describes the aftermath of a 1972 plane crash in the Chilean Andes.

L15. Each year in Spain, as part of a tradition dating back centuries, teams compete to complete the tallest and most complex tower. Known as castells, of what are these towers composed?

L16. Born Shlomo Rosenblum, this “ace of spies” supposedly provided inspiration to the creator of James Bond. A biographer described him as “a criminal who perfected confidence stings…a scoundrel…and exactly the type of person that [British intelligence] needed.” He was executed in 1925 on orders from Stalin.

L17. Who was the first US president to earn his undergraduate degree at an Ivy League school other than the Big Three? His immediate successor was the second and most recent.

L18. What are Masherbrum and Gasherbrum?

L19. Originally an agricultural term relating to the scattering of seed, this word was adopted for use in the radio (and, later, television) industry.

L20. A 2006 Pew Research Center study found that the majority of American adherents of this Protestant denomination had witnessed divine healing, though only one-third had experienced or witnessed exorcisms. Taking its name from the Biblical bestowal of gifts by the Holy Spirit, also celebrated as Whitsun, the denomination was among the first to ordain women.
L21. Name the creator of *The Cremaster Cycle* (1994-2002), a series of five experimental films with related artwork and installations, which explores sexual differentiation and modes of creation. One (favorable) reviewer termed it “dense and impenetrable”, adding “imagine the offspring of David Lynch, JG Ballard and Damian Hirst – and you’ll still only be halfway there.”

L22. In legend, Alexander the Great decisively resolved this daunting challenge, now used generally to refer to a complex or intractable problem.

L23. Through 2018, this German holds the record for all-time goals scored at the men’s soccer World Cup.

L24. This diverse group of bacteria play a valuable part in the normal human microbiota, providing important benefits such as the absorption of vitamin K. Several strains give it a bad name, causing an estimated quarter-million infections each year in the United States.

L25. This American author’s debut novel, *The Chosen*, was the first book from a major publisher to explore the cultural life of Orthodox Jews in the United States. He pursued similar themes in ensuing works, including *The Promise* and *My Name is Asher Lev*.

L26. While the Spitfire generally gets the glory, this aircraft scored the majority of kills in the Battle of Britain, attributable in part to its being used principally to attack German bombers.

L27. One of the most influential political commentators of the mid-twentieth century, his “Today and Tomorrow” column appeared in more than 200 newspapers for
over thirty years, earning two Pulitzer Prizes. His best-known book, *Public Opinion* (1922), continues to resonate a century later in an era of “fake news”.

L28. This Czech composer (1854-1928) is remembered for a host of important works, including *Sinfonietta*, *Glagolitic Mass*, and the operas *Jenufa* and *From the House of the Dead*. He is also noteworthy for the hundreds of impassioned letters that he wrote to his much-younger muse. A few days before his death, he wrote “And I kissed you… I am happy and at peace. In such a way do the days pass for the angels.”

L29. Given a regular polygon with $n$ sides, what would be the formula for determining each of the exterior angles, expressed in degrees? Assume one angle per vertex and that all angles point in the same direction.

L30. In *Candide*, Voltaire refers to a dispute over “a few acres of snow”, which he refined in a later work to “a small litigious piece of land”. To what locale was he referring?

L31. This document presents the intended or actual order of the elements of a performance. Most commonly associated with the songs performed at a concert, they are treasured collectors’ items for diehard fans.

L32. Name the architect and his masterpiece, a European museum opened in 1997, which Philip Johnson called “the greatest building of our time”.

L33. Every year thousands of people descend on the virtual ghost town of Terlingua, Texas for an International Championship dedicated to this comestible. In crowning the subject as the state’s official dish, the Legislature declared that “Texans continue making … the best and only authentic concoction of this piquant delicacy.”
L34. With an average elevation of only a few feet, this island nation is one of those most endangered by rising sea levels. In 2014, the country’s president negotiated the purchase of 5,000 acres from neighboring Fiji, to be used in the event of a future migration. The subject was the site of the bloody Battle of Tarawa during World War II.

L35. Name both the author of the 1998 book *Birthday Letters* and the subject to whom these lines were addressed – “Your eyes…a crush of diamonds, incredibly bright, bright as a crush of tears.”

L36. In a 1943 paper, “A Theory of Human Motivation”, this American psychologist proposed a hierarchy of human needs. Typically portrayed as a triangle, with the base representing physical needs, the hierarchy ascends to the ultimate goal of self-actualization.

L37. Chemical handling guidelines note that chlorine reacts explosively with many common substances, while sodium is highly corrosive and can ignite spontaneously. What deadly combination is composed of equal parts of the two elements?

L38. This American civil rights leader (1889-1979) was the founding president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, the first successful African-American trade union. He later played an important role in the March on Washington and the desegregation of the armed forces.

L39. What noted seeker of wisdom, on trial for his life, is reported to have said, “The unexamined life is not worth living”.

L40. What strait connects Upper and Lower New York Bay?
L41. Who famously referred to 1992 as an *annus horribilis*? The year saw the divorce or separation of three of her children, as well as a serious fire at a principal residence.

L42. Some thirty years after serving as Mexico’s ambassador in India, this Nobel-winning poet published *In Light of India*, a sweeping review of the two cultures that includes the story of Catarina de San Juan, a saint who (according to legend) was a Mughal princess kidnapped and brought to Mexico.

L43. Developing into a global phenomenon in 2012-2013, MOOCs have had a significant impact on higher education. What does the acronym denote?

L44. How would the British refer to Las Malvinas, which have a total land area roughly the size of Connecticut?

L45. Populated with monkeys, vultures and demons, the story of this prince’s quest for his kidnapped bride, Sita, is likely the most familiar of the Sanskrit epics.

L46. Though best known for her relationship with Pable Picasso, who portrayed her in his *Weeping Woman*, she was an important artist in her own right. A major 2019-2020 retrospective showcased her role as one of the leading photographers of the Surrealist movement, creating iconic images such as *Portrait of Ubu*, *The Simulator* and *29 Astorg Street*. After separating from Picasso, she shifted to painting, displaying her considerable talent in works executed up until her death at the age of eighty-nine.

L47. What are Ashtanga, Bikram and Kundalini?

L48. Identify the subject of the following John Adams quote – “Without the pen of [subject], the sword of Washington would have been raised in vain.” Reacting to the
terrible winter of 1776, the subject wrote the famous line “These are the times that try men’s souls.”

L49. Name’s the same – Verdi opera from 1893 and blowhard from *The Merry Wives of Windsor*.

L50. In a 1985 review of *The Normal Heart*, Frank Rich wrote that this playwright “starts off angry, soon gets furious and then skyrockets into sheer rage.” The subject, a cofounder of Gay Men’s Health Crisis and ACT UP, has not mellowed much with age. Addressing a 2019 rally in Central Park, he admonished, “We have everything required to save our world except the will to do it.”

L51.

a. This “shrine of the Muses” was one of the most important centers of learning in ancient times, hosting over one hundred scholars. Founded in around 300 BCE by Demetrius, acting for Ptolemy I, its subsequent destruction is mourned as a cultural catastrophe to this day.

b. Among the fabled treasures of the Library of Alexandria were books belonging to this writer, the former tutor of the city’s founder.

c. Give the author and title of the 1980 debut novel, featuring William of Baskerville investigating sinister deaths in a Benedictine monastery, in which Aristotle’s *Poetics* is a plot element.

L52.

a. This Bavarian-born “Father of the American political cartoon” contributed to *Harper’s Weekly* and other leading media outlets for most of the latter half of the nineteenth century. He first rose to fame as a staunch Union defender during the Civil War, referred to by Lincoln as “our best recruiting sergeant”.

b. Nast is perhaps most famous for his cartoons exposing the corruption of this Democratic Party political machine, which extracted many millions from New York City taxpayers.

c. Nast is also famous for originating the use of this animal as symbol of the Republican Party.

d. The most beloved of Nash’s creations are his depictions of this character, who he would have known in his youth as Weihnachtsmann.

L53.

a. A 2008 *Guardian* obituary said that this director of *The English Patient* “seemed to be Harold Pinter, Orson Welles, David Lean and Richard Attenborough all rolled into one.”

b. The director’s Academy Award acceptance speech for *The English Patient* included this adjective, denoting great regard for and devotion to one’s wife.

c. Michael Ondaatje gave Minghella this Charles Frazer book, which the latter converted into a screenplay. The resultant film earned Minghella
four BAFTA and Golden Globe nominations for screenwriting and direction.

d. Minghella’s parents owned an ice cream store on this island, England’s largest. It is the setting of a major annual rock festival and Cowes, a noted sailing center.

L54.

a. This American composer was accepted to Julliard at the age of six and had earned three Oscars by the age of thirty, providing music for The Way We Were and The Sting. Only the sixth person to win a competitive “EGOT”, he is most famous as composer of the score for Chorus Line, for which he also won a Pulitzer.

b. For The Sting, Hamlisch adapted the music of this “king of ragtime”. The subject was awarded a posthumous Pulitzer in 1976 “for his contributions to American music”.

c. Hamlisch and Liza Minnelli met in high school and were lifelong friends, but he is most associated with this chanteuse, who he called “the best voice there is”. Hamlisch’s first job on Broadway was as rehearsal pianist for Funny Girl, starring the subject. She later sang “The Way We Were”, one of her more famous hits, which she performed at his 2012 memorial service in New York.

d. Streisand is an EGOT winner, including a special (non-competitive) Tony. She is also the recipient of this prestigious award, originally for radio journalism, rewarding excellence in a range of broadcast media.
She received the award for a 1994 concert tour, for which Hamlisch served as musical director.

L55. Name the Native American authors based on the brief descriptions below.

a. (Laguna Pueblo) A member of the inaugural class of MacArthur Fellows, her works include the acclaimed novel Ceremony.

b. (Blackfoot) One of the leading authors of the Native American Renaissance, his novels include Fools Crow and Winter in the Blood.

c. (Chippewa) Her more than a dozen novels, including The Plague of Doves and Love Medicine, have regularly been in contention for major awards.

d. (Kiowa) A recipient of the National Medal of Arts, he won the Pulitzer in 1969 for his novel House Made of Dawn.

L56.

a. Beginning “I swear by Apollo…”, this famous recitation contains the lines, “I will not give a lethal drug to anyone if I am asked, nor will I advise such a plan.”

b. This crusading American physician (1928-2011) sparked national debate on euthanasia and the “right to die”. In 1999, having avoided conviction in four previous prosecutions, the subject was sentenced to twenty-five years in prison for second-degree murder in connection with the assisted suicide of a patient, Thomas Youk. As the president of the American Medical Association opined, “Patients in America can be relieved that
the guilty verdict…helps protect them from those who would take their lives prematurely.”

c. Youk was a member of this organization, a key ally in Kevorkian’s assisted-suicide campaign, which took its name from the method of suicide employed by Socrates (as related by Plato). Their statement on the Youk conviction conveyed a starkly different viewpoint – “This verdict is about the government’s refusal to give dying patients…reasonable choices at the end of life.”

d. Euthanasia features prominently in this author’s novel, *Amsterdam*, which won the 1998 Booker Prize.

L57.

a. One of the most romantic figures in history, this explorer, secret agent and translator spoke more than twenty languages. His dozens of books primarily recounted his travels and adventures in Asia, Africa and the Americas. As he wrote, “Of the gladdest moments in human life, methinks, is the departure upon a distant journey into unknown lands.”

b. Burton teamed with John Speke in an 1857-8 expedition to explore the central African lakes region, with the objective of discovering this site. While failing in this goal, they were the first Europeans to encounter Lakes Tanganyika and (Speke alone) Victoria.

c. One of Burton’s more audacious feats was traveling in disguise on this holy pilgrimage, subject to immediate death if he had been discovered.
d. Burton explored cultural boundaries, as well as physical, including as an outspoken critic of Victorian repression. While he is perhaps most famous for his definitive translation of *The Arabian Nights*, he also introduced several Eastern erotic classics to the West. These included *The Perfumed Garden*, the *Ananga Ranga* and this monumental work, the “Love Verses” attributed to Vatsyayana.

L58.

a. This member of the weasel family is the smallest marine mammal in North America. It compensates for a lack of blubber by having the densest fur of any animal on Earth…roughly a million hairs per square inch. Intensely social animals, whose rafts may number up to 1,000 individuals, they are known to sleep holding paws to avoid drifting apart.

b. Sea otters play a vital role in maintaining the nearshore marine ecosystem, especially the abundant communities that exist in dense gatherings of this large brown algae. Otters’ favorite foods include sea urchins, which can decimate populations of the subject.

c. This leading West Coast marine research center and tourist attraction opened its doors in 1984, with an initial $55 million of funding provided by David and Lucile Packard. Since inception, one of its major initiatives has been the Sea Otter Program to understand and support a critical species.

d. Ed Ricketts was a pioneer of marine ecology and author of an important study of intertidal ecosystems, *Between Pacific Tides* (1939). He was a
close friend of this author, with whom he collaborated on the latter’s *The Log from the Sea of Cortez* and who used Ricketts as the model for the character Doc in several works, including *Sweet Thursday*. Following Ricketts’ untimely death, the author wrote, “His mind had no horizon”.

L59.

a. This northwesternmost region of France juts into the Atlantic between the English Channel and Bay of Biscay. It received an influx from across the Channel in the fifth and sixth centuries as a result of the Anglo-Saxon invasions.

b. Breton is part of which language family?

c. Brittany, especially Pont-Aven, is closely associated with this artist. While some of his works depicted the locals in their traditional costume, many of his landscapes show experimentation with the dramatic use of color for which he would become famous.

d. Brittany also has been the subject of literary experimentation, including the 1829 novel *Les Chouans*, part of this author’s *La Comédie humaine*.

L60.

a. Derived from the name of a central German city, this term refers to the country from the end of World War I through 1933.

b. Weimar Germany is associated with this strongly negative economic condition, which entailed effects including the printing of postage stamps in denominations up to 50 billion Marks.
c. Among the other challenges faced by the Weimar Republic was this failed 1923 coup led by Adolf Hitler.

d. While serving time in jail, Hitler compiled this book, in which he set out his political ideology.

L61.

a. This American artist of Japanese descent is most famous for his abstract sculptures, but also made important contributions in areas including furniture and landscape design. A Garden Museum dedicated to the artist opened in Long Island City in 1985.

b. One of the pieces on display at the Noguchi Museum is a massive, rough-cut marble statue named for this Greek author of Medea and Trojan Women.

c. Another famous Noguchi sculpture is this almost ten-foot tall work, in the collection of the Metropolitan Museum, whose name is the term given to Ancient Greek freestanding sculptures depicting nude male youths.

d. One of Noguchi’s most-successful collaborations was with this pioneering choreographer, for whom he designed sets on over twenty productions, including several from her series based on Greek myths.

L62. Name the authors associated with the following residences.

a. Rowan Oak

b. Casa de Isla Negra
c. The Mount

d. Haworth Parsonage

L63.

a. Four of the world’s dozen largest optical reflecting telescopes are found near the summit of this Hawaiian mountain, considered the world’s tallest when measured from its underwater base.

b. Outside of the United States, this country hosts the most large telescopes, benefitting from the arid conditions in its northern regions.

c. The world’s largest single-aperture telescope is in neither the US nor Chile, but on the island of La Palma in this archipelago.

d. Many of the drawbacks of Earth-bound observatories are overcome by space telescopes, first proposed in 1946 by this American astronomer and founder of the Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory. In 1985, he was the first recipient of the Crafoord Prize for Astronomy, generally considered the equivalent of a Nobel.

L64.


b. *Barry Lyndon* was adapted for a 1975 film directed by this Hollywood great, who was nominated for the Best Director Oscar, Golden Globe and BAFTA. He won the last, which was the only major directing award he
received in a distinguished career spanning some of the most iconic films in history.

c. *Barry Lyndon* did win four Oscars, including for Best Production Design. The film’s design drew on the works of this artist, known for his own picaresque depictions, including *The Rake’s Progress*.

d. Kubrick’s next film, also adapted from a book, was a rather different affair. Featuring Room 237, it is considered one of the scariest films of all time.

L65.

a. Mozart’s final symphony was also his longest, with its epic scale and energy inspiring a popular subtitle. Regarding this masterpiece, Robert Schumann wrote, “…there is simply nothing to be said…”.

b. This agreeable adjective is derived from the Latin for Jupiter.

c. “The Moons of Jupiter” is a short story from this Canadian Nobel winner, whose 2013 prize announcement cited her mastery of the genre.

d. Jupiter’s four largest moons are denoted by a term referring to their discovery by this influential astronomer (along with Simon Marius) in 1610.

L66.

a. Lasting from 1868 to 1912, this period in Japanese history was marked by the country’s rapid industrialization in emulation of Western powers.
b. The Meiji period began with the overthrow of the feudal military government headed by the Tokugawa clan and restoration of the emperor (Meiji). What was the title of the prior military governor?

c. The Meiji Constitution of 1889 created this bi-cameral body, the national legislature of Japan.

d. Japan’s military might developed in parallel with its industrialization during the Meiji period, demonstrated most vividly by its prevailing in the Russo-Japanese War. Whose efforts in brokering a peace between the two countries resulted in his receiving the 1906 Nobel Peace Prize?

L67.

a. Provide the surname of the artist christened William Merritt (1849-1916), a contemporary of Whistler and Sargent, who was one of the leading portrait painters of his era.

b. In 1896, Chase founded his own school, serving as mentor to artists including Edward Hopper and Rockwell Kent. After several name changes, it became this institution, today one of the top art and design schools in the United States.

c. Among Parsons’ many prominent alumni is this Austin-born designer, famous for reviving the fortunes of Gucci and Yves Saint Laurent, as well as his own eponymous brand.

d. Ford has gone on to achieve notable success in Hollywood as screenwriter, producer and director. His films include *Nocturnal*
*Animals* and the 2009 adaptation of this Christopher Isherwood book, which netted an Oscar nomination for Colin Firth in the leading role.

L68.

a. One of the most distinguished literary biographers of the twentieth century, his 1988 book *Oscar Wilde* – published posthumously – won both the Pulitzer and National Book Critics Circle Award.

b. *Oscar Wilde* was effusively praised, with one reviewer writing, “Ellmann’s life is likely to remain as revered and read as [his] lives of two other Anglo-Irish prodigies…”. Who were the subjects of Ellmann’s earlier authoritative biographies?

c. Ellmann taught at Northwestern and Yale before accepting a post at this ironically-named Oxford college, founded in 1379. The college’s choir is considered among the finest in the world.

d. During World War II, Ellmann served with this predecessor to the Central Intelligence Agency.

L69.

a. The name of this ritual meal comes from the Hebrew word for “order”.

b. The name of this drink can be traced to the Hebrew *shekhar*, meaning strong drink. It is produced in hard and sweet varieties.

c. A variety of this type of tree is mentioned in the Bible as a symbol of righteousness. It is the national emblem of Lebanon.
d. These woodland deities, often depicted as part goat or horse, were closely affiliated with Dionysus.

L70.

a. This British evolutionary biologist is perhaps best known for his religious (non)belief, as set out in his 2006 book *The God Delusion*.

b. Dawkins firmly established his scientific reputation with this 1976 book, his first, which argued that evolution occurs at a more basic level than that of the individual or species. On the fortieth anniversary of the book’s publication, one reviewer noted, “…as long as we study life, it will be read.”

c. In *The Selfish Gene*, Dawkins coined this term, applying the concept of genetic propagation to ideas and other cultural elements that spread among individuals in society.

d. The shift to a focus on genetic biology led directly to this massive international scientific collaboration, whose goal was “the complete mapping and understanding of all the genes of human beings.” One lead scientist termed its principal findings “a narrative of the journey of our species through time.”

L71. Which countries include the following islands?

a. Easter Island

b. Svalbard

c. Margarita Island
d. Christmas Island

L72.

a. What does the acronym FILTH denote in the expatriate world?

b. The 2004 novel *Old Filth* is a poignant portrayal of a retired judge by this writer, also the author of *God on the Rocks* and *The Hollow Land*.

c. *The Hollow Land* won Gardam a Whitbread Award, as did *The Queen of the…this percussion instrument consisting of a wooden frame with metal discs loosely attached.

d. “Mr. Tambourine Man”, written by this musician, was the first single and a #1 hit for the Byrds.

L73.

a. In 1911, this pioneer of abstract art published *On the Spiritual in Art*, which – along with his paintings – was to have a profound effect on artistic development. In his introduction, he enquired, “Each painting mysteriously contains an entire life, a life of many sufferings, hours of doubts, of enthusiasm and of delighted inspiration. Whither does this life go?”.

b. The painter’s artistic philosophy and experience were shaped by a belief in this perceptual phenomenon, in which the stimulation of one sense triggers a response in another. In Kandinsky’s case, he experienced vivid colors and other visual impressions while listening to Wagner’s
Lohengrin. The subject term is formed from two Greek words meaning “together” and “sensation”.

c. Kandinsky was one of several major artists, along with Piet Mondrian and Kazimir Malevich, who were strongly influenced by this spiritual movement. Founded by Helena Petrovna Blavatsky, the organization’s name is derived from Greek roots for “divine wisdom”. Its motto is “There is No Religion Higher than Truth”.

d. This Austrian philosopher and prolific writer was an early supporter of the Theosophical Society, publishing a major work on its beliefs in 1922. He later split to form his own movement, Anthroposophy, which he defined as a philosophy of freedom. He is perhaps best known for founding Waldorf schools, which today number more than 1,000 worldwide.

L74.

a. The town of Sainte-Mère-Église played a key role in the early stages of what historic battle?

b. The D-Day invasion and characters from the 101st Airborne Division feature prominently in two Stephen Spielberg productions, one a 1998 film for which he swept major directing awards and the second a critically-acclaimed 2001 television miniseries. Name both.

c. Band of Brothers was based on a book of the same name by this historian, who also wrote a definitive history of D-Day and was a driving
force behind the creation of The National D-Day Museum in New Orleans (now The National WWII Museum).

d. *Band of Brothers* takes its title from the St. Crispin’s Day speech delivered on the eve of the Battle of Agincourt – “We few, we happy few, we band of brothers;/For he today that sheds his blood with me/Shall be my brother…”. The speech is attributed to the title character in Act IV, Scene 3 of this Shakespeare play.

L75.

a. The 1948 recording of “Move on Up a Little Higher” by this “Queen of Gospel” rapidly propelled her to lasting international fame. A favorite of Martin Luther King, she not only sang during the March on Washington, but also is credited with urging King to ad lib in what became his famous “I Have a Dream” speech.

b. This artist (1918-1979) was known for powerful depictions of African American life, including *Nobody Knows My Name* (1965) and *Black Pope* (1973). His portrayals of major Civil Rights and cultural figures include several related to Jackson, including his 1955 *Mahalia*.

c. Another White subject was this actor and singer, whose album *Calypso* was the first recording to sell a million copies. The subject’s noted humanitarian work includes organizing “We Are the World” in support of African relief efforts. As he related regarding Jackson, “Mahalia was for me the greatest expression of the celebration of Black Liberation.”
d. One of Jackson’s collaborations was with this great comedic actor,
whose musical ability often supplemented his generally mute characters.
The subject played his trademark instrument to accompany Jackson on
her 1964 album *Let’s Pray Together*, which was his final professional
work.
ANSWERS

L1. Garry Trudeau
L2. Henry Ford
L3. Zugzwang
L4. New Caledonia
L5. Norman Maclean, *A River Runs Through It*
L6. Billy Bragg
L7. Connie Mack
L8. Paul Dirac
L9. Pianos
L10. The capture of Washington, with the burning of the presidential mansion, Capitol and other government buildings
L11. Pinochle
L12. “My word is my bond”
L13. Lake Michigan
L14. *Alive*
L15. People (they are human towers)
L16. Sidney Reilly
L17. Barack Obama (Columbia)
L18. Mountains, among the highest in the world
L19. Broadcast
L20. Pentecostal
L21. Matthew Barney
L22. The Gordian Knot
L23. Miroslav Klose
L24. *E. coli (Escherichia coli)*

L25. Chaim Potok

L26. Hawker Hurricane

L27. Walter Lippmann

L28. Leoš Janáček

L29. 360/n (i.e., the exterior angles of a regular polygon sum to 360 degrees)

L30. Canada

L31. Set list

L32. Frank Gehry, Guggenheim Museum Bilbao

L33. Chili

L34. Kiribati

L35. Ted Hughes and Sylvia Plath

L36. Abraham Maslow

L37. Salt (NaCl)

L38. A. Philip Randolph

L39. Socrates (as related in Plato’s *Apology*)

L40. The Narrows

L41. Queen Elizabeth II

L42. Octavio Paz

L43. Massive Open Online Courses

L44. The Falkland Islands

L45. Rama

L46. Dora Maar

L47. Types of yoga

L48. Thomas Paine
L49. Falstaff
L50. Larry Kramer
L51. a. The Library of Alexandria
     b. Aristotle
     c. Umberto Eco, *The Name of the Rose*
     d. Lawrence Durrell
L52. a. Thomas Nast
     b. Tammany Hall (or the Tweed Ring)
     c. Elephant
     d. Santa Claus
L53. a. Anthony Minghella
     b. Uxurious
     c. *Cold Mountain*
     d. Isle of Wight
L54. a. Marvin Hamlisch
     b. Scott Joplin
     c. Barbra Streisand
     d. Peabody Award
L55. a. Leslie Marmon Silko
     b. James Welch
     c. Louise Erdrich
     d. N. Scott Momaday
L56. a. The Hippocratic Oath
     b. Jack Kevorkian
     c. Hemlock Society
L57.  a. Richard Francis Burton  
   b. The source of the Nile  
   c. Hajj  
   d. Kama Sutra

L58.  a. Sea otter  
   b. Kelp  
   c. Monterrey Bay Aquarium  
   d. John Steinbeck

L59.  a. Brittany  
   b. Celtic  
   c. Paul Gauguin  
   d. Honoré de Balzac

L60.  a. Weimar Republic  
   b. Hyperinflation  
   c. The Beer Hall (or Munich) Putsch  
   d. Mein Kampf

L61.  a. Isamu Noguchi  
   b. Euripides  
   c. Kouros  
   d. Martha Graham

L62.  a. William Faulkner  
   b. Pablo Neruda  
   c. Edith Wharton  
   d. The Brontës
L63.  a. Mauna Kea  
     b. Chile  
     c. Canary Islands  
     d. Lyman Spitzer

L64.  a. William Makepeace Thackeray  
     b. Stanley Kubrick  
     c. William Hogarth  
     d. *The Shining*

L65.  a. Symphony No. 41 in C Major ("Jupiter")  
     b. Jovial  
     c. Alice Munro  
     d. Galileo Galilei

L66.  a. Meiji period (or restoration)  
     b. Shogun  
     c. The Diet  
     d. Theodore Roosevelt

L67.  a. Chase  
     b. Parsons School of Design  
     c. Tom Ford  
     d. *A Single Man*

L68.  a. Richard Ellmann  
     b. James Joyce and W.B. Yeats  
     c. New College  
     d. Office of Strategic Services
L69. a. Seder
   b. Cider
   c. (Lebanon) cedar
   d. Satyrs

L70. a. Richard Dawkins
   b. *The Selfish Gene*
   c. Meme
   d. The Human Genome Project

L71. a. Chile
   b. Norway
   c. Venezuela
   d. Australia

L72. a. Failed in London, Try Hong Kong
   b. Jane Gardam
   c. Tambourine
   d. Bob Dylan

L73. a. Wassily Kandinsky
   b. Synaesthesia
   c. Theosophy
   d. Rudolf Steiner

L74. a. The Normandy Invasion (D-Day)
   b. *Saving Private Ryan* and *Band of Brothers*
   c. Stephen Ambrose
   d. *Henry V*
L75. a. Mahalia Jackson
    b. Charles White
    c. Harry Belafonte
    d. Harpo Marx
MAHATMA

*Live as if you were to die tomorrow. Learn as if you were to live forever.*

– Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi

M1. This industrialist designed and built the first American steam locomotive, the *Tom Thumb*. He established a leading private college in New York City, and three of his granddaughters founded what became the US National Design Museum. Both institutions still bear his name.

M2. Half of the ten tallest North American mountains are found in this transnational range, which includes the dozen highest Canadian peaks.

M3. Alongside Buddhism, this traditional set of beliefs is the predominant religion in Japan. It translates as “the way of the gods”.

M4. In a vector field, a quantity has what two attributes at any location?

M5. This poet and novelist was the first Russian to receive the Nobel Prize for Literature (1933). His most-famous work, *The Village*, supports the view of many that he was the legitimate successor to Tolstoy and Chekhov. After emigrating following the Bolshevik Revolution, he became a leading figure among the White Russian community in exile.

M6. This Austrian Formula One legend, featured in the biopic *Rush*, was hailed as a national icon upon his death in 2019. Winner of three world championships – in 1975, 1977 and 1984 – he is the only F1 driver to achieve the feat with both the sport’s leading teams, Ferrari and McLaren.
M7. In 1966, Catherine Filene Shouse donated 100 acres of farmland in northern Virginia to the Department of the Interior, which today comprises this bucolic performance center, the only national park dedicated to the performing arts.

M8. Every US Navy ship transiting Pearl Harbor observes the tradition of “manning the rails”, with all topside personnel rendering a salute as they pass the National Memorial to this ship. The subject was sunk in December 1941 with the loss of over 1,100 sailors and marines, including twenty-three sets of brothers.

M9. In what context would one generally discuss chlorosis, hardening off and tilth?

M10. This immortal pair first appeared together in _The Golden Ass_ by Lucius Apuleius. He is the son of Venus and she his beautiful mortal lover, who first loses his love and then regains it following a series of epic trials. Their daughter’s name translates as “Pleasure”.

M11. According to Merriam-Webster, we received this word directly from French in the late nineteenth century, but it may be a distortion of a frequently recited Hebrew phrase meaning “blessed be he who enters”. It now has a very different meaning, being applied to a hubbub or uproar, especially as an overexcited response.

M12. By what term is generalized barotrauma or Caisson disease better known? The ailment, caused by dissolved nitrogen in the body, afflicted hundreds of workers constructing the Brooklyn Bridge, killing at least five.

M13. This actor originated the role of Troy Maxson in the 1987 Broadway debut of August Wilson’s _Fences_, winning the Tony Award for Best Actor. With a
distinguished career in both theatre and film, he is most famous for providing his resonant voice to an iconic screen character.

M14. According to the National Research Council, if the entire global production of cereal grains was converted to this biofuel, leaving nothing for food, it would equate to roughly one-sixth of the world’s production of crude oil. In the United States, the principal source of the subject product is corn.

M15. Launched in 1952 to champion photography as art, this hugely-influential magazine was edited by Minor White for almost a quarter-century. It is published quarterly by a foundation of the same name, with a stated mission of connecting “the photo community and its audiences with the most inspiring work, the sharpest ideas, and with each other…”.

M16. In 1993, this Harvard political scientist published “The Clash of Civilizations?” in Foreign Affairs, controversially forecasting that the roots of future conflicts would be cultural.

M17. What are baiju, poitin and raki?

M18. This adjective may refer to one of two popes, whose papacies were separated by roughly a millennium. Usage referencing the earlier pope often applies to plainsong, while that to the later generally refers to the modern calendar.

M19. English scientist John Dalton is credited with advancing the understanding of how gases work, but made his greatest contribution in this area, with a related theory named for him.
M20. In mid-2019, China signed a secret agreement providing for a naval installation near Sihanoukville in this country. It would become China’s second overseas military facility, following the opening of a base in Djibouti in 2017.

M21. Born in Budapest in 1912, he was one of the leading conductors of the twentieth century, including serving as music director of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra from 1969 to 1991. His more than 250 recordings resulted in thirty-two Grammy awards, the most received by any artist.

M22. Name’s the same – a Pulitzer-winning novel by Marilynne Robinson and the successor to the United States in *The Handmaid’s Tale*.

M23. Milt Campbell, Vasily Kuznetsov, Bob Mathias and C.K. Yang would all feature in a discussion of the all-time best of these.

M24. Within six, how many paintings do modern scholars generally agree should be attributed to Johannes Vermeer?

M25. Founded in 1846, the Hakluyt Society publishes works in which field?

M26. This first-generation Italian immigrant (1924-2019) achieved great success in Detroit, including leading the launch of the Ford Mustang and Chrysler minivan. A proponent of defending the American manufacturing base, including through protectionist tariffs, he led a successful federally-backed bailout of Chrysler.

M27. While a professor at the College of William and Mary, William Small tutored this student during his studies from 1760 to 1762. In an 1815 letter to a friend, the subject wrote, “to his enlightened & affectionate guidance of my studies…I am indebted for every thing…”.
M28. The capitals of the four countries of the United Kingdom comprise two pairs that are roughly the same distance apart. Which are the two pairs?

M29. In computer terminology, a GUI is a means for humans to interact with a device using visual icons and menus. Now the industry standard, it replaced the more cumbersome (for most people) process of typing commands or lines of code. What does GUI stand for?

M30. Born on Antigua in 1949, this long-time staff writer for The New Yorker changed her name in 1972, several years after moving to the United States. Her first book of short stories, At the Bottom of the River (1983), includes the much-anthologized “Girl”. Other works include the novel The Autobiography of My Mother and My Brother, the latter detailing her sibling’s battle with AIDS.

M31. What is the square of 6,999?

M32. In 1886, Frederick Law Olmsted arrived on the West Coast to collaborate with this university founder to design the school named for him. The resultant 1888 master plan included elements that remain central to the campus today – Palm Drive, the Oval and the main quadrangle.

M33. A private media company, Radio Télévision Libre des Milles Collines, contributed significantly to what tragic event of 1994?

M34. In the classic campfire song, what did the Grand Old Duke of York do with his ten-thousand men?

M35. A 2000 survey ranked Richard A. Posner and Ronald Dworkin as the most-cited scholars in what profession?
M36. Name the pair of gallants killed in sword fights in Act III, Scene 1 of *Romeo and Juliet*. One dies by the sword of the other, while the second is dispatched by Romeo.

M37. This comedic odd couple’s magic show is the longest-running headline act in Las Vegas. The prolific duo has hosted numerous television shows and produced critically-acclaimed documentaries, including *The Aristocrats* and *Tim’s Vermeer*.

M38. Possible antonyms for this German word include the German *Mitgefühl* ("compassion") or the Buddhist concept of *mudita*, expressing sympathetic joy in the wellbeing of others.

M39. From 1899 to 1902, a conflict in this country claimed the lives of more than 4,000 Americans and 20,000 enemy combatants, as well as an estimated 200,000 civilians.

M40. The relationship between the prices of these two important precious metals has shifted significantly over the last decade. During the past thirty years, Metal A (primarily used for jewelry and as a store of value) has averaged about 85% of the value of Metal B, the price of which is driven largely by industrial demand. As of yearend 2019, the price of Metal A was over 1.5 times that of Metal B. Name both.

M41. Through 2018, what distinction was enjoyed by retired Norwegian cross-country skier Marit Bjørgen?

M42. This dystopian novel by Yevgeny Zamyatin, published in the United States in 1924, predates both *Brave New World* and *Nineteen Eighty-four*.

M43. In the Book of Kings, this wife of Ahab is depicted as one of the Bible’s great female villains. The acts attributed to her include persecuting disciples of the
Hebrew god, Yahweh, and promoting the worship of competing deities. Her name has become synonymous with wicked womanhood.

M44. Queen Elizabeth II and President Eisenhower presided over the 1959 opening of this massive transport project, which traverses roughly 2,500 miles of inland waterways from Duluth to the Atlantic Ocean. One of the world’s most important economic corridors, it is estimated to have seen the transit of over two billion tons of freight since inception.

M45. The only person to win three solo Oscars for Best Screenplay, he won the award for *Marty*, *The Hospital* and his masterpiece, *Network*. The subject’s career also encompassed television and Broadway, where he became friends with Bob Fosse, who (by prior agreement) tapdanced at his funeral.

M46. In unifying his country, this European statesman opined, “If there is to be revolution, we would rather make it, than suffer it.” In addition to creating a modern industrial nation, the subject laid the groundwork for the European welfare state, including the world’s first comprehensive social insurance program.

M47. A fashion industry legend, she was a long-time senior editor at *Harper’s Bazaar* and *Vogue* before taking the leading role at the Metropolitan Museum’s Costume Institute. Her books include *D.V.* and *Allure*, in which she describes the title quality as “like a perfume or like a scent. It’s like memory…it pervades.”

M48. The secret to life on Earth may lie at the outer edge of this bubble-like region, formed by “winds” or streams of charged particles racing from the Sun at roughly a million miles per hour. Extending far beyond the orbits of the planets, it
shields Earth from harmful cosmic rays. Only the two Voyager missions have passed the subject’s boundary, providing limited data on this vital realm.

M49. At the age of seventeen, this woman shared the 2014 Nobel Peace Prize with Indian children’s rights activist Kailash Satyarthi, becoming the youngest person ever to receive the award. In her acceptance speech, she stated, “This award is not just for me. It is for those forgotten children who want education. It is for those frightened children who want peace. It is for those voiceless children who want change.”

M50. Maybelle, her cousin Sara and Sara’s husband A.P. were the original trio in this country music dynasty. A.P. was a master songcatcher, capturing lyrics and melodies as he travelled selling fruit trees, while Maybelle invented a style of playing guitar rhythm and harmony parts simultaneously that is named for her. Their eternal songs include “Will the Circle Be Unbroken” and “Keep on the Sunny Side”.

M51.

a. The first of these biennial competitions was held in 1968 at Soldier’s Field in Chicago, with 1,000 athletes from the United States and Canada. Today, participants include millions of athletes in over 170 countries.

b. The Special Olympics originated in a backyard summer camp run by this social justice crusader, who wrote a groundbreaking 1962 article revealing that her older sister was developmentally disabled. In 2008, the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development was renamed in her honor.
c. Eunice Kennedy’s husband, Sargent Shriver, was appointed by President Kennedy as the founding director of this volunteer service organization, which he led from 1961 to 1966.

d. Sargent Shriver subsequently headed the Office of Economic Opportunity, part of this campaign, a key element of President Johnson’s Great Society program intended to aid economically-disadvantaged Americans.

M52.

a. This Trinidad-born author of Indian descent won the Nobel Prize in Literature in 2001, with the award committee citing his “incorruptible scrutiny in works that compel us to see the presence of suppressed histories.”

b. Naipual’s most-famous work was this book, portraying a man’s struggles against overbearing in-laws and a stifling colonial environment.

c. Naipaul’s exploration of the lingering effects of colonialism led the Nobel committee (and others) to compare him to this literary giant, also a transplant to the United Kingdom and generally considered one of the greatest writers not to receive the prize.

d. Like Conrad, who was famously taken to task by Chinua Achebe, Naipaul aroused opposition. One fierce critic was this author of Orientalism, who had a similar disdain for Conrad.
M53.

a. Richard Grant’s 2015 book, Dispatches from Pluto, explores this region. At more than four million acres, the subject is one of the largest US agricultural zones. The publisher describes the book as “A Year in Provence with alligators and assassins.”

b. This type of lake, formed by meandering rivers, is a common feature in the Mississippi Delta.

c. This author of Delta Wedding and “Why I Live at the P.O.” is one of the writers most associated with the region.

d. Son House, Charlie Patton and Skip James are among the foremost what?

M54.

a. The first of these objects was given by Emperor Alexander III to his wife on Orthodox Easter 1885.

b. In 1998, Dave Hickey wrote, “If Fabergé had lived in California…and had been blessed with an impudent art-historical wit, on his best day he couldn’t compete with [subject]”. One of the few ceramicists honored by the American Academy of Arts and Letters, this San Francisco-based artist is known for intricate, small-scale works in clay.

c. Nagle taught for more than thirty years at this Oakland institution, the oldest women’s college west of the Rockies.
d. The school was founded by a graduate of Mount Holyoke, the oldest member of this prestigious group of Northeastern historically women’s colleges.

M55.

a. This 1952 film, starring Gary Cooper as a marshal returning to a small town with his Quaker bride (Grace Kelly), is ranked second on the American Film Institute’s list of the greatest Westerns of all time.

b. A 1982 paper by Paul Crutzen and John Birks, subtitled *Twilight at Noon*, examined this theoretical result of nuclear war, in which dirt and other particles in the atmosphere would have dramatic climatic effects.

c. Name the author of *Darkness at Noon*, set amidst a Stalinist purge, which ranked in the top ten in Modern Library’s 100 Best Novels of the twentieth century.

d. The brooding menace of the Stalin regime gradually grows apparent in this 1994 Russian film, which won the Academy Award for Best Foreign Language Film.

M56. Name the creators of the following cartoon strips.

a. *The Far Side*

b. *Dilbert*

c. *Bloom County*, *Outland* and *Opus*

d. *Calvin and Hobbes*
M57.

a. Who was Atahualpa?

b. Which Spaniard led the conquest of the Inca Empire, including the capture and eventual execution of Atahualpa, despite the latter paying a king’s ransom in gold and silver?

c. The traditional capital of the Inca Empire was this city, designated the Historical Capital of Peru and named a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

d. Cusco is the usual base for trips to Machu Picchu, which was “rediscovered” by the 1911 Yale Peruvian Expedition led by this American academic and explorer.

M58.

a. This winner of the 1952 Nobel Peace Prize published important works on theology, but is best remembered for the hospital that he founded and ran in equatorial Africa, which still exists today.

b. The Hôpital Albert Schweitzer is located in Lambaréné, about 100 miles from Libreville, the capital of this nation.

c. An accomplished musicologist and organist, Schweitzer authored a biography of this Baroque composer, who he termed “the musical father of the Lutheran church”. Numerous recordings exist of Schweitzer performing the subject’s works, including at Lambaréné.

d. Schweitzer shared a love of Bach with this Catalan composer and conductor, one of the greatest cellists of the twentieth century, who was
credited with restoring Bach’s cello works to the repertory. Known for his own humanitarian positions, including strident opposition to the Franco regime, the subject collaborated with Schweitzer in the anti-nuclear movement.

M59.

a. This poet and civil rights advocate read her poem, “On the Pulse of Morning”, at President Clinton’s 1993 inauguration.

b. A woman of many talents, Angelou began her career as a professional dancer and stage performer. She was among the first partners of this dancer, who founded his American Dance Theater in 1958. At his 1989 funeral, Angelou read a poem dedicated to him, concluding, “And Lord, give him all the pliés he needs until eternity.”

c. Angelou authored several volumes of autobiography, including this 1969 book recounting her childhood, her first and most-famous work.

d. A three-time Grammy winner for her spoken-word recordings, Angelou also received an Emmy nomination for her performance in this monumental 1977 miniseries based on an Alex Haley novel.

M60.

a. Provide the author and title of this double-elephant folio, self-published between 1827 and 1838, which features hundreds of hand-colored prints. The masterpiece, a landmark of natural history, typically sells for $8-12 million at auction.
b. This American ornithologist and wildlife author (1908-1996) contributed greatly to public interest in bird study. His eponymous series of guides, commencing with *A Field Guide to the Birds*, was supplemented by more popular books, including *Birds Over America*.

c. Thousands of volunteers participate in this annual Audubon Society Christmas-time tradition, celebrating its 120th anniversary in 2019, which is a vital means of documenting population trends over time.

d. Audubon’s final work was *Viviparous Quadrupeds of North America*. What does viviparous mean?

M61.

a. If you are viewing the Bridge of Sighs, you are on the grounds of this historic university.

b. The Cambridge version is named after the Bridge of Sighs spanning the Rio di Palazzo in this city.

c. The Bridge of Sighs conveyed prisoners between Venice’s New Prison and this historic palace, the residence of the city’s principal rulers.

d. One of the New Prison’s famous residents was this author, whose autobiography (*Histoire de ma vie*) made his surname a byword for romantic adventurers.

M62.

a. *World Maritime News* is published in this European metropolitan area, home to the busiest port outside Asia.
b. Name the author of *The Shipping News*, winner of both the Pulitzer Prize and National Book Award.

c. A small-town newspaper also features in this 1984 John Updike work, later made into a star-studded movie.

d. In this book and movie, Lyra first meets a witch (Serafina Pekkala) while onboard a ship.

M63.

a. The psychedelic rock of this band, founded in 1965 by Marty Balin, epitomized the late-1960s San Francisco cultural scene.

b. Jefferson Airplane exploded in popularity following the addition of this distinctive vocalist, previously with Great Society.

c. Slick brought with her two songs that would become Jefferson Airplane’s greatest hits. Name either one.

d. “White Rabbit” was musically inspired by a famous classical piece, that begins *pianissimo* and progresses through a continuous crescendo to its thunderous conclusion. Name both the piece and its composer.

M64.

a. In oceanography, what is SOFAR, which is of great importance to whales and other marine animals?

b. Ocean sounds are monitored and recorded by these underwater devices.
c. The detection (or absence) of underwater sounds is a central plot element in this 1990 film about a rogue Soviet submarine.

d. The doctor aboard *Red October* was played by this actor, recipient of a Lifetime Achievement Tony, who is venerated by legions of fans for his star turn as a “sweet transvestite from Transsexual, Transylvania”.

M65.

a. Hilary Mantel’s books, *Wolf Hall* and *Bring Up the Bodies*, center on this principal adviser to Henry VIII and distant relation to a future Lord Protector.

b. Cromwell served as secretary to Cardinal (Thomas) Wolsey, the powerful Archbishop of York, who was succeeded as Henry’s Lord Chancellor by this political rival of Cromwell. One of the leading humanists of his age, the subject was executed in large part for his failure to support Henry’s first annulment.

c. The Frick Collection displays portraits of Cromwell and More by this artist, who came to London bearing a letter of introduction to More from Erasmus. He famously depicted the Tudor court, including a portrait of Henry VIII and *The Ambassadors*.

d. An elongated skull in *The Ambassadors* is one of the most noted artistic representations of this concept, denoted by a two-word Latin phrase, signifying a reminder of mortality.
M66.

a. In this Edgar Allan Poe tale, Prince Prospero secludes himself and holds a ball in the midst of a terrible plague.

b. Several Poe stories, including “The Masque of the Red Death”, were made into films starring this veteran American horror actor.

c. The “Red Death” strongly resembles Ebola, which killed more than 11,000 people during a 2013-2016 outbreak in West Africa. Name two of the three countries most affected.

d. What is the principal common element in the founding of both Liberia and Sierra Leone?

M67. Name the poets based on the following descriptions.

a. The most famous poet of the Edo period in Japan, he is generally considered the greatest master of haiku.

b. Lyrical and intense German-language poet, whose works include Duino Elegies and Sonnets to Orpheus.

c. The first Latin American author to receive the Nobel Prize for Literature, her will stipulated that book proceeds should benefit poor children in her native Chile.

d. The enfant terrible of French poetry in the second half of the nineteenth century, his poems include Le Bateau ivre and Une Saison en Enfer.
M68.

a. Known to the British as the Incident on King Street, their leader on the scene later said of this 1770 street brawl gone bad, “The whole thing shouldn’t have happened.”

b. By far the most famous of the five victims of the Massacre was this local man of mixed race, the first to fall.

c. The victims of the Massacre became martyrs of the Colonial cause. They were laid in state in this building, the site of numerous meetings of the patriot leaders, termed the “Cradle of Liberty”.

d. The soldiers accused of murder in the Massacre, all of whom were cleared of the most serious charges, were defended by this man.

M69.

a. This country only produced 6,000 tons of coffee in 1975, but is today the world’s second-largest producer.

b. Coffee is Vietnam’s second most important export, behind only this product.

c. Vietnamese coffee often is prepared with this ingredient.

d. What Latin American country trails Vietnam in third place for coffee production?

M70.

a. This word, found on calendars, conveys a sense of the venerable or majestic.
b. Following the death of his great-uncle, Julius Caesar, this heir apparent first teamed with Antony, then defeated the alliance with Cleopatra to claim sole power. He was Rome’s first emperor, ruling as Augustus Caesar.

c. While Augustus aggressively expanded the Roman Empire, his reign also ushered in this 200-year period of relative tranquility and security throughout the realm.

d. Augustus was a patron to Horace and Virgil, among many others. However, as he grew despotic toward the end of his life, he banished this poet, shortly after he had done the same to his own daughter. In exile, the poet composed his crowning achievement, *Metamorphoses*.

M71.

a. This New York photographer’s images were often unsettling, seeking to capture “the space between who someone is and who they think they are.” Included in only a handful of museum exhibits before her suicide in 1971 at age forty-eight, she is today regarded as a great – and still provocative – photographer.

b. The photographer’s brother, Howard (1920-1991), was this two-time US Poet Laureate, described by Joyce Carol Oates as “Romantic, realist, comedian, satirist…brooder upon the most ancient mysteries.”

c. Arbus’ husband, Allan, was initially her partner in a commercial photography venture. Following their divorce, he became an actor. His
most famous role was as psychiatrist Dr. Sidney Freedman on this long-running American television series.

d. Among the subjects that Arbus photographed were members of the Jewel Box Revue, billed as “25 Men and 1 Woman”. What distinguished this performance group?

M72.

a. This great American illustrator is especially well known for his works for children, including his *Book of Pirates* and *The Merry Adventures of Robin Hood*, as well as the art school that he founded.

b. Pyle’s most prominent disciple was this prolific painter, who also illustrated over 100 children’s books, including Scribner Classics such as *Treasure Island* and *The Last of the Mohicans*.

c. Pyle and Wyeth are associated with an artistic style that derives its name from this bucolic river valley of southeast Pennsylvania and Delaware.

d. Wyeth fathered five children, including Andrew, a major artist of the realist school. Regarding this iconic work depicting one of his neighbors, the younger Wyeth said, “The challenge to me was to do justice to her extraordinary conquest of a life which most people would find hopeless.”

M73. Provide the title of the Sherlock Holmes story or novel, based on the one-word clues below.

a. Snake
b. Dog

c. Blowgun

d. Mormons

M74.

a. Dalits comprise roughly 15% of India’s population. By what term have they traditionally been known?

b. The small team of handpicked agents led by this man, a prohibition agent in the US Treasury Department, was instrumental in the downfall of notorious gangster Al Capone.

c. In 2012, Le Figaro announced that Intouchables had surpassed this film from a decade earlier as the French offering with the most international ticket sales. The earlier film featured Audrey Tautou in the title role as “a fresh-faced waif who looks like she knows a secret and can’t keep it” (per Roger Ebert).

d. “Untouchable” is the longest track on the 2017 album Revival from this rapper. Employing the artist’s trademark controversial style, the song addresses issues including racial profiling and police brutality. The subject is much better known for his earlier work, notably The Slim Shady LP and The Marshall Mathers LP.

M75.

a. This early explorer of the American West led the first government-sponsored expedition through the Grand Canyon. He later served as
Director of both the U.S. Geological Survey and the U.S. Bureau of Ethnology.

b. In 1878, Powell published a landmark report arguing that much of the American West was too arid to support traditional agriculture, a direct challenge to the government’s homesteading policy that Wallace Stegner later described as “loaded with dynamite”. Powell’s prophetic warnings were borne out by this two-word cataclysmic event of the 1930s, characterized by severe drought, which was immortalized in *The Grapes of Wrath*.

c. One of the iconic figures to emerge from the Dust Bowl and Depression era was this folk singer and anti-fascist. Known as the “Dust Bowl Troubadour”, many of his songs reflect the troubles faced by his fellow Okies, including “So Long, It’s Been Good to Know You” and “I Ain’t Got No Home”.

d. Legions of folk singers have drawn inspiration from Guthrie, including Pete Seeger and Bruce Springsteen. The two men performed this, Guthrie’s most famous song, at the inauguration of President Obama, including the following oft-omitted verses – “In the squares of a city, in the shadow of a steeple/By the relief office, I’d seen my people/As they stood there hungry, I stood there asking…”.
ANSWERS

M1. Peter Cooper

M2. Saint Elias Mountains

M3. Shinto

M4. Magnitude and direction

M5. Ivan Bunin

M6. Niki Lauda

M7. Wolf Trap National Park

M8. *USS Arizona*

M9. Gardening (or horticulture)

M10. Cupid and Psyche

M11. Brouhaha

M12. Decompression sickness (or the bends)

M13. James Earl Jones

M14. Ethanol

M15. *Aperture*

M16. Samuel P. Huntington

M17. Alcoholic beverages

M18. Gregorian

M19. Atomic theory, specifically investigating how atoms interact and atomic weight

M20. Cambodia

M21. Georg Solti

M22. Gilead

M23. Decathletes
M24. 34 (28-40)
M25. Exploration and travel
M26. Lee Iacocca
M27. Thomas Jefferson
M28. London-Cardiff (131 miles) and Edinburgh-Belfast (142 miles)
M29. Graphical user interface
M30. Jamaica Kincaid
M31. 48,986,001
M32. Leland Stanford
M33. The Rwandan genocide
M34. “He marched them up to the top of the hill and he marched them down again”
M35. Law
M36. Mercutio and Tybalt
M37. Penn & Teller
M38. Schadenfreude
M39. The Philippines
M40. Gold and platinum, respectively
M41. Winning more medals at the Winter Olympics than any other athlete, male or female
M42. We
M43. Jezebel
M44. The St. Lawrence Seaway
M45. Paddy Chayefsky
M46. Otto von Bismarck
M47. Diana Vreeland

M48. Heliosphere

M49. Malala (Yousafzai)

M50. The Carter Family

M51. a. Special Olympics
    b. Eunice Kennedy Shriver
    c. Peace Corps
    d. War on Poverty

M52. a. V.S. Naipaul
    b. *A House for Mr. Biswas*
    c. Joseph Conrad
    d. Edward Said

M53. a. The Mississippi Delta
    b. Oxbow lake
    c. Eudora Welty
    d. Delta blues musicians

M54. a. Fabergé eggs
    b. Ron Nagle
    c. Mills College
    d. The Seven Sisters

M55. a. *High Noon*
    b. Nuclear winter (or nuclear twilight)
    c. Arthur Koestler
    d. *Burnt by the Sun*
M56.  a. Gary Larson  
    b. Scott Adams  
    c. Berkeley Breathed  
    d. Bill Watterson  
M57.  a. The last Incan emperor  
    b. Francisco Pizarro  
    c. Cusco  
    d. Hiram Bingham  
M58.  a. Albert Schweitzer  
    b. Gabon  
    c. J.S. Bach  
    d. Pablo Casals  
M59.  a. Maya Angelou  
    b. Alvin Ailey  
    c. *I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings*  
    d. *Roots*  
M60.  a. John James Audubon, *The Birds of America*  
    b. Roger Tory Peterson  
    c. Bird count (or survey)  
    d. Giving birth to live young  
M61.  a. Cambridge  
    b. Venice  
    c. Doge’s Palace  
    d. Giacomo Casanova
M62.  a. Rotterdam
    b. E. Annie Proulx
    c. *The Witches of Eastwick*
    d. *The Golden Compass* (or *Northern Lights*)

M63.  a. Jefferson Airplane
    b. Grace Slick
    c. “White Rabbit” or “Somebody to Love”
    d. *Bolero*, Maurice Ravel

M64.  a. Sound Fixing and Ranging Channel, a naturally-occurring “channel”
      between ocean layers that allows the transmission of sound for hundreds or thousands
      of miles
    b. Hydrophones
    c. *The Hunt for Red October*
    d. Tim Curry

M65.  a. Thomas Cromwell
    b. Thomas More
    c. Hans Holbein
    d. *Memento mori*

    b. Vincent Price
    c. Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone
    d. They were created as refuges for freed slaves

M67.  a. Basho (Matsuo)
    b. Rainer Maria Rilke
    c. Gabriela Mistral
d. Arthur Rimbaud

M68. a. The Boston Massacre
   b. Crispus Attucks
   c. Faneuil Hall
   d. John Adams

M69. a. Vietnam
   b. Rice
   c. Sweetened condensed milk
   d. Colombia

M70. a. August
   b. Octavian (or Octavius)
   c. Pax Romana
   d. Ovid

M71. a. Diane Arbus
   b. Howard Nemerov
   c. M*A*S*H
   d. They were female impersonators (with the one exception)

M72. a. Howard Pyle
   b. N.C. Wyeth
   c. The Brandywine Valley
   d. Christina’s World

M73. a. “The Adventure of the Speckled Band”
   b. The Hound of the Baskervilles
   c. The Sign of Four
   d. A Study in Scarlet
M74.  a. Untouchables
     b. Eliot Ness
     c. Amelie
     d. Eminem

M75.  a. John Wesley Powell
     b. Dust Bowl
     c. Woodie Guthrie
     d. “This Land Is Your Land”
NIKOLA

*I do not think there is any thrill that can go through the human heart
like that felt by the inventor
as he sees some creation of the brain unfolding to success...*

– Nikola Tesla

N1. In 1894, ethnologist James Mooney made some of the earliest audio recordings, using technology recently developed by Emil Berliner. He recorded songs associated with this Native American religious movement, whose adherents believed that the ceremonies would lead to an exodus of European settlers and the return of the buffalo. Many also believed that special clothing would afford protection from soldiers’ bullets. They were brutally disabused of this belief when the movement effectively ended with the Wounded Knee Massacre.

N2. Eugene O’Neill requested that this play, featuring the Tyrone family, not be staged until twenty-five years after his death. The play, universally regarded as a masterpiece of American theatre, was published after three years, earning O’Neill a posthumous fourth Pulitzer Prize.

N3. The opening credits of *Three Billboards Outside Ebbing, Missouri* are accompanied by a sublime performance of “The Last Rose of Summer” by this American opera star. Considered one of the greatest sopranos in history, she achieved a remarkable doubleheader at the 2018 Academy Awards, with songs performed in two films nominated for both Best Picture and Best Soundtrack.
N4. Originally developed in response to a problem regarding compound interest posed by Jacob Bernoulli, the constant $e$ is one of the most important concepts in mathematics, ranking alongside pi. The first use of the notation was by this great Swiss mathematician, whose surname coincidentally starts with “E”.

N5. Since 1889, this country’s flag has featured a three-word phrase in a Romance language, along with stars representing its constituent states, now numbering twenty-six. The phrase is based on a motto devised by Auguste Comte, *L’amour pour principe, l’ordre pour base et le progrès pour but* (“Love as principle, order as basis, progress as goal”).

N6. The author of a book chronicling the first fifty years of this fictional character stated that the subject “represents the best a human can be. [She] doesn’t judge…would lay down her life for you…forgives.” Created by Eric Knight in a 1938 short story, she made her film debut in a 1943 hit that reportedly reduced the hard-bitten Louis B. Mayer to tears. The role has been passed down successively through descendants of the original actor, all female impersonators.

N7. This word originally denoted a secluded residence, especially in a religious context, but is now more associated with a world-renowned cultural institution.

N8. At the 1992 US Open, twenty-four years after he won the event as an amateur on military leave, tennis royalty convened in support of this man’s Foundation for the Defeat of Aids. In addition to historic championships and five Davis Cup wins, the subject is remembered for his social activism, including outspoken opposition to apartheid. His International Tennis Hall of Fame bio refers to him as “the sport’s most elegant and thoughtful ambassador.”
N9. The *Analects* of this man, roughly contemporary with Aeschylus, contains almost 500 sayings and short dialogues compiled by his disciples. The work includes a version of the Golden Rule and remains hugely influential today, with a quarter of the world’s population living in societies based in part on the subject’s teachings.

N10. The English artist George Stubbs (1724-1806) is closely associated with what subject? One of his most famous paintings, *Whistlejacket*, is displayed at London’s National Gallery.

N11. With 6.5 million square feet of office space, this is the largest administrative building in the world. However, due to a distinctive design, the owner claims that it takes a maximum of about seven minutes to walk between any two points in the building.

N12. According to Billy Gibbons, this frontman of the 13th Floor Elevators “created his own musical galaxy”. One of the defining bands of the psychedelic era, they are best known for “You’re Gonna Miss Me” from 1966. The success was short-lived, as the subject battled mental illness until his death in 2019. As one rock historian noted, “[he] walked a fine line between inspiration and insanity”.

N13. Name’s the same – capital city of the Achaemenid Empire, founded by Darius I, and a 2007 Oscar-nominated animated film based on Marjane Satrapi’s memoir of growing up during the Islamic Revolution.

N14. Although there is some uncertainty as to precise definitions, historians generally accept that these modern weapons were unique, in that more people died manufacturing them than died from their deployment against (primarily) civilians.
N15. Almost certainly the world’s most famous window dresser, his offbeat sensibility has sometimes raised eyebrows, such as when he parodied the Australian dingo case by displaying a coyote savaging baby clothes. In addition to serving as creative ambassador for Barney’s New York, where he has worked for roughly thirty years, the subject has written several books, including a memoir entitled Beautiful People.

N16. This species is the largest freshwater fish in the world, with historical specimens weighing well over a ton. They are on the verge of extinction in the wild, due to overfishing driven by demand for their prized caviar. Known as the “lords of the Danube”, the surviving population inhabits a reduced range in the Caspian and Black Sea basins.

N17. Name the author and his most famous book, which he termed “an experiment in verbal exuberance”. Featuring a neurotic protagonist struggling “to be bad – and to enjoy it!”, the work prompted one prominent scholar to brand it “the book for which all anti-Semites have been praying”.

N18. In November 2019, this man became the longest-serving prime minister of Japan, having now completed over eight years in the office.

N19. Visitors flock to the Belvedere in Vienna to view an iconic painting, originally entitled Liebespaar. The work was produced during the artist’s “Golden Period” and is coated with powdered gold, a skill likely acquired from his goldsmith father. Name both the artist and the painting.

N20. Roughly thirty miles north of Seoul, this village sits squarely in the (nominally) Demilitarized Zone. The scene of numerous US presidential visits, it was
the site of the original armistice signed to end the Korean War. Despite more than 800 rounds of talks since, the two Koreas remain in a technical state of war.

N21. This is generally regarded as the best memoir by a US president, even though the author largely ignores his own presidency. Instead, he draws on his moving life story and insider’s perspective on some of the most momentous events in American history. Edmund Wilson termed the autobiography “a unique expression of the national character”, while Gore Vidal considered it “the best American prose”. The final version of the manuscript was delivered five days before the author’s death.

N22. A bonspiel is a tournament for this sport, typically held on winter weekends. According to one film on the subject, the sport originated in 1511 in the Scottish town of Stirling, when “a man took a granite block, cut it, rounded it, and carved a ding in it.”

N23. *A City of Sadness, Yi Yi* and *Eat Drink Man Woman* are three of the five films from this country included in a BBC list of 100 best foreign-language films.

N24. The archives of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem contain a typescript of a 1949 interview with this eminent person, who was highly qualified to opine, “I don’t know [what weapons will be used in the Third World War]. But I can tell you what they’ll use in the Fourth – rocks!”

N25. Jeff Bridges has received many accolades in a long and productive acting career, including an Oscar and Golden Globe for his role in *Crazy Heart*. However, he must abide with the fact that he will be forever linked with this character, whose sandals and T-shirts came from the actor’s closet.
N26. This British artist was among the most important sculptors of the twentieth century, especially noted for semi-abstract works, often depicting human figures pierced by hollow spaces. The majority of his more than 1,000 sculptures are displayed outdoors as public works of art. As he wrote in 1951, “Sculpture is an art of the open air. Daylight, sunlight is necessary to it, and for me its best setting and complement is nature.”

N27. In 1847, having led thousands of followers on a yearlong journey, this man arrived at the base of the Wasatch Mountains and declared, “If the people of the United States will let us alone for ten years, we will ask no odds of them.” A decade later, President Buchanan sent a US Army expedition to displace the subject as governor of the relevant territory, threatening civil war. A negotiated settlement avoided bloodshed and subsequent reforms paved the way for the territory’s statehood in 1896.

N28. This single-word scientific term describes natural phenomena in which relatively simple elements spontaneously produce complex behaviors and outcomes. Prime examples include the actions of ant colonies and flocks of birds, as well as the formation of hurricanes and sand dunes.

N29. Having embarked on his seventeenth season in 2019, Kenan Thompson is the longest-tenured cast member of this notoriously demanding television show.

N30. Born Saloth Sar, but better known by this nom de guerre, he led one of the most murderous regimes in history. When the revolutionary movement under his command captured the national capital in 1975, it declared “Year Zero”, with the ensuing atrocities resulting in the deaths of over a million of their compatriots.
N31. Name’s the same – a chart-topping English singer, whose albums include *No Angel* and *Life for Rent*, and the queen who founded Carthage.

N32. For centuries, the Venetian island of Murano has been the source of elegant and sophisticated products employing this material. Although no longer a global center of production, the island remains a popular tourist destination.

N33. Considered by many the “father of American psychiatry”, this signer of the Declaration of Independence was likely the most famous American physician of his day. While his reputation languished due to insistence on since-discredited practices, most notably bloodletting, his belief that mental illness arose from physical causes and advocacy for the humane treatment of mental patients were both generations ahead of their time. His reputation has been burnished further by more recent recognition of his support for abolition and public education, especially for women.

N34. This author won the Guardian First Book Award for *Mountains of the Mind*, which he followed with several more vivid explorations of our natural heritage, including *The Old Ways* and *Underland*. An important voice on climate change, he stated in a 2019 interview, “It’s difficult to get a sense of catastrophe happening immediately…There’s a deferral of the problem to an unspecified future, but actually it’s happening all around us now.”

N35. Born in Belgium, she married a German prince before moving to America and establishing a fashion empire. Her wrap dress, created in the early 1970s, was one of the iconic garments of an influential generation. She is now especially known for supporting women’s causes, including through the foundation bearing her trademark initials.
N36. This masterpiece of comedic opera is based on a play by Pierre Beaumarchais, with the alternate title of *La folle journée* (“The Crazy Day”). The principal cast includes a Count with a roving eye and his spouse, who ultimately forgives him.

N37. This national poet is closely associated with Ayrshire, praising its namesake principal town for “honest men and bonny lasses”. The author of “Auld Lang Syne” is celebrated with an annual dinner on January 25, often featuring the traditional toast – “Here’s tae us. Wha’s like us? Gey few, and they’re a’ deid.” (“Here’s to us. Who is as good as us? Damn few, and they’re all dead.”)

N38. In which Olympic sport did Jack Beresford, Matthew Pinsent and Steve Redgrave triumph?

N39. This thirteenth-century cleric and Catholic saint is one of the most important thinkers in the Western tradition, serving to forge crucial links between faith and philosophy. In addition to thousands of pages of commentary on a dozen major works of Aristotle, the subject produced two monumental books, *Summa theologiae* and *Summa contra gentiles*. Less well known is his having written numerous hymns, some of which are still performed regularly today.

N40. In 1959, Berry Gordy took an $800 loan from his family to found this company, whose headquarters displayed a sign that read “Hitsville U.S.A.”. Over the next decade, it produced a staggering procession of music, with worldwide hits by the likes of Diana Ross & the Supremes, Stevie Wonder, Marvin Gaye and Smokey Robinson.
N41. The Hall of Names at this Holocaust remembrance center in Jerusalem houses personal testimony pertaining to roughly half the estimated victims. The institution also honors the Righteous Among Nations, who it notes “acted in stark contrast to the mainstream of indifference and hostility…”

N42. Give the full surname of the scientist born Frederic Joliot, who – with his wife Irene – shared the 1935 Nobel Prize in Chemistry “in recognition of their synthesis of new radioactive elements”. Their work built on that of Irene’s famous parents, whose surname was appended to Joliot and jointly adopted by the couple upon their marriage. Irene’s mother, the first person to win two Nobel Prizes, did not live to see her daughter’s award, having died several years prior due to effects of prolonged radiation exposure.

N43. In July 1593, Henry IV of France converted to Catholicism, a momentous event that shaped the country’s history. What apocryphal quip is attributed to Henry, illuminating the pragmatic political considerations that motivated his conversion?

N44. Martin Cooper and his team at Motorola beat rivals at Bell Labs to launch the DynaTAC 8000X in 1983. Wielded by Gordon Gekko in the film Wall Street, the subject is considered the first of these.

N45. He is one of the most prominent artists of his generation, not least for his political activism, especially in challenging the authoritarian regime in his native China. His Remembering commemorates the victims of the 2008 Sichuan earthquake, consisting of thousands of backpacks arranged to depict the phrase “For seven years she lived happily on this Earth”. The subject was jailed subsequently and placed under house arrest for four years, before leaving for exile in Germany and (as of 2020) the United Kingdom.
N46. In 1943, a farmer plowing his cornfield in this country was surprised when the ground began to quake and emit steam with superheated ash. Within a year, the resulting Volcán Paricutín had risen over a thousand feet. While perhaps not as well known as some of the country’s other volcanoes, including El Popo and Pico de Orizaba, Paricutín has been named a Natural Wonder of the World.

N47. When Marilyn Monroe died, she left her belongings to this director of the Actors Studio, one of the most influential acting teachers in history. Among the many stars that the subject trained were James Dean, Paul Newman and Al Pacino. While most of his time was devoted to teaching, he practiced what he preached, notably appearing as Hyman Roth in The Godfather Part II.

N48. In a 2011 Vanity Fair profile of this Nobel Laureate in economics, Michael Lewis relates a series of events that he describes as “possibly unique in the history of human literary suffering.” The subject, laboring on a book that drew on earlier research with his colleague Amos Tversky, paid four reviewers $2,000 apiece, in hopes that they would trash the work and he could abandon it. Contrary to expectations, the reviewers loved the book, originally titled Thinking About Thinking, and it was published to more rave reviews.

N49. While he steadfastly denied the title, this Founding Father was the “architect of the Constitution”. Not only did the subject compose the Virginia Plan, which formed the framework for the Constitution, but he also co-authored The Federalist Papers and drafted the initial Bill of Rights. He subsequently ascended to the presidency, with the prestige of his administration significantly enhanced by the young widow to whom he had been introduced by Aaron Burr.
N50. A rainy evening in Key West was the setting for one of the all-time great literary brawls, the 1938 fight between this poet and Ernest Hemingway, who was twenty years younger than his opponent. Despite the poet’s superior bulk, he lost the fight badly, being knocked down multiple times and breaking his hand with the one punch that landed on Hemingway’s jaw. Shortly before his death, the subject won both the Pulitzer Prize and the National Book Award for his *Collected Poems*, which included “Thirteen Ways of Looking at a Blackbird”, “Anecdote of the Jar” and “The Idea of Order at Key West”.

N51.

a. *Into the Arms of Strangers*, which won the 2000 Academy Award for Best Documentary, portrays this effort to rescue primarily Jewish children on the eve of World War II. The campaign, which takes its name from a relevant German word, saved roughly 10,000 children.

b. A key figure in the *Kindertransport* was Nicholas Winton, dubbed the “British Schindler”. At the age of twenty-nine, he organized the rescue of more than 600 children from this country, whose Sudetenland was ceded to Nazi Germany under the Munich Agreement. Almost all of the children were orphans at the end of the war.

c. In addition to four Nobel Laureates, the children saved by the *Kindertransport* included this grandmotherly media star and author of dozens of books on sexuality.
d. Dr. Ruth’s voice has been described as a cross between those of Minnie Mouse and this German-American senior statesman, who fled the Nazis with his family in 1938.

N52.

a. This 1947 film, based on a book by Rumer Godden, portrays nuns establishing a school and hospital in a remote Himalayan valley. Considered one of the best British films of all time, it is especially noted for its innovative technique and depiction of erotic tension.

b. Also noted for its cinematic technique was this 2006 thriller based on the infamous 1947 murder of Elizabeth Short.

c. Another psychological thriller was this 2010 production starring Natalie Portman, Mila Kunis and Winona Ryder.

d. One of the most beloved sci-fi horror classics ever (per Amazon), the 1954 film features an amphibious “Creature” from this locale.

N53.

a. This English mother of six received her first camera as a gift at the age of forty-eight. Within a few years, she had a studio in the V&A, effectively becoming the museum’s first artist-in-residence. Known (and criticized) for her unconventional technique, she is now recognized as one of the most important early photographers, with an outstanding artistic vision. As she wrote, “My aspirations are to ennable Photography…by all possible devotion to poetry and beauty”.

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b. The photographer’s social circle included the most prominent figures of her time, many of whom became subjects for her photos. London’s National Portrait Gallery holds over a hundred of her portraits, including of Alfred Lord Tennyson, Charles Darwin and this author of *The Warden* and *Barchester Towers*.

c. In 1874, Tennyson asked Cameron to illustrate a new edition of this work, a series of twelve poems recounting Arthurian legend.

d. Yet another literary portrait sitter was Robert Browning, whose best-known work may be this classic of children’s literature, based on an earlier Germanic fable highlighting the dangers of not honoring a bargain.

N54.

a. The United Nations Conference on International Organization convened delegates from fifty allied nations from 25 April to 26 June 1945 and resulted in the creation of the UN Charter. In which city was it held?

b. The conference provided that the UN Charter would come into force once it had been ratified by the five countries that would become permanent members of the UN Security Council, as well as a majority of the remaining participants. Name the five permanent members.

c. The San Francisco conference reviewed and rewrote the agreements from another conference the preceding year, named after this historic estate in Washington, D.C.
d. The secretary general of the San Francisco conference was this American diplomat, who in 1948 was accused of being a Soviet spy and subsequently convicted of perjury in relation to the charge.

N55.

a. A.O. Scott’s review of this 2014 film with a musical theme begins “The world worships excellence and runs on mediocrity” and ends “there’s no doubt that it knows a thing or two about what greatness means.”

b. The film was written and directed by this man, the youngest to win both the Golden Globe and Academy Award for Best Director.

c. This veteran actor’s performance as the imposing Terence Fletcher in *Whiplash* earned him an Academy Award for Best Supporting Actor.

d. The actor also appeared as the father of the title character in this critically-acclaimed 2007 film by Diablo Cody.

N56.

a. Which author was the first woman to win the Booker Prize twice?

b. Name the two books for which Mantel won the prize.

c. Several men preceded Mantel as two-time Booker winners. One was this Nobel Laureate, who won for *Life & Times of Michael K* (1983) and *Disgrace* (1999).

d. Another two-time winner was Peter Carey, who won the Booker in 1988 and 2001. Name either book for which Carey won the prize.
a. This genetic disorder is caused by a deficiency of clotting proteins, leading to potentially dangerous bleeding in the event of injury. The malady has been described as a “royal disease”, as Queen Victoria passed it to the ruling families of Germany, Russia and Spain.

b. Queen Victoria’s granddaughter became Empress Alexandra following her marriage to Czar Nicolas in 1894. Together with their four daughters and a son, Alexei, they constituted the last members of this Russian royal dynasty.

c. As a young boy, Alexei suffered severely from bleeding caused by his hemophilia. The bouts were alleviated by the intervention of this mystic, allowing him to gain considerable influence over the royal family, especially Alexandra. The subject’s apparent sway contributed to the growing unpopularity of the Romanovs.

d. On the evening of 16-17 July 1918, the entire family and retainers were ushered into a small chamber, led by Nicholas bearing Alexei in his arms. On Lenin’s orders, the dozen guards executed the prisoners. What song references the savagery with the lyric, “Anastasia screamed in vain”?

N58.

a. According to the bio on one publisher’s site, this children’s illustrator (1917-2000) “travelled the world, lived in a house by the sea in Maine, and made the world a more beautiful place through her art.” She won the
Caldecott Medal twice – for *Chanticleer and the Fox* (1959) and *Ox-Cart Man* (1980) – and received the American Book Award in 1982 for *Miss Rumphius*.

b. The basis for *Chanticleer and the Fox* was Chaucer’s “The Nun’s Priest’s Tale”, but the story is found in an earlier medieval cycle of tales named for this central vulpine character.

c. *Ox-Cart Man* was adapted from a book by this (later) US Poet Laureate, who lived and worked on the New Hampshire farm that he visited as a boy. As one commentator noted, the poet “has lived deeply within the New England ethos of plain living and high thinking…”

d. From 1883 until his death in 1910, this artist’s principal residence was in Prouts Neck, on the coast about ten miles from Portland, Maine. One of the greatest of American painters, he is especially well known for his marine subjects.

N59.

a. According to ancient authors, what distinguished the 300 men of the Sacred Band of Thebes, an elite fighting force?

b. Following the Battle of Chaeronea, in which the Sacred Band was annihilated, this father of Alexander the Great was reputed to have said, “Perish any man who suspects that these men either did or suffered anything unseemly.”

c. The quote above is cited in this Greek biographer’s *Parallel Lives*. 
d. In the same passage, Plutarch posits a similar relationship between Iolaus and this mythical laborer, his uncle.

N60.

a. The winner of the 2017 Nobel Prize for Literature, this British author’s works include *Never Let Me Go*.

b. The author’s second novel was *An Artist of ______*, with the subject phrase referencing urban pleasure districts. The Japanese woodblock prints and paintings known as Ukiyo-e depict this milieu.

c. Ishiguro’s other books include this 1989 Booker Prize-winning novel, set largely in an English country house.

d. Who played the male and female leads in the film adaptation of *The Remains of the Day*?

N61.

a. After first meeting this man in 1847, Frederick Douglass said, “though a white gentleman, [he] is…as deeply interested in our cause, as though his own soul had been pierced with the iron of slavery.” Eight years later, the subject was associated with brutal reprisals against pro-slavery settlers in Kansas, following Quantrill’s raid on Lawrence.

b. In addition to fathering twenty children, Brown’s most audacious feat was leading the assault on the federal arsenal in this location. Quickly captured, tried and executed, Brown became a martyr for the abolitionist cause. As Henry David Thoreau orated, “No man in America has ever
stood up so persistently and effectively for the dignity of human nature…”

c. The commander of the federal troops that captured Brown was this colonel, dispatched by President Buchanan upon orders delivered by J.E.B. Stuart, who would later serve under the subject in the Civil War.

d. Among the Virginia militia in attendance at Brown’s hanging was this Southern sympathizer, who would be the target of the largest manhunt in American history.

N62.

a. This massive London real estate development is one of Europe’s major financial centers, after several major banks shifted their operations there from the City.

b. The development comprises part of this East London island, with a present name that is likely a corruption of Isle of Ducks, referencing the waterfowl that inhabited the former marshland.

c. Who wrote, produced and directed the 2018 animated film *Isle of Dogs*, in which canines are condemned to a trash-strewn Japanese island.

d. This 2009 film, also populated largely by animal characters, earned Anderson an Oscar nomination for Best Animated Feature.

N63. Based on the destination and other information below, identify the principal leader of each failed expedition.

a. El Dorado, 1617, English
b. Fountain of Youth, 1513, Spanish

c. The Lost City of Z, 1925, English

d. Seven Cities of Cibola, 1541, Spanish

N64.

a. What is the common definition of anthropophagy?

b. In a famous 1719 novel, the title character finds a fateful footprint in the sand and rescues this character from cannibals.

c. Cannibalism featured in the real-life shipwreck depicted in this monumental painting by Théodore Géricault. With over 400 square feet of canvas, the work dominates a wall of the Louvre’s Denon Wing.

d. The Raw & The Cooked, the second and final album by this British band fronted by Roland Gift, contained two US Billboard #1 hits – “She Drives Me Crazy” and “Good Thing”.

N65.

a. In The Canterbury Tales, the pilgrims are travelling to visit the shrine of which martyr and saint, murdered in 1170?

b. The saint’s death was the basis for this T.S. Eliot play, which he synopsized as “A man comes home, foreseeing that he will be killed, and he is killed.”

c. Becket’s shrine was destroyed in 1538 in accordance with the wishes of this English king.
d. In the Church of England, the archbishop of this historic northern city ranks behind only the Archbishop of Canterbury and the monarch. The city’s skyline is dominated by its Minster, one of the world’s most magnificent cathedrals.

N66.


b. The film adaptation of the author’s first book, *The Virgin Suicides*, was the acclaimed debut of which director?

c. Eugenides grew up in this metropolitan area, comprising the largest US city to declare bankruptcy.

d. As background for his 2017 short story collection *Fresh Complaint*, Eugenides read this author’s nineteenth century classic, *Democracy in America*.

N67.

a. After a distinguished military career in European campaigns, this English parliamentarian founded the colony of Georgia, originally conceived as a destination for former inmates of debtors’ prisons. He served as the colony’s first leader and organized its defense against subsequent Spanish incursions from Florida.

b. Known as a benevolent philanthropist, Oglethorpe opposed slavery, which he banned in Georgia. He also attacked this practice of forcible
recruitment, especially for the British Navy, which was one of the causes of the War of 1812.

c. The creation of the colony was assisted by friendly relations with this major Southeastern tribe of Native Americans. Andrew Jackson later gained fame in the 1813-14 war named for the tribe, culminating in the Battle of Horseshoe Bend. The tribe was forced to concede a huge swath of territory, encompassing most of the current state of Alabama and about one-fifth of present Georgia.

d. One of the men that Oglethorpe brought to Georgia was this minister, who would later return to England and found the Methodist Church. According to Church sources, the subject travelled 250,000 miles in his lifetime and preached on 40,000 occasions.

N68.

a. *The New York Times* termed this English neurologist and public intellectual “the poet laureate of medicine”. He was the author of over a dozen books, including *The Man Who Mistook his Wife for a Hat*.

b. Despite having been a champion powerlifter in his youth, Sacks was described in a 2012 *Smithsonian* piece as “…a warm, fuzzy, virtually cherubic fellow…A kind of fusion of Freud and [this Grand Master of the Jedi Order]…”

c. Sacks himself suffered from prosopagnosia, described in *The Man Who Mistook his Wife for a Hat*, which is the impaired ability to do what?
d. Sacks was propelled to fame by this 1980 film, based on his book of the same title, portraying the recovery of catatonic patients in a Bronx hospital. The film resulted in Best Actor nominations for Robert De Niro and Robin Williams.

N69.

a. While this intellectual set included several prominent writers and artists, they may be best known for their unconventional attitudes and lifestyle. Founded in London in 1906, the group met regularly over the next twenty years.

b. A central figure in the Bloomsbury group was this biographer, the author of *Eminent Victorians*.

c. Among the Victorians that Strachey profiled was this “Lady with the Lamp”, one of the prime founders of modern nursing.

d. Nightingale was lauded for her work nursing the wounded in this mid-nineteenth century conflict.

N70.

a. The Arch of Titus in Rome commemorates primarily the siege and conquest of which city?

b. Within thirty years, when did Jerusalem fall, resulting in the destruction of the Second Temple.

c. These diehard opponents of the Romans, who featured at Masada, have become a byword for fanatical extremists.
d. The Arch of Titus depicts this religious object, which also appears on the official emblem of the State of Israel.

N71.

a. As Roger Ebert wrote, “If only one of Charlie Chaplin’s films could be preserved, [this film] would come the closest to representing all the different notes of his genius.” Made in 1931, three years into the sound era, this silent movie sits atop the American Film Institute’s list of greatest romantic comedies of all time.

b. A distinguished poet in his own right, he is perhaps better known for co-founding City Lights bookstore, with an associated publishing arm that sponsored many of the leading Beat poets.

c. Due to the derivation of its name, this city—the largest in central Switzerland—is often referred to as the “City of Light”. The city lies on a lake of the same name and is a popular tourist destination.

d. *In the City of Lights* is a live album recorded at a 1985 concert by this jazz great with a legendary voice, nicknamed “Sassy” and “The Divine One”. She began her professional career in 1942, opening at the Apollo Theater for Ella Fitzgerald.

N72. Name the countries from which the following achieved independence.

a. Eritrea (1993 referendum)

b. Indonesia (1945 proclamation)

c. Panama (1903 separation)
d. Philippines (1946 Treaty of Manila)

N73.

a. Largely ignored in his lifetime, this Englishman (1757-1827) is now celebrated as a visionary poet, artist and mystic. The growth of his reputation can be traced to an 1863 biography, whose author referred to the subject as “a divine child, whose playthings were sun, moon, and stars, the heavens and the earth.” One hundred years later, Thomas Merton wrote, “There is no century possible in which [the subject] would not have seen angels.”

b. The poet’s vision is on abundant display in this best-known work, subtitled *Shewing the Two Contrary States of the Human Soul*, both an extraordinary artistic and literary achievement. Consisting of two parts, with the first published in 1789, the second largely echoes and responds to sections of the earlier poem. For the work’s illustration, Blake effectively invented a new form of relief printing.

c. Which two animals does Blake use to represent his contrasting viewpoints in *Songs of Innocence and of Experience*, both of which feature in his single most famous poem.

d. Blake’s titles and format were largely recreated by this rock band, which released *Songs of Innocence* and *Songs of Experience* as their thirteenth and fourteenth studio albums. In October 2014, the band’s frontman publicly apologized, after the former album was downloaded automatically to millions of iTunes accounts worldwide.
N74.

a. This French-German artist was one of the founders of the Dada movement, later moving on to Surrealism and Constructivism. Among his major works are *Collage with Squares Arranged According to the Laws of Chance* (1916-1917) and the abstract sculpture *Ptolemy I* (1953), both in the collection of the Museum of Modern Art.


c. Give the author and title of the novel in which “Arp” is one of the last utterances of the protagonist and his late father.

d. The author’s best-selling book is not *Garp*, but *A Prayer for Owen Meany*, whose title character shares initials with the protagonist of this first novel, one of the most important in post-war European literature. In 2007, Irving wrote a spirited defense of the book’s Nobel-winning author, after the latter revealed that he had been drafted into the Waffen SS at the age of seventeen.

N75. In an 1811 letter, Thomas Jefferson describes an enlightening visit with Alexander Hamilton. As he wrote, “[My] room being hung round with a collection of the portraits of remarkable men, among them were those of [these three subjects]. Hamilton asked me who they were. I told him that they were my trinity of the three greatest men the world had ever produced…” Name the three based on the descriptions provided below.
a. One of the leading figures in natural philosophy, especially noted for the advocacy of empirical methodology in *Novum Organum* (1620) and other works. The subject also was one of the foremost English statesmen of his age, rising to the position of lord chancellor before a scandal engineered by his foes forced his effective retirement.

b. Another firm believer in the empirical approach, one of his notebook entries reads, “Plato is my friend, Aristotle is my friend, but my best friend is truth.” One of the most important scientists in history, his landmark works include *Philosophiae Naturalis Principia Mathematica*. His public service included an appointment as Master of the Mint and serving as president of the Royal Society.

c. Yet another empiricist and the man that many scholars believe most directly influenced Jefferson’s drafting of the Declaration of Independence. The standard-bearer for classical liberalism, his classic works include *An Essay Concerning Human Understanding* and *The Second Treatise of Government*.

d. Hamilton’s response was revealing. As Jefferson wrote, “[Hamilton] paused for some time – ‘the greatest man,’ said he, ‘that ever lived, was _______.’” In Jefferson’s analysis, “Hamilton honest as a man, but, as a politician, believing in the necessity of either force or corruption to govern men.” Name the object of Hamilton’s veneration, renowned as a (figurative) burner of bridges and opponent of republicanism, whose notable quotations include “If you must break the law, do it to seize power…”
ANSWERS

N1. Ghost Dance
N2. *Long Day’s Journey Into Night*
N3. Renée Fleming
N4. Leonhard Euler
N5. Brazil (*Ordem e Progresso*)
N6. Lassie
N7. Hermitage
N8. Arthur Ashe
N9. Confucius
N10. Horses
N11. The Pentagon
N12. Roky Erickson
N13. Persepolis
N14. V2 (and likely V1) rockets
N15. Simon Doonan
N16. Beluga sturgeon
N17. Philip Roth, *Portnoy’s Complaint*
N18. Shinzo Abe
N19. Gustav Klimt, *The Kiss*
N20. Panmunjom
N21. *The Personal Memoirs of Ulysses S. Grant*
N22. Curling
N23. Taiwan
N24. Albert Einstein
N25. The Dude
N26. Henry Moore
N27. Brigham Young
N28. Emergence
N29. *Saturday Night Live*
N30. Pol Pot
N31. Dido
N32. Glass
N33. Benjamin Rush
N34. Robert Macfarlane
N35. Diane von Furstenberg
N36. *The Marriage of Figaro*
N37. Robert Burns
N38. Rowing
N39. Thomas Aquinas
N40. Motown Records
N41. Yad Veshem
N42. Joliot-Curie
N43. “Paris is well worth a Mass”
N44. Mobile phones
N45. Ai Weiwei
N46. Mexico
N47. Lee Strasberg
N48. Daniel Kahneman
N49. James Madison
N50. Wallace Stevens

N51.  
  a. *Kindertransport*
  b. Czechoslovakia
  c. Dr. Ruth Westheimer
  d. Henry Kissinger

N52.  
  a. *Black Narcissus*
  b. *The Black Dahlia*
  c. *Black Swan*
  d. The Black Lagoon

N53.  
  a. Julia Margaret Cameron
  b. Anthony Trollope
  c. *Idylls of the King*
  d. “The Pied Piper of Hamelin”

N54.  
  a. San Francisco
  b. China, France, Great Britain, the Soviet Union and the United States
  c. Dumbarton Oaks
  d. Alger Hiss

N55.  
  a. *Whiplash*
  b. Damien Chazelle
  c. J.K. Simmons
  d. *Juno*

N56.  
  a. Hilary Mantel
  b. *Wolf Hall* and *Bring Up the Bodies*
  c. J.M. Coetzee
  d. *Oscar and Lucinda* or *True History of the Kelly Gang*
N57.  a. Hemophilia  
  b. The Romanovs  
  c. Rasputin  
  d. “Sympathy for the Devil”

N58.  a. Barbara Cooney  
  b. Reynard the Fox  
  c. Donald Hall  
  d. Winslow Homer

N59.  a. They consisted of 150 pairs of lovers  
  b. Philip II of Macedon  
  c. Plutarch  
  d. Heracles

N60.  a. Kazuo Ishiguro  
  b. The Floating World  
  c. The Remains of the Day  
  d. Anthony Hopkins and Emma Thompson

N61.  a. John Brown  
  b. Harper’s Ferry  
  c. Robert E. Lee  
  d. John Wilkes Booth

N62.  a. Canary Wharf  
  b. Isle of Dogs  
  c. Wes Anderson  
  d. Fantastic Mr. Fox

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N63. a. Walter Raleigh
   b. Juan Ponce de León
   c. Percy Fawcett
   d. Francisco Vázquez de Coronado

N64. a. Cannibalism
   b. Friday
   c. *The Raft of the Medusa*
   d. Fine Young Cannibals

N65. a. Thomas Becket
   b. *Murder in the Cathedral*
   c. Henry VIII
   d. York

N66. a. Jeffrey Eugenides
   b. Sofia Coppola
   c. Detroit
   d. Alexis de Tocqueville

N67. a. James Oglethorpe
   b. Impressment (or “press gangs”)
   c. Creek
   d. John Wesley

N68. a. Oliver Sacks
   b. Yoda
   c. Recognize faces
   d. *Awakenings*
N69.  a. Bloomsbury group  
      b. Lytton Strachey  
      c. Florence Nightingale  
      d. Crimean War  

N70.  a. Jerusalem  
      b. 70 CE (40-100)  
      c. Zealots  
      d. Menorah  

N71.  a. *City of Lights*  
      b. Lawrence Ferlinghetti  
      c. Lucerne  
      d. Sarah Vaughan  

N72.  a. Ethiopia  
      b. Netherlands  
      c. Colombia  
      d. United States  

N73.  a. William Blake  
      b. *Songs of Innocence and of Experience*  
      c. Lamb and tiger  
      d. U2  

N74.  a. Jean (Hans) Arp  
      b. Dallas  
      c. *The World According to Garp*, John Irving  
      d. *The Tin Drum*
N75.  a. Francis Bacon
      b. Isaac Newton
      c. John Locke
      d. Julius Caesar
OSCAR

With freedom, flowers, books and the moon,

who could not be perfectly happy?

– Oscar Wilde

O1. What does the German term Entartete Kunst mean? The V&A National Art Library in London holds the only known inventory, comprising more than 16,000 artworks by the likes of Max Beckmann and Paul Klee, among many others.

O2. In 1965, a co-founder of Intel formulated this “golden rule for the electronics industry”, predicting that increases in computing power – and decreases in relative cost – would be at an exponential rate. The rule has proven valid for half a century, though plateauing gains present challenges for technology producers.

O3. In a letter dictated shortly before his death, Robert E. Lee stated, “If I were an artist like you I would draw a true picture of” this subject, his constant companion during much of the Civil War. He continued, “Such a picture would inspire a poet, whose genius could then depict his worth and describe his endurance of toil, hunger, thirst, heat, and cold, and the dangers and sufferings through which he passed.”

O4. Her 2006 memoir, My Life in France, is dedicated to husband Paul, who she met while working for the OSS during World War II. After their move to France, she began teaching cooking classes with Simone Beck and Louisette Bertholle, with whom she wrote the first volume of Mastering the Art of French Cooking (1962).

O5. Victoria Falls is located on the Zambezi River along the border between which two countries?
O6. This prolific dramatist was among the most important chroniclers of gay life in modern America. His Broadway career got off to a rocky start, with the 1965 flop *And Things That Go Bump in the Night*, characterized by one scathing reviewer as an “infertile cross between…Wagner’s ‘Gotterdammerung’ and the most portentous high school pageant you ever saw.” Recovering from that low, the subject reeled off dozens of plays and musicals, including *Kiss of the Spider Woman*, *Ragtime* and *Frankie and Johnny in the Clair de Lune*.

O7. In 2007, legislation was introduced in the House of Representatives to add the US Ambassadors to the United Nations, the United Kingdom, Russia, China and France to this list, expanding it from eighteen to twenty-three members.

O8. Name the creator of Natty Bumppo, one of America’s earliest literary heroes, who featured in the five volumes of the *Leatherstocking Tales*.

O9. This British political scandal contributed to the 1963 resignation of Harold Macmillan and proved a field day for the tabloids. One of the key figures, model Mandy Rice-Davies, famously refuted Lord Astor’s denial of an intimate relationship with the pithy, “Well he would, wouldn’t he?”.

O10. In April 1939, denied a venue due to segregation, this renowned singer performed at the Lincoln Memorial instead. Harold Ickes introduced her to the crowd of 75,000 with the words “Genius, like justice, is blind.” Among many other distinctions, the subject was the first African American to perform at the Metropolitan Opera and received the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1963.
O11. Name’s the same – 2015 film based on a Patricia Highsmith novel, starring Cate Blanchett in the title role, and a Chuck Berry classic memorably covered by the Rolling Stones.

O12. Which conflict did Ulysses S. Grant regard as “one of the most unjust ever waged by a stronger against a weaker nation”?

O13. Also known as manioc, this edible tuber native to South America is a staple crop in much of the developing world, due in part to its ability to survive in harsh climates. Most varieties include varying amounts of cyanide, which has led to complex refining methods to remove the poison. The subject is the source of tapioca, as well as featuring in dishes around the world, including West African fufu.

O14. For over a century, La Biennale held in this city has been one of the world’s leading cultural gatherings. In addition to art and music festivals, the celebrations include the oldest film festival.

O15. First published in the fifteenth century, Fath al-Bari (“Unlocking the Divine Wisdom”), is a noted example of Islamic scholarship, compared to Aquinas’ interpretation of the Gospels. It features commentary on thousands of these accounts, taken to be the most accurate reports of the sayings and practices of Muhammad. These traditional accounts are considered the second-most important source of guidance in Islam, behind only the Koran.

O16. The origins of this global entertainment franchise can be traced to the Baie-Saint-Paul Stiltwalkers, a Québécois street theatre group, and a successor, the High Heels Club. According to its website, the group “aims to make a positive impact…with its most important tools: creativity and art.”
O17. In science, elliptical, spiral and irregular are the main types of what large structures?

O18. Regarding one of this composer’s early efforts, Tchaikovsky commented, “It is a very pretty piece, but…the form is terribly shriveled, and it lacks unity.” Such shortcomings are not evident in the subject’s masterworks, including Prélude à l’après-midi d’un faune, Clair de Lune and La Mer.

O19. The largest Art Deco statue in the world, this towering figure stands atop Corcovado Mountain. It has been named one of the “New Seven Wonders of the World”.

O20. He achieved worldwide fame with more than a dozen novels featuring Navajo detectives Joe Leaphorn and Jim Chee.

O21. This Massachusetts politician was appointed Secretary of the state’s Board of Education in 1837, a position that he used to implement sweeping educational reform. He was an important pioneer in advocating universal public education, with his influence soon spreading far beyond New England. In making his case, he warned of the dangers of not implementing such a program, stating in an 1848 report that “a republican form of government, without intelligence in the people, must be, on a vast scale, what a mad-house, without superintendent or keepers, would be, on a small one”.

O22. This colony, marginally larger than Puerto Rico, was described by a mid-eighteenth century writer as “a Constant Mine, whence Britain draws prodigious riches.” The most valuable imperial holding at the time, the colony’s wealth was built predominantly on the labor of imported slaves, both the 600,000 who lasted an average
of seven years in the island’s sugar plantations and the many more sent to other points in the Americas.

O23. This larger-than-life “Great One” grew from humble beginnings in Brooklyn to become one of the leading stars in television history. In his best-known role, he played a bus driver, alongside Audrey Meadows as his wife and Art Carney as his best friend. In between television and films that included *The Hustler* and *Smokey and the Bandit*, the subject recorded dozens of easy listening albums with his eponymous orchestra.

O24. The membership of the Judson Welliver Society, founded by William Safire, consists of those who have held this White House post. Named for the first man to occupy the role, under the Harding and Coolidge administrations, its other notable members have included Pat Buchanan, David Gergen and Michael Gerson.

O25. In an autobiographical essay, this author stated, “If I were asked to name the chief event in my life, I should say my father’s library.” In addition to displaying his extraordinary erudition in short stories such as “The Library of Babel”, the subject was the longtime director of the Biblioteca Nacional in Buenos Aires, an honor he wrote “made me happier than all others”. Fittingly, he also revealed, “I have always imagined that Paradise will be a kind of library.”

O26. According to his Nobel biography, the first of the images that led to his physics prize resulted in 1895, “When he immobilised for some moments the hand of his wife in the path of the rays over a photographic plate”. Despite the occasional experiment, they were married a total of forty-seven years, until her death in 1919.
O27. Given that this artist’s works can involve thousands of delicate elements in intricate arrays, it is perhaps surprising that the breakage rate in transfer and installation is less than 1%. His colorful installations, both indoors and outdoors, are in the collections of more than 200 museums worldwide.

O28. Despite the fact that he emerged from the Hong Kong cinematic scene, this director has largely eschewed the action formula in favor of atmospheric reflections on love and life. His films include In the Mood for Love, Chungking Express and Days of Being Wild.

O29. Founded in 1969 and still run by Manfred Eicher, Munich-based ECM is one of the most influential record labels of the past half century. While many of its artists are known primarily to the cognoscenti, it has produced several landmark breakout albums, including the hymns of Arvo Part, Keith Jarrett’s The Köln Concert and Steve Reich’s Music for 18 Musicians. What does ECM stand for?

O30. This Roman’s Ten Books on Architecture is the only text on the subject to survive antiquity. His theories emphasized the importance of strength, functionality and beauty, in the last case linking architecture with natural beauty, especially as exemplified by the human body. The subject strongly influenced Leonardo da Vinci, who prepared a famous drawing displaying ideal body proportions based on his theories.

O31. This word denotes a graphical symbol representing a concept, without specifying the underlying sounds used to pronounce it. They are particularly useful in contexts where a common language may not exist (e.g., airports), with examples including numbers and no-smoking signs.
O32. Referencing Shay’s Rebellion in a 1787 letter, Thomas Jefferson wrote that this “must be refreshed from time to time with the blood of patriots & tyrants”.

O33. Along with his brother David, he was a pioneer of the direct cinema movement, producing acclaimed documentaries including *Salesman*, *Grey Gardens* and *Gimme Shelter*. Commenting on the importance of the documentarian’s role, he observed, “knowledge of the real world is exactly what we need to better understand and therefore possibly to love one another.”

O34. The Greek roots of this word translate as “high city”, generally referring to the citadel or fortified portion of ancient towns. The most famous example was the site of a destructive bombardment in 1687 and a controversial defacement in the early nineteenth century.

O35. The glass jars invented by this man in 1858 revolutionized home canning and were ubiquitous in American households for a century. The subject died penniless, having transferred his patent rights for minimal consideration.

O36. In October 2018, the Nobel Foundation announced that it would not withdraw the 1991 Peace Prize awarded to this leader, despite the subject presiding over what the United Nations referred to as “a textbook example of ethnic cleansing”. Many other organizations were not so reticent, including Amnesty International, which rescinded its highest honor, the Ambassador of Conscience Award.

O37. When this couple married in 1931, her parents described them as “the elephant” and “the dove”. Following a rocky marriage, they divorced in 1939, but remarried a year later and moved into her childhood home, *Casa Azul*, now a national
museum. Name the couple, each among the most important artists of the twentieth century.

O38. This island in the southern Philippines is the country’s second largest. The culturally-diverse region has been beset with security issues for decades, including Muslim and communist insurgencies.

O39. The works of this Soviet Jewish writer, termed the “Tolstoy of the USSR” by Martin Amis, were suppressed for decades, likely hastening his death. His monumental *Life and Fate* is widely considered one of the great novels of the twentieth century, drawing frequent comparisons to *War and Peace*. A profoundly moving book, it led one reviewer to write, “It took me three weeks to read it and three weeks to recover from the experience…”

O40. This 1875 opera is one of the most popular in the repertoire, performed well over 500 times worldwide in a typical season. Its famous arias include “Flower Song”, “Habanera” and “Toreador Song”.

O41. With what field are Jane Jacobs, Kevin Lynch, Jan Gehl and Andrés Duany all associated?

O42. In September 1869, on the centennial of this man’s birth, a crowd of 25,000 gathered in Central Park for the unveiling of a monument in his honor, one of many such celebrations around the world. Among the most prominent naturalists in history, the scope of those he influenced is staggering, ranging from Charles Darwin and Thomas Jefferson to Rachel Carson. His name has been bestowed upon a major oceanic current running along the western coast of South America, along with myriad other geographic features and several hundred varieties of plants and animals.
O43. Eddie Murphy praised this fellow comedian as “better than anyone who ever picked up a microphone”, a view confirmed by the subject topping Rolling Stone’s “50 Best Stand-Up Comics of All Time”. Regarding the subject’s mid-career transition, Bill Cosby observed, “[he] killed the Bill Cosby in his act…it was the most astonishing metamorphosis I have ever seen. He was magnificent.”

O44. Originally named for Alexander Anderson, a general who served in both World Wars, this airport was popularly referred to as Idlewild. By what name is it known today?

O45. The name of this Italian Renaissance family of Spanish descent is virtually synonymous with corruption and treachery. Notorious family members included Pope Alexander VI and two of his children, Cesare and Lucrezia.

O46. This legendary photographer was a defining figure of fashion photography, especially based on his ground-breaking work for Harper’s Bazaar and Vogue. With the earnings from some of the best-known advertising campaigns in history, he pursued his own projects, including extended studies of the Civil Rights movement and the Vietnam War. He was the first staff photographer for The New Yorker and died in 2004 while on assignment for the magazine.

O47. In October 1863, Abraham Lincoln issued a Proclamation calling for this national holiday, which has been celebrated every year since. He asked his fellow citizens to “fervently implore the interposition of the Almighty Hand to heal the wounds of the nation and to restore it as soon as may be consistent with Divine purposes to the full enjoyment of peace, harmony, tranquility and Union.” Lincoln’s message came seventy-four years to the day after a similar proclamation from George Washington.
O48. Locals refer to this country as Hanguk, but it has been known in the West as the Land of the Morning Calm and the Hermit Kingdom. Today, the latter phrase is generally used to refer to only part of the former kingdom.

O49. This book of the Old Testament concludes, “Make haste, my beloved/And be thou like to a roe/Or to a young hart/Upon the mountains of spices.”

O50. One of the most lauded musical talents of his generation, he was “discovered” at a 1991 memorial service for the father who had abandoned him. He drowned in August 1997, having decided to go for a night swim fully-clothed in a back channel of the Mississippi. As he backstroked away from the riverbank, he was singing “Whole Lotta Love” by his musical heroes, Led Zeppelin.

O51.

a. This controversial English occultist (1875-1947) referred to himself as the Great Beast and was termed “the wickedest man in the world”. Denounced as a Satanist, as well as for sexual and drug experimentation, he defied convention in living by his motto, “Do what thou wilt shall be the whole of the law.”

b. This famed horror actor drew on Crowley as inspiration for his leading role in the 1934 silent film The Black Cat. Among his dozens of film roles, the subject is best known for playing the title character in Frankenstein and its spin-offs. A gentle man in real life, he achieved another late-career success by winning a Grammy for narrating How the Grinch Stole Christmas.
c. One of Crowley’s final projects was producing a new version of these, associated with divination, featuring designs by Freida Harris. Reflecting his distinctive views, Crowley made changes to the traditional sequence, notably in the Major Arcana, such as replacing Strength with Lust.

d. Crowley appears alongside Mae West on the cover of this 1967 Beatles album, considered by many the greatest of all time.

O52.

a. This operatic vocal style translates from Italian as “beautiful singing”.

b. Name the author of the award-winning 2001 novel Bel Canto, about a famous soprano taken hostage in an unnamed Latin American country.

c. The inspiration for Bel Canto was provided by a 1996 incident, in which guerrillas seized hundreds of hostages at the Japanese ambassador’s residence in this city.

d. The hostage takers in Lima were from the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement. Who was Tupac Amaru?

O53.

a. One of the foremost jurists in American history, he published his famous The Common Law (1881) before the age of forty. Appointed to the Supreme Court by Theodore Roosevelt in 1902, he served for twenty-nine years and remains the oldest justice to have ever served.
b. Characterized by pragmatic restraint, Holmes’ judicial approach was underpinned by a deep skepticism of moral certitude. He was also one of the Court’s greatest defenders of free speech. In a 1919 decision, he crafted this important test, writing “The question in every case is whether the words used…are of such a nature as to create a [subject phrase] that they will bring about the substantive evils that Congress has a right to prevent.”

c. A good deal of Holmes’ moral skepticism was attributable to his service in the Civil War. He was seriously wounded three times, including at this 1862 clash – also known as the Battle of Sharpsburg – that remains the deadliest one-day battle in American history.

d. Holmes came from a distinguished Boston family. His father, a doctor by training, was a noted poet and essayist. On the paternal side, Holmes was related to this woman, termed (by the Poetry Foundation) as “the first woman to be recognized as an accomplished New World Poet”. Despite leaving the comforts of England for life as a Puritan in the relative wilderness of New England, and raising eight children, she crafted intimate reflections spanning daily existence and eternal salvation.

O54.

a. This historic region in the southwestern corner of France extends from the Atlantic through the northern foothills of the Pyrenees. It shares linguistic and cultural similarities to the Spanish Basque region.
b. The region is the fictional home of d’Artagnan, as well as this famous creation of Edmond Rostand from a town about fifty miles east of Bordeaux.

c. While best remembered for Cyrano, Rostand wrote several other plays, including L’Aiglon about Napoleon II. The premiere of the title role in L’Aiglon was undertaken by this “divine” actress, one of the most famous of the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century.

d. The actress had an inauspicious start with this French national theater company, the world’s oldest established state theater, founded in 1680. Bernhardt left within a year, after slapping a senior actress who had insulted her sister.

O55. Name the poets who composed the following lines –

a. “angelheaded hipsters burning for the ancient heavenly connection to the starry dynamo in the machinery of the night,”

b. “You may shoot me with your words,/You may cut me with your eyes,/You may kill me with your hatefulness,/But still, like air, I’ll rise.”

c. “Forgive me/they were delicious/so sweet/and so cold”

d. “‘Hope’ is the thing with feathers -/That perches in the soul -/And sings the tune without the words -/And never stops – at all –“

O56.

a. This British director was among the most prominent of the past century.

His films spanned early work such as In Which We Serve, a morale
booster during World War II, to the blockbusters that secured his reputation and fortune. The latter included *Doctor Zhivago*, *The Bridge on the River Kwai* and *Lawrence of Arabia*, with the last two resulting in Oscar wins.

b. *Lawrence of Arabia* and *The Bridge on the River Kwai* are both ranked among the best British films ever made. However, Lean’s masterwork is often considered to be this 1945 film, a quiet tearjerker depicting the doomed romance of two lovers bound by conventional values.

c. *In Which We Serve* and *Brief Encounter* were among four films that resulted from one of cinema’s great writer-director collaborations, between Lean and this man, who boasted a staggering creative output. The website of the society that bears the subject’s name extols “the myriad aspects of [his] achievements as a playwright, composer, librettist, theatre and film director, actor, novelist, short story writer, poet, painter, cabaret artist and wit.” He wrote the lyrics to more than 400 songs, including “Mad About the Boy” and “Mad Dogs and Englishmen”. Perhaps not surprisingly, the subject stated that “work is much more fun than fun”.

d. Another Lean masterpiece was his adaptation of *Great Expectations*, widely regarded as the finest film based on Dickens. Lean’s next film, another Dickens adaptation, was subject to protests relating to the portrayal of this principal character played by Alec Guinness. A reviewer described the performance as “a vastly clever one – harsh, ugly, sly and unwholesome, yet curiously appealing withal.”

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O57.

a. The Islamic Golden Age is often considered to have lasted roughly 400 years from the caliphate of Harun al-Rashid to the fall of Baghdad. Within 100 years, when did the latter event occur?

b. Harun al-Rashid features prominently in perhaps the most significant work of literature from the Golden Age, *One Thousand and One Nights*. Who is the narrator of the tales therein?

c. *One Thousand and One Nights* was first translated for European readers by this French orientalist, who published twelve volumes of translation (and probably some innovations) in the early 1700s.

d. Among the stories Galland published for which there are no accepted Arabic sources are *Aladdin* and the tale of this character, whose slave girl saves him from a vengeful gang of criminals.

O58.

a. In anticipation of an expected invasion of Japan in 1945, the US military produced hundreds of thousands of this decoration. Medals from the unused surplus are still being awarded today.

Only one US President (John F. Kennedy) has been awarded a Purple Heart, but three losing candidates have been recipients. Identify the honorees below based on party affiliation and election year.

b. Republican, 1996

c. Democratic, 2004
d. Republican, 2008

O59.

a. In Chapter XIII of this 1651 classic, the author reflected pessimistically on “the Natural Condition of Man”, terming life in this state as “solitary, poor, nasty, brutish and short.”

b. This author borrowed Hobbes’ title for a 1992 novel, exploring man’s relation with the state and other themes from his earlier New York Trilogy.

c. Perhaps surprisingly to some, Hobbes viewed women as having fundamentally equal standing with men in a state of nature, with some degree of ascendancy due to their role in bearing children. In expounding his views, he made several references to this mythical tribe of warriors, including one of their queens, Thalestris. Modern research indicates that earlier legends were based on actual female warriors from the horse tribes of the Steppes.

d. This dystopian P.D. James novel, made into a film by Alfonso Cuarón, depicts the breakdown of social order in a Britain plagued by an absence of fertility. As one reviewer wrote, the book is “a trenchant analysis of politics and power that speaks urgently to this social moment”.

O60.

a. One of the best-known authors of the 1920s and 1930s, this writer’s works include the novel, Beware of Pity, and his autobiography, The World of Yesterday. Having fled the Nazis from his native Austria, he
committed suicide in 1942, an ending foreshadowed by numerous of his stories.

b. As a budding writer and poet, Zweig was published in Vienna’s leading newspaper. His editors included this journalist and author of *The Jewish State* (1896), who was the founder of modern political Zionism.

c. Wes Anderson has acknowledged Zweig as prime inspiration for this 2014 Golden Globe-winning film, set in the fictional Republic of Zubrowka.

d. Zweig would have been well familiar with this grand Vienna hotel, whose house specialty is a world-famous concoction featuring chocolate and apricot jam.

O61.

a. In July 2019, this 1992 novel was awarded the Golden Booker, celebrating readers’ favorite Booker-winning book of the past fifty years. Described as “a meditation that slips between spies and explorers…the Egyptian desert…and Toronto…”, it was made into a film that won nine Academy Awards.

Name the authors of the following books, which were among the finalists for the Golden Booker.

b. *In a Free State* (1971)


O62. What are the SI base units for the following physical quantities?

a. Thermodynamic temperature
b. Luminous intensity
c. Amount of substance
d. Electric current

O63.

a. This American statesman and diplomat was the second governor of New York and the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

b. Along with Alexander Hamilton and James Madison, Jay was one of the authors of this collection of eighty-five articles and essays written in support of ratifying the US Constitution.

c. In advancing the Federalist position, Jay and his collaborators were arguing for a stronger central government than was provided for in this agreement, the first constitution of the United States. Enacted by the Continental Congress in 1777, it provided for the “perpetual Union” of the original thirteen states.

d. Jay was one of the principal negotiators of this 1783 accord, which ended the American Revolution.

O64. For each song below, name the band or musician most associated with it, all of whom have been inducted into the Rock & Roll Hall of Fame.

a. “Walk on the Wild Side”
b. “Wild Thing”

c. “Real Wild Child (Wild One)”

d. “Wild Night”

O65.

a. This national river of Pakistan is one of the world’s largest in terms of annual flow. Its valley was the site of a major ancient civilization dating to before 3000 BCE.

b. The Indus River Civilization was displaced beginning in about 1500 BCE by this group of Indo-Iranians. The name they used to describe themselves was misconstrued in racial terms by certain modern historians.

c. This religious work, one of the most important in India’s history, has its origins in the Aryan period. Written in Sanskrit, it has four principal texts, with the largest comprising over a thousand “Hymns of Praise”.

d. The root word corresponding to this symbol recurs throughout the Vedas. Originally meaning good fortune or luck, it is one of the most perverted symbols in history.

O66.

a. Many readers may not make it far beyond the opening line of this monumental 1922 work – “Stately, plump Buck Mulligan came from the stairhead, bearing a bowl of lather on which a mirror and a razor lay crossed.”
b. This author has cited the influence of Joyce’s work on his own monumental book, *Berlin Alexanderplatz* (1929).

c. *Berlin Alexanderplatz* was made into an epic miniseries by this leader of the New German Cinema movement. A prolific director, his better-known films include *The Bitter Tears of Petra von Kant* and *The Marriage of Maria Braun*.

d. The director cited this 1969 Luchino Visconti epic, subtitled *Götterdämmerung*, as his favorite film of all time. Fassbinder declared it “the film that I think means as much to the history of film as Shakespeare to the history of theatre.”

O67.

a. Born Lev Davidovich Bronstein, he was second only to Lenin in the Bolshevik regime.

b. This two-word phrase is closely associated with Trotsky. It describes his theory that the proletariat needed to seize power in a continuous process in order to implement socialism.

c. After Lenin’s death, Trotsky was outmaneuvered by this leader and forced into exile.

d. Where and how was Trotsky assassinated in 1940 on Stalin’s orders?

O68.

a. This Scottish-born “Sage of Chelsea” (1795-1881) was one of the most important cultural figures of the Victorian era. His masterpiece was *The
French Revolution: A History, the first volume of which was famously consigned to the fire by John Stuart Mill’s maid. The subject rewrote it from memory.

b. Among the many contemporaries influenced by Carlyle was Charles Dickens, who dedicated this 1854 work to him. The book features the schoolmaster Thomas Gradgrind, who instills his students with the harsh utilitarian principle of dealing only with “Facts…nothing else”.

c. Carlyle’s influence extended to this American Transcendentalist, with whom he corresponded for thirty-eight years. The subject advocated self-reliance, as evidenced by his motto, “Trust thyself”. One of the foremost early American philosophers, he in turn exerted considerable influence over a wide circle, notably including Henry David Thoreau and Walt Whitman.

d. Carlyle is associated with an approach to history characterized by his quote, “The history of the world is but the biography of great men.” Name the contemporary Scottish-born historian, who might enjoy sharing the Poetry Foundation’s description of Carlyle as “highly controversial, variously regarded as sage and impious”. He is the author of prize-winning biographies of Henry Kissinger and the Rothschild family, in addition to Empire and Civilization.

O69. Name any four of the six base metals with the highest trading volume on global exchanges.
O70.

a. In popular history, who is credited with sewing the first American flag?

b. A large early example inspired this common two-word nickname for the American flag.

c. The stars on the American flag represent the now fifty US States. What do the stripes represent?

d. Prior to the 1959 inclusion of Alaska and Hawaii, when had the flag last been altered and which two states were added in that year?

O71.

a. In a 2000 survey by the British Film Institute, this series was ranked as the greatest British television show in history. Its mere dozen episodes are set in a fictional hotel.

b. The program was co-written by this comedic actor and his wife, Connie Booth, who also played Polly in the series.

c. Booth later starred in a film based on this book by Frances Hodgson Burnett. She played the mother of the title character, who inherits a title and great wealth, but is subjected to various sartorial indignities.

d. Burnett is most famous for this later book, in which another child comes to England, in this case as an orphan from India.
O72.

a. On July 8, 1853, a squadron of four US ships under the command of this man entered Tokyo Bay. The subject was bearing a letter to the Emperor of Japan, as well as gifts that included a working model of a steam locomotive.

b. The Treaty of Kanagawa, executed in 1854, opened select Japanese ports to American ships. It also contained this type of clause, ensuring that future benefits accorded to any other country would also be granted to the United States.

c. The opening of Japan had important cultural repercussions, including the influence of Japanese art on this group of French post-Impressionists, whose name derives from a Hebrew word for “prophet”. Founded by Paul Sérusier, the group’s other prominent members included Maurice Denis and Édouard Vuillard.

d. This artist, regarded as one of the greatest colorists of the twentieth century, has been described as “the most Japanese of the Nabis”. He is especially known for his intimate domestic scenes, including nudes of his partner of fifty years, Marthe de Méligny.

O73.

a. Through 2019, the oldest winner of the Best Actor Oscar and the second-oldest winner of the Best Actress award both won for which 1981 film?

b. Katherine Hepburn comes second only to this actress, who won Best Actress for her role in a 1989 film at the age of eighty.
c. Hepburn won two other Best Actress Oscars for roles she performed after the age of sixty. Name either film.

d. The overall crown for oldest winner of a competitive Academy Award for acting is held by this Canadian, who won Best Supporting Actor at the age of eighty-two for his role in *Beginners*.

O74. Name the writers of hard-boiled detective fiction based on their works or characters.

a. *The Maltese Falcon*/Nick and Nora Charles

b. *Farewell, My Lovely*/The Big Sleep

c. *Double Indemnity*/The Postman Always Rings Twice

d. *I, The Jury*/Mike Hammer

O75.

a. This youthful initiative of the early thirteenth century ended in disaster, with none of its participants reaching their objective, Jerusalem. Instead, many died in transit or were sold into slavery.

b. The subtitle of this modern novel begins *The Children’s Crusade: A Duty-Dance with Death*.

c. In 1878, William Booth and his colleagues elected to transform their evangelistic East London Christian Mission into this organization. They announced their intent to carry “the fire of the Holy Ghost into every corner of the world”.

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d. Directed by Carl Theodor Dreyer, *The Passion of [this person]* is a masterpiece of the silent film era. It stars Falconetti, in her only movie role, delivering what Pauline Kael opined “may be the finest performance ever recorded on film”.
ANSWERS

O1. “Degenerate Art”, the title of a 1937 show in Munich organized by the Nazis, consisting of works confiscated from public institutions

O2. Moore’s Law (named for Gordon Moore)

O3. Traveller

O4. Julia Child

O5. Zambia and Zimbabwe

O6. Terrence McNally

O7. The line of Presidential succession

O8. James Fenimore Cooper

O9. Profumo affair

O10. Marian Anderson

O11. Carol

O12. The Mexican-American War

O13. Cassava

O14. Venice

O15. Hadith

O16. Cirque du Soleil

O17. Galaxies

O18. Claude Debussy

O19. Christ the Redeemer

O20. Tony Hillerman

O21. Horace Mann

O22. Jamaica

O23. Jackie Gleason
O24. Presidential speechwriter
O25. Jorge Luis Borges
O26. Wilhelm Röntgen
O27. Dale Chihuly
O28. Wong Kar-wai
O29. Edition of Contemporary Music
O30. Marcus Vitruvius
O31. Ideogram
O32. The tree of liberty
O33. Albert Maysles
O34. Acropolis
O35. John Landis Mason
O36. Aung San Suu Kyi
O37. Frida Kahlo and Diego Rivera
O38. Mindanao
O39. Vasily Grossman
O40. Carmen
O41. Urban planning and design
O42. Alexander von Humboldt
O43. Richard Pryor
O44. John F. Kennedy International Airport
O45. The Borgia
O46. Richard Avedon
O47. Thanksgiving
O48. South Korea
O49. The Song of Solomon

O50. Jeff Buckley

O51.  a. Aleister Crowley
       b. Boris Karloff
       c. Tarot cards
       d. *Sgt. Pepper’s Lonely Hearts Club Band*

O52.  a. Bel canto
       b. Ann Patchett
       c. Lima
       d. The last indigenous leader of the Inca

O53.  a. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr.
       b. “Clear and present danger” (*Schenck v. United States*)
       c. Battle of Antietam
       d. Anne Bradstreet

O54.  a. Gascony
       b. Cyrano de Bergerac
       c. Sarah Bernhardt
       d. Comédie-Française

O55.  a. Allen Ginsberg (“Howl”)
       b. Maya Angelou (“Still I Rise”)
       c. William Carlos Williams (“This Is Just To Say”)
       d. Emily Dickinson (“’Hope’ is the thing with feathers”)

O56.  a. David Lean
       b. *Brief Encounter*
       c. Noel Coward
d. Fagin

O57.  
 a. 1258
 b. Scheherazade
 c. Antoine Galland
 d. Ali Baba

O58.  
 a. Purple Heart
 b. Robert Dole
 c. John Kerry
 d. John McCain

O59.  
 a. Leviathan
 b. Paul Auster
 c. The Amazons
 d. The Children of Men

O60.  
 a. Stefan Zweig
 b. Theodor Herzl
 c. The Grand Budapest Hotel
 d. Hotel Sacher

O61.  
 a. The English Patient
 b. V.S. Naipaul
 c. Penelope Lively
 d. George Saunders

O62.  
 a. Kelvin
 b. Candela
 c. Mole
 d. Ampere
O63. a. John Jay
   b. *The Federalist Papers*
   c. The Articles of Confederation
   d. The Treaty of Paris

O64. a. Lou Reed
   b. Jimi Hendrix (Partial credit/honorable mention for the Troggs, who are not in the Hall of Fame)
   c. Iggy Pop and the Stooges
   d. Van Morrison (or John Mellencamp)

O65. a. Indus River
   b. Aryans
   c. The Vedas
   d. Swastika

O66. a. *Ulysses*
   b. Alfred Döblin
   c. Rainer Werner Fassbinder
   d. *The Damned*

O67. a. Leon Trotsky
   b. Permanent revolution
   c. Joseph Stalin
   d. Mexico City, with an ice axe

O68. a. Thomas Carlyle
   b. *Hard Times*
   c. Ralph Waldo Emerson
   d. Niall Ferguson
O69. a. Aluminum, copper, zinc, nickel, tin and lead

O70. a. Betsy Ross
   b. Old Glory
   c. The thirteen original colonies
   d. 1912, Arizona and New Mexico

O71. a. *Fawlty Towers*
   b. John Cleese
   c. *Little Lord Fauntleroy*
   d. *The Secret Garden*

O72. a. Matthew Perry
   b. Most-favored-nation clause
   c. The Nabis
   d. Pierre Bonnard

O73. a. *On Golden Pond*
   b. Jessica Tandy (for *Driving Miss Daisy*)
   c. *Guess Who’s Coming to Dinner or The Lion in Winter*
   d. Christopher Plummer

O74. a. Dashiell Hammett
   b. Raymond Chandler
   c. James Cain
   d. Mickey Spillane

O75. a. The Children’s Crusade
   b. *Slaughterhouse-Five*
   c. The Salvation Army
   d. Joan of Arc
PADDY

"Trivial things light fuses in the memory."
– Patrick Leigh Fermor

P1. Commissioned a colonel in the Continental Army, this young bookseller accomplished an extraordinary logistical feat during the winter of 1775-1776, transporting dozens of heavy cannons over 300 miles of icy terrain from Ticonderoga to the outskirts of Boston. The arrival of the “noble train of artillery” was decisive in forcing the British evacuation of the city. The subject went on to serve with further distinction, eventually succeeding Washington as commander of the army and joining his first cabinet as Secretary of War.

P2. This mystical Islamic tradition was described by an early Arab historian as “dedication to worship [and] disregard for the finery and ornament of the world.” The tradition includes female saints, foremost among whom is Rābi’a of Basra. As Doris Lessing wrote of her, “this woman…who lived as it were in the dust…has been regarded ever since as…one of the greatest human beings who ever lived.”

P3. This major river originates in southern Tibet and flows for 1,800 miles through northeastern India and Bangladesh before joining with the Ganges. The combined rivers flow into the Bay of Bengal, discharging the greatest deposited sediment load of any river system in the world.

P4. One of the leading American dramatists of the twentieth century, she is especially noted for The Children’s Hour and The Little Foxes. She subsequently detailed her drama-filled life in a series of memoirs, including An Unfinished Woman,
which won the National Book Award. Notoriously unreliable, the books provoked
detractors, one of whom stated, “Every word [subject] writes is a lie – including ‘and’
and ‘the’”.

P5. This 2019 book by Carrie Gibson is subtitled The Epic and Forgotten Story
of Hispanic North America. The book shares its two-word principal title with an
acclaimed 1984 film, portraying the perilous flight of two siblings to the title
destination.

P6. In the early seventeenth century, while working as an assistant to Tycho
Brahe, this scientist developed his three laws of planetary motion. Among other
findings, these established that planetary orbits are elliptical.

P7. Born Anna Mary Robertson, she began painting at the age of seventy-eight,
after arthritis forced her to stop needlepoint embroidery. The artist made her New York
debut a couple years later, in a gallery exhibition entitled “What a Farmwife Painted”.
Shortly thereafter, she acquired this nickname, by which she was known throughout an
internationally-successful career that spanned another two decades.

P8. At a May 1933 event in Berlin, part of a nationwide orgy of book burning
by Nazi sympathizers, the speaker denounced this author in his concluding remarks –
“Against literary betrayal of the soldiers of the World War…I surrender to the flames
the writings of [subject].” Despite having been severely wounded in the service of
Germany, the author had been forced to flee the country a few months prior. He is best
known for a 1929 novel, made into a 1930 film that won Academy Awards for Best
Picture and Best Director.
P9. This company grew out of its founder’s interest in the technical challenges of dispatching emergency services and vehicle fleets, requiring constant communication in real time.

P10. The election of Hugo Chávez as President of Venezuela in 1998 launched the “Pink Tide” of leftist governments throughout much of Latin America. Prominent among his counterparts were these leaders of Brazil and Bolivia, first elected in 2003 and 2005, respectively. The policies of Chávez resulted in a socioeconomic catastrophe in Venezuela, while both of his peers left office amidst scandal. Name either one.

P11. What are the four components of an EGOT?

P12. *The Histories*, a monumental account of the Greco-Persian Wars, led Cicero to describe this author as the “father of history”. He was also the forebear of modern travel writing, weaving observations from extensive journeys into his works, though numerous fantastical representations have detracted from his scholarly reputation, such as the gold-digging ants of India. However, as he noted, “I am obliged to record the things I am told, but I am certainly not required to believe them.”

P13. Give the author and title of this 2016 book, featuring Count Alexander Rostov, who is sentenced to perpetual house arrest. Regarding his straitened circumstances, it asks, “Can a life without luxury be the richest of all?”

P14. This business district, one of Europe’s largest, lies at the western end of Paris’ central axis. The capital’s principal high-rise zone, it is home to distinctive modern architecture, including La Grande Arche.

P15. Who were Satchell Paige, Josh Gibson, Buck Leonard and Cool Papa Bell?
P16. During the Battle of Britain, the UK government announced that carrots were responsible for improving the night vision of pilots, thereby providing a greater ability to intercept enemy aircraft. Some believe that this was part of a deliberate disinformation campaign to conceal what vital technology?

P17. Termed the “Godfather of punk”, his group’s raw power and attitude paved the way for later bands. His iconic songs include “Lust for Life”, “The Passenger” and “Search and Destroy”.

P18. Name’s (almost) the same – a powerful memory trigger for Proust and the most famous creation of Ludwig Bemelmans.

P19. The first woman to serve as chair of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, she completed her four-year term in February 2018. She had previously served as the Fed’s vice chair, as well as the head of the Council of Economic Advisers.

P20. Founded in 1867 as the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry, the organization is better known by this name. Eventually numbering over 1.5 million members, the subject became a major political force in several Midwestern states, with its battles against monopolistic railroad practices contributing directly to the implementation of the Interstate Commerce Act of 1887.

P21. Along with Basquiat and Warhol, he was in the vanguard of New York’s art scene in the 1980s. Perhaps the artist most associated with the AIDS epidemic, his pop art and graffiti-inspired works include Ignorance = Fear and Silence = Death.

P22. An 1138 earthquake devastated this locale, today Syria’s largest city and commercial heart. The modern city was subjected to a brutal siege by the Assad regime.
and its Russian allies, leaving tens of thousands dead and a UNESCO World Heritage Site in ruins.

P23. According to its website, the society named for this man “has been exploring the seas, establishing protected areas for endangered species and advocating for the silent world…since 1973.” The underwater pioneer’s 1956 film *The Silent World*, codirected with Louis Malle, earned the first of three Academy Awards that his films received.

P24. Name the author of these lines – “Child of the pure unclouded brow/And dreaming eyes of wonder!/Though time be fleet, and thou and I/Are half a life asunder/Thy loving smile will surely hail/The love gift of a fairy-tale.”

P25. *The New York Times* devoted four full pages to coverage of the death of this world-famous humorist, killed along with Wiley Post in an August 1935 plane crash. The subject was enormously popular for his folksy demeanor, as characterized by one of his most famous quotes – “I never met a man I didn’t like.” His friend, the Irish tenor John McCormack, summed up the sense of national tragedy, observing “A smile has disappeared from the lips of America…we shall not look upon his like again.”

P26. In what academic discipline are the Abel Prize and Fields Medal awarded?

P27. Born Endre Ernő Friedman to a Jewish family in Budapest, he invented this American personality, by which he became known as probably the greatest war photographer in history. Always amidst the action, he once proposed, “If your pictures aren’t good enough, you’re not close enough.” His philosophy paid dividends, including the iconic “Death of a Loyalist Soldier” from the Spanish Civil War, but came
at a cost. His lover was killed in Spain, while the subject died instantly when he stepped on a landmine in Indochina in 1954.

P28. This ancient Sumerian poem is the world’s oldest epic, predating Homer by centuries. It tells the tale of the titular king of Uruk, who – among other adventures – undertakes an arduous journey in search of immortality.

P29. The stench of this Asian fruit is so powerful that it is banned on Singapore’s mass transit. Anthony Bourdain described the notorious fruit’s odor as “like you’d buried someone holding a big wheel of Stilton in his arms, then dug him up a few weeks later.”

P30. During the decade spanning 1957 to 1967, this jazz great had a colossal creative output, producing classic albums including Giant Steps, My Favorite Things and A Love Supreme. With a style characterized as “sheets of sound”, he ranks among the best jazz saxophonists ever. Praising the subject’s rise from humble roots, Nat Hentoff cited his willingness “to practice more, to do all the things that somebody has to do to excel.”

P31. Following World War I, Yugoslavia was created out of territory belonging to the former Austro-Hungarian Empire and two independent kingdoms. One of the latter was Serbia, while the second was this present country, situated between Albania to the south and Bosnia and Herzegovina to the north.

P32. This author has been described as “one of the secret gardens of English writing”. His works include The Horned Man, Seven Lies and The Fall Guy, as well as several collections of short stories and poetry.
P33. What collective term is used often to refer to the operas Das Rheingold, Die Walküre, Siegfried and Göttterdammerung?

P34. The most memorable quote of this famously taciturn US president was “The chief business of the American people is business.”

P35. Founded in 1987 as a music festival, this annual event has added Film and Interactive tracks as it has grown into one of the world’s premier creative gatherings. Often referred to by an acronym, the event now spans ten days, including more than 2,000 musical acts performing at venues around the host city.

P36. This author earned more from writing than her contemporary, Mark Twain. In her most famous work, she wrote, “Money is a needful and precious thing…but I never want you to think it is the first or only prize to strive for.” Presumably, the subject did not receive royalties from the 2019 film adaptation, directed by Greta Gerwig.

P37. The third chapter of this book of the Bible begins with the memorable lines, “To every thing there is a season, and a time to every purpose under the heaven.” The book derives its name from a Greek word for a member or convener of an assembly.

P38. This 1981 German film, depicting a World War II submarine mission, was well received by critics and earned six Academy Award nominations. Citing it as one of the best war films ever made, Rotten Tomatoes describes it as “Taut, breathtakingly thrilling, and devastatingly intelligent…”.

P39. The golden age of this musical caste was the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, when they were in huge demand. A remarkable 1902 recording features the
last to perform with the Sistine Chapel choir, a year before Pope Pius X decreed, “Whenever it is desirable to employ the high voices of sopranos and contraltos, these parts must be taken by boys…”

P40. Agriculture, led by cattle production, accounts for about 70% of global deforestation. The second-largest agricultural cause is cultivation of this crop, grown in Brazil and neighboring markets primarily for use as concentrated feedstock for pigs and poultry.

P41. This noun and related adjective indicate agreement or correspondence between two things. It is used especially in mathematics – where it denotes objects with identical size and shape – and psychology, in which it is often used in reference to compatibility between a person’s “real self” and “ideal self”.

P42. One of Ireland’s best-known literary personalities, his major works include *The Hostage*, an English adaptation of an Irish-language play, and *Borstal Boy*, an autobiographical novel. His reputed final words were to the nun taking his pulse – “Bless you, Sister, may all your sons be bishops.”

P43. In 1930, already an international star, Paul Robeson played the title character in this play, which he termed “a tragedy of racial conflict”. While the production – at London’s Savoy – was decidedly flawed, Robeson’s historic performance was praised for its “dignity and stately magnificence”. He was rewarded with twenty curtain calls on opening night.

P44. The United States obtained a perpetual lease for this overseas naval base in 1903, which it has maintained since, despite severing ties with the host country in 1961.
P45. With what field are Paul Rand, Saul Bass, Cipe Pineles and Milton Glaser all associated, with their achievements celebrated as being among the greatest?

P46. What character – based on his own life – did Edward St. Aubyn introduce in *Never Mind* (1992), the first of a critically-acclaimed series of five novels?

P47. Name the US presidents who immediately preceded and succeeded Abraham Lincoln.

P48. Adopting this nom de plume when she embarked on a writing career at the age of sixteen, she became one of the most renowned investigative journalists in history. The subject rocketed to fame with her sensational 1887 exposé, “Ten Days in a Mad-House”, for which she feigned insanity to gain an insider’s perspective on the horrors in New York’s psychiatric institutions. A couple years later, she shattered Phineas Fogg’s fictional record by travelling around the world in seventy-two days, with much of the journey accomplished solo.

P49. With the opening of the Broad (2015), the Marciano Art Foundation (2017) and the Lucas Museum of Narrative Art (2020), this city is burnishing its reputation as a major global art destination.

P50. This Roman Catholic priest and his younger brother, Philip, were leaders among the radical activists opposing the Vietnam War. Part of the Catonsville Nine, which burned draft files, they each served over two years in prison. They later co-founded the Plowshares movement, protesting nuclear weapons and again incurring arrest. Asked in 2009 whether he had any regrets, the subject replied, “I could have done sooner the things I did…”.
P51.

a. One of the defining poems of the Victorian age, *In Memoriam A.H.H.* was written by this poet to remember his beloved friend Arthur Henry Hallam, who died suddenly in 1833. The poem’s Canto LVI includes “Man…Who trusted God was love indeed/And love Creation’s final law-/Tho’ Nature, red in tooth and claw/With ravine, shriek’d against his creed-“. Charles Kingsley declared *In Memoriam* “the noblest Christian poem which England has produced for two centuries”.

b. Unquestionably the world’s most famous nonagenarian naturalist, his landmark television series have often captured the harsh realities of nature. A single episode of his 2019 production – *Seven Worlds, One Planet* – featured a penguin eaten by orcas, a seal pup lost in a blizzard and an albatross chick fatally falling from its nest.

c. Give the author and title of the 1798 poem, in which a ship travels to Antarctica and encounters perilous adventures after the central character shoots an albatross. In the concluding stanzas, the poet writes, “He prayeth best, who loveth best/All things both great and small;/For the dear God who loveth us,/He made and loveth all.”

d. In 2019, filming began on a new series of *All Creatures Great and Small*, following a much-loved BBC series of ninety episodes, both based on the books of this author.
a. In March 1985, this middle-aged technocrat was appointed General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. He embarked on a historic transformation of the Soviet system, which would lead to his receiving the 1990 Nobel Peace Prize.

b. The reform program was characterized by these two Russian words, one meaning “economic reconstruction” and the other “transparency” or “openness”.

c. In June 1987, President Reagan stood at the Brandenburg Gate to deliver one of the most famous speeches in American history. Provide the final line of the speech, which concluded with an exhortation to the Soviet leader – “Mr. Gorbachev, open this gate!/Mr. Gorbachev, ____________!”

d. The Berlin Wall fell in November 1991, but not without further challenges, perhaps most dangerous an attempted coup a few months before. With Gorbachev cut off in Crimea, this Russian leader mounted a tank outside Moscow’s parliament building to deliver a speech. Rallying supporters of democracy, he proclaimed, “The peoples of Russia are becoming masters of their destiny.”

P53.

a. This critically-acclaimed 1964 film, based on a novel by Kōbō Abe, drew the following comment from Roger Ebert – “There has never been sand photography like this…”.
b. Numerous commentators have drawn parallels between *Woman in the Dunes* and the fate of this mythical character, consigned to the eternal punishment of rolling a boulder up a hill, only to have it roll down again once the summit is attained.

c. Abe’s exploration of alienated characters confronting surreal challenges has led to frequent comparisons with this author of *Der Prozess* (1925) and *Das Schloss* (1926).

d. The director of *Woman in the Dunes* (Hiroshi Teshigahara) lost the Best Director Oscar to the director of this film, set in a verdant Alpine environment, which also won Best Picture.

P54.

a. This word originates in the term for a member of a Persian priest caste, who were noted stargazers and astrologists. It is best known in connection with an ancient trio.

b. Name any one of the three Biblical magi, as generally accepted in later Christian tradition.

c. The Shrine of the Magi is the most artistically-significant reliquary of the Middle Ages. It is located behind the high altar of this UNESCO World Heritage Site in Germany.

d. Name the author of *The Magus*, whose other work includes *The French Lieutenant’s Woman*. Regarding the latter, the author commented, “I don’t think the English like me. I sold a colossal best seller in America, and they never really forgave me.”
a. This economist’s classic work, *The Theory of the Leisure Class* (1899), was among the first to delve seriously into the relation between consumption and wealth in society. As one analyst noted, he wrote “with one eye fixed on the squirming reader”.

b. *The Theory of the Leisure Class* introduced this two-word term to describe goods purchased to display wealth or status rather than to meet actual needs.

c. In 1973, John Kenneth Galbraith stated that Veblen’s work was one of two nineteenth century economics books still read. The other was the 1879 book, *Progress and Poverty*, by this author. In a letter to the author’s daughter, Albert Einstein wrote “One cannot imagine a more beautiful combination of intellectual keenness, artistic form and fervent love of justice.”

d. The book’s author proposed that wealth derived from common resources, primarily land, be shared among all members of society. Current proponents of this two-word concept have used George’s ideas to support their arguments. Several countries, including Finland and the Netherlands, have introduced trials of the concept.

P56.

a. A seven-time Mr. Olympia, he has since gone on to highly-successful careers in acting and politics.
b. This former US Army general led all coalition forces during Operation
Desert Storm, retiring shortly thereafter.

c. This prominent financier is the Chairman and CEO of The Blackstone
Group, which he co-founded with a former Lehman Brothers colleague,
Pete Peterson.

d. The radius named for this German astronomer defines the event horizon
of a black hole.

P57.

a. Referring to this object, the subject of one of the best-known finales in
cinematic history, Orson Welles termed it “a little toy from the dead past
of a great man.”

b. Name the author and title of the American literary classic in which Rose
of Sharon is a key character.

c. What fictional character is also known as Briar Rose?

d. This was Charles Dickens’ last novel, unfinished at the time of his death,
which has given rise to an enduring literary mystery regarding its
possible ending. The plot involves a troubled romance between Rosa
Bud and the title character, who later disappears.

P58. Serena Williams has won the most Grand Slam singles titles in women’s
tennis during the Open Era (post 1968). Who are the next four women on the list as of
yearend 2019, which includes the all-time leader whose twenty-four titles include
eleven at the Australian Open?
a. In 1942, the US Marine Corps recruited twenty-nine members of this tribe and gave them two weeks to develop a code based on their language. Over 400 Native American Code Talkers, including from other tribes, some as young as fifteen years old, served through the remainder of World War II.

b. The Navajo are the second-largest Native American tribe in the United States. They rank behind only this tribe, formerly resident in the Southeast, whose Nation is now located primarily in Oklahoma.

c. In 1821, after a dozen years of intense labor, this Cherokee silversmith introduced his syllabary of eighty-five symbols representing sounds, transforming his native tongue into a written language. Within a few years, the language had been used to translate the Bible and publish the first national bi-lingual newspaper.

d. Cherokee attempts at assimilation, including adopting a constitution and Christianity, were in vain. Thousands of tribe members died during this forced removal of 1838-1839, after gold was discovered on their traditional lands.

P60.

a. This mineral-rich rock is the principal ore of aluminum and the source of virtually all aluminum produced worldwide.

b. Which country is the leading producer of bauxite? It also ranks among the world’s leading producers of lead, iron ore, zinc, nickel and copper.
c. This West African country, with a majority French-speaking Muslim population, has the world’s largest reserves of bauxite.

d. Within 10%, what portion of American aluminum production is based on domestic bauxite?

P61.

a. This French writer, whose books include *Cheri* and the four “*Claudine*” novels, is best known for her evocative portrayal of the female experience.

b. This 1944 book, in which a young girl is raised by two older women to be a courtesan, is Colette’s most famous work.

c. *Gigi* was made into a 1958 film of the same name, which starred this French musical-comedy star. Best known for suave sophistication, the actor received an honorary Academy Award the same year for his contributions to entertainment over more than five decades.


P62.

a. This empire, which encompassed most of present-day Iran, was the dominant force in the Near East for almost 500 years until its overthrow in the early third century. Their strength was such that the Romans were forced to seek peace with them during the reign of Augustus.
b. Hatra was a major Parthian trading center, which played a key role in resisting Roman incursions. It was located about seventy miles from this modern northern Iraqi city, the country’s third most populous and the scene of a protracted battle after its seizure by ISIS in 2014.

c. This capital of Iraqi Kurdistan is located about fifty miles east of Mosul.

d. A university and major street in Erbil are named for this historic leader of Iraqi Kurdish descent. The first sultan of Egypt and Syria, he is famous for his successful resistance to the Crusaders, but failed in his attempt to conquer Mosul.

P63.

a. The genius – and notoriety – of this band with a portmanteau name, led by Anton Newcombe, was on full display in the 2004 documentary Dig!

b. Which California Democrat was killed during the Jonestown Massacre, only the second US congressman to be slain in office?

c. As a member of the California Assembly, Ryan went undercover in this prison, the state’s second oldest after San Quentin. The subject was the scene of two 1968 concerts by Johnny Cash, which resulted in a best-selling live album.

d. Among Folsom’s more notorious prisoners was murderous cult leader Charles Manson. When authorities raided the group’s base at Spahn Ranch in November 1969, they confiscated a door bearing the inscription “_________ is coming down fast”. The subject is the two-word title of a Beatles song from the White Album.
P64. Name the long-tenured leaders based on country and period in office.


b. Egypt (1981-2011)

c. Republic of China (1927-1975)

d. Albania (1944-1985)

P65.

a. Nigel Nicolson described this Virginia Woolf novel, featuring a gender-switching protagonist, as “the longest and most charming love letter in literature”.

b. Woolf acknowledged the inspiration for Orlando to be Nicolson’s mother, this poet and author of numerous novels, including The Edwardians (1930) and All Passion Spent (1931). Alongside a long and supportive marriage, the subject had numerous relationships with women, including a decade-long affair with Woolf.

c. The 1992 film version of Orlando featured this British actress as the title character. Among her other acclaimed roles, the subject garnered a Best Supporting Actress Oscar for Michael Clayton and a BAFTA nomination for We Need to Talk About Kevin.

d. One of the actress’ prior award-winning roles was as the wife of the title character in this director’s Edward II. His other films include Caravaggio, The Last of England and Blue.
a. A 24,000-acre memorial parkway linking Grand Teton and Yellowstone National Parks honors this titan of industry, one of the foremost philanthropists in American history. His donations of land and funding contributed significantly to the creation of several major national parks, including Acadia, Shenandoah and Great Smoky Mountains. The subject also was instrumental in the preservation of Colonial Williamsburg and founding the Cloisters, among many other projects.

b. The philanthropist’s initial gift of $600,000 to this Midwestern university grew to more than $35 million over two decades. Rockefeller only visited the school twice, but called it “The best investment I ever made”.

c. This preeminent American philosopher and educational reformer spent a decade at the newly-formed University of Chicago, before leaving for Columbia in 1904. While at Chicago, he founded the Laboratory Schools, putting into practice his beliefs regarding progressive education. Commenting on the role of schools in shaping a child, he wrote, “…saturating him with the spirit of service, and providing him with the instruments of effective self-direction, we shall have the…best guarantee of a larger society which is worthy, lovely and harmonious.”

d. In December 1942, a ramshackle construction known as the Pile, located on a squash court beneath Chicago’s stadium, became the world’s first nuclear reactor. The initial experiments were led by this winner of the 1938 Nobel Prize for Physics. After the war, the subject accepted a
professorship at the university’s Institute for Nuclear Studies, which is still named for him.

P67.

a. A 2019 study revealed that, contrary to general perception, great white sharks are not the apex marine predator. Rather, they exhibit fear of these animals, fleeing their shared feeding grounds if the latter even pass through temporarily. The terror is apparently justified, as the rival predator is known to kill the great whites and remove the calorie-rich liver, leaving the remainder of the carcass.

b. The delicacy likely would be appreciated by this terrifying predator of film and literature, perhaps with a nice Chianti and some fava beans.

c. The highly-selective approach to eating is the opposite of this carnivorous food movement, with a name vividly evoking its emphasis on utilizing the entire animal.

d. The exceptional intelligence of this domesticated animal may derive from its omnivore status, with a diet that historically encompassed a wide range of offal, including human corpses.

P68.

a. One of the most powerful women of medieval Europe, she was queen consort of both Louis VII of France and Henry II of England.

b. Two of Eleanor’s sons became reigning King of England. Name either one.
c. Name the 1968 film presenting a fictionalized account of life at the court of Henry II, as well as the actress who won an Academy Award for her portrayal of Eleanor.

d. Eleanor, Henry and Richard the Lionheart are all buried on the grounds of Fontevraud Royal Abbey, near Saumur in this picturesque region of France.

P69. Name the creators of the following fictional characters.

a. Phileas Fogg

b. Ben Gunn

c. Aramis

d. Allan Quartermain

P70.

a. In 1724 and 1727, J.S. Bach composed two of his most-famous pieces, setting to music Biblical accounts of the death of Jesus. The latter, in particular, is considered one of the highpoints of Western sacred music. Name either piece.

b. The *St. Matthew Passion* was largely forgotten for a century, until a copy of the score was given to this fifteen-year-old composer by his grandmother. A few years later, he conducted an historic performance at Berlin’s Sing-Akademie, igniting the revival of Bach’s work and a reappraisal of his genius. The subject went on to his own acclaimed
career, with several noted works based on extensive travels, including the *Italian Symphony* and *Hebrides Overture*.

c. While far from his best work, Mendelssohn achieved contemporary success in 1846, with a sacred music oratorio named for this Biblical prophet and miracle worker. The subject is one of the most important figures in each of Christianity, Judaism and Islam, serving as a messenger of God in the last.

d. Mendelssohn’s piece has been compared frequently with another classical composition, whose title is the term for the deliverer of the Jewish nation prophesized in the Bible. The opening line of the work’s libretto is, “Comfort ye, comfort ye my people, saith your God.” Name both the piece and its composer.

P71.

a. Geoffrey Lawrence and Francis Biddle presided over which proceedings, termed the “greatest trial in history”?

b. The German defendants at Nuremberg were arrayed along a spectrum, arguably defined by two men. The first, the most senior official on trial, was sentenced to death, but committed suicide on the eve of his planned execution. The second, a technocratic architect and the Minister of Armaments for much of the war, escaped with a twenty-year sentence. Name either man.

c. Nuremberg introduced this concept into international law, having not been previously defined as a “crime against humanity”.

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d. This Hollywood leading man oversaw the trial in the 1961 film *Judgment at Nuremberg*, but lost out on the Best Actor Oscar to Maximilian Schell, who as a boy had been forced to flee Austria after the Anschluss.

P72.

a. The hit series *Downton Abbey* was originally conceived as a spin-off of this 2001 film, which resulted in an Oscar for Julian Fellowes (Best Original Screenplay) and a Golden Globe for Robert Altman (Best Director).

b. The PBS series *Death Comes to Pemberley* is based on the P.D. James sequel to this classic novel, featuring Fitzwilliam and his eventual bride, Elizabeth.

c. Name the author and title of this masterful novel of suspense, in which Max de Winter brings a new bride to his ancestral home, Manderley. A film adaptation, directed by Alfred Hitchcock, won the Academy Award for Best Picture.

d. Another exploration of the English class system is this 1945 novel, subtitled *The Sacred and Profane Memories of Captain Charles Ryder*. Nancy Mitford described the book as “so true to life being in love with a whole family”, in this case the aristocratic Flytes.

P73.

a. What is the second-largest city on the island of Ireland?
b. Where is HMS Belfast moored? The Imperial War Museum terms her “the most significant surviving Second World War Royal Navy warship.”

c. What is the second-largest city in the Republic of Ireland?

d. What country is the world’s largest cork producer?

P74.

a. Originally from California, this band produced the biker anthem “Born to Be Wild”.

b. The band takes its name from the title of a 1927 book by this Nobel laureate, adopted by the Sixties counterculture.

c. “Born to Be Wild” was part of the soundtrack for this 1969 film depicting a road trip through the hippie era.

d. While the film was predominantly a Dennis Hopper-Peter Fonda collaboration, Easy Rider marked the rise of this Hollywood legend, who was nominated for an Academy Award for Best Supporting Actor. The subject later starred in the 1994 film Wolf.

P75.

a. A 2006 American Paintings sale at Christie’s included a portrait of this man, which sold for $1.8 million. The subject is depicted reading a book while holding an axe.

b. The painting, Lincoln the Railsplitter, was commissioned by Lincoln Savings from this visual chronicle of American life. The subject’s
hundreds of cover illustrations for *The Saturday Evening Post* included his monumental 1943 series, *Four Freedoms*, which raised over $130 million in war bonds, equivalent to over $2 billion today.

c. The artist is believed to have drawn inspiration from the Pulitzer Prize-winning biography of Lincoln by this man, who won an additional two Pulitzers for his poetry. When the subject died in 1967, President Johnson proclaimed that he “needs no epitaph. It is written for all time in the fields, the cities, the face and heart of the land he loved and the people he celebrated and inspired.”

d. Sandburg is especially identified with this metropolis, which he described as the “Stormy, husky, brawling, City of the Big Shoulders”.

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ANSWERS

P1. Henry Knox

P2. Sufism

P3. Brahmaputra River

P4. Lillian Hellman

P5. El Norte

P6. Johannes Kepler

P7. Grandma Moses

P8. Erich Maria Remarque

P9. Twitter

P10. Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva (“Lula”) or Evo Morales

P11. Emmy, Grammy, Oscar and Tony

P12. Herodotus

P13. Amor Towles, A Gentleman in Moscow

P14. La Défense

P15. Among the greatest Negro League players, all inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame (Bell’s HoF bio states that he “may well have been the fastest man ever to play the game of baseball.”)

P16. Radar, specifically airborne interception radar

P17. Iggy Pop and the Stooges

P18. Madeleine/Madeline

P19. Janet Yellen

P20. The Grange

P21. Keith Haring

P22. Aleppo
P23. Jacques Cousteau
P24. Lewis Carroll
P25. Will Rogers
P26. Mathematics
P27. Robert Capa
P28. The Epic of Gilgamesh
P29. Durian
P30. John Coltrane
P31. Montenegro
P32. James Lasdun
P33. The Ring Cycle
P34. Calvin Coolidge
P35. South by Southwest (SXSW)
P36. Louisa May Alcott
P37. Ecclesiastes
P38. Das Boot
P39. Castrati
P40. Soy (soybeans)
P41. Congruence
P42. Brendan Behan
P43. Othello
P44. Guantanamo Bay
P45. Graphic design
P46. Patrick Melrose
P47. James Buchanan and Andrew Johnson
P48. Nellie Bly

P49. Los Angeles

P50. Daniel Berrigan

P51. 
  a. Alfred, Lord Tennyson
  b. David Attenborough
  c. Samuel Taylor Coleridge, “The Rime of the Ancient Mariner”
  d. James Herriot

P52. 
  a. Mikhail Gorbachev
  b. Perestroika and glasnost
  c. “tear down this wall”
  d. Boris Yeltsin

P53. 
  a. *Woman in the Dunes*
  b. Sisyphus
  c. Franz Kafka
  d. *The Sound of Music*

P54. 
  a. Magus
  b. Balthazar, Melchior and Gaspar (or Caspar)
  c. Cologne Cathedral
  d. John Fowles

P55. 
  a. Thorstein Veblen
  b. Conspicuous consumption
  c. Henry George
  d. Basic income

P56. 
  a. Arnold Schwarzenegger
  b. Norman Schwarzkopf
c. Stephen Schwarzman

d. Karl Schwarzschild

P57.  a. Rosebud

b. John Steinbeck, *The Grapes of Wrath*

c. Sleeping Beauty

d. *The Mystery of Edwin Drood*

P58.  Steffi Graf, Chris Evert, Martina Navratilova and Margaret Court

P59.  a. Navajo

b. Cherokee

c. Sequoyah

d. Trail of Tears

P60.  a. Bauxite

b. Australia

c. Guinea

d. 1% (0-11%)

P61.  a. Colette

b. *Gigi*

c. Maurice Chevalier

d. Maurice Ravel

P62.  a. Parthian Empire

b. Mosul

c. Erbil

d. Saladin (Salahaddin)

P63.  a. Brian Jonestown Massacre

b. Leo Ryan
c. Folsom State Prison
d. Helter Skelter

P64. a. Suharto
    b. Hosni Mubarak
c. Chiang Kai-shek
d. Enver Hoxha

P65. a. *Orlando*
b. Vita Sackville-West
c. Tilda Swinton
d. Derek Jarman

P66. a. John D. Rockefeller, Jr.
b. The University of Chicago
c. John Dewey
d. Enrico Fermi

P67. a. Orcas (killer whales)
b. Hannibal Lecter
c. Nose to tail
d. Pigs

P68. a. Eleanor of Aquitaine
b. Richard I (Lionheart) or John
c. *The Lion in Winter*, Katherine Hepburn
d. The Loire Valley

P69. a. Jules Verne
b. Robert Louis Stevenson
c. Alexandre Dumas
d. H. Rider Haggard

P70.  
   a. *St. John Passion* or *St. Matthew Passion*
   
   b. Felix Mendelssohn
   
   c. Elijah
   
   d. *The Messiah*, George Frideric Handel

P71.  
   a. The Nuremberg trials
   
   b. Hermann Göring or Albert Speer
   
   c. Genocide
   
   d. Spencer Tracy

P72.  
   a. *Gosford Park*
   
   b. *Pride and Prejudice*
   
   c. Daphne du Maurier, *Rebecca*
   
   d. *Brideshead Revisited*

P73.  
   a. Belfast
   
   b. In London, on the Thames
   
   c. Cork
   
   d. Portugal

P74.  
   a. Steppenwolf
   
   b. Hermann Hesse
   
   c. *Easy Rider*
   
   d. Jack Nicholson

P75.  
   a. Abraham Lincoln
   
   b. Norman Rockwell
   
   c. Carl Sandburg
   
   d. Chicago
I’ve always tried to teach you two things.

First, never let them see you bleed...[and]

...Always have an escape plan.

– Q (final scene of Desmond Llewelyn)

Q1. What was the subject of President Reagan’s January 28, 1986 nationally-televised speech, which pre-empted the State of the Union Address for the first time in modern history? Speechwriter Peggy Noonan recalled a poem she had read in middle school to craft the eternal closing lines, “[they] ‘slipped the surly bonds of Earth’ to ‘touch the face of God’”.

Q2. In what field did Franco Modigliani, Merton Miller and Gary Becker distinguish themselves?

Q3. Primarily known for penning several children’s classics, with characters such as Aunt Spiker and Veruca Salt, this author also wrote dozens of stories for adults, which amplify some of the darker strands of his earlier work. His adult output includes “Lamb to the Slaughter”, in which a wife murders her spouse with a frozen lamb joint and then serves it to the investigating police.

Q4. Eliot Porter’s 1963 book, The Place No One Knew, portrays Glen Canyon, a remote region of spectacular beauty and geological interest in the Colorado River system. The canyon was flooded due to construction of a dam, which created this major lake and reservoir, named for an early explorer of the Grand Canyon and Colorado River.
Q5. Robert Del Naja, founder of trip hop group Massive Attack, and artist Robin Gunningham are considered the most-likely candidates as the “man behind” this mythical street artist. In 2016, criminologists in London used a geographic profiling technique in attempting to link the subject with Gunningham.

Q6. *Traité élémentaire de chimie* (Elements of Chemistry), published by this scientist in Paris in 1789, marked a dramatic departure from centuries of Greek philosophy and medieval alchemy. In light of his work establishing the new principles, many consider the subject a prime founder of modern chemistry.

Q7. According to the Fortnum & Mason website, “To give this tea its unmistakable [deliciously smoky] flavour, the plucked leaves are withered over pine fires, pan-dried, rolled and placed in bamboo baskets, then smoked over smouldering pinewood fires.”

Q8. Among many accolades, this poet was lauded as the “tenth Muse” by Plato. The power of her verse is evident in a few surviving fragments, including the lines, “and lovely laughing – oh it/puts the heart in my chest on wings/for when I look at you, even a moment, no speaking/is left in me”.

Q9. In a near reprise of the Gallipoli disaster, Winston Churchill was a prime advocate for the early 1944 amphibious assault on this location about thirty miles south of Rome. Insufficient resources, muddled strategic thinking and indecisive leadership all contributed to an invasion that devolved into a bloody stalemate lasting months.

Q10. In mathematics, spherical (or elliptical) and hyperbolic are the two principal types of this, defined with reference to the “standard” form of the relevant branch of learning, which is named for its traditional founder.
Q11. This verb and noun is derived from the name of a Greek god, whose booming voice and other attributes were said to inspire unreasoning fear in mortals.

Q12. Her *Danse Sauvage* made her an international star, as did her performance in *Zouzou*, the first Hollywood leading role for an African American woman. During World War II, she provided the French Resistance with intelligence overheard at performances. She was one of only two woman to address the March on Washington, decrying racism in her native land with the declaration, “I have walked into the palaces of kings and queens…But I could not walk into a hotel in America and get a cup of coffee…”.

Q13. This two-word phrase, invoking a key symbol of the royal family, can refer generally to the Japanese monarchy.

Q14. With an elapsed time of over six hours, Ray Harroun is recognized as the official winner among the dozen finishers in the 1911 inaugural version of this sporting event. Held annually since on Memorial Day weekend, excepting the war years, current winners finish in considerably less than half that time. Three men have won the event four times each – A.J. Foyt, Al Unser and Rick Mears.

Q15. During the 1970s and 1980s, this country developed at least six nuclear weapons, generally understood to have been in partnership with Israel. Following its signing of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty in 1991, the country’s president revealed the existence of the suspended program, with subsequent international inspections confirming that the weapons had been destroyed and production facilities dismantled.
Q16. Give both the title and author of this novel, intended to draw attention to the difficult working conditions of migrant laborers, in keeping with the author’s socialist leanings. Instead, its revelations of unsanitary conditions led directly to passage of the Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906. As the author noted, “I aimed at the public’s heart and by accident I hit it in the stomach.”

Q17. Similar to the Napoleon, this classic French pastry consists of myriad layers of thin puff pastry encasing cream filling.

Q18. Also known as the Chenoboskion Manuscripts, this is the better-known name for a collection of texts discovered near the Upper Egyptian town of Nag Hammadi in 1945. The ancient papyri included works such as The Gospel of Thomas and Apocryphon of John, which differ markedly from the New Testament and were branded as heretical by church authorities. The texts were the subject of a best-selling 1979 book, named by the Modern Library as one of the hundred best nonfiction books of the twentieth century.

Q19. This term refers to a permanent alteration in the DNA comprising a gene. Relevant occurrences are generally classified as hereditary or acquired.

Q20. This Italian composer (1567-1643), representing the shift from the Renaissance to Baroque style, is the earliest composer whose operas are still performed regularly. His first and last operas, Orfeo and L’incoronazione di Poppea, are considered two of the greatest ever.

Q21. This winner of the 1934 Nobel Prize in Literature wrote six novels, including The Late Mattia Pascal, but is best remembered for his innovative plays Six Characters in Search of An Author and Henry IV.
Q22. With a population estimated at up to 200,000 inhabitants, this city was the largest in the pre-Columbian Americas. Built largely on reclaimed land, the city featured large red and blue pyramids and canals reminiscent of Venice. The subject was razed in 1521, with the roots of a modern city built upon its ruins.

Q23. This eleven-letter mystical incantation repeats a single vowel five times. Some believe the word has kabbalistic origins in a Hebrew phrase meaning “I will create as I speak”, though the majority of sources attribute it to a Latin word with Greek roots.

Q24. Who are António Guterres and Ban Ki-moon?

Q25. The website of this institution enquires, “What other museum in the world displays paintings by Claude Monet and Andrew Wyeth alongside duck decoys, carousel animals and a completely intact side-wheel steamboat?” Founded in 1947 by Electra Havemeyer Webb, her “collection of collections” is housed in several dozen buildings near the shores of Lake Champlain.

Q26. This mountain was the fifth-highest peak in Washington State until May 1980, when it lost about 1,300 feet from its maximum elevation.

Q27. A bandmate described this guitarist as “music made into a man”. With a name and style that reflected his Roma heritage, the subject is considered the first great European jazz musician. His inimitable improvisation is on full display in his most famous composition, “Nuages” (Clouds), written in occupied Paris.

Q28. Somewhat over two-hundred copies survive of this monumental 1623 work, which was followed by later editions in 1632, 1664 and 1685. In the absence of
the subject, the world likely would have lost over a dozen plays, including *Macbeth*, *The Tempest* and *Julius Caesar*.

Q29. With which educational institution is Mike Krzyzewski most associated?

Q30. A discreet monument in Central Park commemorates this distinguished “unit” of the American Expeditionary Force, which found itself cut off and vastly outnumbered by surrounding German forces during the Meuse-Argonne Offensive. Despite casualties that ultimately totaled two-thirds of the five hundred men, the unit’s commander – Major Charles Whittlesey – refused to surrender. For his heroic leadership during the five-day siege, Whittlesey received the Medal of Honor.

Q31. This name of one of America’s greatest literary and film heroes is derived from a Greek word referring to the region containing Athens.

Q32. In 1870, following several years of tutelage in Europe, this artist returned to his native Philadelphia. His aesthetic focused on realism, especially in the sometimes-controversial depiction of nudity, inspired in part by his early medical studies. His precise attention to anatomy is evident in some of his more famous works, portraying athletes, including rowers on the Schuylkill River.

Q33. This variety of fig tree originated in India, where it has strong cultural and religious associations. Named for the Hindu traders who conducted business in its shade, the species is renowned as the world’s biggest tree in terms of area covered. The most famous American example, located in Lahaina (Maui), has a canopy circumference of about one-quarter mile.

Q34. Richard Booth is credited with transforming this fading Welsh town into an international book-lover’s mecca, buying and importing over a million second-hand
volumes. A man of quirky and ostentatious charm, he also was lauded for “leading the international Book Town Movement with enormous dedication.” The subject celebrated the 33rd edition of its annual literary festival in 2020.

Q35. Among the murdered supporters of this cause are Chico Mendes, Sister Dorothy Stang, José Cláudio Ribeiro da Silva and Maria do Espírito Santo, along with dozens of others.

Q36. This demure First Lady of the American theatre once wrote, “I sometimes think I am the triumph of the familiar over the exotic.” Despite her perceived lack of glamour, she enjoyed an acting career spanning well over half a century, winning three Tonys and two Oscars, in addition to devoting herself to a host of charitable causes. Among many other honors, a Broadway theatre has borne the subject’s name since 1955.

Q37. This one-sided object, named for the German mathematician who discovered it in 1958, led to a new branch of study, topology. The object can be easily created by giving a half-twist to a length of paper and taping the ends together.

Q38. A 1945 George Orwell essay defended this fellow writer, who had participated in five radio broadcasts while interned by the Germans early in the war, sparking furious criticism back home in England. Orwell based his defense on the comic author’s apolitical nature and his outdated worldview, joining others who had drawn parallels between the subject and one of his most famous creations, Bertie Wooster.
Q39. In an 1803 letter, Thomas Jefferson rationalized his actions in concluding this momentous event as “the case of a guardian, investing the money of his ward…& saying to him when of age, I did this for your good.”

Q40. To whom is credited the following writerly advice from 1889 – “If in Act I you have a pistol hanging on the wall, then it must fire in the last act.”?

Q41. In 1923, following the abolition of the Ottoman Sultanate the prior year, Turkey became a secular republic with this man as president. When surnames were introduced in Turkey, in 1935, the subject was given a name meaning “Father of the Turks”.

Q42. While elements have been subject to considerable criticism, not least parallels drawn between the isolation of middle-class housewives and prisoners in Nazi concentration camps, this author’s The Feminine Mystique was unquestionably an important landmark in feminist literature.

Q43. ArcelorMittal, China Baowu and Nippon were the world’s three largest producers of what during 2016-2018?

Q44. The 1995 thriller The Usual Suspects was a bit of a sleeper, but garnered screenwriting Oscar and BAFTA awards for Christopher McQuarrie. It ultimately derives its title from this classic, which had modest expectations but is now one of the most iconic films of all time.

Q45. Name’s the same – a character in The Wind in the Willows and the SI base unit for the amount of a substance, the latter typically a large number of tiny elementary entities.
Q46. When this American musician died in September 2019, he was lauded for his leading role in the Hall of Fame-inducted band with hits including “Shake It Up” and “Just What I Needed”. In a successful second act, he also was an important producer for a host of alternative rock and punk bands, including Weezer, Bad Religion, Nada Surf and Guided by Voices.

Q47. Within 20%, what is the distance from Perth, Australia to Perth, Scotland?

Q48. After a successful writing career, this American turned to photography in 1932, with more than 15,000 images capturing the leading cultural figures of the era. As a champion of African American culture, he is closely associated with the Harlem Renaissance.

Q49. A 2019 *New York Times* article termed this innovative urban development an “instant landmark” and “hands down, the most influential design project of the last decade”. Now one of New York’s leading tourist attractions, it receives more annual visitors than the Statue of Liberty and Metropolitan Museum.

Q50. The only legitimate child of Lord Byron, she is credited with writing and publishing the first computer program, devised for Charles Babbage’s Analytical Engine in 1843. With remarkable insight, many decades ahead of her peers, she realized that the new machines were much more than simple calculators. As one example, she theorized that “the engine might compose elaborate and scientific pieces of music of any degree of complexity or extent.”

Q51.

a. One of the leading liberal thinkers of the twentieth century, this British philosopher and historian of ideas spent over sixty years as an Oxford
academic. In a noted 1958 lecture, later published as the essay “Two Concepts of Liberty”, he distinguished between “positive” and “negative” freedom, emphasizing the potential for clash between them and with other values. As he wrote, “…liberty is liberty, not equality or fairness or justice or culture, or human happiness…”.

b. Especially concerned with liberty in modern societies potentially evolving toward totalitarianism, Berlin praised this author’s *The Open Society and its Enemies* as “a work of exceptional originality and power.” He added that it provided “the most scrupulous and formidable criticism of…Marxism by any living author.”

c. Berlin is famous for another essay from 1953, in which he divides the world’s thinkers into those “who know many things” and those “who know one big thing”. The opposing broad and deep thinkers are represented by these two animals, which appear in the essay’s title.

d. Perhaps the quintessential “fox” was this intellectual iconoclast and author, who spent more than six decades as professor of physics at the Institute for Advanced Study, despite not bothering to complete his doctorate (nor, famously, receiving a Nobel Prize). His IAS biography states, “His most useful contribution to science was the unification of the three versions of quantum electrodynamics invented by Feynman, Schwinger and Tomonaga.” However, when asked in a 2010 interview for his proudest achievement, the subject cited “bringing up six kids who are productive citizens.”
Q52.

a. A version of this poem includes “…and I in my cap, had just settled down for a long winter’s nap.”

b. This Margaret Wise Brown children’s classic, featuring “two little kittens and a pair of mittens”, has sold more than fifty million copies worldwide.

c. This classic film noir, based on a Raymond Chandler novel of the same title, was the second film co-starring Bogart and Bacall.

d. Which writer was “rediscovered” largely based on changing critical reception of her 1899 novel *The Awakening*?

Q53.

a. The adventures of this man were dictated to a romance writer, Rustichello of Pisa, in a Genoese prison cell and published as *Il Millione* (The Million) at the end of the thirteenth century. The book served as inspiration for Christopher Columbus, who took a copy on his most famous voyage.

b. With his father and uncle, Polo had travelled to meet this grandson and successor of Genghis Khan, who ruled China as the founder of the Yuan dynasty.

c. The Polos travelled in part along this vital ancient trading route. The modern cities of Xi’an, Samarkand and Almaty are sites of major outposts along the way.
Scientists believe that plague travelling in both directions along the Silk Road caused several historical outbreaks, including this mid-fourteenth century cataclysm, in which up to half of Europe’s population died in less than a decade.

Q54.

a. These two brothers received a joint BAFTA Award in 1995 for “Outstanding British Contribution to Cinema”. Between them, they have directed some of Hollywood’s biggest productions, including Top Gun, Gladiator and The Martian.

b. The American Film Institute’s list of the top ten science-fiction films of all time features two films directed by Ridley Scott. Name them both.

c. The Scotts were part of a 1980s wave of British directors in Hollywood, a group that included Hugh Hudson, Adrian Lyne and Alan Parker. All of them had cut their teeth in this profession.

d. For this product’s launch, Ridley Scott directed “1984”, named by Advertising Age as the greatest commercial in history. The ad featured scrolling text in a modified Garamond typeface, which is now associated with the product’s maker.

Q55.

a. A museum in Ogdensburg, New York is dedicated to this artist (1861-1909), whose paintings and bronze sculptures chronicled the American West. His many famous works include A Dash for the Timber, The Charge of the Rough Riders and the bronze Broncho Buster.
b. The charge of the Rough Riders was led by this friend of Remington, who in 1907 opined “…the cowboy and rancher, the Indian…of the plains, will live in his pictures and bronzes…for all time.”

c. While at Yale, Remington played this sport, of which Roosevelt was a keen enthusiast, drawing many Rough Rider recruits from its ranks. While president, Roosevelt sponsored reforms that likely saved the sport, reducing annual fatalities to under a dozen in 1906 and 1907.

d. One of the largest collections of works by Remington (and his counterpart, Charles M. Russell) is housed in this Fort Worth museum, also one of the leading repositories of American photography.

Q56. Identify the authors of the following works –

a. *Voyage au bout de la nuit*

b. *Notre-Dame-des-Fleurs*

c. *La Nausée*

d. *La Peste*

Q57.

a. One of the most celebrated classical pianists of the twentieth century, this Canadian was known for a maverick style, often involving dramatic (and controversial) innovations on canonical works. A prestigious prize, honoring lifetime contribution to the arts, is awarded biennially in his name.
b. The pianist achieved international fame with his 1955 recording of this notoriously-difficult piece by J.S. Bach, featuring a labyrinth of myriad transformations. In 1983, the recording was inducted into the Grammy Hall of Fame.

c. Gould shared a love of experimental and electronic music with this fellow Toronto iconoclast, who started her musical career composing works to accompany modern dance. She later turned to minimalist-inspired classical compositions, the best known of which is Glass *Houses*, a challenging series that a collaborator described as like “entering a mystical and ecstatic trance”.

d. A source of inspiration for Southam was this composer, the recipient of the 2015 Gould Prize. Among the subject’s many notable works, he is perhaps best known for the opera *Einstein on the Beach* (1976) and *Symphony No. 1, Low* (1992), the latter based on the music of David Bowie and Brian Eno.

Q58.

a. What is the most-watched sports league in the world?

b. What club has won more Premier League titles than any other?

c. All of Manchester United’s titles were achieved under this Scottish manager, universally regarded as one of the greatest of all time.

d. The Premier League is considered the second strongest in Europe, behind this national confederation.
Q59.

a. As of early 2020, more than twenty countries still had laws discriminating against sufferers of this affliction, also known as Hansen’s disease. Eliminating this legislation, and reducing the disability rate below one patient in a million, is central to the World Health Organization’s global strategy for the disease.

b. In the Bible, leprosy is associated primarily with Lazarus and this much-afflicted man, who is the subject of a book in the Old Testament.

c. In 1873, this priest visited the leper colony on Molokai and decided to dedicate his life to helping those suffering there. Over the next sixteen years, until his death from the disease, he was the mainstay of the settlement – constructing six chapels, caring for those in need and saying mass every morning. He was canonized in 2009.

d. Leprosy is a major plot element in this 1880 novel, subtitled A Tale of the Christ. Among the best-selling books of the nineteenth century, it was made into one of the most celebrated films ever, winning eleven Academy Awards.

Q60.

a. The largest building in the world by volume is a factory in Everett, Washington owned by this manufacturer.

b. The Everett facility was constructed originally for production of this “Jumbo Jet”.

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c. The world’s largest building by footprint houses the Aalsmeer Flower Auction in this country.

d. The Aalsmeer auction uses this methodology, in which the price starts high and is lowered until a sale is struck.

Q61.

a. When this supreme choreographer passed away in 1993, one eulogist stated that he “lives in the great catalogue of masterpieces that have so shaped and refined our understanding of ballet and given it – and us – thrilling life.”

b. The choreographer had his dance debut at the age of ten with this famed St. Petersburg company, later serving as ballet master for Ballets Russes until the death of Sergei Diaghilev in 1929.

c. This American cultural titan (1907-1996) was Balanchine’s backer in founding the School of American Ballet and New York City Ballet. A prolific author on dance and the arts, he is credited with co-founding the precursor to MOMA and played a leading role in the creation of Lincoln Center. He famously found his “mission” in 1929, when he entered a Venetian church seeking information about El Greco, instead stumbling upon Diaghilev’s funeral.

d. While at Harvard, Kirstein met this man, later one of America’s foremost architects. The subject served as the first director of MOMA’s Architecture Department, before literally transforming the American
skyline. His many projects include the New York State Theater at Lincoln Center and the famous Glass House.

Q62.

a. Ascending the Louvre’s Daru staircase, one approaches this world-famous headless statue.

b. Samothrace was the center of a major religious cult, one of whose adherents was this Spartan admiral who defeated the Athenians and subsequently ruled them. He shares a name with a character in *A Midsummer Night’s Dream*.

c. Which deity did the Winged Victory depict?

d. Name the founder of Nike, one of America’s richest individuals, who has given away more than $3 billion as part of his pledge to donate the bulk of his fortune to charity.

Q63.

a. Ruling for almost forty-five years, she was the last Tudor monarch of England.

b. Elizabeth’s reign was an age of discovery, including the establishment of the first English colonies in North America. What now US state was named by Walter Raleigh in honor of his queen?

c. In August 1588, facing this external threat, Elizabeth delivered a famous speech at Tilbury near the Thames Estuary. Rallying her supporters, she
told them, “I know I have the body of a weak and feeble woman, but I have the heart and stomach of a king…”

d. Not all the threats that Elizabeth faced were foreign. The year prior to the Tilbury speech, she ordered the execution of this cousin, who Elizabeth had accused of plotting against her. The subject’s son became James I of England upon Elizabeth’s death in 1603.

Q64. Toronto and Montreal are the most populous cities in Canada. Which four cities are next?

Q65.

a. “Riders on the Storm” was the last song by this 27 Club member to be released in his lifetime.

b. Name the author of *Henderson the Rain King* (1959), which includes the line, “…between human beings there are only two alternatives, either brotherhood or crime.”

c. Identify the painter of *Christ in the Storm on the Sea of Galilee* (1633), the artist’s only seascape. Along with a self-portrait of the subject and his *A Lady and Gentleman in Black*, the painting was stolen from the Gardner Museum in 1990. None of the works taken have been recovered.

d. What classic American film includes the lyrics, “I’m laughing at the clouds/So dark up above/The sun’s in my heart/And I’m ready for love.”?
Q66.

a. This South Korean term refers to the large industrial conglomerates that dominate the country’s economy. The word denoting these family-controlled companies is a combination of Korean words meaning “wealth” and “clan”.

b. Which is the largest of the chaebol, with its well-known electronics subsidiary alone accounting for roughly one-seventh of the country’s gross domestic product?

c. What is the equivalent of chaebol in Japanese?

d. Along with Mitsubishi and Mitsui, this Japanese conglomerate beginning with an “S” is one of the world’s largest trading companies.

Q67.

a. The storied Hotel du Cap-Eden-Roc is located in which commune on the French Riviera?

b. The Hotel du Cap has been celebrated by prominent literary guests, including F. Scott Fitzgerald in this book, his fourth and last, about a doomed marriage set against the hedonistic backdrop.

c. The book’s title is taken from an 1819 poem inspired by the song of a bird. Name the author and title of the poem, which includes a stanza beginning “Darkling I listen; and, for many a time/I have been half in love with easeful Death”.

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d. In 1820, P.B. Shelley followed “Ode to a Nightingale” with this poem, also inspired by a singing bird.

Q68.

a. This European beer, with a woman in traditional dress on its label, is named for its proximity to a religious institution.

b. Despite being brewed in Bremen, many view the beer’s name as a double entendre, as St. Pauli is an area on the edge of this (in)famous entertainment district in Hamburg.

c. The Reeperbahn is indelibly linked with this band, who performed a grueling schedule in and around the district prior to achieving fame.

d. During the Beatles’ time in Hamburg, this individual – the band’s original bassist – left to resume his art studies.

Q69.

a. What two countries were the opponents in the Winter War?

b. As a result of its attack, the USSR was expelled from which international body?

c. Following the Winter War, this historical area of Finland was ceded to the Russians, resulting in the displacement of over 400,000 Finns.

d. The two largest lakes in Europe are found in Karelia. Name either one.

Q70.

a. This Southern port is the second-busiest on the US East Coast.
b. The city was the hometown of this Southern Gothic writer, most famous for her short stories, including the collection *A Good Man is Hard to Find* and her first novel, *Wise Blood.*

c. Savannah was the principal setting for this 1994 John Berendt book, his first, which spent four years on the *New York Times* Best Sellers list.

d. The film adaptation of *Midnight…* featured a cameo by this canine celebrity, the only non-service dog allowed in the Georgia State Capitol.

Q71.

a. This country’s Christian tradition dates to the religion’s adoption by the fourth century ruler of the Aksumite civilization, Ezana. Following his conversion, he ordered that the Arabian crescent be replaced on coins with the cross, the first such representation. The country’s Orthodox Church outlasted its parent civilization and remains active today, with over forty million members.

b. Later Christian rulers of Ethiopia traced their lineage to Menelik, the purported son of King Solomon and this Queen. Known as Bilqis in Islamic tradition, the subject’s visit to Solomon is described in the Bible’s Books of Kings and Chronicles.

c. Ethiopia’s primary foundational chronicle, the *Kebra Negast,* tells how Menelik brought this acacia wood artefact from Jerusalem to Aksum. According to Ethiopian Orthodox tradition, it has been guarded for 3,000 years by virgin monks and now resides on an island in the middle of an inland sea, Lake Tana.
d. The *Kebra Negast* is also an important basis for the theology of Rastafarians, who worship this man as divine. The subject was the last Christian ruler of Ethiopia, until he was deposed in a 1974 coup and died under mysterious circumstances the following year.

Q72.

a. His nomination for the 1955 Academy Award for Best Actor was the first to be made posthumously.

Name each of the following three principal films of the actor’s career, based on the character he played.

b. Cal Trask

c. Jim Stark

d. Jett Rink

Q73.

a. A single surviving manuscript dating to the eleventh century contains this epic poem, the longest in Old English. It begins, “So. The Spear-Danes in days gone by and the kings who ruled them had courage and greatness.”

b. The opening line above is from this Nobel-winning poet’s 1999 translation of *Beowulf*, which garnered the Whitbread Book Award.

c. Beowulf fights this man-eating monster, followed by the creature’s vengeful mother.
d. This word denotes the earliest form of paged book, derived from the
Latin for “tree trunk”. Names of people or places were often used to
identify significant examples. In the case of the British Library’s
Beowulf, the formal titles of the two texts bound together are the
Southwick and Nowell versions of the subject.

Q74.

a. In 2018, this band fronted by Kim and Kelley Deal released All Nerve,
twenty-five years after their best-selling album, The Last Splash. The
latter included the 90s anthem “Cannonball”.

b. All Nerve includes a cover of “Archangel’s Thunderbird”, by this
seminal German band, pioneers in the experimental music that was
dubbed Krautrock (a term they despised). The band originated in the
radical collective movement, where it famously enjoyed a loose
association with future members of the Baader-Meinhof Gang.

c. “Archangel’s Thunderbird” was released originally on an album named
for this mythical apelike creature of the Himalayas.

d. The Yeti are a race serving the Great Intelligence on this long-running
BBC television series.

Q75.

a. Englishman Joseph Addison (1672-1719) was considered one of the
leading essayists of his era. He had a profound influence on America’s
Founding Fathers, most notably with this 1713 play. The work portrays
the last days of the title character, who committed suicide after staunch
opposition to Julius Caesar and is considered a martyr to the Republican cause.

b. Addison’s play had a prologue by this major eighteenth century poet, best known for *The Rape of the Lock*. The two writers, once friends, subsequently became embroiled in one of the era’s many literary feuds.

Two of the most famous quotes in American history are believed to have originated in lines from *Cato*. Identify the actual historic person to whom the quotes are attributed, based on the corresponding lines from the play below.

c. “It is not now a time to talk of aught/But chains or conquest; liberty or death.”

d. “How beautiful is death, when earn’d by virtue!...what pity is it/That we can die but once to serve our country!”
ANSWERS

Q1. The Space Shuttle *Challenger* and its crew
Q2. Each was a Nobel laureate in economics
Q3. Roald Dahl
Q4. Lake Powell
Q5. Banksy
Q6. Antoine-Laurent Lavoisier
Q7. Lapsang Souchong
Q8. Sappho
Q9. Anzio
Q10. Non-Euclidean geometry
Q11. Panic
Q12. Josephine Baker
Q13. Chrysanthemum Throne
Q14. The Indianapolis 500
Q15. South Africa
Q16. *The Jungle*, Upton Sinclair
Q17. Millefeuille
Q18. The Gnostic Gospels
Q19. Mutation
Q20. Claudio Monteverdi
Q21. Luigi Pirandello
Q22. Tenochtitlan
Q23. Abracadabra
Q24. The eighth and ninth Secretaries-General of the United Nations (i.e., current and predecessor as of 2020)

Q25. Shelburne Museum

Q26. Mount St. Helens

Q27. Django Reinhardt

Q28. The First Folio

Q29. Duke University, where “Coach K” has recorded more than 1,000 victories as men’s basketball coach

Q30. The “Lost Battalion”

Q31. Atticus

Q32. Thomas Eakins

Q33. Banyan

Q34. Hay-on-Wye

Q35. Protection of the Amazon and its residents

Q36. Helen Hayes

Q37. Möbius strip

Q38. P.G. Wodehouse (Note – The author’s reputation was officially resurrected, resulting in a knighthood shortly before his death in 1975 and a memorial stone in Westminster Abbey in 2019)

Q39. The Louisiana Purchase

Q40. Anton Chekhov

Q41. Mustafa Kemal Atatürk

Q42. Betty Friedan

Q43. Steel

Q44. Casablanca
Q45. Mole

Q46. Ric Ocasek

Q47. 9,128 miles (7,300-11,000)

Q48. Carl Van Vechten

Q49. The High Line

Q50. Ada Lovelace

Q51. a. Isaiah Berlin
    b. Karl Popper
    c. Fox and hedgehog
    d. Freeman Dyson

Q52. a. “‘Twas the Night Before Christmas” (“A Visit from St. Nicholas”)
    b. Goodnight Moon
    c. The Big Sleep
    d. Kate Chopin

Q53. a. Marco Polo
    b. Kublai Khan
    c. The Silk Road
    d. The Black Death

Q54. a. Ridley and Tony Scott
    b. Alien and Blade Runner
    c. Advertising
    d. Apple Macintosh

Q55. a. Frederic Remington
    b. Theodore Roosevelt
    c. American football
Q56. a. Louis-Ferdinand Céline
   b. Jean Genet
   c. Jean-Paul Sartre
   d. Albert Camus

Q57. a. Glenn Gould
   b. *The Goldberg Variations*
   c. Ann Southam
   d. Philip Glass

Q58. a. The (English) Premier League
   b. Manchester United
   c. Alex Ferguson
   d. La Liga (Spain)

Q59. a. Leprosy
   b. Job
   c. Father Damien
   d. *Ben Hur*

Q60. a. Boeing
   b. Boeing 747
   c. Netherlands
   d. Dutch auction

Q61. a. George Balanchine
   b. Mariinsky Ballet
   c. Lincoln Kirstein
   d. Philip Johnson
Q62. a. *Winged Victory of Samothrace*
   b. Lysander
   c. Nike
   d. Phil Knight

Q63. a. Elizabeth I
   b. Virginia
   c. Spanish Armada
   d. Mary, Queen of Scots

Q64. Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton and Ottawa

Q65. a. Jim Morrison
   b. Saul Bellow
   c. Rembrandt van Rijn
   d. *Singin’ in the Rain*

Q66. a. Chaebol
   b. Samsung
   c. Keiretsu
   d. Sumitomo

Q67. a. Antibes
   b. *Tender is the Night*
   c. John Keats, “Ode to a Nightingale”
   d. “To a Skylark”

Q68. a. St. Pauli Girl
   b. Reeperbahn
   c. The Beatles
   d. Stuart Sutcliffe
Q69.  a. The USSR as aggressor in its invasion of Finland
        b. The League of Nations
        c. Karelia
        d. Lake Ladoga and Lake Onega

Q70.  a. Savannah
        b. Flannery O’Connor
        c. *Midnight in the Garden of Good and Evil*
        d. Uga (the bulldog mascot of the University of Georgia)

Q71.  a. Ethiopia
        b. Queen of Sheba
        c. Ark of the Covenant
        d. Haile Selassie

Q72.  a. James Dean
        b. *East of Eden*
        c. *Rebel Without a Cause*
        d. *Giant*

Q73.  a. *Beowulf*
        b. Seamus Heaney
        c. Grendel
        d. Codex

Q74.  a. The Breeders
        b. Amon Duul II
        c. Yeti
        d. *Doctor Who*
Q75.  a. Cato

b. Alexander Pope

c. Patrick Henry

d. Nathan Hale
RICHARD

And I’d like to have the most enormous library,
and I’d like to think I could read those books forever and forever,
and die unlamented, unknown, unsung, unhonoured
- and packed with information.
– Richard Francis Burton

R1. Founded in 1933, partly by Bauhaus faculty fleeing the Nazis, this North Carolina liberal arts college fostered a wealth of artistic talent until its closure in 1957. Among the many influential artists affiliated with the school were Robert Motherwell, Cy Twombly, Robert Rauschenberg and the de Koonings.

R2. Ellen Terry, one of the most revered actresses of her era, described an 1861 onset of this dread malady as “suddenly you feel as if your tongue had been dislocated…you feel as if a centipede…has begun to run about in the roots of your hair…your eyes seem inclined to jump out of your head over the footlights. At this point…you are far beyond human help.”

R3. Published when he was only twenty-three, Theodore Roosevelt’s history of the naval battles during this conflict is still considered definitive. Among the action that he chronicled is Oliver Hazard Perry’s victory in the Battle of Lake Erie.

R4. Named for the mythical sons of Ares, Phobos and Deimos share what astronomical distinction?

R5. This pompous character made her appearance in Richard Brinsley Sheridan’s 1775 comedy of manners, The Rivals. Her name has been bestowed on the

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use of humorously-misapplied words, such as in this line from Sheridan’s work – “He is
the very pine-apple of politeness.”

R6. Scientists consider this leading global port as the major city most at risk
from rising ocean levels, with one study estimating that seventeen million people would
be displaced by an overall temperature increase of 3°C. In response, authorities are
spending billions to safeguard vulnerable areas, including the city’s historic Bund.

R7. This English food writer’s career began in part as “a furious revolt against
that terrible, cheerless, heartless food” imposed by post-World War II rationing. As she
wrote, “Even to write words like apricot, olives and butter…produced assuagement.”
Her landmark works include *French Provincial Cooking* and *A Book of Mediterranean
Food*.

R8. According to Steven Spielberg, “If Norman Rockwell were alive today, he
would paint a portrait of” this leading man. In 2016, President Obama presented the
subject with the Presidential Medal of Freedom. It was a case of life imitating art, as
one of the actor’s best-known characters received the Medal of Honor from an earlier
Democratic president.

R9. The eponymous test devised by this Swiss psychiatrist may have been
derived from his experience with a popular children’s game, *Blotto*, featuring creative
activities based on inkblots. According to one biographer of the subject, the test
contained probably the “most analysed paintings of the 20th century.”

R10. In this Puccini opera, the villainous Baron Scarpia presents the title
character with a corrupt bargain, offering to spare her lover in return for her favor. Both
renege and all three die.
R11. Published continuously since 1942, this series of children’s books has recorded sales of more than two billion units. Titles include the best-selling children’s book in history, *The Poky Little Puppy*, and other beloved classics, such as *Tootle, The Saggy Baggy Elephant* and *The Little Red Caboose*.

R12. Returning to Washington in 1893 after fifteen years as a frontier doctor, this man was appointed a professor at the Army Medical School, where he specialized in infectious diseases. His greatest contribution to medicine was in leading a commission that proved yellow fever was transmitted by the bites of infected mosquitoes, allowing effective prevention. The Army’s flagship hospital bore the subject’s name for over a century, as does the National Military Medical Center that assumed its functions in 2011.

R13. While benefiting from the contributions of others, it is Dr. Bob Smith and Bill Wilson who generally are credited with co-founding this organization, which has helped millions of people since its inception in June 1935.

R14. This major academic and cultural center on the Vistula was Poland’s capital for hundreds of years, until the end of the sixteenth century. Its Main Square was the largest in medieval Europe and, together with the surrounding historic center, was included in the initial list of UNESCO World Heritage Sites.

R15. In this much-lauded 2006 novel, there is a single named character, Ely. Otherwise, it is the Man, the Boy and _________.

R16. Born a slave, this American abolitionist dropped her birth name in 1843, when she embarked on a career as one of the most noted evangelists of her era. A fervent advocate for equal rights for women, she is especially remembered for an 1851
speech at the Ohio Women’s Rights Convention, with its famous refrain “And ain’t I a woman?”.

R17. This word denotes a chemical compound of large molecules consisting of many smaller repeating units linked in chainlike fashion. While common in nature, notably RNA and DNA, they are most associated with manufactured plastics and resins. Examples of synthetic forms include nylon, polyethylene and Teflon.

R18. Of the fifty individuals who were the highest-paid public employee in their respective US state during 2018, thirty-nine were members of this profession.

R19. The 1984 film Stop Making Sense, directed by Jonathan Demme, is a consensus choice among the best concert movies ever. Its minimalist approach lingers on this band’s performance, including the frenzied dancing of its frontman. As posters for the film asked, “Where do the strange movements come from?”.

R20. This murderous group of Islamic fanatics controlled much of northern Syria during the Crusades. Many believe that the group’s name is derived from an Arabic word referring to their habit of smoking hashish.

R21. The editor of a book of this man’s letters wrote that he “was probably the most influential mathematician who ever lived.” A biography at the Institute for Advanced Study, his long-time base, alludes to the subject’s status as “the scientific genius who pioneered the modern computer, game theory, nuclear deterrence and more…”. Annual prizes are awarded in his name by several professional bodies, including the Institute for Electrical and Electronics Engineers and the Society of Industrial and Applied Mathematics.
R22. This Indian-born British artist is especially well known for his large-scale abstract public sculptures. Notable examples include *Cloud Gate* (also known as “The Bean”) in Chicago’s Millennium Park, *Sky Mirror* and *Descension*.

R23. Excluding Asia, which two neighboring countries have the greatest combined population, with about 450 million people in total.

R24. This “Bard of the Yukon” was raised in Scotland, where he attended some of the finest schools. His more than 1,000 poems include “The Shooting of Dan McGrew” and “The Cremation of Sam McGee”, with an excerpt from the latter displaying his characteristic style – “The Northern Lights have seen queer sights/But the queerest they ever did see/Was that night on the marge of Lake Lebarge/I cremated Sam McGee”.

R25. Name’s the same – A legendary character supposed to have been struck blind for stealing a peek during Lady Godiva’s ride and a disturbing 1960 film, in which the protagonist films his victims as he kills them.

R26. What decisive 1954 battle is the subject of Bernard Fall’s book, *Hell in a Very Small Place*, an engagement that he described as “a momentous gamble that backfired badly”? One of the principal losing commanders, Charles Piroth, committed suicide and avoided captivity, which fewer than one-third of the 10,000 surrendering troops survived.

R27. G.W. Pabst, F.W. Murnau and D.W. Griffith were pioneers in what field?

R28. Give the surname of this married couple, the first in which both partners were US Senators, though they did not serve at the same time. He served as Senate Majority Leader, as well as being his party’s vice presidential and presidential
candidate. She was the first woman to have held two Cabinet posts, including being the first to serve as Secretary of Transportation.

R29. Where will you find tricuspid and mitral valves?

R30. This titan of literary criticism (1930-2019) was born to a Yiddish-speaking family and did not hear English spoken until the age of six. He became a devout champion of the Western canon, with Shakespeare at the heart of his pantheon of literary heroes. The subject authored more than twenty books, including *The Anxiety of Influence* and *The Book of J*, the latter positing that much of the Pentateuch was written by a woman.

R31. Familiar to many from scouting, this outdoor activity relies on compass navigation and topographical maps. Competitions may involve timed routes through designated control points.

R32. The name of this Nobel-winning playwright gave rise to an adjective, conveying especially a sense of looming menace and referring to his characteristic use of dramatic pauses. His major plays, considered among the most significant of the twentieth century, include *The Caretaker* and *The Homecoming*.

R33. This American historian’s first book, *The Oregon Trail*, was based largely on a six-month trip he made across the Plains as a young man, including weeks living with a band of Ogala Sioux. He spent much of the next forty years, often in poor health, writing a monumental seven-volume history of the English conflict with the French in North America. The Society of American Historians awards an annual prize in his name.
R34. Aside from a shared initial letter, what do the words run, redux, rich and rest have in common?

R35. With an area of almost 1,800 square miles, Isabela Island is roughly four times the size of Santa Cruz, the next-largest island in this volcanic archipelago.

R36. In this type of study, neither participants nor researchers are aware of participants’ membership in a particular control group. The technique is especially important in clinical drug studies involving placebos, avoiding cues or other biases that might arise from researchers’ knowledge of a participant’s status.

R37. This art school dropout, known for her provocative clothing designs, was the subject of a 2004 retrospective at the V&A that was the largest ever devoted to a British designer. Considered a “designer’s designer”, she is most associated with bringing the punk ethos to the fashion world, including designing clothing worn by the Sex Pistols.

R38. In his introduction, T.E. Lawrence acknowledges that his translation of this classic work of literature was the twenty-eighth. However, as he put it, “I have odd knowledges that qualify me to understand [the subject], and odd experiences that interpret it to me.” His translation of Book I begins, “By now the other warriors, those that had escaped headlong ruin by sea or in battle, were safely home.”

R39. Since its founding in 1824, over 140,000 people have had cause to be especially thankful to the RNLI, one of Britain’s largest charities. What is its purpose?

R40. Dating from over 430 million years ago, fossils of this arachnid may represent evidence of the first marine animal that transitioned to land. The subject is
little changed today, with several dozen of its roughly 2,000 species packing enough venom in their distinctive tails to kill a human.

R41. Legions of guitarists would trade their souls to play like this virtuoso Delta musician, despite the troubled life that suffused his music. As Eric Clapton said, “…I felt he was the one that was talking from his soul without really compromising for anybody.” The subject’s landmark recordings include “Cross Road Blues” and “Sweet Home Chicago”.

R42. Allahakbarries C.C., published in 1899 by J.M. Barrie, describes the amateur team he formed to play this sport. The team, whose name supposedly derived from a mistaken belief that Allahu Akbar meant “Heaven help us” in Arabic, consisted of Barrie’s friends, including literary grandees such as Arthur Conan Doyle and P.G. Wodehouse. As Conan Doyle commented, “We played in the old style, caring little about the game and a great deal about a jolly time and pleasant scenery.”

R43. Geologically related to the Atlas Mountains across the Mediterranean, this mountain chain forms the spine of mainland Italy.

R44. The seven principles of this festive American holiday include unity, self-determination, collective work and responsibility, cooperative economics, purpose, creativity and faith.

R45. In distinguishing him from his famous sibling, a contemporary wrote that he was “the humorist who writes on Psychology, not his brother, the psychologist who writes novels.” To his younger brother, this author of The Varieties of Religious Experience was “my protector, my backer, my authority and my pride.”
R46. In a *Paris Review* interview, Annie Proulx claimed to regret writing this 1997 story, due to the number of (predominantly) male readers who had written to suggest happier alternative endings. The story was the basis for a 2005 film that resulted in the first Asian winning the Academy Award for Best Director.

R47. When this man died in a Penn Station bathroom in 1974, his briefcase was found to contain designs for what would become New York’s Four Freedoms Park, completed in 2012. One of the great modernist architects of the twentieth century, his other major works include the Yale University Art Gallery, the National Assembly Building in Dhaka and the Kimbell Art Museum in Fort Worth. In the Oscar-nominated documentary *My Architect*, Philip Johnson said that the subject “was his own artist. He was free, compared to me.”

R48. In his perhaps embellished recounting, this legendary comedian ran away from home at the age of eleven, living on the streets as a waif in rags. Through relentless dedication, he taught himself to juggle and earned his first theatrical gig, later touring the world in juggling acts. The subject’s subsequent success in Hollywood resulted in numerous films, including *My Little Chickadee* and *Never Give a Sucker an Even Break*. His persona of cantankerous Everyman, replete with deadpan gestures and growled remarks, led James Agee to describe him as “the toughest and most warmly human of all screen comedians.”

R49. Give the common name for this collection of texts, which ancient Egyptians would have known as “The Chapters of Going Forth by Day”. It contained sacred rituals and spells supposed to grant divine favor and enable safe navigation of the afterlife.
R50. Of the top fifteen characters in the Harry Potter series, ranked by number of mentions, who is the only one never to be in the presence of He Who Must Not Be Named? For the sake of clarity, (i) anyone present at the Battle of Hogwarts is deemed to have been in his presence and (ii) the question pertains only to the timeframe commencing with Harry’s arrival at Privet Drive.

R51.

a. In April 1951, President Truman shocked the nation by sacking this general, who he stated “…is unable to give his wholehearted support to the policies of the United States Government”. The firing of the popular leader, who had topped the Gallup poll of Americans’ most-admired person in 1946 and 1947 (and would again at the end of 1951), constituted an act of political suicide that effectively ended Truman’s hopes of re-election.

b. In May 1962, two years before his death, MacArthur bid farewell to the Corps of Cadets at West Point. In his speech, he exhorted them to abide by “three hallowed words [that] reverently dictate what you ought to be”, words that must be “the very obsession of your public service”. What were the three words?

c. The Corps of Cadets – and all of the academy’s graduates – are referred to by this figurative term. It is also the title of a book by Rick Atkinson, following West Point’s class of 1966, which James Salter described as “enormously rich” and “moving”.

d. In his speech, MacArthur cited “the ominous words of Plato…”‘Only the dead have seen the end of War’”, a quote that also appears at London’s
Imperial War Museum. Most now believe that the quote should be attributed to this Spanish-born American poet, philosopher and novelist. A noted social observer and critic, especially of his adopted country, he is perhaps most famous for another oft-misquoted phrase, “Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it.”

R52.

a. This 1886 classic is subtitled “Being Memoirs of the Adventures of David Balfour in the Year 1751” and includes “All that he suffered at the hands of his uncle, Ebenezer Balfour of Shaws, falsely so called”.


c. This critically-acclaimed 2017 film deals with the kidnapping of the son of J. Paul Getty, with Christopher Plummer playing the elder billionaire.

d. Following her abduction by Hades, this goddess became Queen of the Underworld.

R53.

a. This preeminent contemporary philosopher garnered widespread praise for her 1986 book, *The Fragility of Goodness*. She has authored or edited dozens of books since, ranging from ancient philosophy to modern concerns such as gender equality and international justice. Proposing an underlying pattern, she stated, “My whole career is about the search for the conditions of human flourishing, and asking, ‘What are the catastrophes that can get in the way?’”
b. In a 2018 interview, Nussbaum’s top book recommendation was *The Prison Letters of* this man, written by one of the great moral heroes of modern times during 10,052 days of captivity.

c. Nussbaum’s father would recite for her this William Ernest Henley poem, also Nelson Mandela’s favorite. Its final stanza runs, “It matters not how strait the gate, How charged with punishments the scroll, I am master of my fate, I am the captain of my soul.”

d. One of Nussbaum’s many collaborations has been with this Indian economist, whose Capability Approach she built upon to form a theory of justice. The subject received the 1996 Nobel Prize in Economics for his work in development economics, including studies of welfare measurement and poverty.

R54.

a. Name the multiple Pulitzer-winning author of “Richard Cory”, which appeared in his second volume of poetry, *Children of the Night* (1897).

b. The poem, which concludes “And Richard Cory, one calm summer night, Went home and put a bullet through his head”, was made into a song by this leading duo of the 1960s.

c. Simon and Garfunkel raised their profile significantly by providing music for this 1967 film, which garnered Mike Nichols a Best Director Oscar.

d. In addition to “The Sound of Silence”, the title track from the album on which “Richard Cory” appeared, *The Graduate* included this Simon &
Garfunkel song, the first rock song to win a Grammy for Record of the Year.

R55.

a. Many Native American tribes consider this type of bird a symbol of death, with its call a bad omen. This is certainly true for its prey, as the ferocious hunter is able to spot a vole at over half a mile.

b. One especially sinister legend describes the Stikini, reputed to be shape-shifters who adopt an owl-like form to consume the hearts of unsuspecting humans. They form part of the folklore of these Native Americans, the only tribe to never conclude a formal peace treaty with the United States, despite a military campaign that cost the lives of 1,500 American soldiers.

c. What is the term for a group of owls? The name originates in a description of a gathering of owls from C.S. Lewis’ *The Silver Chair*.

d. Owls, traditionally associated with wisdom, are a primary symbol of the patron goddess of this European capital city.

R56. What are the four fundamental forces of nature?

R57.

a. An exceptionally capable and important civil administrator, this explorer and writer is perhaps best remembered for chronicling life in the Arabian Peninsula before the First World War. Her books include *The Desert and the Sown* and *Amurath to Amurath*. 
b. The explorer’s travels in the Ottoman Empire coincided with the rise of
this political movement advocating modernization of Arab culture, which
she later championed. The name is now applied more generally to
progressives who militate against authority or societal strictures.

c. Bell was a member of this intelligence unit, which provided critical
support for the Arab Revolt. Based in Cairo’s Savoy Hotel, its most
famous member was T.E. Lawrence.

d. Bell and Lawrence were key advisors to Feisal ibn Hussein, who later
became King Feisal I of this modern country.

R58.

a. Winkie Country is the western province of this magical realm, whose
other provinces include Munchkin Country.

b. This creator of the world of Oz had failed at a succession of ventures,
including as an oil salesman and chicken breeder. He was steered toward
writing by his mother-in-law, who was the inspiration for Glinda, the
Good Witch of the North.

c. The malevolent ruler of Winkie Country features in this hit Broadway
musical, based on a book by Gregory Maguire.

d. The Wicked Witch of the West, as played by this American actress in the
1939 film, ranks as the American Film Institute’s leading female screen
villain of all time.

R59.

a. What word is found in the official names of Cuba, Iran, North Korea and
China…but not the United States?
b. Almost forty-thousand foreign nationals volunteered to fight on the Republican side during the Spanish Civil War. The International Brigades included about 2,800 Americans, who were associated with a brigade named for this man, the first Republican president.

c. This five-time US Senator was the author of *The Conscience of a Conservative*. A staunch anti-Communist and libertarian, he battled Nelson Rockefeller for control of the Republican Party. As the Republican candidate in the 1964 presidential election, he lost in a landslide to LBJ, but helped to cement the party’s shift to the right.

d. In Plato’s *Republic*, he uses this famous allegory to depict the imperfection of human comprehension, comparing it to the shadows of images transmitted through a flickering fire. As he writes, “It is the task of the enlightened…to ascend to learning.”

R60. In August 2018, Apple became the first publicly-traded company with a market capitalization exceeding $1 trillion. Name the four different American companies that previously achieved each of the market capitalization benchmarks below. The first two were industrial manufacturers, with names that indicate their primary business line, while the latter two are technology companies. With the earlier two, as an additional clue, prominent names associated with the company have been noted.

a. $1 billion (1901) – Andrew Carnegie and J.P. Morgan

b. $10 billion (1955) – William “Billy” Durant and Alfred P. Sloan

c. $100 billion (1987)

d. $500 billion (1999)
a. Widely acknowledged as the “father” of American landscape architecture, this man is best known for designing Central Park (with Calvert Vaux) and the grounds of the US Capitol. During the Civil War, he also served as chief administrator of the US Sanitary Commission, a precursor to the Red Cross.

b. Although not formally affiliated with the Sanitary Commission, this woman assisted in providing aid via various agencies in support of Union soldiers. Her midnight arrival at a field hospital with a wagonload of supplies prompted the surgeon in charge to write later, “…if heaven ever sent out a[n]…angel, she must be one…”, earning her sobriquet “Angel of the Battlefield”. She is considered the founder of the American Red Cross.

c. Olmsted’s final major project was designing the gardens and grounds for this Vanderbilt estate in North Carolina, with a main residence three times the size of the White House. Olmsted’s design, which he considered his “most permanently important public work”, incorporated an innovative fusion of English and French influences.

d. A painting of Olmsted by this famed portraitist hangs in the Second Floor Living Hall of Biltmore House. Born in Florence to American parents, the artist established his career in Paris and London, subsequently gaining numerous commissions on his trips across the Atlantic.
R62.

a. By what term is the Eastern Roman Empire also known?
b. Which Nobel Prize winner penned “Sailing to Byzantium”?
c. The first line of “Sailing to Byzantium” provided the title for which Cormac McCarthy book?
d. Which star of the film version sported perhaps the most terrifying haircut in cinematic history, described by Academy Awards host Jon Stewart as a combination of Hannibal Lecter and Dorothy Hamill?

R63.

a. One of the most public and prolific authors in American history, his several dozen books included *The Armies of the Night*, for which he won his first Pulitzer. His vast array of extracurricular activities encompassed six marriages, running for mayor of New York City, helping to found the New Journalism and participating in hundreds of campus appearances and debates. His pugnacious style saw him embroiled in many contentious feuds and stepping into a boxing ring to fight on several occasions.
b. In 1955, Mailer co-founded and named this alternative New York weekly. He described his short-lived tenure as columnist for the paper as “filled with marijuana, sexual conquests and the bohemian counter-culture…”. The three-time Pulitzer-winning paper closed for good in 2018, a year after shutting its print edition.
c. Mailer is most famous for *The Naked and the Dead*, but many consider his finest work to be this 1979 nonfiction book, for which he won a
second Pulitzer. The book recounts the last months of murderer Gary Gilmore, who fought legal challenges on his behalf and was put to death in 1977.

d. Another Mailer collaboration with his friend, Lawrence Schiller, was a 1973 biography of this iconic actress, controversial for its suggestion that the subject had been murdered to silence her. Mailer wrote the text to accompany photographs by Schiller and more than a dozen others, including Eve Arnold, Richard Avedon and Bert Stern.

R64.

a. The Indian Rebellion of 1857-1858 is also known by this name, signifying the local soldiers who mutinied and led the revolt against the British.

b. The sepoys did not serve the Crown directly, but this trading company, whose administration of India effectively ended with the Rebellion.

c. Atrocities were committed on both sides, including the confinement of British prisoners in a small cell at Fort William, since given this dread name.

d. Roughly a century later, the Missionaries of Charity was established in Calcutta by this woman, now a Catholic saint. Today, more than 4,000 disciples run care centers worldwide.

R65.

b. During World War II, the Hughes Aircraft Company constructed a prototype of this flying boat, made almost entirely from wood. It is still on public display and has the greatest wingspan of any airplane that has ever flown.

c. Numerous of Hughes’ films ran afoul of the censors of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, also known by this name from its long-time president.

d. Hughes is one of the most-famous sufferers of this condition, which contributed to his reclusiveness and perceived eccentricity.

R66. Answer the following questions within roughly 10%.

a. What portion of the Earth is covered by water?

b. What portion of the Earth’s water is freshwater?

c. What portion of the Earth’s freshwater is classified as “easily accessible”?

d. What portion of the human body consists of water?

R67.

a. This word, derived from Italian, refers to a depiction of the Virgin Mary cradling the body of Christ. Originally developed in Germany, the theme crossed into Italian art around 1400.

b. The most famous exemplar of the theme, and one of the crowning achievements of Renaissance art, is this artist’s Pietà, the only work that he signed. Completed in 1500, the statue is displayed prominently in Saint Peter’s Basilica.
c. The artist spent months choosing the exact block of marble to use and having it transported from the famed quarries of this town. Particularly renowned for producing a white-grey stone with blue-grey veins, the subject has provided marble for a host of prominent sites, including the original lobby of the World Trade Center.

d. Another Italian product famed for its blue-grey marbling is this comestible, named for its region of origin. Made exclusively from cow’s milk, the product is pierced with steel needles during aging to promote its distinctive marbling.

R68.

a. What do the novels Mrs. Dalloway, Under the Volcano and Saturday have in common?

b. Give the author and title of the 1988 novel, later an award-winning film, that paid tribute to Mrs. Dalloway. The book’s title was Woolf’s provisional title for her own work.

c. This adjective refers to a biological process that recurs roughly on a twenty-four-hour cycle.

d. Life: A User’s Manual, by this innovative French writer, is a prime contender for the novel transpiring over the shortest length of time. Italo Calvino observed that the subject “bears absolutely no resemblance to anyone else”, a view borne out by an eclectic body of work that includes a novel without the letter “E” and a palindrome exceeding one thousand words.
This region of temperate grasslands encompasses much of northeast Argentina, Uruguay and the southernmost province of Brazil.

Well suited for cattle raising, the Pampas fostered a distinct culture.

What are Argentine cowboys known as?

Due in large part to the gaucho tradition, the Pampas are a major center of this sport, which Argentina dominates.

What is the top handicap in polo, a distinction held almost exclusively by Argentines?

Who designed the mythical labyrinth that housed the Minotaur?

Who fell in love with Theseus, the slayer of the Minotaur, and helped him to escape the labyrinth?

Which composer’s opera *Ariadne auf Naxos* is based loosely on Theseus’ supposed abandonment of Ariadne after their escape from Crete? As a recent reviewer wrote, “No other work so well captures how opera, at its best, is both of the world and a rapturous heightening of it.”

The labyrinth was commissioned by King Minos, who imprisoned Daedalus to preserve its secrets. What were the tragic circumstances of Daedalus’ escape?

In a bombshell 1956 “Secret Speech” to the 20th Congress of the Communist Party, this Soviet leader denounced Stalin’s cult of
personality. He also castigated the former leader’s brutal repression and shocked delegates by revealing that 70% of their peers from the 17th Congress had been executed.

b. In his speech, Khrushchev denounced this “abject provocateur and vile enemy”. As Stalin’s head of secret police, the subject was responsible for the purge of thousands of innocent Soviets, having previously played the lead role in the Katyn Massacre. Arrested and sentenced to death on Khrushchev’s orders, he begged on his knees for mercy, a quality not shown his many victims (or him).

c. In the “Secret Speech”, Khrushchev also criticized Stalin for originating this concept, in which political opponents were portrayed as being in opposition to the greater society. Stalin used it to murderous effect, with Khrushchev noting that “the only proof of guilt used...was the confession of the accused himself.”

d. This “father of modern drama” wrote *An Enemy of the People* in reaction to the public uproar caused by his earlier play *Ghosts* (1881). An adaptation by Arthur Miller won the National Book Award.

R72. Name the following prolific writers with more than 500 published works to their credit.

a. Russian-born American polymath who is one of the greats of science fiction writing, based in part on his *Foundation* series.

b. Belgian author best known for creating the fictional detective Jules Maigret.
c. Spanish playwright and author of the Baroque era, with thousands of literary works attributed to him.

d. English author of children’s literature, whose works—including *The Famous Five*—have been global bestsellers for decades, despite her being one of the most banned authors in public libraries.

R73.

a. A lifelong resident of the Catskills, this literary naturalist (1837-1921) was among the most popular authors of his day, eventually publishing over twenty books, including two volumes on his friend Walt Whitman. The subject was a major inspiration for a budding environmental consciousness, often fostered on trips with prominent friends such as John Muir and Thomas Edison. An annual medal bearing the subject’s name is one of the most prestigious awards for nature writing.

b. This marine biologist’s 1951 book *The Sea Around Us* earned the John Burroughs Medal, a National Book Award and was made into a film the won the Academy Award for Best Documentary. In her Burroughs acceptance speech, she stated, “the more clearly we can focus our attention on the wonders and realities of the universe about us the less taste we shall have for the destruction of our race.” Her concern was amplified a decade later in a landmark book, one of the most influential in the history of science.

c. One of Carson’s staunchest allies was this scion of an Arizona political dynasty, who served as Secretary of Interior under Presidents Kennedy and Johnson. In addition to overseeing a dramatic increase in federally-
protected land, including Redwood and Canyonlands National Parks, the subject forged a bipartisan coalition that enacted a host of important environmental legislation. His writings include the books *The Quiet Crisis* and *The Myths of August*, the latter detailing the human and environmental cost of uranium mining.

d. Bringing a touch of literary class to Washington, Udal hosted literary evenings at Interior with luminaries such as Carl Sandburg. He also established as the department’s writer in residence this chronicler of the American West, a noted critic of unchecked development in the region, who called for a Western environmental ethos to create “a civilization to match its scenery”. Perhaps best known as the founder of the Stanford Creative Writing Program, the subject is honored by his alma mater, the University of Utah, which awards an annual prize for the best monograph in environmental humanities.

R74.

a. Considered one of the best films of the 1980s, this Wim Wenders production portrays angels in a Berlin still divided by the Wall.

b. The film includes the music of this man and the Bad Seeds, as well as the band Crime and The City Solution, composed partly of members of his former group, The Birthday Party.

c. Wenders’ 1992 film, *Until the End of the World*, included the track “Calling All Angels”. The song features a stunning duet between its writer, Jane Siberry, and this fellow Canadian, termed by Tony Bennett
“the best singer since Judy Garland”. The subject is perhaps best known for her second album, *Ingenue*, with the song “Constant Craving”.

d. The soundtrack of this 1999 Wenders effort revitalized the careers of several performers, including Ibrahim Ferrer, Compay Segundo and Rubén González.

R75.

a. Four ancient London institutions – Gray’s Inn, Lincoln’s Inn, the Inner Temple and Middle Temple – are all associated with what profession?

b. The Temple is named for the Knights Templar, who constructed the Temple’s Round Church, consecrated in 1185 by the Patriarch of Jerusalem. The church’s distinctive design is based on that of this Jerusalem institution, one of the holiest sites in Christendom, reputed to be the site of Jesus’ crucifixion and tomb.

c. The Round Church is the burial site of William Marshal, the greatest knight of his age, who mediated negotiations of this monumental 1215 document between King John and restive nobles. The original document, a single sheet handwritten in Latin, is the foundation of the legal system in most of the English-speaking world.

d. The Hall of Middle Temple was the site of the first recorded performance of this Shakespeare play, named for the conclusion of the Christmas season. The play involves shipwrecked twins and a confusion of mistaken identity, along with some of the playwright’s memorably-named characters, including Sir Toby Belch, Sir Andrew Aguecheek and Malvolio.
ANSWERS

R1. Black Mountain College
R2. Stage fright
R3. War of 1812
R4. They are the only two moons of Mars
R5. Mrs. Malaprop
R6. Shanghai
R7. Elizabeth David
R8. Tom Hanks
R9. Hermann Rohrschach
R10. Tosca
R11. Little Golden Books
R12. Walter Reed
R13. Alcoholics Anonymous
R14. Kraków
R15. The Road
R16. Sojourner Truth
R17. Polymer
R18. Athletics coach, either football or basketball (the eleven highest-paid coaches earned an average of $6.75 million, more than a dozen times more than the eleven non-coaches)
R19. Talking Heads
R20. The Assassins
R21. John von Neumann
R22. Anish Kapoor
R23. The United States and Mexico
R24. Robert W. Service
R25. Peeping Tom
R26. Dien Bien Phu
R27. Cinema, especially silent films
R28. Dole (Elizabeth and Robert)
R29. The heart
R30. Harold Bloom
R31. Orienteering
R32. Harold Pinter
R33. Francis Parkman
R34. They all appear in the titles of John Updike’s *Rabbit* novels
R35. Galápagos Islands
R36. Double-blind study
R37. Vivienne Westwood
R38. The *Odyssey* of Homer
R39. The Royal National Lifeboat Institution saves lives at sea
R40. Scorpions
R41. Robert Johnson
R42. Cricket
R43. Apennine Mountains
R44. Kwanzaa
R45. William James
R46. “Brokeback Mountain”
R47. Louis Kahn
R48. W.C. Fields
R49. The Book of the Dead
R50. Sirius Black
R51. a. Douglas MacArthur
   b. Duty, Honor, Country
   c. The Long Gray Line
   d. George Santayana
R52. a. Kidnapped
   b. Gabriel García Márquez
   c. All the Money in the World
   d. Persephone
R53. a. Martha Nussbaum
   b. Nelson Mandela
   c. “Invictus”
   d. Amartya Sen
R54. a. Edwin Arlington Robinson
   b. Simon & Garfunkel
   c. The Graduate
   d. “Mrs. Robinson”
R55. a. Owl
   b. Seminole
   c. Parliament
   d. Athens
R56. Electromagnetic, gravity, strong (nuclear interaction) and weak (nuclear interaction)
R57.  a. Gertrude Bell  
   b. Young Turks  
   c. Arab Bureau  
   d. Iraq  
R58.  a. Oz  
   b. L. Frank Baum  
   c. Wicked  
   d. Margaret Hamilton  
R59.  a. Republic  
   b. Abraham Lincoln  
   c. Barry Goldwater  
   d. The Allegory of the Cave  
R60.  a. U.S. Steel  
   b. General Motors  
   c. International Business Machines  
   d. Microsoft  
R61.  a. Frederick Law Olmsted  
   b. Clara Barton  
   c. Biltmore  
   d. John Singer Sargent  
R62.  a. Byzantium  
   b. William Butler Yeats  
   c. No Country for Old Men  
   d. Javier Bardem
R63.  a. Norman Mailer
      b. *The Village Voice*
      c. *The Executioner’s Song*
      d. Marilyn Monroe

R64.  a. Sepoy Rebellion (or Mutiny)
      b. East India Company
      c. The Black Hole of Calcutta
      d. Mother Teresa

R65.  a. Howard Hughes
      b. The *Spruce Goose* (Hughes H-4 Hercules)
      c. Hays Office
      d. Obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD)

R66.  a. 70% (60-80%)
      b. 2.5% (<15%)
      c. 1% (<12%)
      d. 60% (50-70%)

R67.  a. Pietà
      b. Michelangelo
      c. Carrara
      d. Gorgonzola

R68.  a. They all occur in the course of a single day
      b. Michael Cunningham, *The Hours*
      c. Circadian
      d. Georges Perec
R69.  a. The Pampas
      b. Gauchos
      c. Polo
      d. 10 goals

R70.  a. Daedalus
      b. Ariadne
      c. Richard Strauss
      d. He fashioned wax wings for himself and his son, Icarus, but the latter flew too close to the sun and fell to his death

R71.  a. Nikita Khrushchev
      b. Lavrentiy Beria
      c. Enemy of the people (or enemy of the state)
      d. Henrik Ibsen

R72.  a. Isaac Asimov
      b. Georges Simenon
      c. Lope de Vega
      d. Enid Blyton

R73.  a. John Burroughs
      b. Rachel Carson
      c. Stewart Udall
      d. Wallace Stegner

R74.  a. Wings of Desire
      b. Nick Cave
      c. k.d. lang
      d. The Buena Vista Social Club
R75.  a. Law, comprising the four Inns of Court
      b. Church of the Holy Sepulchre
      c. Magna Carta
      d. *Twelfth Night*
SAPPHO

Although they are
Only breath, words
which I command
are immortal

– Sappho (as translated by Mary Barnard)

S1. In August 1946, just over a year after the dropping of the first atomic bomb, an entire issue of The New Yorker was dedicated to a single article, entitled “Hiroshima”. The piece, by this Pulitzer-winning author of A Bell for Adono, was selected by a noted 1999 survey as the top work of American journalism in the twentieth century. As one reviewer opined, the subject had “risen to the heights of impartial recording that makes this a human document transcending propaganda.”

S2. The tensile strength of this animal product is equivalent to mid-grade steel, with only one-sixth the relative density, making it one of nature’s toughest materials. While developing synthetic versions has proven difficult, researchers continue to explore multiple applications.

S3. This Shakespearean character is among the most represented in art and literature, despite the fact that she only appears in about one-quarter of the scenes in the relevant play. The madness and sexuality of the role have been variously suppressed and emphasized in performance through the centuries. After a fateful encounter with the title character, the subject delivers a soliloquy beginning, “O, what a noble mind is here o’erthrown.”
S4. What UNESCO World Heritage Site includes the Temple of Kukulkan, the Great Ball Court and the Caracol, a circular stellar observatory with spiral staircase?

S5. One of the top-selling recording artists of the 1970s, this folk singer and songwriter’s best-known work is the song “Cat’s in the Cradle”. A devout supporter of humanitarian causes, he was awarded a Congressional Gold Medal in 1986 (five years after his death) in recognition of “his efforts to alleviate world hunger”.

S6. The eleventh-century military genius Rodrigo Díaz de Vivar, better known by this Arabic honorific, played a major role in the Reconquista. He was subsequently elevated to national hero, based on a legendary reworking of his life, which contributed to the reunification of Spain.

S7. In the inaugural 1927 edition of this biennial sporting event, the hosting Americans defeated a team from Great Britain at Worcester Country Club. Following American dominance in the first several decades, the format was expanded in 1979 to allow for a pan-European team, with more even results since. Competitors continue to receive no prize money, though in recent years a contribution to a chosen charity has been made on their behalf.

S8. Henry James condescendingly referred to this author, three years his senior, as “the good little [subject]”. His fellow writer’s output spanned Under the Greenwood Tree to the last of his more famous novels, published in 1896, in which an aspiring scholar is thwarted by an unfortunate marriage. Following a harshly critical reception to this final novel, the subject spent the remaining thirty years of his life producing poetry that constituted a highly-influential link between the Victorian and modern eras.
S9. While it may not seem like much, the ancient Indian astronomer and mathematician Brahmagupta is credited with a precise definition of which important numerical concept?

S10. Sorachi Ace has been described as “a cross between British Brewers Gold, Japanese ‘Belkei No. 2’ and the famed Czech Saaz…[with] a unique lemony, herbal scent…” What is it?

S11. This important Chinese political concept established an emperor’s right to rule, in accordance with his virtue. In contrast to the “divine right of kings”, the Chinese principles allowed for rebellion against an unjust ruler.

S12. This landmark play premiered in 1953 at the tiny Théâtre de Babylone in Paris. With principal characters named Vladimir and Estragon, it features a lonely tree as the sole element of stage decoration. In awarding the 1969 Nobel Prize in Literature to the author, the award committee cited “his writing, which…in the destitution of modern man acquires its elevation”.

S13. While there is some variation by age, what is the generally accepted figure for the number of bones in an adult human skeleton, within roughly 20%?

S14. Founded in 1920, this group’s mission “remains realizing the promise of the Bill of Rights for all and expanding the reach of its guarantees to new areas.”

S15. Name this American author, who has published only two books of fiction, either of which would be the envy of most writers. *Housekeeping* (1981) was a Pulitzer finalist and earned her the PEN/Hemingway Award for best debut novel. Her second novel, *Gilead*, won the 2005 Pulitzer Prize and was named the second-best book of the twenty-first century by *The Guardian*. 
S16. Mount Rainier, Mount Shasta and Mount Adams are among the highest peaks in which US mountain range?

S17. To which part of government is Foggy Bottom a reference?

S18. This English actor (1914-2000) was well known at home for a series of comedies, including *Kind Hearts and Coronets* and *The Ladykillers*. Americans would be more familiar with his starring role in *The Bridge Over the River Kwai*, which earned an Academy Award, and his playing a leading character that garnered the only acting Oscar nomination for the Star Wars franchise to date.

S19. An important rite of passage in Hispanic communities, this celebration marking a girl’s transition toward womanhood is the basis for a billion-dollar industry in the United States.

S20. Name’s the same – a cultural highpoint of 1969 and Snoopy’s best friend and sidekick.

S21. In a September 1949 article entitled “Space-Time Approach to Quantum Electrodynamics”, this eminent physicist presented the first of the diagrams that are now named for him. Used to analyze the interactions of elementary particles, they remain a fundamental tool in the sciences.

S22. These two OPEC members together control about one-fifth of the world’s oil reserves. The pair engaged in one of the longest conventional wars of the twentieth century, featuring trench warfare and human wave attacks, with some estimates putting combatant deaths in excess of one million.

S23. This synonym for “monetary” has roots in the Latin noun for “cattle”, a traditional source of wealth.
S24. One of the most protracted building projects in history, this unfinished Barcelona landmark and UNESCO World Heritage Site received its official construction permit in 2019, more than a century after work began.

S25. Appointed a delegate to the United Nations General Assembly by President Truman following the death of her husband, this woman served as the first Chairperson of the UN Human Rights Commission. According to her UN bio, she “played an instrumental role in drafting the Universal Declaration of Human Rights…[using] her enormous prestige and credibility with both superpowers…”. In 1968, the subject was posthumously awarded the UN Human Rights Prize.

S26. A.C. Perch’s (Copenhagen), Mariage Frères (Paris) and Ippodo (Kyoto) are among the world’s most noted purveyors of what product?

S27. This proverbial phrase traditionally has been credited to the humble sixteenth-century devout, John Bradford, who supposedly uttered a version upon seeing prisoners being led to their execution. It may be used to refer to a specific personal misfortune avoided by divine mercy, though more generally conveying a sense of compassion or the influence of fate.

S28. This author’s first novel gained the 1953 National Book Award, the first won by an African American. In his acceptance speech, he spoke of his “dream of a prose…confronting the inequalities and brutalities of our society forthrightly, but yet thrusting forth its images of hope, human fraternity, and individual self-realization.”

S29. This town in northwest Florida is generally regarded as the oldest European-established city in the continental United States. Attractions include the Colonial Quarter and Fountain of Youth National Archaeological Park.
S30. Dubbed the “Wizard of Horticulture”, this botanist and prolific plant breeder is part of the American tradition of self-taught inventors, along with his contemporary and admirer, Thomas Edison. Among the more than 800 plant varieties that he developed are the Shasta daisy, Santa Rosa plum and Flaming Gold nectarine. He is justly celebrated for his work on the world’s most-cultivated variety of potato, a blight-resistant breed developed in the aftermath of the Irish Famine.

S31. In January 2017, this journalistic heavyweight adopted a new slogan – “Democracy Dies in Darkness”. Amidst the ensuing debate, Slate proposed an alternative list of “15 Metal Albums Whose Titles Are Less Dark Than [subject’s] New Motto”.

S32. This collection of stories, chronicling events around the turn of the first millennium, was passed down originally in an oral tradition in a language that has changed little in the past 700 years. One of the glories of world literature, it portrays with rich detail the lives of a fierce people in a harsh environment. The stories provide an invaluable historical record, not least as the principal source documenting Leif Erickson’s expedition to North America.

S33. What vital social barometer is measured by the Gini coefficient and Palma ratio?

S34. With what era-defining venue are Steve Rubell and Ian Schrager indelibly linked?

S35. Name these three US presidents, who served consecutively during the twentieth century. They are the only such trio to each be ranked consistently among the country’s ten best presidents ever.
S36. John McPhee’s 1971 book, *Encounters with the Archdruid*, centers on this man, one of the most prominent environmentalists in American history. The subject served as the first executive director of the Sierra Club, later founding Friends of the Earth and Earth Island Institute. In an obituary of the man he termed “Earth’s best friend”, McPhee wrote that the subject “as much or more than anyone in the mid-century, expanded [ecology’s] reach and inherent power until it became the environmental movement.”

S37. In the game of craps, players can win a Pass bet by rolling a 7 or 11 on the initial (“come-out”) roll. Expressed as a fraction in simplest form, what is the probability that two dice will yield this result?

S38. The 1967 book, *Hitchcock*, led to a critical reappraisal of the veteran director’s body of work and provided inspiration to many others, including Kurosawa and Scorsese. The book was based on fifty hours of interviews conducted by this much-younger fellow director, among the vanguard of the French New Wave. At the time of the interviews, the subject had already directed two of his most famous films, *Les Quatre Cents Coups* and *Jules et Jim*.

S39. One of the most prolific short story authors of his day, he took to writing while serving a jail sentence for bank embezzlement. Of his hundreds of stories, the best known include “The Gift of the Magi” and “The Ransom of Red Chief”.

S40. This distinguished officer’s 1832 classic, *On War*, remains one of the most influential works on strategy ever written. It contains the famous dictum that “war is a mere continuation of policy by other means.”
S41. With rhyming names, these two connected parts of the throat form a vital respiratory link between the lungs and nose and mouth.

S42. The big break for this jazz legend was an extended engagement at Harlem’s Cotton Club from 1927 to 1931. With his orchestra, featuring some of the greatest jazz musicians of the era, the subject toured the world for almost half a century until his death in 1974. He is universally regarded as one of the all-time great jazz composers, with many hundreds of songs to his name, including “Sophisticated Lady”, “In A Sentimental Mood” and “Don’t Get Around Much Any More”. As his biography at the Songwriters Hall of Fame notes, “His influence…simply cannot be overstated.”

S43. At the time of his death in 1975, aged twenty-four, he held eight American records for middle- and long-distance running. His legacy, as one of the most influential runners in American history, is celebrated by an annual track competition at his alma mater, the University of Oregon.

S44. This twenty-mile-long geographic feature has served historically as an important link between Kabul and Peshawar. Termed “a sword cut through the mountains” by Rudyard Kipling, it has been a strategic gateway and battlefield for centuries.

S45. In 1986, Steve Jobs acquired Lucasfilm’s Computer Division, whose key employees included computer scientist Ed Catmull and animator John Lasseter, and gave it this new name. Twenty years later, the company was sold to Disney for $7.4 billion, with Jobs becoming the acquirer’s largest shareholder. Catmull and Lasseter assumed leadership of Walt Disney Animation Studios.
S46. His 2006 *New York Times* obituary stated that he was “generally considered the most important children’s book artist of the 20th century”. Largely self-taught, his books sold more than thirty million copies, including *In the Night Kitchen*, *Outside Over There* and *Bumble-Ardy*. He is most remembered for a 1963 book, about a naughty boy sent to his room without supper, which won the Caldecott Medal and transformed the genre. Name both the author and his famous work.

S47. The story of this Wagner opera is based on the legend of a sea captain, condemned to roam the oceans eternally in search of redemption as punishment for cursing God.

S48. In addition to the twenty-seven Amendments to the US Constitution that have been ratified, there are six amendments that have been approved and submitted by Congress, but not yet approved by the requisite three-quarters of the fifty states. These amendments, some of which are still pending, include provisions dealing with child labor and voting rights for the District of Columbia. By far the most prominent of the six is this amendment, first proposed by Alice Paul in 1923, which was approved by the House and Senate in 1972. Despite strong initial momentum, the ratification effort stalled three states short of the necessary threshold of thirty-eight approvals.

S49. Grown predominantly in Oman, *Boswellia sacra* is a species of gnarled trees, which produces this aromatic sap that hardens into yellow droplets. Once more valuable than gold and transported in massive camel convoys, the subject is prized not only as a perfume, but for its medicinal properties. In ancient times, it was a vital element in embalming procedures.

S50. This artist’s iconic *Portrait of an Artist (Pool with Two Figures)* sold at Christie’s for $90.3 million in November 2018, setting the record for a work by a living
artist. The painting, based on hundreds of photos shot at a villa outside Saint-Tropez, belies the artist’s humble beginnings in West Yorkshire. Asked by Michael Caine how she liked Hollywood, the subject’s long-time home, his mother observed, “Nobody seems to hang their washing out, Michael.”

S51.

a. This hard-boiled bohemian arrived virtually penniless in Paris, where he published his first novel in 1934. It was not printed in his native America until 1961, sparking a lawsuit (and becoming a bestseller).

b. One of Miller’s closest friendships was with this photographer, who first achieved fame with his book, *Paris de Nuit*. As described by Miller, his friend “is a living eye…his gaze pierces straight to the heart of truth…”

c. The photographer’s 1975 book, *Henry Miller: The Paris Years*, documents the tangled triangle among Miller, his wife and this writer, later famous for works including *Delta of Venus*. In a letter to the subject, Miller wrote, “here is the first woman with whom I can be absolutely sincere.”

d. Nin had a notoriously complicated romantic life, including affairs with Miller and their therapist, Otto Rank, a close associate of Freud. Rank, in turn, influenced this major American psychologist, especially in inspiring his focus on client-centered therapy. The subject pioneered a humanistic approach to psychotherapy, including in his books *On Becoming a Person* and *A Way of Being*.
S52.

a. What term refers to the dangerous situation in which a rising power threatens to displace an incumbent, often leading to war?

b. Thucydides referred to the peril in this book, his most famous work, describing the fear engendered in Sparta by the rise of Athens.

c. While Thucydides’ book is considered one of the earliest works of serious history, it includes elements reflective of his time, such as extended speeches. Perhaps the best known of these is the funeral oration by this prominent Athenian.

d. The Thucydides Trap has been cited as analogous to what critical strategic relationship of the twenty-first century?

S53.

a. The name of this crime is derived from the Latin *ardere*. Women commit about one-sixth of such offenses in the United States.

b. A female arsonist features in this novel, in which Thornfield Hall is consumed by flames.

c. Give the author and title of the novel that comprises a prequel to *Jane Eyre*, presented from the standpoint of the arsonist, Bertha Mason.

d. The Sargasso Sea and vicinity are one area where mariners, possibly including Columbus, have experienced this atmospheric phenomenon named for the patron saint of sailors.
a. Among the most important British artists of the post-World War II era, his paintings often depict solitary figures with features distorted in a grotesque style. His most famous works include several triptychs, including *Three Studies for Figures at the Base of a Crucifixion* (1944) and *Three Studies for Self-Portrait* (1976).

b. This edible, *Lactuca sativa*, has four principal botanical varieties – *angustana*, *longifolia*, *crispa* and *capitata*. The last is further divided into crisphead and butterhead varieties.

c. The collection of New York’s Museum of Modern Art includes 32 *Campbell’s Soup Cans* by Andy Warhol. The artist also produced a limited number of single canvases, essentially identical to those in the series. These include a painting of this soup variety, the first that Warhol depicted and the one probably most associated with the series.

d. From an original clinic founded in 1919, this Midwestern non-profit institution has grown to be one of the world’s leading medical centers, consistently at or near the top of national hospital rankings. The subject’s storied history includes two of its doctors sharing the 1950 Nobel Prize in Medicine for their discovery of cortisone.

S55.

a. A musical prodigy, he completed his first opera at the age of ten, previewing a career that would bring many accolades, including two Pulitzer Prizes. The subject’s major works include *Violin Concerto*, *Knoxville: Summer of 1915* and the opera *Vanessa*. He is most famous
for the second movement of his Op. 11 String Quartet, now known as the *Adagio for Strings*, one of the best known American symphonic compositions.

b. *Adagio for Strings* has featured in a sweeping range of film and television scores, perhaps most notably in this Academy Award-winning film, in which it serves as backdrop for the death of a major character. Commenting on the scene, in which a kneeling soldier raises his arms to the sky, the film’s writer and director described it as “poetic license”.

c. *Adagio for Strings* was adapted for a full orchestra at the request of this famed Italian conductor (1867-1957), one of the most prominent of the twentieth century. The subject gained fame with American audiences especially through his long-time leadership of the NBC Symphony Orchestra, which was specifically created for him.

d. Barber’s life partner was another composer and two-time Pulitzer winner, Gian Carlo Menotti, with *Vanessa* being one of their notable collaborations. While Menotti left a wealth of well-regarded compositions, his most lasting legacy may be his founding in 1958 of an arts festival in this Italian town. The festival expanded to the United States in 1977 and is now an annual seventeen-day program filling a host of venues in Charleston.

S56. In which countries would you find the following sites?

a. Golden Circle

b. Golden Triangle

c. Golden Horn
d. Golden Pavilion

S57.

a. This centuries-old term refers to a test of alcoholic content in which gunpowder pellets were added to the test batch and ignited (or not).

b. In the United States, alcohol proof is what ratio of alcohol percentage by volume?

c. The gunpowder test was long ago replaced by tests for this quantity, being the ratio of the mass or density of the test substance compared to an equal volume of a reference substance.

d. Assuming that the standard reference substance for solids and liquids is water, what can one generally say about substances with a specific gravity substantially greater than 1?

S58.

a. Norman Rockwell referred to this artist, at the forefront of the Golden Age of Illustration, as “one of my gods”. Probably the most successful commercial artist of the early twentieth century, the subject was known for idyllic scenes and the distinctive use of color to produce a dreamlike quality.

b. The first book in which Parrish’s color paintings appeared was this author’s Italian Villas and Their Gardens (1903). More famous for her later fiction, she had previously produced The Decoration of Houses.

c. Parrish created several public murals, including “The Dream Garden” for which he was the fourth artist commissioned (the first three having all died). The work was his only collaboration with this famed American
artist, who constructed the giant mural based on Parrish’s design, employing over 100,000 individual pieces of colored glass.

d. In 1898, Parrish moved to the Cornish Art Colony in New Hampshire, where he resided until his death. Among his neighbors was this long-time Scribner’s editor, credited with discovering several major American writers, including F. Scott Fitzgerald, Thomas Wolfe and Ernest Hemingway.

S59.

a. In the War of the Roses, the Lancastrians and the Yorkists comprised rival branches of which royal house?
b. The climactic battle of the War of the Roses was Bosworth Field in 1485. Who was the losing commander, the last English king to die in battle?
c. According to Shakespeare’s famous lines, what loss did Richard bemoan amidst the battle?
d. The Lancastrian victor ruled as Henry VII, establishing which royal house?

S60.

a. Sometimes termed “the poet’s bird”, this “solitary” North American migratory species has a rich brown upper body and reddish tail. It makes up for its somewhat drab appearance with a lovely flute-like song, variously described as melancholy and ethereal.
b. One poet to celebrate the hermit thrush was this American, who achieved great acclaim at the age of sixty-three with the publication of her first
major collection, *The Kingfisher* (1983). Cited by one reviewer for her “gift for playing the English language like a musical instrument”, she has been classed with Walt Whitman and T.S. Eliot, both of whom also wrote poems honoring the bird.

c. Whitman features a hermit thrush in “When Lilacs Last in the Dooryard Bloom’d”, his elegy for this man. He addresses the bird with the line “If thou wast not granted to sing thou would’st surely die.”

d. The hermit thrush is the official bird of this Green Mountain State. After hearing one sing in the North Woods, Whitman’s friend, John Burroughs, wrote “I experience that serene exaltation of sentiment of which music, literature and religion are but the faint types and symbols.”

S61.

a. This pioneering linguist, associated with MIT for over sixty years, is a polarizing figure both as academic and political commentator. His dozens of books include *Syntactic Structures* (1957), *The Logical Structure of Linguistic Theory* (1975) and *Manufacturing Consent* (1988).

b. Chomsky is especially associated with his theory of language acquisition, in which he argues that humans are born with innate abilities or a “Universal Grammar”. His proposals in this regard sharply contrasted with prevailing theories, especially those of this behaviorist noted for experiments in positive and negative reinforcement.

c. In *Syntactic Structures*, Chomsky illustrates a point with a nonsense sentence, “Colorless green ideas sleep furiously”. Give the title of Lewis
Carroll’s nonsense poem that begins “’Twas brillig and the slithy toves/Did gyre and gimble in the wabe”.

d. In a 2017 interview, Chomsky compared Margaret Thatcher’s statement “there is no society, only individuals” with a statement by this famous denizen of the British Museum’s reading rooms – “repression is turning society into…just individuals, an amorphous mass can’t act together.”

S62.

a. One of the most popular of Russian traditional folk songs is named for the boatmen of this river. The tune has been recorded by a diverse range of musical talents, including Glenn Miller, Igor Stravinsky and Paul Robeson.

b. This man, one of the founders of the film industry, directed The Volga Boatmen in 1926. His more than seventy films spanned The Squaw Man, the first feature film produced in Hollywood, to his final epic, The Ten Commandments.

c. In perhaps the most famous cameo in Hollywood history, DeMille appeared in this 1950 film with his former star, Gloria Swanson.

d. DeMille’s niece, Agnes, continued the family’s artistic tradition, winning two Tony Awards for Best Choreographer. She is best known for her choreography for both the Broadway and film productions of this musical, featuring “Oh, What a Beautiful Mornin’”.
S63.

a. He is the only man to have scored 100 points in an NBA game. As the league website states, “his name could be a default response any time a question arises concerning a scoring record in the NBA.”

b. In 1984, Chamberlain’s NBA all-time scoring record was supplanted by this fellow center and former protégé, who still holds the title.

c. Chamberlain disliked many of the monikers assigned to him, including “the Stilt” and “Goliath.” Several that he did not mind referenced this familiar group of the seven brightest stars in the constellation Ursa Major.

d. After retiring from basketball, Chamberlain took his seven-foot stature to the Seattle Smashers, which played in a fledgling professional league of this sport. Prominent American Olympians in the sport include Destinee Hooker, Karch Kiraly and Logan Tom.

S64. Which four countries have the largest Muslim populations?

S65.

a. One of the pioneers of broadcast journalism, his radio programs from London at the outbreak of World War II are credited with helping to swing American opinion behind support for Britain. He is especially noted for a March 1954 broadcast, in which he stinging rebuked one of the era’s most feared politicians, opining “…we cannot defend freedom abroad by deserting it at home.”
b. This phrase, inspired by a London saying common during the Blitz, became Murrow’s famous sign-off. It was used as the title of a 2005 film depicting the broadcaster’s battles with Joseph McCarthy.

c. After the war, Murrow was made head of CBS News by this man, who built the broadcaster from a small radio network into a global media empire. The subject famously fell out with Murrow, cancelling the newsman’s prime-time show in the wake of his feud with McCarthy.

d. Murrow was among Paley’s star newsroom hires, though perhaps none as important as this iconic figure, known as “the most trusted man in America”. In a landmark February 1966 broadcast, shortly after returning from Vietnam, he delivered his verdict on the war there, concluding “it is increasingly clear to this reporter that the only rational way out then is to negotiate, not as victors, but as an honorable people…” As President Johnson surmised, “If I’ve lost [subject], I’ve lost the country.”

S66.

a. After studying with the established painter Thomas Cole in his late teens, this artist established himself as one of the most important of the Hudson River School. He is best known for large-scale canvases, such as *Niagara* (1857) and *Heart of the Andes* (1859). His other great legacy is his Hudson Valley home, Olana, which he designed.

b. One of the artist’s earliest paintings was of the Charter Oak, located in this US state capital.
c. A later painting depicts Al Khazneh (“the Treasury”), a mausoleum that is the most famous locale in this former city of the Nabataeans, now a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

d. Olana was named after a city of the Roman Empire, which had a view of this location, traditionally held to be the site where Noah’s Ark came to rest.

S67.

a. Most famous for a children’s book, this author wrote extensively about his love of aviation, including his first two novels – *Southern Mail* (1929) and *Night Flight* (1931). The airport in his hometown, Lyon, bears his name.

b. Aside from *The Little Prince*, Saint-Exupéry is best known for this 1939 memoir, a classic of aviation literature.

c. This American writer flew one-hundred missions as a fighter pilot in the Korean War. His experiences were reflected in his first two novels, *The Hunters* (1956) and *The Arm of Flesh* (1961, reissued as *Cassada*).

d. This leading spy novelist penned *Bomber*, based in part on his service in the Royal Air Force. The subject is the creator of the character Bernard Samson, featured in three trilogies, including *Berlin Game, Mexico Set* and *London Match*.

S68.

a. After playing a distinguished role in the American Revolution, especially in the Yorktown campaign, this general returned to his native France. He was a principal drafter of *Declaration of the Rights of Man and the*
Citizen, one of the key foundational documents of the French Revolution. Appointed commander of the Paris National Guard in 1789, he was unable to protect the royal family and was forced to flee into exile.

b. This tripartite motto of the revolutionaries, and now the French nation, was often appended with “ou la Mort”, suggesting the excesses of the Reign of Terror.

c. This public square at the western end of the Tuileries, the largest in Paris, was the site of many public executions during the Reign of Terror, including the guillotining of Louis XVI and Marie-Antoinette.

d. In what month does France celebrate its national independence day each year, corresponding to the date on which a revolutionary mob seized the Bastille. The day is commemorated by a military parade along the Champs Élysées, starting at the Arc de Triomphe and concluding at the Place de la Concorde.

S69. Identify the cult movie based on a character name or reference below.

a. Dr. Frank N. Furter
b. Nigel Tufnel
c. Abby Normal
d. John “Bluto” Blutarsky

S70.

a. This southern Peruvian city is the country’s second largest and a principal commercial center.
b. Arequipa is a major tourism destination, including as a base for visiting this canyon, the world’s second deepest.

c. The canyon is a prime spot to observe this majestic (and endangered) bird, which is a national symbol of each of the Andean countries.

d. Probably the most famous *arequipeño* is this winner of the 2010 Nobel Prize in Literature, whose works include *Aunt Julia and the Scriptwriter*.

S71.

a. Christopher Latham Scholes is credited with inventing the first practical version of this machine in the late 1860s, after reading about an earlier English attempt in *Scientific American*. He subsequently disowned his invention, refusing to use or recommend one.

b. The first commercial typewriter was marketed by this arms manufacturer, founded in Ilion, New York, in 1816. The company, which billed itself as “America’s oldest gunmaker”, filed for bankruptcy in 2018.

c. Mark Twain owned a Remington and was the first major author to submit a typewritten manuscript for publication (though it is doubtful he did the typing). The result was this brilliant 1863 memoir recounting Twain’s youth, in which “the ambition to be a steamboatman always remained”. He realized that ambition, as detailed in the subject, with anecdotes foreshadowing the greatness of *Huckleberry Finn*.

d. The legendary typewritten manuscript for this book, a scroll one-hundred-and-twenty feet in length, consisted of a solitary single-spaced paragraph reputedly produced over a few weeks in a Benzedrine-fuelled
fury. Just before its tattered end, the author notated, “Ate by Patchkee, a
dog”.

S72.

a. The building housing this artist’s foundation sits on Montjuïc,
overlooking Barcelona. In addition to the subject’s distinctive paintings
and drawings, the collection includes sculptures such as (Solar) bird and
**Double-sided monolith.**

b. The museum building was designed by the Catalan-American architect
José Luis Sert, a major force in urban planning. Sert had previously
designed a large studio for the artist in this other Catalan-speaking
locale, the capital of which is Palma.

c. Sert collaborated with Miró, Pablo Picasso and Alexander Calder in
designing the Spanish pavilion for the 1937 edition of this global
gathering, held in Paris. American venues for the event have included
New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Seattle.

d. Sert served as dean of Harvard’s Graduate School of Design from 1953
to 1969, succeeding this German architect and founder of the Bauhaus
School.

S73.

a. Harold Macmillan termed this Oxford student society “the last bastion of
free speech in the Western World.” Founded in 1823, it has played host
to a great number of notable speakers, including at least four US
Presidents.
Based on the descriptions below, identify the Nobel Peace Prize winners who have been speakers at Oxford.


c. The third of four US Presidents to receive the prize, cited by the award committee for “his decades of untiring effort to find peaceful solutions to international conflict”.

d. Believed to be the reincarnation of his predecessor, he has lived in exile since 1959.

S74.

a. Arguably the most influential fashion designer in history, she originated the *genre pauvre*, reflecting her modest beginnings in a convent orphanage. As she later said, “Some people think luxury is the contrary of being poor. No, it is the contrary of vulgarity.” In addition to her iconic skirt suits, she is credited with introducing the “little black dress”.

b. Name the actress and role from a 1961 film, based on a Truman Capote novel, that helped to build the legend of the little black dress.

c. This Chanel concoction contains ylang ylang, rose and jasmine. Marilyn Monroe famously stated that a few drops were all she wore to bed.

d. Beyond fashion and perfume, Chanel was a pioneer in adopting the boyish *garçon* hairstyle. This author’s posthumous novel, *The Garden of Eden*, explores gender roles, including a central male-female couple who get matching androgynous haircuts.
a. On July 5, 1969, the Rolling Stones headlined one of the most famous concerts in history, appearing before a crowd of several hundred thousand in Hyde Park. Originally intended to introduce the group’s new guitarist, Mick Taylor, it became a tribute to this former bandmate, who had died two days earlier. One of the band’s original members, the subject’s extraordinary musicality is evident in many of their early songs.

b. Opening the Stones’ set, Mick Jagger read lines from this poet’s “Adonais”, including “Peace, peace! He is not dead, he doth not sleep/He hath awakened from the dream of life”. In presumably unintended irony, both Jones and the poet died due to drowning, as did the poet’s first wife (in Hyde Park’s Serpentine).

c. The Hyde Park concert included the first public performance of this song, considered one of the Stones’ most political. The recorded version featured Jones playing sitar, as well as a Keith Richards-invented tone pattern imitating French police sirens.

d. Probably the most noted sitar player in the rock world was George Harrison, who played the instrument on several Beatles songs. He studied under this masterful Indian musician, with whom he performed in another iconic event, the 1971 Concert for Bangladesh.
ANSWERS

S1. John Hersey
S2. Spider silk
S3. Ophelia
S4. Chichén Itzá
S5. Harry Chapin
S6. El Cid
S7. The Ryder Cup
S8. Thomas Hardy
S9. Zero
S10. Hop
S11. The “Mandate of Heaven”
S12. *Waiting for Godot*
S13. 206 (160 – 250)
S14. The American Civil Liberties Union
S15. Marilyne Robinson
S16. Cascade Range
S17. The U.S. Department of State
S18. Alec Guinness
S19. Quinceañera
S20. Woodstock
S21. Richard Feynman
S22. Iran and Iraq
S23. Pecuniary
S24. La Sagrada Família

550
S25. Eleanor Roosevelt
S26. Tea
S27. “There but for the grace of God, go I”
S28. Ralph Ellison (for *Invisible Man*)
S29. St. Augustine
S30. Luther Burbank
S32. The Icelandic Sagas
S33. Income inequality
S34. Studio 54
S35. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Harry S. Truman and Dwight D. Eisenhower
S36. David Brower
S37. 2/9 (8 winning out of 36 total combinations)
S38. François Truffaut
S39. O. Henry (William Sydney Porter)
S40. Carl von Clausewitz
S41. Pharynx and larynx
S42. Duke Ellington
S43. Steve Prefontaine
S44. The Khyber Pass
S45. Pixar
S46. Maurice Sendak, *Where the Wild Things Are*
S47. *The Flying Dutchman*
S48. Equal Rights Amendment
S49. Frankincense
S50. David Hockney

S51.  a. Henry Miller

      b. Brassaï

      c. Anaïs Nin

      d. Carl Rogers

S52.  a. Thucydides Trap

      b. The History of the Peloponnesian War

      c. Pericles

      d. The United States and China

S53.  a. Arson

      b. Jane Eyre

      c. Jean Rhys, Wide Sargasso Sea

      d. St. Elmo’s Fire

S54.  a. Francis Bacon

      b. Lettuce

      c. Tomato

      d. Mayo Clinic

S55.  a. Samuel Barber

      b. Platoon

      c. Arturo Toscanini

      d. Spoleto

S56.  a. Iceland

      b. Thailand, Myanmar or Laos

      c. Turkey

      d. Japan
S57.  a.  (Alcohol) proof
    b.  Double (e.g., 100 proof is 50% ABV)
    c.  Specific gravity
    d.  They will sink

S58.  a.  Maxfield Parrish
    b.  Edith Wharton
    c.  Louis Comfort Tiffany
    d.  Maxwell Perkins

S59.  a.  Plantagenet
    b.  Richard III
    c.  “A horse, a horse! My kingdom for a horse!”
    d.  Tudor

S60.  a.  Hermit thrush
    b.  Amy Clampitt
    c.  Abraham Lincoln
    d.  Vermont

S61.  a.  Noam Chomsky
    b.  B.F. Skinner
    c.  “Jabberwocky”
    d.  Karl Marx

S62.  a.  Volga River
    b.  Cecil B. DeMille
    c.  Sunset Boulevard
    d.  Oklahoma!
S63. a. Wilt Chamberlain  
   b. Kareem Abdul-Jabbar  
   c. The Big Dipper  
   d. Volleyball  

S64. Indonesia, India, Pakistan and Bangladesh  

S65. a. Edward R. Murrow  
   b. “Good night, and good luck”  
   c. William S. Paley  
   d. Walter Cronkite  

S66. a. Frederic Edwin Church  
   b. Hartford  
   c. Petra  
   d. Mount Ararat  

S67. a. Antoine de Saint-Exupéry  
   b. Wind, Sand and Stars  
   c. James Salter  
   d. Len Deighton  

S68. a. Marquis de Lafayette  
   b. Liberté, égalité, fraternité  
   c. Place de la Concorde  
   d. July (14th)  

S69. a. The Rocky Horror Picture Show  
   b. This is Spinal Tap  
   c. Young Frankenstein  
   d. Animal House
S70. a. Arequipa  
   b. Colca Canyon  
   c. Condor  
   d. Mario Vargas Llosa  

S71. a. Typewriter  
   b. Remington Arms  
   c. *Life on the Mississippi*  
   d. *On the Road*  

S72. a. Joan Miró  
   b. Majorca  
   c. World’s Fair (or World Expo)  
   d. Walter Gropius  

S73. a. The Oxford Union  
   b. Desmond Tutu  
   c. Jimmy Carter  
   d. Dalai Lama  

S74. a. Coco Chanel  
   b. Audrey Hepburn as Holly Golightly  
   c. Chanel Nº 5  
   d. Ernest Hemingway  

S75. a. Brian Jones  
   b. P.B. Shelley  
   c. “Street Fighting Man”  
   d. Ravi Shankar
T.E.

...the dreamers of the day are dangerous men,

for they may act their dream with open eyes, to make it possible.

– T.E. Lawrence

T1. A February 1962 performance of Giselle marked the start of this partnership, between a young defector of legendary wildness and the distinguished prima ballerina of the Royal Ballet, contemplating retirement at the age of forty-two. As he said of her, “when she left the stage…I would have followed her to the end of the world.” Name both dancers, whose magical collaboration spanned over fifteen years.

T2. Meteorologist Wasaburo Ooishi’s research on this important atmospheric phenomenon went almost entirely unheralded, perhaps because he published his findings in Esperanto. The Japanese military drew on his work in devising their notorious campaign of balloon-borne bombs during World War II, the first successful intercontinental weapon.

T3. What is the significance of the gardens of Lumbini in southern Nepal, now a UNESCO World Heritage Site?

T4. This evocative term refers to the loss of volume during the whiskey-maturation process, which may equate to 25% for a twelve-year-old scotch.

T5. With which famous person were Richard Burbage, Will Kempe, Robert Armin and John Lowin all closely associated?
T6. Name’s the same – the closest living relation of whales and the city most associated with the author of *The City of God.*

T7. This 1958 film noir was directed by Orson Welles, who also played a corrupt sheriff in a town on the Mexican border. The opening tracking shot, lasting over three minutes, ranks among the most famous ever. Painstakingly re-edited in accordance with the director’s wishes, the film is now considered one of his greatest.

T8. In the business world, who were the “Traitorous Eight”?

T9. Name the character who narrates, “…people like to be private when they are sleeping. And when it comes to sleeping with an unknown stranger, in a strange inn…and that stranger a harpooner, then your objections indefinitely multiply.”

T10. Amateur Night at this famed venue on 125th Street helped to launch the careers of a host of musicians, including Ella Fitzgerald, Dionne Warwick and Michael Jackson.

T11. If the last three numbers in a Fibonacci sequence are 8, 13 and 21, what are the next three?

T12. In 1849, having overcome virulent discrimination, she graduated top of her class at Geneva College, becoming the first woman to earn a medical degree in the United States. Facing continued obstacles in developing a private practice, the subject established a clinic serving poor women in the slums of New York. In 1868, after lengthy collaboration with Florence Nightingale, she founded the Women’s Medical College as an adjunct of the clinic. As she once observed, “If society will not admit of women’s free development, then society must be remodelled.”
T13. Thomas Paine begins *Rights of Man* with “What [subject] said of the mechanical powers, may be applied to Reason and Liberty. ‘Had we’, said he, ‘a place to stand upon, we might raise the world.” Which famous ancient was he referencing?

T14. The word for this musical form is believed to derive from imitations of soothing sounds. One of the most famous examples is Brahms’ “Wiegenlied”.

T15. The name of this author of several classic cookbooks, and tireless champion of American cuisine, is closely linked with the country’s foodie revolution. His former Greenwich Village townhouse hosts the foundation that bears his name, which holds regular culinary events and presents an array of prestigious awards dubbed the “Oscars of food”.

T16. This fundamental problem from game theory was provided its name by Albert Tucker, a Princeton mathematics professor whose graduate students included John Nash. The problem revolves around two luckless criminals, apprehended and interrogated in separate cells.

T17. The Chihuahua-Pacífico Railroad, popularly known as El Chepe, is Mexico’s last long-distance passenger train. It offers a spectacular journey through this colorful “Canyon”, actually six distinct canyons comprising an area several times larger than the Grand Canyon.

T18. In a 1935 paper, Albert Einstein and Nathan Rosen postulated the existence of these constructs, forming theoretical bridges between distinct points of spacetime. The potential shortcuts in space travel have become a staple of science fiction.
T19. Correct this misquote from Timothy 6:10 – “For money is the root of all evil”.

T20. In July 2018, a drawing by E.H. Shepard realized £430,000 at auction, becoming the most expensive book illustration in history. As a Sotheby’s official commented, “I suspect that there isn’t a single child who wouldn’t instantly recognize this wonderful depiction…This is the first drawing that you encounter in the book and is the visual guide to the entire world of” this beloved character.

T21. The capture of this Southern stronghold was one of the strategic masterstrokes of the American Civil War, allowing the Union access to the full length of the Mississippi River. The campaign culminated in the summer of 1863, after Ulysses S. Grant had maneuvered his army brilliantly to surround the city and force its eventual surrender.

T22. When this friend died in 1988, Keith Haring eulogized him in a lengthy Vogue obituary, beginning “In 1979…I began following [subject’s] work. Anyone who lived in downtown Manhattan at this time was aware of the presence of Samo©. The simple sentences sprayed onto buildings, bridges and crumbling walls appeared to be the utterance of some newborn philosopher.”

T23. A 1908 play by Israel Zangwill took as its title and immortalized this term, referring to diverse immigrant cultures assimilating into American society. The protagonist declaims, “What is the glory of Rome and Jerusalem where all nations and races come to worship and look back, compared with the glory of America, where all races and nations come to labor and look forward!”
T24. The area encompassed by this US National Park has been described as a “river of grass flowing imperceptibly from the hinterland into the sea”. The area, which is the most important breeding ground for wading birds in North America, has been on UNESCO’s List of World Heritage in Danger almost continuously since 1993.

T25. Louise Brown, born in 1978, is the oldest of millions of people that owe a specific debt of gratitude to Robert Edwards, who received the 2010 Nobel Prize in Medicine for his development of this process.

T26. In what classic American folk art form might you employ batting, blocks and borders?

T27. In 1843, this prominent Anglican abandoned the faith to become a Roman Catholic, occasioning heated criticism. In response, he published *Apologia Pro Vita Sua*, a passionate defense of his religious beliefs. In 2019, the subject became the first British saint in over forty years.

T28. One of the defining works of the environmental movement, this author’s *Desert Solitaire* was termed by a reviewer as “a voice crying in the wilderness, for the wilderness”. His later *The Monkey Wrench Gang* served as inspiration for vandalism and other direct action by ardent environmentalists.

T29. In baseball, 6-4-3 and 4-6-3 are the most common types of what?

T30. This masterpiece by Cao Xueqin, known by the alternate title of *The Story of the Stone*, enjoys an honored place in the Chinese literary tradition, with comparisons often drawn to Shakespeare. Twice as long as *War and Peace*, it shares the latter’s grand sweep and social panorama, along with philosophical underpinnings. The work has spawned its own field of academic study, termed “Redology”.

560
T31. This geographic feature runs from Cape Prince of Wales in western Alaska to the southern tip of South America, traversing the Rockies, the Sierra Madre Occidental range and the Andes.

T32. In April 1942, a squadron of sixteen carrier-launched B-25 bombers led by this man struck targets in five major Japanese metropolitan areas. While material damage was modest, the raid had an important morale impact on both sides and strengthened Japanese support for the subsequent move against Midway.

T33. Two years before his death in 2002, this musicologist was named a Library of Congress Living Legend. His landmark trips to the American South in the 1930s and 1940s, to meet and record local artists, resulted in an invaluable preservation of the nation’s heritage. Among the many artists that he introduced to a broader audience were Lead Belly, Jelly Roll Morton, Woodie Guthrie and Muddy Waters.

T34. This five-syllable adjective, now generally used as a synonym for itinerant, is derived from Aristotle’s habit of lecturing while he walked, compelling his students to trail along during their discussions.

T35. The books and letters of this explorer (1893-1993) provide a brilliant chronicle of life in the Middle East and, subsequently, Central Asia through to China. Celebrated as “the last of the Romantic Travellers” upon her death, she also performed valuable service during World War II, organizing the Brotherhood of Freedom to promote internal security in Egypt. Two of her pre-war books, The Valleys of the Assassins and The Southern Gates of Arabia, are acclaimed as classics of adventure travel.
T36. The nearly forty-year reign of this Byzantine emperor, from 527 to 565, was characterized by ambitious military campaigns resulting in the reconquest of former territories in Italy and Northern Africa. A devoted champion of the Orthodox faith, the subject built many churches, most notably overseeing the reconstruction of Hagia Sophia. He is probably best remembered for *Corpus Juris Civilis*, a compendium of Roman civil codes that is a foundational document of Western law.

T37. These tree-climbing omnivores are the only marsupials endemic to the United States and Canada. They are well known for their distinctive manner of deceiving predators.

T38. Provide the author and title of this play, which consists of three acts – “Daily Life”, “Love and Marriage” and “Death and Eternity”. Edward Albee termed it “probably the finest play ever written by an American.”

T39. What theme is shared by the books *Death in the Afternoon*, *Or I’ll Dress You in Mourning* and *Blood and Sand*?

T40. This recipient of the 1986 Nobel Peace Prize authored dozens of books, but perhaps none as important as his first, *La Nuit*. The subject was termed a “messenger to mankind” by the prize committee, while the indelible tattoo on his arm bore testament to the horrors he had endured. In his words, “anyone who listens to a Witness becomes a Witness, so those who hear us, those who read us must continue to bear witness for us.”

T41. Trinity College, Dublin hosts roughly 500,000 visitors a year to view this lavishly-decorated manuscript from the ninth century. Depicting the four Gospels, the work is generally considered Ireland’s greatest cultural treasure.
T42. In 1818, Daniel Webster argued before the Supreme Court on behalf of this college, his alma mater, which was threatened with a forced conversion to a public university. As Webster famously declared, “It is, Sir, as I have said, a small college. And yet, there are those that love it!” The subject won the case, which helped to establish the concept of private charitable organizations in American law.

T43. This was the principal language in the Incan Empire and, with more than eight million speakers, is still the most widely spoken indigenous language in the Americas.

T44. What profession was pursued by Edward Teach, William Kidd and Bartholomew Roberts?

T45. Of the twenty-six writers lauded by Harold Bloom as central to the Western canon, two were American, Walt Whitman and this fellow poet. As profoundly original as her compatriot, the subject saw only a handful of her poems in print. Her poetry may have belied neighbors’ impressions of her, as in these lines – “Wild nights Wild nights!/Were I with thee/Wild nights should be/Our luxury!”.

T46. What are Perseids, Leonids and Taurids?

T47. In July 1776, immediately following the signing of the Declaration of Independence, a committee of three men – John Adams, Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson – was asked to devise a seal and motto for the United States. They agreed on little, other than their unanimous approval of this Latin phrase as motto, meaning “Out of many, one”.

T48. On the evening of July 20, 1969, the CBS News control room erupted in cheers, the only time that Walter Cronkite could recall this occurring. According to the
CBS official history, the veteran newscaster “sat speechless, glasses in hand, shaking his head from side to side.” What four words preceded this emotional celebration?

T49. This 1994 Oscar-nominated documentary, following two aspiring professional basketball players from Chicago, delved into the lives of its subjects and spawned an entire genre. Roger Ebert referred to the film as “one of the great moviegoing experiences of my lifetime”.

T50. In 1934, German émigré Kurt Hahn founded Gordonstoun school 150 miles north of Edinburgh with just two students. Alongside academic achievement, his philosophy emphasized character development through rigorous trials in the outdoors. During the Second World War, his approach was adapted successfully to train merchant seamen in water survival. Today, the program is present in over thirty countries and goes by this name, derived from a nautical term for a ship leaving harbor.

T51.

a. The algebra of logic named for this English mathematician (1815-1864) is central to electrical engineering and computer science. Regarding the binary arithmetic that underlies much of programming, he said, “…the symbols 0 and 1 in the system are Nothing and Universe.”

b. The mathematician was born in this East Midlands cathedral town, whose thriving medieval textile industry lent its name to the shade of green worn by Robin Hood and his men. John Ruskin referred to the city’s cathedral as “the most precious piece of architecture in the British Isles.”

c. Isaac Newton was also from Lincolnshire and shared with Boole certain unorthodox religious views. Perhaps driven by a form of Boolean logic,
they tended toward the tenets of this Christian denomination, known for repudiation of the traditional Holy Trinity.

d. Boole may have served as inspiration for this literary villain, described by his creator as the “Napoleon of crime” and “endowed by nature with a phenomenal mathematical faculty…[but with] hereditary tendencies of the most diabolical kind.”

T52. Name the authors of the following works –

a. *A Bend in the River*

b. *Time and the River*

c. *A River Runs Through It*

d. *Across the River and into the Trees*

T53.

a. This culture has one of the oldest extant oral traditions, believed to be an accurate rendering stretching back 10,000 years. Song and dance play a vital role, with the name for performances passing into English as *corroboree*.

b. This author’s 1987 book, *The Songlines*, presents his understanding of Aboriginal creation myths, in which the ancient ancestors sang themselves into existence and then – walking across the landscape – created Earth’s features through song.

c. Aboriginal belief traces life today back through a web of continuing relationships – maintained through song and other traditions – to the totemic ancestors in this primordial period.
d. *The Songlines* begins in this remote outback town, roughly at Australia’s geographic center, equidistant between Adelaide and Darwin. One of the largest towns in the Northern Territory, the subject is the site of a major Australian-US satellite-tracking station.

T54.

a. After earning a chemical engineering degree, this director embarked on a stellar Hollywood career, winning three Academy Awards during the 1930s. Known for his depictions of idealistic everymen battling corrupt institutions, he once stated, “Above all, I will fight for their causes on the screens of the world.”

b. The director graduated in 1918 from Throop College of Technology, located in Pasadena. Within five years, the institution adopted this current name and had the first of its many Nobel laureates.

c. Capra’s career skyrocketed following this 1934 romantic comedy starring Claudette Colbert as a spoiled heiress and Clark Gable as a raffish reporter. The film was the first to sweep all five major Oscar categories and has appeared consistently on the American Film Institute’s list of greatest American films.

d. Gable’s portrayal of a roguish playboy wooing a spoiled heiress foreshadowed his most famous role, five years later, playing opposite this English actress.

T55.

a. In 1609, the Dutch ship *Halve Maen*, under the command of this man, sailed into what is today New York Harbor and proceeded upriver about
150 miles. On the subject’s final voyage, two years later, he was cast adrift by mutineers on a body of water that bears his name.

b. This Dutch word, denoting a stream or tidal channel, is found in many American place names, including a river in Philadelphia and a north-eastern extension of the Allegheny Plateau.

c. This author portrayed Dutch-American life in his fiction, most notably in two of the earliest American short stories, “The Legend of Sleepy Hollow” and “Rip Van Winkle”.

d. The author’s 1809 book, *A History of New York from the Beginning of the World to the End of the Dutch Dynasty*, was written under this fictional surname. The name has become synonymous with New York and is used by one of the area’s most prominent sports teams.

T56.

a. By what title would English speakers know this hymn, one of the most influential in history, the title (and opening line) of which in the original language is *Ein feste Burg ist unser Gott*?

b. Who composed the hymn in the late 1520s, possibly coinciding with the Diet of Speyer, at which German princes made their formal protest against Rome? The subject, who composed three dozen hymns in his lifetime, was the foundational figure in the denomination most associated with “A Mighty Fortress”.

c. The most famous work produced by Luther was “Disputation on the Power and Efficacy of Indulgences”, which he published in 1517. By what title is the document better known?
d. Luther also wrote in opposition to this Church practice, a significant point of contention in the Reformation. The Catholic Church has maintained the relevant strictures, while the vast majority of Protestant congregations (along with most Muslims and Jews) have not.

T57.

a. With what academic field are the Austrian School and Cambridge Circus associated?

b. The most prominent twentieth-century members of the Austrian School were Ludwig von Mises and this distinguished follower, winner of the 1974 Nobel Prize in Economics. In works including *Prices and Production*, the subject built on von Mises’ analysis of the business cycle, highlighting the inflationary impact of expansionist monetary policy and distorted price signals in planned economies.

c. Hayek’s work stood in almost direct contrast to this contemporary, the central figure in the Cambridge Circus and one of the most influential economists in history. The subject first achieved fame with *The Economic Consequences of the Peace*, in which he controversially predicted that reparations imposed on Germany would foster resentment and a desire for revenge. However, it was his 1936 book, *The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money*, that would serve to shape much economic policy through the present day.

d. In this landmark 1944 book, by far his most famous work, Hayek explored the relation between economic and political freedom. While many contest his central argument, that each additional element of
government influence is a step away from human liberty, the book sparked an important and continuing debate. To the likely surprise of many, Keynes was enthusiastic about the book, writing “Morally and philosophically I find myself in agreement with virtually the whole of it; and not only in agreement with it, but in deeply moved agreement.”

T58.

a. This punk bohemian teamed up with Lenny Kaye for a 1971 event at St. Mark’s Church, in which he played guitar while the subject recited her poetry. Four years later, they released their first album, *Horses*, launching her toward induction into the Rock & Roll Hall of Fame in 2007.

b. *Just Kids*, Smith’s autobiography, details her creative collaboration with this long-time friend and romantic partner. The subject provided the cover photograph for *Horses* and other of her albums, while she contributed the foreword for one of his final projects, a collection of floral studies.

c. The couple were both close friends with this punk poet, most famous for *The Basketball Diaries*, who Smith encouraged to start his own band. When the subject died in 2009, Smith praised his work as “sophisticated and elegant”, adding “He had beauty.”

d. “People Who Died”, Carroll’s best-known song, featured in one of the most subversive soundtrack placements ever. The song, which one critic correctly noted “vividly evoked the casual brutality of New York City”, comprised part of the music for this 1982 blockbuster, for which John
Williams won an Oscar with compositions including “Three Million Light Years from Home”.

T59.

a. Academic studies have determined that this ruler of the Mali Empire was the richest man in history, with an estimated worth in current terms of roughly $400 billion.

b. The wealth of the Mali Empire was derived from gold, as it controlled about half of the world’s output, and trade in this comestible mined in the Sahara.

c. Musa invested in this important seat of Islamic learning in the heart of Mali, now a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Harsh desert conditions and incursions by Al Qaeda-affiliated groups have posed substantial threats to the tens of thousands of invaluable manuscripts housed in this legendary locale.

d. The founder of Timbuktu is believed to have been a woman from this nomadic tribe of Berber descent numbering roughly two million, which has travelled the Sahara’s trade routes for centuries. They have at times been referred to as the “blue men of the desert” due to the characteristic color of the clothing that sometimes dyes their skins.

T60.

a. Considered at the forefront of the Romantic movement, this composer (1810-1849) produced perhaps the greatest body of work for solo piano. Important pieces include the “Minute Waltz”, Preludes and the Heroic Polanaise.
b. In 1837, Chopin began one of the most celebrated of cultural liaisons with a writer six years his senior, who often wore men’s clothing and smoked cigars. Born as Aurore Dupin, she is much better known by this pen name.

c. Chopin and Sand spent an unhappy few months in Mallorca. As the latter wrote of its inhabitants, “There is nothing as sad…as the peasant who knows nothing but praying, singing and working, and who never thinks…” Sand’s *A Winter in Mallorca* was translated by this later writer, most famous for two books centered on the Roman emperor ruling between Caligula and Nero.

d. This leading French Romantic artist painted Chopin and Sand together in 1838, with Sand smoking a cigar while seated next to Chopin playing the piano. The portrait remained in the artist’s studio until his death, when it was split and sold separately. The subject’s many notable works include *Liberty Leading the People, The Barque of Dante* and *The Death of Sardenapalus*.

T61.

a. This playwright had his first major success with *Every Man in his Humour* (1598), followed in the next dozen years by other important works, including *Volpone* and *The Alchemist*. Upon Shakespeare’s death, the subject was widely acknowledged as England’s greatest living author.

b. *Every Man in his Humour* is based on the ancient theory that a person’s temperament is governed by the balance of bodily humors, with illness
often arising due to an imbalance. The theory was codified by this Greek follower of Hippocrates, considered the most famous physician in the Roman Empire. A pioneer in adopting the experimental method in medicine, including dissections, his writings influenced Western thinking for over a millennium.

c. The theory of humors forms the basis for many English words, including melancholy and choleric. This word, with similar derivation, describes someone who is calm, stolid and undemonstrative.

d. In cases of perceived excess of passion-inducing humor, physicians often applied these, which can consume many times their weight in fluid. The practice became associated with quackery, leading to a pejorative term for medical practitioners, but has been revived in modern applications, notably in cosmetic surgery.

T62.

a. Heinrich Schliemann is often credited with the “discovery” of what ancient city?

b. During excavations of 1871-1873, Schliemann discovered (and smuggled away) the treasure of this man, the last King of Troy.

c. Of Priam’s reputed fifty sons, these two were believed to be his favorites, both of whom died in the Trojan War. One was primarily responsible for starting the war, while the other’s death essentially ended Trojan hopes.

d. Before his own demise, Paris avenged the death of his brother by slaying this Greek hero, whose son slaughtered Priam after the fall of Troy.
T63. Name four of the six field events that comprise the decathlon.

T64.

a. Name the Supreme Court case that effectively ended legalized public school segregation in the United States and, within three years, provide the date of the unanimous ruling.

b. The landmark ruling overturned what infamous precedent established by the 1896 case *Plessy v. Ferguson*?

c. On November 14, 1960, Ruby Bridges was escorted by federal marshals to class at William Frantz Elementary in this city, becoming the first African-American student to attend an integrated elementary school in the South. The school was damaged by a major storm in 2005.

d. Give the title and author of the American road diary, which had a working title of *In Search of America*, that provides a first-person account of Ruby Bridges running a gauntlet of incensed protestors. The vile language that the author overheard and included in his first draft was deleted by the publisher.

T65.

a. As a professor of astronomy at Oxford, he was one of the founding members of the Royal Society in 1662. A few years later, he accepted several architectural commissions, which became his professional focus. His many buildings include the Royal Observatory at Greenwich and much of the Royal Hospital Chelsea.
b. This event of September 1666 provided an extraordinary opportunity for Wren to implement his designs for several dozen churches throughout London, including his masterpiece, St. Paul’s Cathedral.

c. Wren was commissioned to design this permanent memorial to the Great Fire, which includes a stairway of 311 steps leading to a platform offering sweeping views of the City of London. The edifice is sixty-one meters tall, its exact distance from the spot in Pudding Lane where the fire is believed to have started.

d. In a quiet corner of the crypt at St. Paul’s Cathedral, there is a simple stone memorial to Wren. The inscription concludes with the Latin, “Lector, si monumentum requires, circumspice”. How would this generally translate to English?

T66. Name the cities where you would find the following pleasant strolls.

a. Las Ramblas
b. The English Garden
c. Villa Borghese
d. Djurgården

T67.

a. This author wrote nine novels using pseudonyms before graduating from Harvard Medical School in 1969, the year in which his first bestseller (The Andromeda Strain) was published under his own name. He is the only person to have written the #1 book, movie and television series in the same year, achieving the feat in 1996.
b. Based on his medical experience, Crichton created this television series, which held the record for most Emmy nominations for a drama (with 124) before being surpassed by *Game of Thrones*.

c. In 1970, while filming was ongoing for *The Andromeda Strain*, Crichton was a postdoctoral fellow at the La Jolla-based Institute for Biological Studies founded by and named for this man, one of the most famous virologists in history. The subject developed the vaccine that effectively eradicated a dread disease, disproportionately affecting children, for which he never sought a patent.

d. One of Crichton’s few nonfiction works was a book on this American artist, published in conjunction with a 1977 retrospective at the Whitney Museum. The subject’s early work, including *Flag* (1958) and *Target* (1961), marked a significant break with the prevailing strands of Abstract Expressionism. He has continued to innovate over the past several decades, with more recent work including *5 Postcards* and *Regrets*, both from 2013.

T68.

a. Beginning with a German surprise attack in December 1944, this was the battle resulting in the most American casualties during World War II.

b. The Germans’ principal objective was to divide the Allied armies by thrusts aimed at capturing this historic Belgian port city, famous for its Diamond District.

c. An important element of the battle was the siege of Bastogne, a vital crossroads defended by the 101st Airborne Division and other units.
What is the famous one-word reply that the commander of the encircled American forces gave to a German surrender ultimatum?

d. Name the protagonist of *Slaughterhouse-Five*, who is captured by the Germans during the Battle of the Bulge.

T69.

a. Aside from the pilot, who were the three victims on the Day the Music Died?

b. The Day the Music Died was immortalized in the song “American Pie”, written in 1971 by which singer-songwriter?

c. The bassist for Holly’s final tour gave up his seat on the plane. Name this pioneer of outlaw country, inducted into the Country Music Hall of Fame in 2001, who is known especially for his hit song “Luckenbach, Texas”.

d. In 1985, Jennings teamed with three other outlaw country stars to form the supergroup The Highwaymen. Name any two of the other three primary members of the band.

T70.

a. *The Miracle Worker* (1962) resulted in Academy Awards for the two female leads – Best Actress for Anne Bancroft and Best Supporting Actress for Patty Duke. Name the two historic figures they portrayed.

b. This Frenchman (1809-1852) was an accomplished cellist and organist, playing the latter instrument in churches across the country. He is most famous for his communication system, refining the cryptographic night writing developed by Charles Barbier.
c. Provide the title and author of this 1995 novel, the epigraph of which (translated from Portuguese) reads, “If you can see, look. If you can look, observe.”

d. This epic poem begins, “Of Man’s first disobedience, and the fruit/Of that forbidden tree whose mortal taste/Brought death into the world, and all our woe…”

T71.

a. Name the author of Sapiens and Homo Deus. In the latter, he writes, “This is the best reason to learn history…to free yourself of the past and imagine alternative destinies.”

b. Sapiens was cited by Bill Gates as one of his ten favorite books and as “essential reading” by this founder of Patagonia, known for his social commentary and support for the environment.

c. Another book on Chouinard’s essential reading list was The True Believer (1951), by this former longshoreman and auto-didact. Speaking of the subject in 1985, Eric Sevareid opined that he was “the first important American writer, working class born, who remained working class…Therefore, he was a national resource.”

d. Deeply skeptical of power, Hoffer was a favorite of this American politician, who distributed copies of The True Believer to friends. The subject is especially noted for a 1961 speech, in which he warned against the “military-industrial complex”, adding that “The potential for the disastrous rise of misplaced power exists, and will persist.”
T72.

a. This Pulitzer Prize and Tony-winning play is subtitled *A Gay Fantasia on National Themes*.

b. *Angels in America* is the best-known work of this dramatist, who has also received Oscar nominations for screenplays for *Lincoln* and *Munich*.

c. The screenplay for *Lincoln* was a rough adaptation of this 2005 book by Pulitzer-winning author Doris Kearns Goodwin, with the subtitle *The Political Genius of Abraham Lincoln*.

d. Kushner also worked to complete a screen adaptation of *Fences*, one of two Pulitzer-winning works by this playwright.

T73.

a. *Poems by Currer, Ellis and Acton Bell* was published in 1846, selling two copies. Who were the authors behind the pen names?

b. Both Charlotte and Anne Brontë worked in this mid-Victorian domestic profession. Britain’s 1851 Census recorded 25,000 women earning their living this way.

c. This 1847 novel by Anne Brontë, her first, is a scathing semi-autobiographical perspective on Victorian class mores, based on her experiences as a governess.

d. A different perspective of governess as conniving social climber is provided in the character of Becky Sharp, the protagonist of this contemporaneous novel of 1847-1848.
a. Better known by his Christian name, this Native American leader’s original name translates as “Thunder Rolling Down the Mountain”. He gained lasting fame with a speech upon his surrender to the US Army in 1877, which concludes “From where the sun now stands I will fight no more forever.”

b. The 1877 surrender speech was witnessed by an artist from this New York-based weekly journal, the most widely-read of the time. As he reported in his article, “Joseph has a gentle face…but intensely strong and full of character. A photograph could not do him justice.”

c. Chief Joseph was the most prominent leader of this tribe, whose name derives from a form of facial decoration.

d. Living in an area of ample grasslands, the Nez Perce maintained one of the largest herds of horses in North America, with their sophisticated breeding program commended by Meriwether Lewis in his expedition journal. The tribe is credited with founding this breed, one of the world’s most popular, with horses displaying a distinctive coat consisting of a base color overlaid by spots or other striking patterns.

T75.

a. When this actor and comedic genius passed away in August 2014, President Obama issued a statement reading in part, “He arrived in our lives as an alien – but he ended up touching every element of the human spirit. He made us laugh. He made us cry.”
b. Williams frequently paid homage to this earlier pioneer, a master of character improvisation, who he termed the “Comedy Buddha” and “my idol”. When his friend died in 2013, Williams penned a tribute for *The New York Times* entitled, “A Madman, but Angelic”. The two appeared together many times, including in the final season of *Mork & Mindy*, in which the subject played Williams’ child, aging backwards.

c. Williams lobbied hard for this role in the Harry Potter series, despite a “Brits-only” casting policy. J.K. Rowling described the character as “very loveable, but he must, if he’s to be plausible, have a centre of malice as well.” The part went to Robbie Coltrane, who portrayed the character in the eight Potter films.

d. Another of Williams’ close friends was this roommate from Julliard, later an iconic actor. While both parties denied that Williams paid his medical bills following a life-changing 1995 accident, the subject credited Williams with reviving his spirit. As he put it, “I knew then: if I could laugh, I could live.”
ANSWERS

T1. Margot Fonteyn and Rudolf Nureyev
T2. Jet streams
T3. As the birthplace of Siddhartha Gautama (the Buddha)
T4. Angel’s share
T5. William Shakespeare, all being among the leading actors of the era
T6. Hippo
T7. Touch of Evil
T8. The founders of Fairchild Semiconductor and, by extension, the early creators of Silicon Valley
T9. Ishmael
T10. Apollo Theater
T11. 34, 55 and 89
T12. Elizabeth Blackwell
T13. Archimedes
T14. Lullaby
T15. James Beard
T16. The Prisoner’s Dilemma
T17. Copper Canyon
T18. Wormholes
T19. “For the love of money is the root of all evil”
T20. Winnie-the-Pooh
T21. Vicksburg
T22. Jean-Michel Basquiat
T24. Everglades National Park
T25. In vitro fertilization
T26. Quilting
T27. John Henry Newman
T28. Edward Abbey
T29. Double play
T30. Dream of the Red Chamber
T31. The Continental Divide of the Americas (or the Great Divide)
T32. James Doolittle
T33. Alan Lomax
T34. Peripatetic
T35. Freya Stark
T36. Justinian
T37. (O)possums
T38. Thornton Wilder, Our Town
T39. Bullfighting
T40. Elie Wiesel
T41. The Book of Kells
T42. Dartmouth College
T43. Quechua
T44. Piracy (respectively, Blackbeard, Captain Kidd and Black Bart)
T45. Emily Dickinson
T46. Meteor showers
T47. E pluribus unum
T48. “The Eagle has landed”
T49. *Hoop Dreams*

T50. Outward Bound

T51. a. George Boole
    b. Lincoln
    c. Unitarianism
    d. Professor Moriarty

T52. a. V.S. Naipaul
    b. Thomas Wolfe
    c. Norman Maclean
    d. Ernest Hemingway

T53. a. Aboriginal culture(s) of Australia
    b. Bruce Chatwin
    c. Dreamtime
    d. Alice Springs

T54. a. Frank Capra
    b. California Institute of Technology
    c. *It Happened One Night*
    d. Vivien Leigh

T55. a. Henry Hudson
    b. Kill
    c. Washington Irving
    d. Knickerbocker

T56. a. “A Mighty Fortress is Our God”
    b. Martin Luther
    c. The *Ninety-Five Theses*
d. Clerical celibacy

T57. a. Economics
   b. Friedrich (von) Hayek
   c. John Maynard Keynes
   d. *The Road to Serfdom*

T58. a. Patti Smith
    b. Robert Mapplethorpe
    c. Jim Carroll
    d. *E.T.*

T59. a. Mansa Musa
    b. Salt
    c. Timbuktu
    d. Tuareg

T60. a. Frédéric Chopin
    b. George Sand
    c. Robert Graves
    d. Eugène Delacroix

T61. a. Ben Jonson
    b. Galen
    c. Phlegmatic
    d. Leeches

T62. a. Troy
    b. Priam
    c. Paris and Hector
    d. Achilles
Long jump, high jump, pole vault, shot put, discus and javelin

   b. “Separate but equal”
   c. New Orleans
   d. *Travels with Charley*, John Steinbeck

a. Christopher Wren
   b. The Great Fire of London
   c. The Monument
   d. “Reader, if you seek his memorial – look around you”

a. Barcelona
   b. Munich
   c. Rome
   d. Stockholm

a. Michael Crichton
   b. *E.R.*
   c. Jonas Salk
   d. Jasper Johns

a. Battle of the Bulge
   b. Antwerp
   c. “Nuts!”
   d. Billy Pilgrim

a. Buddy Holly, J.P. “The Big Bopper” Richardson and Richie Valens
   b. Don McLean
   c. Waylon Jennings
   d. Johnny Cash, Kris Kristofferson and Willie Nelson
T70.  
   a. Helen Keller and Anne Sullivan
       b. Louis Braille
       c. *Blindness*, José Saramago
       d. *Paradise Lost*
T71.  
   a. Yuval Noah Harari
       b. Yvon Chouinard
       c. Eric Hoffer
       d. Dwight D. Eisenhower
T72.  
   a. *Angels in America*
       b. Tony Kushner
       c. *Team of Rivals*
       d. August Wilson
T73.  
   a. Charlotte, Emily and Anne Brontë
       b. Governess
       c. *Agnes Grey*
       d. *Vanity Fair*
T74.  
   a. Chief Joseph (or Joseph the Younger)
       b. *Harper's Weekly*
       c. Nez Perce
       d. Appaloosa
T75.  
   a. Robin Williams
       b. Jonathan Winters
       c. Hagrid
       d. Christopher Reeve
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SELECTED SOURCES & BIBLIOGRAPHY

The following is far from complete. It is primarily intended to acknowledge sources for direct quotations and provide a select range of additional citations that may prove of particular interest to readers. I hope to make available a fuller list of sources over time, both in possible subsequent editions and on-line postings.

A special note on quotations used as chapter epigraphs. I have included several for which I have been unable to find definitive sources, leading me to suspect they may be common misattributions or rough paraphrases. These include the featured quotes for Alan Turing, Dorothy Parker, Eleanor Roosevelt, Isaac Newton, Leonardo da Vinci, Mahatma Gandhi, Nikola Tesla and Richard Francis Burton. I have retained these, with the preceding caveat, as they reflect an essential aspect of the relevant personality as it pertains to this work. Perhaps somewhat ironically, the quote for Oscar Wilde is substantiated.

ALAN


**BEATRIX**


CHARLIE


DOROTHY


D72a – Keith Lockhart quoted in “A Brief History of the Boston Pops”,


**ELEANOR**


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F62c – IMDb, “Frenzy (1972)”,
https://www.imdb.com/title/tt0068611/?ref_=nv_sr_srsrg_0.

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https://fractalfoundation.org/resources/what-are-fractals/.


HELEN


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JONAS


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KAREN


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LEONARDO


MAHATMA


NIKOLA


**OSCAR**

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**PADDY**


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RICHARD


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S10 – Brooklyn Brewery. “Brooklyn Sorachi Ace.”


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T.E.


