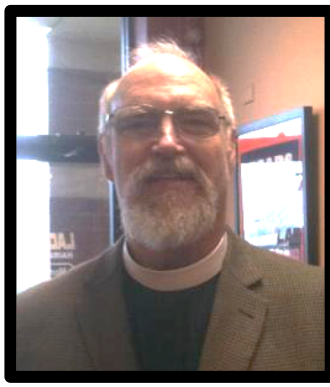


GRINDROD'S STUDY GUIDE TO THE ACADEMIC BOWL

**Some Things You Oughta Know...
If you're going to be good at Academic
Bowl**

Compiled and prepared by Robert Grindrod.
March 2004



The Rev. Dr. Robert Hamm Grindrod (1951-2014) coached the John Hersey High School Academic Bowl team for many years. “Dr. Bob” had many interests, including the American Civil War, national and international civil rights movements throughout history, social justice, music, and philosophy and religion. He was an ordained Episcopal priest with a doctorate in theology, and a certified sign language interpreter.

As the JHHS Academic Bowl coach, he had the good fortune to develop stellar players, several of whom have gone on to successful careers in academia, law, technology, and culinary arts. He set high standards for each player and worked tirelessly to assemble a compendium of teaching and training materials. His hard work paid off, as JHHS was a Midwest Region powerhouse, winning regional championships in 2001, 2004, 2005, and 2006. They also won the national championship in 2007.

Grindrod’s Study Guide to the Academic Bowl, published in 2004, was an indispensable resource for John Hersey Academic Bowl players. During his lifetime, Dr. Bob generously made it available to anyone who asked. We are proud to honor Dr. Bob’s legacy by making his study guide available to Academic Bowl players and coaches. We thank the administration, teachers, and staff of John Hersey High School for granting permission for its free distribution.

Disclaimer: As noted above, *Grindrod’s Study Guide to the Academic Bowl* was published in 2004. The Gallaudet University Youth Programs Office assumes no responsibility for the accuracy of information in this study guide, and encourages coaches and players to use this guide at their discretion. All statements and opinions that may appear in this study guide are those of Dr. Grindrod, and do not reflect the Gallaudet University Youth Programs Office.

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Briefly test your knowledge of Deaf Heritage

In 1981, Jack Gannon published a book that has since become a classic - Deaf Heritage. The answers to the questions in this mini-quiz can be found in Deaf Heritage. Have fun!

1. Name the deaf boy who had the title role in the late seventies tv movie, "And Your Name is Jonah."

- * Greg Hlibok
- * Jeff Bravin
- * Irving Jordan

2. What classic book was written by the parents of a little deaf girl, one of the rubella babies born in the sixties?

- * I'm Deaf, You're Deaf, Its Ok
- * I Don't Want That Button in My Ear
- * Deaf Like Me

3. What children's program featured a deaf character called Supersign?

- * Superfriends
- * Wee Pals
- * Rainbow's End

4. What was the name of the first regular publication for deaf people?

- * The Mute
- * Deaf Mutes National
- * The Gallaudet Guide and Deaf-Mutes' Companion

5. Who wrote the deaf culture book "Hazards of Deafness?"

- * Roy Holcomb
- * Thomas Holcomb
- * Marjorie Holcomb

6. Who is the 1942 Gallaudet College graduate who went on to become the Executive Director of the National Association of the Deaf?

- * Mervin Garretson
- * Robert Panara
- * Frederick Schreiber

7. What year did the National Technical Institute for the Deaf open its doors?

- * 1971
- * 1964
- * 1968

8. What graduate of the Kansas School for the Deaf played professional baseball in the early 20th century?

- * Dummy Hoy
- * Luther Taylor
- * William Funkhouser

9. What was the name of the famous gorilla of the seventies who knew sign language?

- * Kiki
- * Kula
- * Koko

10. Who was the first Miss Deaf America?

- Mary Beth Barber
- Ann Billington
- Heather Whitestone

Deaf Time-Line

1000 B.C. - Hebrew Law (the Talmud) did not allow Deaf persons the right to ownership of property

427-347 B.C. - **Plato's** philosophy of innate intelligence. All intelligence was present at birth. All people are born perfect abstracts, ideas and language in their minds and required only time to demonstrate their intelligence. Without speech there was no outward sign of intelligence, so Deaf people must not be capable of ideas or language

384-322 B.C. - **Aristotle's** philosophy concerning deafness: "Deaf people could not be educated. Without hearing, people could not learn." Greek was the perfect language; all people who did not speak Greek were considered Barbarians. Deaf equals barbarian.

354-430 A.D. - **St. Augustine's** Guilt Trip - sins of parents were visited on their children; therefore "afflicted" children was a sign of God's anger or punishment for secret sins

530 - **Benedictine Monks** invent signs to circumvent "vow of silence". These signs may have been used later in attempts to teach Deaf children

Dark Ages - the early part of the Middle Ages: Deaf adults objects of ridicule (court jesters) or committed to asylums because of speech and behavior thought to be possessed by demons

Middle Ages 476-1453 - "people born deaf could not have faith, could not be saved and were barred from churches" Must be able to "hear" the word of God - Punishment from God

1500-1620 - Italian and Spanish educators of deaf children:

- * **Girolamo Cardano** - Italian physician - was the first to challenge the pronouncements of Aristotle. He believed that hearing words was not necessary for the understanding of ideas.

- * **Pedro Ponce De Leon (1520-1584)** - taught deaf sons of the Spanish nobility in order that they might inherit property. Used reading and writing, but also taught speech.

- * **Pablo Bonet (1620)** - Taught the sons of Spanish noblemen to read and speak using the one-handed alphabet. Wrote the first book on Deaf Education.

1750 - **Charles Michel De L'Eppe (1712-1789)**, Priest and "father of Sign Language and Deaf Education", born in Versailles, France:

- * Established first religious and social association for the deaf in Paris (1750's)
- * Established the first free public school for the deaf (1771)
- * Wrote "The Instruction of Deaf and Mute Persons Using Methodological Signs", first book to advocate the use of natural signs (1776)

* Wrote first dictionary of French Signs learned from Deaf informants (1788)

Abbe Sicard (1742-1822) - successor to De L'Eppe at French School for the Deaf

Jean Massieu (1772-1846) - Famous Deaf teacher in Paris. First Deaf teacher of Deaf.

Laurent Clerc (1785-1869) - Deaf student of De L'Eppee and Sicard

Samuel Heinicke (1727-1790) - Established the Oral method of teaching deaf children to speak. Strongly opposed to the use of sign language (Germany)

1816 - Thomas Hopkins **Gallaudet** (1787-1851) visited Europe to study Deaf Education and resumed to co-found the American School for the Deaf with Laurent Clerc. Gallaudet was married to **Sophia Fowler**, the second graduate of ASD. He was the father of Edward Miner Gallaudet, the first president of Gallaudet University.

1817 - The American School for the Deaf, Hartford, Conn First American School for the Deaf Used translation of French Sign Language for teaching Trained young ministers and Deaf graduates to be teachers. Sent out teachers to establish other schools for the Deaf

Alice Cogswell (1805-1830) - first graduate of the American School for The Deaf

Thomas Braidwood - Founder of British Oral Schools for the Deaf

Laurent Clerc - (student of Sicard and colleague of Gallaudet) - Born in Dauphine, France in 1785, died July 18, 1869, Clerc graduated from and taught at the Paris School for the Deaf. In 1816 he moved to Hartford, Conn. and co-founded the American School for the Deaf with Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet. He was buried in Spring Rove Cemetery in Hartford, Conn. Clerc married **Eliza Crocker-Boardman**, the third graduate of the American School for the Deaf. She died in 1880.

1690-1880 - Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts settled by 200 immigrants from Kent County England, an area known as "the Weald". Carried dominant and recessive genes for deafness. By the mid-1700's a sign language had developed on the island, used by deaf and hearing islanders alike. Almost all inhabitants signed and town meetings were signed for all. Deaf islanders married, had families, worked, voted, held public office and were equal. At one point, the birth rate for deaf children was 1 in 155 on the island, and in some villages as high as 1 in 25 and 1 in 4 (compared to the average of 1 in 1000). After the American School for the Deaf was established, island deaf children went to Hartford to be educated, bring island signs with them and influencing FSL in its change to ASL.

1818 - New York School for the Deaf established

1820 - Pennsylvania School for the Deaf

1823 - Kentucky School for the Deaf

1829 - Ohio School for the Deaf

1839 - Virginia School for the Deaf

1843-1912 - More than 30 schools for the Deaf were established by Deaf and hearing teachers from the American School for the Deaf and Gallaudet College, including schools in Indiana, Tennessee, North Carolina, Illinois, Georgia, South Carolina and Arkansas.

William Willard, the first Deaf Superintendent of a School, founded the Indiana School for the Deaf. He was a graduate of ASD and taught at the Ohio School for the Deaf before becoming superintendent at Indiana.

1850 - **John Floumoy** called for a "Deaf state" in the emerging West, where Deaf people would have their own schools and government

1862-1961 – **William "Dummy" Hoy** was the reason umpires adopted hand signals to go along with the vocal calls of "out", "safe", and "strike".

1840 - 1912 - "Golden Age of Deaf Education" American Sign Language flourishes
Approximately 40% of all teachers are Deaf

1864 - Gallaudet College founded in Washington, DC Abraham Lincoln was the signer of the charter and its first patron. The first president of Gallaudet was Edward Miner Gallaudet, son of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet and Sophia Fowler

1866 - First School for the Deaf established in Mexico, using the French method of education

1867 - Lexington (NY) and Clarke Oral School (Boston) established in America

1880 A.D. - Congress of Milan (International Conference on Education of the Deaf) **Alexander Graham Bell** represented the American delegation. Oral method established as the preferred method of education Sign language forbidden in the classroom Deaf teachers are dismissed in large numbers; 22% of teachers are Deaf

1880 - National Association of the Deaf (NAD) is founded in Cincinnati, Ohio (later moving to its present site in Silver Spring, MD) in part to fight against the rise of Oralism and to protect American Sign Language. NAD supports the Junior NAD Youth Leadership Camps and the American Sign Language Teacher's Association (ASLTA). The current executive director is Nancy Bloch

1880 - **Helen Keller** is born in Tuscumbia, Alabama. Taught at home by her friend and teacher **Annie Sullivan** and later at the Perkins Institute for the Blind in Boston, Mass.

Helen graduated from Radcliffe College. She lost both her hearing and sight at 19 months, but went on to become an educated person.

1913 - George W. Veditz, former N.A.D. president, says the following, "*As long as we have deaf people on earth, we will have signs...the noblest gift God has given to deaf people.*"

1920's - The football huddle is created at Gallaudet College to prevent other deaf teams from seeing the signs used to set up plays

1927 - Oralism in America is at its zenith. Only 15% of teachers are Deaf

1941-1945 - World War Two creates a need for labor. Deaf men and women are hired in record numbers to work in defense industries. Many relocate to work in factories in California, Ohio, New York and Washington, DC. Many employers note the abilities of Deaf workers for the first time.

1951 - World Federation of the Deaf (WFD) is formally organized in Rome, Italy. The current president is **Yerker Andersson**, a native of Sweden and Professor of Sociology at Gallaudet University

1960 - First Linguistic book and defense of ASL as a language by **William Stoke**

1964 - TTY is developed by **Robert Weinbrecht**, a deaf electrical engineer

1964 - Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf is organized at Ball State University

1965 - Congressional **Babbidge Report**- investigates Oral deaf education; pronounces pure Oralism a "dismal Failure". The report recommends alternative methods.

1965 - Bernard Bragg, a deaf actor and mime, stars in "the Silent Man", a TV program in California. Bragg, a graduate of the Fanwood School for the Deaf in White Plains, New York was a co-founder of the National Theater of the Deaf and has toured America with his one-man show

1966 - Model Secondary School for the Deaf (MSSD) established on the campus of Gallaudet University in Washington, DC

1967 - National Theater of the Deaf is established

1968 - Bilingual Education Act (P.L. 89-10) is passed. American Sign Language is not included because it is not recognized as a language

1970 - Total Communication (use of sign and speech) is developed as a philosophy

1970-1972 - Signed English, Seeing Essential English and SEE II methods are developed in order to create a manual code for English that can be used to supplement the Oral method. These sign systems are to be used simultaneously with speech to promote the development of English skills.

1971 - First open captioned commercial television in Boston, Mass.

1975 - Congress passes **Public Law 94-142**, the "Education of all Handicapped Children Act." Mainstreaming is accepted as current educational philosophy. Number of Deaf teacher's drops to its lowest point - 11%.

1978 - Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 is passed. The law requires that all businesses, colleges and organizations which have federal contracts or receive federal funds be open and accessible to physically disabled persons

1979 - *The Signs of Language* Klima and Bellugi. First Linguistic research on ASL

1979 - The National Captioning Institute was established to coordinate and encourage captioning of commercial and public television broadcasting

1980 - First closed captioning of commercial television aired for deaf and hard of hearing viewers in Boston, Mass. with the captioning of Masterpiece Theater.

1980 - First sign language books by deaf authors - Padden, Humphries and O'Rourke's *ABC's of ASL*.

1983 - **Boyce Williams** retires after 38 years with the US Department of Vocational Rehabilitation. He was the first deaf person to become Chief of the Deafness Branch of VR Services for the Deaf (first Deaf person to head a federal agency).

1984 - Cochlear implant first approved for clinical use for persons 18 and older. Some Deaf leaders view it as a conspiracy to destroy Deaf Culture

1985 - "Deaf Mosaic" begins broadcasting from Gallaudet University Television Studios in Washington, DC. The program, which ended production in 1995, won Emmy awards for, the producers and hosts **Mary Lou Novitsky and Gil Eastman**

1986 - **Marlee Matlin** wins academy award (Oscar) for the movie "Children of a Lesser God", later stars on the television program "Reasonable Doubts" as a Deaf lawyer.

1988 - *Signing Naturally* Curriculum published, written and produced by Deaf authors Ella Mae Lentz and Ken Mikos

1988 - "Unlocking the Curriculum" published by the Gallaudet University Linguistics Department. This proposes a return to ASL as the first method of instruction for Deaf children. It refutes the Manually Coded English approaches, using speech and sign.

1988 - Congressional Report published - "Toward Equality: Education of the Deaf." Report recommends that ASL be used as a primary medium of language instruction with English as a second language. Also recommends that ASL be included in the Bilingual Education Act. Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services (OSERS) investigates the possibility of adding ASL and Deaf children to the Bilingual Education Act, but again it is not approved because of the status of hearing parents and questions regarding ASL as a foreign language.

1988 - Students and faculty at Gallaudet University protest the selection of **Dr. Elisabeth Zinser** a hearing president. Deaf President Now Protest (DPN) continues for one week, ending with the selection of **I. King Jordan** as the first Deaf President of Gallaudet University and a change in the members of the college Board of Directors

July 1989 - The Deaf Way - Washington, DC - International meeting of 5,000 deaf persons from 70 countries. American progress and achievement serves as a model to Deaf persons from developing nations. Deaf Culture is recognized world-wide

1990 - **Dr. Robert Davilla** is appointed as the first Deaf Director of Special Education for the Hearing Impaired in the US Office of Special Education and Rehabilitation Services

1990 - American with Disabilities Act passed, effective date - 1992 Provides non-discrimination in employment; accessibility to Interpreter services, TDD relay services, TV, telecommunication and assistive listening devices

1993 - Caption decoder chips required (under ADA) in all television sets 13" and larger

1993 - **Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)** is passed. U. S. Department of Education establishes a Policy of Inclusion, giving all disabled students the right to attend neighborhood schools in a "least restrictive environment." Residential schools for the Deaf are labeled "most restrictive environment." Policy of assimilation into society is the goal of IDEA. Residential schools for the Deaf in some states are forced to close because of decreasing enrollment, but number of Deaf teachers rise slightly (to 16%) as more teaching opportunities in the public schools and the desire for Deaf role models increase.

July 1994 - Maureen Yates (born October 9, 1975) is chosen as Miss Deaf America at the NAD Convention in Knoxville, Tenn. She later resigns and is replaced by the runner-up, Miss Deaf Virginia, Jennifer Yost

September 1994 - Miss America, **Heather Whitestone**. Oral deaf woman is admired for her personal achievement and her platform of encouraging deaf and hearing people to set their goals high and work to achieve them. Speech vs. sign clouds her reign. Her attempt to calm the storm by stressing individual differences and "it (speech) worked for me, but it does not work for all deaf children" does not entirely end the controversy. The question

is often asked, "Is she an appropriate deaf role model for deaf children and for the general public?"

1995 - Use of cochlear implants increases. Nucleus 22 device and SPEAK Speech Processing system (developed at the University of Melbourne, Australia) are the latest technological advances in implantation. 12,000 candidates have been implanted at a cost of approximately \$40,000. Adults and Children severely to profoundly deaf, age two and above are considered candidates. Many parents opt for cochlear implants and mainstreamed education as an educational plan for their deaf children.

1996 - Movie "Mr. Holland's Opus" is released starring Richard Dreyfus as a music teacher who must learn to understand his Deaf son

Styles of Communication

The following definitions of forms/styles of communication are from Alcorn and Humphrey's, *So You Want to be an Interpreter*.

American Sign Language (ASL): only true language of the Manual Systems; a visual-gestural language incorporating facial grammatical markers, physical affect markers, spatial linguistic information, fingerspelling, as well as the signs themselves. Has its' own grammar and syntax, which is not derived from a spoken language.

Anglicized ASL: a form of signing which blends ASL with English based signs; a contact variety more closely affiliated with ASL than English.

Aural/Oral: language, which is based on a structured set of linguistic rules in which communication is based on sound.

Anglophone: a term used in Canada to refer to people who use English based communication, as compared to French-based communication.

Classifiers: a specific set of signs, which serve several functions in ASL. Some are iconic (look somewhat like the object they represent, such as "book") Others are arbitrary (there is no obvious reason for that sign or hand shape to be used as a classifier for the noun it represents). A classifier generally cannot be used until the noun it is representing has been signed. Classifiers can convey the relationship of a noun to a noun; the way a noun moves; and can describe a variety of nouns.

Real World Classifiers: classifiers that take on life size proportions and sometimes look a bit like a reduced form of mime when being produced.

Code Switching: the conscious or unconscious movement from ASL into English-like signing or from English-like signing to ASL; this often occurs due to the experience of oppression common to d/Deaf people in Canada and the U.S.

Contact Sign: formerly known, as Pidgin Sign English (PSE) is a term that refers to a contact language or blended form of English and ASL. Often used when d/Deaf people and hearing people attempt to communicate.

Sign Supported Speech (SSS): formerly know as Manually Coded English (MCE) invented manual codes used to represent the aural/oral language of English, accompanied by spoken or inaudible mouthed English which includes:

- * **Rochester method:** each letter of the English alphabet is assigned a handshape and all words communicated with the exception of "and" are fingerspelled.
- * **Seeing Essential English (SEE1):** is a code for English words where each syllable is given a separate manual movement.
- * **Signing Exact English (SEE2):** is a combination of SEE1, invented initialized signs, and some ASL signs.

- * **Signed English (SE):** combines grammatical order with ASL signs and some invented initialized signs.
- * **Conceptually Accurate Signed English (CASE):** combines English grammatical order with ASL signs and some invented initialized signs.

Simultaneous Communication (sim-com): the use of sign supported speech (speaking and signing at the same time); this practice is often referred to in deaf education as total communication (TC). Research has demonstrated a variety of problems that result from the simultaneous communication of hearing people including:

- * The signer omits signs
- * The signs chosen are semantically incorrect
- * The signs produced are slurred and incoherent due to attempts to sign as fast as one can speak
- * The signs produced are slurred and incoherent due to the cross model nature of the act and
- * The substitution of English mouth movements for proper ASL non-manual mouth markers create a confused message.

Speechreading: a skill employed by some deaf and hard of hearing individuals to comprehend spoken communication; involves a combination of deciphering lip, cheek, and throat movements, clarifying gestures and use of closure skills to determine meaning. Speechreading takes great skill to master, to give you an example... Mouth these words to yourself in front of a mirror and you will see how similar they look on the mouth.

- * I love You
- * I'll have two
- * I have to
- * Island view
- * Elephant shoes
- * Olive juice

Minimal Language Skills (MLS), Minimal Language Competency (MLC) or High Visual Orientation (HVO): terms used to refer to individuals who have no language skills in ASL, LSQ, English, French, or any other language. This sometimes occurs because an individual has been educationally or socially deprived and never had an opportunity to develop language skills. Typically, an individual who is linguistically deprived is also socially deprived because s/he has never had an opportunity to learn societal norms, cultural values, or appropriate ways of interacting with others.

Linguistics of Visual English (LOVE): developed by Dennis Wampler. It is identical to SEE1 except that it uses the Stokoe notation system (a type of linguistic shorthand) to convey information about how signs are produced whereas SEE1 uses English glosses.

Oral Deaf Individuals: deaf individuals who do not use sign language; these individuals rely on their own speech and speechreading abilities to communicate with others.

Bilingual - Bicultural Education (Bi-Bi): an approach in which instruction in the classroom is through ASL and English is taught as a second language. Deaf children are exposed to Deaf Culture and Deaf role models as well as English Culture.

A-Language: One's native or first language; one's mother tongue

B-Language: one's second language acquired by living in a country where that language is spoken or by studying that language formally.

C-Language: a language one can "manage" to comprehend what is spoken/signed however, the individual speaks/signs with a heavy accent, improper grammatical structure and frequent semantic errors.

THOMAS HOPKINS GALLAUDET

(1787-1851)

Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, for whom Gallaudet University is named, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1787. His family later settled in Hartford, Conn., the home of his maternal grandparents. A brilliant student during his early years, Gallaudet entered Yale University at age 14 and graduated first in his class three years later. He returned to Yale as a graduate student in 1808 after having served a law apprenticeship and studying independently. After earning a master of arts degree in 1810, Gallaudet worked as a traveling salesman. However, having been raised in a family deeply rooted in Protestantism, he felt called to the ministry. In 1812 he enrolled in the Andover Theological Seminary, graduating in 1814.

Gallaudet's goal, to serve as an itinerant preacher, was put aside when he met **Alice Cogswell**, the 9 years old deaf daughter of a neighbor, Dr. **Mason Cogswell**. Cogswell, a prominent Hartford Physician, was concerned about proper education for his daughter. He asked Gallaudet to travel to Europe to study methods for teaching deaf students, especially those of the Braidwood family in England. Gallaudet found the Braidwoods unwilling to share knowledge of their oral communication method. At the same time, he was not satisfied that the oral method produced desirable results. While still in Great Britain, he met the Abbe Sicard, head of the *Institut Royal des Sourds-Muets* in Paris, and two of its deaf faculty members, Laurent Clerc and Jean Massieu. Sicard invited Gallaudet to Paris to study the school's method of teaching deaf students using manual communication. Impressed with the manual method, Gallaudet studied teaching methodology under Sicard, learning sign language from Massieu and Clerc, who were both highly educated graduates of the school.

Having persuaded Clerc to accompany him, Gallaudet sailed for America. The two men toured New England and successfully raised private and public funds to found a school for deaf students in Hartford, which later became known as the American School for the Deaf

Gallaudet served as principal of the school from 1817 to 1830. He resigned his position on April 6, 1830, to devote his time to writing children's books and to the ministry.

*The American School for the Deaf still educates deaf students today. It is first *permanent* school for the deaf children established in the United States.

Gallaudet University may be the only university in the nation with statues of both father and son on the same campus.

Daniel Chester French, who sculpted the statue of the Rev. Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet and Alice Cogswell, is also the sculptor of the statue of Abraham Lincoln in the Lincoln Memorial, of "The Minute Man" in Concord, Mass., and of the bust of President James Garfield in the University's Chapel Hall.

THOMAS GALLAUDET (1822-1902)

The oldest son of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet founded the first church for the Deaf in America: St. Ann's Church for Deaf-mutes in New York City. The father had intended to become a priest, but had become an educator of the deaf instead. The son also intended to seek ordination, but was persuaded by his father to work for a while first as a teacher of the deaf. He did, and so met and married Miss Elizabeth Budd, who was deaf. He was ordained in 1851, and the next year established St. Ann's Church in New York City, especially for deaf persons, with services primarily in sign language. As a result of his work, congregations for the deaf were established in many cities. (Alternatively, some congregations that are mostly hearing will have someone standing near the front and signing the service for the benefit of deaf parishioners.)

EDWARD MINER GALLAUDET

(1837-1917)

The youngest Son of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, Dr. Edward Miner Gallaudet was the founder and the first president of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and the Dumb (Renamed Gallaudet College in 1893 and renamed again in 1986, Gallaudet University upon receiving university status) in 1857 in Washington, D.C. He served as a president from 1864 to 1910. Gallaudet University is the only university devoted solely to the deaf and hearing impaired in the world.

EDSON FESSENDEN GALLAUDET (1871-1945)

Edson, the second son of Edward Minor Gallaudet, was a professor of Physics at Yale University when he became interested in airplane technology. In 1896, six years before the Wright Brothers, he constructed a model kite, now in the Smithsonian, which embodied the principle of the warping wing. Yale viewed the "tinkering with flying gimcracks" as a reflection on Yale. Accused of "making an ass of himself and a laughing stock of the faculty," Edson resigned. His model was stored in a barn in Connecticut, unpatented. In 1902, Edson took his family to Dayton Ohio to help the Wright Brothers with their endeavor.

Edson F. Gallaudet along with his older brother Denison (1870-1927), formed his own company based in Rhode Island, Gallaudet Engineering, in 1908 to become involved in aircraft manufacture. Indeed, the company officially became the Gallaudet Aircraft Company in 1917 and is regarded as the first Aircraft manufacturing company in the US. Gallaudet was primarily involved in the manufacture of seaplanes for the US Navy. Gallaudet Aircraft is the earliest ancestor of General Dynamics.

Gallaudet University: A Brief History

In 1856 **Amos Kendall**, a Postmaster General under President Jackson and Van Buren established a small school for the deaf and blind in the District of Columbia. In 1857 he encouraged Congress to incorporate the Columbia Institution of the Deaf and Blind in a house that sat on 2 acres of land that he donated. The school is located about one mile from the Capitol, and originally held 16 students. **Edward Miner Gallaudet**, the son of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, was the first Superintendent. Thomas Gallaudet was the founder of the American School for the Deaf in Hartford, Connecticut, which was the first public residential school for children in the US.

On April 8th, 1864 President Lincoln signed into law an act that enabled the Columbia Institution to grant college degrees in the Liberal Arts and Sciences. Since then the college has undergone many changes but some of the traditions are still part of Gallaudet.

Gallaudet University: A Brief History

The Beginnings

Gallaudet University's history is a record of dedicated people and dynamic events that is unparalleled in terms of education, resources, research, services, and leadership specifically designed to enhance the lives of deaf people everywhere. It began with Amos Kendall, a Dartmouth-educated journalist, whose political acumen and connections led him in the late 1820s to Washington, D.C. Kendall held several federal government positions, among them, postmaster general during the administration of Presidents Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren. After leaving politics in his middle years, Kendall invested substantially in the newly-invented telegraph and, as legal manager and business partner of Samuel F.B. Morse, became quite wealthy.

Amos Kendall

In 1856, Kendall was one of many Washingtonians who were approached by a man soliciting donations to found a school for deaf and blind children in the area. This man had brought five deaf children from New York and recruited several deaf and blind children from among the local population. On learning that the children were not provided proper care, Kendall successfully petitioned the court to make them his wards. He donated two acres of his estate in northeast Washington, D.C., named Kendall Green, to establish housing and a school for them. The school opened with 12 deaf and six blind students.

From such modest beginnings evolved the comprehensive University of international importance that exists today. The following discussion highlights the Institution's progress in its early years.

Abraham Lincoln signed the charter authorizing the conferring of college degrees by the Columbia Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, which eventually became Gallaudet University.

1857

Kendall persuaded Congress to incorporate the Columbia Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind and hired Dr. Edward Miner Gallaudet - son of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, founder of the first school for deaf students in the United States - as the school's first superintendent. Gallaudet's deaf mother, Sophia Fowler Gallaudet, who was the widow of the Rev. Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, became the school's matron.

1858

The First Annual Report on the Columbia Institution recorded an enrollment of 17 students and a total operating budget of \$6,437.66 for the year.

1860

The Maryland state legislature provided funds for several of its deaf and blind students to be educated at the Columbia Institution, raising enrollment to 30.

1864

Congress authorized the Institution to confer college degrees, and President Abraham Lincoln signed the bill into law. Gallaudet was made president of the entire corporation, and Kendall became chairman of its Board of Directors. John Carlin, a deaf New York artist, received the first conferred degree, an honorary M.A., for his aggressive advocacy of education for deaf people. Eight students were enrolled in the College, which at that time was known as the National College for the Deaf and Dumb.

1865

An act of Congress provided that the nine blind students at the Institution be transferred to the Maryland Institution for the Blind and changed the name of the Institution to the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. The College division also changed its name to the National Deaf-Mute College.

1866

Melville Ballard became the first graduate of the College with a bachelor of science degree. Twenty-five students from 16 states attended the College.

1867

Gallaudet toured a number of European countries to study communication methods used in prominent schools for deaf students. Upon his return, he recommended that speech and lipreading classes be introduced into the Primary Department curriculum for students "who showed facility in oral exercises."

1868

A group of principals of 17 existing schools for deaf students across the country met at Gallaudet's invitation at the Institution and passed a resolution stating that instruction in speech and lipreading be provided to pupils who were likely to benefit.

1869

Kendall died five months after the first commencement during which three men received degrees for having completed the entire four-year course of studies. The remaining 81 acres of Kendall's estate were sold to the Institution for \$85,000.

The President of the United States (starting with Ulysses S. Grant in 1869), as patron of the University, signs all diplomas.

1880

Alexander Graham Bell delivered the commencement address and was awarded an honorary doctoral degree. Gallaudet and James Denison, deaf principal of the Primary Department, represented the Institution at an international convention of instructors of the deaf held in Milan, Italy.

Gallaudet boasted the D.C. area's first indoor swimming pool when its gymnasium opened in 1880. This was the second indoor pool in the nation. Harvard University claims the first.

1885

With its move into a new building, named in honor of Amos Kendall, the Primary Department became known as the Kendall School.

1887

Six women were admitted on an experimental basis to the College's introductory class. The admission of women became permanent the following year. Initially they lived on the third floor of the president's house.

1889

The statue of Rev. Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet and Alice Cogswell, executed by sculptor Daniel Chester French, a gift of alumni and friends of the College, was unveiled on campus. The next day, the College alumni met to establish an alumni association.

1893

Agatha Tiegel finished the full collegiate course of studies - at the top of her class of 12 - and became the first woman to receive a bachelor of arts degree from the College. In the previous year, Alto Lowman had received a bachelor of philosophy degree.

1893

At the request of the alumni association, the name of the College was changed to Gallaudet College in honor of T.H. Gallaudet.

Seventeen acres at the front of the campus are registered as the Gallaudet College Historic District in the National Register of Historic Places. The historic district includes Chapel Hall, College Hall, The houses on Faculty Row, and "Ole Jim." This area of campus and its original grounds were designed by Frederick Law Olmsted, a well-known landscape architect, noted for his design of New York's Central Park.

New Directions

As the 19th century drew to a close, emphasis briefly shifted toward more technical courses of study that offered jobs in manufacturing fields. The curriculum included courses such as mechanical engineering, practical chemistry, and electricity. A course in technical work was implemented offering "instruction in drawing and graphical methods, lectures on steam engines, air motors, explosive engines, general application of electricity." As the institution took on more of a "technical school" image, enrollment declined. Then, in 1910, with Gallaudet's resignation, Dr. Percival Hall, a graduate of the Normal Department, was appointed to succeed him as second president of the College.

Hall's tenure was marked by a liberal arts curriculum rich in scientific and cultural studies that could be applied to employment in traditional fields.

In the 1920s, courses in domestic science, elementary biology, analytic geometry, and English composition were offered at the college level. Advanced work in mechanical drawing was available for college sophomores and juniors. A survey conducted by alumni between 1931-1941 showed that former students were engaged in at least 82 occupations; 156 of the respondents were teachers. A course in educational psychology was offered to students who planned to work in schools for deaf students. A Research Department was established to study various aspects of the deaf population.

Federal troops were stationed on campus twice during Gallaudet's history. During the Civil War one building was used as a hospital for Union troops, and a regiment of Pennsylvania troops occupied part of Kendall Green. In 1968, following the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr., U.S. troops bivouacked on campus.

1912

The teacher training division was renamed the Department of Articulation and Normal Instruction.

1917

President-Emeritus Edward Miner Gallaudet died at his home in Hartford, Conn.

1930

More than 100 former pupils and graduates of Kendall School attended a reunion.

1931

The alumni association presented the Board of Directors with a check for \$50,000 to be used for a memorial building in honor of Edward Miner Gallaudet.

1941

The Tower Clock, the senior yearbook, was begun.

1943

Gallaudet's "Five Iron Men" won the Mason-Dixon Conference basketball championship, upsetting Randolph-Macon College (which had a 7-0 record), American University, and Delaware University.

The football huddle originated at Gallaudet when the football team found that opposing teams were reading their signed messages and intercepting plays.

Evolution

The Country's involvement in World War II in the early 1940s affected the College community in different ways. With many hearing faculty in military service, more Gallaudet graduates were given teaching jobs at the College. Many deaf people moved into jobs in war production plants, including alumni and a number of Gallaudet undergraduates, who took leaves of absence to work in the plants, thus reducing enrollment.

Dr. Leonard M. Elstad, who received his master's degree from the College in 1922, became the third president of Gallaudet in 1945. Within three years, the College curriculum was revised, establishing six areas of concentration: education, home economics, language and literature, science and mathematics, social studies and library studies, and printing. A two-semester program replaced the existing three-term system. During the 1950s, the College received a substantial increase in government funding, which in turn allowed for increased enrollment (from approximately 200 to 700 students, including more international students) and for new facilities such as an academic building, a gymnasium, and a library named for Edward Miner Gallaudet.

1954

By an act of Congress, the corporate name of the Institution was changed to Gallaudet College.

1957

The College was accredited by the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, Commission on institutions of Higher Education.

1967

The first budgeted Alumni Office was opened and a full-time director hired.

1969

An agreement between Elstad and the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare enabling the implementation of Public Law 89-694 provided for the establishment of the Model Secondary School for the Deaf (MSSD) to devise, develop, and test innovative and exemplary courses of study for deaf and hard of hearing high school students. With Elstad's retirement that year, Dr. Edward C. Merrill, Jr., the fourth president of Gallaudet, assumed the responsibility for implementing the plans for MSSD. Mervin D. Garretson, a Gallaudet alumnus, was appointed first principal of MSSD.

A New Era

Under Merrill, the 1970s continued as a period of physical and institutional growth. A Committee on the Role and Function of Gallaudet College presented a report to the Board of Directors entitled A New Era, establishing Gallaudet as a multipurpose educational institution. Restructuring of academic programs resulted in the establishment of the School of Education and Human Services, the School of Communication, and the College of Arts and Sciences, each with its own dean.

U.S. presidents, vice presidents, and members of Congress have been frequent visitors to the campus over the years, appearing at graduation and other formal occasions. Foreign dignitaries, including kings and queens and heads of state, have also visited the University on many occasions

1970

President Richard Nixon signed Public Law 91-587 authorizing the establishment of Kendall Demonstration Elementary School (KDES). A Counseling and Placement Center opened to assist Gallaudet students in obtaining appropriate employment, and a Center for Continuing Education was inaugurated, offering courses especially designed for deaf adults. **Leo Jacobs**, a deaf educator from California, became the first recipient of the newly-established Powrie Vaux Doctor Chair of Deaf Studies. The first formal outreach

program was established in the Center for Continuing Education. A Visitors Center was initiated to welcome visitors and provide tours of the campus.

1973

Public Law 94-142, the Education of all handicapped Children Act, was passed, and Gallaudet began providing resources to the nation about the implications of the law for deaf children, especially regarding the least restrictive environment concept.

1974

The International Center on Deafness opened, expanding the College's international scope through shared programs, information, research, and upgrading of opportunities for deaf and hard of hearing people in other countries.

1975

A Summer Programs Office was instituted, including programs such as Family Learning Vacations. The Graduate School began a doctoral degree program in special education administration.

1976

The Model Secondary School for the Deaf moved into its new facilities. Experiential Programs Off Campus (EPOC) was established to provide opportunities for students to work part time in fields related to their academic major.

1977

Master's degree programs were initiated in school psychology and business administration. To produce a barrier-free environment, work was started to make campus buildings accessible to individuals with physical handicaps. The Gallaudet Midwestern Regional Center opened at Johnson County Community College in Overland Park, Kan. It was the first of the centers established to extend the programs and services of the University to deaf people and professionals who work with them.

1978

The Gallaudet Research Institute was inaugurated to coordinate research activities on campus.

1979

The National Academy was begun., offering orientations to deafness and other training programs for professionals in the field. Outreach services, such as extension and summer programs and the regional centers, were consolidated in the new College for Continuing Education.

1980

The National Information Center on Deafness was established as a central resource for information on all aspects of hearing loss. The Gallaudet College Press became an official and separate department responsible for seeking out and publishing books in the field of deafness. Gallaudet's Northeastern Regional Center opened at Northern Essex Community College in Haverhill, Mass.

Transitions

During the late 1970s and early 1980s, Gallaudet prepared to absorb the impact on its programs of the rubella epidemic that had spanned several years of the mid-1960s, almost doubling the deaf population that would reach college age in the early 1980s. In response to the need for more accommodations, the School of Preparatory Studies moved to the new Northwest Campus in 1983 with 300 students enrolled.

At the Pre-College level, Kendall Demonstration Elementary School moved into its new building. MSSD became accredited by both the Conference of Educational Administrators of Schools for the Deaf and the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. A Pre-College Outreach Program was initiated to provide curriculum materials and assistance for educators serving deaf and hard of hearing students in elementary and high school programs across the country.

Dr. Merrill retired in 1983 and was replaced by Dr. W. Lloyd Johns, who resigned before his formal inauguration. Five months later, in 1984, Dr. Jerry C. Lee, vice president of Administration and Business, was installed as Gallaudet's sixth president. Under Lee, a new master plan, entitled Gallaudet College—Mission and Goals, proposed that the demands of the times and the needs of deaf and hard of hearing people called for new and expanded emphases and broadened services from Gallaudet.

1983

The Gallaudet University Western Regional Center opened at Ohlone College in Fremont, Calif.

1985

The Gallaudet Southeastern Regional Center opened at Flagler College in St. Augustine, Fla.

1986

The Education of the Deaf Act (Public Law 99-371), signed by President Ronald Reagan, accorded university status to Gallaudet, and the University became a full member of the Consortium of Universities of the Washington Metropolitan Area. The School of Management opened, and a master's degree program in mental health counseling was initiated. Gallaudet's fifth regional center, serving the southwestern region, opened at Eastfield College in Mesquite, Texas. 1987 Dr. Lee resigned as president. A survey of college presidents, conducted by *U.S. News and World Report*, rated Gallaudet as one of the top five regional liberal arts colleges east of the Mississippi.

1988

The sixth and seventh regional centers were added, one at Kapiolani Community College in Honolulu, Hawaii, and the other on the Gallaudet Campus, serving the Mid-Atlantic region and Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, and Ohio (the Gallaudet University Regional Center).

* At the graduate level, the School of Education and Human Services added a new doctoral degree option (Ph.D. in education: deafness) to its program of studies.

* The Board of Trustees announced the selection of Dr. Elisabeth A. Zinser as the seventh president of Gallaudet. Protesting the selection, the students mounted a Deaf President Now (DPN) movement. This student-led movement united students, faculty, staff alumni, and members of deaf communities across the United States and abroad to support the selection of a deaf president for the University. The DPN movement, which closed the University for a week, captured worldwide attention and created more awareness about deafness, deaf people and their language and culture. Two days after her appointment, under pressure from the DPN movement, Zinser resigned. Gallaudet's eighth - and first deaf - president, Dr. I. King Jordan, '70, was selected. Philip Bravin, '66, became the first deaf chairman of the Board of Trustees, and the board began the process

that would fulfill a demand of the student protesters that 51 percent of the members of the Board of Trustees be deaf.

1989

More than 1,000 alumni returned to Kendall Green in July for the Gallaudet University Alumni Association's centennial reunion. Gallaudet hosted "The Deaf Way Conference and Festival," which attracted more than 5,000 people from 80 countries, among them scholars, advocates, and numerous artists such as performers, painters, storytellers, and poets. The Ph.D. degree in clinical psychology was approved by the Board of Trustees.

1990

Dr. Harvey J. Corson, '64, was appointed the University's first deaf provost.

1995

The Kellogg Conference Center (GUKCC), a state-of-the-art, 150,000- square-foot conference and training facility, opened its doors in 1995. The center is a model of accessibility specifically designed to create an environment for excellence in communication and education. The GUKCC accommodates a variety of conference needs from small committee meetings to national conferences, teleconferencing capabilities, and 93 guest rooms and suites.

ADDENDUM

- * 1850s - Amos Kendall donates land to establish a school for the deaf and the blind (Columbia Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind)
- * 1864 - President Lincoln signs the bill to authorize the school to grant college degrees. New name: National College for the Deaf and Dumb.
- * 1865 - Another new name. The blind students left, and the Institution became Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, while the college became National Deaf-Mute College.
- * 1887 - First women admitted to college; 1889 - Gallaudet University Alumni Association begins.
- * 1893 - College becomes Gallaudet College, to honor Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet.
- * 1969 - Gallaudet established the Model Secondary School for the Deaf. In 1970, Kendall Demonstration Elementary School was established.
- * 1986 - the Education of the Deaf Act awards Gallaudet the status of being a University.
- * 1988 - the historic Deaf President Now movement takes place.
 - 2000-2001 School Year: Murders of two students at Gallaudet.

FEDERAL LAWS WHICH DIRECTLY RELATE TO DEAF PEOPLE

Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (as amended by Public Law (P.L.) 99-506 and P.L. 100-630)

KEY: No barriers!

- * This law has 7 titles and 741 sections with the best-known section being 504 (under Title V-Misc.) which is the nondiscrimination section.
- * Civil rights for disabled Americans
- * Applies to state, department of state, agencies, or any entities who receive federal assistance directly or indirectly.
- * Pertains to removal of: communication barriers, architectural barriers
- * Policies/practices/or any other barriers preventing disabled people from participating in, benefiting from or being employed in any of the above.

Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (Sections related to Interpreters)

KEY: The rehab act of '73 (504) applies to all disabled persons (not only vr clients)

Title I:

- * Section 101: Provisions for state plans
- * Section 101(9)(A): Individualized written rehab.
- * Section 101(15): Continuing statewide studies of the needs of disabled.
- * Section 101(22): Established Vocational Rehabilitation (VR), including interpreters
- * Section 102: Describes written rehab programs (from Section 101)
- * Section 103(6): Describes VR services, including interpreters, TDDs and captioned materials for the deaf.

Title III:

- * Section 304(D): Provides for the training of personnel, including institutional grants for interpreters.
- * Section 315: Funding provisions and planning needed for interpreter services described.

Title V:

- * Sections 501-508: The rights and responsibilities of the disabled and their service providers

Education of the Handicapped Act Amendments Law of 1986

KEY: Children age birth to six

- * Schools refusing to serve special needs children will lose preschool grant \$\$\$
- * Provides for a multidisciplinary assessment and a written Individualized Family Service Plan (IFSP).

Education of the Handicapped Act Amendments of 1990

KEY: Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)

- * Changes title to "Individuals with Disabilities Education Act" (I.D.E.A.)

- * Changes the word "handicapped" to the word "disabled"
- * Now includes deaf/blind children

The American's With Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA)

KEY: Equal accessibility

- * Improves upon the Rehab. Act of 1973
- * Requires ALL buildings, programs, services and employment, both public and private, be equally accessible to persons with disabilities

Telecommunications Reform Act of 1996

KEY: Closed captioning

- * Disability access to telecommunications equipment, services and video programming any new videos produced after August, 1997 must be captioned
- * Any new videos produced after August, 1997 must be captioned
 - ALL new programs (local news, movies, children's programs, documentaries) will be required to come with captioning

DEAF COMMUNITY LEADERS

GEORGE W. VEDITZ

*"As long as we have deaf people on earth,
we will have signs...the noblest gift God has given to deaf people."*

George W. Veditz, 1913

Twice elected president of NAD, George W. Veditz advocated sign language and was a foe of oralism. During his presidency of the NAD (from 1907 to 1910), he started to raise money to use the new film technology for recording examples of signers - hearing and deaf. The signers included John B. Hotchkiss, Edward Miner Gallaudet, Edward Allen Fay, and Veditz himself.

Veditz established three organizations for the deaf. One was the Maryland School for the Deaf Alumni Association in 1892; second was the Gallaudet College Alumni Association in 1889; and third was the Colorado Association for the Deaf in 1904.

ERNEST MARSHALL

Ernest Marshall was a pioneer of filmmaking and of closed captioning. An avid filmmaker for 69 years, he was a recipient of the "Laurent Clerc Award" in 1998, from Gallaudet University.

According to article from *The Silent News* in February 1971, Ernest Marshall was the first deaf person to create movies with deaf actors in it.

He was the first deaf person producing movies with a cast of deaf players. Also he imposed first English subtitles in one of the films he showed around the country. There was a write up about his film work in the *Silent Worker* magazine of April, 1964, bearing his picture on the cover.

"In the silent movie era there were movie houses where deaf people enjoyed films. When sound-tracked films came, the deaf were deprived of entertainment through the elimination of titles. He then became a projectionist at St. Ann's Church for the Deaf where the silent feature films were shown. Ever since he remains as the projectionist in this 40th year. At present he arranges captioned film programs of the Long Island Club for the Deaf and he also participates as a projectionist of the Union League.

"Making movies is his supreme ability. His last appearance on the stage was at the National Basketball Tournament under the auspices of the U.L. The show he directed and performed in was unique. It was titled, 'Live Movies.' Many deaf people who saw it, have never forgotten the unusual show.

ANDREW FOSTER

Father of Deaf African Education

If there is any deaf African American man who has had a major impact with his life's work, it is Dr. Andrew Foster. Not only did he establish many schools for the deaf in

Africa, he was also the first African American to graduate from Gallaudet University (then Gallaudet College).

Andrew Foster was born in Ensley, Alabama and became the first Black Deaf person to earn a bachelor's degree from Gallaudet University and the first to earn a master's degree from Eastern Michigan University. After earning another master's from Seattle Pacific Christian College, he went to Africa in 1957. There he encountered cultures so oppressive of deaf people that parents often hid their deaf children at home or abandoned them altogether. Hearing missionaries told Foster that deaf children didn't even exist in Africa. But he found deaf children and established schools for them—31 in all. Before he was done, he had established schools in countries including Benin, Congo, Chad, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, and Cameroon. For much of his life he spent six months of the year in Africa establishing schools and the other six months in the United States raising money to support these schools. In 1970 Gallaudet granted him an honorary doctor of humane letter in recognition of his accomplishment. Andrew Foster met his untimely death in a plane crash in 1987 and the Black Deaf community lost an extraordinary leader.

DEANNE BRAY

Bray stars in *Sue Thomas, F.B. Eye* on the Pax channel. The show is a bona fide hit, and Bray has been getting rave reviews for her acting. She got her role when the real-life Sue Thomas saw her audition tape (Bray had to compete with both deaf and hearing actresses to win the role), and decided Bray had the right combination of characteristics to play Sue Thomas.

Deanne Bray's Deafness

- * Bray grew up deaf since birth (May 14, 1971) and uses one hearing aid.
- * Bray was raised with speech.
- * Bray was raised with sign language.

Deanne Bray's Acting Career

Sue Thomas is not Bray's first foray into acting. She has a fairly impressive acting resume:

- * Bray has been involved with the Non-Traditional Casting Project and Greater Los Angeles Council on Deafness.
- * Involved with deaf theater (Deaf West Theatre).
- * Has made guest appearances on television movies and programs.
- * Hosted a deaf program, "Caption This."

Deanne Bray Off-Screen

Bray has been a science and math teacher for deaf high school students, and is pursuing a master's degree in education (probably on hold while she performs in *Sue Thomas*). A strong literacy advocate, she established "The Little Bookworm Club" to promote literacy. Her husband is deaf actor Troy Kotsur, and he made a guest appearance on the program, in the "The Signing" episode.

THE REV. HENRY WINTER SYLE was born in China, the son of Anglican missionary parents. Becoming deaf from scarlet fever and in frail health, he was sent to live with his relatives in the United States. A brilliant man, he was educated at Trinity College and Yale University in the U.S. and at St. John's College of Cambridge in England. Encouraged by Gallaudet and supported by Bishop William Bacon Stevens of Pennsylvania, on October 8, 1876, at St. Stephen's Church Philadelphia, he was made a deacon, the first deaf man ever to be ordained to the ministry in any church. Along with the Rev. Austin Ward Mann, another deaf man from the Diocese of Ohio, Syle became a priest on October 14, 1883 on the occasion of the General Convention of that year in Philadelphia.

LEO M. JACOBS

Leo M. Jacobs has the distinction of being the first person to occupy the Powrie V. Doctor Chair of Deaf Studies. During his year in the chair, which was complicated by his wife's terminal illness, he wrote "A Deaf Adult Speaks Out," a blunt indictment of the hearing hierarchy's attempts to shape the people in the deaf community to conform to their notion of what is normal. The book, which was greeted with both criticism and acclaim, has become a classic in the literature on deafness.

Jacobs has since retired from his teaching job at the California School for the Deaf, but moved from Berkeley to Fremont when the school was relocated to remain close to the action.

Larger than ever and just as articulate and outspoken, Leo Jacobs now lives alone in a beautiful townhouse with a view of the Bay. He travels a lot and has become something of a model to deaf people concerned about the impact of mainstreaming on deaf children and adults.

WHO'S WHO

Research and be able to identify these significant individuals

Robert Weitbrecht (TTY inventor)
Bernard Bragg (actor)
Phyllis Frelich (actress)
Robert Davila (leader and advocate)
Jack Gannon (historian)
Bonnie Tucker (lawyer)
I. King Jordan (leader and advocate)
Linda Bove (actress)
Chuck Baird (artist and actor)
Julianna Fjeld (tv/movie producer).
Laurent Clerc (teacher)
Juliette Gordon Low (Girl Scouts founder)
William Hoy (baseball player)

Donald Ballantyne (surgeon)
Kitty O'Neill (stuntsperson).
Marlee Matlin (actress)
Philip Bravin (IBM manager)
Mary Lou Novitsky (Deaf Mosaic host)
Greg Hlikbok (financial consultant).
Howie Seago (actor)
Karen Meyer (TV news reporter)
T. Alan Hurwitz (Vice President and Dean of NTID)
Robert Davila (former RIT Vice President for NTID)
Lowell Myers (attorney)
The Rev. Thomas Coughlin (clergyman)
Gil Eastman (writer, TV producer)
Willard Madsen (poet and author)
Nancy Bloch (executive)
Ursula Bellugi (researcher)
Ben Soukup (entrepreneur)
Lauren Teurel (Miss Deaf America)
Nathie Mabry (educator and community activist)
M.J. Bienvenu (educator and activist)
Frank Bowe (educator & researcher)

STUDY GUIDE and WORKSHEET

Instructions: Answer as many questions as you can from your own knowledge.

If you don't know the answer, look it up somewhere and give a citation for your source.

1. Who was the first deaf person to perform on Sesame Street?
2. What was the name for the first school for the deaf in the U.S. when it opened in 1817?
3. What two major department stores were the first dealers of telecommunication decoders.
4. What membrane separates the outer ear from the middle ear?
5. What instrument is used for inspecting the interior of the external ear?
6. What public law established the captioned films program?
7. Semeiology is the science of what?
8. What epidemic swept across the US in 1963-65 resulting in the birth of a large number of handicapped children?
9. In what year was a law passed which created the National Technical Institute for the Deaf (NTID)?
10. Who was the first man with a physical handicap to succeed as a professional major league baseball player?

11. What university did Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet graduate from?
12. Who established the 1st school for the deaf in Great Britain?
13. In what state did the National Theatre of the Deaf organize and have its headquarters?
14. What does "*SEE II*" sign language mean?
15. Dr. McCay Vernon has reported that over half of all deaf-blindness is caused by what syndrome?
16. What other sense did Laurent Clerc lose with his hearing?
17. Who is the author of *In This Sign* ?
18. Which president signed PL 94-142 into law?
19. Who was the deaf woman who broke the women's land speed record in December of 1976?
20. Who wrote, "...the problems of deafness are deeper and more complex, if not more important than those of blindness..."?
21. The first deaf teacher of the deaf in the U.S. was?
22. The first deaf teacher of the deaf in the world was?

23. What U.S. president signed the diplomas of the first graduating class at the school which later became Gallaudet University?
24. What U.S. President signed the Americans With Disabilities act?
25. In what year was the Deaf President Now action at Gallaudet University?
26. Who was the first person to use sign language in an acceptance speech at the Academy Awards program?
27. What deaf actress received the Tony Award for her performance in "Children of a Lesser God" on Broadway?
28. The Congress of Milan in 1880 declared what to be the superior method of teaching deaf children?
29. What surgical procedure is widely misunderstood as a "cure for deafness"?
30. Who was the person selected to be president of Gallaudet University which led to the Deaf President Now protest?
31. Who was the first deaf person to win an Academy Award for Best Actress?
32. Who were the 4 leaders of the D.P.N. movement at Gallaudet?

33. Who was the founder of the French National Academy for the Deaf?
34. Who was the first deaf man ordained as a Roman Catholic priest?
35. In what year was the legislation passed establishing the Illinois Deaf and Hard of Hearing Commission?
36. Who was the first chairman of the Illinois Deaf and Hard of Hearing Commission?
37. Who was the first director of the Illinois Deaf and Hard of Hearing Commission?
38. What school has won the last two Deaf Academic Bowl competitions at Gallaudet University?
39. Who was the first president of the school which became Gallaudet University?
40. Who was the first deaf president of Gallaudet University?
41. What is the name of the first student of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet?
42. Name the president of Gallaudet University whose resignation led to the events which precipitated the Deaf 'President Now protests.
43. *Everyone Here Spoke Sign Language* is a historical and sociological story of what community?
44. In what town and state was Helen Keller born?

45. Helen Keller graduated from what college?
46. American Sign Language is based upon what European sign language?
47. What is the "international" sign language created in the 1960's?
48. Where and in what year was the first convention of the National Association of the Deaf?
49. A county in a U.S. state is named after Sam Houston's deaf scout. Give the state, the county and the individual's proper name.
50. "The Bear Hunt" is one of his most famous works of sculpture which stands on the ground of the California School for the Deaf at Fremont. Name this famous deaf sculptor.
51. What was the second successful school for the deaf in the U.S.?

Identify and explain the significance to Deaf culture of the following:

A.A.A.D.

N.F.S.D.

N.A.D.

A.G. Bell Assn.

"On a Deaf Variety of the Human Race"

Laura Bridgeman

R.I.D.

National Theater of the Deaf

Kendall Green

T.D.I.

Frederick Schreiber

I.D.E.A.

The following cities are home to schools for the deaf. Identify the state.

Fulton

Council Bluffs

Faribault

Delavan

Frederick

Austin

Spartanburg

Talladega

St. Augustine

Vancouver

Jacksonville

Staunton

Respond fully and completely to each of the following questions.

Explain the significance of the Deaf President Now movement at Gallaudet university.
Be sure to include significant names and dates.

Discuss the implications of the Congress of Milan and its impact on the education of deaf children.

Analyze the effects of P.L. 94-142 on the education of deaf children. Explore its pros and cons and consider how the law might have been differently framed had deaf people been involved in formulating this law.

Find, read, and discuss "On a Deaf variety of the Human Race."

You Gotta Know These NORSE GODS AND GODDESSES

1. **Ymir** A primordial giant who formed in the void of Ginnungagap from fire and ice. He gave birth to the frost giants and created the primordial cow Audhumla. He was killed by Odin and his brothers, who used his body to construct most of the universe.
2. **Odin** (or Wodin or Wotan) The All-Father, he is the leader of the Aesir, the principal group of Norse gods. He is a god of war, death, wisdom, poetry, and knowledge, and rides the eight-legged horse Sleipnir. He hung himself for nine days on the world tree Yggdrasil, pierced by his own spear, to gain knowledge, and traded one of his eyes for a drink from Mimir's well to gain wisdom.
3. **Frigg** (or Frigga) The wife of Odin, and mother by him of Balder, Hoder, Hermod, and Tyr. She is the goddess of the sky, marriage, and motherhood, and often works at her loom spinning clouds.
4. **Frey** (or Freyr) The son of Njord, and twin brother of Freya. He is one of the Vanir, a second group of Norse gods, but lives with the Aesir as a hostage. The god of fertility, horses, sun, and rain, his possessions include the magic ship Skidbladnir. He travels in a chariot drawn by the golden boar Gullinbursti, and had to give away his magic sword to win the hand of the giantess Gerda.
5. **Freya** The daughter of Njord and twin sister of Frey, she is also a Vanir hostage living with the Aesir. The goddess of love, passion, and human fertility, her possessions include a cloak that allows her to turn into a falcon, and the necklace Brisingamen. She travels in a chariot drawn by two cats.
6. **Thor** A son of Odin and the giantess Jord, he is the god of thunder, weather, and crops. One of the most popular of the Norse gods, he travels in a chariot pulled by two goats, and wields the hammer Mjolnir. He is married to Sif, and his special nemesis is the Midgard Serpent.
7. **Loki** He's actually giant-kin, but lives with the Aesir and is Odin's blood-brother. The god of fire and trickery, his

many pranks include duping Hoder into killing Balder. His children include the wolf Fenrir, the Midgard Serpent Jormungandr, Hel (the ruler of the underworld), and Sleipnir. After killing Balder he was chained to three boulders with snakes dripping poison onto him.

8. **Heimdall** The son of nine sisters, he is the god of light and guardians. He guards Bifrost, the rainbow bridge into Asgard. His senses are so sharp, he can see 100 miles by night or day and hear grass growing. He will call the Aesir into battle at Ragnarok with his horn Gjall (or Gjallerhorn).
9. **Balder** (or Baldur) The fairest of the Aesir, he is the god of light, joy, and beauty. He dreamed of his own death, so Frigga extracted promises from everything not to harm Balder, but she skipped mistletoe. Loki tricked Balder's blind brother Hoder into killing him with a spear of mistletoe.
10. **Norns** The goddesses of destiny, represented as the three sisters Urd (or Wyrd), Verdandi (or Verthandi), and Skuld. The counterparts of the Greek Fates, they tend the Well of Fate at the roots of Yggdrasil.

You Gotta Know These BRITISH MONARCHS

1. **Henry VIII** (1491-1547, r. 1509-1547) House of Tudor.
The son of Tudor founder Henry VII, he brought England into both the Renaissance and the Reformation. Henry patronized the philosopher Erasmus, the painter Hans Holbein the Younger, and the writer Thomas More. Originally a supporter of the Catholic Church--the Pope had named him "Defender of the Faith"--he named himself head of the Church of England in 1533 so that he could divorce Catherine of Aragon and marry Anne Boleyn. Henry executed top ministers who crossed him, including Thomas Cromwell and Thomas More. He married six times, but only his third wife, Jane Seymour, bore him a son, the sickly Edward VI.
2. **Elizabeth I** (1533-1603, r. 1558-1603) House of Tudor.
Known as the "Virgin Queen" because she never married, as Henry VIII's daughter by Anne Boleyn, the Catholic Church considered her illegitimate. After the death of her Catholic sister Mary I, Elizabeth I tried to restore religious order by declaring England a Protestant state but naming herself only "Governor" of the Church. She foiled attempts at her throne by Spanish king Philip II and Mary, Queen of Scots; the latter Elizabeth reluctantly executed in 1587. Her reign saw great expansion of the English navy and the emergence of William Shakespeare, but when she died, the Crown went to Scottish king James VI, the son of Mary, Queen of Scots.
3. **George III** (1738-1820, r. 1760-1820) House of Hanover.
Though he lost the American colonies in the Revolutionary War, Britain's economic empire expanded during his reign. While George's ministers kept their lives, they fell from power frequently, including both William Pitts, Lord Bute, and Lord North. Popular at home, he suffered from porphyria, causing the "madness" that ultimately led to the Regency period (1811-1820) of his son George IV.
4. (Alexandrina) **Victoria** (1819-1901, r. 1837-1901; Empress of India 1876-1901) House of Hanover. The longest-reigning monarch in British history, she relinquished much of the remaining royal power, both to her husband Albert and to

her favored prime ministers, Lord Melbourne, Robert Peel, and Benjamin Disraeli. After Albert's death in 1861, Victoria largely went into seclusion, though she influenced the passage of the Reform Act of 1867, which doubled the number of Britons who could vote.

5. **William I (the Conqueror)** (1028-1087, r. 1066-1087) House of Normandy. Duke of Normandy from 1035, he was promised succession to the throne by Edward the Confessor, but when Edward gave the throne to Harold II in 1066, William invaded England, killing Harold and defeating the Anglo-Saxons at the Battle of Hastings. An able administrator, he authorized a survey of his kingdom in the 1086 Domesday Book. By that time William had replaced Anglo-Saxon nobles and clergy with Normans and other continentals.
6. **Charles I** (1600-1649, r. 1625-1649) House of Stuart. The last absolute English monarch, Charles ran into trouble almost immediately. His minister, the Duke of Buckingham, asked Parliament for money to fight costly foreign wars, and when Parliament balked, Charles had to sign the Petition of Right. From 1630 to 1641 he tried to rule solo, but financial troubles forced him to call the Short and Long Parliaments. His attempt to reform the Scottish Church was the last straw, as Parliament entered into the English Civil War. They defeated Charles, convicting him of treason and executing him. England became a Commonwealth with Oliver Cromwell as Lord Protector.
7. **James I** (1566-1625, r. 1603-1625) House of Stuart. At age one James succeeded his mother Mary as King James VI of Scotland. As the great-great-grandson of Henry VII, he claimed the English throne upon the death of Elizabeth I. James was the intended target of Catholic fanatic Guy Fawkes' failed Gunpowder Plot in 1605. A believer in absolutism, James dissolved Parliament from 1611 to 1621, favoring ministers Robert Cecil and the Duke of Buckingham instead. His rule saw English expansion into North America, through royal charter in Virginia and Puritan protest in Massachusetts.

8. **Richard III** (1452-1485, r. 1483-1485) House of York. He was made Duke of Gloucester in 1461 when his brother Edward IV deposed the Lancastrian king Henry VI, as part of the Wars of the Roses. Upon Edward's death in 1483, Richard served as regent to his nephew Edward V, but likely had the boy murdered in the Tower of London that year. Two years later, Richard died at the hands of Henry Tudor's Lancastrian forces at Bosworth Field, ending the Wars of the Roses and beginning the reign of Henry VII.
9. **Elizabeth II** (1926-present, r. 1952-present) House of Windsor. Representative of the modern ceremonial monarchy, she and her husband "Prince" Philip Mountbatten have traveled the globe representing British interests. Marital failures by her sons Charles (the Prince of Wales) and Andrew have plagued her reign.
10. **John Lackland** (1167-1216, r. 1199-1216) House of Plantagenet. Though he tried to seize the crown from his brother Richard while the latter was in Germany, Richard forgave John and made him his successor. Excommunicated by the Pope for four years for refusing to accept Stephen Langton as Archbishop of Canterbury, John was also weak as a fighter, as French King Philip II routed him at Bouvines in 1214. A year later, England's barons forced John to sign the Magna Carta at Runnymede, an event that marked the beginning of the development of the British constitution.
11. **Charles II** (1630-1685; r. 1660-1685) House of Stuart. While Cromwell ruled the Commonwealth, Charles was crowned King of Scotland in 1651. After Cromwell died, Charles used the Declaration of Breda to restore himself to the English throne. He fought two lackluster wars against the Dutch, and needed protection from Louis XIV through the Treaty of Dover. His wife Catherine of Braganza produced no legitimate heirs, but this "Merry Monarch" has as many as 14 illegitimate children. Tolerant of Catholics, he dissolved Parliament over the issue in 1681 and refused to prevent his brother James from succeeding him.
12. **James II** (1633-1701; r. 1685-1688) House of Stuart. The 1678 Popish Plot against Charles II would have elevated

the Roman Catholic James to the throne, had it been real and not fabricated by Titus Oates. James's three years, however, did feature heavy favoritism toward Catholics, so much so that Protestants invited James's son-in-law William of Orange to rule England, deposing James in the bloodless Glorious Revolution. Exiled to Louis XIV's court, he made an attempt to regain his crown in 1690 but was routed at the Battle of the Boyne.

13. **Henry II** (1133-1189; r. 1154-1189) House of Plantagenet. The son of Geoffrey of Anjou and Matilda, he married Eleanor of Aquitaine in 1152, and invaded England the following year, forcing Stephen of Blois to acknowledge Henry as his heir. While king he developed the common law and due process, but fought with Thomas (à) Becket over submission to the Pope; Henry had Becket executed in 1170 but performed penance at Canterbury. Eleanor and his four sons conspired with French king Philip II against Henry on several occasions.
14. **Richard I (the Lion-Hearted)** (1157-1199; r. 1189-1199) House of Plantagenet. Third son of Henry II, he spent only five months of his reign in England. He went on the Third Crusade to Jerusalem, winning many victories in the Holy Land, but on his way back was captured and ransomed by Holy Roman Emperor Henry VI. He also fought Philip II in Normandy, and died while defending his possessions in Aquitaine.
15. **Alfred the Great** (849-899; r. 871-899) Saxon House. Actually just the King of Wessex in southwestern England, he expelled the rival Danes from the Mercian town of London in 886, eventually conquering most of the Danelaw territory. Alfred also kept England from the worst of the Dark Ages by encouraging his bishops to foster literacy; in addition, he translated Boethius, Augustine, and the Venerable Bede's works into Anglo-Saxon.

You Gotta Know These PHYLA

Plant, algal, and fungal "phyla" are often referred to as "divisions." Some taxonomists also extend this usage to bacteria, while others advocate replacing the term "division" with "phylum" for all organisms.

Taxonomists do not always agree on the usage of even the most common terms. Some textbooks and other publications will use alternate names or spellings to describe taxonomic groups, or will lump or split groups in different ways.

Note that spelling and pronunciation are not completely standardized in the taxonomic world, so other sources may have slightly different versions of these phyla.

Estimates of phylal diversity vary. Because many invertebrates are inconspicuous, all estimates are probably low. Unless stated otherwise, numbers represent an estimate of the number of species that have been named.

1. **Porifera** (pore-IH-fer-ah; 5,000 species) The sponges are all water-dwellers (98% marine, 2% freshwater), and are sometimes classified separately from other animals because of their asymmetric bodies and lack of distinct tissues. They are sessile (immobile) except in early dispersing stages, and collect food particles via the sweeping motions of flagellated cells called choanocytes [koh-ANN-oh-sites].
2. **Cnidaria** (nih-DARE-ee-ya; 10,000 species) Also called Coelenterata [se-LEN-ter-AH-tah], the cnidarians develop from a diploblastic (two-layered) embryo, and have two separate tissue layers and radial body symmetry. Many cnidarians have two life stages, the mobile, usually bell-like medusa and the sessile polyp. All cnidarians have nematocysts, or stinging cells, for capturing prey, and some can inflict painful stings on swimmers. Examples include the hydras, sea anemones, corals, jellyfishes, and Portuguese

man-o-war (which is actually an aggregation of colonial cnidarians).

3. **Platyhelminthes** (PLAT-ee-hel-MIN-theez; 15,000 species)

The flatworms are the most primitive phylum to develop from a triploblastic (three-layered) embryo. They have bilateral body symmetry, and are acoelomate (lacking a true body cavity), so that the space between the digestive tract and the body wall is filled with tissue. As the name implies, they are generally flat-bodied. They have a true head and brain, but the digestive system has only one opening that functions as both mouth and anus. Most are hermaphroditic. This phylum includes parasites such as the tapeworms and flukes, as well as free-living (i.e., non-parasitic) organisms such as the planarians.

4. **Nematoda** (NEM-ah-TOE-dah; 15,000 species) The roundworms are unsegmented worms that live in a variety of habitats. They are pseudocoelomate; the three tissue layers are concentric, but the body cavity is not lined with tissue derived from the mesoderm (middle embryonic layer). They include both free-living and parasitic species; human parasites include hookworms and the causative agents of elephantiasis, trichinosis, and river blindness. Soil nematodes may be crop pests, while others are beneficial predators on other plant pests. The nematode species *Caenorhabditis elegans* is a common subject in genetics and developmental-biology labs.

5. **Annelida** (AN-el-LEE-dah; 11,500 species) The annelids are segmented worms and represent the first lineage of truly eucoelomate (having a body cavity lined with mesoderm-derived tissue) animals; their body cavities are lined with tissue derived from the embryonic mesoderm. Annelid classes include the marine Polychaeta, as well as the mostly terrestrial Oligochaeta (including the earthworms, *Lumbricus*) and the mostly-aquatic Hirudinea, or leeches. Characteristics of annelids include nephridia (kidney-like structures), blood vessels, and, in some classes, hermaphroditism.

6. **Arthropoda** (ar-THROP-oh-dah or AR-thro-POE-dah; over 800,000 species described; estimates of actual diversity vary but go as high as 9 million species) The most diverse and successful animal phylum on earth (incorporating about 75% of all described animal species), the Arthropoda are characterized by jointed legs and a chitinous exoskeleton. Like annelids, they are segmented, but unlike annelids, their segments are usually fused into larger body parts with specialized functions (such as the head, thorax, and abdomen of an insect). Arthropods are often divided into four subphyla: *Uniramia* (insects, centipedes, millipedes); *Chelicerata* (arachnids, sea spiders, horseshoe crabs); *Crustacea* (shrimps, lobsters, crabs, crayfish, barnacles, pillbugs), and *Trilobitomorpha* (the trilobites, now extinct).
7. **Cycliophora** (CY-clee-oh-FORE-ah; 1 species) The most recently named phylum; its only known member is *Symbion pandora*, a tiny invertebrate first identified in 1995 when a Danish biologist found specimens on the mouthparts of a Norwegian lobster. It is believed to be closely related to the marine phyla Entoprocta and Ectoprocta (Bryozoa), which are not discussed here.
8. **Mollusca** (mol-LUS-kah; 50,000 species) The molluscs are second in diversity only to the arthropods. Body plans within this phylum are diverse, but general characteristics include a soft body covered by a thin mantle, with a muscular foot and an internal visceral mass. There are two fluid-filled body cavities derived from mesodermal tissue; a small coelom and a large hemocoel that functions as an open circulatory system. Many molluscs have a shell composed of calcium carbonate and proteins, secreted by the mantle. Familiar groups within the Mollusca include the classes *Gastropoda* (slugs, snails), *Bivalvia* (clams, oysters, scallops), and *Cephalopoda* (nautilus, squids, octopi).
9. **Echinodermata** (ek-KY-no-der-MAH-tah; 6,500 species) Characteristics of this phylum include an endoskeleton composed of many ossicles of calcium and magnesium carbonate, a water vascular system (WVS), a ring canal around the esophagus, and locomotion by tube feet

connected to the WVS. Unique to echinoderms is the five-fold radial symmetry obvious in sea stars (seafish), sea urchins, and sea lilies. Others, like sea cucumbers, have varying degrees of bilateral symmetry. In the echinoderm body plan, a true head is absent; the anatomical terms *oral* (mouth-bearing) and *aboral* (away from the mouth) are used to describe orientation of the body surfaces. Feeding adaptations include particle feeding through the WVS, everting the stomach to engulf prey (sea stars), and a scraping device called *Aristotle's lantern* (sea urchins).

10. **Chordata** (kor-DAH-tah; 44,000 species) Our home phylum is divided into three subphyla: *Urochordata*, the sea squirts; *Cephalochordata*, the lancelets, and the true vertebrates (*Vertebrata*, the most diverse subphylum). Defining traits of chordates include pharyngeal gill slits, a notochord, a post-anal tail, and a dorsal hollow nerve cord. In vertebrates, some of these structures are found only in embryonic stages. The lancelet *Amphioxus* (*Branchiostoma*) is often used as a demonstration organism in biology labs.

You Gotta AVOID THESE COMMON MISTAKES

This article is a little different from other "You Gotta Know" topics in that it consists of common mistakes that players make when answering questions and answers that are often confused.

1. **Mary Wollstonecraft and Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley** Two different people; Mary Wollstonecraft (1759 - 1797, married name, Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin) is best known as an advocate of educational equality for women, particularly in *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman* (1792). She is the mother of Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley (1797 - 1851) who married the poet Percy Bysshe Shelley and is best known as the author of *Frankenstein: or, the Modern Prometheus*.
2. **"Bloody Mary" and Mary Queen of Scots** Two different people; "Bloody Mary" is a (pejorative) nickname of Mary I Tudor, the queen of England who preceded Elizabeth I, so named for her persecution of Protestants. Mary Queen of Scots was Mary Stuart, who was the queen of Scotland during the first part of Elizabeth's reign.
3. **The Merchant of Venice** The title character of *The Merchant of Venice* is not Shylock--who is a money-lender--but Antonio.
4. **Hudson Bay** The large sea of eastern Canada is Hudson Bay (no apostrophe). The company named for it is the Hudson's Bay Company (with an apostrophe). Using the wrong form is sufficient for the answer to be counted wrong under NAQT rules.
5. **Saint Augustine** Two different people; the earlier (354 - 430) served as the Bishop of Hippo and wrote *Confessions* and *City of God* The later (? - 604/605) founded the Christian church in southern England and was the first archbishop of Canterbury.
6. **Compound last names** The last names of David Lloyd George, Andrew Lloyd Webber, Gabriel García Márquez, Ralph Vaughan Williams, and Ludwig Mies van der Rohe are "Lloyd George," "Lloyd Webber," "García Márquez,"

"Vaughan Williams," and "Mies van der Rohe" respectively. Starting with the 2002-2003 season players in NAQT events will be prompted if they give part of a compound last name, but this rule doesn't (necessarily) hold true at other quiz bowl tournaments.

7. **Invisible Man** *Invisible Man* is a 1952 novel by Ralph Ellison about an unnamed African-American protagonist in search of personal identity. *The Invisible Man* is an 1897 novel by H. G. Wells about a man who has turned himself invisible but is slowly being driven insane. Under NAQT rules, players are usually allowed to drop leading articles or add them where they are missing (but not use incorrect ones)--but in this case (and others, for example, Shakespeare's *The Winter's Tale* and Helprin's *Winter's Tale*), it creates ambiguity and is wrong.
8. **Primates** The scientific name for the order of primates is Primates [pree-MAY-teez], not Primata.
9. **John Adams** Even though NAQT rules generally call for players to be prompted on partial names, an answer of "John Adams" will not be prompted if the correct answer is "John Quincy Adams." An answer of "Adams" will be prompted in either case.
10. **"Concerned" philosophical works** David Hume wrote *An Enquiry Concerning Human Understanding*, George Berkeley [BARK-lee] wrote *Treatise Concerning the Principles of Human Knowledge*, and John Locke wrote *An Essay Concerning Human Understanding*. These three philosophical works are often confused.
11. **The Russian Five** The nationalist composers popularly known as "The Russian Five" or "The Mighty Handful" were César Cui, Aleksandr Borodin, Mily Balakirev, Modest Mussorgsky, and Nikolay Rimsky-Korsakov; in particular, they did not include Peter Ilich Tchaikovsky.
12. **Oliver Wendell Holmes** Two different men; the father, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Sr. (1809 - 1894) was a physician, poet, and humorist who wrote "Old Ironsides" and *The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table*. The son, Oliver Wendell

Holmes, Jr. (1841 - 1935) was a justice of the Supreme Court known as "The Great Dissenter."

You Gotta AVOID THESE COMMON MISTAKES II

This article is similar to the previous common mistakes article in that it consists of common mistakes that players make when answering questions and answers that are often confused.

1. **Revelation** The final book of the New Testament. In particular, it is singular and the plural form will be counted wrong. The full name varies from translation to translation, but sometimes appears as "The Revelation of St. John the Divine" or "Apocalypse of John."
2. **Tom Wolfe and Thomas Wolfe** Two different people; Tom Wolfe (1930 - present, in full Thomas Kennerly Wolfe Jr.) is the modern author and journalist who wrote *The Right Stuff*, *The Bonfire of the Vanities*, and *A Man in Full*. Thomas Wolfe (1900 - 1938, in full, Thomas Clayton Wolfe) was an earlier author of works like *Look Homeward, Angel* and *You Can't Go Home Again*. In NAQT competitions, "Thomas Wolfe" will be counted wrong for the former and "Tom Wolfe" as wrong for the latter.
3. **Greco-Roman Mythology** Greek and Roman mythology have many analogous characters, many of which are closely identified (e.g., Aphrodite and Venus). However, a question that mentions specific names, traits, or otherwise makes clear that it is about one tradition requires that the answer from that tradition be given; analogous figures from other traditions will not even be prompted under NAQT rules. Thus the answer to "From whose head was Minerva born?" must be "Jupiter" and not "Zeus."
4. **Enharmonic Notes** While it is true that on a piano the notes C-sharp and D-flat are indistinguishable, this is not true on other instruments or under most systems of tuning. In general music theory differentiates between notes that are enharmonic in the specific case of the piano and NAQT questions will require that correct note (and will not prompt on the other).
5. **East Asian Names** Many East Asian languages (but in particular Japanese, Chinese, Vietnamese, and Korean)

traditionally place the family name before the given name: Mishima Yukio's family name is "Mishima". Under NAQT rules, all answers (regardless of the usual cultural order) may be given in either order: "Mishima Yukio," "Yukio Mishima," "Henry James," and "James, Henry" are all acceptable, but players should make sure that they know which part of an East Asian name is the family name as "Yukio" will be neither prompted nor accepted. Players who are not certain may wish to give both names, though it is usually a good idea to only give the family name when answering (since family names are usually sufficient and always will be prompted if not).

6. **The Man That Corrupted Hadleyburg** is the correct title of the short story by Mark Twain. In particular, "The Man Who Corrupted Hadleyburg" is incorrect.
7. **United Kingdom** Since the Act of Union in 1707, England has not existed as a separate political unit and questions about political entities after that time will nearly always require "United Kingdom" (or "Great Britain") and will not prompt on "England." England, of course, continues to be a reasonable answer in modern times for geography or sports questions.
8. **Immaculate Conception** The Roman Catholic belief that Mary, the mother of Jesus, was not affected by Original Sin from the moment of her conception onward. In particular, despite the lack of male involvement, it does not refer to the conception *by* Mary of Jesus the Christ.
9. **IWW** An abbreviation for the early 20th-century labor organization Industrial Workers of the World. In particular, it does not stand for the (redundant) "International Workers of the World."
10. **Daniel Shays** An officer in the Revolutionary War who went on to lead a 1786-1787 rebellion in western Massachusetts opposing its high taxes, an episode known as "Shays' Rebellion." In particular, his name is not "Shay." A similar error is often made in giving "van der Waal" as the name of the Dutch chemist, but his name is actually "van der Waals."

11. **The Sign of Four** The Arthur Conan Doyle novel about the theft of the Agra treasure by four men including Jonathan Small. In particular, the title is not "The Sign of the Four."
12. **Visual Art Titles** From 1300 to 1700, relatively few religious paintings were given specific titles; most have been assigned traditional names based on their subject matter. This means that many titles (e.g., *The Descent from the Cross*, *The Annunciation*, *The Adoration of the Magi*, etc.) occur very frequently and players should not be as quick to ring in upon immediately recognizing as a title as in other fields because there is a good chance that more than one painter produced a work by that name. Similarly, the titles are often not canonical (e.g., El Greco's *Christ Driving the Money-Changers from the Temple* may appear as *Expulsion from the Temple*) and players should keep in mind that the form of the title they know may not be the one given in the question.

You Gotta Know These AMERICAN PLAYS

1. ***Our Town*** (Thornton Wilder, 1938). A sentimental story that takes place in the village of Grover's Corners, New Hampshire just after the turn of the 20th century. *Our Town* is divided into three acts: "Daily Life" (Professor Willard and Editor Webb gossip on the everyday lives of town residents); "Love and Marriage" (Emily Webb and George Gibbs fall in love and marry); and "Death" (Emily dies while giving birth, and her spirit converses about the meaning of life with other dead people in the cemetery). A Stage Manager talks to the audience and serves as a narrator throughout the drama, which is performed on a bare stage.
2. ***Long Day's Journey Into Night*** (Eugene O'Neill, 1956). O'Neill wrote it fifteen years earlier and presented the manuscript to his third wife with instructions that it not be produced until 25 years after his death. Actually produced three years after he died, it centers on Edmund and the rest of the Tyrone family but is really an autobiographical account of the dysfunction of O'Neill's own family, set on one day in August 1912. The father is a miserly actor, while the mother is a morphine addict, and the brother is a drunk; they argue and cut each other down throughout the play.
3. ***Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?*** (Edward Albee, 1962). The author Virginia Woolf has little to do with the story, except that Martha sings the title to George when she is mad at him in Act I. In fact, Albee got the title from graffiti he saw on a men's room wall. In the drama, George is a professor who married Martha, the college president's daughter, but the two dislike each other. Martha invites another couple, the instructor Nick and his wife Honey, for drinks after a party for her father. All four of them get drunk, and they end up bickering over their flawed marriages: Besides George and Martha's problems, Honey is barren, and Nick married her for her money.
4. ***A Streetcar Named Desire*** (Tennessee Williams, 1947). Blanche DuBois and Stanley Kowalski represent Williams's two visions of the South: declining "old romantic" vs. the

harsh modern era. Blanche is a Southern belle who lost the family estate, and is forced to move into her sister Stella's New Orleans apartment. Stella's husband Stanley is rough around the edges, but sees through Blanche's artifice; he ruins Blanche's chance to marry his friend Mitch by revealing to Mitch that Blanche was a prostitute. Then, after Blanche confronts Stanley, he rapes her, driving her into insanity. The drama was developed into a movie, marking the breakthrough performance of method actor Marlon Brando.

5. ***A Raisin in the Sun*** (Lorraine Hansberry, 1959). Her father's 1940 court fight against racist housing laws provided the basis for Hansberry's play about the Younger family, who attempt to move into an all-white Chicago suburb but are confronted by discrimination. The first play by an African-American woman to be performed on Broadway, it also tore down the racial stereotyping found in other works of the time. The title comes from the Langston Hughes poem "Harlem" (often called "A Dream Deferred").
6. ***The Crucible*** (Arthur Miller, 1953). Miller chose the 1692 Salem witch trials as his setting, but the work is really an allegorical protest against the McCarthy anti-Communist "witch-hunts" of the early 1950s. In the story, Elizabeth Proctor fires servant Abigail Williams after she finds out Abigail had an affair with her husband. In response, Abigail accuses Elizabeth of witchcraft. She stands trial and is acquitted, but then another girl accuses her husband, John, and as he refuses to turn in others, he is killed, along with the old comic figure, Giles Corey. Also notable: Judge Hathorne is a direct ancestor of the author Nathaniel Hawthorne.
7. ***Death of a Salesman*** (Arthur Miller, 1949). This play questions American values of success. Willy Loman is a failed salesman whose firm fires him after 34 years. Despite his own failures, he desperately wants his sons Biff and Happy to succeed. Told in a series of flashbacks, the story points to Biff's moment of hopelessness, when the former high school star catches his father Willy cheating on his mother, Linda. Eventually, Willy can no longer live with his

perceived shortcomings, and commits suicide in an attempt to leave Biff with insurance money.

8. ***Mourning Becomes Electra*** (Eugene O'Neill, 1931). This play is really a trilogy, consisting of "Homecoming," "The Hunted," and "The Haunted." Though it is set in post-Civil War New England, O'Neill used Aeschylus's tragedy *The Oresteia* as the basis for the plot. Lavinia Mannon desires revenge against her mother, Christine, who with the help of her lover Adam Brant has poisoned Lavinia's father Ezra; Lavinia persuades her brother Orin to kill Brant. A distressed Christine commits suicide, and, after Orin and Lavinia flee to the South Seas, Orin cannot stand the guilt and kills himself as well, leaving Lavinia in the house alone.
9. ***The Glass Menagerie*** (Tennessee Williams, 1944). Partly based on Williams' own family, the drama is narrated by Tom Wingfield, who supports his mother Amanda and his crippled sister Laura (who takes refuge from reality in her glass animals). At Amanda's insistence, Tom brings his friend Jim O'Connor to the house as a gentleman caller for Laura. While O'Connor is there, the horn on Laura's glass unicorn breaks, bringing her into reality, until O'Connor tells the family that he is already engaged. Laura returns to her fantasy world, while Tom abandons the family after fighting with Amanda.
10. ***The Iceman Cometh*** (Eugene O'Neill, 1939). A portrait of drunkenness and hopeless dreams. Regular patrons of the End of the Line Café anticipate the annual arrival of Theodore "Hickey" Hickman, but in 1912 he returns to them sober. After the patrons reveal their "pipe dreams," Hickey implores them to give up those dreams and lead productive lives. The "Iceman" is supposed to represent the "death" found in reality.
11. ***Cat on a Hot Tin Roof*** (Tennessee Williams, 1955). Centers on a fight between two sons (Gooper and Brick) over the estate of father "Big Daddy" Pollitt, who is dying of cancer. After his friend Skipper dies, ex-football star Brick turns to alcohol and will not have sex with his wife Maggie ("the cat"). Yet Maggie announces to Big Daddy that she is

pregnant in an attempt to force a reconciliation with--and win the inheritance for--Brick.

12. ***The Little Foxes*** (Lillian Hellman, 1939). Set on a plantation in 1900, Hellman attempts to show that by this time any notion of antebellum Southern gentility has been destroyed by modern capitalism and industrialism. Three Hubbard siblings (Regina and her two brothers) scheme to earn vast riches at the expense of other family members, such as Regina's husband Horace and their daughter Alexandra. The title is taken from the Old Testament Song of Solomon: "the little foxes that spoil the vines."

You Gotta Know These GOLFERS

1. **Tiger Woods** (1975-present) Born to an African-American father and a Thai mother, he appeared on "The Mike Douglas Show" with a golf club at age two. Woods won three straight U.S. Junior Amateurs, and then became the only golfer to win three straight U.S. Amateurs (1994-1996). In 1997 Woods became the youngest ever to win the Masters--by a whopping 12 strokes. At the 2000 U.S. Open, when he won by 15 strokes, Woods began a remarkable run of four straight major championships: British Open (by eight strokes, making him the youngest ever to complete the career Grand Slam), PGA Championship, and the 2001 Masters. Woods added a third Masters in 2002, giving him seven major pro titles.
2. **Jack Nicklaus** (1940-present) Nicknamed "The Golden Bear," he won the U.S. Amateur twice (1959 and 1961), and was the 1961 NCAA champion at Ohio State. He took his first major the following year at the U.S. Open, beating Arnold Palmer on Palmer's home course. Nicklaus became the youngest Masters champion at the time in 1963, and 23 years later became the oldest champion with a final round 65 in 1986. He has a record 18 major pro championships overall, including six Masters, five PGA Championships, four U.S. Opens, and three British Opens. Nicklaus is still somewhat active on the Senior PGA Tour, and as a golf course architect.
3. **Arnold Palmer** (1929-present) A native of Latrobe, Pennsylvania, Palmer made golf popular with the masses, as his fans were known as "Arnie's Army." He won seven majors, including four Masters, and was the first golfer to earn one million dollars on the PGA Tour. Later Palmer became one of the stars of the Senior Tour, winning the Senior PGA Open in 1980 and 1981.
4. **Ben Hogan** (1912-1997) The PGA Tour's leading money winner from 1940-42 and in 1946 and 1948, two events interrupted his playing career: service in World War II and a

near-fatal 1949 head-on car accident. After each, though, Hogan rose to the top of his game; he won nine majors overall (six after the accident), including four U.S. Opens. In 1953 he accomplished a feat matched only by Tiger Woods: winning three modern major championships in one season: the Masters, U.S. Open, and British Open.

5. **(Robert Tyre) "Bobby" Jones** (1902-1971) An Atlanta native, and the greatest amateur golfer of all time, Jones never turned pro, but won thirteen major championships in eight years, including four U.S. Amateurs. In 1930 he won what was then considered the Grand Slam, taking both the British and U.S. Amateur and Open Championships. After that season, Jones retired from golf to practice law, but helped design a golf course in Augusta, Georgia that became the permanent site of the Masters in 1934.
6. **Sam Snead** (1912-2002) No golfer has won more PGA Tournaments than Snead's 81, and he amassed 135 victories worldwide. Nicknamed "Slammin' Sammy," he won seven major professional championships between 1942 and 1954, but he is known more for the one he never won: the U.S. Open. In 1939 Snead led the Open for 71 holes but lost on the last hole when he took an eight. In the 1960s and '70s he won a record six Senior PGA Championships.
7. **Byron Nelson** (1912-present) He won five major championships overall, but Nelson is best known for having the single most dominant year in golf history. In 1945 he won a record 18 tournaments in 30 starts, including 11 consecutive tournaments, a feat no one has come close to matching. Nelson was so even-tempered and mechanically sound that the USGA named its mechanical club and ball-testing device, the "Iron Byron," after him.
8. **Tom Watson** (1949-present) He became the major rival to Jack Nicklaus in the second half of the Golden Bear's career. Watson's greatest achievements were at the British Open, a tournament he won five times between 1975 and 1983. He took eight major championships overall, and still competes occasionally on the regular PGA Tour, though mostly on the

Senior Tour, where he won the 2001 Senior PGA Championship.

9. **Lee Trevino** (1939-present) Nicknamed "Supermex" for his Mexican-American heritage, Trevino came from a poor Dallas family and served in the Marines, but came from nowhere to win the 1968 U.S. Open. He won six majors: the U.S. Open, the British Open, and the PGA Championship twice each, his second PGA in 1984 at age 44. That last win was most impressive because it came after the 1975 Western Open, where Trevino was struck by lightning on the golf course.
10. **Gary Player** (1935-present) The most successful non-American golfer in history, this South African has won nine majors. When Player took his only U.S. Open crown in 1965, he not only became the first non-American to win that tournament in 45 years, but he also became one of three (now five) golfers (along with Nicklaus, Woods, Hogan, and Gene Sarazen) to win all four modern Grand Slam events. Nicknames include "The Black Knight" for his dress and "Mr. Fitness" for his devotion to exercise.
11. **Gene Sarazen** (1902-1999) Born Eugene Saraceni, he came to prominence in the early 1920s, winning the PGA Championship in 1922 and 1923, as well as the U.S. Open in 1922. Bobby Jones and Walter Hagen then dominated golf until the early 1930s, when Sarazen returned to form, winning four more majors. At the 1935 Masters, he carded an albatross (three under par) from the fairway of the Par-5 15th hole to force a playoff; when he won, Sarazen became the first golfer to complete the modern career Grand Slam.
12. **Walter Hagen** (1892-1969) Nicknamed "The Haig," he was the first great pro golfer, appearing in over 2,500 exhibitions. A five-time PGA Champion, including four straight from 1924 to 1927, Hagen won eleven majors overall, and he was known most for his showmanship and his ability to recover from poor shots with spectacular ones. Hagen captained the U.S. Ryder Cup team six of the first seven times the event was held.

You Gotta Know These RUSSIAN TSARS

1. **Peter I** (1672-1725; ruled 1682-1725) Peter the Great is famous both for his push for Westernization and for his boisterous personality. His Grand Embassy to Europe enabled him to learn about Western life (and even to work in a Dutch shipyard); he later invited Western artisans to come to Russia, required the boyars to shave their beards and wear Western clothing, and even founded a new capital, St. Petersburg--his "window on the West." He also led his country in the Great Northern War (in which Charles XII of Sweden was defeated at Poltava), created a Table of Ranks for the nobility, and reformed the bureaucracy and army. But Peter could also be violent and cruel: he personally participated in the torture of the *streltsy*, or musketeers, who rebelled against him, and had his own son executed.
2. **Ivan IV** (1530-1584; ruled 1533-1584) Ivan IV is known in the West as "Ivan the Terrible," but his Russian nickname ("Groznyi") could be more accurately translated as "awe-inspiring" or "menacing." Ivan was proclaimed Grand Prince of Muscovy 1533 and tsar in 1547. Scholars differ on whether Ivan was literate and on how auspiciously his reign began. Early in his reign, he pushed through a series of well-received reforms and called a *zemskii sobor* (or "assembly of the land"), but Ivan had an amazingly cruel streak and eventually became unstable: he temporarily abdicated in 1564, killed his favorite son, created a state-within-the-state called the *oprichnina* to wage war on the boyars, and participated in the torture of his enemies. Ivan combined the absolutist tendencies of his predecessors with his own violent personality, helping to plunge the country into the subsequent period of civil strife known as the "Time of Troubles."
3. **Catherine II** (1729-1796; ruled 1762-1796) Catherine the Great wasn't really a Russian at all: she was born Sophie of Anhalt-Zerbst (a minor German principality) and was chosen as the bride of the future Peter III. She had thoroughly Russianized herself by the time Peter became tsar, and soon

had him deposed: she then dispatched several claimants to the throne and crushed a peasant uprising led by Emilian Pugachev. She also corresponded with Enlightenment *philosophes*, granted charters of rights and obligations to the nobility and the towns, oversaw the partition of Poland, and expanded the empire. Catherine is well known for her extravagant love life: her 21 acknowledged lovers included Grigorii Potemkin (who constructed the famous Potemkin village on an imperial inspection tour).

4. **Nicholas II** (1868-1918; ruled 1894-1917) Nicholas II, the last of the Romanovs, ruled until his overthrow in the February Revolution of 1917. He is usually seen as both a kind man who loved his family and an incapable monarch who helped bring about the end of the tsarist state; he led his country through two disastrous wars, the Russo-Japanese War (which helped spark the Revolution of 1905), and World War I (which helped cause the 1917 revolutions.) He is best known for his loving marriage to Alexandra and for allowing the crazed monk Grigorii Rasputin to influence court politics while treating the hemophilia of Alexei, the heir to the throne. Nicholas abdicated in 1917 and was shot in 1918.
5. **Alexander II** (1818-1881; ruled 1855-1881) Alexander II embarked on a program of Great Reforms soon after taking the throne near the end of the Crimean War. The most famous part of his program was the serf emancipation of 1861--a reform which occurred almost simultaneously with the end of American slavery (and whose gradual nature disappointed liberals.) But he also introduced a system of local governing bodies called *zemstvos*, tried to increase the rule of law in the court system, eased censorship, and reorganized the army. Alexander became more reactionary after an attempted 1866 assassination and was assassinated in 1881.
6. **Alexander I** (1777-1825; ruled 1801-1825) Alexander I took the throne in 1801 when his repressive father Paul was assassinated and immediately set out on a more liberal course, but he left his strongest supporters disappointed. He

is best known for his wars with Napoleon (first as an ally and then as an enemy), and for seeking to establish a Holy Alliance in the years that followed. Alexander was an eccentric and a religious mystic. Some even say that he didn't really die in 1825: instead, they argue, he faked his own death, became a hermit, and died in a monastery in 1864.

7. **Nicholas I** (1796-1855; ruled 1825-1855) Nicholas I, who ruled Russia from the failure of the Decembrist Uprising to the middle of the Crimean War, has traditionally been portrayed as the embodiment of the Russian autocracy. His government pursued a policy of Official Nationality, defending a holy trinity of "Autocracy, Orthodoxy, and Nationality," and established a repressive secret police force known as the Third Section. Contemporaries referred to him as the "Gendarme of Europe" after he helped the Habsburgs squelch the Hungarian Revolution of 1848.
8. **Alexander III** (1845-1894; ruled 1881-1894) Those who hoped that the assassination of Alexander II would lead to liberalization saw the error of their ways when the new tsar, Alexander III, launched his program of "counter-reforms." Under him, the state enacted a series of Temporary Regulations (giving it the power to crack down on terrorism), increased censorship, tightened controls on Russia's universities, created a position of "land captain" to exert state control in the countryside, and either encouraged or ignored the first anti-Jewish pogroms.
9. **Boris Godunov** (ca. 1551-1605; ruled 1598-1605) Boris Godunov began his career as a boyar in Ivan the Terrible's *oprichnina*, and eventually became tsar himself. Boris first cemented his influence by marrying a daughter of one of Ivan's court favorites and arranging his sister Irina's marriage to Ivan's son Fyodor; then he became regent under Fyodor, and was elected tsar when Fyodor died in 1598. But Boris was rumored to have arranged the murder of Fyodor's brother Dmitrii, and the first of several "False Dmitriis" launched a revolt against him. Boris died in the

midst of growing unrest and is now best known as the subject of a Pushkin play and a Mussorgsky opera.

10. **Michael** (1597-1645; ruled 1613-1645) In 1613, near the end of the Time of Troubles, a *zemskii sobor* elected the 16-year-old Michael Romanov as the new tsar. Michael was a grandnephew of Ivan the Terrible's "good" wife Anastasia and the son of a powerful churchman named Filaret (who soon became patriarch); as tsar, he has usually been seen as a nonentity dominated by Filaret and other relatives. Nevertheless, his election marked the return of relative stability and the succession of the Romanov dynasty.

You Gotta Know These ECONOMISTS

1. **Adam Smith** (1723-1790) Scottish philosopher and economist. Though he wrote on nearly every subject of moral and social philosophy, he is basically remembered as the author of *An Inquiry into the nature and causes of the Wealth of Nations* (1776) and as the creator of the metaphor of the "invisible hand." This work more-or-less single-handedly founded the Classical school of economics.
2. **Milton Friedman** (1912-) American economist. Conservative thinker famous for his advocacy of monetarism (an revision of the quantity theory of money) in works like *A Monetary History of the United States, 1867-1960* (1963). he is strongly associated with the ideals of *laissez-faire* government policy.
3. **Karl Marx** (1818-1883) German economist, historian, and social philosopher. Marx's principal contribution to economic thought was extending the labor theory of value to its logical conclusion, his theory of surplus value. This theory, along with his defense of economic materialism, appeared in *Das Kapital* (1867, 1885, 1894).
4. **John Maynard Keynes** (1883-1946) English economist. He is most famous for *The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money* (1936), which judged most of classical economic analysis to be a special case (hence "General Theory") and argued that the best way to deal with prolonged recessions was deficit spending.
5. **David Ricardo** (1772-1823) English economist. Ricardo is best known for *Principles of Political Economy and Taxation*, which introduced more-or-less modern notions of comparative advantage and its theoretical justification for unfettered international trade. He also put forth the so-called iron law of wages.
6. **John Kenneth Galbraith** (1908-) Canadian economist. Galbraith probably wouldn't make this list if contributions to economic theory were all that mattered; as it is, his liberal popular writings like *The Affluent Society* and *The New Industrial State* (with their emphasis on public service and

the limitations of the marketplace) ensure his coming up again and again.

7. **Francois Quesnay** (1694-1774) French economist. Quesnay was the undisputed leader of the Physiocrats, the first systematic school of economic thought. Among its tenets were the economic and moral righteousness of laissez-faire policies and the notion that land was the ultimate source of all wealth.
8. **Alfred Marshall** (1842-1924) English economist. Marshall's *magnum opus*, 1890's *Principles of Economics*, introduced the notions of consumer surplus, quasi-rent, demand curves, and elasticity, all fundamental concepts in introductory macro- and microeconomics.
9. **Thorstein Veblen** (1857-1929) American economist (of Norwegian heritage). Veblen is primarily remembered for his *The Theory of the Leisure Class* (1899) that introduced phrases like "conspicuous consumption." He is remembered for likening the ostentation of the rich to the Darwinian proofs-of-virility found in the animal kingdom.
10. **John Stuart Mill** (1806-1873) British economist and social philosopher. Mill is mainly known today (in economic circles) for his work extending the ideas of Ricardo in *Essays on Some Unsettled Questions of Political Economy* (1844) (for example, the relationship between profits and wages) but also for exhaustively examining the necessity of private property in his *Principles of Political Economy* (1848).

Do you want another opinion? The San Francisco Federal Reserve Bank has its own list of the Great Economists to which you can compare and contrast. With respect to quiz bowl, we will add that Irving Fisher is probably underrepresented in quiz bowl with respect to his importance. We were surprised to see Thomas Malthus on their list as his lasting contributions to economic thought are not thought to be very great; that said, he caused an enormous contemporary stir with his pessimistic predictions of omnipresent starvation in 1798's *Essay on Population* which does come up quite frequently.

You Gotta Know These ARTISTIC CREATIONS

The following table lists the thirty most-frequently referenced works of visual art in NAQT questions as of May 7, 2002. While you really gotta know their creators, these are also some of the works about which more substantive questions are written, so teams should be prepared for questions on their materials, design, technique, depicted action, and circumstances of creation.

Rank	Title	Genre	Creator	Date	Freq.
1	The Arnolfini Wedding	Painting	Jan van Eyck	1434	21
2	The Birth of Venus	Painting	Sandro Botticelli	1480	20
3	Perseus With the Head Of Medusa	Sculpture	Benvenuto Cellini	1563	20
4	The Persistence of Memory	Painting	Salvador (Felipe Jacinto) Dalí (y Domenech)	1931	18
5	The Kiss	Sculpture	(René-François-)Auguste Rodin	1886	18
6	Mona Lisa	Painting	Leonardo da Vinci	1500	17
7	Liberty Leading the People	Painting	Eugene Delacroix	1830	17
8	David	Sculpture	Michelangelo (Buonarotti)	1504	17
9	Last Supper	Painting	Leonardo da Vinci	1495-1498	16
10	The Thinker	Sculpture	(René-François-)Auguste Rodin	1880-1	16
11	School of Athens	Painting	Raphael	1509	14
12	The Death of	Painting	Jacques-Louis	1793	13

	Marat		David		
13	Luncheon on the Grass	Painting	Édouard Manet	1863	13
14	American Gothic	Painting	Grant Wood	1930	13
15	Arrangement in Grey and Black, No. 1: The Artist's Mother	Painting	James (Abbott) McNeill Whistler	1871	13
16	Bird in Space	Sculpture	Constantin Brancusi	1919	13
17	Fallingwater	Building	Frank Lloyd Wright	1936	12
18	The Hay Wain	Painting	John Constable	1821	12
19	Nighthawks	Painting	Edward Hopper	1942	12
20	Las Meninas	Painting	Diego (Rodríguez de Silva y) Velázquez	1656	12
21	The Blue Boy	Painting	Thomas Gainsborough	1770	12
22	I and the Village	Painting	Marc Chagall	1911	11
23	The Scream	Painting	Edvard Munch	1893	10
24	Guernica	Painting	Pablo Picasso y Ruiz	1937	10
25	Les Demoiselles d'Avignon	Painting	Pablo Picasso y Ruiz	1907	10
26	Primavera	Painting	Sandro Botticelli	1478	10
27	Impression: Sunrise	Painting	(Oscar-)Claude Monet	1872	10
28	Burial at Ornans	Painting	Gustave Courbet	1849-50	10

29	David	Sculpture	Donatello	c. 1440	10
30	The Ecstasy of Saint Teresa	Sculpture	Gianlorenzo Bernini	1646	10

You Gotta Know These PSYCHOLOGISTS

1. **Sigmund Freud** (Austrian, 1856-1939) Sigmund Freud founded the extremely influential discipline of psychoanalysis, which used the technique of "free association" to identify fears and repressed memories. He argued that many problems were caused by mental states rather than by biochemical dysfunction--a purely materialist viewpoint then in vogue. He separated the psyche into the id (illogical passion), ego (rational thought), and superego (moral and social conscience). His best known works are *The Interpretation of Dreams* and *The Psychopathology of Everyday Life*, though many others come up frequently in quiz bowl.
2. **Carl Jung** (Austrian, 1875-1961) Carl Jung was a close associate of Freud's who split with him over the degree to which neuroses had a sexual basis. He went on to create the movement of "analytic psychology" and introduced the controversial notion of the "collective unconscious"--a socially shared area of the mind. Quiz bowlers should be familiar with "anima," "animus," "introversion," "extroversion," and "archetypes," all terms that occur frequently in questions on Jung.
3. **Alfred Adler** (Austrian, 1870-1937) Alfred Adler was another close associate of Freud who split with him over Freud's insistence that sexual issues were at the root of neuroses and most psychological problems. Adler argued in *The Neurotic Constitution* that neuroses resulted from people's inability to achieve self-realization; in failing to achieve this sense of completeness, they developed "inferiority complexes" that inhibited their relations with successful people and dominated their relations with fellow unsuccessful people, a theory given the general name of "individual psychology."
4. **Ivan Pavlov** (Russian 1849-1936) Ivan Pavlov was more of a physiologist than a psychologist, but questions about him are more often classified as "psychology" than "biology" by question writers. He is largely remembered for his idea of

the "conditioned reflex," for example, the salivation of a dog at the sound of the bell that presages dinner, even though the bell itself is inedible and has no intrinsic connection with food. He won the Nobel Prize in 1904 for Physiology or Medicine for unrelated work on digestive secretions.

5. **John B. Watson** (American, 1878-1958) John Watson was the first prominent exponent of behaviorism; he codified its tenets in *Behavior: An Introduction to Comparative Psychology*, arguing that psychology could be completely grounded in objective measurements of events and physical human reactions. His most famous experiment involved conditioning an eleven-month-old boy to be apprehensive of all furry objects by striking a loud bell whenever a furry object was placed in his lap.
6. **B. F. Skinner** (American, 1904-1990) B. F. Skinner was one of the leading proponents of behaviorism in works like *Walden II* and *Beyond Freedom and Dignity*. He argued that all human actions could be understood in terms of physical stimuli and learned responses and that there was no need to study--or even believe in--internal mental states or motivations; in fact, doing so could be harmful. Guided by his ideas, he trained animals to perform complicated tasks including teaching pigeons to play table tennis.
7. **Jean Piaget** (Swiss, 1896-1980) Jean Piaget is generally considered the greatest figure of 20th-century developmental psychology; he was the first to perform rigorous studies of the way in which children learn and come to understand and respond to the world around them. He is most famous for his theory of four stages of development: sensorimotor, preoperational, concrete operational, and formal operational. His most famous works are *The Language and Thought of a Child* and *The Origins of Intelligence in Children*.
8. **Erik Erikson** (German-born American, 1902-1994) Erik Erikson is best known for his theories on how social institutions reflect the universal features of psychosocial development; in particular, how different societies create different traditions and ideas to accommodate the same

biological needs. He created a notable eight-stage development process and wrote several "psychohistories" explaining how people like Martin Luther and Mahatma Gandhi were able to think and act the way they did.

9. **Abraham Maslow** (American, 1908-1970) Abraham Maslow is principally known for two works, *Motivation and Personality* and *Toward a Psychology of Being*, that introduced his theory of the "hierarchy of needs" (food, shelter, love, esteem, etc.) and its pinnacle, the need for "self-actualization." Self-actualized people are those who understand their individual needs and abilities and who have families, friends, and colleagues that support them and allow them to accomplish things on which they place value. The lowest unmet need on the hierarchy tends to dominate conscious thought.
10. **Stanley Milgram** (American, 1933-1984) Though he did the work that created the idea of "six degrees of separation" and the "lost-letter" technique, he is mainly remembered for his experiments on "obedience to authority" that he performed at Yale in 1961-1962. Milgram found that two-thirds of his subjects were willing to administer terrible electric shocks to innocent, protesting human beings simply because a researcher told them the experimental protocol demanded it.

You Gotta Know These WORKS OF LITERATURE

The following table lists the hundred most-frequently referenced works of literature in NAQT questions as of May 7, 2002. While you really gotta know their authors, these are also some of the works about which more substantive questions are written, so teams should be prepared for questions on their characters, plots, settings, and circumstances of creation. The Bible was excluded from this list because its total would swamp the other work.

Title	Genre	Author	Date	Freq.
Hamlet	Drama	William Shakespeare	1601	64
The Tempest	Drama	William Shakespeare	1611	54
Iliad	Poem	Homer	8th century BC	46
Moby-Dick	Novel	Herman Melville	1851	45
Macbeth	Drama	William Shakespeare	1606	43
Candide	Novel	Voltaire	1759	42
Faust	Poem	Johann Wolfgang von Goethe	1808	41
Othello	Drama	William Shakespeare	1622	41
A Midsummer Night's Dream	Drama	William Shakespeare	1595	41
Pride and Prejudice	Novel	Jane Austen	1813	40
The Merchant of Venice	Drama	William Shakespeare	1596	36
The Great Gatsby	Novel	F(rancis) Scott	1925	35

		(Key) Fitzgerald		
The Scarlet Letter	Novel	Nathaniel Hawthorne	1850	35
The Canterbury Tales	Poem	Geoffrey Chaucer	1387	35
Pilgrim's Progress	Religious	John Bunyan	1678	34
King Lear	Drama	William Shakespeare	1605	34
Odyssey	Poem	Homer	8th century BC	33
The Divine Comedy	Poem	Dante Alighieri	1314	33
Romeo and Juliet	Drama	William Shakespeare	1594	33
Billy Budd: Foretopman	Novel	Herman Melville	1891	33
Vanity Fair	Novel	William Makepeace Thackeray	1848	32
Paradise Lost	Poem	John Milton	1667	32
Julius Caesar	Drama	William Shakespeare	1599	32
Little Women	Novel	Louisa May Alcott	1868	31
Twelfth Night	Drama	William Shakespeare	1601	31
A Doll's House	Drama	Henrik (Johan) Ibsen	1879	31
Aeneid	Poem	Virgil	19 BC	31
Our Town	Drama	Thornton (Niven) Wilder	1938	31
Much Ado about	Drama	William	1598	30

Nothing		Shakespeare		
War and Peace	Novel	Leo (or Lev Nikolayevich Tolstoi) Tolstoy	1865	30
Long Day's Journey Into Night	Drama	Eugene (Gladstone) O'Neill	1956	30
For Whom the Bell Tolls	Novel	Ernest (Miller) Hemingway	1940	29
Jane Eyre	Novel	Charlotte Brontë	1847	29
Anna Karenina	Novel	Leo (or Lev Nikolayevich Tolstoi) Tolstoy	1877	29
Heart of Darkness	Short Story	Joseph Conrad	1902	29
Les Misérables	Novel	Victor(-Marie) Hugo	1862	29
Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?	Drama	Edward (Franklin) Albee	1961	29
The Jungle	Novel	Upton (Beall) Sinclair	1906	28
1984	Novel	George (Eric Arthur Blair) Orwell	1948	28
Crime and Punishment	Novel	Fyodor (Mikhaylovich) Dostoyevsky	1866	28
Medea	Drama	Euripides	c. 431 BC	28
A Tale of Two Cities	Novel	Charles (John Huffam) Dickens	1859	27
Ulysses	Novel	James (Augustine Aloysius) Joyce	1922	26
A Raisin in the	Drama	Lorraine Hansberry	1959	26

Sun				
To Kill a Mockingbird	Novel	Harper Lee	1960	25
Wuthering Heights	Novel	Emily Brontë	1847	25
A Farewell to Arms	Novel	Ernest (Miller) Hemingway	1929	25
A Streetcar Named Desire	Drama	(Thomas Lanier) "Tennessee" Williams	1947	25
The Taming of the Shrew	Drama	William Shakespeare	1593	25
Chicago	Poem	Carl Sandburg	1916	25
The Rape of the Lock	Poem	Alexander Pope	1714	25
The Rime of the Ancient Mariner	Poem	Samuel Taylor Coleridge	1797	25
Catch-22	Novel	Joseph Heller	1961	24
The Waste Land	Poem	T(homas) S(tearns) Eliot	1922	24
Lolita	Novel	Vladimir (Vladimirovich) Nabokov	1955	24
The Catcher in the Rye	Novel	J(erome) D(avid) Salinger	1951	24
On the Road	Novel	Jack Kerouac	1957	24
Beowulf	Poem	Anonymous	8th century	24
The Merry Wives of Windsor	Drama	William Shakespeare	1600	24
The Turn of the Screw	Novel	Henry James	1898	23

Of Mice and Men	Novel	John (Ernst) Steinbeck	1937	23
The Sun Also Rises	Novel	Ernest (Miller) Hemingway	1926	23
Lyrical Ballads	Poem	William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge	1798	23
Ode on a Grecian Urn	Poem	John Keats	1819	23
Ivanhoe	Novel	Walter Scott	1820	22
David Copperfield	Novel	Charles (John Huffam) Dickens	1850	22
Great Expectations	Novel	Charles (John Huffam) Dickens	1861	22
One Hundred Years of Solitude	Novel	Gabriel García Márquez	1967	22
Uncle Tom's Cabin	Novel	Harriet Beecher Stowe	1852	22
Kim	Novel	(Joseph) Rudyard Kipling	1901	22
A Clockwork Orange	Novel	Anthony (John Anthony Burgess Wilson) Burgess	1962	22
The Crucible	Drama	Arthur Miller	1953	22
Measure for Measure	Drama	William Shakespeare	1604	22
Oliver Twist	Novel	Charles (John Huffam) Dickens	1838	21
The Seagull	Drama	Anton (Pavlovich) Chekhov	1896	21
Oresteia	Series	Aeschylus	c. 458 BC	21

Bhagavadgita	Religious	Unknown	200 BC to AD 200	21
Howl	Poem	Allen Ginsberg	1956	21
Eugene Onegin	Poem	Aleksandr (Sergeyevich) Pushkin	1833	21
Gulliver's Travels	Novel	Jonathan Swift	1726	21
Slaughterhouse Five	Novel	Kurt Vonnegut, Jr.	1969	21
Brave New World	Novel	Aldous (Leonard) Huxley	1932	20
The Grapes of Wrath	Novel	John (Ernst) Steinbeck	1939	20
Treasure Island	Novel	Robert Louis (Balfour) Stevenson	1883	20
Fathers and Sons	Novel	Ivan (Sergeyevich) Turgenev	1862	20
Pygmalion	Drama	George Bernard Shaw	1912	20
The Sorrows of Young Werther	Novel	Johann Wolfgang von Goethe	1774	20
Death of a Salesman	Drama	Arthur Miller	1949	20
The Count of Monte Cristo	Novel	Alexandre Dumas (père)	1845	19
My Antonia	Novel	Willa (Sibert) Cather	1918	19
Finnegans Wake	Novel	James (Augustine Aloysius) Joyce	1939	19
Remembrance of Things Past	Novel	Marcel Proust	1913	19

Peer Gynt	Drama	Henrik (Johan) Ibsen	1867	19
As You Like It	Drama	William Shakespeare	1599	19
An American Tragedy	Novel	Theodore (Herman Albert) Dreiser	1925	19
Sense and Sensibility	Novel	Jane Austen	1811	19
Rebecca	Novel	Daphne du Maurier	1938	18
Mourning Becomes Electra	Drama	Eugene (Gladstone) O'Neill	1931	18
All the King's Men	Novel	Robert Penn Warren	1946	18
The Cherry Orchard	Drama	Anton (Pavlovich) Chekhov	1904	18

You Gotta Know These 20TH-CENTURY PAINTINGS

Below is a list of ten paintings which are frequent quiz bowl topics. This list focuses on individual paintings rather than bodies of work; thus, an artist like Georgia O'Keeffe is not included because no specific one of her familiar cowskull-and-flower paintings is sufficiently prominent. The list is notably skewed toward the first half of the 20th century, as only one work was painted after 1950. Perhaps the earlier paintings have simply had more time to be influential and make their way into the artistic canon. Also, many prominent post-1950 painters, like Jackson Pollock and Mark Rothko, do not have a specific work with a catchy title that has gained particular attention above all others; like O'Keeffe, they are known for their style and collective body of work rather than for any one painting.

1. Guernica, by Pablo Picasso. Guernica was a Basque town bombed by the Germans during the Spanish Civil War in April 1937. Picasso had already been commissioned to paint a mural for the Spanish Pavilion at the World's Fair, and he completed his massive, black, white, and grey anti-war mural by early June 1937. Picasso's Cubist approach to portraying the figures adds to the sense of destruction and chaos. Guernica was in the Museum of Modern Art (MOMA) in New York until 1981, when it was returned to the Museo Nacional Centro de Arte Reina Sofia in Spain.
2. Nude Descending a Staircase, No. 2, by Marcel Duchamp. First painted in 1912, Nude Descending a Staircase created a sensation when shown at the 1913 Armory Show in New York, where one critic referred to it as "an explosion in a shingle factory." Painted in various shades of brown, Nude Descending a Staircase portrays a nude woman in a series of broken planes, capturing motion down several steps in a single image. The painting reflects a Cubist sense of division of space, and its portrait of motion echoes the work of the Futurists.
3. The Persistence of Memory, by Salvador Dalí. First shown in 1931, The Persistence of Memory is probably the most

famous of surrealist paintings. The landscape of the scene echoes Port Lligat, Dalí's home. The ants, flies, clocks, and the Port Lligat landscape are motifs in many other Dalí paintings, and the *trompe l'oeil* depiction of figures is typical of his works. It currently belongs to MOMA; its 1951 companion piece, *The Disintegration of the Persistence of Memory*, hangs at the Salvador Dalí Museum in St. Petersburg, Florida.

4. *Les Femmes d'Alger (O. J. R. M.)*, by Pablo Picasso. This painting depicts five women in a brothel. However, the images of the women are partly broken into disjointed, angular facets. The degree of broken-ness is rather mild compared to later Cubist works, but it was revolutionary in 1907. The rather phallic fruit arrangement in the foreground reflects the influence of Cezanne's "flattening of the canvas." The two central figures face the viewer, while the other three have primitive masks as faces, reflecting another of Picasso's influences. It is currently housed at the MOMA.
5. *Broadway Boogie Woogie*, by Piet Mondrian. While *Les Femmes d'Alger (O. J. R. M.)* and other Cubist paintings represent an extension of Paul Cezanne's division-of-space approach to the canvas, Mondrian's De Stijl works are a still further abstraction, such that the canvas is often divided up into rectangular "tile patterns," as in *Composition in Red, Yellow, and Blue*. The painting simultaneously echoes the bright lights of a marquee, resembles a pattern of streets as seen from above, and creates a feeling of vitality and vibrancy, not unlike the music itself. This work can also be found at the MOMA.
6. *Campbell's Soup Can*, by Andy Warhol. Pop Art parodies (or perhaps reflects) a world in which celebrities, brand names, and media images have replaced the sacred; Warhol's series of *Campbell's Soup* paintings may be the best illustration of this. Like the object itself, the paintings were often done by the mass-produceable form of serigraphy (silk screening). Also like the subject, the Warhol soup can painting existed in many varieties, with different types of Campbell's Soup or numbers of cans; painting 32 or 100 or 200 identical cans

further emphasized the aspect of mass production aspect in the work. The same approach underlies Warhol's familiar series of prints of Marilyn Monroe, Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis, and other pop culture figures.

7. *Nighthawks*, by Edward Hopper. As is often the case with his works, Hopper uses a realistic approach (including such details as the fluorescent light of the diner, the coffee pots, and the Phillies cigar sign atop the diner) to convey a sense of a loneliness and isolation, even going so far as to depict the corner store without a door connecting to the larger world. Hopper's wife Jo served as the model for the woman at the bar. *Nighthawks* is housed at the Art Institute of Chicago.
8. *I and the Village*, by Marc Chagall. Painted in 1911, *I and the Village* is among Chagall's earliest surviving paintings. It is a dreamlike scene which includes many motifs common to Chagall, notably the lamb and peasant life. In addition to the two giant faces—a green face on the right and a lamb's head on the left—other images include a milkmaid, a reaper, an upside-down peasant woman, a church, and a series of houses, some of them upside-down. *I and the Village* is currently housed at MOMA.
9. *Christina's World*, by Andrew Wyeth. The Christina of the title is Christina Olson, who lived near the Wyeths' summer home in Cushing, Maine. In the 1948 painting, Christina lays in the cornfield wearing a pink dress, facing away from the viewer, her body partly twisted and hair blowing slightly in the wind. In the far distance is a three-story farmhouse with dual chimneys and two dormers, along with two sheds to its right. A distant barn is near the top middle of the painting. One notable aspect is the subtle pattern of sunlight, which strikes the farmhouse obliquely from the right, shines in the wheel tracks in the upper right, and casts very realistic-looking shadows on Christina's dress. The Olson house was the subject of many Andrew Wyeth paintings for 30 years, and it was named to the National Register of Historic Places for its place in *Christina's World*.

10. American Gothic, by Grant Wood. Wood painted his most famous work after a visit to Eldon, Iowa, when he saw a Carpenter Gothic style house with a distinctive Gothic window in its gable. Upon returning to his studio, he used his sister Nan and his dentist, Dr. Byron McKeeby, as the models for the two figures. The pitchfork and the clothing were more typical of 19th-century farmers than contemporary ones. *American Gothic* is among the most familiar regionalist paintings, and it is said to be the most parodied of all paintings. It hangs at the Art Institute of Chicago, where it was submitted for a competition by Wood upon its completion in 1930 (Wood won a bronze medal and a \$300 prize).

Among the many other notable individual paintings are The Bride Stripped Bare by Her Bachelors, Even by Marcel Duchamp, Red Room by Henri Matisse, Mystery and Melancholy of a Street by Giorgio de Chirico, The Twittering Machine by Paul Klee, the incomplete Man at the Crossroads by Diego Rivera, The Kiss by Gustav Klimt, and Time Transfixed by Rene Magritte. Two notable painting series are the Woman series of Willem de Kooning and the White on White series by Kasimir Malevich.

You Gotta Know These ORGANELLES

The word "organelle" comes from the Latin for "little organ," which fits their function as organized structures found within cells that allow the cell to survive.

1. **Nucleus** The nucleus is the "command central" of the cell because it contains almost all of the cell's DNA, which encodes the information needed to make all the proteins that the cell uses. The DNA appears as chromatin through most of the cell cycle but condenses to form chromosomes when the cell is undergoing mitosis. Commonly seen within the nucleus are dense bodies called nucleoli, which contain ribosomal RNA. In eukaryotes, the nucleus is surrounded by a selectively-permeable nuclear envelope.
2. **Ribosomes** Ribosomes are the machines that coordinate protein synthesis, or translation. They consist of several RNA and protein molecules arranged into two subunits. Ribosomes read the messenger RNA copy of the DNA and assemble the appropriate amino acids into protein chains.
3. **Mitochondria** The "mighty mitos" are the powerhouses of the cell. Mitochondria are double-membrane-bound organelles that are the site of respiration and oxidative phosphorylation, processes that produce energy for the cell in the form of ATP. The inner membrane of a mitochondrion forms folds called cristae [KRIS-tee], which are suspended in a fluid called the matrix. The mitochondrial matrix contains DNA and ribosomes.
4. **Endoplasmic Reticulum (ER)** The ER is a network of tube-like membranes continuous with the nuclear envelope that comes in rough (with ribosomes) and smooth (without ribosomes) varieties. In the ER, proteins undergo modifications and folding to yield the final, functional protein structures.
5. **Golgi Apparatus** The stack of flattened, folded membranes that forms the Golgi apparatus acts as the "post office of the cell." Here proteins from the ribosomes are stored,

chemically modified, "addressed" with carbohydrate tags, and packaged in vesicles for delivery.

6. **Lysosomes** Lysosomes are membrane-bound organelles that contain digestive enzymes that break down proteins, lipids, carbohydrates, and nucleic acids. They are important in processing the contents of vesicles taken in from outside the cell. It is crucial to maintain the integrity of the lysosomal membranes because the enzymes they contain can digest cellular components as well.
7. **Chloroplasts** Found only in plants and certain protists, the chloroplast contains the green pigment chlorophyll and is the site of photosynthesis. Like the mitochondrion, a chloroplast is a double-membrane-bound organelle, and it has its own DNA and ribosomes in the stroma. Chloroplasts contain grana, which are stacks of single membrane structures called thylakoids on which the reactions of photosynthesis occur.
8. **Vacuoles** Found mainly in plants and protists, vacuoles are liquid-filled cavities enclosed by a single membrane. They serve as storage bins for food and waste products. Contractile vacuoles are important for freshwater protists to rid their cells of excess water that accumulates because of salt imbalance with the environment.
9. **Cilia/Flagella** Cilia and flagella are important organelles of motility, which allow the cell to move. Flagella are long, whip-like structures, while cilia are short hair-like projections. Both contain a 9 + 2 arrangement of microtubules in cross section and are powered by molecular motors of kinesin and dynein molecules.
10. **Centrioles** Not found in plant cells, centrioles are paired organelles with nine sets of microtubule triplets in cross section. They are important in organizing the microtubule spindle needed to move the chromosomes during mitosis.

You Gotta Know These ELECTIONS

Every U.S. presidential election is fair game for quiz bowl questions, but some elections are asked about very frequently, either for the unusual nature of the election (e.g., 1876), for the extraordinary significance of the election in American history (e.g., 1860), or for the figures involved (e.g., 1912). The following 10 that "you gotta know" are listed in chronological order.

1. **1800:** Democratic-Republican Thomas Jefferson narrowly beat incumbent Federalist John Adams 73-65, marking the ascent of that party's power. One electoral vote each is cast for president and vice president, so Democratic-Republican VP candidate Aaron Burr also has 73 votes, but Burr refused to step aside. In the House of Representatives, neither man won the necessary 9 state delegations outright until the 36th ballot, when James Bayard of Delaware changed his vote to Jefferson. The debacle leads to passage of the 12th amendment in 1804. The Federalists never recovered; Alexander Hamilton's opposition to Adams led to a permanent split between the two, and Hamilton's opposition to Burr was one cause of their 1804 duel, in which Burr (then vice president) killed Hamilton. Also notable is the first peaceful transfer of power from one party to another.
2. **1824:** The candidates were John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, William Crawford, and Andrew Jackson, all Democratic-Republicans. After John C. Calhoun decided to seek the vice presidency and Crawford (from Georgia) had a stroke, Jackson took most of the South and won the popular vote. Jackson had 99 electoral votes, Adams 84, Crawford 41, and Clay 37, but since none had more than 50% of the vote, the House decided the election. Adams won in the House with support from Clay, and Jacksonians cried foul when Clay was made Secretary of State (the so-called "corrupt bargain"), giving fuel to Jackson's victorious 1828 campaign. Jackson is the only candidate to lose a presidential race despite having the most electoral votes, and he is one of four (with Tilden,

Cleveland, and Gore) to lose despite winning the popular vote. The election also led to the founding of the Democratic Party.

3. **1860:** Another four-candidate election, with Republican Abraham Lincoln, (northern) Democrat Stephen Douglas, (southern) Democrat John C. Breckinridge, and Constitutional Unionist John G. Bell. The Republican Party, founded in 1854, won in its second election (its first candidate being Fremont in 1856), aided by the fragmenting of the Democrats. Bell took Tennessee, Kentucky, and Virginia, Breckinridge swept the other slave states, and Lincoln nearly swept the free states. Though winning under 40% of the total popular vote, Lincoln dominated the electoral count with 180 to a combined 123 for his opponents (Breckinridge 72, Bell 39, Douglas 12). Seven southern states seceded before Lincoln even took office, and war soon followed.
4. **1876:** Republican Rutherford B. Hayes faced Democrat Samuel Tilden, best known for battling Tammany Hall and the Tweed Ring in New York. Tilden won the popular vote and seemed to win the election, but results in Florida, South Carolina, and Louisiana were contested, as was one vote in Oregon; if Hayes swept these votes, he would win the electoral count 185 to 184. In Congress, an informal bargain was reached (often called the Compromise of 1877) in which Hayes won the election in exchange for Reconstruction being brought to an end.
5. **1896:** In the election itself, Republican William McKinley swept the North and Northeast to beat Democrat William Jennings Bryan, but the campaign was the interesting part. The most prominent issue, the gold standard versus free silver coinage, led to Bryan's famous "Cross of Gold" speech. Shunned by Eastern press, Bryan, a legendary orator, traveled 18,000 miles through 27 states and was heard by some 3 million people. McKinley would not accept Bryan's challenge to debate, comparing it to putting up a trapeze and competing with a professional athlete. McKinley instead had a "front porch" campaign, as railroads brought voters by

the thousands to hear him speak in his hometown of Canton, Ohio. Mark Hanna, McKinley's campaign manager, is often considered the first modern campaign manager. The election also represented the demise of the Populist Party and ushered in a 16-year period of Republican rule. The gold question would disappear soon after the election with gold strikes in Australia and Alaska.

6. **1912:** Three presidents--Teddy Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, and Woodrow Wilson--earned electoral votes. Roosevelt, displeased with his successor Taft, returned to lead the progressive Republican faction; after Taft got the Republican nomination, Roosevelt was nominated by the Progressive Party (nicknamed the "Bull Moose" Party). Wilson won with 435 electoral votes to Roosevelt's 88 and Taft's 8, making Taft the only incumbent to finish third in a re-election bid. Though Wilson did set forth his New Freedom program, his dominating win must be credited largely to the splitting of the Republican vote by Roosevelt and Taft.
7. **1948:** In the most recent election with four significant candidates, Democrat Harry Truman beat Republican Thomas Dewey, contrary to the famous headline of the Chicago Tribune, printed before results from the West came in. Dewey dominated the Northeast, but Truman nearly swept the West to pull out the victory. Former vice president Henry Wallace earned over a million votes as the Progressive candidate, and Strom Thurmond--yes, that Strom Thurmond--took over a million votes and 39 electoral votes as the States' Rights (or "Dixiecrat") candidate.
8. **1960:** John F. Kennedy defeated vice president Richard Nixon 303-219 in a tight election, winning the popular vote by just two-tenths of a percent. The first Kennedy-Nixon debate (from September 26, 1960) is a classic in political science; those who saw the calm, handsome Kennedy and the tired, uncomfortable-looking Nixon on television were more likely to select Kennedy as the winner than were those who listened on radio. (Theodore White's notable *The Making of the President* series began with the 1960

election.) Voting irregularities in Texas and Illinois (especially in Richard Daley's Chicago) led to allegations of fraud, but a recount would not have been feasible, and Nixon did not press the issue. Nixon would go on to lose the 1962 California gubernatorial race (occasioning his famous statement, "You won't have Dick Nixon to kick around any more").

9. **1968:** After Lyndon Johnson declined to run for re-election, and after Robert F. Kennedy was killed in California, the Democratic nomination went to Hubert Humphrey. Richard Nixon, gradually returning from political obscurity over the past six years, gained the Republican nomination. Alabama governor George Wallace ran as the American Independent candidate, becoming the last third-party candidate to win multiple electoral votes. Nixon edged Humphrey by half a million popular votes and a 301-191 electoral count, while Wallace won nearly ten million votes. Wallace's presence may well have tipped the election to the Republicans, who, after being out of power for 28 of the last 36 years, would hold the presidency for all but four years through 1992.
10. **2000:** The closest election in American history, it is sure to be a long-term staple of history questions. Al Gore won the popular vote but lost the electoral vote by a final count of 271-266 (one Gore elector abstained). Ralph Nader of the Green Party won an important 2.7% of the vote, while Pat Buchanan of the Reform Party placed fourth. New Mexico and Oregon were initially too close to call but went to Gore, and Florida became the center of attention. Ballot confusion in Palm Beach County, intimidation of vote recounters in Miami-Dade County, and absentee ballots throughout Florida became significant issues, as Americans had to hear about butterfly ballots, hanging chads, and Florida Secretary of State Katharine Harris for the next five weeks. Gore officially conceded the election on December 13, 2000.

Other notable election events include Polk's win as a "dark horse" candidate in 1844, Cleveland's loss in 1888 despite winning the popular vote, Wilson's narrow victory in 1916, FDR's defeats of

Hoover in 1932 and Willkie in 1940, Reagan's victory in 1980, and Clinton's win in 1992.

You Gotta Know These HOCKEY HALL OF FAMERS

1. **Wayne Gretzky** (1961-) Born in Brantford, Ontario, "The Great One" was named Canada's athlete of the century. Gretzky holds or shares 61 NHL records, including career goals (894), assists (1,963), and points (2,857). The winner of ten scoring titles (Art Ross Trophies) and nine NHL MVP's (Hart Trophies), his #99 was retired league wide. He won four Stanley Cups with Edmonton in the 1980s before a major trade sent him to Los Angeles in 1988. After a brief stint in St. Louis, he would finish career with New York Rangers in 1999.
2. **Gordie Howe** (1926-) Born in Floral, Saskatchewan, "Mr. Hockey," was equally adept with his stick as he was with his fists. A "Gordie Howe hat trick" was later joked to consist of a goal, an assist, and a fight in a game. A six-time Art Ross Trophy winner, he played 26 seasons with the Detroit Red Wings, retiring in 1971. After a two-year retirement, he returned to the fledgling WHA, to play with his sons on the Houston Aeros. He played his last NHL season at the age of 52 in 1980 with the Hartford Whalers, finishing as the NHL's career points leader until 1989.
3. **Mario Lemieux** (1965-) Born in Montreal, Quebec: "Super Mario" scored his first NHL goal on the first shift of his first game, against Boston in 1984. He led the Pittsburgh Penguins to consecutive Stanley Cups in 1991-92. After a bout with Hodgkin's disease, he returned to lead the NHL in scoring in 1995-96 and 1996-97. He then later helped bail the Penguins out of bankruptcy by becoming the lead owner of the team in 1999.
4. **Bobby Orr** (1948-) Born in Parry Sound, Ontario, Bobby Orr revolutionized the position of defenseman. The first blue liner to win the Art Ross Trophy (scoring title), he also won the Norris (best defenseman), Hart (league MVP), and Conn Smythe (playoff MVP) in the same season (1969-70). That same year, he led the Bruins to their first Stanley Cup in three decades with the now famous "Goal." He recorded the highest +/- rating ever for a single season, +124 in 1970-71

and won eight straight Norris Trophies from 1968-75. Unfortunately, his bad knees forced him into early retirement in 1979.

5. **Maurice Richard** (1921-2000) Born in Montreal, Quebec, "The Rocket" was one of the most gifted offensive players in NHL history. He was the first NHL player to score 50 goals in a single season, doing so in 1944-45, and also the first to score 500 in a career. The winner of eight Stanley Cups, his suspension by league president Clarence Campbell in 1955 led to "The Richard Riot" on March 17, 1955, which was quelled only by an appeal by Richard for peace. Many sociologists credit the Richard Riot with starting the Quebec independence movement. The NHL began awarding the Rocket Richard Trophy in 1999 for the league's top regular season goal scorer.
6. **Terry Sawchuk** (1929-1970) Born in Winnipeg, Manitoba, "Ukey" played more games (971), won more games (447), and recorded more shutouts (103) than any other netminder in NHL history. In 1952, he recorded eight straight wins, including four shutouts, in the playoffs for Detroit. Winning 5 Vezina Trophies in his career for lowest team GAA (the criteria during his era), Sawchuk also won the Calder Trophy as NHL rookie of the year in 1950-51. Always deeply psychologically troubled, he died in a household accident in 1970 while a member of the New York Rangers.
7. **Ken Dryden** (1947-) Born in Hamilton, Ontario, he had a standout career at Cornell University before joining the Montreal Canadiens organization in 1970. In 1970-71, he starred in the playoffs, winning Conn Smythe Trophy honors (playoff MVP), before going on to win Calder Trophy (Rookie of the Year) honors the next season. Along with Tony Esposito, he served as Canada's goalie during the legendary 1972 Summit Series with the USSR. He sat out the entire 1973-74 season in a contract dispute, and worked as a legal clerk and obtaining his law degree from McGill. He currently serves as the President of the Toronto Maple Leafs.
8. **Vladislav Tretiak** (1952-) Born in Moscow, USSR; Tretiak is first Russian player in Hockey Hall of Fame. He came to

North American prominence when he starred in 1972 Summit Series against Canada. A 10-time World Champion, he also won three gold medals (1972, 1976, and 1984). The decision to pull Tretiak after the first period of the U.S./USSR game in the 1980 Olympics is considered to be part of the reason the U.S. went on to win the gold. He played for CSKA Moscow (Central Red Army) for 15 years and, since his retirement, he now serves as the goaltending coach for the Chicago Blackhawks.

9. **Bobby Hull** (1939-) Born in Point Anne, Ontario; "The Golden Jet" was the star of the Chicago Blackhawks of the 1960s, he won three Art Ross Trophies and led the NHL in goals seven times. In June of 1972, he defected to the fledgling WHA's Winnipeg Jets for a record 10-year, \$2.75 million deal, where he would star and help make Winnipeg one of the four WHA teams to merge with the NHL in 1978-79. He is also the father of Brett Hull and the duo is the only father-son combination to score 500 each in NHL history.
10. **Eddie Shore** (1902-1985) Born in Fort Qu'Appelle, Saskatchewan, "The Edmonton Express" is the epitome of "Old-Time Hockey," as stated in the 1977 film Slap Shot. As a blue liner for the Boston Bruins he was named a first team NHL All-Star for eight of nine years during the 1930s and is the only defenseman to win 4 Hart Trophies as NHL MVP. He later went on to be the owner/GM of the AHL's Springfield Indians and the anecdotes about his stingy ways are now hockey lore.

You Gotta Know These REVOLUTIONARY WAR GENERALS

1. **Benedict Arnold** Volunteering for service following the Battle of Lexington, he joined Ethan Allen in the attack on Fort Ticonderoga. Appointed by Washington to capture Quebec, he was severely wounded in the failed December 1775 assault that also saw the death of General Richard Montgomery. Arming a flotilla on Lake Champlain, he attacked the British forces at Valcour Island, earning accolades, perhaps at the cost of the support of other officers. Passed over for promotion, Washington personally persuaded him not to resign. Promoted following his defense of Danbury, he again considered resignation, but won victory at Ft. Stanwix, and commanded advance battalions at Saratoga, being wounded in the fight. Sent to command Philadelphia, he lived extravagantly among Loyalists, and skirted several regulations to raise money, prompting investigations. After marrying Peggy Shippen, he made overtures to the British, alerting them to a plan to invade Canada, and planning to betray his expected command of West Point. When his contact, Major John Andre was captured, he escaped. Later, as part of the British army he raided New London, Connecticut, and led several raids on Virginia.
2. **John Burgoyne** "Gentleman Johnny," as he was known due to his cultural tastes (Burgoyne was also a playwright), he began his Revolutionary War career under Gage, returning to England after ineffectiveness in 1774-5. Sent to reinforce Canada, he formulated a plan to isolate New England, with the help of Barry St. Leger and William Howe. The plan worked as far as capturing Fort Ticonderoga, but met resistance when he sent his Hessians to attack Bennington. Exhausted, his troops met trouble at Saratoga, being repulsed at Freedman's Farm, and being forced to surrender after Bemis Heights. Paroled on condition he returned to England, Burgoyne was later appointed commander-in-chief of Ireland.

3. **Charles Cornwallis, First Marquess of Cornwallis** An aristocrat and ensign in 1756, he fought in the battle of Minden, and by the end of the Seven Years' War, he was a captain. Made aide-de-camp to George III, he made colonel, and was promoted to major general before being sent to America. After a failed assault on Charleston, he served under Sir Henry Clinton in the battle of Long Island, but made his mark in fighting at Manhattan and pursued Washington across the Hudson, being outmaneuvered by Washington at Princeton (January 3, 1777). Following this defeat he directed the main attack on Brandywine Creek, and reinforcing Germantown, as part of the plan to capture Philadelphia. Promoted to second in command under Clinton after the Philadelphia campaign, he led the Battle of Monmouth before returning home to attend his sick wife. Sent south in 1780 to capture Charleston, he bested Horatio Gates at Camden (N.C.) and Nathaniel Greene at Guilford Courthouse, the latter a pyrrhic victory which likely led to his defeat in attempts to contain Lafayette in Virginia. Following this, he occupied Yorktown in August 1781, where he was surrounded by American and French forces, and forced to surrender. Following the war, he was appointed governor-general of India, and proved to be a capable administrator.

4. **Horatio Gates** Wounded in the disastrous French and Indian War attack on Fort Duquesne, it was there he first met George Washington. Recommended by Washington to be adjutant general of the army at the outbreak of revolution, he organized the army around Boston into an effective force. Promoted to major general in 1776, he was assigned to command troops in New York originally intended to invade Canada. Briefly put in charge of Philadelphia, he then directed the defense of New York against Burgoyne's invasion attempt, leading to victory at Saratoga. Following this he became involved in the Conway cabal, an attempt to replace Washington, which led to coldness between the two. Placed in command of the South over Washington's objections by Congress, he tried to raise adequate forces, but lost the battle of Camden to Cornwallis, and was

replaced by Nathaniel Greene. Washington then accepted Gates back as his deputy, a position he held until the end of the war.

5. **Sir Guy Carleton** Irish-born, he led grenadiers across the Plains of Abraham in the 1759 siege of Quebec under his close friend General Wolfe. He entered the war as second in command to Thomas Gage before taking command after Gage's 1775 recall. Carleton then directed British troops from Canada to Boston after the Battle of Concord, resulting in a revolt. Carleton then repulsed efforts by Montgomery and Benedict Arnold to capture Montreal and Quebec, routing a second attempt by Arnold, by defeating an American naval buildup on Lake Champlain. Following this, he attempted to support Burgoyne's failed plan to isolate New England. Brought back to Britain to govern Armagh in Ireland in 1777, he sat out all but the end of the war, returning in 1782 as commander-in-chief after Cornwallis' surrender.
6. **Nathanael Greene** A prominent Rhode Island politician prior to the revolution, he raised a militia company but was not elected their captain due to his partial lameness. Following his work in the siege of Boston, he marched his army to Long Island, where they aided in the battles around New York. Following the loss of Fort Washington, Greene led forces into victory at the Battle of Trenton, and then again distinguished himself by protecting Washington's force at the Battle of Brandywine. Greene then led the main force at Germantown, and led the evacuation of positions along the Delaware River in fall 1777. The next year, Greene's logistical talents led Washington to appoint him quartermaster general, a position he only accepted if he were allowed to retain field troops. He then led those troops as the right wing in the Battle of Monmouth. The quartermaster general position led to conflicts with the Continental Congress, and Greene resigned in 1780. Appointed to command to replace the traitor Benedict Arnold, he was sent south following Gates' loss at Camden. Joining with Daniel Morgan, he retreated from Cornwallis'

forces for two months until a crippling counterattack at Guilford Courthouse, which gave a costly victory to the British. Until the end of the war, Greene led a spirited offensive against Lord Rawdon's, and later Duncan Stuart's, forces, besieging Augusta and Ninety-Six, and establishing headquarters in Charleston following Washington's victory at Yorktown.

7. **Sir William Howe** A veteran of the siege of Louisbourg, and the leader of the ascent to the Plains of Abraham (Quebec, 1759), he was dispatched in 1775 as second in command to Gage. After directing the attack on Bunker Hill, he succeeded Gage as commander, and coordinated a strategic retreat from Boston to Halifax. In Halifax, he coordinated a joint army-navy attack with his brother, Richard, an admiral, resulting in a campaign which allowed the British to control New York City. After his attempts to secure a peace in 1777 failed, he led the attack on Philadelphia, defeating Washington at Brandywine. After this, he wintered in Philadelphia, waiting for acceptance of his resignation, due to the failed peace negotiations. On May 25, 1778, he relinquished command to Sir Henry Clinton and returned home.
8. **Tadeusz Andrezej Bonawentura Kosciuszko** After receiving military training in his native Poland and France, he resigned his commission due to poor advancement prospect. Offering his assistance to the Americans, he helped fortify the Delaware River in 1776, earning himself the rank of colonel. That winter, he planned the building of Fort Mercer, and the next spring headed north with General Gates, becoming commander of the northern army and building fortifications which helped win the battle of Saratoga. In 1780, he worked on building defenses for West Point, then headed south when Gates was appointed command of the Southern Department. Serving under Nathaniel Greene, he distinguished himself in the Race to the Dan River, and at Charleston, but mishandled the siege of Ninety-Six. Following the war, he was granted American citizenship but

returned home to Poland. Back home he resisted partition, and attempted to liberate the nation afterward.

9. **Marie Joseph Paul Yves Roch Gilbert du Motier, Marquis de Lafayette** Approached by U.S. Minister to France Silas Deane, he arrived in April 1777 with Baron de Kalb. First seeing action at Brandywine, his primary early action was in supporting Washington during the winter at Valley Forge. After participating at the battles of Barren Hill, Monmouth, and Newport, he returned to France, raising support for an expeditionary force. Returning to America a colonel, he served on the board that sentenced Major Andre to death, and then faced Andre's confederate Benedict Arnold in battle in 1781. Working in Virginia, he evaded Cornwallis' forces, until reinforcements arrived in June. Coordinating with Anthony Wayne, the two combined forces against Cornwallis in the battle of Green Spring. Pursuing Cornwallis to Yorktown, Lafayette helped the siege there until Cornwallis' surrender.
10. **Francis Marion** Previously an Indian fighter, Marion was given command of Fort Sullivan in 1776. Commanding the 2nd South Carolina, he fought at Savannah, and escaped capture when the British recaptured Charleston. From there, Marion fought a successful guerilla campaign against British troops, forcing Cornwallis to appoint Colonel Banastre Tarleton to eliminate Marion. Tarleton's frustration at the task led to the remark "But as for this damned old fox, the devil himself could not catch him," creating Marion's nickname of "Swamp Fox." Promoted to brigadier general in 1781, and later given command of the North and South Carolina militias, Marion fought the British at Eutaw Springs.
11. **John Paul Jones** A Scotsman who had fled Britain after two deaths at his hands, he added the last name Jones to his given name of John Paul. At the outbreak of conflict, he was commissioned to outfit the *Alfred*, which he then used to help capture New Providence in the Bahamas. The next month, April 1776, saw him lead the *Alfred* against the *HMS Glasgow*, leading him to promotion and command of the *Providence*. Ordered to raid until his provisions were

expended, he sank and captured ships in operations along the Atlantic coast. Commissioned captain of the *Ranger*, he sailed to France to acquire new ships, and captured the *HMS Drake*. Leaving Europe in August 1779, he met the British ship *Serapis* in battle September 23, 1779.

12. **Baron Friedrich Wilhelm von Steuben** Formerly part of Frederick the Great's staff, the Prussian Steuben was recommended by Ben Franklin to George Washington. Accepted by the Continental Congress, Steuben joined Washington at Valley Forge, and began training the army. Appointed major general and inspector general in May 1777, he aided in the Battle of Monmouth, then spent two years writing the *Regulations for the Order and Discipline of the Troops of the United States*, an army training manual. Sent to Virginia in 1780 to oppose Benedict Arnold's actions, illness caused him to turn over his troops to Lafayette, but Steuben recovered in time to aid in the siege of Yorktown.
13. **George Washington** Selected by the Continental Congress to serve as general-in-chief, his first actions were to blockade Boston. Key to the success in Boston was the capture of Dorchester Heights, allowing cannon fire against the British and forcing the withdrawal of Howe. After failing to defend New York, Washington retreated toward Pennsylvania, extending British supply lines and allowing a successful counterattack on Hessian mercenaries at Trenton. Following victory at Princeton, Washington retired to winter quarters at Morristown. Sending his best forces north to deal with Burgoyne's attack in spring 1777, he kept Howe engaged in the mid-Atlantic. Autumn setbacks at Brandywine and Germantown led to a demoralized winter camp at Valley Forge, countered by the work of Lafayette, Steuben, and others. After a costly draw with Sir Henry Clinton's forces at Monmouth, Washington sent Greene south to replace Gates, and worked with the French general Jean Baptiste Rochambeau to plan the Yorktown campaign. The success of this campaign led to Cornwallis' surrender on October 19, 1781.

You Gotta Know These **KINGS OF FRANCE**

1. **Louis XIV** (1638-1715, r. 1643-1715) House of Bourbon. Louis XIV's reign is often cited as the best historical example of an absolute monarchy. Louis led France against most of the rest of Europe to win the throne of Spain for his grandson (the War of the Spanish Succession). He championed classical art, religious orthodoxy, and instituted a great program of building throughout France. Known as the "Sun King," his 72-year-reign is the second longest in recorded history.
2. **Louis XIII** (1601-1643, r. 1610-1643) House of Bourbon. Sometimes working with his chief minister, Cardinal Richelieu, and sometimes against, Louis XIII turned France into the pre-eminent European power during his reign. This was largely achieved via French victories in the Thirty Years' War. *The Three Musketeers* is set in the early years of his reign.
3. **Francis I** (1494-1547, r. 1515-1547) House of Valois. Francis's early military victories (like the Battle of Marignano), his lavish court, and his support of luminaries like Leonardo da Vinci augured a splendid reign. His rivalry with Charles V of the Holy Roman Empire spelled his doom, however. He was captured in battle in 1525 and held for a humiliating ransom. Wars continued after his release, but bankruptcy and religious strife laid France low.
4. **Henry IV** (1553-1610, r. 1589-1610) Founder of the house of Bourbon. Henry, the king of Navarre, became the heir to the throne when Henry III's brother died in 1584. After fighting Catholic opposition in the War of the Three Henries, he renounced Protestantism and accepted Catholicism in order to enter Paris and become king. With the help of Maximilien Sully he erased the national debt and removed much of the religious strife with the Edict of Nantes (1598).
5. **Philip II** (1165-1223, r. 1179-1223) House of Capet. Philip was the first of the great Capetian kings of France. Fighting and negotiating against Henry II, Richard I, and John of England, Philip won back Normandy, Brittany, Anjou, and

other territories. He also took part in the famous Third Crusade (with Richard I and Frederick Barbarossa) and made use of the Albigensian crusade to pave the way for the annexation of Languedoc by his successor.

6. **Charles VIII** (1470-1498, r. 1483-1498) House of Valois. Charles' short reign is remarkable for the enormous cost in men and money of his Italian campaign but more so for the number of his successors that followed his catastrophic lead. Charles was motivated by a desire to govern Naples, which he had theoretically inherited. He died before he could surpass or absolve his disastrous first campaign with another.
7. **Louis IX** (1214-1270, r. 1226-1270) House of Capet. Louis led the Seventh Crusade that ended in military disaster, but after his ransoming remained in the Holy Land to successfully negotiate for what he couldn't win. He returned to Europe with his reputation intact and negotiated a peace with England that saw Henry III become his vassal. He stabilized the French currency and is generally held to have reduced corruption in the kingdom. He died leading a crusade against Tunisia. St. Louis is the only canonized king of France.
8. **Louis VIII** (1187-1226, r. 1223-1226) House of Capet. Though he reigned for only three years, Louis' contributions to the rise of French power were enormous. He annexed Languedoc and captured Poitou from England. Perhaps more importantly, he established the systems of appanages (land grants) which replaced the older, local nobles with barons who owed their fiefs to the crown. This allowed for the subsequent rise in French royal (and national) power.
9. **Charles V** (1338-1380, r. 1364-1380) House of Capet. Charles had an inauspicious start (before his reign even began) with having to ransom his father, John II, from England for three million crowns and most of southwestern France. Later, with military advisor Bertrand du Guesclin, he recaptured almost all of that territory. He also concluded alliances with Portugal, Spain, and Flanders, reorganized the army, and restructured the collection of taxes while leading

France's recovery from the devastation of the early period of the Hundred Years' War.

10. **Henry III** (1551-1589, r. 1574-1589) House of Valois. Henry's reign was suffused with blood, at first because of the continuous Wars of Religion that pitted Catholics against Huguenots, but later because of the struggles that arose when it became clear that he was going to be the last of the Valois line. The War of the Three Henries broke out after his brother died and the then-Protestant Henry of Navarre (later Henry IV) became heir, leading the Catholic Holy League to strike out of fear for its interests. Henry III was assassinated by a crazed friar in 1589.

NAQT's editors opted to not include kings of Franks; had we, several of them (including Charles Martel and Charlemagne) would have made this list. Similarly, Louis Philippe, the "king of the French" placed on the throne after Charles X abdicated in 1830, was excluded from consideration, though it's not clear at all that he would have merited a mention in the first place.

ABOUT THE HUMAN BODY

A cough releases an explosive charge of air that moves at speeds up to 60 mph.

A fetus acquires fingerprints at the age of three months.

A fingernail or toenail takes about 6 months to grow from base to tip.

A healthy individual releases 3.5 oz. of gas in a single flatulent emission, or about 17 oz. in a day.

A human being loses an average of 40 to 100 strands of hair a day.

A person will die from total lack of sleep sooner than from starvation. Death will occur about 10 days without sleep, while starvation takes a few weeks.

A sneeze can exceed the speed of 100 mph.

According to German researchers, the risk of heart attack is higher on Monday than any other day of the week.

After spending hours working at a computer display, look at a blank piece of white paper. It will probably appear pink.

An average human drinks about 16,000 gallons of water in a lifetime.

An average human scalp has 100,000 hairs.

An average person uses the bathroom 6 times per day.

An individual blood cell takes about 60 seconds to make a complete circuit of the body.

Babies are born with 300 bones, but by adulthood we have only 206 in our bodies.

Beards are the fastest growing hairs on the human body. If the

average man never trimmed his beard, it would grow to nearly 30 feet long in his lifetime.

Blondes have more hair than dark-haired people.

Blood sucking hookworms inhabit 700 million people worldwide.

By age sixty, most people have lost half of their taste buds.

By the time you turn 70, your heart will have beat some two-and-a-half billion times (figuring on an average of 70 beats per minute.)

Each square inch of human skin consists of twenty feet of blood vessels.

Every human spent about half an hour as a single cell.

Every person has a unique tongue print.

Every square inch of the human body has an average of 32 million bacteria on it.

Fingernails grow faster than toenails.

Fingerprints serve a function - they provide traction for the fingers to grasp things.

Humans have 46 chromosomes, peas have 14 and crayfish have 200.

100

Humans shed about 600,000 particles of skin every hour - about 1.5 pounds a year. By 70 years of age, an average person will have lost 105 pounds of skin.

Humans shed and re-grow outer skin cells about every 27 days - almost 1,000 new skins in a lifetime.

If it were removed from the body, the small intestine would stretch to a length of 22 feet.

If you are locked in a completely sealed room, you will die of carbon

dioxide poisoning first before you will die of oxygen deprivation.

If you go blind in one eye, you'll only lose about one-fifth of your vision (but all your depth perception.)

In a lifetime the average US resident eats more than 50 tons of food and drinks more than 13,000 gallons of liquid.

In the late 19th century, millions of human mummies were used as fuel for locomotives in Egypt where wood and coal was scarce, but mummies were plentiful.

It takes 17 muscles to smile --- 43 to frown.

Jaw muscles can provide about 200 pounds of force to bring the back teeth together for chewing.

Lab tests can detect traces of alcohol in urine six to 12 hours after a person has stopped drinking.

Laughing lowers levels of stress hormones and strengthens the immune system. Six-year-olds laugh an average of 300 times a day. Adults only laugh 15 to 100 times a day.

On average women say 7,000 words per day. Men manage just over 2000.

One in every 2000 babies is born with a tooth.

Pregnancy in humans lasts on average about 270 days (from conception to birth).

The ashes of the average cremated person weigh nine pounds.

The average human body contains enough: iron to make a 3 inch nail, sulfur to kill all fleas on an average dog, carbon to make 900 pencils, potassium to fire a toy cannon, fat to make 7 bars of soap, phosphorous to make 2,200 match heads, and water to fill a ten-gallon tank.

The average human produces 25,000 quarts of spit in a lifetime, enough to fill two swimming pools.

The average person releases nearly a pint of intestinal gas by flatulence every day. Most is due to swallowed air. The rest is from fermentation of undigested food.

The body's largest internal organ is the small intestine at an average length of 20 feet

The feet account for one quarter of all the human bodies bones.

The human body has enough fat to produce 7 bars of soap.

The human body has over 600 muscles, 40% of the body's weight.

The human brain is about 85% water.

The largest cell in the human body is the female ovum, or egg cell. It is about 1/180 inch in diameter. The smallest cell in the human body is the male sperm. It takes about 175,000 sperm cells to weigh as much as a single egg cell.

The largest cell in the human body is the female reproductive cell, the ovum. The smallest is the male sperm.

The largest human organ is the skin, with a surface area of about 25 square feet.

The left lung is smaller than the right lung to make room for the heart.

The little lump of flesh just forward of your ear canal, right next to your temple, is called a tragus.

The longest muscle in the human body is the sartorius. This narrow muscle of the thigh passes obliquely across the front of the thigh and helps rotate the leg to the position assumed in sitting cross-legged.

The most common blood type in the world is Type O. The rarest, Type A-H, has been found in less than a dozen people since the type was discovered.

The Neanderthal's brain was bigger than yours is.

The only bone in the human body not connected to another is the hyoid, a V-shaped bone located at the base of the tongue between the mandible and the voice box. Its function is to support the tongue and its muscles.

The only time the human population declined was in the years following 1347, the start of the epidemic of the plague 'Black Death' in Europe.

The permanent teeth that erupt to replace their primary predecessors (baby teeth) are called succedaneous teeth.

The sound of a snore (up to 69 decibels) can be almost as loud as the noise of a pneumatic drill.

The tips of fingers and the soles of feet are covered by a thick, tough layer of skin called the stratum corneum.

There are 45 miles of nerves in the skin of a human being.

There are 60,000 miles of blood vessels in the human body.

There are four main Blood types: A, B, AB and O and each Blood type is either Rh positive or negative. Blood types in the US - Type O positive 38.4%, O negative 7.7%, A positive 32.3%, A negative 6.5%, B positive 9.4%, B negative 1.7%, AB positive 3.2%, AB negative 0.7%

Three-hundred-million cells die in the human body every minute.

Women burn fat more slowly than men, by a rate of about 50 calories a day.

Women's hearts beat faster than men's.

PERIODS OF AMERICAN LITERATURE

1607-1776: Colonial Period

1765-1790: The Revolutionary Age

1775-1828: The Early National Period

1828-1865: The Romantic Period (Also known as: The American Renaissance or The Age of Transcendentalism)

1865-1900: The Realistic Period

1900-1914: The Naturalistic Period

1914-1939: American Modernist Period

1920s: Jazz Age, Harlem Renaissance

1920s, 1930s: The "Lost Generation"

1939-present: The Contemporary Period

1950s: Beat Writers

1960s, 1970s: Counterculture

In addition, American Literature recognizes works of:

African-American Writers

Native American Writers

Asian-American Writers

The **Colonial Period** of American Literature spans the time between the founding of the first settlement at Jamestown to the outbreak of the Revolution. The writings of this time centered on religious, practical, or historical themes. The most influential writers of the **Colonial Period** include John Winthrop, Cotton Mather, Benjamin Franklin, and Anne Bradstreet.

During the **Revolutionary Age**, 1765-1790, some of the greatest documents of American history were authored. In 1776, Thomas Paine authored Common Sense and Thomas Jefferson wrote The Declaration of Independence. In 1781, The Articles of Confederation were ratified. Between 1787 and 1788, Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John

Jay wrote *The Federalist Papers*. Finally, in 1787, *The Constitution of the United States* was drafted and in 1789 it was ratified.

The **Early National Period** of American Literature saw the beginnings of literature that could be truly identified as "American". The writers of this new American literature wrote in the English style, but the settings, themes, and characters were authentically American. In addition, poets of this time wrote poetry that was relatively independent of English precursors. Three of the most recognized writers of this time are Washington Irving, James Fenimore Cooper, and Edgar Allan Poe.

The period 1828-1865 in American Literature is commonly identified as the **Romantic Period in America**, but may also be referred to as the **American Renaissance** or the **Age of Transcendentalism**. The writers of this period produced works of originality and excellence that helped shape the ideas, ideals, and literary aims of many American writers. Writers of the **American Romantic Period** include Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry David Thoreau, Edgar Allan Poe, Herman Melville, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Emily Dickinson, and Walt Whitman.

Following the Civil War, American Literature entered into the **Realistic Period**. The major form of literature produced in this era was *realistic fiction*. Unlike romantic fiction, realistic fiction aims to represent life as it really is and make the reader believe that the characters actually might exist and the situations might actually happen. In order to have this effect on the reader, realistic fiction focuses on the ordinary and commonplace. The major writers of the **Realistic Period** include Mark Twain, Henry James, Bret Harte, and Kate Chopin.

The years 1900-1914 mark American Literature's **Naturalistic Period**. Naturalism claims to give an even more accurate depiction of life than realism. In accordance with a post-Darwinian thesis, naturalistic writers hold that the characters of their works are merely higher-order animals whose character and behavior is entirely based upon heredity and environment. Naturalistic writings try to present subjects with scientific objectivity. These writings are often frank, crude, and tragic. Stephen Crane, Jack London, and Theodore Dreiser are the most studied American Naturalists.

Between 1914 and 1939, American Literature entered into a phase which is still referred to as "**The Beginnings of Modern Literature**". Like their British counterparts, the American Modernists experimented with subject matter, form, and style and produced achievements in all literary genres. Some well-known American Modernist Poets include Robert Frost, William Carlos Williams, Edna St. Vincent Millay, and E.E. Cummings. Included among American Modernist Prose Writers are Edith Wharton, Sinclair Lewis, and Willa Cather.

The **American Modernist Period** also produced many other writers that are considered to be writers of **Modernist Period Subclasses**. For example, F. Scott Fitzgerald is considered a writer of **The Jazz Age**, Langston Hughes and W.E.B. DuBois writers of **The Harlem Renaissance**, and Gertrude Stein, T.S. Eliot, Ezra Pound, and Ernest Hemingway writers of **The Lost Generation**.

The Great Depression marked the end of the **American Modernist Period**, and writers such as William Faulkner, John Steinbeck, and Eugene O'Neill dealt with the social and political issues of the time in their literary works.

1939 marked the beginning of the **Contemporary Period** of American Literature. This period includes an abundance of important American literary figures spanning from World War II into the New Millennium. These writers include, but are not limited to, Eudora Welty, John Updike, Kurt Vonnegut, Sylvia Plath, Arthur Miller, Tennessee Williams, Ralph Ellison, Gwendolyn Brooks, Zora Neal Hurston, Alice Walker, Toni Morrison, and Maya Angelou.

During the 1950s, a vigorous anti-establishment, and anti-traditional literary movement emerged. The main writers of this movement, Allen Ginsberg and Jack Kerouac, are called **Beat Writers**. Much writing of the 1960s and 1970s, referred to as **Counterculture Writing**, continued the literary ideals of the **Beat Movement**, but in a more extreme and fevered manner.

PERIODS OF BRITISH LITERATURE

LITERARY PERIOD	DATES	KEY LITERATURE/AUTHORS	
Old English/Anglo-Saxon Period	449-1066	<i>Beowulf</i> , Bede, <i>Exeter Book</i>	
Middle English Period (The Medieval Period)	1066-1485	<i>Domesday Book</i> Mallory's <i>L'Morte de Arthur</i> Geoffrey Chaucer, <i>The Canterbury Tales</i>	
The Renaissance	1485-1660	William Shakespeare	John Donne
		Cavalier Poets	Metaphysical Poets
		Christopher Marlowe	Andrew Marvell
Neoclassical Period (The Restoration)	1660-1798	Alexander Pope	Daniel Defoe
		Jonathan Swift	Samuel Johnson
		John Bunyan	
Romanticism	1798 – 1832	Novelists	
		Jane Austen	Mary Shelley
		Poets	
		Robert Burns	William Blake
		William Wordsworth	Percy Shelley
		Lord Byron	Samuel Taylor Coleridge
		John Keats	
Victorian Period	1832-1900	Charles Dickens	Oscar Wilde
		Thomas Hardy	Robert Browning
		Rudyard Kipling,	Charles Darwin
		Robert Louis Stevenson	Charlotte Bronte
		George Eliot	Alfred, Lord Tennyson
		Gerald Manley Hopkins	
Modern/Post Modern Period of Literature	1900-1980	James Joyce	Joseph Conrad
		D.H. Lawrence	Graham Greene
		Dylan Thomas	Nadine Gordimer
		George Orwell	William Butler Yeats
		Bernard Shaw	
Contemporary Period of Literature	1980-Present	Seamus Heaney	Doris Lessing
		Louis de Bernieres	Kazuo Ishiguro
		Tom Stoppard	Salman Rushdie.
		Ken Follett	John Le Carre

BILL OF RIGHTS

Amendment I

Congress shall make *no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof*; or abridging the *freedom of speech, or of the press*; or the *right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances*.

Amendment II

A well regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free state, *the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed*.

Amendment III

No soldier shall, in time of peace, *be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner*, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Amendment IV

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against *unreasonable searches and seizures*, shall not be violated, and *no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause*, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Amendment V

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; *nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law*; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Amendment VI

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the *right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury* of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; *to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense*.

Amendment VII

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise reexamined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

Amendment VIII

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor *cruel and unusual punishments* inflicted.

Amendment IX

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Amendment X

The *powers not delegated to the United States* by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, *are reserved to the states* respectively, *or to the people*.

OUTLINE OF The Constitution of the United States of America

Preamble ["We the people...."]

Article I [The Legislative Branch]

Section 1. [Legislative Power Vested]

Section 2. [House of Representatives]

Section 3. [Senate]

Section 4. [Elections of Senators and Representatives]

Section 5. [Rules of House and Senate]

Section 6. [Compensation and Privileges of Members]

Section 7. [Passage of Bills]

Section 8. [Scope of Legislative Power]

Section 9. [Limits on Legislative Power]

Section 10. [Limits on States]

Article II [The Presidency]

Section 1. [Election, Installation, Removal]

Section 2. [Presidential Power]

Section 3. [State of the Union, Receive Ambassadors, Laws Faithfully Executed, Commission Officers]

Section 4. [Impeachment]

Article III [The Judiciary]

Section 1. [Judicial Power Vested]

Section 2. [Scope of Judicial Power]

Section 3. [Treason]

Article IV [The States]

Section 1. [Full Faith and Credit]

Section 2. [Privileges and Immunities, Extradition, Fugitive Slaves]

Section 3. [Admission of States]

Section 4. [Guarantees to States]

Article V [The Amendment Process]

Article VI [Legal Status of the Constitution]

Article VII [Ratification]

Signers

Explorers

Date	Explorer	Nationality	Achievement
Around 1000	Leif Ericson	Norse	First European to reach North American Mainland
1271-1295	Marco Polo	Italian	Traveled to the Far East, to what was known then as Cathay or China-Made men want to travel there through his book
1394-1460	Prince Henry	Portuguese	Created navigation school in Sagres, Portugal Explored the western African coastline
1487-1488	Bartholomeu Dias	Portuguese	First European to round the Cape of Good Hope
1492-1504	Christopher Columbus	Italian	Made 4 voyages to West Indies and Caribbean Islands
1497-1503	Amerigo Vespucci	Italian	Sailed to West Indies and South America
1497-1498	John Cabot	Italian	Explored the shores of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and Labrador
1498	Vasco Da Gama	Portuguese	First to travel to West Indies around Africa
1513	Vasco de Balboa	Spanish	Led expedition across Panama and found the Pacific Ocean
1513	Juan Ponce de Leon	Spanish	Explored Florida looking for the Fountain of Youth
1520-1521	Ferdinand Magellan	Portuguese	Commanded first globe circling voyage
1519-1521	Hernando Cortez	Spanish	Conquered Aztecs in Mexico
1523	Giovanni da Verranzano	Italian	Searched for a Northwest Passage
1523-1535	Francisco Pizarro	Spanish	Conquered Peru
1534-1542	Jacques Cartier	French	Traveled St. Lawrence River
1539-1541	Hernando De Soto	Spanish	Explored American Southeast-Discovered the Mississippi River
1540-1542	Francisco Vazquez de Coronado	Spanish	Explored American Southwest
1577-1580	Sir Frances Drake	English	First English to sail around the world-Defeated the Spanish Armada-Claimed California for England
1603-1616	Samuel de Champlain	French	Explored eastern coast of North America and the coast of the St. Lawrence River to Lake Huron-Reached Lake Champlain
1609-1611	Henry Hudson	English	Explored Hudson Bay, Hudson River, and Hudson Strait
1672	Father Marquette and Louis Joliet	French	Explored Northern Mississippi River
1682	Robert LaSalle	French	Traveled to the mouth of the Mississippi River and claimed it for France

You should know this about moons...

PLANET	MOONS	MOON NAMES*
Mercury	0	
Venus	0	
Earth	1	Moon (Luna)
Mars	2	Phobos, Deimos
Jupiter	62	Io, Europa, Ganymede, Callisto (plus 58 others)
Saturn	33	Titan (others usually mentioned by title)
Uranus	27	
Neptune	13	Triton, Nereid
Pluto	1	Charon

* Names of the most frequently noted moons.

Largest. The largest moon is Ganymede with a diameter of 3,280 miles, even larger than either of the planets Mercury and Pluto.

Smallest. The smallest moon is Deimos, at Mars, only seven miles in diameter.

Atmospheres. Jupiter's Io, Saturn's Titan and Neptune's Triton seem to have atmospheres.

Planet-sized moons. Io, Europa, Ganymede and Callisto. (Jupiter)

You should know this about moons...

PLANET	MOONS	MOON NAMES*
Mercury	0	
Venus	0	
Earth	1	Moon (Luna)
Mars	2	Phobos, Deimos
Jupiter	62	Io, Europa, Ganymede, Callisto (plus 58 others)
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The 100 Most Frequently Challenged Books of 1990–2000¹

American Library Association

Scary Stories (Series) by Alvin Schwartz
Daddy's Roommate by Michael Willhoite
I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings by Maya Angelou
The Chocolate War by Robert Cormier
The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn by Mark Twain
Of Mice and Men by John Steinbeck
Harry Potter (Series) by J.K. Rowling
Forever by Judy Blume
Bridge to Terabithia by Katherine Paterson
Alice (Series) by Phyllis Reynolds Naylor
Heather Has Two Mommies by Leslea Newman
My Brother Sam is Dead by James Lincoln Collier and Christopher Collier
The Catcher in the Rye by J.D. Salinger
The Giver by Lois Lowry
It's Perfectly Normal by Robie Harris
Goosebumps (Series) by R.L. Stine
A Day No Pigs Would Die by Robert Newton Peck
The Color Purple by Alice Walker
Sex by Madonna
Earth's Children (Series) by Jean M. Auel
The Great Gilly Hopkins by Katherine Paterson
A Wrinkle in Time by Madeleine L'Engle
Go Ask Alice by Anonymous
Fallen Angels by Walter Dean Myers
In the Night Kitchen by Maurice Sendak
The Stupids (Series) by Harry Allard
The Witches by Roald Dahl
The New Joy of Gay Sex by Charles Silverstein
Anastasia Krupnik (Series) by Lois Lowry
The Goats by Brock Cole
Kaffir Boy by Mark Mathabane
Blubber by Judy Blume
Killing Mr. Griffin by Lois Duncan

Halloween ABC by Eve Merriam
 We All Fall Down by Robert Cormier
 Final Exit by Derek Humphry
 The Handmaid's Tale by Margaret Atwood
 Julie of the Wolves by Jean Craighead George
 The Bluest Eye by Toni Morrison
 What's Happening to my Body? Book for Girls: A Growing-
 & Daughters by Lynda Madaras Up Guide for Parents
 To Kill a Mockingbird by Harper Lee
 Beloved by Toni Morrison
 The Outsiders by S.E. Hinton
 The Pigman by Paul Zindel
 Bumps in the Night by Harry Allard
 Deenie by Judy Blume
 Flowers for Algernon by Daniel Keyes
 Annie on my Mind by Nancy Garden
 The Boy Who Lost His Face by Louis Sachar
 Cross Your Fingers, Spit in Your Hat by Alvin Schwartz
 A Light in the Attic by Shel Silverstein
 Brave New World by Aldous Huxley
 Sleeping Beauty Trilogy by A.N. Roquelaure (Anne Rice)
 Asking About Sex and Growing Up by Joanna Cole
 Cujo by Stephen King
 James and the Giant Peach by Roald Dahl
 The Anarchist Cookbook by William Powell
 Boys and Sex by Wardell Pomeroy
 Ordinary People by Judith Guest
 American Psycho by Bret Easton Ellis
 What's Happening to my Body? Book for Boys: A Growing-Up Guide for Parents
 & Sons by Lynda Madaras
 Are You There, God? It's Me, Margaret by Judy Blume
 Crazy Lady by Jane Conly
 Athletic Shorts by Chris Crutcher
 Fade by Robert Cormier
 Guess What? by Mem Fox
 The House of Spirits by Isabel Allende
 The Face on the Milk Carton by Caroline Cooney
 Slaughterhouse-Five by Kurt Vonnegut
 Lord of the Flies by William Golding
 Native Son by Richard Wright

Women on Top: How Real Life Has Changed Women's Fantasies by Nancy Friday
Curses, Hexes and Spells by Daniel Cohen
Jack by A.M. Homes
Bless Me, Ultima by Rudolfo A. Anaya
Where Did I Come From? by Peter Mayle
Carrie by Stephen King
Tiger Eyes by Judy Blume
On My Honor by Marion Dane Bauer
Arizona Kid by Ron Koertge
Family Secrets by Norma Klein
Mommy Laid An Egg by Babette Cole
The Dead Zone by Stephen King
The Adventures of Tom Sawyer by Mark Twain
Song of Solomon by Toni Morrison
Always Running by Luis Rodriguez
Private Parts by Howard Stern
Where's Waldo? by Martin Hanford
Summer of My German Soldier by Bette Greene
Little Black Sambo by Helen Bannerman
Pillars of the Earth by Ken Follett
Running Loose by Chris Crutcher
Sex Education by Jenny Davis
The Drowning of Stephen Jones by Bette Greene
Girls and Sex by Wardell Pomeroy
How to Eat Fried Worms by Thomas Rockwell
View from the Cherry Tree by Willo Davis Roberts
The Headless Cupid by Zilpha Keatley Snyder
The Terrorist by Caroline Cooney
Jump Ship to Freedom by James Lincoln Collier and Christopher Collier

PRESIDENTIAL FACTS

Presidents who were governors of states

Woodrow Wilson	New Jersey
Thomas Jefferson	Virginia
Rutherford B. Hayes	Ohio
James Monroe	Virginia
Andrew Johnson	Tennessee
Franklin Roosevelt	New York
William Clinton	Arkansas
Jimmy Carter	Georgia
Ronald Reagan	California
George W. Bush	Texas

Which presidents died in office of "natural causes?"

William Henry Harrison	1841
Zachary Taylor	1849
Warren G. Harding	1923
Franklin Delano Roosevelt	1945

Which presidents were assassinated?

Abraham Lincoln	1865
James Garfield	1881
William McKinley	1901
John Kennedy	1963

Which president was elected to two non consecutive terms?

Grover Cleveland 1884 & 1892

Which president was a former police commissioner of New York City?

Theodore Roosevelt

Which presidents were elected by the House of Representatives?

Thomas Jefferson	1800
John Quincy Adams	1824
Rutherford B. Hayes	1876

Which two presidents were university presidents before their election?

Woodrow Wilson	Princeton
Dwight D. Eisenhower	Columbia

Which president was elected to serve in the House of Representatives after he had served as president?

John Quincy Adams

Which president became a Supreme Court justice after his term in office?

William Howard Taft

Who was the first vice president to succeed to the presidency on the death of a sitting president?

John Tyler

Two vice presidents have resigned while in office. Name them.

John C. Calhoun Andrew Jackson's V.P.

Spiro T. Agnew Richard Nixon's V.P.

Who was the only bachelor president?

James Buchanan

Which president was called "Old Hickory" and which was "Little Hickory"?

Andrew Jackson

James K. Polk

Who was the only president never elected in a national election?

Gerald Ford

What two presidents died on the same day?

John Adams and Thomas Jefferson

Who was the first president of the Confederate States of America?

Jefferson Davis

Who was the first president of the Texas Republic?

Sam Houston

Which president served the shortest time on office?

William Henry Harrison

Which president served the longest time in office?

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Who became president upon the death of James A. Garfield?

Chester A. Arthur

Who became president upon the death of Zachary Taylor?

Millard Fillmore

Who was the first Whig president?

William Henry Harrison

Who was the last president who served in the army during the Revolutionary War?

James Monroe

Who was the last president who served in military during the Civil War?

William Mc Kinley

Who was the last Whig president?

Millard Fillmore

Who was the only president sworn into office by a woman judge?

Lyndon Johnson

Which two presidents were impeached?

Andrew Johnson

William Clinton

Who was president during the "Era of Good Feelings?"

James Madison

Which president's wife was a teacher at Clarke School for the Deaf?

Calvin Coolidge's

Which presidents were father and son?

John Adams and John Quincy Adams

George Bush and George W. Bush

Which presidents were grandfather and grandson?

William Henry Harrison and Benjamin Harrison

Who was the first president born in a log cabin?

Andrew Jackson

Who was the first president born in the 20th century?

John Kennedy

Who was the first president to travel to China?

Richard Nixon

Which president authorized the use of the atomic bombs on Japan?

Harry Truman

Who is reputed to be the first president to throw out the first pitch on Opening Day of the Major League Baseball season?

William Howard Taft

Which famous 19th century American statesman ran for the office of president several times, never won election, and in the end is remembered for saying, "I'd rather be right than president?"

Henry Clay

Who was president when the British captured Washington, DC during the War of 1812?

James Madison

Which president, known as one of the most corrupt, presided during the Teapot Dome Scandal?

Warren Harding

Who "made his fortune" by marrying the richest widow in Virginia?

George Washington

The practice of using one's Civil War service as a means to excite the passions of voters was known as...?

"Waving the bloody shirt."

Mary Ann Woods was secretary to what 20th century president?

Richard Nixon

One of our presidents was trained to be the skipper of nuclear submarines. Who was he?

James Earl Carter

What was the maiden name of Franklin Roosevelt's wife?

Eleanor Anna Roosevelt

Name the first president to have a beard.

Abraham Lincoln

What president served as the president of a labor union before entering politics?

Ronald W. Reagan

Prior to Andrew Jackson's election, there were six presidents. Between them, they came from only two states. Name the two states.

Virginia and Massachusetts

Which president was a powerful politician in the "Albany Regency" before being elected president?

Martin Van Buren

Following the Civil War, who was the first president elected from the former Confederate States of America?

Lyndon B. Johnson*

(Woodrow Wilson was a Virginian, but he ran on his position as president of Princeton University.)

Who retired to his farm near the battlefield at Gettysburg, PA at the end of his term in office?

Dwight Eisenhower

Which First Lady has a law degree from Yale?

Hillary Rodham Clinton

SHAKESPEARE

From the list of characters, identify the play.

Fabian, Curio, Valentine, Orsino, Olivia, and Malvolio
Twelfth Night

Antonio, Salerio, Lorenzo, Jessica, Portia, and Shylock
The Merchant of Venice

Puck, Titania, Oberon, Lysander, Demetrius, Helena, and Hermia
A Midsummer Night's Dream

Prince Hal, John of Lancaster, Sir Walter Blunt, Hotspur, and Falstaff
Henry IV (Part I)

Roderigo, Desdemona, Iago, Cassio, and Brabantio
Othello

Three Witches, Macduff, Fleance, Malcolm, Donalbain, and Banquo
Macbeth

Petruchio, Grumio, Bianca, Baptista, and Katharina
The Taming of the Shrew

Ophelia, Rosencrantz, Gertrude, Polonius, Laertes, and Fortinbras
Hamlet

Don Pedro, Claudio, Benedick, Hero, Beatrice, and Balthasar
Much Ado About Nothing

Caliban, Ariel, Miranda, and Prospero
The Tempest

Casca, Calpurnia, Brutus, Marc Antony, and Cassius
Julius Caesar

Paris, Mercutio, Tybalt, and Friar Laurence
Romeo and Juliet

Regan, Cordelia, Goneril, Edgar, Edmund, and the Fool
King Lear

Part 2

Given the general setting, identify the play.

Elsinore Castle.
Hamlet

Rome.
Julius Caesar

Verona
Romeo and Juliet

The Battle of Agincourt is a major setting in what play?
Henry V

In and around Athens.
A Midsummer Night's Dream

The Battle of Bosworth Field is a major setting in what play?
Richard III

Scotland
Macbeth

An island
The Tempest

England
King Lear

Illyria
Twelfth Night

Part 3

Identify the play from which these famous quotes come.

"A horse, a horse, my kingdom for a horse!"

Richard III

"Oh brave new world, that has such people in't."

The Tempest

All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players:
They have their exits and their entrances;
As You Like It

The quality of mercy is not strain'd,
It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven
Upon the place beneath: it is twice blest;
It blesseth him that gives and him that takes:
The Merchant of Venice

"Out, damned spot! out, I say!"

Macbeth

"To sleep, perchance to dream-aye, there's the rub."

Hamlet

"Friends, Romans, countrymen; lend me your ears."

Julius Caesar

"This above all: to thine own self be true."

Hamlet

"Neither a borrower nor a lender be"

Hamlet

"To be, or not to be: that is the question"

Hamlet

"What's in a name? That which we call a rose by any other name would smell as sweet"

Romeo and Juliet

"The first thing we do, let's kill all the lawyers"

King Henry VI, Part II

Part 4

Facts about William Shakespeare

The date of his birth is *assumed* to be April 23, 1564. He was baptized on April 26, 1564. This is recorded in the parish church of Stratford-on-Avon.

At age 18, he married Anne Hathaway, who was 26 years old. They had eight children. Sussana, their first child, was born five months after their wedding.

Will's father, John Shakespeare, was a tanner and a glover.

For most of his adult life, Shakespeare lived in London where he worked as an actor, a playwright and an investor. (He was part owner of the Globe Theatre.)

He is the author of 154 sonnets, and poems called "A Lover's Complaint," "The Passionate Pilgrim," "The Phoenix and the Turtle," "The Rape of Lucrece," and "Venus and Adonis."

Shakespeare wrote 37 plays. One of them, "Cardenio," is lost to us.

Shakespeare died in 1616 and is buried in Holy Trinity Church, Stratford. In his will, he left his "second best bed" to his wife Anne.

In 1623, a group of his friends and colleagues publish the First Folio of Shakespeare's Plays. It is the first time his plays are published. The First Folio contains all 36 of the plays that remain to us.

About SHERLOCK HOLMES

- 4 NOVELS

- A STUDY IN SCARLETT (1887)
- THE SIGN OF FOUR (1890)
- THE HOUND OF THE BASKERVILLES (1901-02)
- THE VALLEY OF FEAR (1914-15)

- 56 SHORT STORIES

Adventures of Sherlock Holmes 1892

A Scandal in Bohemia
The Red-headed League
A Case of Identity
The Boscombe Valley Mystery
The Five Orange Pips
The Man with the Twisted Lip
The Adventure of the Blue Carbuncle
The Adventure of the Speckled Band
The Adventure of the Engineer's Thumb
The Adventure of the Noble Bachelor
The Adventure of the Beryl Coronet
The Adventure of the Copper Beeches

Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes 1894

Silver Blaze
The Yellow Face
The Stock-broker's Clerk
The "Gloria Scott"
The Musgrave Ritual
The Reigate Puzzle
The Crooked Man
The Resident Patient
The Greek Interpreter
The Naval Treaty
The Final Problem

The Return of Sherlock Holmes 1905

The Adventure of the Empty House
The Adventure of the Norwood Builder
The Adventure of the Dancing Men
The Adventure of the Solitary Cyclist
The Adventure of the Priory School
The Adventure of Black Peter
The Adventure of Charles Augustus Milverton

The Adventure of the Six Napoleons
The Adventure of the Three Students
The Adventure of the Golden Pince-Nez
The Adventure of the Missing Three-Quarter
The Adventure of the Abbey Grange
The Adventure of the Second Stain

His Last Bow 1917

The Adventure of Wisteria Lodge
The Adventure of the Cardboard Box
The Adventure of the Red Circle
The Adventure of the Bruce-Pardington Plans
The Adventure of the Dying Detective
The Disappearance of Lady Francis Carfax
The Adventure of the Devil's Foot
His Last Bow

The Case Book of Sherlock Holmes 1927

The Adventure of the Illustrious Client
The Adventure of the Blanched Soldier
The Adventure of the Mazarin Stone
The Adventure of the Three Gables
The Adventure of the Sussex Vampire
The Adventure of the Three Garridebs
The Problem of Thor Bridge
The Adventure of the Creeping Man
The Adventure of the Lion's Mane
The Adventure of the Veiled Lodger
The Adventure of Shoscombe Old Place
The Adventure of the Retired Colourman

OTHER FACTS

HOLMES' ADDRESS:	221 B BAKER STREET
HOLMES' LANDLADY:	MRS. HUDSON
HOLMES' ASSISTANT:	DR. JOHN WATSON
HOLMES' ARCH-ENEMY:	PROFESSOR JAMES MORIARTY
THE WOMAN:	IRENE ADLER
HOLMES' BROTHER:	MYCROFT HOLMES

SIGNIFICANT SUPREME COURT DECISIONS

MARBURY v. MADISON (1803) Established the practice of judicial review of congressional acts. It is the first time the Supreme Court declared an act of Congress unconstitutional.

FLETCHER v. PARK (1810) The case involved a question of the legality of the sale of a tract of land. It found that the contract clause of the Constitution overrides state law. It was the first case to declare a state law void as a violation of the Constitution.

McCULLOCH v. MARYLAND (1819) Restated the importance of the "elastic clause" and further clarified state/federal relations. Justice Marshall's opinion in part stated, state laws which are consistent "with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, are constitutional."

CHARLES RIVER BRIDGE v. WARREN BRIDGE (1837) The rights of the community supercede a broad interpretation of the private rights of a corporation. Justice Roger B. Taney's first major decision as Chief Justice ruled that no charter granted to a private corporation permanently vested rights that might harm the public interest.

DRED SCOTT v. SANDFORD (1857) The majority held that neither free blacks nor slaves could be citizens of the United States; further, it declared the Missouri Compromise null and void because it prohibited a citizen from taking his property (a slave) into the territories.

PLESSY v. FERGUSON (1896) Found constitutional a Louisiana law which required "separate but equal" facilities for the races. The 14th amendment ensured political equality, not social equality. According to the Court, separate was not second-class citizenship.

BROWN v. BOARD OF EDUCATION OF TOPEKA, KANSAS. (1954) "We conclude that in the field of public education the doctrine of 'separate but equal' has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal."

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GIDEON v. WAINWRIGHT (1963) The Supreme Court decided that legal counsel must be provided for all persons charged with a felony. In a later decision, the Court extended the right to counsel to anyone charged with a misdemeanor.

MIRANDA v. ARIZONA (1966) In a 5-4 decision, the Court stated that an arrested person must be told that he/she has the right to remain silent; that whatever he/she says may be used against him/her; that he/she has the right to be represented by a lawyer; that if he/she cannot afford a lawyer one will be provided; and finally, that he/she is permitted one telephone call to obtain a lawyer or to contact someone to make arrangements for him/her to arrange for a lawyer and bail proceedings.

ROE v. WADE (1973) The Court's decision struck down laws in Texas and Georgia prohibiting abortion. The Court found that such laws are an infringement on privacy rights which are protected by the 9th and 14th amendments.

Academy Award for Best Picture

This award was originally called **Best Production**.

1920s

1927-28 Wings

Best Picture, Unique and Artistic Production also known as "Best Artistic Quality of Production" was only presented in the first year.

1927-28 Sunrise

Best Production

1928-29 The Broadway Melody

1929-30 All Quiet on the Western Front

1930s

The name of the award becomes **Best Picture**

1930-31 Cimarron

1931-32 Grand Hotel

1932-33 Cavalcade

1934 It Happened One Night

1935 Mutiny on the Bounty

1936 The Great Ziegfeld

1937 The Life of Emile Zola

1938 You Can't Take it With You

1939 Gone With the Wind

1940's

1940 Rebecca

1941 How Green Was My Valley

1942 Mrs. Miniver

1943 Casablanca

1944 Going My Way

1945 The Lost Weekend

1946 The Best Years of Our Lives

1947 Gentleman's Agreement

1948 Hamlet

1949 All the King's Men

1950's

1950 All About Eve

1951 An American in Paris

1952 The Greatest Show on Earth

1953 From Here to Eternity

1954 On the Waterfront

1955 Marty

1956 Around the World in Eighty Days

1957 The Bridge on the River Kwai

1958 Gigi

1959 Ben-Hur

1960's

1960 The Apartment

1961 West Side Story

1962 Lawrence of Arabia

1963 Tom Jones

1964 My Fair Lady

1965 The Sound of Music

1966 A Man for All Seasons

1967 In the Heat of the Night

1968 Oliver!

1969 Midnight Cowboy *

1970's

1970 Patton

1971 The French Connection

1972 The Godfather

1973 The Sting

1974 The Godfather, Part II

1975 One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest

1976 Rocky

1977 Annie Hall

1978 The Deer Hunter

1979 Kramer vs. Kramer

1980's

1980 Ordinary People

1981 Chariots of Fire

1982 Gandhi

1983 Terms of Endearment

1984 Amadeus

1985 Out of Africa

1986 Platoon

1987 The Last Emperor

1988 Rain Man

1989 Driving Miss Daisy

1990's

1990 Dances With Wolves

1991 The Silence of the Lambs

1992 Unforgiven

1993 Schindler's List

1994 Forrest Gump

1995 Braveheart

1996 The English Patient

1997 Titanic

1998 Shakespeare in Love

1999 American Beauty

2000's

2000 Gladiator

2001 A Beautiful Mind

2002 Chicago

2003 The Lord of the Rings: The Return of the King:

2004 Million Dollar Baby

2005 Crash

* Midnight Cowboy is the only film rated "X" to win an academy award for Best Picture. (See section below for an explanation of the movie rating system which had just been put in place in 1968.)

MOTION PICTURE RATINGS SYSTEM

The Rating system went into effect on **November 1, 1968**. The movie rating system is a voluntary system sponsored by the Motion Picture Association of America and the National Association of Theatre Owners to provide parents with advance information on films, enabling parents to make judgments on movies they want or do not want their children to see.

The rating board uses the criteria it assumes a parent would use when deciding what is suitable viewing for a child. Theme, language, violence, nudity, sex and drug use are among those content areas considered in the decision-making process. Also assessed is how each of these elements is employed in the context of each individual film. The rating board places no special emphasis on any of these elements; all are considered and examined before a rating is given.

The initial design called for four rating categories:

G for General Audiences, all ages admitted;

M for mature audiences - parental guidance suggested, but all ages admitted;

R for Restricted, children under 16 would not be admitted without an accompanying parent or adult guardian; (later raised to under 17 years of age, (and varies in some jurisdictions));

X for no one under 17 admitted.

The initial rating system was unsatisfactory, and so, after several adjustments, the following system is in place.

G : "General Audiences-All Ages Admitted."

This is a film which contains nothing in theme, language, nudity and sex, violence, etc. which would, in the view of the Rating Board, be offensive to parents whose younger children view the film. The G rating is not a "certificate of approval," nor does it signify a children's film.

Some snippets of language may go beyond polite conversation but they are common everyday expressions. No stronger words are present in G-rated films. The violence is at a minimum. Nudity and sex scenes are not present; nor is there any drug use content.

PG: "Parental Guidance Suggested. Some Material May Not Be Suitable For Children."

This is a film which clearly needs to be examined or inquired into by parents before they let their children attend. The label PG plainly states that parents may consider some material unsuitable for their children, but the parent must make the decision.

Parents are warned against sending their children, unseen and without inquiry, to PG-rated movies.

The theme of a PG-rated film may itself call for parental guidance. There may be some profanity in these films. There may be some violence or brief nudity. But these elements are not deemed so intense as to require that parents be strongly cautioned beyond the suggestion of parental guidance. There is no drug use content in a PG-rated film.

The PG rating, suggesting parental guidance, is thus an alert for examination of a film by parents before deciding on its viewing by their children.

PG-13: "Parents Strongly Cautioned. Some Material May Be Inappropriate For Children Under 13."

PG-13 is thus a sterner warning to parents to determine for themselves the attendance in particular of their younger children as they might consider some material not suited for them. Parents, by the rating, are alerted to be very careful about the attendance of their under-teenage children.

A PG-13 film is one which, in the view of the Rating Board, leaps beyond the boundaries of the PG rating in theme, violence, nudity, sensuality, language, or other contents, but does not quite fit within the restricted R category. Any drug use content will initially require at least a PG-13 rating. In effect, the PG-13 cautions parents with more stringency than usual to give special attention to this film before they allow their 12-year olds and younger to attend.

R: "Restricted, Under 17 Requires Accompanying Parent Or Adult Guardian."

In the opinion of the Rating Board, this film definitely contains some adult material. Parents are strongly urged to find out more about this film before they allow their children to accompany them.

An R-rated film may include hard language, or tough violence, or nudity within sensual scenes, or drug abuse or other elements, or a combination of some of the above, so that parents are counseled, in advance, to take this advisory rating very seriously. Parents must find out more about an R-rated

movie before they allow their teenagers to view it.

NC-17: "No One 17 And Under Admitted."

This rating declares that the Rating Board believes that this is a film that most parents will consider patently too adult for their youngsters under 17. No children will be admitted. NC-17 does not necessarily mean "obscene or pornographic" in the oft-accepted or legal meaning of those words. The reasons for the application of an NC-17 rating can be violence or sex or aberrational behavior or drug abuse or any other elements which, when present, most parents would consider too strong and therefore off-limits for viewing by their children.

TYPES OF POETRY

ABC

A poem that has five lines that create a mood, picture, or feeling. Lines 1 through 4 are made up of words, phrases or clauses while the first word of each line is in alphabetical order. Line 5 is one sentence long and begins with any letter.

Acrostic

Poetry that certain letters, usually the first in each line form a word or message when read in a sequence.

Ballad

A poem that tells a story similar to a folk tale or legend which often has a repeated refrain.

Ballade

Poetry which has three stanzas of seven, eight or ten lines and a shorter final stanza of four or five. All stanzas end with the same one line refrain.

Blank verse

A poem written in unrhymed iambic pentameter and is often unobtrusive. The iambic pentameter form often resembles the rhythms of speech.

Bio

A poem written about one self's life, personality traits, and ambitions.

Burlesque

Poetry that treats a serious subject as humor.

Canzone

Medieval Italian lyric style poetry with five or six stanzas and a shorter ending stanza.

Carpe diem

Latin expression that means 'seize the day.' Carpe diem poems have a theme of living for today.

Cinquain

Poetry with five lines. Line 1 has one word (the title). Line 2 has two words that describe the title. Line 3 has three words that tell the action. Line 4 has four words that express the feeling, and line 5 has one word which recalls the title.

Classicism

Poetry which holds the principles and ideals of beauty that are characteristic of Greek and Roman art, architecture, and literature.

Couplet

A couplet has rhyming stanzas made up of two lines.

Dramatic monologue

A type of poem which is spoken to a listener. The speaker addresses a specific topic while the listener unwittingly reveals details about him/herself.

Elegy

A sad and thoughtful poem about the death of an individual.

Epic

An extensive, serious poem that tells the story about a heroic figure.

Epigram

A very short, ironic and witty poem usually written as a brief couplet or quatrain. The term is derived from the Greek epigramma meaning inscription.

Epitaph

A commemorative inscription on a tomb or mortuary monument written to praise the deceased.

Epithalamium (Epithalamion)

A poem written in honor of the bride and groom.

Free verse (vers libre)

Poetry written in either rhyme or unrhymed lines that have no set fixed metrical pattern.

Ghazal

A short lyrical poem that arose in Urdu. It is between 5 and 15 couplets long. Each couplet contains its own poetic thought but is linked in rhyme that is established in the first couplet and continued in the second line of each pair. The lines of each couplet are equal in length. Themes are usually connected to love and romance. The closing signature often includes the poet's name or allusion to it.

Haiku

A Japanese poem composed of three unrhymed lines of five, seven, and five syllables, usually about some form of nature.

Horatian ode

Short lyric poem written in two or four-line stanzas, each with its the same metrical pattern, often addressed to a friend and deal with friendship, love and the practice of poetry. It is named after its creator, Horace.

Iambic pentameter

One short syllable followed by one long one five sets in a row. Example: la-LAH la-LAH la-LAH la-LAH la-LAH

Idyll (Idyl)

Poetry that either depicts a peaceful, idealized country scene or a long poem telling a story about heroes of a bygone age.

Irregular (Pseudo-Pindaric or Cowleyan) ode

Neither the three part form of the pindaric ode nor the two or four-line stanza of the Horatian ode. It is characterized by irregularity of verse and structure and lack of correspondence between the parts.

Italian sonnet

A sonnet consisting of an octave with the rhyme pattern abbaabba followed by six lines with a rhyme pattern of cdecde or cdcdcd.

Lay

A long narrative poem, especially one that was sung by medieval minstrels.

Limerick

A short sometimes vulgar, humorous poem consisting of five anapestic lines. Lines 1, 2, and 5 of have seven to ten syllables and rhyme with one another. Lines 3 and 4 have five to seven syllables and also rhyme with each other.

List

A poem that is made up of a list of items or events. It can be any length and rhymed or unrhymed.

Lyric

A poem that expresses the thoughts and feelings of the poet.

Memoriam stanza

A quatrain in iambic tetrameter with a rhyme scheme of abba -- named after the pattern used by Lord Tennyson.

Name

Poetry that tells about the word. It uses the letters of the word for the first letter of each line.

Narrative

A poem that tells a story.

Ode

A lengthy lyric poem typically of a serious or meditative nature and having an elevated style and formal stanza structure.

Pastoral

A poem that depicts rural life in a peaceful, romanticized way.

Pindaric ode

A ceremonious poem consisting of a strophe (two or more lines repeated as a unit) followed by a an antistrophe with the same metrical pattern and concluding with a summary line (an epode) in a different meter. Named after Pindar, a Greek professional lyrist of the 5th century B.C.

Quatrain

A stanza or poem consisting of four lines. Lines 2 and 4 must rhyme while having a similar number of syllables.

Rhyme

A rhyming poem has the repetition of the same or similar sounds of two or more words, often at the end of the line.

Rhyme royal

A type of poetry consisting of stanzas having seven lines in iambic pentameter.

Romanticism

A poem about nature and love while having emphasis on the personal experience.

Rondeau

A lyrical poem of French origin having 10 or 13 lines with two rhymes and with the opening phrase repeated twice as the refrain.

Senryu

A short Japanese style poem, similar to haiku in structure that treats human beings rather than nature: Often in a humorous or satiric way.

Sestina

A poem consisting of six six-line stanzas and a three-line envoy. The end words of the first stanza are repeated in varied order as end words in the other stanzas and also recur in the envoy.

Shape

Poetry written in the shape or form of an object.

Sonnet

Lyric poems that are 14 lines that usually have one or more conventional rhyme schemes.

Tanka

A Japanese poem of five lines, the first and third composed of five syllables and the other seven.

Terza Rima

A type of poetry consisting of 10 or 11 syllable lines arranged in three-line tercets.

Verse

A single metrical line of poetry.

Villanelle

A 19-line poem consisting of five tercets and a final quatrain on two rhymes. The first and third lines of the first tercet repeat alternately as a refrain closing the succeeding stanzas and joined as the final couplet of the quatrain.

the Protestant Reformation

John Wycliffe (1330-84)

Attacked what he saw as corruptions within the church, including:
translated the Bible into English, while later
followers, known as **Lollards**, held that the Bible was the sole authority
and that Christians were called upon to interpret the Bible for themselves.

Jan Hus (John Huss) (1372-1415)

A Bohemian priest, burned at the stake for heresy in 1415. Regarded the Bible as the ultimate religious authority

Martin Luther (1483-1546)

1517--95 theses onto the door of Castle Church at Wittenberg.

1520--Condemnation of his teachings.

1521--Excommunication.

1521--**Diet of Worms**. Luther is summoned to appear before Emperor Charles and asked to recant. He refused.

In Lutheran Germany, an episcopal (bishop-based) form of Church government is retained.

Huldreich Zwingli (1484-1531)

Swiss theologian and leader of early Reformation movements in Switzerland. Zurich.

Zwingli believed that:

The Bible was the sole source of moral authority.

Everything in the Roman Catholic system not specifically prescribed in the Scriptures should be eliminated.

Under Zwingli's leadership:

Religious relics were burned.

Ceremonial processions and the adoration of the saints were abolished.

Priests and monks were released from their vows of celibacy.

The Mass was replaced by a simpler communion service.

John Calvin (1509-64)

Calvin was a French Protestant theologian who fled religious persecution in France and settled in Geneva in 1536.

Instituted a Presbyterian form of Church government in Geneva.

Insisted on reforms including:

The congregational singing of the Psalms as part of church worship.

The teaching of a catechism and confession of faith to children.

The enforcement of a strict moral discipline in the community by the pastors and members of the church.

The excommunication of egregious sinners.

Geneva was, under Calvin, essentially a theocracy.

John Knox (1513-1572)

An ardent disciple of Calvin, Knox established Calvinism as the national religion of Scotland.

1560--Knox persuades the Scottish Parliament to adopt a confession of faith and book of discipline modeled on those in use at Geneva. The Parliament creates the Scottish Presbyterian church and provides for the government of the church by local kirk sessions and by a general assembly representing the local churches of the entire country.

THE REFORMATION IN ENGLAND

Henry VIII (1491-1547)

1531--Henry VIII wishes an annulment from Catherine of Aragón because the marriage has not produced a male heir.

The pope upholds the validity of the dispensation and refuses to annul the marriage.

1533--Henry marries Anne Boleyn, and two months later he had the archbishop of Canterbury pronounce his divorce from Catherine.

1533--Henry is excommunicated by the pope.

1534--Henry has Parliament pass an act appointing the king and his successors supreme head of the Church of England, thus establishing an independent national Anglican church.

King Edward VI (1537-53)

The Protestant doctrines and practices opposed by Henry VIII are introduced into the Anglican church.

1549--A complete vernacular Book of Common Prayer is issued to provide uniformity of service in the Anglican church, and its use is enforced by law.

US Literary Periods and their Characteristics

PERIODS	Genre/Style	Effect/ Aspects	Historical Context	Examples
PURITAN/COLONIAL 1650-1750	Sermons, diaries, personal narratives Written in plain style	Instructive Reinforces authority of the Bible and church	A person's fate is determined by God All people are corrupt and must be saved by Christ	Bradford's <i>Of Plymouth Plantation</i> Rowlandson's "A Narrative of the Captivity" Edward's "Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God" Though not written during Puritan times, <i>The Crucible</i> & <i>The Scarlet Letter</i> depict life during the time when Puritan theocracy prevailed.
REVOLUTIONARY /AGE OF REASON 1750-1800	Political pamphlets Travel writing Highly ornate style Persuasive writing	Patriotism grows Instills pride Creates common agreement about issues National mission and the American character	Tells readers how to interpret what they are reading to encourage Revolutionary War support Instructive in values	Writings of Jefferson, Paine, Henry Franklin's <i>Poor Richard's Almanac</i> Franklin's "The Autobiography"
ROMANTICISM 1800-1860	Character sketches Slave narratives Poetry Short stories	Value feeling and intuition over reasoning Journey away from corruption of civilization and limits of rational thought toward the integrity of nature and freedom of the imagination Helped instill proper gender behavior for men and women Allowed people to re- imagine the American past	Expansion of magazines, newspapers, and book publishing Slavery debates Industrial revolution brings ideas that the "old ways" of doing things are now irrelevant	Washington Irving's "Rip Van Winkle" William Cullen Bryant's "Thanatopsis" Dunbar's "We Wear the Mask" Poems of Emily Dickinson Poems of Walt Whitman
AMERICAN RENAISSANCE/ TRANSCENDENTALISM 1840-1860 (Note overlap in time period with Romanticism—some consider the anti- transcendentalists to be the "dark" romantics or gothic)	Poetry Short Stories Novels Anti-Transcendentalists *Hold readers' attention through dread of a series of terrible possibilities *Feature landscapes of dark forests, extreme vegetation, concealed ruins with horrific rooms, depressed characters	Transcendentalists: *True reality is spiritual *Comes from 18 th century philosopher Immanuel Kant * Idealists * Self-reliance & individualism * Emerson & Thoreau Anti- Transcendentalists: Used symbolism to great effect*Sin, pain, & evil exist * Poe, Hawthorne, & Melville	we still read of people seeking the true beauty in life and in nature ... a belief in true love and contentment	Poems and essays of Emerson & Thoreau Thoreau's <i>Walden</i> Aphorisms of Emerson and Thoreau Nathaniel Hawthorne's <i>The Scarlet Letter</i> Poe's "The Masque of the Red Death" and "The Black Cat" Melville's <i>Moby Dick</i>

US Literary Periods and their Characteristics

REALISM 1855-1900 (Period of Civil War and Postwar period)	Novels and short stories Objective narrator Does not tell reader how to interpret story Dialogue includes voices from around the country	Social realism: aims to change a specific social problem Aesthetic realism: art that insists on detailing the world as one sees it	Civil War brings demand for a "truer" type of literature that does not idealize people or places	Writings of Twain, Bierce, Crane <i>The Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass</i> <i>The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn</i> (some say 1 st modern novel) Regional works like: <i>The Awakening</i> , <i>Ethan Frome</i> , and <i>My Antonia</i> (some say modern)
THE MODERNS 1900-1950	Novels Plays Poetry (a great resurgence after deaths of Whitman & Dickinson) Highly experimental as writers seek a unique style Use of interior monologue & stream of consciousness	In Pursuit of the American Dream— *Admiration for America as land of Eden *Optimism *Importance of the Individual	Writers reflect the ideas of Darwin (survival of the fittest) and Karl Marx (how money and class structure control a nation) Overwhelming technological changes of the 20 th Century Rise of the youth culture WWI and WWII Harlem Renaissance	Fitzgerald's <i>The Great Gatsby</i> Poetry of Jeffers, Williams, Cummings, Frost, Eliot, Sandburg, Pound, Robinson, Stevens Rand's <i>Anthem</i> Short stories and novels of Steinbeck, Hemingway, Thurber, Welty, and Faulkner Hansberry's <i>A Raisin in the Sun</i> & Wright's <i>Native Son</i> (an outgrowth of Harlem Renaissance—see below) Miller's <i>The Death of a Salesman</i> (some consider Postmodern)
HARLEM RENAISSANCE (Parallel to modernism) 1920s	Allusions to African-American spirituals Uses structure of blues songs in poetry (repetition) Superficial stereotypes revealed to be complex characters	Gave birth to "gospel music" Blues and jazz transmitted across American via radio and phonographs	Mass African-American migration to Northern urban centers African-Americans have more access to media and publishing outlets after they move north	Essays & Poetry of W.E.B. DuBois Poetry of McKay, Toomer, Cullen Poetry, short stories and novels of Hurston and Hughes <i>Their Eyes Were Watching God</i>
POSTMODERNISM 1950 to present Note: Many critics extend this to present and merge with Contemporary—see below)	Mixing of fantasy with nonfiction; blurs lines of reality for reader No heroes Concern with individual in isolation Social issues as writers align with feminist & ethnic groups Usually humorless Narratives Metafiction Present tense Magic realism	Erodes distinctions between classes of people Insists that values are not permanent but only "local" or "historical"	Post-World War II prosperity Media culture interprets values	Mailer's <i>The Naked and the Dead</i> and <i>The Executioner's Song</i> Feminist & Social Issue poets: Plath, Rich, Sexton, Levertov, Baraka, Cleaver, Morrison, & Walker Miller's <i>The Death of a Salesman</i> & <i>The Crucible</i> (some consider Modern) Lawrence & Lee's <i>Inherit the Wind</i> Capote's <i>In Cold Blood</i> Stories & novels of Vonnegut Salinger's <i>Catcher in the Rye</i> Beat Poets: Kerouac, Burroughs, & Ginsberg Kesey's <i>One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest</i>

US Literary Periods and their Characteristics

<p>CONTEMPORARY</p> <p>1970s-Present (Continuation of postmodernism)</p>	<p>Narratives: both fiction and nonfiction Anti-heroes Concern with connections between people Emotion-provoking Humorous irony Storytelling emphasized Autobiographical essays</p>	<p>Too soon to tell</p>	<p>People beginning a new century and a new millennium Media culture interprets values</p>	<p>Poetry of Dove, Cisneros, Soto, Alexie Writings of Angelou, Baldwin, Allende, Tan, Kingsolver, Kingston, Grisham, Crichton, Clancy Walker's <i>The Color Purple</i> & Haley's <i>Roots</i> Butler's <i>Kindred</i> Guest's <i>Ordinary People</i> Card's <i>Ender's Game</i> O'Brien <i>The Things They Carried</i> Frazier's <i>Cold Mountain</i></p>
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You Gotta Know These WORLD LEADERS

Remember that elections in foreign countries are fair game for academic bowl. These are current as of March 6, 2006.

1. **Canada** The head of government of Canada, a confederation of 10 provinces with a national parliament, is Prime Minister **Paul MARTIN** of the Liberal Party.
2. **China** The two chief political figures in the People's Republic of China are **HU Jintao**, the country's president and the Premier of the State Council, **WEN Jiabao**.
3. **France** President **Jacques CHIRAC**.
4. **Germany** Chancellor **Angela MERKEL**.
5. **India** Prime Minister **Manmohan SINGH**.
6. **Indonesia** President **Susilo Bambang YUDHOYONO**
7. **Israel** Prime Minister **Ariel SHARON** (hospitalized with a stroke); Acting Prime Minister **Ehud OLMERT** .
8. **Japan** Japan's head of government is Prime Minister **Junichiro KOIZUMI**. The country's head of state is **Emperor AKIHITO**, a largely ceremonial figure.
9. **Mexico** President **Vicente FOX Quesada** of the National Action Party
10. **Nigeria** **Olusegun OBASANJO**, a former dictator, became Nigeria's first civilian president in 15 years when he was elected in 1999.
11. **Russia** Russia's president is **Vladimir PUTIN**
12. **United Kingdom** Prime Minister **Tony BLAIR**. The country's head of state is **Queen ELIZABETH II**, whose powers are now almost entirely ceremonial.

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One good source of current leaders is
<http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/chiefs/index.html>

