

You Gotta Know These Musicals

Each musical's title is followed by its composer, its lyricist, the author of its book, and the year in which it premiered on Broadway or the West End.

1. **West Side Story** (Leonard Bernstein; Stephen Sondheim; Arthur Laurents; 1957). Riff and Bernardo lead two rival gangs: the blue-collar Jets and the Sharks from Puerto Rico. Tony, a former Jet, falls in love with the Bernardo's sister Maria and vows to stop the fighting, but he kills Bernardo after Bernardo kills Riff in a "rumble." Maria's suitor Chino shoots Tony, and the two gangs come together. Notable songs include "[America](#)," "[Tonight](#)," "[Somewhere](#)," "[I Feel Pretty](#)," and "[Gee, Officer Krupke](#)." Adapted from *Romeo and Juliet*, it was made into an Academy Award-winning 1961 film starring Natalie Wood.
2. **The Phantom of the Opera** (Andrew Lloyd Webber; Charles Hart & Richard Stilgoe; Richard Stilgoe & Andrew Lloyd Webber; 1986). At the Paris Opera in 1881, the mysterious Phantom lures the soprano Christine Daae to his lair ("[The Music of the Night](#)"). Christine falls in love with the opera's new patron, Raoul, so the Phantom drops a chandelier and kidnaps Christine. They kiss, but he disappears, leaving behind only his white mask. Adapted from the eponymous 1909 novel by Gaston Leroux, it is the longest-running show in Broadway history.
3. **My Fair Lady** (Frederick Loewe; Alan Jay Lerner; Alan Jay Lerner; 1956). As part of a bet with his friend Colonel Pickering, phonetics professor Henry Higgins transforms cockney flower girl Eliza Doolittle into a proper lady. After Eliza falls for Freddy Eynsforth-Hill, Higgins realizes he is in love with Eliza. Eliza returns to Higgins' home in the final scene. It is adapted from George Bernard Shaw's play *Pygmalion*.
4. **Cats** (Andrew Lloyd Webber; T.S. Eliot; T.S. Eliot). The Jellicle tribe of cats roams the streets of London. They introduce the audience to various members: Rum Tum Tugger, Mungojerrie, Rumpleteazer, Mr. Mistoffelees, and Old Deuteronomy. Old Deuteronomy must choose a cat to be reborn, and he chooses the lowly Grizabella after she sings "[Memory](#)." It is adapted from *Old Possum's Book of Practical Cats* by T. S. Eliot.
5. **Evita** (Andrew Lloyd Webber; Tim Rice; Tim Rice; 1978). Che Guevara narrates the life story of Eva Peron, a singer and film actress who marries Juan Peron. Juan is elected President of Argentina, and Eva's charity work makes her immensely popular among her people ("[Don't Cry for Me Argentina](#)") before her death from cancer. It was made into a 1996 film starring Madonna and Antonio Banderas.
6. **The Mikado** (Arthur Sullivan; W.S. Gilbert; 1885). The Mikado [Emperor of Japan] has made flirting a capital crime in Titipu, so the people have appointed an ineffectual executioner named Ko-Ko. Ko-Ko's ward, Yum-Yum, marries the wandering musician Nanki-Poo, and the two lovers fake their execution. The Mikado visits the town and forgives the lovers of their transgression. It includes the song "[Three Little Maids From School Are We](#)."
7. **The Sound of Music** (Richard Rodgers; Oscar Hammerstein II; Howard Lindsey & Russel Crouse; 1959). Maria, a young woman studying to be a nun in Nazi-occupied Austria, becomes governess to the seven children of Captain von Trapp. She teaches the children to sing ("[My Favorite Things](#)," "[Do-Re-Mi](#)"), and she and the Captain fall in love and get married. After Maria and the von Trapps give a concert for the Nazis ("[Edelweiss](#)"), they escape Austria ("[Climb Ev'ry Mountain](#)"). It was adapted into an Academy Award-winning 1965 film starring Julie Andrews.
8. **Fiddler on the Roof** (Jerry Bock; Sheldon Harnick; Joseph Stein; 1964). Tevye is a lowly Jewish milkman in Tsarist Russia ("[If I Were a Rich Man](#)"), and his daughters are anxious to get married ("[Matchmaker](#)"). Tzeitel marries the tailor Motel ("[Sunrise, Sunset](#)," "[The Bottle Dance](#)"), Hodel gets engaged to the radical student Perchik, and Chava falls in love with a Russian named Fyedka. The families leave their village, Anatevka, after a pogrom. It is adapted from *Tevye and his Daughters* by Sholem Aleichem.
9. **Oklahoma!** (Richard Rodgers; Oscar Hammerstein II; Oscar Hammerstein II; 1943). On the eve of Oklahoma's statehood, cowboy Curly McLain and sinister farmhand Judd compete for the love of Aunt Eller's niece, Laurey. Judd falls on his own knife after attacking Curly, and Curly and Laurey get married. A subplot concerns Ado Annie, who chooses cowboy Will Parker over the Persian peddler Ali Hakim. Featuring the songs "[Oh What a Beautiful Mornin'](#)" and "[Oklahoma](#)," it is often considered the first modern book musical.
10. **Cabaret** (Fred Ebb; John Ebber; John Masteroff; 1966). Cabaret is set in the seedy Kit-Kat Club in Weimar Berlin, where



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You Gotta Know These Deserts

NAQT has a quota for geography questions at all levels of play; these are the deserts that have been most frequently asked about in our past packets.

1. **Antarctica** (5.4 million sq. mi.) Because it is covered with (solid) water, it is somewhat surprising that Antarctica is considered a desert, but it is classified as such due to its lack of precipitation. Players should be familiar with its tallest mountain (Vinson Massif, in the Ellsworth Mountains), its active volcano Mount Erebus, the surrounding Ross and Weddell Seas, and the Ross Ice Shelf. Norwegian Roald Amundsen was the first to reach the South Pole (1911), while Englishman Robert Scott died trying to reach it. Ernest Shackleton had to abandon his ship, the *Endurance*, during an attempt to cross Antarctica on foot.
2. **Sahara Desert** (Northern Africa; 3.5 million sq. mi.) The Sahara is the world's second largest desert, but its largest hot desert. Players should know the Atlas Mountains (which bound the western Sahara on the north) and the Sahel, a savannah-like strip that bounds it on the south. It is dominated by rocky regions (*hamada*), sand seas (*ergs*), and salt flats (*shatt*) and dry river valleys (*wadi*) that are subject to flash floods. Its most asked-about inhabitants are the Berbers and Tuaregs.
3. **Atacama Desert** (Chile; 70,000 sq. mi.) The Atacama's chief claim to fame is the rain shadow of the Andes which makes it the driest (hot) desert in the world. The desert was the primary bone of contention in the War of the Pacific (1879-1883, Chile defeats Peru and Bolivia) that sought to control its nitrate resources (which were necessary for the production of explosives).
4. **Kalahari Desert** (Botswana, Namibia, South Africa; 360,000 sq. mi.) The Kalahari is a large region, not all of which is arid enough to qualify as a desert. It is known for its red sand, large game reserves (meerkats, gemsbok, springbok, steenbok), and mineral deposits (notably uranium). Most famous are its San Bushmen and their click language.
5. **Mojave Desert** (U.S.; 25,000 sq. mi.) The Mojave is bounded by the San Gabriel and San Bernardino mountain ranges along the San Andreas and Garlock Faults. It lies between the Great Basin and the Sonoran Desert and it contains the lowest and driest point of North America, Death Valley. It is most strongly associated with the Joshua tree (*Yucca brevifolia*).
6. **Gobi Desert** (China and Mongolia; 500,000 sq. mi.) The Gobi, Asia's second largest desert (after the Arabian Desert), is bounded on the north by the Altai Mountains. It is known for its role in the Silk Road trading route and the Nemegt Basin, where fossilized dinosaur eggs and human artifacts have been found.
7. **Rub' al-Khali** (Arabian Peninsula; 250,000 sq. mi.) Its name means "Empty Quarter" in English and this desert can be considered the most inhospitable place on earth. It is known for the world's largest oil field, the Ghawar, and for once being part of the frankincense trade.
8. **Namib Desert** (Namibia and Angola; 30,000 sq. mi.) The Namib, a coastal desert, is known for its bizarre Welwitschia and medicinal Hoodia plants. It is thought to be the oldest desert in the world.
9. **Painted Desert** (Northern Arizona) The Painted Desert, which is shared by Grand Canyon and Petrified Forest National Parks, is known for its colorful, banded rock formations.
10. **Negev Desert** (Israel; 4,700 sq. mi.) The triangular Negev covers the southern half of Israel.
11. **Taklamakan Desert** (China; 105,000 sq. mi.) The Taklamakan is an extremely cold, sandy desert known for splitting the Silk Road into branches running north and south of it. It is bounded by the Kunlun, Pamir, and Tian Shan mountain ranges.
12. **Great Sandy Desert** (Western Australia; 140,000 sq. mi.) Part of the Western Desert, and the ninth largest in the world.

Oddly, half of the world's ten largest deserts don't make this frequency-based list: the Arabian Desert (#3, which includes the Rub' al-Khali), the Patagonian Desert (#5), the Great Victoria Desert (#6), the Great Basin (#7), and the Chihuahuan (#8).

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You Gotta Know These Mathematicians

These are the ten people that have come up most frequently in NAQT's questions as a result of their accomplishments in pure mathematics.

1. The work of **Isaac Newton** (1643-1727, English) in pure math includes generalizing the binomial theorem to non-integer exponents, doing the first rigorous manipulation with power series, and creating "Newton's method" for the finding roots. He is best known, however, for a lengthy feud between British and Continental mathematicians over whether he or Gottfried Leibniz invented calculus (whose differential aspect Newton called "the method of fluxions"). It is now generally accepted that they both did, independently.
2. **Euclid** (c. 300 BC, Alexandrian Greek) is principally known for the *Elements*, a textbook on geometry and number theory, that was used for over 2,000 years and which grounds essentially all of what is taught in modern high school geometry classes. Euclid is known for his five postulates that define Euclidean (i.e., "normal") space, especially the fifth (the "parallel postulate") which can be broken to create spherical and hyperbolic geometries. He also proved the infinitude of prime numbers.
3. **Carl Friedrich Gauss** (1777-1855, German) is considered the "Prince of Mathematicians" for his extraordinary contributions to every major branch of mathematics. His *Disquisitiones Arithmeticae* systematized number theory and stated the fundamental theorem of arithmetic. He also proved the fundamental theorem of algebra, the law of quadratic reciprocity, and the prime number theorem. Gauss may be most famous for the (possibly apocryphal) story of intuiting the formula for the summation of an arithmetic series when given the busywork task of adding the first 100 positive integers by his primary school teacher.
4. **Archimedes** (287-212 BC, Syracusan Greek) is best known for his "Eureka moment" of using density considerations to determine the purity of a gold crown; nonetheless, he was the preeminent mathematician of ancient Greece. He found the ratios between the surface areas and volumes of a sphere and a circumscribed cylinder, accurately estimated pi, and presaged the summation of infinite series with his "method of exhaustion."
5. **Gottfried Leibniz** (1646-1716, German) is known for his independent invention of calculus and the ensuing priority dispute with Isaac Newton. Most modern calculus notation, including the integral sign and the use of d to indicate a differential, originated with Leibniz. He also invented binary numbers and did fundamental work in establishing boolean algebra and symbolic logic.
6. **Pierre de Fermat** (1601-1665, French) is remembered for his contributions to number theory including his "little theorem" that a^p will be divisible by p if p is prime. He also studied Fermat primes (those of the form $2^{2^n} + 1$) and stated his "Last Theorem" that $x^n + y^n = z^n$ has no solutions if x , y , and z are positive integers and n is a positive integer greater than 2. He and Blaise Pascal founded probability theory. In addition, he discovered methods for finding the maxima and minima of functions and the areas under polynomials that anticipated calculus and inspired Isaac Newton.
7. **Leonhard Euler** (1707-1783, Swiss) is known for his prolific output and the fact that he continued to produce seminal results even after going blind. He invented graph theory with the Seven Bridges of Königsberg problem and introduced the modern notation for e , the square root of -1 (i), and trigonometric functions. Richard Feynman called his proof that $e^{i\pi} = -1$ "the most beautiful equation in mathematics" because it linked four of math's most important constants.
8. **Kurt Gödel** (1906-1978, Austrian) was a logician best known for his two incompleteness theorems proving that every formal system that was powerful enough to express ordinary arithmetic must necessarily contain statements that were true, but which could not be proved within the system itself.
9. **Andrew Wiles** (1953-present, British) is best known for proving the Taniyama-Shimura conjecture that all rational semi-stable elliptic curves are modular. This would normally be too abstruse to occur frequently in quiz bowl, but a corollary of that result established Fermat's Last Theorem.
10. **William Rowan Hamilton** (1805-1865, Irish) is known for extending the notion of complex numbers to four dimensions by inventing the quaternions, a non-commutative field with six square roots of -1: $\pm i$, $\pm j$, and $\pm k$ with the property that $ij = k$, $jk = i$, and $ki = j$.

You Gotta Know These Sculptors

1. **Michelangelo** (1475 - 1564) A Florentine "Renaissance man" also known for architecture (the dome of St. Peter's Basilica), painting (*The Last Judgment* and the Sistine Chapel ceiling), poetry, and military engineering. His sculpted masterpieces include *David*, a *Pietà*, *Bacchus*, and a number of pieces for the tomb of Pope Julius II (including *Dying Slave* and *Moses*). He preferred to work in Carraran marble.
2. **Auguste Rodin** (1840 - 1917) A French sculptor known for stormy relationships with "the establishment" of the *École des Beaux-Arts* [ay-kohl day boh-zar] and his mistress, fellow artist Camille Claudel. His works include *The Age of Bronze*, *Honoré de Balzac*, *The Burghers of Calais*, and a massive pair of doors for the Museum of Decorative Arts (the *Gates of Hell*) inspired by Dante's *Inferno*. That latter work included his most famous piece, *The Thinker*.
3. **Gian Lorenzo Bernini** (1598 - 1680) A Roman who, with the rarely asked-about Francesco Borromini, defined the Baroque movement in sculpture. Bernini is principally known for his freestanding works including *David* and *The Ecstasy of St. Theresa*. Bernini's *David* differs from that of Michelangelo in that the hero is shown "in motion," having twisted his body to sling the rock. Bernini is also known for his massive fountains in Rome including the *Triton* and the *Fountain of the Four Rivers*.
4. **Donatello** (1386 - 1466) A Florentine sculptor who helped define Renaissance sculpture as distinct from that of the Gothic period. He is known for *St. Mark* and *St. George* in the Or San Michele [OR SAHN mee-KAY-lay] (a Florentine church), the bald *Zuccone* (which means "pumpkin-head," though it depicts the prophet Habbakuk), and the first equestrian statue to be cast since Roman times, the *Gattamelata* in Padua. He is also known for mastering the low relief form of *schacciato*.
5. **Lorenzo Ghiberti** (1378 - 1455) A Florentine sculptor and goldsmith who taught both Donatello and Filippo Brunelleschi. He is best known for two pairs of bronze doors on the Florence Baptistery (associated with the *Duomo*, or Florentine Cathedral). He produced a *single, low-relief panel* to win a 1401 competition (defeating Brunelleschi) for the commission to design the 28 panels for the *north doors*. After that, he was given another commission to design ten panels for the *east doors*. This latter work, by far his most famous, was dubbed the "Gates of Paradise" by Michelangelo.
6. **Gutzon Borglum** (1867 - 1941) An American known for crafting *Mount Rushmore* in the Black Hills of South Dakota. He is also known for *The Mares of Diomedes* and an unfinished (and later replaced) tribute to Confederate heroes on *Stone Mountain* in Georgia.
7. **Phidias** (c. 480 BC - c. 430 BC) An Athenian considered the greatest of all Classical sculptors. He created the chryselephantine (gold and ivory) Statue of Zeus at Olympia (one of the Wonders of the Ancient World, now lost) and the statue of Athena in the Parthenon (now lost). He was supported by money from the Delian League (that is, the Athenian Empire) run by his friend Pericles; he was later ruined by charges of corruption generally considered to be part of a political campaign against Pericles.
8. **Constantin Brancusi** (1876 - 1957) A Romanian sculptor who was a major figure in Modernism. He is best known for *The Kiss* (not to be confused with the Rodin work or the Klimt painting), *Sleeping Muse*, and *Bird in Space*. He's also the center of anecdote in which U.S. customs taxed his works as "industrial products" since they refused to recognize them as art.
9. **Daniel Chester French** (1850 - 1931) An American who created *The Minute Man* for Concord, Massachusetts and *Standing Lincoln* for the Nebraska state capitol, but who is best known for the *seated statue in the Lincoln Memorial*.
10. **Frédéric-Auguste Bartholdi** (1834-1904) A French sculptor primarily known as the creator of *Liberty Enlightening the World*, better known as the Statue of Liberty. He also executed *The Lion of Belfort* and a *statue of the Marquis de Lafayette* in New York's Union Square.

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You Gotta Know These Artistic Creations

The following table lists the 40 most-frequently referenced works of visual art in NAQT questions as of November 1, 2007. 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.

This is an update of an [earlier You Gotta Know article](#).

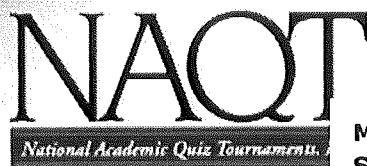
Rank	Title	Genre	Creator	Date	Freq.
1	Louvre	Building	Pierre <u>Lescot</u> Francis I of France (patron)	1546	137
2	Parthenon	Building	Ictinus and Callicrates Pericles (patron)	447 BC	136
3	Notre Dame Cathedral	Building	unknown	1160-1345	108
4	Mona Lisa	Painting	<u>Leonardo</u> da Vinci	1500	104
5	Statue of Liberty	Sculpture	Frédéric-Auguste <u>Bartholdi</u>	1886	100
6	Guernica	Painting	Pablo <u>Picasso</u> (y Ruiz)	1937	89
7	Westminster Abbey	Building	<u>Henry III</u> of England (patron)	1245	78
8	Taj Mahal	Building	Ustad Ahmad Lahori <u>Shah Jahan</u> (patron)	1632	77
9	Sistine Chapel	Building	Giovanni <u>Del Dolei</u> Pope <u>Sixtus IV</u> (patron)	1473	76
10	The Birth of Venus	Painting	Sandro <u>Botticelli</u>	1480	76
11	Saint Paul's Cathedral	Building	Sir Christopher <u>Wren</u>	1708	74
12	Mount Rushmore	Sculpture	(John) Gutzon (de la Mothe) <u>Borglum</u>	1927-1941	74
13	Nighthawks	Painting	Edward <u>Hopper</u>	1942	70
14	Empire State Building	Building	(Firm of) <u>Shreve, Lamb & Harmon</u>	1931	68
15	St. Peter's Basilica	Building	Donato <u>Bramante</u> et al.	1626	66
16	The Persistence of Memory	Painting	Salvador (Felipe Jacinto) <u>Dalí</u> (y Domenech)	1931	65
17	Abraham Lincoln Memorial	Building	Henry <u>Bacon</u>	1922	64
18	The Thinker	Sculpture	(René-François-)Auguste <u>Rodin</u>	1900	64
19	The Shooting Company of Captain Franz Banning Cocq	Painting	<u>Rembrandt</u> (Harmenszoon Van Rijn)	1642	64
20	Fallingwater	Building	Frank Lloyd (Lincoln) <u>Wright</u>	1936	63
21	School of Athens	Painting	<u>Raphael</u>	1509	61
22	Last Supper	Painting	<u>Leonardo</u> da Vinci	1495-1498	60
23	American Gothic	Painting	Grant <u>Wood</u>	1930	60

28	Uffizi Palace	Building	Giorgio <u>Vasari</u> Cosimo I de' Medici (patron)	1560-1581	55
29	The Gates of Hell	Sculpture	(René-François-)Auguste <u>Rodin</u>	1880	55
30	The Third of May, 1808	Painting	Francisco (José) de <u>Goya</u> (y Lucientes)	1814	53
31	Chrysler Building	Building	William <u>Van Alen</u>	1930	52
32	Starry Night	Painting	Vincent (Willem) <u>Van Gogh</u>	1889	50
33	Arrangement in Gray and Black, No. 1: The Artist's Mother	Painting	James (Abbott) McNeill <u>Whistler</u>	1871	50
34	Alhambra	Building	Mahomet Ibn <u>Al Ahmar</u> (patron)	1354	49
35	Gateway Arch	Building	Eero <u>Saarin</u>	1965	49
36	Eiffel Tower	Building	(Alexandre-)Gustave <u>Eiffel</u>	1889	49
37	Cathedral of Florence	Building	Filippo <u>Brunelleschi</u>	1420	49
38	Temple of Jerusalem	Building	<u>Solomon</u> (patron)	10th century BC	49
39	United States Capitol	Building	William <u>Thornton</u> (original) Benjamin <u>Latrobe</u> , Charles <u>Bullfinch</u> , et al. (revisions)	1793-1811 (reconstructed 1815-1826)	49
40	Las Meninas	Painting	Diego (Rodríguez de Silva y) <u>Velázquez</u>	1656	48

NAQT has complete lists of the works of literature, non-fiction, art, and music that have been mentioned in its questions, sorted by frequency, available for purchase by coaches or teams for use as study guides.

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You Gotta Know These Musical Works

The following table lists the 50 most-frequently referenced works of music in NAQT questions as of November 1, 2007. 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 style, instrumentation, performance, lyrics, key, program, and circumstances of creation.

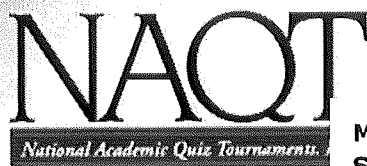
This is an update of an [earlier You Gotta Know article](#).

Rank	Title	Genre	Creator	Date	Freq.
1	Carmen	Opera	Georges <u>Bizet</u>	1845	147
2	Aida	Opera	Giuseppe <u>Verdi</u>	1871	146
3	The Ring of the Nibelung	Opera	(Wilhelm) Richard <u>Wagner</u>	1876	122
4	Messiah	Oratorio	George Frideric <u>Handel</u>	1741	102
5	Symphony No. 9, "Choral"	Symphony	Ludwig van <u>Beethoven</u>	1823	100
6	Symphony No. 6, "Pastoral"	Symphony	Ludwig van <u>Beethoven</u>	1808	97
7	Symphonie fantastique	Symphony	(Louis-)Hector <u>Berlioz</u>	1830	92
8	The Nutcracker	Ballet	Pyotr Ilyich <u>Tchaikovsky</u>	1892	91
9	The Rite of Spring	Ballet	Igor (Fyodorovich) <u>Stravinsky</u>	1913	90
10	Madama Butterfly	Opera	Giacomo <u>Puccini</u>	1904	89
11	Symphony No. 3, "Eroica"	Symphony	Ludwig van <u>Beethoven</u>	1804	86
12	The Barber of Seville	Opera	Gioacchino (Antonio) <u>Rossini</u>	1816	85
13	The Magic Flute	Opera	Wolfgang Amadeus <u>Mozart</u>	1791	84
14	Appalachian Spring	Ballet	Aaron <u>Copland</u>	1944	83
15	Rigoletto	Opera	Giuseppe <u>Verdi</u>	1851	82
16	Don Giovanni	Opera	Wolfgang Amadeus <u>Mozart</u>	1787	79
17	La Bohème	Opera	Giacomo <u>Puccini</u>	1896	78
18	Fidelio	Opera	Ludwig van <u>Beethoven</u>	1805	77
19	The Four Seasons	Concerto	Antonio <u>Vivaldi</u>	1725	73
20	Rhapsody in Blue	Composition	George <u>Gershwin</u>	1924	72
21	The Marriage of Figaro	Opera	Wolfgang Amadeus <u>Mozart</u>	1784	72
22	West Side Story	Musical	Leonard <u>Bernstein</u>	1957	68
23	Siegfried	Opera	(Wilhelm) Richard <u>Wagner</u>	1876	66
24	Moonlight Sonata	Sonata	Ludwig van <u>Beethoven</u>	1801	63
25	The Planets	Suite	Gustav(us Theodore von) <u>Holst</u>	1918	61
26	Symphony No. 6, "Pathétique"	Symphony	Pyotr Ilyich <u>Tchaikovsky</u>	1893	60
27	Porgy and Bess	Opera	George <u>Gershwin</u>	1935	60

32	The Flying Dutchman	Opera	(Wilhelm) Richard <u>Wagner</u>	1843	58
33	Lohengrin	Opera	(Wilhelm) Richard <u>Wagner</u>	1850	57
34	Boléro	Composition	(Joseph) Maurice <u>Ravel</u>	1928	55
35	The Phantom of the Opera	Musical	Andrew <u>Lloyd Webber</u>	1910	54
36	Tosca	Opera	Giacomo <u>Puccini</u>	1900	54
37	Turandot	Opera	Giacomo <u>Puccini</u>	1762	53
38	La Traviata	Opera	Giuseppe <u>Verdi</u>	1853	53
39	Pictures at an Exhibition	Composition	Modest (Petrovich) <u>Mussorgsky</u>	1874	53
40	A German Requiem	Sacred Choral Work	Johannes <u>Brahms</u>	1868	51
41	Symphony No. 94, "Surprise"	Symphony	(Franz) Joseph <u>Haydn</u>	1791	50
42	Symphony No. 41, "Jupiter"	Symphony	Wolfgang Amadeus <u>Mozart</u>	1788	50
43	Symphony No. 9, "From the New World"	Symphony	Antonín (Leopold) Dvorák	1893	49
44	The Mikado	Musical	Arthur <u>Sullivan</u> (music) William S. <u>Gilbert</u> (words)	1885	48
45	My Fair Lady	Musical	Frederick <u>Loewe</u>	1956	47
46	Falstaff	Opera	Giuseppe <u>Verdi</u>	1893	47
47	Boris Godunov	Opera	Modest (Petrovich) <u>Mussorgsky</u>	1869	47
48	Cats	Musical	Andrew <u>Lloyd Webber</u>	1982	46
49	Enigma Variations	Composition	Edward (William) <u>Elgar</u>	1899	46
50	Salome	Opera	<u>Richard</u> (Georg) <u>Strauss</u>	1905	45

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You Gotta Know These Works of Literature

The following table lists the 100 most-frequently referenced works of literature in NAQT questions as of November 1, 2007. 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.

This is an update of an [earlier You Gotta Know article](#).

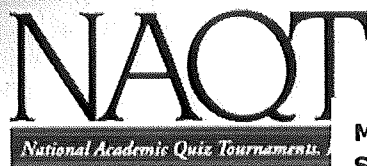
Rank	Title	Genre	Creator	Date	Freq.
1	Hamlet	Drama	William <u>Shakespeare</u>	1601	292
2	Oedipus Rex	Drama	<u>Sophocles</u>	430 BC	196
3	Macbeth	Drama	William <u>Shakespeare</u>	1606	182
4	King Lear	Drama	William <u>Shakespeare</u>	1605	156
5	Othello	Drama	William <u>Shakespeare</u>	1622	156
6	The Tempest	Drama	William <u>Shakespeare</u>	1611	145
7	Moby-Dick	Novel	Herman <u>Melville</u>	1851	139
8	The Great Gatsby	Novel	F(rancis) Scott (Key) <u>Fitzgerald</u>	1925	138
9	Don Quixote	Novel	Miguel de <u>Cervantes</u> Saavedra	1605	137
10	Jane Eyre	Novel	<u>Charlotte Brontë</u>	1847	128
11	Iliad	Poem	<u>Homer</u>	8th century BC	125
12	Pride and Prejudice	Novel	Jane <u>Austen</u>	1813	123
13	1984	Novel	George <u>Orwell</u>	1948	122
14	Ulysses	Novel	James (Augustine Aloysius) <u>Joyce</u>	1922	121
15	Romeo and Juliet	Drama	William <u>Shakespeare</u>	1594	121
16	The Merchant of Venice	Drama	William <u>Shakespeare</u>	1596	119
17	Paradise Lost	Poem	John <u>Milton</u>	1667	119
18	The Canterbury Tales	Poem	Geoffrey <u>Chaucer</u>	1387	117
19	The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn	Novel	Mark <u>Twain</u>	1884	116
20	The Scarlet Letter	Novel	Nathaniel <u>Hawthorne</u>	1850	115
21	A Streetcar Named Desire	Drama	Tennessee <u>Williams</u>	1947	114
22	Our Town	Drama	Thornton (Niven) <u>Wilder</u>	1938	113
23	The Adventures of Tom Sawyer	Novel	Mark <u>Twain</u>	1876	111
24	The Divine Comedy	Poem	<u>Dante</u> (Alighieri)	1314	111
25	Crime and Punishment	Novel	Fyodor (Mikhailovich) <u>Dostoevsky</u>	1866	109
26	The Red Badge of Courage	Novel	Stephen <u>Crane</u>	1895	108
27	Candide	Novel	<u>Voltaire</u>	1759	107

32	Pygmalion	Drama	George Bernard <u>Shaw</u>	1912	103
33	Julius Caesar	Drama	William <u>Shakespeare</u>	1599	103
34	War and Peace	Novel	Leo <u>Tolstoy</u>	1865	101
35	The Three Musketeers	Novel	Alexandre <u>Dumas</u> (père)	1844	100
36	A Farewell to Arms	Novel	Ernest (Miller) <u>Hemingway</u>	1929	100
37	Vanity Fair	Novel	William Makepeace <u>Thackeray</u>	1848	100
38	To Kill a Mockingbird	Novel	(Nelle) Harper <u>Lee</u>	1960	99
39	For Whom the Bell Tolls	Novel	Ernest (Miller) <u>Hemingway</u>	1940	99
40	The Grapes of Wrath	Novel	John (Ernst) <u>Steinbeck</u>	1939	98
41	Lolita	Novel	Vladimir <u>Nabokov</u>	1955	98
42	A Tale of Two Cities	Novel	Charles (John Huffam) <u>Dickens</u>	1859	98
43	Little Women	Novel	Louisa May <u>Alcott</u>	1868	97
44	As You Like It	Drama	William <u>Shakespeare</u>	1599	97
45	The Waste Land	Poem	T(homas) S(tearns) <u>Eliot</u>	1922	95
46	Aeneid	Poem	<u>Virgil</u>	19 BC	95
47	Odyssey	Poem	<u>Homer</u>	8th century BC	94
48	Heart of Darkness	Novella	Joseph <u>Conrad</u>	1902	94
49	Pilgrim's Progress	Novel	John <u>Bunyan</u>	1678	94
50	David Copperfield	Novel	Charles (John Huffam) <u>Dickens</u>	1850	94
51	One Hundred Years of Solitude	Novel	Gabriel <u>García Márquez</u>	1967	93
52	Antigone	Drama	<u>Sophocles</u>	441 BC	92
53	Faust	Poem	Johann Wolfgang von <u>Goethe</u>	1808	92
54	The Count of Monte Cristo	Novel	Alexandre <u>Dumas</u> (père)	1845	91
55	A Doll's House	Drama	Henrik (Johan) <u>Ibsen</u>	1879	90
56	Robinson Crusoe	Novel	Daniel <u>Defoe</u>	1719	88
57	Animal Farm	Novel	George <u>Orwell</u>	1945	87
58	The Call of the Wild	Novel	Jack <u>London</u>	1903	87
59	Much Ado about Nothing	Drama	William <u>Shakespeare</u>	1598	87
60	The Glass Menagerie	Drama	Tennessee <u>Williams</u>	1945	86
61	The Crucible	Drama	Arthur <u>Miller</u>	1953	86
62	Brave New World	Novel	Aldous (Leonard) <u>Huxley</u>	1932	85
63	Beowulf	Poem	unknown	8th century	85
64	The Sun Also Rises	Novel	Ernest (Miller) <u>Hemingway</u>	1926	83
65	The Jungle	Novel	Upton (Beall) <u>Sinclair</u>	1906	83
66	Twelfth Night	Drama	William <u>Shakespeare</u>	1623	83
67	Great Expectations	Novel	Charles (John Huffam) <u>Dickens</u>	1861	82
68	The Rime of the Ancient Mariner	Poem	Samuel Taylor <u>Coleridge</u>	1797	82
69	Oliver Twist	Novel	Charles (John Huffam) <u>Dickens</u>	1838	81
70	Uncle Tom's Cabin	Novel	Harriet Beecher <u>Stowe</u>	1852	81
71	Rip van Winkle	Short Story	Washington <u>Irving</u>	1818	79

72	The Catcher in the Rye	Novel	J(erome) D(avid) <u>Salinger</u>	1951	77
73	Waiting for Godot	Drama	Samuel (Barclay) <u>Beckett</u>	1952	77
74	Death of a Salesman	Drama	Arthur <u>Miller</u>	1949	77
75	Alice's Adventures in Wonderland	Children's	Lewis <u>Carroll</u>	1865	76
76	Long Day's Journey Into Night	Drama	Eugene (Gladstone) <u>O'Neill</u>	1956	75
77	All the King's Men	Novel	Robert Penn <u>Warren</u>	1946	75
78	Things Fall Apart	Novel	(Albert) Chinua(lumogu) <u>Achebe</u>	1958	75
79	Slaughterhouse Five	Novel	Kurt <u>Vonnegut</u> Jr.	1969	75
80	The Charge of the Light Brigade	Poem	Alfred, Lord <u>Tennyson</u>	1854	74
81	The Merry Wives of Windsor	Drama	William <u>Shakespeare</u>	1600	74
82	The Importance of Being Earnest	Drama	Oscar (Fingal O'Flahertie Wills) <u>Wilde</u>	1895	73
83	The Magic Mountain	Novel	(Paul) Thomas <u>Mann</u>	1924	73
84	Invisible Man	Novel	Ralph (Waldo) <u>Ellison</u>	1952	72
85	The Taming of the Shrew	Drama	William <u>Shakespeare</u>	1593	72
86	Eugene Onegin	Poem	Aleksandr (Sergeyevich) <u>Pushkin</u>	1833	72
87	Sense and Sensibility	Novel	Jane <u>Austen</u>	1811	72
88	The Brothers Karamazov	Novel	Fyodor (Mikhailovich) <u>Dostoyevsky</u>	1880	72
89	Inferno	Poem	<u>Dante</u> (Alighieri)	c. 1310-1314	71
90	The Stranger	Novel	Albert <u>Camus</u>	1946	71
91	Catch-22	Novel	Joseph <u>Heller</u>	1961	70
92	A Raisin in the Sun	Drama	Lorraine <u>Hansberry</u>	1959	70
93	Wuthering Heights	Novel	<u>Emily Brontë</u>	1847	69
94	The Sound and the Fury	Novel	William (Cuthbert) <u>Faulkner</u>	1929	69
95	Oresteia	Series	<u>Aeschylus</u>	c. 458 BC	69
96	Decameron	Poem	Giovanni <u>Boccaccio</u>	1353	69
97	The Raven	Poem	Edgar Allan <u>Poe</u>	1845	69
98	Ivanhoe	Novel	Sir Walter <u>Scott</u>	1820	68
99	The House of the Seven Gables	Novel	Nathaniel <u>Hawthorne</u>	1851	68
100	My Ántonia	Novel	Willa (Sibert) <u>Cather</u>	1918	68

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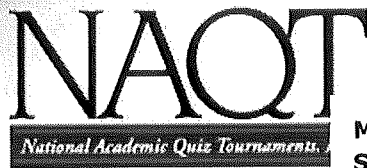
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2	U.S. Constitution	Document	James <u>Madison</u> (chiefly)	1787	465
3	Qur'an	Religious	<u>Mohammed</u> (transcriber) <u>Uthman</u> (codifier)	660	178
4	Book of Genesis	Religious	<u>Moses</u>	950-500 BC	147
5	The Gospel According to Matthew	Religious	Saint <u>Matthew</u>	1st century	137
6	The Declaration of Independence	Document	Thomas <u>Jefferson</u>	1776	122
7	Federalist Papers	Politics	Alexander <u>Hamilton</u> , John <u>Jay</u> , and James <u>Madison</u>	1787	94
8	Book of Exodus	Religious	<u>Moses</u> (attributed)	c. 900 - 500 BC	94
9	Book of Revelation	Religious	<u>John</u> of Patmos	c. 95	91
10	Book of Psalms	Religious	<u>David</u> (traditionally)	various	86
11	Leviathan	Politics	Thomas <u>Hobbes</u>	1651	81
12	The Republic	Politics	<u>Plato</u>	4th cent. BC	73
13	Magna Carta	Document	King <u>John</u> (signer)	1215	71
14	The Elements	Math	<u>Euclid</u>	c. 300 BC	69
15	The Prince	Politics	Niccoló <u>Machiavelli</u>	1513	68
16	The Gospel According to John	Religious	St. <u>John</u> the Apostle	c. 100	68
17	The Social Contract	Politics	Jean-Jacques <u>Rousseau</u>	1762	66
18	Book of Numbers	Religious	<u>Moses</u> (traditionally)	6th century BC	65
19	Ninety-Five Theses	Religious	Martin <u>Luther</u>	1517	64
20	Vedas	Religious	divinely inspired, author unknown	1500 to 1000 BC	59
21	The Wealth of Nations	Economics	Adam <u>Smith</u>	1776	58
22	Acts of the Apostles	Religious	<u>Luke</u> (traditionally)	AD 70-90	57
23	J'accuse	Open Letter	Émile(-Édouard-Charles-Antoine) <u>Zola</u>	1898	57
24	Pragmatism	Philosophy	William <u>James</u>	1907	55

29	Torah	Religious	<u>Moses</u> (traditionally)	6th century BC	52
30	Talmud	Religious	divinely inspired, author unknown	c. 300 to 600	51
31	Utilitarianism	Philosophy	John Stuart <u>Mill</u>	1863	51
32	Common Sense	Politics	Thomas <u>Paine</u>	1776	51
33	Coming of Age in Samoa	Anthropology	Margaret <u>Mead</u>	1928	50
34	The Communist Manifesto	Politics	Karl <u>Marx</u> and Friedrich <u>Engels</u>	1848	49
35	Rig Veda	Religious	divinely inspired, author unknown	c. 1500 BC	49
36	Critique of Pure Reason	Philosophy	Immanuel <u>Kant</u>	1781	47
37	Cross of Gold speech	Speech	William Jennings <u>Bryan</u>	1896	47
38	Meditations	Philosophy	<u>Marcus Aurelius</u>	c. 161-180	45
39	On The Origin of Species	Biology	Charles <u>Darwin</u>	1859	45
40	Walden	Philosophy	Henry David <u>Thoreau</u>	1854	45
41	Deuteronomy	Religious	<u>Moses</u> (traditionally)	950-500 BC	44
42	Book of Jeremiah	Religious	<u>Jeremiah</u>	c. 600 BC	44
43	An Essay Concerning Human Understanding	Philosophy	John <u>Locke</u>	1690	44
44	The Book of Judges	Religious	<u>Samuel</u> (traditionally)	c. 550 BC	44
45	On Liberty	Politics	John Stuart <u>Mill</u>	1859	43
46	King James Bible	Religious	54 scholars on 6 committees	1611	43
47	Book of Leviticus	Religious	<u>Moses</u> (traditionally)	7th century BC	41
48	Mishna	Religious	divinely inspired, author unknown	3rd century	40
49	The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism	Sociology	Max <u>Weber</u>	1904	40
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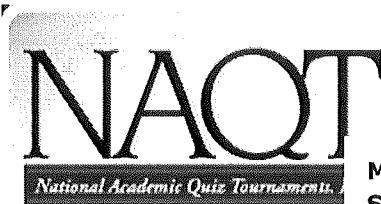
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You Gotta Know These Treaties

These are the twelve treaties that have been mentioned most frequently in NAQT's questions since our very first tournament set back in 1997. As with all of the You Gotta Know lists available on our website, they aren't necessarily the most important treaties from a historical point of view, merely those that have proven most gettable as answers and most useful as clues.

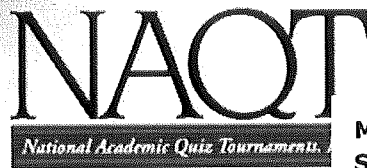
1. The **Treaty of Versailles** (1919) officially ended World War I and was signed at its namesake French palace after the Paris Peace Conference. It is noted for the "Big Four" (Woodrow Wilson, David Lloyd-George, Georges Clemenceau, and Vittorio Orlando) who headed the Allies' delegations, discussions of Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points (particularly the League of Nations), and its controversial disarmament, war guilt, and reparations clauses. The conference was also notable for up-and-coming world figures who attended (John Maynard Keynes, Ho Chi Minh, Jan Smuts, etc.).
2. The **Treaty of Utrecht** (1713) was a series of treaties signed in the Dutch city of Utrecht that (mostly) ended the War of the Spanish Succession (1701-1714). They were signed by France and Spain for one side and by Britain, Savoy, and the United Provinces (The Netherlands) for the other. The treaty confirmed a Bourbon prince (Philip, Duke of Anjou) on the Spanish throne (ending Habsburg control), but took steps to prevent the French and Spanish thrones from being merged. Some Spanish possessions, including Sicily, the Spanish Netherlands, Naples, and Gibraltar, were given to the victors.
3. The **Treaty of Ghent** (1814) ended the War of 1812 between the U.S. and Britain. It was signed in the Belgian city of Ghent but, due to the distances involved, could not prevent the Battle of New Orleans two weeks later. The treaty made no boundary changes and had minimal effect; both sides were ready for peace and considered the war a futile and fruitless endeavor.
4. The **Treaty of Portsmouth** (1905) ended the Russo-Japanese War (1904-1905). It was signed in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, after negotiations brokered by Theodore Roosevelt (for which he won the Nobel Peace Prize). Japan had dominated the war and received an indemnity, the Liaodong Peninsula in Manchuria, and half of Sakhalin Island, but the treaty was widely condemned in Japan because the public had expected more.
5. The **Adams-Onís Treaty** (1819) settled a boundary dispute between the U.S. and Spain that arose following the Louisiana Purchase. It was negotiated by then-Secretary of State John Quincy Adams and most notably sold Florida to the U.S. in exchange for the payment of its citizens' claims against Spain. It also delineated the U.S.-Spain border to the Pacific Ocean leading to its alternate name, the Transcontinental Treaty.
6. The **Camp David Accords** (1978) were negotiated at the presidential retreat of Camp David by Egypt's Anwar Sadat and Israel Menachem Begin; they were brokered by U.S. President Jimmy Carter. They led to a peace treaty the next year that returned the Sinai Peninsula to Egypt, guaranteed Israeli access to the Red Sea and Suez Canal, and more-or-less normalized diplomatic and economic relations between the two countries. This isolated Egypt from the other Arab countries and led to Sadat's assassination in 1981.
7. The **Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo** (1848) ended the Mexican-American War (1846-1848) and was signed in its namesake neighborhood of Mexico City. Its most significant result was the "Mexican Cession" transferring California, Nevada, Utah, and parts of four other states to the U.S. It also made the Rio Grande the boundary between Texas and Mexico.
8. The **Treaty of Brest-Litovsk** (1918) was a "separate peace" signed by the Bolshevik government of the new USSR and Germany. The USSR needed to make peace to focus on defeating the "Whites" (royalists) in the Russian Civil War, and it gave up Ukraine, Belarus, and the three Baltic countries after Germany invaded, an outcome worse than a German offer which chief Soviet negotiator Leon Trotsky had rejected. The treaty was negotiated in modern-day Brest (in Belarus) and was nullified by the subsequent Treaty of Versailles following Germany's defeat.
9. The **Treaty of Tordesillas** (1494) ostensibly divided the New World (and, in later interpretations, the entire world) between Spain and Portugal. It resulted from a bull by (Spanish-born) Pope Alexander VI granting lands to Spain and established a line west of the Cape Verde islands between future Spanish possessions (west) and Portuguese possessions (east). The line passed through Brazil, allowing the Portuguese to establish a colony there while Spain received the rest of the Americas. Endless wrangling and repeated revisions ensued.
10. The **Peace of Westphalia** (1648) is the collective name for two treaties ending the Thirty Years' War that were signed by

Mussolini and a representative of Pope Pius XI in the namesake papal residence and ended the so-called "Roman Question" that arose out of the unification of Italy and the dissolution of the Papal States.

12. The **Treaty of Paris** (1898) was, surprisingly, the only Treaty of Paris to make the list. It ended the Spanish-American War and transferred Guam, the Philippines, and Puerto Rico to the U.S. while making Cuba (ostensibly) independent. The treaty was the beginning of American imperialism and underwent a lengthy and contentious ratification.

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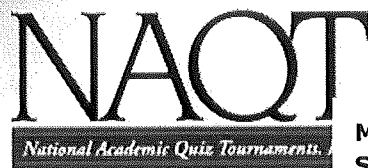
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7	An Enquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations	Economics	Adam <u>Smith</u>	1776	33
8	J'accuse	Open Letter	Émile(-Édouard-Charles-Antoine) <u>Zola</u>	1898	33
9	The Elements	Math	<u>Euclid</u>	c. 300 BC	30
10	Coming of Age in Samoa	Anthro.	Margaret <u>Mead</u>	1928	28
11	The Communist Manifesto	Politics	Karl <u>Marx</u> and Friedrich <u>Engels</u>	1848	28
12	Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God	Religious	Jonathan <u>Edwards</u>	1741	27
13	The General Theory of Employment, Interest, and Money	Economics	John Maynard <u>Keynes</u>	1936	27
14	Pragmatism	Philosophy	William <u>James</u>	1907	26
15	Book of Mormon	Religious	Joseph <u>Smith</u> (, Jr.) (traditional translator)	1830 (1st pub)	26
16	Qur'an	Religious	<u>Muhammad</u>	652	25
17	Meditations	Philosophy	<u>Marcus Aurelius</u>	c. 161-180	25
18	On The Origin of Species	Biology	Charles <u>Darwin</u>	1859	25
19	Ethics	Philosophy	Benedict de <u>Spinoza</u>	1663	24
20	Rig Veda	Religious	Unknown	c. 1500 BC	24
21	The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism	Sociology	Max <u>Weber</u>	1904	24
22	Apology	Philosophy	<u>Plato</u>	c. 428-348 BC	23
23	Utilitarianism	Philosophy	John Stuart <u>Mill</u>	1863	23
24	I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings	Autobiog.	Maya <u>Angelou</u>	1970	23
25	Critique of Pure Reason	Philosophy	Immanuel <u>Kant</u>	1781	22

30	The American Crisis	Politics	Thomas <u>Paine</u>	1776	21
31	The Federalist Papers	Politics	Alexander; John Jay, and James Madison <u>Hamilton</u>	1787	21
32	Novum Organum	Philosophy	Francis <u>Bacon</u>	1620	21
33	Principia Mathematica	Math	Alfred North <u>Whitehead</u> and Bertrand <u>Russell</u>	1910-1913	21
34	Essay on Population	Essay	Thomas (Robert) <u>Malthus</u>	1798	20
35	Beyond Good and Evil	Philosophy	Friedrich <u>Nietzsche</u>	1886	20
36	Philippics	Speech	<u>Demosthenes</u>	351-341 BC	20
37	The Book of Psalms	Religious	<u>David</u> (traditionally)	various	19
38	Upanishads	Religious	Anonymous	600 BC	19
39	The Affluent Society	Economics	John Kenneth <u>Galbraith</u>	1959	19
40	Almagest	Astronomy	<u>Ptolemy</u> of Alexandria (Claudius Ptolemaeus)	150	19
41	The Chrysanthemum and the Sword	Anthro.	Ruth (Fulton) <u>Benedict</u>	1946	19
42	Crito	Philosophy	<u>Plato</u>	350 BC	19
43	Phaedo	Philosophy	<u>Plato</u>	350 BC	19
44	The Gulag Archipelago	History	Aleksandr (Isayevich) <u>Solzhenitsyn</u>	1973	19
45	The Myth of Sisyphus	Philosophy	Albert <u>Camus</u>	1942	18
46	Patterns of Culture	Anthro.	Ruth (Fulton) <u>Benedict</u>	1934	18
47	Silent Spring	Advocacy	Rachel <u>Carson</u>	1962	18
48	Reflections on the Revolution in France	Essay	Edmund <u>Burke</u>	1790	18
49	Poetics	Criticism	<u>Aristotle</u>	340 BC	18
50	A Dictionary of the English Language	Reference	Samuel <u>Johnson</u>	1755	18

NAQT has complete lists of the works of literature, non-fiction, art, and music that have been mentioned in its questions, sorted by frequency, available for purchase by coaches or teams for use as study guides.

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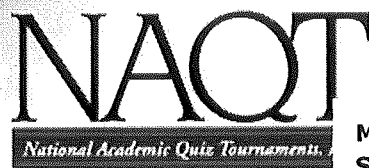
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You Gotta Know These Artistic Creations

The following table lists the 30 most-frequently referenced works of visual art in NAQT questions as of October 1, 2005. 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.

This is an update of the [September 2001 You Gotta Know article](#).

Rank	Title	Genre	Creator	Date	Freq.
1	Mona Lisa	Painting	Leonardo da Vinci	1500	42
2	The Birth of Venus	Painting	Sandro Botticelli	1480	39
3	The Arnolfini Wedding	Painting	Jan van Eyck	1434	38
4	The Thinker	Sculpture	(René-François-)Auguste Rodin	1900	37
5	Nighthawks	Painting	Edward Hopper	1942	36
6	The Persistence of Memory	Painting	Salvador (Felipe Jacinto) Dalí (y Domenech)	1931	34
7	Guernica	Painting	Pablo Picasso (y Ruiz)	1937	34
8	David	Sculpture	Michelangelo (Buonarotti)	1504	32
9	The Third of May, 1808	Painting	Francisco de Goya (y Lucientes)	1814	31
10	Last Supper	Painting	Leonardo da Vinci	1495-1498	31
11	Starry Night	Painting	Vincent (Willem) Van Gogh	1889	29
12	The Shooting Company of Captain Franz Banning Cocq	Painting	Rembrandt (Harmenszoon Van Rijn)	1640-1642	29
13	The Gates of Hell	Sculpture	(René-François-)Auguste Rodin	1880	29
14	The Kiss	Sculpture	(René-François-)Auguste Rodin	1886	28
15	Perseus With the Head Of Medusa	Sculpture	Benvenuto Cellini	1563	28
16	School of Athens	Painting	Raphael	1509	28
17	The Death of Marat	Painting	Jacques-Louis David	1793	27
18	Bird in Space	Sculpture	Constantin Brancusi	1919	27
19	The Ecstasy of Saint Teresa	Sculpture	Gian Lorenzo Bernini	1646	26
20	Las Meninas	Painting	Diego (Rodríguez de Silva y) Velázquez	1656	26
21	American Gothic	Painting	Grant Wood	1930	25
22	Venus of Urbino	Painting	Titian	1538	24
23	Liberty Leading the People	Painting	(Ferdinand Victor) Eugène Delacroix	1830	23
24	Christina's World	Painting	Andrew (Newell) Wyeth	1948	23
25	Liberty Enlightening the World	Sculpture	Frédéric-Auguste Bartholdi	1886	23
26	Pietà	Sculpture	Michelangelo (Buonarotti)	1499	22



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You Gotta Know These Musical Works

The following table lists the 50 most-frequently referenced works of music in NAQT questions as of October 1, 2005. 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 style, instrumentation, performance, lyrics, key, program, and circumstances of creation.

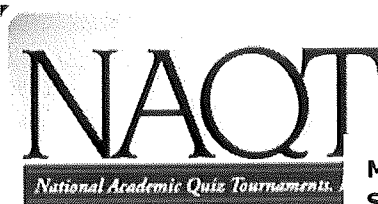
This is an update of the [October 2002 You Gotta Know article](#).

Rank	Title	Genre	Creator	Date	Freq.
1	Aida	Opera	Giuseppe <u>Verdi</u>	1871	77
2	Carmen	Opera	Georges <u>Bizet</u>	1845	71
3	Messiah	Oratorio	George Frideric <u>Handel</u>	1741	51
4	Appalachian Spring	Ballet	Aaron <u>Copland</u>	1944	50
5	Symphony No. 6, "Pastoral"	Symphony	Ludwig van <u>Beethoven</u>	1808	48
6	Rigoletto	Opera	Giuseppe <u>Verdi</u>	1851	45
7	The Marriage of Figaro	Opera	Wolfgang Amadeus <u>Mozart</u>	1784	45
8	The Ring of the Nibelung	Opera	(Wilhelm) Richard <u>Wagner</u>	1876	44
9	Symphonie fantastique	Symphony	(Louis-)Hector <u>Berlioz</u>	1830	43
10	Don Giovanni	Opera	Wolfgang Amadeus <u>Mozart</u>	1787	42
11	The Rite of Spring	Ballet	Igor (Fyodorovich) <u>Stravinsky</u>	1913	42
12	William Tell	Opera	Gioacchino <u>Rossini</u>	1804	41
13	Madama Butterfly	Opera	Giacomo (Antonio Domenico Michele Secondo Maria) <u>Puccini</u>	1904	40
14	The Magic Flute	Opera	Wolfgang Amadeus <u>Mozart</u>	1791	40
15	La Bohème	Opera	Giacomo (Antonio Domenico Michele Secondo Maria) <u>Puccini</u>	1896	40
16	The Nutcracker	Ballet	Pyotr Ilyich <u>Tchaikovsky</u>	1892	39
17	The Four Seasons	Concerto	Antonio <u>Vivaldi</u>	1725	37
18	Fidelio	Opera	Ludwig van <u>Beethoven</u>	1805	36
19	Rhapsody in Blue	composition	George <u>Gershwin</u>	1924	35
20	Symphony No. 3, "Eroica"	Symphony	Ludwig van <u>Beethoven</u>	1804	35
21	The Song of the Earth	Symphony	Gustav <u>Mahler</u>	1909	35
22	West Side Story	Musical	Leonard <u>Bernstein</u>	1957	34
23	The Planets	Suite	Gustav(us Theodore von) <u>Holst</u>	1918	34
24	The Phantom of the Opera	Musical	Andrew <u>Lloyd Webber</u>	1910	33
25	Moonlight Sonata	Sonata	Ludwig van <u>Beethoven</u>	1801	33
26	Symphony No. 9, "Great"	Symphony	Franz (Peter) Schubert	1825	33

31	Amahl and the Night Visitors	Opera	Gian-Carlo <u>Menotti</u>	1951	30
32	Rhapsody on a Theme of Paganini	composition	Sergey (Vasilyevich) <u>Rachmaninov</u>	1934	30
33	Peter and the Wolf	composition	Sergei (Sergeyevich) <u>Prokofiev</u>	1936	29
34	A German Requiem	Sacred choral work	Johannes <u>Brahms</u>	1868	29
35	Symphony No. 6, "Pathétique"	Symphony	Pyotr Ilyich <u>Tchaikovsky</u>	1893	29
36	Falstaff	Opera	Giuseppe <u>Verdi</u>	1893	29
37	Turandot	Opera	Giacomo (Antonio Domenico Michele Secondo Maria) <u>Puccini</u>	1762	29
38	Cats	Musical	Andrew <u>Lloyd Webber</u>	1982	29
39	Pictures at an Exhibition	composition	Modest (Petrovich) <u>Mussorgsky</u>	1874	28
40	Carmina Burana	Cantata	Carl <u>Orff</u>	1936	27
41	Boris Godunov	Opera	Modest (Petrovich) <u>Mussorgsky</u>	1869	27
42	Symphony No. 41, "Jupiter"	Symphony	Wolfgang Amadeus <u>Mozart</u>	1788	27
43	Symphony of a Thousand	Symphony	Gustav <u>Mahler</u>	1907	26
44	Prelude to the Afternoon of a Faun	Ballet	(Achille-)Claude <u>Debussy</u>	1894	26
45	Symphony No. 9, "From the New World"	Symphony	Antonín (Leopold) Dvorák	1893	26
46	Symphony No. 9, "Choral"	Symphony	Ludwig van <u>Beethoven</u>	1823	26
47	Salome	Opera	Richard (Georg) <u>Strauss</u>	1905	26
48	La Traviata	Opera	Giuseppe <u>Verdi</u>	1853	26
49	Hungarian Rhapsodies	composition	Franz <u>Liszt</u>	1846	26
50	The Threepenny Opera	Opera	Kurt <u>Weill</u>	1928	25

NAQT has complete lists of the works of literature, non-fiction, art, and music that have been mentioned in its questions, sorted by frequency, available for purchase by coaches or teams for use as study guides.

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You Gotta Know These Works of Literature

The following table lists the 100 most-frequently referenced works of literature in NAQT questions as of October 1, 2005. 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.

This is an update of the [July 2001 You Gotta Know article](#).

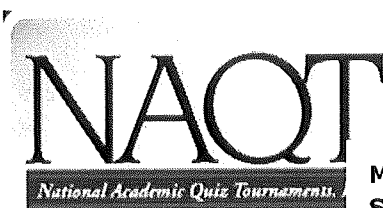
Rank	Title	Genre	Creator	Date	Freq.
1	Hamlet	Drama	William Shakespeare	1601	130
2	The Tempest	Drama	William Shakespeare	1611	91
3	Macbeth	Drama	William Shakespeare	1606	85
4	Iliad	Poem	Homer	8th century BC	82
5	Pride and Prejudice	Novel	Jane Austen	1813	78
6	Moby-Dick	Novel	Herman Melville	1851	78
7	The Great Gatsby	Novel	F(rancis) Scott (Key) Fitzgerald	1925	73
8	Paradise Lost	Poem	John Milton	1667	72
9	Faust	Poem	Johann Wolfgang von Goethe	1808	71
10	King Lear	Drama	William Shakespeare	1605	71
11	The Merchant of Venice	Drama	William Shakespeare	1596	71
12	1984	Novel	George Orwell	1948	71
13	A Midsummer Night's Dream	Drama	William Shakespeare	1595	69
14	The Scarlet Letter	Novel	Nathaniel Hawthorne	1850	69
15	Crime and Punishment	Novel	Fyodor (Mikhaylovich) Dostoyevsky	1866	67
16	Romeo and Juliet	Drama	William Shakespeare	1594	65
17	As You Like It	Drama	William Shakespeare	1599	64
18	Oedipus Tyrannus	Drama	Sophocles	430 BC	64
19	Jane Eyre	Novel	Charlotte Brontë	1847	64
20	The Divine Comedy	Poem	Dante Alighieri	1314	63
21	The Canterbury Tales	Poem	Geoffrey Chaucer	1387	63
22	Othello	Drama	William Shakespeare	1622	62
23	Candide	Novel	Voltaire	1759	60
24	Little Women	Novel	Louisa May Alcott	1868	59
25	Vanity Fair	Novel	William Makepeace Thackeray	1848	59
26	Billy Budd: Foretopman	Novel	Herman Melville	1891	59

32	War and Peace	Novel	(Lev Nikolayevich) "Leo" <u>Tolstoy</u>	1865	58
33	Les Misérables	Novel	Victor(-Marie) <u>Hugo</u>	1862	57
34	The Grapes of Wrath	Novel	John (Ernst) <u>Steinbeck</u>	1939	57
35	A Farewell to Arms	Novel	Ernest (Miller) <u>Hemingway</u>	1929	57
36	A Tale of Two Cities	Novel	Charles (John Huffam) <u>Dickens</u>	1859	57
37	Odyssey	Poem	<u>Homer</u>	8th century BC	57
38	Chicago	Poem	Carl (August) <u>Sandburg</u>	1916	56
39	Heart of Darkness	Novella	Joseph <u>Conrad</u>	1902	56
40	The Call of the Wild	Novel	Jack <u>London</u>	1903	56
41	Much Ado about Nothing	Drama	William <u>Shakespeare</u>	1598	56
42	For Whom the Bell Tolls	Novel	Ernest (Miller) <u>Hemingway</u>	1940	56
43	Anna Karenina	Novel	(Lev Nikolayevich) "Leo" <u>Tolstoy</u>	1877	55
44	Uncle Tom's Cabin	Novel	Harriet Beecher <u>Stowe</u>	1852	55
45	The Waste Land	Poem	T(homas) S(tearns) <u>Eliot</u>	1922	55
46	Pilgrim's Progress	Novel	John <u>Bunyan</u>	1678	54
47	The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn	Novel	Mark <u>Twain</u>	1884	54
48	The Red Badge of Courage	Novel	Stephen <u>Crane</u>	1895	53
49	Pygmalion	Drama	George Bernard <u>Shaw</u>	1912	52
50	Twelfth Night	Drama	William <u>Shakespeare</u>	1623	51
51	The Jungle	Novel	Upton (Beall) <u>Sinclair</u>	1906	51
52	Ulysses	Novel	James (Augustine Aloysius) <u>Joyce</u>	1922	51
53	Lolita	Novel	Vladimir (Vladimirovich) <u>Nabokov</u>	1955	51
54	Long Day's Journey Into Night	Drama	Eugene (Gladstone) <u>O'Neill</u>	1956	50
55	The Catcher in the Rye	Novel	J(erome) D(avid) <u>Salinger</u>	1951	49
56	A Doll's House	Drama	Henrik (Johan) <u>Ibsen</u>	1879	48
57	The Taming of the Shrew	Drama	William <u>Shakespeare</u>	1593	48
58	Don Quixote	Novel	Miguel de <u>Cervantes</u> Saavedra	1605	48
59	Great Expectations	Novel	Charles (John Huffam) <u>Dickens</u>	1861	48
60	Wuthering Heights	Novel	Emily <u>Brontë</u>	1847	48
61	Animal Farm	Novel	George <u>Orwell</u>	1945	47
62	Brave New World	Novel	Aldous (Leonard) <u>Huxley</u>	1932	47
63	Things Fall Apart	Novel	(Albert) Chinua(lumogu) <u>Achebe</u>	1958	47
64	The Three Musketeers	Novel	Alexandre <u>Dumas</u> (père)	1844	47
65	The Sun Also Rises	Novel	Ernest (Miller) <u>Hemingway</u>	1926	46
66	Oliver Twist	Novel	Charles (John Huffam) <u>Dickens</u>	1838	46
67	The Count of Monte Cristo	Novel	Alexandre <u>Dumas</u> (père)	1845	46
68	David Copperfield	Novel	Charles (John Huffam) <u>Dickens</u>	1850	46
69	One Hundred Years of Solitude	Novel	Gabriel <u>García Márquez</u>	1967	45
70	The Crucible	Drama	Arthur <u>Miller</u>	1953	45

71	A Raisin in the Sun	Drama	Lorraine <u>Hansberry</u>	1959	45
72	The Tyger	Poem	William <u>Blake</u>	1794	45
73	Beowulf	Poem	Anonymous	8th century	44
74	The Rime of the Ancient Mariner	Poem	Samuel Taylor <u>Coleridge</u>	1797	44
75	Catch-22	Novel	Joseph <u>Heller</u>	1961	44
76	Ivanhoe	Novel	Sir Walter <u>Scott</u>	1820	44
77	All the King's Men	Novel	Robert Penn <u>Warren</u>	1946	44
78	The House of the Seven Gables	Novel	Nathaniel <u>Hawthorne</u>	1851	43
79	Tess of the d'Urbervilles	Novel	Thomas <u>Hardy</u>	1891	42
80	Death of a Salesman	Drama	Arthur <u>Miller</u>	1949	42
81	The Merry Wives of Windsor	Drama	William <u>Shakespeare</u>	1600	41
82	Antigone	Drama	<u>Sophocles</u>	441 BC	41
83	Lord of the Flies	Novel	William (Gerald) <u>Golding</u>	1954	41
84	Ode on a Grecian Urn	Poem	John <u>Keats</u>	1819	41
85	Inferno	Poem	<u>Dante</u> Alighieri	c. 1310-1314	41
86	Decameron	Poem	Giovanni <u>Boccaccio</u>	1353	40
87	The Rape of the Lock	Poem	Alexander <u>Pope</u>	1714	40
88	The Adventures of Tom Sawyer	Novel	Mark <u>Twain</u>	1876	40
89	Main Street	Novel	(Harry) Sinclair <u>Lewis</u>	1920	40
90	Sense and Sensibility	Novel	Jane <u>Austen</u>	1811	40
91	Slaughterhouse Five	Novel	Kurt <u>Vonnegut</u> , Jr.	1969	39
92	All Quiet on the Western Front	Novel	Erich Maria <u>Remarque</u>	1929	39
93	The Color Purple	Novel	Alice (Malsenior) <u>Walker</u>	1982	39
94	The Sound and the Fury	Novel	William (Cuthbert) <u>Faulkner</u>	1929	39
95	Richard III	Drama	William <u>Shakespeare</u>	1593	39
96	Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?	Drama	Edward (Franklin) <u>Albee</u>	1961	39
97	Lyrical Ballads	Collection	William <u>Wordsworth</u> and Samuel Taylor <u>Coleridge</u>	1798	39
98	The Glass Menagerie	Drama	(Thomas Lanier) "Tennessee" <u>Williams</u>	1945	38
99	Absalom, Absalom!	Novel	William (Cuthbert) <u>Faulkner</u>	1936	38
100	The Turn of the Screw	Novel	Henry <u>James</u>	1898	38

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You Gotta Know These U.S. Supreme Court Cases

Each case is followed by the name of the presiding chief justice, the vote, and the year it was decided.

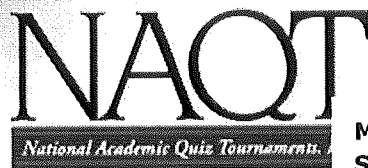
1. **Plessy v. Ferguson** (Melville Fuller, 7-1, 1896) Homer Plessy (an octoroon) bought a first-class ticket on the East Louisiana Railway. He sat in the whites-only car in violation of an 1890 Louisiana law mandating separate accommodations. He was convicted, but appealed to the Supreme Court against John Ferguson, a Louisiana judge. The court upheld the law provided that "separate but equal" facilities were provided. John Marshall Harlan issued a famous dissent claiming "Our constitution is color-blind." *Plessy* was overturned by *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas*.
2. **Marbury v. Madison** (John Marshall, 4-0, 1803) On his final day in office in 1801, John Adams signed commissions for 42 federal judges (the so-called "midnight judges"). His successor, Thomas Jefferson, opted to not deliver most of the commissions. One appointee, William Marbury, sued the new secretary of state, James Madison, to force the delivery of his commission. The Judiciary Act of 1789 had granted the court original jurisdiction in such cases, but the Constitution did not. The court ruled that the Judiciary Act conflicted with the Constitution and was therefore void. Therefore Marbury's request was denied for lack of jurisdiction. This case established the principle of judicial review, the power of the court to nullify unconstitutional laws.
3. **Roe v. Wade** (Warren Burger, 7-2, 1973) Norma McCorvey (under the alias Jane Roe), a rape victim, sued Dallas County attorney Henry Wade for the right to an abortion. When the case reached the Supreme Court, the plaintiff depended on the growing recognition of a "right to privacy" which began with the 1965 case of *Griswold v. Connecticut*. The court struck down state anti-abortion laws as "unconstitutionally vague," held that the word "person" in the Constitution "does not include the unborn," and legalized abortion in the first trimester. McCorvey later joined the pro-life movement and claimed that she was not actually raped and that she was pressured into filing the case by her ambitious attorney Sarah Weddington.
4. **Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas** (Earl Warren, 9-0, 1954) The suit was filed on behalf of Linda Brown, a third grader, who had to walk a mile to a blacks-only school when a whites-only school was much closer. Future Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall argued the case for the plaintiff. The court overturned *Plessy v. Ferguson* and ruled that "separate but equal" facilities were not constitutional. A second case in 1955 required that desegregation proceed "with all deliberate speed" but Southern schools were notoriously slow in complying; it was not until 1970 that a majority had complied with the ruling.
5. **McCulloch v. Maryland** (John Marshall, 9-0, 1819) After the Second Bank of the United States began calling in loans owned by the states, Maryland passed a law taxing out-of-state banks. The federal bank refused to pay, so the state sued its Baltimore cashier, James McCulloch. The court ruled that the federal government had the right to establish the bank even though it was not expressly enumerated in the Constitution and also noted that since "the power to tax was the power to destroy," Maryland could not tax the bank without destroying federal sovereignty.
6. **Baker v. Carr** (Earl Warren, 6-2, 1962) Charles W. Baker, a Tennessee citizen, sued the Tennessee secretary state, Joe Carr, claiming that the state's electoral districts had been drawn to grossly favor one political party. The defendant argued that reapportionment issues were political, not judicial, matters, but the court disagreed and declared the issue justiciable before remanding the case to a lower court. Two years later, in *Reynolds v. Sims*, the court mandated the principle of "one man, one vote."
7. **Gideon v. Wainwright** (Earl Warren, 9-0, 1963) Clarence Earl Gideon was accused of breaking into a pool hall in Florida. Because his crime was not capital, the court declined to provide him with an attorney. He was convicted, sued Louie Wainwright, the director of the corrections office, and took his case to the Supreme Court. The court overruled *Betts v. Brady* and held that the Sixth and Fourteenth Amendments required appointed counsel in all trials. Gideon was retried and found innocent. The case is the subject of the book *Gideon's Trumpet*.
8. **Hammer v. Dagenhart** (Edward Douglass White, 5-4, 1918) The Keating-Own Act prohibited the interstate sale of goods produced by child labor leading Roland Dagenhart to sue U.S. attorney Hammer in Charlotte since his two sons would be put out of work. The court ruled that the federal government did not have the right to regulate child labor; Oliver Wendell Holmes wrote a notable dissent focusing on the lack of proper state regulation. The case was overturned by the

law.

10. **Ex Parte Merryman** (Roger Taney, 1861) This was not actually a Supreme Court case, but a federal court case heard by Chief Justice Roger Taney while "circuit-riding" when the court was not in session. Lieutenant John Merryman of the Maryland cavalry took an active role in evicting Union soldiers from Maryland following the attack on Fort Sumter. Abraham Lincoln declared a secret suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* and had a number of opposition leaders, including Merryman, arrested. Taney found the president had acted unconstitutionally (only Congress can suspend the writ), but Lincoln simply ignored his ruling.

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**Quiz Bowl
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**You Gotta
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You Gotta Know These Operas

Opera is the subject of a disproportionate share of the musical fine arts questions in quiz bowl because the genre is more conducive to the verbal nature of the game than instrumental music. The big difference, of course, is that operas have stories and characters that can be easily described by words. It is much easier to parse a question on an operatic plot than to understand a description of the notes, tempo, or harmony of, for instance, Ludwig van Beethoven's Symphony No. 7, in the rapid-fire atmosphere of quiz bowl.

Each operatic title is followed by the name of its composer, its librettist, and the year of its first performance.

1. **Aida** (Giuseppe Verdi, Antonio Ghislanzoni, 1871) Aida is an Ethiopian princess who is held captive in Egypt. She falls in love with the Egyptian general Radames and convinces him to run away with her; unfortunately, he is caught by the high priest Ramphis and a jealous Egyptian princess Amneris. Radames is buried alive, but finds that Aida has snuck into the tomb to join him. The opera was commissioned by the khedive of Egypt and intended to commemorate the opening of the Suez Canal, but it was finished late and instead premiered at the opening of the Cairo Opera House.
2. **Carmen** (Georges Bizet, Henri Meilhac and Ludovic Halévy, 1875) Carmen is a young gypsy who works in a cigarette factory in Seville. She is arrested by the corporal Don José for fighting, but cajoles him into letting her escape. They meet again at an inn where she tempts him into challenging his captain; that treason forces him to join a group of smugglers. In the final act, the ragtag former soldier encounters Carmen at a bullfight where her lover Escamillo is competing (the source of the "Toreador Song") and stabs her. The libretto was based on a novel of Prosper Mérimée.
3. **The Marriage of Figaro** (Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, Lorenzo Da Ponte, 1786) Figaro and Susanna are servants of Count Almaviva who plan to marry, but this plan is complicated by the older Marcellina who wants to wed Figaro, the Count who has made unwanted advances to Susanna, and Don Bartolo who has a loan that Figaro has sworn he will repay before he marries. The issues are resolved with a series of complicated schemes that involve impersonating other characters including the page Cherubino. The opera is based on a comedy by Pierre de Beaumarchais. Be careful: Many of the same characters also appear in *The Barber of Seville*!
4. **The Barber of Seville** (Gioacchino Rossini, Cesare Sterbini, 1816) Count Almaviva loves Rosina, the ward of Dr. Bartolo. Figaro (who brags about his wit in *Largo al factotum*) promises to help him win the girl. He tries the guise of the poor student Lindoro, a drunken soldier, and then a replacement music teacher, all of which are penetrated by Dr. Bartolo. Eventually they succeed by climbing in with a ladder and bribing the notary who was to marry Rosina to Dr. Bartolo himself. This opera is also based on a work of Pierre de Beaumarchais and is a prequel to *The Marriage of Figaro*.
5. **William Tell** (Gioacchino Rossini, unimportant librettists, 1829) William Tell is a 14th-century Swiss patriot who wishes to end Austria's domination of his country. In the first act he helps Leuthold, a fugitive, escape the Austrian governor, Gessler. In the third act, Gessler has placed his hat on a poll and ordered the men to bow to it. When Tell refuses, Gessler takes his son, Jemmy, and forces Tell to shoot an apple off his son's head. Tell succeeds, but is arrested anyway. In the fourth act, he escapes from the Austrians and his son sets their house on fire as a signal for the Swiss to rise in revolt. The opera was based on a play by Friedrich von Schiller.
6. **Don Giovanni** (Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, Lorenzo Da Ponte, 1787) Don Giovanni (the Italian form of "Don Juan") attempts to seduce Donna Anna, but is discovered by her father, the Commendatore, whom he kills in a swordfight. Later in the act, his servant Leporello recounts his master's 2,000-odd conquests in the "Catalogue Aria." Further swordfights and assassinations occur prior to the final scene in which a statue of the Commendatore comes to life, knocks on the door to the room in which Don Giovanni is feasting, and then opens a chasm that takes him down to hell.
7. **Salome** (Richard Strauss, Hugo Oscar Wilde, 1905) Jokanaan (a.k.a. John the Baptist) is imprisoned in the dungeons of King Herod. Herod's 15-year-old step-daughter Salome becomes obsessed with the prisoner's religious passion and is incensed when he ignores her advances. Later in the evening Herod orders Salome to dance for him (the "Dance of the Seven Veils"), but she refuses until he promises her "anything she wants." She asks for the head of Jokanaan and eventually receives it, after which a horrified Herod orders her to be killed; his soldiers crush her with their shields.
8. **Boris Godunov** (Modest Mussorgsky (composer and librettist), 1874) The opera's prologue shows Boris Godunov, the chief adviser of Ivan the Terrible, being pressured to assume the throne after Ivan's two children die. In the first act the

Marcello and Rodolfo have separated from their lovers, but cannot stop thinking about them. Musetta bursts into their garret apartment and tells them that Mimi is dying of consumption (tuberculosis); when they reach her, she is already dead. *La Bohème* was based on a novel by Henry Murger and, in turn, formed the basis of the hit 1996 musical *Rent* by Jonathan Larson.

10. **Madama Butterfly** (Giacomo Puccini, unimportant librettists, 1904) The American naval lieutenant Benjamin Franklin Pinkerton is stationed in Nagasaki where, with the help of the broker Goro, he weds the young girl Cio-Cio-San (Madame Butterfly) with a marriage contract with a cancellation clause. He later returns to America leaving Cio-Cio-San to raise their son "Trouble" (whom she will rename "Joy" upon his return). When Pinkerton and his new American wife Kate do return, Cio-Cio-San gives them her son and stabs herself with her father's dagger. The opera is based on a play by David Belasco.

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You Gotta Know These Classes of Particles

Physics and chemistry are often difficult subjects for quiz bowl teams if those classes are taught during the junior or senior years since many players will not have completed them before encountering the subject matter at tournaments. One high-yield area of physics to study is the nomenclature of various groups of particles.

Some conventions: The mass of particles is usually given in mega-electronvolts (MeV), where an electron-volt is the energy acquired by an electron when it crosses a potential difference of one volt. The energies are converted to masses by Einstein's famous equation $E = mc^2$, where c is the speed of light. Charges are given in terms of the fundamental electric charge (the absolute value of the charge on an electron).

Every kind of particle also has a corresponding anti-particle made of anti-matter; when it is said that there "six leptons," anti-particles are not counted (so, in some sense, there are twelve). Anti-particles have the same mass, but the opposite charge, of the original. There are no particles with negative mass. Note that in some rare situations, a particle can be its own anti-particle.

1. **Leptons** are one of the classes of "fundamental particles" (meaning that they cannot be broken down into smaller particles). There are six "flavors" of leptons: the electron, the muon, the tauon, the electron neutrino (usually just called "the" neutrino), the muon neutrino, and the tauon neutrino. The three neutrinos are neutral (and were once thought to be massless), while the other three have a charge of -1. All neutrinos are fermions and the total number of leptons is conserved (counting regular leptons as +1 particle and anti-leptons as -1 particle). The word "lepton" comes from the Greek for "light" (as in "not heavy"), even though the muon and tauon are fairly massive.
2. **Quarks** are another class of fundamental particle. They also come in six flavors: up, down, charm, strange, top (sometimes, "truth"), and bottom (sometimes, "beauty"). The up, charm, and top quarks have a charge of +2/3, while the down, strange, and bottom have a charge of -1/3. All quarks are fermions and they combine in pairs to form mesons and in triples to form baryons. The enormous mass of the top quark (178 GeV) made it difficult to create in particle accelerators, but its discovery in 1995 confirmed an essential element of the "Standard Model" of particle physics. The name "quark" comes from the line "Three quarks for Muster Mark" in *Finnegans Wake* that appealed to Murray Gell-Mann. The study of quarks (and the strong nuclear force) is quantum chromodynamics.
3. **Baryons** are composite (i.e., non-fundamental) particles made from three quarks. The most common examples are the proton (two up quarks and one down quark) and the neutron (two down quarks and one up). All baryons are fermions. Quarks possess a characteristic called "color" (which has nothing to do with visual color) which can be either red, green, or blue (which are arbitrary names). A baryon must have one quark of each color so that the "total color" (analogous to mixing red, green, and blue light) is colorless (i.e., "white"). The word "baryon" comes from the Greek for "heavy." The total number of baryons is conserved (again, counting anti-baryons as -1).
4. **Mesons** are composite particles generally made from a quark and an anti-quark. There are dozens of examples including the pion, kaon, J/Psi, Rho, and D. All mesons are bosons. The quark and anti-quark must have the same color (such as red and anti-red) so that the resulting meson is colorless (or "white"). It is also possible to make mesons out of two (or more) quarks and the same number of anti-quarks, but this kind of particle (a "tetraquark") is rare, both in nature and in quiz bowl.
5. **Fermions** are particles with half-integral spin. Spin is a form of "intrinsic angular momentum" which is possessed by particles as if they were spinning around their axis (but, in fact, they aren't). The values cited for spin are not (usually) the real magnitude of that angular momentum, but the component of the angular momentum along one axis. Quantum mechanics restricts that component to being $n/2$ times Planck's constant divided by 2π for some integer n . If n is even, this results in "integral" spin, if it is odd, it results in "half-integral" spin. Note that the exact value of the spin itself is a real number; it's the multiplier of $h/2\pi$ that determines whether it is "integral" or not. The most significant thing about fermions is that they are subject to the Pauli Exclusion Principle: No two fermions can have the same quantum numbers (i.e., same state). The name "fermion" comes from that of the Italian-American physicist Enrico Fermi.
6. **Bosons** are particles with integral spin. All particles are either bosons or fermions. The spin of a composite particle is determined by the total spin (i.e., the component of its intrinsic angular momentum along one axis) of its particles. For instance, an alpha particle (two protons and two neutrons) has four half-integral spin values. No matter how they are added up, the result will be an integral spin value (try it!), so an alpha particle is a (composite) boson. The Pauli Exclusion

8. **Gauge bosons** (sometimes called "vector bosons") are fundamental bosons that carry the forces of nature. That is, forces result from particles emitting and absorbing gauge bosons. The strong nuclear force is carried by gluons, the weak nuclear force is carried by the W , Z , and Z^0 particles, the electromagnetic force is carried by the photon, and gravity is carried by the (as yet unobserved) graviton. The name comes from the role of "gauge theories" in describing the forces (which are beyond the scope of this article).
9. **Gluons** are the gauge bosons that carry the strong nuclear force and bind hadrons together. Gluons have no charge and no mass, but do have color (in the sense of quarks). This color cannot be observed directly because the gluons are part of the larger hadron. The name comes from their role in "gluing" quarks together.
10. **Partons** are an older name that was used for the "internal parts" of hadrons before the discovery and widespread acceptance of the quark model. Models based on partons are still used but, for the most part, it was determined that partons were quarks and the term is rarely used at the high school level except in historical contexts.

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