

Bergen Academies Spring Quizbowl Tournament 2016

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Special thanks to Alex Dzurick, Ben Zhang and Jon Pinyan.

Round 3: Tossups

1. **This man made thermodynamics a crucial study in chemistry in his book *Thermodynamics and the Free Energy of Chemical Substances*, which he wrote with Merle Randall. With Randall he also names a rule for measuring fugacity. He died in a Berkeley laboratory after a hydrogen cyanide leak. He described a theory of (*) acids and bases that defined them as electron donors and acceptors. He also devised a new method of drawing molecules, with bonds as lines and electrons as points. For ten points, name this American chemist who created a namesake “dot structure”.**

ANSWER: Gilbert Lewis

2. **During his time as a secretary to the British Minister, this man wrote to his brother that Martin Van Buren would eventually ascend to the presidency. This man also wrote *A Chronicle of the Conquest of Grenada* before being appointed Minister to Spain. One pen name that this author used was “Diedrich Knickerbocker”, while as (*) “Geoffrey Crayon” he wrote a story set in the Catskills about a man who falls asleep for twenty years. For ten points, name this writer of the collection *The Sketch Book*, which includes stories such as “Rip Van Winkle” and “The Legend of Sleepy Hollow”.**

ANSWER: Washington Irving

3. **This artist parodied a Édouard Manet painting by replacing the three subjects with coffins in *Manet’s Balcony*. In another painting by this artist, *The Menaced Assassin*, three similar-looking men float outside a window and two men holding a net and club wear (*) rounded hats. He painted a red-roofed building behind many identical men falling from the sky like raindrops in *Golconda*. This artist’s *Son of Man* is a self-portrait wherein a green apple obscures his face and he, too, wears a bowler hat. For ten points, name this Belgian surrealist who, in *The Treachery of Images*, stated that a picture of a pipe was in fact, not a pipe.**

ANSWER: René Magritte

4. **The Revolt of the Brotherhoods in the early 16th century protested this practice, as well as King Charles I. That incarnation of this practice featured public punishments where the victim would wear a *sanbenito*, called *autos-da-fé*. Despite revolts in (*) Aragon, that incarnation of this practice was not disbanded until the 19th century, under the leader Jerónimo Castellón y Salas. A key leader of that particular incarnation was Tomás de Torquemada. For ten points, name this series of national purges featuring mass forced conversions, famously initiated by Isabella of Spain.**

ANSWER: Roman Catholic/Christian inquisition (accept Portuguese/Mexican/Spanish variants, even if they didn’t expect that)

5. **This man’s first work, “A Study of Physical Culture,” was published in *La Jeunesse* under the pseudonym “Mr. Twenty-Eight Strokes.” This was during his time at the Fourth Normal School where, with Cai Hesen, he founded the New People’s Study Society. This student of Chen Duxiu founded the Jiangxi (*) Soviet Republic, where he lost much of his military power to Zhou Enlai. His Red Army evacuated through the Long March before eventually driving the Kuomintang out of mainland China. This victor of the Chinese Civil War later initiated the Cultural Revolution and the Great Leap Forward. For ten points, name this Chairman of the Communist Party of China.**

ANSWER: Mao Zedong or Mao Tse-Tung

6. **One mechanism of regulation of this process is via calcium’s activation of isocitrate dehydrogenase. Succinate dehydrogenase turns succinate into fumarate in this process, and the electrons produced in that step transform FAD^+ into $FADH_2$. At the beginning of this process, two CO_2 molecules are stripped to form an (*) acetaldehyde intermediate, which later becomes acetyl-CoA, which reacts with oxaloacetate. That step forms citrate, giving this process its alternate name of “citric acid cycle”. For ten points, name this cycle that follows glycolysis and precedes the electron transport chain.**

ANSWER: Szent-Gyorgyi-Krebs cycle (accept TCA cycle, accept citric acid cycle before mention)

7. **This leader was born to a mother known only as “The Young Lady”. Because he restored his people’s religion, temples were built in Kawa and Faras to celebrate this ruler after his death. His father was notorious for having replaced the traditional polytheistic religion with a (*) monotheistic one.** George Herbert financed a mission in the Valley of the Kings that stumbled upon the resting place of this Pharaoh, son of Akhenaten. He died at young age, potentially from malaria or head injury. For ten points, name this "boy king" of Egypt, whose tomb was uncovered by Howard Carter.

ANSWER: King Tutankhamun

8. **A 1967 summit named for this man held in Cleveland was attended by such athletes as Bill Russell and Jim Brown. At the 1996 Olympics, held in Atlanta, he lit the ceremonial torch while shaking due to his case of Parkinson’s disease. He famously participated in both The (*) Rumble in the Jungle and The Thrilla in Manila, and he fought George Foreman, Sonny Liston and Joe Frazier. He was born Cassius Clay, but later converted to Islam, and conscientiously protested the Vietnam War draft.** For ten points, name this only three-time world heavyweight champion, an American boxer who floated like a butterfly and stung like a bee.

ANSWER: Muhammad Ali, or Cassius Clay before mentioned

9. **This composer’s Opus 40 of folk-inspired dances is subtitled “In the Olden Style” and dedicated to Ludvig Holberg. His *Lyric Pieces* include “Arietta” and “Wedding Day at Troldhaugen”. One of his orchestral works often taken out of context includes a (*) flute solo that represents the rising sun in a desert.** For the incidental music for an Ibsen play, this composer created pieces like “The Death of Ase”. For ten points, name this Norwegian composer of the Peer Gynt suite which includes the peaceful song “Morning Mood” and “In the Hall of the Mountain King”.

ANSWER: Edvard Hagerup Grieg

10. **An event at Meryton opens this novel, wherein the protagonist is described as “tolerable, but not handsome enough to tempt”. Mr. Collins initially proposes to the protagonist of this novel, but eventually marries Charlotte Lucas. The flirtatious Lydia marries the militia member Mr. (*) Wickham in this novel and one character dirties her stockings while walking from Longbourn to visit her sister. Mr. Bingley purchases Netherfield and meets the Bennet sisters at a ball in this novel.** For ten points, name this Jane Austen novel of manners wherein Elizabeth marries the haughty Mr. Darcy.

ANSWER: Pride and Prejudice

11. **This man helped found the U.S. Naval Reserve as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, a position to which he was appointed by Woodrow Wilson. He was James M. Cox’s running mate in 1920, and eight years later he would succeed Al Smith as Governor of (*) New York.** He proposed adding up to six Justices as part of his court-packing scheme, while he issued Executive Order 9066 to enforce Japanese internment. He began the Tennessee Valley Authority and other programs as part of his New Deal. For ten points, name this polio-stricken President who led the U.S. during most of World War II.

ANSWER: Franklin Delano Roosevelt (accept FDR, prompt on “Roosevelt”)

12. **After a 19th-century yellow fever outbreak, this city lost its city status for 25 years. Along with John Overton and James Winchester, Andrew Jackson was a founding member of this city. This city was hit by an earthquake in 1865, and the New Madrid earthquakes devastated it half a century earlier. The (*) Lorraine Motel is located in this city, which is also home to Sun Studio. Musicians who began their careers in this city include B. B. King, Johnny Cash, and Elvis Presley, who lived in this city’s Graceland.** For ten points, what Tennessee city is named after an ancient Egyptian capital?

ANSWER: Memphis

13. **SQUID devices have been proposed as a means to build one of these, with the aid of superconductors. Simon’s problem would be resolved by the construction of one of these. An early demonstration of their theoretical capacity came in 2001 with a possible demonstration of (*) Shor’s algorithm, which, if successfully implemented, would be able to factor any integer in polynomial time.** The bits of this theoretical device, instead of being binary, would take on any value between zero and one. For ten points, name this type of theoretical machine that operates using qubits.

ANSWER: quantum computer

14. Characters such as Tom Ayrton and an orangutan nicknamed Jup from this man's *In Search of the Castaways* appear in his *The Mysterious Island*. Scientists Robert Ballard and Robert Goddard cited this author as inspiration, and he corresponded with his publisher Pierre-Jules Hetzel on the manuscript that would later become *Five Weeks in a (*) Balloon*. *Voyages Extraordinaires* is his most well-known series of novels. Characters created by this man include Otto Lidenbrock, Passepartout [“pass-par-too”], and Phileas Fogg. For ten points, name this French author of *Around the World in 80 Days*.

ANSWER: Jules Verne

15. Jomo Kenyatta's *Facing Mount Kenya* features an introduction written by this man, Kenyatta's mentor. He famously studied the inhabitants of the Trobriand Islands, and pioneered the approach of participatory observation. His 1927 work *Sex and Repression in Savage Society* notably challenges (*) Freud's longstanding belief of the universal Oedipal complex. Much later, he authored *Magic, Science and Religion*. His study of the Kula exchange became part of his most famous work. For ten points, name this Polish anthropologist and author of *Argonauts of the Western Pacific*.

ANSWER: Bronislaw Malinowski

16. Its nonzero vacuum expectation value allows for the phenomenon of symmetry breaking, and that phenomenon explains how this particle would allow for W and Z bosons to gain a certain property. Interactions with this particle could explain the weak and strong nuclear forces and fill the hole in the (*) Standard Model. Leon Lederman gave this particle its nickname, the “God particle”, and it is considered to have been discovered in 2012 in the Large Hadron Collider. For ten points, name this particle that explains mass generation, named for a British physicist.

ANSWER: Higgs boson (prompt on “God particle” before mention)

17. The narrator of this work declares that he will wear “white flannel trousers” that are “rolled”. He claims to be no Hamlet and “almost, at times, the Fool”, and his necktie is “asserted by a simple pin”. The speaker of this poem wants to visit sawdust restaurants with oyster shells and asks if they (*) dare to “disturb the universe”. The speaker hears “the mermaids singing each to each”, and throughout the poem “the women come and go / talking of Michelangelo”. For ten points, name this poem that begins “Let us go then, you and I”, a romantic work of T. S. Eliot.

ANSWER: “The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock”

18. This movement's “forgotten” painter, Alfred Sisley, created primarily landscapes. One painter from this movement frequently painted haystacks and fields of poppies. Another artist from this movement painted *The Belleli Family* and numerous (*) ballerinas but hated the name of this movement. Its name derived from Louis Leroy's review of a painting of a sunrise created by the most prominent practitioner of this style, who was known for his *en plein air* pictures of bridges and water lilies. For ten points, name this mid-19th century art movement that included Edgar Degas and Claude Monet.

ANSWER: Impressionism (do not accept “neo-impressionism” or “post-impressionism”)

19. Thyestes, the son of Pelops, was exiled to this place, and Tyndareus ruled this city when he made his daughter's numerous suitors swear an “oath” on top of a dead horse. This city, also known as Lacedaemon after one of its founders, was the homeland of the brother of (*) Agamemnon. An army partially made from men from this city invaded Troy in order to rescue its queen Helen, who was abducted from this city's king, Menelaus. Forces from this city-state appeared at the Battle of Thermopylae when its King Leonidas fought valiantly. For ten points, name this Greek city that fought the Delian League in the Peloponnesian War, known for its harsh militaristic customs.

ANSWER: Sparta (accept Lacedaemon before mention)

20. This onetime lawyer-in-training claimed that a spontaneous prayer to St. Anne during a storm led him to become a monk. He remarked that the Pope was richer than Crassus, and should have constructed St. Peter's Basilica with his own money. Subsequently, he confronted Archbishop Albert Albrecht and Cardinal Thomas Cajetan about the sale of (*) indulgences. The Edict of Worms excommunicated this man for his failure to recant his writings, which were famously nailed to the doors of the Wittenberg chapel. For ten points, name this German friar who initiated the Protestant Reformation when he composed his 95 Theses in 1515.

ANSWER: Martin Luther

Tiebreaker Question:

21. **This organ is divided by the falciform ligament into left and right lobes. Kupffer cells are found in the sinusoids of this organ and break down erythrocytes in this organ, which also synthesizes lipoproteins. This organ creates the pigment bilirubin, which in excess causes (*) jaundice and is found in a fluid that this organ secretes and stores in the nearby gall-bladder. Gluconeogenesis or the breakdown of glycogen occurs in this organ. This organ may undergo scarring known as cirrhosis in alcoholics and is inflamed in all types of hepatitis. For ten points, name this largest digestive organ, responsible for producing bile.**

ANSWER: liver

Round 3: Bonuses

1. Classes of these objects include symmetric, alternating, and dihedral. For ten points each:

[10] Name this type of set in mathematics, governed by a single associative operation. Abelian ones have a commutative operation, and Burnside's Lemma acts on them.

ANSWER: **groups**

[10] Another important group theorem is this one, which states that the order of any subgroup divides the order of the entire group. Its proof combines an integer number of disjoint cosets.

ANSWER: Joseph-Louis **Lagrange's Theorem**

[10] Lagrange's Theorem can be used to prove an important result in number theory, this man's "Little Theorem." This man's "Last Theorem" was proved by Andrew Wiles in the 1990s.

ANSWER: Pierre de **Fermat**

2. His works in the 1790s included *Critique of Judgement* and *Metaphysics of Morals*. For ten points each:

[10] Name this German philosopher who authored *Critique of Pure Reason*.

ANSWER: Immanuel **Kant**

[10] This concept, introduced in Kant's *Metaphysics of Morals*, is the basis for his deontological system of morals; it is a stronger maxim than the hypothetical form.

ANSWER: **categorical imperative**

[10] Kant was also highly influential in this field of philosophy, writing a section in the *Critique* about its *Transcendental* properties and arguing that a priori knowledge of geometry derives from everyday experience.

ANSWER: **aesthetics**

3. This three-part work was penned in the 14th century by a Florentine poet. For ten points each:

[10] Give the name of Dante Alighieri's most famous poem, which consists of *The Inferno*, *The Purgatorio*, and *The Paradiso*.

ANSWER: *The **Divine Comedy*** or ***Divina Commedia***

[10] In *The Inferno*, Dante narrates while he is being led through the nine levels by this Roman poet of *The Eclogues*.

ANSWER: **Virgil**

[10] Since Virgil is a pagan, Dante's guide through *Paradiso* is this woman, the "glorious lady of his mind".

ANSWER: **Beatrice Portinari**

4. This branch of Buddhism has a name meaning "Great Vehicle". For ten points each:

[10] Name this branch of Buddhism prevalent in Eastern Asia. Unlike the Theravada branch, it does not revere the Pali Canon.

ANSWER: **Mahayana**

[10] In Tibetan Mahayana Buddhism, the person with this title is an incarnation of Avalokiteshvara. The 14th and current one is Tenzin Gyatso.

ANSWER: **Dalai Lama**

[10] The Dalai Lama is a monk of this school of Tibetan Buddhism. It is the youngest of the four major Tibetan schools.

ANSWER: **yellow hat** (accept **Gelugpa**)

5. An early form of this medium was the daguerreotype. For ten points each:

[10] Name this artistic medium created in the 19th century. Matthew Brady and Alexander Gardner used it to portray the aftermath at Civil War battlefields.

ANSWER: **photography** (prompt on "photo", accept **taking pictures** or **photographs**)

[10] Dorothea Lange took a photo of this woman and her two children, who were displaced during the Dustbowl. Either the subject's name or the title of the photograph are acceptable.

ANSWER: Florence Owens **Thompson** or **Migrant Mother**

[10] Another iconic historic photograph is that of the American flag being raised at Iwo Jima during World War 2, taken by this photographer.

ANSWER: Joe **Rosenthal**

6. Scientists like to make lists of equations, including this list that describes electromagnetic interactions. For ten points each:

[10] Name this list, whose curator names a gas distribution along with Boltzmann.

ANSWER: **Maxwell's** equations

[10] One of the equations in Maxwell's list is this one, which states that EMF is equal to change in flux.

ANSWER: **Farraday's** Law of Induction or the Maxwell-**Faraday** Equation

[10] The magnetic analogue of Gauss's Law forbids the existence of these entities. Dirac theorized about them, and the first one was recently synthesized at Amherst College.

ANSWER: magnetic **monopole**

7. For ten points each, name some creatures from Eastern mythology:

[10] When a giraffe was brought to the Ming court, it was thought to be one of these mythical creatures, depicted with antlers or horns. The modern Korean and Japanese words for the giraffe are derived from this animal.

ANSWER: **qilin** (accept **kirin**)

[10] Dances involving costumes of these flying reptiles are common in Chinese New Year celebrations. Compared to their bulky, winged Western counterparts, most Asian variants of these are serpentine.

ANSWER: **dragons**

[10] According to Vietnamese lore, one of these animals called Than Quy was presented to Emperor Yao. All of history was recorded on its carapace.

ANSWER: **turtles**

8. This continent contained what is now China, as well as Canada. For ten points each:

[10] Name this continent, which contained the Laurentia and Eurasia cratons. Most of its land is now in the Northern Hemisphere, compared to the southern Gondwana.

ANSWER: **Laurasia**

[10] Laurasia collided with Gondwana to form this supercontinent, which lasted from the late Paleozoic to mid-Mesozoic eras. Its name is derived from the Greek for "all Earth".

ANSWER: **Pangaea**

[10] During the Ordovician period, the tectonic plate under this ancient ocean subducted under Laurentia, creating the Appalachians.

ANSWER: **Iapetus** Ocean

9. This quantity can be measured in torrs, atmospheres, and pascals. For ten points each:

[10] Name this quantity, the measure of force per unit area. Gases exert this on the containers in which they are held.

ANSWER: **pressure**

[10] This element is the source of another unit of pressure. A torr is equal to one millimeter of this element in a barometer.

ANSWER: **mercury**

[10] Mercury alloys with other metals go by this name. These mixtures were once often used as cheap dental fillings but aren't any longer, due to mercury's toxicity.

ANSWER: mercury **amalgam**

10. One of this author's most famous short stories tells of Sammy toiling at the title grocery store. For ten points:

[10] Name this author of "A&P."

ANSWER: John **Updike**

[10] Updike's most famous series of novels are all titled for this protagonist, a basketball player who shares a nickname with a small mammal.

ANSWER: **Rabbit** or **Harry Angstrom**, accept **Rabbit**, **Run** or **Rabbit Redux** or **Rabbit is Rich** or **Rabbit at Rest**

[10] Updike said that he wrote *Rabbit, Run* in response to this beat author's memoir *On the Road*.

ANSWER: Jack **Kerouac**

11. This event was codenamed Operation Urgent Fury. For ten points each:

[10] Name this October 1983 United States-led takedown of a Caribbean island nation's revolutionary government.

ANSWER: **invasion of Grenada**

[10] Before a veto by the US, this body had moved to declare the invasion "a flagrant violation of international law". This organization is headquartered in New York City.

ANSWER: **United Nations** General Assembly (or **UNGA**, do not accept or prompt on United Nations Security Council)

[10] In honor of the fall of Maurice Bishop's government, Grenadians celebrate a holiday bearing this name every October 25th.

ANSWER: **Thanksgiving** Day

12. For ten points each, name the following about central Europe following World War II:

[10] This centrally-planned nation was occupied by Soviet forces until 1949, and saw less impressive economic growth than its western neighbor did.

ANSWER: **East Germany** or **German Democratic Republic** or **GDR**, do not accept or prompt on "Germany"

[10] East and West Germany were reunited after this 1989 action demanded by Ronald Reagan.

ANSWER: the **fall** of the **Berlin Wall**, accept equivalents for "fall"

[10] This international meeting following Germany's unconditional surrender in 1945 was attended by Truman, Churchill, Attlee, and Stalin, and saw the punishment and division of Germany into four parts.

ANSWER: **Potsdam** Conference or **Berlin Conference of the Three Heads of Government of the USSR, USA and UK**

13. He read one of his own poems, "The Gift Outright" at the inauguration of John F. Kennedy. For ten points each:

[10] This author of "After Apple-Picking" and "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening" also wrote "Nothing Gold Can Stay".

ANSWER: Robert **Frost**

[10] While living with his family in this nation, Frost published *A Boy's Will* and *North of Boston*, his first poetry collections. He subsequently befriended poets from this nation such as Edward Thomas and T. E. Hulme.

ANSWER: **Great Britain** or **United Kingdom**

[10] This other peer of Frost and T. S. Eliot gave *A Boy's Will* its first positive review. He pioneered the Imagist movement and authored *The Cantos*.

ANSWER: Ezra **Pound**

14. For ten points each, name the following Canadian Prime Ministers.

[10] This Conservative Prime Minister was recently replaced by the Liberal Justin Trudeau in the October 2015 elections.

ANSWER: Stephen **Harper**

[10] This Liberal served in the role for 22 years over three disjoint lengths of time; he was Prime Minister throughout the entirety of World War II.

ANSWER: William Lyon **Mackenzie King** (prompt on partial answer)

[10] This Conservative politician served for five years between Mackenzie King's second and third tenures, and issued his own "New Deal" in 1935 to counter the Great Depression.

ANSWER: Robert Bedford **Bennett**

15. In this play, Polonius declares that "brevity is the soul of wit" during a long speech. For ten points each:

[10] Name this Shakespeare play wherein Claudius assumes the throne of Denmark after murdering his brother, much to the dismay of his nephew who titles the play.

ANSWER: **Hamlet**

[10] This schoolmate of Hamlet laughs when Hamlet says that "man delights not me". In an adaptation, he wins a bet by guessing a coin will always land on "heads".

ANSWER: **Rosencrantz**

[10] This British playwright created that absurdist adaptation that takes place "in the wings" of *Hamlet*, which includes Rosencrantz's counterpart Guildenstern as well.

ANSWER: Tom **Stoppard**

16. For ten points each, name the following Beatles albums.

[10] Hits from this 1968 album include *All You Need is Love*, *All Together Now*, *When I'm 64* and the title single. It was adapted into a movie that featured the Blue Meanies and the title vessel.

ANSWER: **Yellow Submarine**

[10] This Beatles album's cover features the four band members crossing a London street. *Come Together* and *Maxwell's Silver Hammer* are songs released on this album that remain popular.

ANSWER: **Abbey Road**

[10] This was the last album recorded by the band before its dissolution, and the soundtrack to the film bearing its name won the Academy Award for Best Soundtrack. *Across the Universe*, released on this album, was broadcast throughout the galaxy in the hopes of contacting aliens.

ANSWER: **Let it Be**

17. His abusive directing techniques were infamous in the industry. For ten points each:

[10] Name this director of *A Clockwork Orange*, who made Shelley Duvall and Jack Nicholson repeat a scene from *The Shining* 127 times.

ANSWER: Stanley **Kubrick**

[10] This 1968 film, based on Arthur C. Clarke's short story *The Sentinel*, won the Oscar for Visual Effects, Kubrick's first Academy Award. It featured Douglas Rain as the haywire HAL 9000.

ANSWER: **2001: A Space Odyssey**

[10] This 1964 film featured Major T.J. "King" Kong riding a bomb. Peter Sellers had three roles in this film, including the title character, and George C. Scott's performance as Buck Turgidson was widely praised.

ANSWER: **Dr. Strangelove or: How I Learned to Stop Worrying and Love the Bomb**

18. Besides being used in laboratory experiments, this strain of bacteria was the culprit of a recent food poisoning outbreak at Chipotle restaurants. For ten points each:

[10] Name this sometimes-infamous bacteria and model organism. Its lac-operon is highly studied in regulatory genetics.

ANSWER: **Escherichia coli** or **E. coli**

[10] This experiment used *E. coli* to demonstrate that DNA follows a semiconservative pattern. It is often called the most beautiful experiment in biology.

ANSWER: **Meselson-Stahl** experiment (accept **Stahl-Meselson**)

[10] The Meselson-Stahl experiment used this technique to quantify the amount of heavy and light nitrogen in the bacterial DNA. This technique produces a density gradient.

ANSWER: **centrifugation** (accept word forms)

19. Answer some questions about kings of Persia, for ten points each:

[10] Several of them trace their lineage to the grandfather of Cyrus I, who gives his name to this alternate name for the Persian empire.

ANSWER: **Achaemenid** Empire or **Achaemenid** Dynasty (accept **Achaemenes**)

[10] This king of Persia and great-great grandson of Achaemenes is notable for his invasion of Greece, made famous through the film *300*, where his forces fought the Spartans at Thermopylae.

ANSWER: **Xerxes I** or **Xerxes the Great**, prompt on just "Xerxes"

[10] Xerxes and his father, Darius I, built a palace and hypostyle hall at this site. It is also the city where Esther marries King Ahasuerus in the story of Purim.

ANSWER: **Susa** or **Shushan**

20. This work shows a giant ear getting impaled in its right section. For ten points each:

[10] Some of the more pleasant sights in this Hieronymus Bosch triptych include nude bathers and a bunch of people sitting under an enormous strawberry.

ANSWER: **The Garden of Earthly Delights**

[10] In *The Garden of Earthly Delights*, one of these equine creatures is seen drinking from a pond in the upper left. One of these creatures is also shown captured in a round pen in a famous medieval tapestry.

ANSWER: **unicorn** (prompt on "horse")

[10] The left panel also shows one of these animals drinking next to a giraffe. Gustave Moreau painted a "sacred" one of these, while Salvador Dalí painted ones with extremely long legs.

ANSWER: **elephant**

21. Jimmy Carter was a farmer of this vegetable. For 10 points each:

[10] Name this legume, three hundred uses for which were invented by George Washington Carver, though he did *not* invent its 'butter' form.

ANSWER: **peanut**

[10] Carver taught at this university, which was home to the namesake Airmen and was founded by Booker T. Washington.

ANSWER: **Tuskegee** University or **Tuskegee** Institute

[10] Washington advocated for, while fellow civil rights leader W.E.B. du Bois ["boies"] strongly opposed, this 1895 agreement with Caucasian leaders in the South, which provided for education and justice for African-Americans.

ANSWER: the **Atlanta Compromise**