

You Gotta Know These Artistic Creations

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

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1. This painter of "Starry Night" was afflicted later in life with fits of madness and lucidity and was sent to the asylum in Saint-Remy for treatment.
2. Sandro Botticelli, an Italian painter of the Early Renaissance who was born in Florence, is best known for his paintings "Primavera" and what other painting?
3. The French 19th and 20th century artist who created the sculptures "The Thinker," "The Gates of Hell," and "The Kiss" was who?
4. The painting which has been acclaimed as "the best known, the most visited, the most written about, the most sung about, the most parodied work of art in the world." is the Mona Lisa. Who painted the Mona Lisa?
5. This painting by Grant Wood has been described as ranking "in importance as a recognizable national emblem alongside the flag, the eagle and the Statue of Liberty." The Iowa native used a rural Iowa house, believing "the small structure was a perfect example of Midwestern steamboat Gothic architecture, and Wood thought it would be a suitable background for a portrait of two people, a woman and a man holding a rake." Name this painting.
6. This Spanish painter completed "The Third of May 1808" in 1814 to commemorate Spanish resistance to Napoleon's armies during the occupation of 1808 in the Peninsular War. Name the painter.
7. This 1942 painting portrays people sitting in a downtown diner late at night. It is American Edward Hopper's most famous work and is one of the most recognizable paintings in American art.
8. Michelangelo, sculptor of "David," was a contemporary of Leonard da Vinci. Name the da Vinci painting depicting Jesus and His disciples seated on one side of a table when Jesus had stated one of them would betray Him.

1. Vincent Van Gogh
2. The Birth of Venus
3. Rodin
4. Leonardo da Vinci
5. American Gothic
6. Francisco de Goya
7. Night Hawks
8. The Last Supper

You Gotta Know

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 <u>Melville</u>	1891	59
27	Julius Caesar	Drama	William <u>Shakespeare</u>	1599	59
28	Our Town	Drama	Thornton (Niven) <u>Wilder</u>	1938	59
29	Aeneid	Poem	<u>Virgil</u>	19 BC	59
30	To Kill a Mockingbird	Novel	(Nelle) Harper <u>Lee</u>	1960	58
31	A Streetcar Named Desire	Drama	(Thomas Lanier) "Tennessee" <u>Williams</u>	1947	58
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) O'Neill	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, Jr.</u>	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

NAQT has [complete lists of the works of literature, non-fiction, art, and music](#) that have been mentioned in its questions, sorted

You Gotta Know These Works of Literature

1. These lines: "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," are delivered by Portia in which Shakespeare play?
2. The first lines of this book are: "Call me Ishmael. Some years ago—never mind how long precisely—having little or no money in my purse, and nothing particular to interest me on shore, I thought I would sail about a little and see the watery part of the world." This Herman Melville novel about Captain Ahab's pursuit of a great white whale is:
3. "Pride and Prejudice" is a novel centered on Elizabeth Bennet, the second of the five daughters of a country gentleman, as she deals with issues of manners, upbringing, morality, education, and marriage in early 19th century England. Name the author of this novel.
4. "People say," said another, "that the Reverend Master Dimmesdale, her godly pastor, takes it very grievously to heart that such a scandal should have come upon his congregation." What is the Nathaniel Hawthorne novel featuring Hester Prynne that this quote is taken from?
5. Who wrote "The Canterbury Tales?"
6. Raskolnikov, a former student, lives in a tiny garret on the top floor of a run-down apartment building in St. Petersburg. He is sickly, dressed in rags, short on money, and talks to himself, but he is also handsome, proud, and intelligent. He is contemplating committing an awful crime, but the nature of the crime is not yet clear. This description is about what novel by Fyodor Dostoevsky.
7. Quoting: "Oh, hello, old sport," he said, as if he hadn't seen me for years. I thought for a moment he was going to shake hands. "It's stopped raining." "Has it?" When he realized what I was talking about, that there were twinkle-bells of sunshine in the room, he smiled like a weather man, like an ecstatic patron of recurrent light, and repeated the news to Daisy. "What do you think of that? It's stopped raining." Identify the F. Scott Fitzgerald novel that was quoted.
8. The 1850's abolitionist movement in the United States was fueled by the century's best-selling novel, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," written by whom?

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|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. The Merchant of Venice | 5. Geoffrey Chaucer |
| 2. Moby Dick | 4. The Scarlet Letter |
| 3. Jane Austen | |
| 6. Crime and Punishment | 8. Harriet Beecher Stowe |
| 7. The Great Gatsby | |

Waverly Quiz Bowl Team preparation

9. This modern classic novel is one of the most widely read American novels about race relations in the United States. And it produced one of the most popular protagonists, Atticus Finch, striving for justice. Name the 1960 Harper Lee novel.
10. The story of poverty, unpleasant living and working conditions, and hopelessness as depicted about the meatpacking industry in the early 1900s led to American lawmakers taking action to provide protection for workers. This novel, "The Jungle," was written by whom?
11. George Orwell was a prominent English author of the 20th century. He wrote of an awareness of social injustice and opposition to totalitarianism that resulted in two of his works selling more copies than any other two books by any 20th-century author. Name the two books.
12. Set during the Trojan War, this epic tells of the battles and events during the weeks of a quarrel between King Agamemnon and the warrior Achilles. It's authorship is attributed to Homer. Name this ancient work.
13. The following quote is from Shakespeare's most popular play during his lifetime: "This above all: to thine own self be true, And it must follow, as the night the day, Thou canst not then be false to any man." Which play is this from?
14. Name the Shakespearean tragedy about three daughters; Goneril, Regan, and Cordelia; who are to receive shares of their father's realm as he retires from power.
15. "Double, double, toil and trouble; Fire burn, and cauldron bubble!" and "Things without all remedy should be without regard: what's done is done." are quotes from which Shakespearean play?
16. "The mind is its own place, and in itself can make a heaven of hell, a hell of heaven.." "Better to reign in Hell, than to serve in heaven." These are quotes from the epic poem "Paradise Lost." Name its author.
17. Name the title characters of whom it is said "'For never was a story of more woe than this of..."

9.	To Kill A Mockingbird	14.	King Lear
10.	Upton Sinclair	15.	Macbeth
11.	1984 and Animal Farm	16.	John Milton
12.	Iliad	17.	Romeo and Juliet
13.	Hamlet		

You Gotta Know These Civil War Battles and Campaigns

1. **Fort Sumter** (April 12, 1861). Built on an island in 1829, the fort was one of three that the United States maintained in the harbor of Charleston, South Carolina. In order to claim true independence from the Union, Jefferson Davis decided that the forts needed to be taken; a Confederate force under P.G.T. Beauregard ordered the small Union garrison, controlled by Major Robert Anderson, to surrender. Anderson refused, shots were fired, and the Union commander surrendered two days later, with only one soldier killed. The Union made two unsuccessful attempts to recapture the fort with ironclad ships in 1863, but Confederate forces finally abandoned Sumter when they left Charleston in February 1865.
2. **First Bull Run / First Manassas** (July 21, 1861). Fought at a creek near Manassas, Virginia (30 miles west of Washington D.C.), this was the first major showdown of the war. Beauregard led an army against Union commander Irwin McDowell and received reinforcements from Joseph Johnston's troops (whom Union General Robert Patterson failed to detain). The Confederacy routed the Union when Thomas Jackson's brigade held the left line at Henry House Hill; this effort earned him the nickname "Stonewall." Congressmen and reporters, who had expected to watch a Union victory, fled in panic back to D.C.
3. **Hampton Roads** (March 9, 1862). A channel in southeastern Virginia was the site of the first major fight between two ironclad ships. The Confederates raised an old wooden boat, the *Merrimack*, and fit it with ten guns and iron armor plates. Renaming the *Virginia*, it was captained by Franklin Buchanan. The Union countered by constructing a large oval with a rotating gun, called the *Monitor* and piloted by John Worden. The *Virginia* tore through Union wooden ships (*Cumberland*, *Congress*, *Minnesota*) but when the *Monitor* arrived, the two ironclads fought to a stalemate - thus the Union maintained its blockade. The South deliberately destroyed the *Virginia* two months later, while the *Monitor* sank in a storm off Cape Hatteras in December 1862.
4. **Shiloh / Pittsburg Landing** (April 6-7, 1862). This was named after a church in Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee (100 miles southwest of Nashville). Confederate commander Albert Sidney Johnston led a force north from Corinth, Mississippi. Ulysses S. Grant, who had just captured Fort Donelson, brought five Union divisions to face him. At first, the South led the attack, but Union troops held the "Hornets' Nest" for hours, killing Johnston in the process. Beauregard took over, but by the second day Northern Generals Don Carlos Buell and Lew Wallace (who wrote *Ben-Hur*) brought reinforcements, causing the Confederates to retreat. More than 13,000 Union and 10,000 Confederate soldiers lost their lives.

5. **Peninsular Campaign** (March - July 1862). Union commander George McClellan devised this plan to capture the Confederate capital at Richmond, Virginia by sending 110,000 men up the peninsula between the York and James rivers. Advised of Northern maneuvers, Southern commander Joseph Johnston detached a force to defend the peninsula. He also sent a small unit (led by Stonewall Jackson) that crushed Union reinforcements in the West. After Johnston was wounded at Seven Pines (June 1), Davis replaced him with Robert E. Lee. Lee concentrated his force north of the Chickahominy River; in the Seven Days' Battles (June 25-July 1), the Confederates broke through Union defenses, leading to McClellan's retreat down the James toward Harrison's Landing, and failure of the campaign.
6. **Second Bull Run / Second Manassas** (August 29-30, 1862). This resounding victory by Lee and Jackson pushed Union forces back to Washington, D.C. President Lincoln had replaced McClellan with John Pope, who would supposedly be united with the Army of the Potomac, commanded by Henry Halleck. Lee maneuvered Jackson's troops behind those of Pope; Jackson detained Pope's men at Manassas while Lee sent James Longstreet to crush Pope's left flank. Halleck's army was supposed to land at Aquia, but instead retreated to defend Washington, ceding all of Virginia to the Confederacy and marking a low point in the Union effort.
7. **Antietam / Sharpsburg** (September 17, 1862). The bloodiest day of the Civil War: 12,000 Union men lost their lives, as did 10,000 Confederates. Lee planned a northern invasion into Maryland but a Union soldier discovered those battle plans wrapped around three cigars. Instead, Lee marched his army toward Sharpsburg Creek. Meanwhile, Jackson's forces captured Harper's Ferry, Virginia, and rushed to reunite with Lee. McClellan had a large enough force to capture the entire rebel army but did not use all of his troops nor coordinate one solid attack. Antietam thus was actually a series of five skirmishes; in one of them, dubbed "The Bloody Lane," 2000 Union soldiers fell in a few minutes. As it was, Union forces drove the Confederates back across the Potomac.
8. **Fredericksburg / Marye's Heights** (December 13, 1862). At this site, about 50 miles south of Washington, Union commander Ambrose Burnside (who had replaced McClellan) tried to take the initiative and cross the Rappahannock River in a march toward Richmond. He met Lee's forces, which were well entrenched in the hills behind the town. With a superior position, Lee routed the Union army; 13,000 Northern troops fell there, while only 5000 Confederates were killed. After the battle, Burnside's troops were forced to make "The Mud March" up the Rappahannock, made foul by weather and dead and wounded bodies.
9. **Vicksburg Campaign** (April 29 - July 4, 1863). This campaign was launched by Grant to take control of the Mississippi River and cut off the western Confederate states from the east. Grant ordered regiments led by James McPherson, John McClernand, and William Tecumseh Sherman through bayous west of the Mississippi to Hard Times. They were up against rebel forces under Joseph Johnston and John Pemberton. Sherman and McPherson drove Johnston from Jackson, Mississippi on May 14, and the Union scored a victory at Champion's Hill two days later, but could not drive the Southerners out of Vicksburg, so Grant laid siege to the town. Outnumbered 71,000 to 20,000 and on the brink of starvation, Pemberton finally surrendered his men; Johnston withdrew east.

10. **Chancellorsville** (May 1-4, 1863). Victory for the South, but with great cost, as Stonewall Jackson lost his life. Lincoln called on "Fighting Joe" Hooker to command the Union army; Hooker took a force of 134,000 and provoked Lee and Jackson's 60,000 men into battle. Jackson moved around Hooker and counterattacked the Union flank on May 2. That night, while Jackson was on reconnaissance, his own men mistook him for a Northerner and shot him; he died of pneumonia eight days later. The following morning, a cannonball blast hit the Chancellor House, knocking Hooker unconscious; Union troops led by John Sedgwick then retreated. Casualties for the North outnumbered those of the South, 17,000 to 13,000.
11. **Gettysburg** (July 1-3, 1863). This marked both the farthest northward advancement by the Confederacy and the turning point that led to its defeat. Lee, along with Longstreet, A.P. Hill, and Richard Ewell, led the southern Pennsylvania attack; J.E.B. Stuart was supposed to monitor Union movement with his cavalry but strayed so far east of Gettysburg that his force did not return (exhausted) until the second day. George Meade replaced Hooker as leader of the Union side; Southern forces drove Northerners through the town but could not secure key positions at Cemetery Ridge and Little and Big Round Tops. Low on supplies, on the final day Lee ordered an attack on the center; George Pickett led his famous "charge" through open fields, where the Union mowed down one-third of his 15,000 men. The Confederates lost 20,000 and Lee retreated to Virginia.
12. **Chattanooga Campaign** (September-November 1863). It began when Union General William Rosecrans forced Confederate commander Braxton Bragg out of the city on September 9. Ten days later, at Chickamauga (in Georgia), Bragg and Longstreet turned the tables by whipping Rosecrans, forcing him into a siege position at Chattanooga. Only George Thomas (the "Rock of Chickamauga") saved Rosecrans from annihilation. Well-developed railroad networks, however, allowed Grant, Hooker, and Sherman to bring reinforcements. On November 24, Hooker took Lookout Mountain in the southwest, in the "Battle Above the Clouds." The next day, Thomas ran right over the Southern force at Missionary Ridge, securing Tennessee for the North.
13. **Wilderness Campaign** (May 5 - June 12, 1864). The first clash between Grant and Lee, this series of conflicts started with the Battle of the Wilderness (50 miles northwest of Richmond), where Southern leaders A.P. Hill and Ewell held the line, and over 17,000 Northerners fell. At Spotsylvania Court House, Meade assaulted Lee's men, but they repelled Meade at the "Bloody Angle." The trenches in which much of the fighting took place were similar to those later seen in World War I. Advancing within ten miles of Richmond, Grant met Lee at Cold Harbor (June 3); he lost 7,000 men to Lee's 1,500 and withdrew across the James River, but with the entire campaign he severely reduced Confederate strength in a war of attrition.
14. **Petersburg Campaign** (June 1864 - April 1865). After Cold Harbor, Grant moved south to lay siege to this railroad hub, 25 miles from Richmond. On July 30, Pennsylvania coal miners detonated four tons of powder in a tunnel underneath the Confederate line; this "Battle of the Crater" killed many defenders. Although the South maintained the city, its supplies ran thin in the winter of 1865. Grant finally destroyed the Confederate right flank at Five Forks (April 1-2), 14 miles southwest of Petersburg. This resounding defeat led to Lee's surrender to Grant at Appomattox Court House one week later, effectively ending the Civil War.

During the upcoming 2012-13 winter season The Weather Channel will name noteworthy winter storms. Below is our list of names, along with some information about the origins of the names.

Athena: The Greek goddess of wisdom, courage, inspirations, justice, mathematics and all things wonderful.

Brutus: Roman Senator and best known assassin of Julius Caesar.

Caesar: Title used by Roman and Byzantine emperors.

Draco: The first legislator of Athens in Ancient Greece.

Euclid: A mathematician in Ancient Greece, the father of geometry.

Freyr: A Norse god associated with fair weather, among other things.

Gandolf: A character in a 1896 fantasy novel in a pseudo-medieval countryside.

Helen: In Greek mythology, Helen of Troy was the daughter of Zeus.

Iago: Enemy of Othello in Shakespeare's play, Othello.

Jove: The English name for Jupiter, the Roman god of light and sky.

Khan: Mongolian conqueror and emperor of the Mongol empire.

Luna: The divine embodiment of the moon in Roman mythology.

Magnus: The Father of Europe, Charlemagne the Great, in Latin: Carolus Magnus.

Nemo: A Greek boy's name meaning "from the valley," means "nobody" in Latin.

Orko: The thunder god in Basque mythology.

Plato: Greek philosopher and mathematician, who was named by his wrestling coach.

Q: The Broadway Express subway line in New York City.

Rocky: A single mountain in the Rockies.

Saturn: Roman god of time, also the namesake of the planet Saturn in our solar system.

Triton: In Greek mythology, the messenger of the deep sea, son of Poseidon.

Ukko: In Finnish mythology, the god of the sky and weather.

Virgil: One of ancient Rome's greatest poets.

Walda: Name from Old German meaning "ruler."

Xerxes: The fourth king of the Persian Achaemenid Empire, Xerxes the Great.

Yogi: People who do yoga.

Zeus: In Greek mythology, the supreme ruler of Mount Olympus and the gods who lived there.

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 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.

Under NAQT rules, unless the question states otherwise, both Latin names (Mollusca) or Anglicized names (molluscs) are acceptable for a given taxon.

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.

This article was contributed by NAQT member emerita Julie Stahlhut.

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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 Tzarist 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 Kander; John Ebb; Jon Masteroff; 1966). Cabaret is set in the seedy Kit-Kat Club in Weimar Berlin, where the risqué Master of Ceremonies presides over the action (["Wilkommen"](#)). The British lounge singer Sally Bowles falls in love with the American writer Cliff Bradshaw, but the two break up as the Nazis come to power. Adapted into an Academy Award-winning 1972 film starring Liza Minelli and Joel Grey, it is based on Christopher Isherwood's *Goodbye to Berlin*.

This article was contributed by NAQT writer Dan Donohue.

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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.

This article was contributed by Adam Fine.

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You Gotta Know

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 (Pyodorovich) <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) <u>Schubert</u>	1825	33
27	Boléro	composition	(Joseph) Maurice <u>Ravel</u>	1928	32
28	Porgy and Bess	Opera	George <u>Gershwin</u>	1935	32
29	The Mikado	Musical	William S. <u>Gilbert</u> (words) and Arthur <u>Sullivan</u> (music)	1885	31
30	The Flying Dutchman	Opera	(Wilhelm) Richard <u>Wagner</u>	1843	31
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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MEDITERRANEAN



1. The Crimean Peninsula of Ukraine extends out into what sea?
2. Name the African nation immediately south of Spain.
3. What landlocked country is surrounded by France, Belgium, and Germany?
4. Name one of the 4 nations that border Kosovo.
5. What sea lies between Italy and Croatia?
6. Name the country on the European continent that borders only a single country.
7. What island nation lies south of Turkey?
8. Name one nation that borders Lebanon.
9. Of the landlocked nations of Europe, name the first and last alphabetically.

Answers upside down at the right.

- A1. Black Sea
- A2. Morocco
- A3. Luxembourg
- A4. Montenegro, Serbia, Macedonia, or Albania
- A5. Adriatic Sea
- A6. Portugal
- A7. Cyprus
- A8. Israel or Syria
- A9. Austria and Switzerland