

History: Recall Quizzes

Includes quizzes on:

- **Medicine in Britain**
- **Elizabethan England**
 - **American West**
- **Weimar & Nazi Germany**

Medicine: Recap Quiz c1250-c1500 - Medicine in Medieval England

- 1) Give two reasons why people believed God sent diseases?
To test someone's faith or punish them for sin.
- 2) Name two important classical medieval thinkers?
Galen and Hippocrates
- 3) What were the Four Humours?
Blood, phlegm, yellow bile, black bile
- 4) What had to happen to the Four Humours to cause disease?
They had to become imbalanced
- 5) Name two other things people in the period c1250-c1500 believed caused disease.
Position of the stars or Miasma
- 6) What was theriaca?
A spice-based mixture that could contain up to 70 ingredients, which was used as a cure to many diseases
Regimen Sanitatis
- 7) What was the name for advice on how to maintain a healthy lifestyle?
Regimen Sanitatis
- 8) What was the main job of the apothecary?
An alternative to a doctor or to mix remedies
- 9) Roughly how many hospitals were there in England by 1500?
1,100
- 10) How many people died during the first outbreak of the Plague in England?
One million

Medicine: Recap Quiz The Medical Renaissance c1500-c1700

- 1) Name three doctors who came up with new theories about the cause of illness in this period.
Answers could include, Jan Baptiste van Helmont, William Harvey, Robert Hooke
- 2) Why was Thomas Sydenham important to medical progress in the 17th century?
Thomas Sydenham refused to rely on medical books when diagnosing a patient & instead observed their symptoms
- 3) What was invented in around 1440 that helped the spread of scientific knowledge?
The printing press
- 4) What was the name of the Royal Society's science journal?
Philosophical Transactions
- 5) What is iatrochemistry?
The science of looking for chemical cures
- 6) Why did people take fewer baths in the 1500s?
Syphilis had spread quickly in bath houses, making people scared to use them.
- 7) Roughly how many mistakes did Vesalius find in the works of Galen?
300
- 8) Where were plague victims sent for treatment?
Either a pest house, or nowhere. They were kept at home, quarantined for 28 days
- 9) Who proved that blood circulated within the body?
William Harvey
- 10) List two ways in which people attempted to prevent the spread of the Great Plague?
Answers could include prayers or quarantine

Medicine: Recap Quiz c1700-c1900 Medicine in 18th and 19th century Britain

- 1) Why did the search for rational explanations become more fashionable in the period c1700-c1900?
Movements such as the enlightenment made it fashionable to seek answers to questions about the world
- 2) What theory had scientists come up with to explain disease in the early 18th century?
Spontaneous generation
- 3) What was the impact of Pasteur's work?
It encouraged other scientists to look for alternatives to spontaneous generation.
- 4) Which disease causing germs did Koch find when he was looking for microbes?
Microbes that caused TB and cholera.
- 5) Why were herbal remedies still popular in the 19th century?
Treatments for everyday diseases, such as syphilis & TB were not successfully developed until after 1900.
- 6) Where did Florence Nightingale test out her theories about the importance of clean hospitals?
Crimean War
- 7) Name two anaesthetics that were developed during this period.
Ether & Chloroform
- 8) List three points from the 1875 Public Health Act.
Providing clean water, disposing of sewage, building public toilets
- 9) When did Jenner develop his vaccination against smallpox?
1798
- 10) Where did John Snow trace the 1854 Soho Cholera epidemic to?
Broad Street pump in Soho

Medicine: Recap Quiz c1900-present – Medicine in Modern Britain

- 1) Name the scientists who discovered the structure of DNA
Watson, Crick and Franklin
- 2) In what year was the human genome mapped?
2000
- 3) What key piece of technology enabled the discovery of DNA?
More powerful microscopes
- 4) When did the government pass the Clean Air Acts?
1956 & 1968
- 5) List three new methods of diagnosing patients since c1900.
Answers could include blood tests, x-rays & progress in genetics
- 6) Who developed the first two 'magic bullets' and what were they called?
Hata, Salvarsan 606, Gerhard Domagk, Prontosil
- 7) What are the three strands of care available from the NHS?
Hospitals, GPs and dentists.
- 8) Name two diseases that can now be prevented by immunisation.
Answers could include, Diphtheria & Polio
- 9) Which key individuals were responsible for the discovery and development of penicillin?
Fleming, Florey and Chain
- 10) Name three different treatments for lung cancer.
Surgery, transplants, radiotherapy, chemotherapy

American West: Recap Quiz The Early Settlement of the West, c1835-1862

- 1) Give three uses of the buffalo by the Plains Indians
For food, hide used to make clothes, fur used to make blankets
- 2) In 1848, the USA gained new territories in the West due to its victory over which country?
Mexico
- 3) Identify two problems for settlers on the Plains due to the lack of trees.
Lack of timber to build housing, fencing, fix broken tools, no trees to act as windbreaks
- 4) In what year was the Indian Appropriations Act passed by the US government?
1851
- 5) What happened in 1837 that acted to 'push' some white settlers from the East to the West?
A financial crisis & it led to an economic depression
- 6) Identify (a bad) decision that led to the Donner Party disaster.
Setting off late, using a new route
- 7) Identify three reasons why the Mormons were able to survive the challenges of early settlement-building in the Great Salt Lake region.
Everyone had a role, using irrigation from streams, large numbers of new Mormons joined them
- 8) 'The Fort Laramie Treaty of 1851 created reservations for the Plains Indians of the northern Plains.' True or False?
False
- 9) Write a definition of 'Manifest Destiny'.
White Americans had the god given right to settle the Plains
- 10) What did the US government hope to achieve by creating a Permanent Indian Frontier?
To keep Plains Indians & whites apart

American West: Recap Quiz Development of the Plains, c1862-1876

- 1) In what year did the American Civil War end? 1865
- 2) How many acres were allotted to someone making a claim under the Homestead Act? 160 acres
- 3) What were the names of the two companies set up by the Pacific Railroad Act? Union Pacific and the Central Pacific
- 4) In what year was the First Transcontinental Railroad completed? 1869
- 5) What was invented in 1874 that made it much easier & cheaper for homesteaders to protect their crops & livestock? Barbed wire
- 6) What was the name of the trail that was used to drive cattle from Texas to Abilene? Chisholm Trail
- 7) Who pioneered the first ranch on the Great Plains? John Illif
- 8) Describe one way in which cattle ranchers tried to block homesteaders from settling on the public land used by their ranches. Filing claims under the Homestead Act, fencing off sections, going to court, destroying crops
- 9) What was the name of the trail that triggered Red Cloud's War? Bozeman Trail
- 10) Which US President introduced his 'Peace Policy' in 1868? President Grant

American West: Recap Quiz Conflicts & Conquest, c1876-1895

- 1) In which year was the terrible winter that meant the end of the open range? **1886-87**
- 2) Who was the leader of the 7th cavalry when they were defeated by Crazy Horse in 1876? **Custer**
- 3) What was the name given to the religious cult of the 1890s that looked to the Great Spirit to restore the Plains Indians way of life to them? **Ghost Dance**
- 4) In what year did hunters realise that there were no more buffalo to hunt? **1883**
- 5) In 1892, a range war broke out in which county of Wyoming? **Johnson County**
- 6) The Sioux called them Paha Sapa: what was the English name for the sacred hills where gold was discovered in 1874, triggering the Sioux Wars? **Black Hills**
- 7) Which two ranching families were Wyatt Earp and his brothers in conflict with in Tombstone, Arizona in 1881? **The Clantons and the McLaurys**
- 8) Which state did most Exodusters migrate to? **Kansas**
- 9) Which lawman caught Billy the Kid, saw him escape and then shot him dead in 1881? **Pat Garrett**
- 10) In which year did the US census office declare the Frontier was closed? **1890**

Elizabeth: Recap Quiz Queen, government & religion, 1558-69

- 1) What were the key features of the Privy Council
Made up of 19 leading courtiers, advisers, nobles & gov. officials chosen by the Queen. Met 3 times a week.
- 2) What were the three key parts of Elizabeth's religious settlement?
Act of Uniformity
Act of Supremacy
Royal Injunctions
- 3) Give two ways in which the religious settlement was enforced.
Fines, oath of supremacy, visitations, preaching licences, losing position if you did not agree
- 4) Which parts of England had the most Catholic support during Elizabeth's early reign?
North and West of England
- 5) Give three pieces of evidence that show the religious settlement wasn't accepted by everyone.
400 clergy losing their positions, many areas in England still Catholic, Vestment controversy, Crucifix controversy
- 6) In what year did the Dutch Revolt begin?
1566
- 7) Which treaty was signed in 1560? What was the aim of the treaty?
Treaty of Edinburgh - Establish a Protestant government in Scotland
- 8) Who was Mary, Queen of Scots, accused of murdering?
Her husband, Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley
- 9) Give two reasons why Elizabeth needed to keep Mary, Queen of Scots, in captivity.
Claim to the throne, English Catholics might support Mary, Plots against Elizabeth involving Mary.
- 10) Who plotted to become Mary, Queen of Scots husband?
Duke of Norfolk

Elizabeth: Recap Quiz Challenges to Elizabeth at home & abroad, 1569-88

- 1) What & when were the four key plots against Elizabeth I?
 - Revolt of Northern Earls - 1569
 - Ridolfi Plot - 1571
 - Throckmorton Plot - 1583
 - Babington Plot - 1586
- 2) Give two reasons why the northern earls revolted in 1569.
 - Religion - Earls were Catholic, loss of influence at court, support for Mary, Queen of Scots
- 3) Give one reason why the 1570 papal bull of excommunication was so significant.
 - Encouraged Catholics to overthrow Elizabeth, it said Catholics no longer had to obey Elizabeth, encouraged plots
- 4) Who was John Hart and what did he do?
 - A Catholic priest held in the Tower of London who offered to spy for Walsingham
- 5) Supply two items stated by the Act for the Preservation of the Queens Safety, 1585.
 - Mary, Queen of Scots barred from succession in Elizabeth assassinated. Must be a trial if people suspected of murdering Elizabeth
- 6) Why was the New World so important to Spain?
 - Source of wealth
- 7) Between which years did Sir Francis Drake circumnavigate the globe?
 - 1577-1580
- 8) Give two examples when Elizabeth I indirectly supported the Dutch Rebellion.
 - Funding the Dutch rebels, sending mercenaries to the Netherlands, raiding Spanish settlements
- 9) When was the Battle of Gravelines?
 - 8 August 1588
- 10) Give two reasons why the Spanish Armada failed.
 - Spain's provisions ran out, superior English ships, problems of communication, weather

Elizabeth: Recap Quiz Elizabethan Society in the Age of Exploration, 1558-88

- 1) What were the two main types of school in Elizabethan times?
Petty & Grammar
- 2) How did literacy rates change in Elizabethan England?
**Went up for men - 20% to 30%
No change for women**
- 3) What two key developments were there in theatre during Elizabethan times?
First purpose built theatres, new secular plays/banning of mystery plays
- 4) Give three reasons for increasing poverty in Elizabethan England.
Population growth, unemployment/economic recession, rising prices, falling wages
- 5) What three Acts of Parliament were passed to tackle poverty in Elizabethan England?
**1563 - Statute of Artificers
1572 - Vagabonds Act
1576 - Poor Relief Act**
- 6) Give two important changes in the treatment of the poor in Elizabethan England.
Unemployment recognised as genuine cause of poverty, national poor relief, helping able bodied find work/make things to sell
- 7) Give three technological developments that improved Elizabethan sea voyages.
Galleons could store more provisions, Harriot's improved method of navigation using the sun, Mercator Maps, more stable ships
- 8) Give two causes and two consequences of Drake's circumnavigation of the globe.
**Causes: Revenge on Spain, attacking Spanish colonies, profit
Consequences: Spain angered, Drake knighted, Nova Albion founded**
- 9) Give three reasons why settling Virginia was so important to the English.
Base to attack Spanish colonies in the New World, development of English colonies for trade & wealth, new goods
- 10) Give three reasons why England's attempts to colonise Virginia failed.
Colonists arrived too late to plant crops, supplies ruined, inexperienced colonists, Indian hostility

Weimar & Nazi Germany: Recap Quiz The Weimar Republic, 1918-29

- 1) Who was the first President of the Weimar Republic? **Friedrich Ebert**
- 2) Which political party did he belong to? **SPD**
- 3) Who replaced him as President in 1925? **Hindenburg**
- 4) Who was the minister who dominated Weimar economic & foreign policy from 1923? **Stresemann**
- 5) In what year did Gustav Stresemann die? **1929**
- 6) What is the name of the German parliament? **Reichstag**
- 7) What was the minimum age for voting under the Weimar Constitution? **21**
- 8) What was the title of the Weimar equivalent of the British Prime Minister? **Chancellor**
- 9) What was Article 48 of the Weimar Constitution? **In a crisis, the Chancellor could ask the President to pass a necessary law, by decree, without the support of the Reichstag**
- 10) What were the initials of the seven main political parties in the Weimar Republic? **KPD, SPD, DDP, ZP, DVP, DNVP, NSDAP**

Weimar & Nazi Germany: Recap Quiz Hitler's rise to power, 1919-33

- 1) What was the full (English) name of the DAP? *German Worker's Party*
- 2) What was the full (English) name of the NSDAP? *National Socialist German Workers' Party*
- 3) What was *Der Stumer*? *A Nazi newspaper*
- 4) What was Hitler's *Stosstrupp*? *Hitler's own personal bodyguard*
- 5) What is the meaning of the word *Putzsch* in Munich *Putzsch*? *A violent uprising intended to overthrow existing leaders*
- 6) Who was elected as the German President in 1925? *Hindenburg*
- 7) Who was the German Chancellor from 1930 to 1932? *Bruning*
- 8) Who was the German Chancellor from May to November 1932? *Von Papen*
- 9) Who became the German Chancellor in December 1932? *Von Schliecher*
- 10) Who became the German Chancellor in January 1933? *Hitler*

Weimar & Nazi Germany: Recap Quiz Nazi control & dictatorship, 1933-39

- 1) When was the Reichstag fire? 27th February 1933
- 2) When was the Enabling Act? 23rd March 1933
- 3) When was the Night of the Long Knives? 30th June 1934
- 4) Who was Hitler's head of the SS? Himmler
- 5) Name the Nazi leader who was put in charge of the SD and the Gestapo. Heydrich
- 6) Who was Hitler's Minister of Propaganda? Goebbels
- 7) What was the Nazi policy of *Gleichschaltung*? A way of controlling art and culture so it was consistent with Nazi ideas
- 8) Who was the U-boat commander, and later a Protestant Pastor, who became a key critic of Nazi religious policies? Martin Niemoller
- 9) What was the name of the youth group which set up in opposition to the Hitler Youth and which used a white flower as its emblem? White Rose
- 10) What was the name given to the youth movement of young Germans who met to listen & dance to American jazz music? Swing Youth

Weimar & Nazi Germany: Recap Quiz Life in Nazi Germany, 1933-39

- 1) What laws did the Nazis introduce to encourage marriage, motherhood & childbirth?
Law for the Encouragement of Marriage - 1933
Divorce laws to encourage childbirth
- 2) What Nazi youth groups were there for young German girls and boys?
Little Fellows, German Young People, Hitler Youth, League of German Maidens
- 3) What does KdF stand for?
Strength through Joy
- 4) What is 'invisible' unemployment?
The Nazis found ways to reduce the number of people recorded as unemployed people was higher than the official figures
- 5) Name the Nazi organisations which affected the standard of living of workers.
DAF
- 6) When did the Nazi boycott of Jewish shops begin?
1933
- 7) When were the Nuremberg Laws passed?
1936
- 8) Which law forbade the marriage of Jews to Germans?
Reich Law for the Protection of German Blood
- 9) What event caused the beginning of *Kristallnacht*?
Herschel Grynszpan's murder of Ernst vom Rath
- 10) How many Jews were arrested and taken to concentration camps by 12 November after *Kristallnacht*?
20,000