**Document number 165**

**Text number 0**

In psychology, memory is the process of encoding, storing and retrieving information. Encoding allows information from the outside world to be sensed in the form of chemical and physical stimuli. The first step is to modify the information in order to put it into the encoding process. Storage is the second stage or process of memory. This involves storing information for short periods of time. The third process is retrieval of the stored information. Such information must be found and returned to consciousness. Some retrieval attempts may be effortless because of the type of information, and other attempts to recall stored information may be more demanding for various reasons.

**Question 0**

Which three processes does psychology identify as memory?

**Question 1**

What happens to the data during the coding process?

**Question 2**

What is the second memory stage?

**Question 3**

What is the third process that occurs during the memory process?

**Question 4**

Why can some memory retrieval processes fail?

**Question 5**

Which four processes does psychology identify as memory?

**Question 6**

What happens to the data during the decoding process?

**Question 7**

What is the fourth memory stage?

**Question 8**

What is the third process that takes place during the psychological process?

**Question 9**

Why might some memory retrieval processes be successful?

**Text number 1**

Short-term memory is thought to rely mainly on acoustic code to store information and to a lesser extent on visual code. Conrad (1964) found that subjects had more difficulty remembering acoustically similar letter sequences (e.g. E, P, D). The confusion in remembering acoustically similar letters than visually similar letters suggests that the letters were encoded acoustically. However, Conrad's (1964) study was concerned with the encoding of written text, so although written language memory may be based on acoustic components, generalisations to all forms of memory cannot be made.

**Question 0**

What does short-term memory depend on?

**Question 1**

What did Conrad find out about the test subjects?

**Question 2**

What does Conrad's observation seem to mean?

**Question 3**

What was Conrad's deal?

**Question 4**

What does long-term memory depend on?

**Question 5**

What did Conrad not find out about the test subjects?

**Question 6**

What did the confusion about remembering acoustically different letters mean?

**Question 7**

Whose research is on the decoding of written texts?

**Question 8**

What did Conrad's 1963 study find?

**Text number 2**

Short-term memory is also known as working memory. Short-term memory allows you to remember anything from a few seconds to a minute without practice. Its capacity is also very limited. Miller (1956) carried out experiments that showed that short-term memory had a storage capacity of 7±2 (the title of his famous article was "The magic number 7±2"). Modern estimates of short-term memory capacity are lower, usually in the order of 4-5 memories; however, memory capacity can be increased by chopping. For example, when remembering a ten-digit telephone number, a person can split the numbers into three groups: first the area code (e.g. 123), then the three-digit part (456) and finally the four-digit part (7890). This way of remembering phone numbers is much more efficient than trying to remember a string of 10 digits; this is because we can break the information down into meaningful groups of numbers. This may be reflected in some countries by the fact that phone numbers are displayed as a series of two or four digits.

**Question 0**

What is another name for short-term memory?

**Question 1**

What exactly does short-term memory enable?

**Question 2**

How much information can be stored and retrieved in short-term memory?

**Question 3**

How can memory capacity be increased?

**Question 4**

Why do some countries display numbers as groups of two to four digits?

**Question 5**

What is another name for expanded memory?

**Question 6**

What exactly does memory decomposition enable?

**Question 7**

How much data can be stored and retrieved in long-term memory?

**Question 8**

Me in George A. Miller worked for AT&T?

**Question 9**

How many groups could a person split a 7-digit phone number into?

**Text number 3**

Storage in sensory and short-term memory usually has a strictly limited capacity and duration, which means that information is not retained indefinitely. In contrast, long-term memory can store much larger amounts of information for a potentially unlimited period (sometimes a lifetime). Its capacity is immeasurable. For example, a random seven-digit number can be remembered for only a few seconds before it is forgotten, suggesting that it is stored in a short-term memory. On the other hand, we can remember phone numbers for several years by repeating them; this information is said to be stored in long-term memory.

**Question 0**

Why can't some memories last forever?

**Question 1**

If a memory that is stored in long-term memory, how long can you possibly remember it?

**Question 2**

What is the capacity of long-term memory?

**Question 3**

If you knew the phone number a week ago but have forgotten it now, where is this memory stored?

**Question 4**

By storing smaller amounts of information, long term memory has this length of duration?

**Question 5**

Short-term memory can remember phone numbers for many years no matter what?

**Question 6**

Repetition allows short-term memory to remember what?

**Question 7**

How many years can a short-term memory last?

**Question 8**

Short-term memory is an immeasurable what?

**Text number 4**

The model also presents all memory stores as a single unit, although studies show otherwise. For example, short-term memory can be divided into different units, such as visual and acoustic information. In a study by Zlonoga and Gerber (1986 ), patient "KF" showed certain deviations from the Atkinson-Shiffrin model. Patient KF was brain-damaged and had difficulties with short-term memory. Recognition of sounds such as spoken numbers, letters, words and easily recognizable sounds (such as doorbells and cat meowing) was impaired. Interestingly, visual short-term memory was not affected, suggesting a dichotomy between visual and auditory memory.

**Question 0**

Into which units can short-term memory be classified?

**Question 1**

Who conducted a study in 1986 involving a person known as KF?

**Question 2**

What did KF refute during this study?

**Question 3**

What was difficult for KF to do?

**Question 4**

What did this study find?

**Question 5**

What happened in the 1985 study by Zlonoga and Gerber?

**Question 6**

Which patient shows certain deviations from the Zlonoga-Gerber model?

**Question 7**

What year did Atkinson and Shiffrin publish their study?

**Question 8**

What was suggested when visual long-term memory was not effective?

**Question 9**

What in KF was damaged and caused difficulties with long-term memory?

**Text number 5**

Short-term memory is supported by transient neuronal communication patterns that depend on regions of the frontal lobe (especially the dorsolateral prefrontal cortex) and the parietal lobe. Long-term memory, on the other hand, is maintained by more stable and persistent changes in neural connections that are widely distributed throughout the brain. The hippocampus is essential (for learning new information) for consolidating information from short-term to long-term memory, although it does not appear to store information itself. Without the hippocampus, new memories cannot be stored in long-term memory, as patient Henry Molaison found out after having both hippocampi removed, and his attention span is very short. Moreover, it can be involved in altering neural connections for three months or more after the initial learning.

**Question 0**

What part of the brain does short-term memory seem to rely on?

**Question 1**

What part of the brain is the basis of long-term memory?

**Question 2**

How much information can the hippocampus store?

**Question 3**

If the hippocampus does not store information, what does it do?

**Question 4**

What are the patterns of long-term memory?

**Question 5**

Which two areas of the brain are dependent on for long-term memory?

**Question 6**

Who had both lobes removed?

**Question 7**

What was removed from Molaison to improve his attention span?

**Question 8**

Which part of the brain is not essential for learning new information?

**Text number 6**

Sensory memory stores sensory information less than a second after an object is detected. The ability to look at an object and remember what it looked like in just a fraction of a second of observation or recall is an example of sensory memory. It is beyond cognitive control and is an automatic response. In very short presentations, participants often report that they seem to "see" more than they are actually able to report. The first experiments investigating this form of sensory memory were conducted by George Sperling (1963) using the "partial reporting paradigm". Subjects were presented with a 12-letter grid arranged in three rows of four letters. After a brief presentation, subjects were played either a high, medium, or low tone to guide them to tell which row to report. From these experiments with partial reporting, Sperling was able to show that the capacity of sensory memory was around 12 letters, but that it deteriorated very quickly (within a few hundred milliseconds). Because this form of memory decays so quickly, participants could see the screen but were unable to report all items (12 items in the "full report" procedure) before they decayed. This type of memory cannot be prolonged by training.

**Question 0**

How long does the sensory memory need to store information?

**Question 1**

Can we control what is stored in our sensory memory?

**Question 2**

Who did the first research into the new idea of sensory memory?

**Question 3**

What did Spellings' findings reveal?

**Question 4**

How long does sensory memory store representations?

**Question 5**

Can we control what is stored in experimental memory?

**Question 6**

Who did the first research on the idea of a new sensory register?

**Question 7**

What experiments did George Serling carry out in 1953?

**Question 8**

What did Spellings' findings prove wrong?

**Text number 7**

Short-term memory encodes information acoustically, but long-term memory encodes it semantically: Baddeley (1966) found that after 20 minutes subjects had the greatest difficulty recalling a collection of words with similar meanings (e.g. big, big, big, big, huge) over a long period of time. Another component of long-term memory is episodic memory, "which tends to store information such as 'what', 'when' and 'where'". Episodic memory allows individuals to remember specific events, such as birthday parties and weddings.

**Question 0**

How does short-term memory encode information?

**Question 1**

How does long-term memory encode information?

**Question 2**

What is episodic memory?

**Question 3**

If someone wanted to remember a wedding they had been to a year earlier, what type of memory would they use?

**Question 4**

What did Baddeley's subjects have difficulty doing?

**Question 5**

What year did Baddeley discover episodic memory?

**Question 6**

What was difficult for Baddeley to remember?

**Question 7**

What is the definition of what is called an episodic part of short-term memory?

**Question 8**

Short-term memory, which attempts to store information such as "what", "when" and "where", is episodic what?

**Question 9**

What kind of short-term memory allows people to recall certain events?

**Text number 8**

Young children do not have the linguistic ability to talk about their memory, so verbal reports cannot be used to assess the memory of very young children. However, over the years, researchers have adapted and developed several measures to assess both recognition and recall memory in children. Habituation and conditioning techniques have been used to assess children's recognition memory, and delayed and aroused imitation have been used to assess children's memory.

**Question 0**

Why do infants and young children need to be assessed differently for memory?

**Question 1**

Can researchers study the memories of infants or young children?

**Question 2**

How can a researcher study a child's memory?

**Question 3**

Why can verbal reporting be used to assess the memory of very young children?

**Question 4**

What techniques have not been used to assess the recognition memory of infants?

**Question 5**

What did the researchers adapt and develop immediately?

**Question 6**

How can a child explore a researcher's memory?

**Question 7**

Can researchers study the motor skills of infants or young children?

**Text number 9**

Another important way to distinguish between different memory functions is whether the content to be remembered is in the past (retrospective memory) or in the future (prospective memory). Thus, retrospective memory as a category includes semantic, episodic and autobiographical memory. In contrast, prospective memory is remembering for future intentions, i.e. remembering to remember (Winograd, 1988). Prospective memory can be further divided into event-based and time-based prospective memory. Time-based prospective memory is triggered by a time cue, such as going to the doctor (action) at 4 pm (cue). Event-based prospective memories are intentions that are triggered by cues, such as mailing a letter (action) after seeing a mailbox (cue). The cues do not have to be related to an action (such as the mailbox/letter example), and lists, notepads, knotted handkerchiefs, or a string around the finger are all examples of cues that people use as strategies to improve prospective memory.

**Question 0**

What are some categories of retrospective memory?

**Question 1**

If the memory is triggered by time, what kind of memory is it?

**Question 2**

What is something that someone can use to remember something?

**Question 3**

If Bob realised when he saw the post office that he had to send a letter to his mother, what kind of memory would he trigger?

**Question 4**

What are the categories of memory?

**Question 5**

If the memory is triggered at a moment in time, what kind of memory is it not?

**Question 6**

What is something that someone can use to forget something?

**Question 7**

What did Winograd say in 1989?

**Question 8**

What is the inor way to distinguish between different memory functions?

**Text number 10**

Hebb distinguished between short-term and long-term memory. He proposed that any memory that remains in short-term memory long enough becomes established as long-term memory. Subsequent studies proved this wrong. Studies have shown that direct injections of cortisol or adrenaline help the retention of recent experiences. This is also true for stimulation of the amygdala. This proves that excitement improves memory by stimulating hormones that act on the amygdala. Excessive or prolonged stress (with prolonged cortisol levels) can damage memory storage. Patients with amygdalar damage are more likely to fail to remember emotionally charged words than non-emotionally charged words. The hippocampus is important for explicit memory. The hippocampus is also important for memory consolidation. The hippocampus receives input from different parts of the cortex and also sends its output to different parts of the brain. Input comes from secondary and tertiary sensory areas that have already processed a lot of information. Damage to the hippocampus can also cause memory loss and problems with memory storage. This memory loss includes retrograde amnesia, which is the loss of memory for events that occurred just before the time of the brain injury.

**Question 0**

Was Hebb's idea about the relationship between short- and long-term memory true?

**Question 1**

Which medicines seemed to help someone remember past events?

**Question 2**

What is the relationship between excitement and memory?

**Question 3**

Bob was in a car accident and couldn't remember his wife's name, what part of his brain may have been damaged?

**Question 4**

Was Hebb's idea about the relationship between long term and long term memory true?

**Question 5**

Which medicines seemed to help someone forget what happened before?

**Question 6**

What is the relationship between unexcitedness and memory?

**Question 7**

What are patients with amygdala damage more likely to remember?

**Question 8**

Damage of any kind can also cause memory consolidation and help memory retention.

**Text number 11**

A key question in cognitive neuroscience is how information and mental experiences are encoded and represented in the brain. Researchers have gained much insight into neuronal codes from plasticity studies, but most such research has focused on simple learning in simple neuronal circuits; much less clear is the nature of the neuronal changes involved in more complex memory memories, particularly declarative memory, which requires the storage of facts and events (Byrne 2007). Convergence and divergence zones may be the neuronal networks in which memories are stored and from which they are retrieved.

**Question 0**

Is it important to know how information is encoded in the brain?

**Question 1**

Have researchers learned anything from studying plasticity?

**Question 2**

What is the role of coverage and differential zones?

**Question 3**

What is the focus of most of the research on memories?

**Question 4**

Have researchers learned anything from studying resilience?

**Question 5**

Isn't it important to know how information is encoded in the brain?

**Question 6**

What are the functions of opacity-versatility losses?

**Question 7**

Around which no research on memories has focused?

**Question 8**

what changes occur in the simpler memory examples.

**Text number 12**

Cognitive neuroscientists see memory as the storage, reactivation and reconstruction of an internal representation independent of experience. The term internal representation suggests that such a definition of memory includes two elements: the expression of memory at the level of behaviour or consciousness and the underlying physical neural changes (Dudai 2007). The latter component is also called engram or memory trace (Semon 1904). Some neuroscientists and psychologists erroneously equate the concept of engram and memory, broadly conceiving of all the persistent aftereffects of experience as memory; others object to this notion that memory does not exist until it manifests itself in behaviour or thought (Moscovitch 2007).

**Question 0**

What do cognitive neuroscientists believe memory is?

**Question 1**

What indicates that there are two different components in the memory?

**Question 2**

What showed that memory exists even before a person knows about it?

**Question 3**

What is an engram trace?

**Question 4**

What do ordinary scientists believe memory is?

**Question 5**

What suggests that there are three different components in memory?

**Question 6**

What did Dudai learn in 1904?

**Question 7**

What did Semon learn in 2007?

**Question 8**

What did Moscovitch learn in 2006?

**Text number 13**

Procedural memory (or implicit memory), on the other hand, is not based on conscious recall but on implicit learning. It can best be summarised as "remembering how to do something". Procedural memory is primarily used for learning motor skills and should be considered a subset of implicit memory. It is revealed when a person performs better at a task simply by repetition - no new explicit memories are formed, but he or she unconsciously uses parts of previous experiences. The procedural memory associated with motor learning depends on the cerebellum and basal ganglia.

**Question 0**

What is another term for procedural memory?

**Question 1**

If bob remembered to bake a cake after seeing it on TV, what memory is he using?

**Question 2**

Which skills depend on procedural memory?

**Question 3**

If Bob shoots 15 more free throws than last week, how many more name memories has he gained?

**Question 4**

What is another term for the procedural senses?

**Question 5**

If bob remembered to bake a cake after seeing it on TV, what sense does he make?

**Question 6**

Which skills are not based on procedural memory?

**Question 7**

What kind of memory does not depend on cerebellum and nuclei?

**Question 8**

Which type of memory is used secondarily in the learning of motor skills and should be considered a subset of implicit memory?

**Text number 14**

The working memory model explains many practical observations, such as why it is easier to do two different tasks (one verbal and one visual) than two similar tasks (e.g. two visual), and the aforementioned effect of word length. However, the concept of a central task mentioned here has been criticised as inadequate and vague." Working memory is also the starting point for what enables us to perform everyday activities that require thinking. It is the part of memory where we carry out thought processes and use them to learn and decide on topics.

**Question 0**

Which model explains why it is easier for a bob to read a book and then discuss it than to read two books?

**Question 1**

Which concept is criticised for being worthless and too broad?

**Question 2**

What part of memory allows us to carry on with our daily lives?

**Question 3**

What does the model of non-operational memory explain?

**Question 4**

What has been praised as sufficient and vague?

**Question 5**

What is a non-functioning memory also as a starting point?

**Question 6**

What part of memory allows us to go on living in the long term?

**Question 7**

Which model explains why it is easier for a bob to write one book and discuss it afterwards than to write two books?

**Text number 15**

One of the biggest concerns for older adults is memory loss, especially as it is one of the hallmark symptoms of Alzheimer's disease. However, memory decline is qualitatively different in normal aging than the memory decline associated with a diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease (Budson & Price, 2005). Studies have shown that individuals' performance on memory tasks that rely on frontal areas declines with age. Older adults tend to experience deficits in tasks that require them to know the temporal order in which they learned information; source memory tasks, in which they must recall specific circumstances or contexts in which they learned information; and future-oriented memory tasks, in which they must remember to perform an action in the future. Older adults can manage their prospective memory problems, for example by using appointment books.

**Question 0**

What do most older people worry about?

**Question 1**

Does an elderly person with Alzheimer's disease have the same problem as a person of the same age with memory loss?

**Question 2**

Which part of the brain is involved in memory loss in an older person?

**Question 3**

What memory does using appointment books help the elderly?

**Question 4**

What is one of the main concerns of younger adults?

**Question 5**

What is not one of the hallmark symptoms of Alzheimer's disease?

**Question 6**

What did Alzheimer's & Price say in 2005?

**Question 7**

Younger adults tend to occur?

**Question 8**

Older adults can manage their prospective memory problems by not using what?

**Text number 16**

It should be noted that although 6-month-old children are able to remember information in the short term, they have difficulty remembering the temporal order of information. It is not until 9 months of age that children are able to recall the activities in a two-step sequence in the correct temporal order - i.e. recall first step 1 and then step 2. In other words, when 9-month-old infants are asked to imitate a two-step sequence of actions (such as placing a toy car on a platform and pushing a plunger to roll the toy to the other end), they tend to imitate the actions in the sequence in the correct order (step 1 and then step 2). Younger infants (6 months) can only remember one step of the two-step sequence. Researchers have suggested that these age differences are probably due to the fact that the dentate gyrus dentate and frontal parts of the neural network of the hippocampus are not fully developed by 6 months of age.

**Question 0**

Does a 6-month-old have a short-term memory?

**Question 1**

At what age can an infabt remember the steps of an order?

**Question 2**

Which part of the two-step sequence can a 6-month-old remember?

**Question 3**

Which part of the brain is not fully developed in infants, which can cause memory differences between ages?

**Question 4**

It should be noted that while 6-month-olds are unable to remember information beyond what?

**Question 5**

they have no difficulty remembering what chronological order?

**Question 6**

Which part of the two-step sequence can a 16-month-old remember?

**Question 7**

Which part of the brain is fully developed in infants, which can cause memory differences between ages?

**Question 8**

Researchers have suggested that these age differences are probably due to what?

**Text number 17**

Declarative memory can be further divided into semantic memory, which concerns principles and facts independent of context, and episodic memory, which concerns information related to a specific context, such as time and place. Semantic memory can be used to encode abstract information about the world, such as "Paris is the capital of France". Episodic memory, on the other hand, is used for more personal memories, such as sensations, feelings and personal associations related to a particular place or time. Episodic memories often reflect the "first events" of life, such as the first kiss, the first day at school or the first time you won a championship. These are the key events in life that can be remembered clearly. Autobiographical memory - the recollection of specific events in one's life - is usually considered either a corresponding or a subset of episodic memory. Visual memory is the part of memory that retains some of our sensory features associated with visual experience. Memory is capable of storing information that resembles objects, places, animals or people as a kind of mental image. Visual memory can lead to priming, and it is assumed that some kind of perceptual representation system underlies this phenomenon.

**Question 0**

When you think back to your first day at school or your first dance, what memories do you use?

**Question 1**

When you look back fondly on your memories, what kind of memory do you use?

**Question 2**

What kind of memory can we use to remember information about the world?

**Question 3**

What type of memory is used when we remember something we see?

**Question 4**

When you think back to your first day at school or your first dance, which sense do you use?

**Question 5**

What kind of memory prevents us from remembering information about the world?

**Question 6**

What can a visual stimulus cause?

**Question 7**

What is biographical memory?

**Question 8**

What kind of memory allows you to know something like that Paris is the capital of Germany?

**Text number 18**

Stress has a significant impact on memory formation and learning. In response to stressful situations, the brain releases hormones and neurotransmitters (e.g. glucocorticoids and catecholamines) that affect memory encoding processes in the hippocampus. Behavioural studies in animals show that chronic stress produces adrenal hormones that affect the structure of the hippocampus in the rat brain. Experimental research by German cognitive psychologists L. Schwaben and O. Wolf shows that learning under stress impairs memory recall in humans too. In this study, 48 healthy male and female university students participated in either a stress test or a control group. Those randomly assigned to the stress test group had their hands immersed in ice-cold water (known as the SECPT or "Socially Evaluated Cold Pressor Test") for up to three minutes and were observed and videotaped. Both stress and control groups were then presented with 32 words to memorise. Twenty-four hours later, both groups were tested to see how many words they could recall (free recall) and how many words they could recognise from a larger list of words (recognition task). The results showed that the stress test group showed a marked decline in memory performance, remembering 30% fewer words than the control group. The researchers suggest that the stress experienced during learning distracts people by diverting their attention during the memory encoding process.

**Question 0**

What could be causing your memory to deteriorate or not work as well?

**Question 1**

What hormones are produced when an animal is stressed?

**Question 2**

Who carried out a study in which people held their hands in cold water while they memorised words?

**Question 3**

What does L. Schwabes and O. Wolf's study seem to contain?

**Question 4**

What can cause memory to deteriorate and work better?

**Question 5**

What hormones are produced when an animal is happy?

**Question 6**

Which Austrian cognitive psychologists published an experimental study?

**Question 7**

What does SECPT not mean?

**Text number 19**

Interference can interfere with recall and retrieval. There is retrospective interference, when learning new information makes it difficult to remember old information, and prospective interference, when previous learning interferes with remembering new information. While interference can lead to forgetting, it is important to keep in mind that there are situations where old knowledge can facilitate the learning of new knowledge. For example, knowing Latin can help an individual learn a related language, such as French - a phenomenon known as positive transference.

**Question 0**

What problems can disruption cause?

**Question 1**

What is retroactive intervention?

**Question 2**

What is proactive harassment?

**Question 3**

What is the term used to describe being able to learn something faster because of a parent's ability?

**Question 4**

What are the benefits of disruption?

**Question 5**

What is active disruption?

**Question 6**

What is proactive harassment?

**Question 7**

What is the phenomenon that learning Latin makes it more difficult to learn French?

**Question 8**

What interferes with remembering old information?

**Text number 20**

Until the mid-1980s, it was assumed that young children were unable to encode, store and retrieve information. A growing body of research now shows that infants as young as 6 months can recall information after a 24-hour delay. In addition, studies have shown that as infants get older, they are able to store information for longer periods of time; 6-month-olds can recall information after 24 hours, 9-month-olds after up to five weeks and 20-month-olds after up to 12 months. In addition, studies have shown that as infants age, they are able to store information more quickly. While 14-month-olds can recall a three-step sequence after one exposure, 6-month-olds need about six exposures to remember it.

**Question 0**

Did people in 1960 believe that a small child could remember things?

**Question 1**

At what age, according to researchers, does a child start to develop memory?

**Question 2**

Does human memory capacity increase with age?

**Question 3**

Who has better memory problems, the 6-month-old or the 9-month-old?

**Question 4**

What was assumed until the mid-1960s?

**Question 5**

Research shows that children as young as 6 months can remember what after a 48-hour delay?

**Question 6**

6-month-olds need about five exposures to do what?

**Question 7**

Which has shown that as children get older, they are able to store information more slowly.

**Question 8**

as young children grow older, they can store for what shorter periods?

**Text number 21**

Brain regions involved in the neuroanatomy of memory, such as the hippocampus, amygdala, striatum or mammillary nuclei, are thought to be involved in certain types of memory information. For example, the hippocampus is believed to be involved in spatial learning and declarative learning, while the amygdala is believed to be involved in emotional memory. Damage to specific areas in patients and animal models and the resulting memory deficits are the primary source of information. However, rather than a specific area being affected, the observed deficit may be due to damage to adjacent areas or a pathway through the area. Moreover, it is not enough to describe memory and its counterpart, learning, as being solely dependent on specific brain regions. Learning and memory are thought to result from changes in neuronal synapses, mediated by long-term potentiation and long-term depression.

**Question 0**

What role does the amygdala play in memory?

**Question 1**

Can you assign specific areas of the brain to specific memories.

**Question 2**

What changes might be related to learning and memory?

**Question 3**

What is the relationship of the hippocampus to memory?

**Question 4**

What role does the amygdala play in speech?

**Question 5**

Can you point to specific areas of the heart to specific memories...

**Question 6**

What similarities can be drawn between learning and memory?

**Question 7**

What is thought to be related to non-emotional memory?

**Question 8**

What is the relationship of the hippocampus to speech?

**Text number 22**

The longer the exposure to stress, the greater the impact it can have. However, short-term exposure to stress also causes memory impairment by disrupting hippocampal function. Studies show that in subjects exposed to short-term stress, blood levels of glucocorticoids remain strongly elevated when measured after the exposure has ended. When subjects are asked to perform a learning task after short-term exposure, they often have difficulty. Prenatal stress also impairs learning and memory abilities by disrupting hippocampal development and can result in offspring of severely stressed parents not having stable long-term potential. Even when stress is applied in the prenatal period, offspring experience elevated glucocorticoid levels when exposed to stress later in life.

**Question 0**

Does it matter how long stress affects a person's memory?

**Question 1**

What does research show happens to blood glucocorticoid levels under stressful situations?

**Question 2**

Can an unborn child face stressful events that could affect his or her future abilities?

**Question 3**

Do people in different studies perform as well after stressful situations as they did before?

**Question 4**

What does research show happens to blood glucose levels in stressful situations?

**Question 5**

Can an unborn child face stressful events that may affect their previous abilities?

**Question 6**

How does long-term exposure to stress also cause memory loss?

**Question 7**

When subjects are asked to perform a memory task after a short-term exposure, they have what?

**Question 8**

Why is long-term exposure to stress less effective?

**Text number 23**

Stressful life experiences can be the cause of memory loss in ageing. Glucocorticoids released during stress damage nerve cells in the hippocampus region of the brain. Therefore, the more stressful situations someone encounters, the more susceptible they are to memory loss in later life. CA1 neurons in the hippocampus are destroyed because glucocorticoids reduce glucose release and glutamate reuptake. This high level of extracellular glutamate allows calcium to enter NMDA receptors, which in turn kills the neurons. Stressful life experiences can also cause repression of memories, causing people to transfer unbearable memories to the subconscious. This is directly linked to traumatic events in the past, such as kidnapping, imprisonment or sexual abuse as a child.

**Question 0**

Which neurons are damaged in stressful situations?

**Question 1**

What can increase memory loss with age?

**Question 2**

What do people often do with extremely stressful memories?

**Question 3**

What is the cause of nerve cell loss caused by stress?

**Question 4**

Which protons are damaged in stressful situations?

**Question 5**

What can make a person more susceptible to memory decline with age?

**Question 6**

What do people often do with extremely stressful thoughts?

**Question 7**

What is the cause of stress-induced nerve cell strengthening?

**Question 8**

Where are the AC1 neurons located?

**Text number 24**

Sleep does not affect the acquisition or retrieval of memory while awake. Therefore, sleep has the greatest impact on memory consolidation. During sleep, neural connections in the brain are strengthened. This improves the brain's ability to stabilise and retain memories. There have been several studies showing that sleep improves memory retention because memories are strengthened through active consolidation. System stabilisation occurs during slow wave sleep (SWS). This process suggests that memories are reactivated during sleep, but the process does not enhance all memories. It also suggests that qualitative changes occur in memories when they are transferred to long-term storage during sleep. While you sleep, the hippocampus plays back the day's events to the neocortex. The neocortex then reviews and processes the memories, after which they are transferred to long-term memory. When you don't get enough sleep, learning becomes more difficult because these neural connections are not as strong, making memories less retained. Sleep deprivation makes it harder to concentrate, leading to ineffective learning. In addition, some studies have shown that sleep deprivation can lead to false memories because memories are not properly transferred to long-term memory. Therefore, it is important to get enough sleep so that memory can function at its best. One of the primary functions of sleep is considered to be improving the consolidation of knowledge, as several studies have shown that memory is dependent on adequate sleep between training and testing. In addition, data from neuroimaging studies have shown that activation patterns in the sleeping brain mirror those recorded during learning of the previous day's tasks, suggesting that new memories can be solidified through such training.

**Question 0**

Does sleep impair human memory?

**Question 1**

What is SWS?

**Question 2**

What happens during SWS?

**Question 3**

What is the role of the cortex in memory?

**Question 4**

What is the link between sleep and learning in studies?

**Question 5**

Why does sleep affect memory?

**Question 6**

When do the brain's neural connections deteriorate?

**Question 7**

What does WSW stand for?

**Question 8**

What happens during the WSW?

**Question 9**

What is the role of the cortex in muscles?

**Text number 25**

A UCLA study published in the June 2006 issue of the American Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry found that people can improve their cognitive function and brain efficiency through simple lifestyle changes such as incorporating memory exercises, a healthy diet, physical fitness and stress reduction into their daily lives. The study examined 17 subjects (average age 53) with normal memory performance. Eight subjects were asked to follow a "brain-healthy" diet, relaxation, physical and mental exercise (brain exercise and verbal memory training techniques). After 14 days, they showed greater word fluency (no memory) compared to baseline. Long-term follow-up was not conducted, so it is unclear whether this intervention has lasting effects on memory.

**Question 0**

Can brain efficiency be increased?

**Question 1**

What can people do to increase the efficiency of their brain?

**Question 2**

What was the relationship between healthy changes and brain efficiency in a study of 17 subjects?

**Question 3**

Are lifestyle changes sure to have an impact on long-term memory?

**Question 4**

Who published the study in the June 2006 issue of UCLA?

**Question 5**

Can brain inefficiency be increased?

**Question 6**

What can people improve through complex lifestyle changes?

**Question 7**

With 17 says, they showed more what?

**Question 8**

How many subjects had an average age of 17 years?

**Text number 26**

Much of today's memory knowledge is derived from research into memory disorders, particularly memory loss. Memory loss is known as amnesia. Amnesia can result from extensive lesions in: (a) areas of the medial temporal lobe, such as the hippocampus, dentate gyrus, subiculum, amygdala, parahippocampal, entorhinal and perirhinal cortex, or (b) the midline diencephalon area, particularly the dorsomedial nucleus of the thalamus and the mammillary trunks of the hypothalamus. There are many types of memory disorders, and by studying their different forms it has been possible to identify apparent defects in individual subsystems of the brain's memory systems and thus hypothesise their function in the normally functioning brain. Other neurological diseases, such as Alzheimer's and Parkinson's, can also affect memory and cognition. Hypertymia is a disorder that affects an individual's autobiographical memory, which essentially means that the individual is unable to forget small details that would not otherwise be recorded. Korsakoff's syndrome, also known as Korsakoff's psychosis, amnesia and amnesia syndrome, is an organic brain disorder that adversely affects memory through widespread loss or shrinkage of nerve cells in the prefrontal cortex.

**Question 0**

What is the term used to describe memory disease?

**Question 1**

What diseases can significantly affect memory?

**Question 2**

What is Korsakoff syndrome?

**Question 3**

Is memory loss only visible in one form?

**Question 4**

What happens to a person whose autobiographical memory is damaged?

**Question 5**

What is the term used to describe memory consolidation?

**Question 6**

Which diseases do not significantly affect memory?

**Question 7**

What is Alzheimer's syndrome?

**Question 8**

Why does amnesia only occur in one form?

**Question 9**

What happens to a person whose biographical memory is damaged?

**Text number 27**

Exercise, especially continuous aerobic exercise such as running, cycling and swimming, has many cognitive benefits and effects on the brain. Brain effects include increased neurotransmitter levels, better oxygen and nutrient supply, and increased neurogenesis in the hippocampus. The effects of exercise on memory have important implications for improving academic performance in children, maintaining mental abilities in old age, and preventing and potentially curing neurological diseases.

**Question 0**

Does exercise play a role in cognitive brain function?

**Question 1**

What positive things can happen to your brain when you exercise?

**Question 2**

Is a child who exercises more likely to do better at school?

**Question 3**

What kind of exercise has been shown to be most beneficial for the brain?

**Question 4**

Which have many cognitive impairments and effects on the brain?

**Question 5**

What kind of non-erobic exercises benefit the brain?

**Question 6**

What negative things can happen to your brain when you exercise?

**Question 7**

The effects of exercise on memory have no significant effect on what?

**Question 8**

What causes the reduced transport of oxygen and nutrients?

**Text number 28**

However, memory performance can improve when the material is put into a learning context, even when learning occurs under stress. A separate study by cognitive psychologists Schwaben and Wolf shows that when memory retention testing is performed in a context similar or congruent to the original learning task (i.e. in the same room), memory impairment and the adverse effects of stress on learning can be mitigated. Seventy-two healthy university students, randomly assigned to the SECPT stress test or control group, were asked to recall the locations of 15 pairs of picture cards - a computer-based version of the card game "Concentration" or "Memory". A vanilla scent was applied to the room where the test was conducted, as the smell is a strong cue for memory. The memory test was carried out the next day either in the same room with the vanilla scent again or in a different room without the scent. The memory performance of subjects who experienced stress during the target location task was significantly impaired when tested in a foreign room without the vanilla scent (incongruent context); however, the memory performance of subjects who experienced stress was not impaired when tested in the original room with the vanilla scent (congruent context). All participants, both stressed and unstressed, performed faster when the learning and retrieval contexts were identical.

**Question 0**

What can positively affect memory performance?

**Question 1**

What can the scent of vanilla be used for?

**Question 2**

What did the study by Schwaben and the wolf show?

**Question 3**

What did Schwaben and Wolf's study ask you to remember?

**Question 4**

What was the common relationship between the two groups in their study?

**Question 5**

What can negatively affect memory performance?

**Question 6**

What can lavender scent be used for?

**Question 7**

What did the study by Schwartz and the wolf show?

**Question 8**

What did Schwaben and Wolf's study ask us to forget?

**Question 9**

Where were seventy healthy male and female students randomly assigned?

**Text number 29**

Interestingly, studies have shown that if people are repeatedly asked to imagine actions they have never performed or events they have never experienced, this can lead to false memories. For example, Goff and Roediger (1998) asked participants to imagine that they did an act (e.g., broke a toothpick), and then asked them later whether they had done such an act. Results showed that participants who repeatedly imagined doing such an act were more likely to think that they had actually done that act during the first session of the experiment. Similarly, Garry and colleagues (1996) asked university students to indicate how certain they were that they had experienced several events as children (e.g., breaking a window with their hand), and then two weeks later asked them to imagine four such events. The researchers found that a quarter of the students who were asked to imagine four events reported that they had actually experienced those events as children. In other words, when asked to imagine the events, they were more confident that they had experienced the events.

**Question 0**

What can cause false memories?

**Question 1**

Who did a study that showed that it is similar to imagine doing something and then later remember doing that task?

**Question 2**

What did a similar study by Garry find?

**Question 3**

What did Goff and Roediger ask people to do in 1996?

**Question 4**

What can cause a person to have false senses?

**Question 5**

What did a similar study by Gary Goff find?

**Question 6**

What happens when people are not asked to imagine events?

**Question 7**

Who asked the students how uncertain they were about the events they were experiencing?

**Text number 30**

Although people often think of memory as a storage device, this is not the case. The molecular mechanisms underlying the induction and maintenance of memory are highly dynamic, with distinct steps that span from seconds to a lifetime. In fact, research has revealed that our memories are structured. People can construct their memories when they encode them and/or when they recall them. An example is the classic study by Elizabeth Loftus and John Palmer (1974) in which people were directed to watch a film of a road accident and then asked what they saw. The researchers found that people who were asked "How fast were the cars going when they hit each other?" gave higher ratings than people who were asked "How fast were the cars going when they hit each other?". In addition, when asked a week later if they had seen broken glass in the film, those who had been asked the question smashed were twice as likely to report seeing broken glass than those who had been asked the question hit. No broken glass was filmed in the movie. Thus, the wording of the questions distorted viewers' memories of the event. Importantly, the wording of the question caused people to construct different memories of the event - those who were asked the question smashed remembered a more serious car accident than what they had actually seen. The results of this experiment were replicated around the world, and the researchers consistently showed that when people were given misleading information, they tended to remember the event incorrectly, a phenomenon known as the misinformation effect.

**Question 0**

What has research shown about our memory?

**Question 1**

How do people build their memories?

**Question 2**

What did the study by Elizabeth Loftus and John Palmer show?

**Question 3**

In their survey, what did people say they had said when they hadn't actually said it because the word "crushed" was added to the question?

**Question 4**

What has research not shown about our memory?

**Question 5**

How do people build their self-confidence?

**Question 6**

What did the study by John Loftus and Elizabeth Palmer show?

**Question 7**

Who did the survey in 1794?

**Question 8**

What is the information effect?

**Text number 31**

Recall is a learning method that allows an individual to recall information verbatim. Memorisation is the most commonly used method. Methods of remembering things have been much discussed over the years, and some writers, such as Cosmos Rossellius, have used visual alphabets. The temporal effect suggests that an individual is more likely to remember a list of things when the practice is spread over a longer period of time. The opposite of this is cramming: intensive memorisation over a short period of time. Also relevant is the Zeigarnik effect, which suggests that people remember incomplete or interrupted tasks better than completed tasks. The so-called locative method uses spatial memory to remember non-spatial information.

**Question 0**

What is the most common way of learning?

**Question 1**

What does it mean to learn by heart?

**Question 2**

What learning tool was Cosmos Rosselliius writing about?

**Question 3**

What is the distance effect?

**Question 4**

What is the effect of Zeigarnik?

**Question 5**

What is the least used way of learning?

**Question 6**

What does learning by heart not mean?

**Question 7**

Which learning tool was Cosmo Kramer writing about?

**Question 8**

What is the Cosmos phenomenon?

**Question 9**

What uses non-spatial memory to remember spatial information?

**Document number 166**

**Text number 0**

In 1790, the first federal census was taken in the United States. Census takers were instructed to classify free residents as white or "other". Only heads of households were identified by name in the federal census until 1850. Native Americans were classified as 'others'; in subsequent censuses they were classified as 'free colored' if they did not live on an Indian reservation. Slaves were counted separately from free persons in all censuses until the Civil War and the end of slavery. In later censuses, persons of African ancestry were classified by appearance as mulatto (which recognized not only African but also visible European ancestry) or black.

**Question 0**

When was the first federal census taken in the United States?

**Question 1**

What were the two racial categories in the census?

**Question 2**

Who were all identified by name in the home?

**Question 3**

Where were the Indians classified after they were included?

**Question 4**

When was the first federal census taken in the United States?

**Question 5**

How were enumerators instructed to classify residents?

**Question 6**

Was each resident listed by name?

**Question 7**

Were all residents counted together or separately?

**Question 8**

When have changes been made to the calculation methods?

**Question 9**

When did the United States start taking a census?

**Question 10**

At what point were all household members named in the census?

**Question 11**

Who were considered "free people of colour"?

**Question 12**

What is a mulatto?

**Question 13**

Where would a Native American live to avoid being counted in the census?

**Question 14**

In what year was the last federal census taken in the United States?

**Question 15**

What was first taken in England in 1790?

**Question 16**

Where were Native Americans classified if they lived on an Indian reservation?

**Question 17**

Who were identified by name in the federal census after 1850?

**Question 18**

How were people of Asian descent classified in later censuses?

**Text number 1**

By 1990, the Census Bureau included more than a dozen ethnic/racial categories in the census, reflecting not only changing societal perceptions of ethnicity, but also the fact that the United States had become home to a wide variety of immigrants as a result of changing historical forces and new immigration laws in the 1960s. As society changed, more and more citizens began to demand recognition of multiracial ancestry. The Census Bureau changed its data collection practices by allowing people to self-identify as more than one ethnic group. Some ethnic groups are concerned about the potential political and economic impact, as federal support for historically disadvantaged groups has depended on census data. According to the Census Bureau, in 2002 more than 75% of African Americans had multiracial ancestry.

**Question 0**

The Census Bureau had moved from two categories to how many categories in the 1990s?

**Question 1**

Why were there more immigrants in the US?

**Question 2**

How had the Census Bureau changed the data collection?

**Question 3**

What is one of the many results of the census?

**Question 4**

What proportion of African Americans had multiracial ancestry in 2002?

**Question 5**

How many different ethnic groups were listed in the modern census?

**Question 6**

Can people currently declare themselves as belonging to more than one ethnic group in the US census?

**Question 7**

How many African Americans have multiracial ancestry?

**Question 8**

Are some ethnic groups concerned about changes in the census?

**Question 9**

How is some federal aid targeted to specific groups?

**Question 10**

When did the census have at least 12 categories of racial and ethnic origin?

**Question 11**

When have laws allowed more immigrants?

**Question 12**

How many African Americans are multiracial according to the 2002 Census?

**Question 13**

What kind of federal aid is dependent on census data?

**Question 14**

How many ethnic/racial groups were there in the 1980 census?

**Question 15**

Who had come to live in the US thanks to the new immigration laws of the 1940s?

**Question 16**

When did the US stop new immigration laws?

**Question 17**

What percentage of white Americans were multiracial?

**Question 18**

What kind of federal aid does not depend on census data?

**Text number 2**

Americans of sub-Saharan African ancestry for historical reasons: slavery, partus sequitur ventrem, the one-eighth law, the one-drop rule of 20th century law, are often (historically) classified as black or African American, even if they have a significant amount of European or Native American ancestry. As slavery became a racial caste, enslaved people and others of African descent were classified by so-called "hypodesensitivity" to a lower status ethnic group. Many, whose ancestry and appearance were predominantly European, 'intermarried with whites' and assimilated into white society for its social and economic benefits, such as the generations of families known as melungeons, now generally classified as white but who genetically turned out to be of European and sub-Saharan African descent.

**Question 0**

What race have Americans of African descent always been classified as?

**Question 1**

What was the term used to classify slaves and others of African descent?

**Question 2**

Melungeons are commonly classified as white, but what are they genetically like what other races?

**Question 3**

Why did many people of European descent "marry white" and want to be part of white society?

**Question 4**

Which Americans have historically been classified as African-American or black?

**Question 5**

What caused African Americans to have a lower classification?

**Question 6**

How did many multiracial Americans achieve social and economic benefits?

**Question 7**

What do you call a group that is genetically sub-Saharan and European, but is classified as white?

**Question 8**

What are some of the historical reasons that multiracial Americans have been classified as black?

**Question 9**

What is Melungeon?

**Question 10**

What does it mean that "white is a disgrace"?

**Question 11**

On what basis were slaves and Africans classified?

**Question 12**

How were those with sub-Saharan African ancestry classified?

**Question 13**

Who are often classified as Latin American?

**Question 14**

How were people of European descent classified?

**Question 15**

What kind of people assimilated into the black society?

**Question 16**

Why did people decide not to assimilate into white society?

**Question 17**

Which families have genetically proven Asian and African ancestry?

**Text number 3**

The former Confederacy was for a long time officially segregated after Reconstruction, and interracial marriages were banned in parts of the country, but more and more people are forming open interracial unions. In addition, social conditions have changed and many multiracial people no longer believe that it is socially advantageous to try to 'pass' as white. Diverse immigration has brought more mixed-race people to the United States, including large numbers of Hispanics who identify as mestizo. There has been a growing multiracial identity movement in the US since the 1980s (cf. Loving Day). As more and more Americans have demanded to be allowed to acknowledge their mixed-race origins, the 2000 census for the first time allowed residents to tick more than one ethnic racial identity and thus identify themselves as multiracial. In 2008, Barack Obama was elected the first multiracial president of the United States, recognising both sides of his family and identifying as African-American.

**Question 0**

When was the time of formal racial segregation?

**Question 1**

What is the impact of the fact that interracial marriages are no longer stigmatised?

**Question 2**

What has caused more people of mixed race to come to the US?

**Question 3**

Why were Americans allowed in 200 to start marking their race in more than one box on the census?

**Question 4**

Who was elected and was the first multiracial president of the United States?

**Question 5**

Who was the first multiracial president elected in the United States?

**Question 6**

When did the multiracial identity movement begin to grow in the United States?

**Question 7**

When did the US Census start allowing residents to mark more than one ethnic race on the census form?

**Question 8**

What has brought more mixed-race people to the US?

**Question 9**

Who are the "mestizos"?

**Question 10**

What was once considered socially advantageous to do?

**Question 11**

What is an example of a multiracial identity movement in action?

**Question 12**

What is the first multiracial president like?

**Question 13**

When did the census start to allow multiple boxes?

**Question 14**

When was an African-American president elected?

**Question 15**

What fewer people are doing openly than before?

**Question 16**

What has brought more people of one race to the US?

**Question 17**

What was the movement in the US before the 1980s?

**Question 18**

Which year was the last census in which residents were allowed to mark more than one ethnic race?

**Question 19**

Who was the last multiracial president of the United States?

**Text number 4**

Most states passed anti-miscegenation laws in the 1700s, 1800s and early 1900s, but this did not stop white slave owners, their sons or other powerful white men from taking slave women as concubines and having multiracial children with them. California and the western United States had more Latino and Asian residents. They were denied formal relations with whites. White legislators passed laws banning marriages between European and Asian Americans until the 1950s.

**Question 0**

What was put in place to prevent mixing of breeds?

**Question 1**

Why didn't the anti-miscegenation measures ensure that miscegenation did not occur?

**Question 2**

Where were there more Latinos and Asians?

**Question 3**

Which races were not allowed to have official relations with whites?

**Question 4**

When were the laws on marriage between Asians and Europeans repealed?

**Question 5**

When were the anti-miscegenation laws passed?

**Question 6**

Did these laws change the behaviour of white slave owners and other powerful white men?

**Question 7**

Which region has more Hispanics and Asians?

**Question 8**

Were there laws against white-Asian marriages in the United States?

**Question 9**

Did they ban Hispanic residents from marrying whites?

**Question 10**

Who was not allowed in the western United States to have relations with whites?

**Question 11**

When did the law stop banning marriages between whites and Asians?

**Question 12**

Who took slaves as concubines?

**Question 13**

What laws were adopted in the 2000s?

**Question 14**

Who refused to take slave women as concubines?

**Question 15**

Where in the US were the numbers of Asians and Latinos lower?

**Question 16**

Who was allowed to have official relations with whites?

**Question 17**

What was banned after the 1950s?

**Text number 5**

After the American Revolutionary War, the number and proportion of free people of color increased significantly in the North and South as slaves were freed. In most northern states, slavery was abolished, sometimes in New York-style gradual emancipation programs that took more than two decades to complete. The last slaves in New York were not freed until 1827. In the Second Great Awakening, Quaker and Methodist missionaries in the South called on slave owners to free their slaves. Revolutionary ideas led many men to free their slaves, some by deed and others by will, so that between 1782 and 1810 the proportion of free coloureds rose from less than one per cent to nearly one per cent10 of blacks in the South.

**Question 0**

When did the number of free people of colour increase dramatically?

**Question 1**

How were New York's laws repealed?

**Question 2**

How long did it take for states like New York to abolish all slave laws?

**Question 3**

Who in the South urged their churches to free their slaves in the South?

**Question 4**

When were the last slaves freed in New York State?

**Question 5**

Who asked the slave owners to free their slaves?

**Question 6**

What prompted many slave owners to free their slaves?

**Question 7**

How much did the percentage of free people change in the South between 1782 and 1810?

**Question 8**

When did the number of free people of colour start to increase in the North and South?

**Question 9**

What is it called when it takes several years to free the slaves in the programme?

**Question 10**

When was New York's last slave freed?

**Question 11**

What made the Quaker and Methodist monks want to free the slaves?

**Question 12**

How many black people were held at large in 1810?

**Question 13**

What prompted many men to free slaves between 1782 and 1810?

**Question 14**

What happened to the number of free people of colour before the Revolutionary War?

**Question 15**

What did only a few northern states do?

**Question 16**

When were the first slaves in New York freed?

**Question 17**

Who told the slave owners in the South not to free their slaves?

**Question 18**

What percentage of blacks in the South were free people of colour after 1810?

**Text number 6**

In an effort to ensure white supremacy decades after emancipation in the early 1900s, most southern states created one-drop rule laws that defined as black all persons of known African descent. This was a stricter interpretation than that prevalent in the 19th century; it ignored the many mixed families in the states and ran counter to generally accepted social rules that judged people by their appearance and connections. Some courts called it the "traceability rule". Anthropologists called it an example of the hypodesensitivity rule, which meant that racially mixed persons were given the status of a socially inferior group.

**Question 0**

What is the one-drop rule?

**Question 1**

Why did some courts call the one-drop rule?

**Question 2**

What is the hypodesecnt rule?

**Question 3**

When was the one-drop rule in force?

**Question 4**

What is the one-drop rule?

**Question 5**

What is the hypodescent rule?

**Question 6**

Why were laws like the one-drop rule passed?

**Question 7**

What made the one-drop rule stricter than the rules of the 19th century?

**Question 8**

What did black mean in the southern states in the early 1900s?

**Question 9**

What was the socially accepted rule of racial interpretation before the 1900s?

**Question 10**

Which rule means that multiracial people are socially subordinated?

**Question 11**

What was the name of a rule used in court in the 20th century?

**Question 12**

What was the name of the 19th century rule?

**Question 13**

What did the southern states do to stop white supremacy?

**Question 14**

What laws did the northern states create in the early 1900s?

**Question 15**

What did the one-drop rule define as white?

**Question 16**

What was not the name used for the one-drop rule?

**Question 17**

What rule did the lawyers say the one-drop rule was an example of?

**Text number 7**

Multiracial Americans are Americans with mixed ancestry from "two or more races". The term can also include Americans with mixed-race ancestry who identify culturally and socially with only one group (cf. the one-race rule). In the 2010 US Census, approximately 9 million people, or 2.9 percent of the population, identified themselves as multiracial. There is evidence that accounting for genetic ancestry would produce a higher number, but people live by social and cultural identities, not DNA. Historical causes, such as slavery, which created racial caste, and the suppression of Native Americans by Europeans and Americans, have often led to people identifying or being classified into only one ethnic group, usually according to the culture in which they were raised. Before the mid-20th century, many people concealed their multiracial heritage because of racial discrimination against minorities. While many Americans may be biologically multiracial, they often don't know it or don't recognize it culturally any more than they preserve all the different traditions of different peoples.

**Question 0**

Before the mid-20th century, did people openly talk about their mud culture heritage and why or why not?

**Question 1**

Are all Americans of mixed culture aware of their cultural heritage?

**Question 2**

How many Americans identified themselves as multiracial in the 2010 Census?

**Question 3**

What is the accepted definition of "multicultural" ancestry?

**Question 4**

Why did mud-cultured Americans hide their heritage?

**Question 5**

Are all multicultural Americans aware of their heritage?

**Question 6**

Which culture do multicultural people tend to identify with?

**Question 7**

Where are people most likely to identify themselves?

**Question 8**

Would DNA show that the number of multiracial people is higher or lower than the number of people reported in the census?

**Question 9**

What does it mean to be a mud breed?

**Question 10**

How many multiracial people were there in the United States in 2010?

**Question 11**

When did people stop hiding the mutant genome?

**Question 12**

How many people identified themselves as multiracial in the 2000 US Census?

**Question 13**

What percentage of the population does not identify themselves as multiracial?

**Question 14**

What would most likely lead to a lower number of multiracial people?

**Question 15**

What often led to people being identified or categorised into several different ethnicities?

**Question 16**

What did many people do with their multiracial identity after the mid-20th century?

**Text number 8**

Americans are largely descendants of multi-ethnic, culturally diverse immigrant groups, many of whom are now advanced nations. Some consider themselves multiracial, even as they acknowledge that race is a social construct. Creolization, assimilation and integration have been ongoing processes. The African American Civil Rights Movement (1955-1968) and other social movements since the mid-20th century sought social justice and equal implementation of constitutional civil rights for all ethnic groups. In the 21st century, less than 5% of the population identified themselves as multiracial. In many cases, mixed-race ancestry is so far removed from an individual's family history (for example, before the civil war or earlier) that it does not affect more recent ethnic and cultural identification.

**Question 0**

What happened between 1955 and 1968?

**Question 1**

What proportion of the population identified themselves as mixed race in the 2000s?

**Question 2**

How will the breed be seen one day?

**Question 3**

Who are the descendants of different culturally diverse groups?

**Question 4**

What influences recent identification in many cases?

**Question 5**

Which peoples are the English mostly descended from?

**Question 6**

When was the Spanish civil rights movement born?

**Question 7**

What proportion of the population identified themselves as multiracial before the 2000s?

**Question 8**

What breed is not recognised?

**Question 9**

What were the social movements of the mid-20th century working to achieve?

**Text number 9**

Some Europeans living among Native Americans were called "white Indians". They "lived in indigenous communities for years, became fluent in indigenous languages, participated in indigenous councils, and often fought alongside their indigenous partners." More numerous and more typical were the traders and trappers who married Native American women from border tribes and started families with them. Some traders who maintained bases in the cities had what were known among Native Americans as "country wives" who had legal European-American wives and children at home in the city. Not everyone abandoned their "natural" mixed-race children. Some arranged for their sons to be sent to European-American schools for their education.

**Question 0**

Who were considered "white Indians"?

**Question 1**

Who had indigenous "country wives"?

**Question 2**

Who lived in indigenous communities, spoke the language and participated in tribal affairs?

**Question 3**

Why were some multiracial children sent to Europe?

**Question 4**

Where were legal wives usually kept?

**Question 5**

What was the name given to the Native Americans living among Europeans?

**Question 6**

Who were fewer than "white Indians"?

**Question 7**

Who marries Native American men?

**Question 8**

Where did the Native Americans keep their bases?

**Question 9**

Who was sent to Native American schools to be educated?

**Text number 10**

In colonial times, when conditions were more flexible, white women, indentured servants or free, and African men, indentured servants, slaves or free, formed alliances. Because women were free, their mixed-race children were born free; they and their offspring formed the bulk of the families of free colored people in colonial Virginia. Researcher Paul Heinegg found that eighty percent of the free people of color in the North Carolina censuses of 1790-1810 could be traced to families that were free in Virginia during the colonial years.

**Question 0**

When could white women and black men be in a union?

**Question 1**

Where do 80% of NC's free people of color come from?

**Question 2**

What is Paul Heinegg?

**Question 3**

What censuses did he study?

**Question 4**

Who made alliances with African women during the colonial years?

**Question 5**

What happened to the mixed-race children of enslaved mothers?

**Question 6**

Where can eighty percent of North Carolina's enslaved people of color be traced?

**Question 7**

What percentage of free people of color in Virginia can be traced back to families living in North Carolina?

**Question 8**

Who made alliances with African men after the colonial years?

**Text number 11**

Sometimes people of African-American and Native American descent report that older family members have withheld vital genealogical information from them. Genealogy of African Americans can be a very difficult process, because before the American Civil War, slaves were not identified by name in censuses, so most African Americans did not appear by name in those records. In addition, many white fathers who used slave women sexually, even those who had long-term relationships such as Thomas Jefferson and Sally Hemings, did not recognize their mixed-race slave children in the registries, so paternity disappeared.

**Question 0**

Who were not identified by name in the census before the Civil War?

**Question 1**

Who did Thomas Jefferson have an affair with?

**Question 2**

What will be lost if white paternity is not recognised for multiracial slave children?

**Question 3**

Who does not reveal complete ancestral information to mixed-race people?

**Question 4**

Which people say they have had older family members who have been open about genealogical information?

**Question 5**

What is usually a very easy process?

**Question 6**

What identified slaves by name before the American Civil War?

**Question 7**

Who recognised their mixed-race slave children in the registers?

**Question 8**

Who did John Adams have an affair with?

**Text number 12**

In the 19th century, Christian missionaries from Britain and the United States followed traders to the Hawaiian Islands. In the long run, the Anglo-Saxon presence had a negative impact on the extent to which Hawaiian royal women valued their own indigenous appearance. Even centuries before the arrival of the Christians in the First Nation, Hawaiian aesthetic features such as dark skin and ample bodies had been considered signs of nobility. No matter how much they adapted their customs to Western standards, some Anglo-Saxon missionaries referred to native women relentlessly as 'Hawaiian squaws'. In the last half of the 19th century, some Hawaiian women began to marry European men who considered them exotic. However, the men chose Hawaiian women who were slimmer and lighter.

**Question 0**

Who brought Christian missionaries to Hawaii?

**Question 1**

What makes Hawaiian royal women think they're ugly?

**Question 2**

What are some examples of what a noble person should look like before the Christians came?

**Question 3**

What did Westerners call Hawaiian women?

**Question 4**

When would white men marry lighter and thinner Hawaiian women?

**Question 5**

Where did Christian missionaries follow traders before the 1800s?

**Question 6**

Who followed Christian missionaries to the Hawaiian Islands?

**Question 7**

What contributed positively to the appreciation by Hawaiian royal women of their own indigenous appearance?

**Question 8**

What was dark skin no longer considered a sign of nobility?

**Question 9**

When did European women start marrying Hawaiian men?

**Text number 13**

Racial discrimination continued with new laws in the 20th century, for example the one-drop rule was introduced in Virginia and other southern states, partly influenced by the popularity of eugenics and the ideas of race purity in 1924. People buried fading memories that many whites had multiracial ancestry. Many families were multiracial. Similar laws had been proposed but not passed in the late 19th century in places like South Carolina and Virginia. After regaining political power in the southern states by disenfranchising blacks, white Democrats passed Jim Crow and segregation laws to restore white supremacy. They kept these laws in place until the 1960s and after federal law enforcement forced them to change the law because it authorized enforcement practices to protect the constitutional rights of African Americans and other minority citizens.

**Question 0**

Who is accused of Jim Crow laws in this song?

**Question 1**

When did Virginia add the one-drop rule to its laws?

**Question 2**

What was overlooked when the laws on the one-drop rule were enacted?

**Question 3**

Why were laws passed that restricted the status of people of colour?

**Question 4**

What was popular in the early 20th century that caused the rise of racial discrimination?

**Question 5**

What went on to enact new laws in the 2000s?

**Question 6**

In which state was the two-drop rule introduced?

**Question 7**

What kinds of laws were proposed and passed in South Carolina in the late 1800s?

**Question 8**

Who gained political power in the South by giving blacks the vote?

**Question 9**

In what years did the Democrats pass laws to introduce Jim Crow?

**Text number 14**

The phenomenon, known as "posing as white", is difficult to explain in other countries or to foreign students. Typical questions include, "Shouldn't Americans say that a person who poses as white is white or almost all white and has previously posed as black?" or "For consistency, shouldn't we say that a person who is one-eighth white is impersonating black?" ... ... A person who is one-quarter or less American Indian, Korean, or Filipino is not considered to be passing if he or she marries into the dominant community and participates fully in its life, so there is no need to conceal minority ancestry. ...". It is often argued that the key reason for this is that the physical differences between these other groups and whites are not as pronounced as the physical differences between African blacks and whites, and are therefore less threatening to whites. ... [W]here the ancestry in one of these racial minority groups does not exceed one-fourth, the person is not defined as a member of that group alone.

**Question 0**

A person is not a member of a racial minority if they are not what?

**Question 1**

Who has the most physical differences?

**Question 2**

What groups other than blacks are considered?

**Question 3**

What is easy to explain to people in other countries?

**Question 4**

What is considered more threatening to African blacks?

**Question 5**

When is a person defined as belonging only to a racial minority?

**Question 6**

To whom is it easy to explain "appearing white"?

**Text number 15**

Population testing is still ongoing. Some Native American groups that have been sampled may not have shared the pattern of markers being sought. Geneticists acknowledge that DNA testing cannot yet distinguish between members of different cultural Native American groups. Genetic evidence exists for three major migrations to North America, but not for more recent historical differentiation. In addition, not all Native Americans have been tested, so researchers cannot be certain that Native Americans have only the genetic markers they have identified.

**Question 0**

Who is to say that genetic tests do not distinguish between different Indian peoples?

**Question 1**

What are geneticists looking for?

**Question 2**

What is the genetic evidence?

**Question 3**

What can a DNA test tell the difference?

**Question 4**

What evidence is there of recent historical segregation?

**Question 5**

How do scientists know that Native Americans only have the genetic markers they have identified?

**Question 6**

Who does not admit that DNA testing cannot yet distinguish between members of different cultural Native American tribes?

**Question 7**

How many small migrations to North America is there evidence of?

**Text number 16**

Some multiracial people feel marginalised in US society. For example, when applying for school or work, or taking standardized tests, Americans are sometimes asked to check boxes corresponding to their race or ethnicity. Typically, about five racial options are given, of which "check only one". Although some surveys offer an "other" box, this option groups people of many different racial types (e.g., European Americans/African Americans are grouped with Asian Americans/Native Americans).

**Question 0**

How do some mixed-race people feel?

**Question 1**

How many breed options are there in standardised tests?

**Question 2**

How many breed options can someone check?

**Question 3**

What does the "other" box do?

**Question 4**

When do people of mixed race feel marginalised?

**Question 5**

Who feels marginalised in Canadian society?

**Question 6**

Where are there usually about 10 breed choices?

**Question 7**

What to avoid in the "other" box?

**Question 8**

When do people of one race feel marginalised?

**Question 9**

When do multiracial people feel important in US society?

**Text number 17**

Before the one-drop rule, different states had different colour laws. More importantly, social acceptance often played a greater role in how a person was perceived and how identity was interpreted than any law. In border regions, questions about origin were less frequently asked. The community looked at how people presented themselves, whether they served in the militia and whether they voted, which were the duties and marks of free citizens. When questions of racial identity arose, for example in matters of inheritance, the outcome of disputes was often based on how people were accepted by their neighbours.

**Question 0**

What was generally more important than the laws relating to a person's race?

**Question 1**

Where did people not ask about racial background?

**Question 2**

What were the characteristics of free citizens?

**Question 3**

Whose approval decided the succession?

**Question 4**

Which had different color laws after the one-drop rule?

**Question 5**

Which had the least impact on how the person was perceived?

**Question 6**

In which sectors were the questions about origin most frequently asked?

**Question 7**

What didn't affect the way communities viewed people?

**Question 8**

What was never based on how people were accepted by their neighbours?

**Text number 18**

Since the late 20th century, the number of African immigrants from African and Caribbean ethnic groups in the United States has increased. Along with the publicity surrounding the ancestry of President Barack Obama, whose father was from Kenya, some black writers have argued that new terms for new immigrants are needed. They suggest that the term "African-American" should refer strictly to the descendants of African slaves and free people of colour who survived the era of slavery in the United States. They argue that grouping all ethnic Africans together, regardless of their unique ancestral circumstances, would negate the lingering effects of slavery on the descendant communities of slaves in the United States. They argue that recent ethnic African immigrants must recognize their own unique ancestral backgrounds.

**Question 0**

Which country is the President's father from?

**Question 1**

In which communities are the effects of slavery still present?

**Question 2**

What should newly arrived Africans do?

**Question 3**

Who is in favour of a term other than African-American to describe recent immigrants?

**Question 4**

What happened to the number of African and Caribbean ethnic African immigrants before 1900?

**Question 5**

Who has moved more to Canada since the end of the 20th century?

**Question 6**

Who has argued that new terms should not be used for new immigrants?

**Question 7**

What have white writers claimed they need for new immigrants?

**Question 8**

Who do black writers think should not acknowledge their unique ancestral background?

**Text number 19**

In the 1980s, parents of mixed-race children began to organise and lobby for a breed standard that reflected their children's genetic make-up. In 1988, when the US government proposed adding the category "biracial" or "multiracial", the public reaction was mostly negative. Some African-American organizations and African-American political leaders, such as Congresswoman Diane Watson and Congressman Augustus Hawkins, were particularly adamant in their opposition to the category, fearing the loss of political and economic power if African-Americans were to diminish themselves by defining themselves.

**Question 0**

When did multiracial people start organising for more inclusive race labels?

**Question 1**

What was the attitude towards the idea of identifying people as bi- or multiracial?

**Question 2**

What could have caused the loss of power through the use of the term "bi- and multiracial"?

**Question 3**

Who are the opponents of racial and multiracial identifiers?

**Question 4**

What did parents of mixed-race children do before the 1980s?

**Question 5**

What was the public's reaction when the US government proposed to remove the category of "same-sex couples"?

**Question 6**

Which political leader was the most vocal advocate of the multiracial category?

**Question 7**

Why did Diane Watson advocate the multiracial category?

**Question 8**

How could African-Americans increase their numbers?

**Text number 20**

Children's social identity was strongly determined by the tribal kinship system. Among the matrilineal tribes of the Southeast, mixed-race children were generally accepted and identified as Indians because they derived their social status from their mother's clans and tribes and often grew up with their mother and her male relatives. In contrast, among the patrilineal Omaha, for example, the child of a white man and an Omaha woman was considered 'white'; such mixed-race children and their mothers were protected, but the children could only be officially included as members of the tribe if they were adopted by a man.

**Question 0**

What defined the child's social identity?

**Question 1**

What inheritance system do the tribes of the South East use?

**Question 2**

What were multiracial children with a tribal mother considered to be like in the tribes of South-East Finland?

**Question 3**

What race did Omaha consider a multiracial child with a white father to be?

**Question 4**

What did not define children's social identity?

**Question 5**

What was the status of mixed-race children in the North-West tribes?

**Question 6**

What was the child of a white woman and an Omaha man considered to be like?

**Question 7**

Who wouldn't protect mixed-race children and their mothers?

**Question 8**

Who could officially belong to the tribe if she had adopted him?

**Text number 21**

In the late 1800s, three middle-class European-American women teachers married Native American men they had met at the Hampton Institute during the years it had an Indian program.In the late 1800s, Charles Eastman, a Boston University-trained European and Sioux doctor, married Elaine Goodale, a European-American woman from New England. They met and worked together in the Dakotas while Eastman was chief inspector of Indian education and Eastman a doctor on the reservations. His maternal grandfather was Seth Eastman, an artist and army officer from New England who had married a Sioux woman and had a daughter with her while stationed at Fort Snelling in Minnesota.

**Question 0**

Who was the doctor?

**Question 1**

Who was the doctor related to?

**Question 2**

Who did the doctor's relative marry?

**Question 3**

Who met their husband at the Hampton Institute?

**Question 4**

Which tribe was Eastman related to?

**Question 5**

How many African-American teachers married Native American men they met at Hampton Institute?

**Question 6**

What was the name of the woman who married Seth Eastman?

**Question 7**

Who was the lawyer of European and Sioux origin?

**Question 8**

Who did Seth Eastman have a son with?

**Question 9**

Where was Seth Eastman stationed in South Dakota?

**Text number 22**

Author Sherrel W. Stewart's claim that "most" African Americans have significant Native American heritage is not supported by geneticists who have conducted extensive census studies. A television series on African-American ancestry, hosted by researcher Henry Louis Gates Jr. , featured geneticists discussing in detail the different ancestries of African-Americans. They concluded that the common belief in the high degree of admixture of Native Americans is not supported by the data collected. (Reference forthcoming)

**Question 0**

Who said that many African-Americans have NAtive-American heritage?

**Question 1**

Who disproved the Sherrel hypothesis?

**Question 2**

Who is hosting a TV series on the genetic history of African Americans?

**Question 3**

Which author claimed that very few African-Americans have significant Native American heritage?

**Question 4**

Who do genetic researchers claim to have significant Indian heritage?

**Question 5**

Who is hosting a TV series about Asian-American ancestry?

**Question 6**

What is the general belief supported by the data collected?

**Question 7**

What do genetic researchers say most African-Americans have?

**Text number 23**

Inter-racial relations have a long history in North America and the United States, starting with European explorers and soldiers mixing with each other as they took on native women as partners. As European settlement increased, traders and fur trappers often married or formed alliances with indigenous women. Faced with a persistent and critical labour shortage, settlers brought Africans into the 1600s, mainly to the Chesapeake Bay colony, as labourers, sometimes as servants and increasingly as slaves. The Dutch and later the English also brought African slaves to New York and other northern ports. Some African slaves were freed by their masters during these early years.

**Question 0**

What jobs did the first Europeans involved with the natives do?

**Question 1**

Who started marrying or forming alliances with native women after settlement increased?

**Question 2**

Why did the Chesapeake Bay settlers start buying slaves?

**Question 3**

Who first brought slaves to New York?

**Question 4**

Who freed some of the first slaves?

**Question 5**

What has a long history in Europe?

**Question 6**

Who did the natives take as companions?

**Question 7**

What did traders and fur farmers do before European settlement increased?

**Question 8**

What did migrants bring to the country in the 1500s?

**Question 9**

Who did the masters liberate in later years?

**Text number 24**

Of the many relationships between male slave owners, overseers or masters' sons and female slaves, the most significant is probably that of President Thomas Jefferson and his slave Sally Hemings. As noted in the 2012 Smithsonian-Monticello co-exhibition Slavery at Monticello: The Paradox of Liberty, Jefferson, then a widower, took Hemings as his concubine for nearly 40 years. They had six children, four of whom survived to adulthood, and Jefferson freed all of them among the few slaves he freed. Two "escaped" north in 1822, and two were granted freedom by will after his death in 1826. Seven-eighths white by birth, all four of the Hemings children migrated to the northern states as adults; three of them joined the white community, and all their descendants identified themselves as white. Of the Madison Hemings descendants who continued to identify as black, some in later generations eventually identified as white and "married out," while others continued to identify as African American. It was socially advantageous for Hemings' children to identify as white, which corresponded to their appearance and the majority of their ancestry. Although the Hemings children were born into slavery, they were legally white under Virginia law at the time.

**Question 0**

President Thomas Jefferson had an affair with whom?

**Question 1**

What was the name of the Smithsonian-Monticello exhibit about their relationship?

**Question 2**

How long were Jefferson and Hemmings in a relationship?

**Question 3**

Which of Jefferson's children identified themselves as black?

**Question 4**

How many of Jefferson and Hemmings' children were white?

**Question 5**

Which slave did George Washington have an affair with?

**Question 6**

How long were Washington and Hemings in a relationship?

**Question 7**

How many of the Hemings children moved south?

**Question 8**

What did Hemings' children do that was socially disadvantageous?

**Question 9**

Who was legally black in Virginia at that time?

**Text number 25**

After the Civil War, segregation forced African Americans to share more common fates in society than they could have, given their very different ancestry, education and economic status. In Louisiana, for example, the dual division changed the separate status of traditionally free people of colour, although they retained a strong Louisiana Créole culture, linked to French culture and language, and the practice of the Catholic faith. African Americans began to create a common cause - regardless of their multiracial mix or social and economic stratification. In the transformations of the 20th century, during the rise of the civil rights and black power movements, the African American community increased its own pressure for any proportion of people of African descent to be claimed by the black community in order to increase its power.

**Question 0**

For example, whose status was reduced after the civil war?

**Question 1**

Who were African-Americans in increasing numbers in the 20th century?

**Question 2**

What did African Americans have to share before the Civil War?

**Question 3**

What kept the traditionally free people of color segregated in Louisiana?

**Question 4**

Who maintains a strong culture associated with Italian culture?

**Question 5**

Which culture was known for practising Protestantism?

**Question 6**

What reduced the pressure on people of African descent to become the claims of the black community?

**Text number 26**

The Chinese came to the United States as workers, mainly to the West Coast and Western regions. After the Reconstruction era, as blacks established independent farms, white farmers brought in Chinese workers to meet their labour needs. In 1882, the Chinese Exclusion Act was passed, and Chinese workers who chose to remain in the United States were unable to take their wives with them. In the South, some Chinese married blacks and mulattoes, as they generally refused to take white spouses because of discrimination. They quickly went to work as labourers and set up grocery stores in small towns across the South. They worked to provide education and social mobility for their children.

**Question 0**

Where did most Chinese men come to the United States from?

**Question 1**

Who brought in Chinese workers?

**Question 2**

Why couldn't wives immigrate to the US with their Chinese husbands after 1882?

**Question 3**

What did racial discrimination mean to the Chinese in general?

**Question 4**

What did Chinese workers do after they left their jobs?

**Question 5**

Who came to the US as intellectuals?

**Question 6**

Who were the white farmers bringing into the country before the Reconstruction era?

**Question 7**

Under what law were Chinese workers allowed to bring their wives to the US?

**Question 8**

Where did Chinese men take white spouses?

**Question 9**

What did Chinese men establish in cities across the north?

**Text number 27**

Multiracial people who wanted to acknowledge their full heritage won some victory in 1997 when the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) amended the federal racial categories regulation to allow multiple responses. This led to a change in the 2000 U.S. Census that allowed participants to select more than one of six available categories, which were, in brief, "White," "Black or African American," "Asian," "American Indian or Alaska Native," "Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander," and "Other." For more information, see Race (US Census). OMB made its directive mandatory for all government forms by 2003.

**Question 0**

Which office is responsible for changes to census forms?

**Question 1**

When did OMB change the racial guidelines for the census form?

**Question 2**

When was the OMB breed directive made mandatory on every government form?

**Question 3**

What did the OMB vote on allowing the 2000 Census?

**Question 4**

When did the OMB change federal regulations on racial categories to prevent multiple responses?

**Question 5**

What year was it that participants could only choose one of the six available categories?

**Question 6**

Which was not one of the categories that participants could choose in the 2000 US Census?

**Question 7**

When did the OMB directive cease to be mandatory for government forms?

**Question 8**

Which agency is not allowed to make changes to the census form?

**Text number 28**

Laws from colonial America in the 1700s stipulated that the children of African slave mothers took the place of their mothers and were born into slavery regardless of the race or status of the father, according to the principle of partus sequitur ventrem. The association of slavery with 'race' led to slavery becoming a racial caste. However, most free coloured families formed in Virginia before the American Revolution were the offspring of unions between white women and African men, who often worked and lived together in the looser conditions of the early colonial period. Although interracial marriages were later banned, white men often sexually exploited slave women, and numerous generations of multiracial children were born. By the late 19th century, it had become common for African Americans to use the passage to gain educational opportunities, as did the first African American graduate of Vassar College, Anita Florence Hemmings. Some 19th century classification systems defined people according to the proportion of African ancestry: a person with black and white parents was classified as a mulatto, a person with one black grandparent and three whites as a quadroon, and a person with one black great-grandparent and the rest white as an octoroon. The latter categories remained within the general black or colored category, but before the Civil War in Virginia and some other states, a person with one-eighth or less black ancestry was legally white. Some members of these classes became temporarily or permanently white.

**Question 0**

What was the consequence of the child having an African mother?

**Question 1**

What is the rule that allows children of white fathers to be slaves?

**Question 2**

Who was the first African-American to graduate from Vassar College?

**Question 3**

What makes a person a mulatto?

**Question 4**

What does a person have to have to be an octogenarian?

**Question 5**

How did the laws of the 16th century define the children of African slave mothers?

**Question 6**

Who was not born into slavery?

**Question 7**

From whom did New York's free people of colour descend?

**Question 8**

Who took advantage of slave men?

**Question 9**

What did African-Americans not use the passage for?

**Text number 29**

Charles Kenzie Steele, Jr. reacts to media criticism of Michelle Obama during the 2008 presidential election. Charles Steele, Executive Director of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, said: "Why are they attacking Michelle Obama, but not really attacking her husband to the same degree. Because there is no slave blood in her. "He later claimed his comments were intended to be "provocative" but refused to expand on the subject. Former Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice (mistaken by French President Nicolas Sarkozy for a "recent American immigrant") said that "the descendants of slaves did not get much of a head start, and I think the effects of that are still being felt." He has also rejected the term "African-American immigrants", preferring to use the term "black" or "white".

**Question 0**

Why did Steele think that people were not attacking Barrack Obama?

**Question 1**

What is Condoleeza Rice's favourite name to call people?

**Question 2**

What did President Sarkozy think Foreign Minister Rice was?

**Question 3**

Who is Charles Kenzie Steele Jr?

**Question 4**

Why did Steele say that?

**Question 5**

Who accused people of attacking Barack Obama more than Michelle Obama?

**Question 6**

What year did Charles Kenzie Steele Jr. accuse the media of attacking Barack Obama?

**Question 7**

Who did the German Prime Minister think was a "recent American immigrant"?

**Question 8**

What label does Condoleezza Rice prefer to give African-Americans rather than "black" and "white"?

**Question 9**

Who claimed that the descendants of slaves had a good head start?

**Text number 30**

Some early male settlers married Native American women and formed informal unions with them. Early contacts between Native Americans and Europeans were often tense, but there were also moments of friendship, cooperation and intimacy. In both the English and Latin settlements, marriages were contracted between European men and indigenous women. For example, on 5 April 1614, a Powhatan woman from Pocahontas in present-day Virginia married John Rolfe, an Englishman from Jamestown. Their son Thomas Rolfe was the ancestor of many descendants of Virginia's first families. As a result, English laws did not preclude people with some Native American ancestry from being considered English or white.

**Question 0**

When was Rolfe and Pocahontas' wedding?

**Question 1**

What did English law not exclude from people with some native blood?

**Question 2**

Who married indigenous women early on?

**Question 3**

Where did Rolfe marry Pocahontas?

**Question 4**

Who was the ancestor of Virginia's first families?

**Question 5**

Who did some early female settlers marry?

**Question 6**

What was the later contact between Native Americans and Europeans like?

**Question 7**

Where were there no marriages between European men and indigenous women?

**Question 8**

When did John Rolfe resign from Pocahontas?

**Question 9**

Who was the ancestor of many of North Carolina's first families?

**Text number 31**

The French and Spanish colonial records of slave ships and sales, as well as the records of the plantations of all the former colonies, often contain much more information about slaves, from which researchers reconstruct their family histories. Genealogists have begun to search plantation records, court records, land records and other sources that allow them to trace African American families and individuals before 1870. Because slaves were generally forbidden to learn to read and write, black families passed on oral histories that have survived for a very long time. Similarly, Native Americans generally did not learn to read and write English, although some did in the 19th century. Until 1930, census enumerators used the terms free colored and mulatto to classify people of apparently mixed race. When these terms were abandoned as a result of lobbying by the Southern Congressional Caucus, the Census Bureau used only the dichotomous classification of black or white, which was typical in the segregated South.

**Question 0**

What has helped genealogists studying slaves?

**Question 1**

What were slaves not usually allowed to do?

**Question 2**

What replaced the written records of black families?

**Question 3**

Who got the Census Bureau to drop the terms free people of color and mulatto?

**Question 4**

When were the terms mulatto and free coloured population removed from the census?

**Question 5**

What is often mentioned in the colonial documents of German slave ships?

**Question 6**

What are genealogists using to trace African-American families after 1870?

**Question 7**

What did Asians generally not learn to read and write?

**Question 8**

When did the Census Bureau abandon the binary classification of blacks and whites?

**Text number 32**

European settlers made treaties with Native American tribes and asked for the return of runaway slaves. For example, in 1726, the British governor of New York demanded a promise from the Iroquois to return all the runaway slaves who had joined them. The same promise was demanded of the Huron in 1764 and of the Delawares in 1765, but there is no record of slaves being returned. Numerous notices requested the return of African Americans who had married Native Americans or who spoke Native American languages. African and Native Americans came to know each other primarily through slavery. Native Americans learned that Africans had what the Native Americans called "great medicine" in their bodies because Africans were virtually immune to the Old World diseases that wiped out most of the indigenous population. As a result, many tribes encouraged marriages between the two groups to produce stronger and healthier children.

**Question 0**

Who did the settlers ask for help in returning the runaway slaves?

**Question 1**

When was the agreement to return the slaves made with the Iroquois?

**Question 2**

What demanded the return of slaves who married Native Americans or spoke their language?

**Question 3**

How did the natives and Africans get to know each other?

**Question 4**

Why did the natives regard Africans as the "great medicine"?

**Question 5**

Who never made a treaty with Native American tribes?

**Question 6**

When did the governor of South Carolina make a promise to the Iroquois to return runaway slaves?

**Question 7**

What were Native Americans immune to?

**Question 8**

Why did tribes encourage marriage between Native Americans and whites?

**Question 9**

Which Native American tribe returned slaves to European settlers?

**Text number 33**

Inter-racial relations, marriages and marriages were established from the earliest colonial years, especially before slavery hardened into a racial caste associated with people of African descent in the British colonies. Virginia and other English colonies passed laws in the 17th century that gave children the social status of their mothers under the principle of partus sequitur ventrem, regardless of the race or nationality of the father. This overruled the English common law principle that a man gave his status to his children - this had allowed communities to require fathers to support their children whether they were legitimate or not. The change increased the opportunities for white men to sexually exploit slave women because they had no responsibility for the children. As the master and father of mixed-race children born into slavery, men could use these people as servants or labourers, or sell them into slavery. In some cases, white fathers cared for their multiracial children by paying for or providing education or apprenticeships and freeing them, especially in the two decades after the American Revolution (child care was more common in the French and Spanish colonies, where a class of free people of colour developed and became educated and property owners). Many other white fathers abandoned their mixed-race children and their mothers to slavery.

**Question 0**

What did the laws passed in the 1700s do?

**Question 1**

What is the rule that says the race of the father does not matter?

**Question 2**

What did white fathers do after the American Revolution to support their mixed-race children?

**Question 3**

What did the English common law usually say?

**Question 4**

What did not happen during the first colonial years?

**Question 5**

What was the racial deprivation of people of British descent in the African colonies?

**Question 6**

In which English colony were laws passed that gave children the social status of a father?

**Question 7**

Who did many white mothers abandon?

**Question 8**

Where was it less common to have children?

**Text number 34**

Many Latin American migrants have been mestizo, Indian or other mixed-race. Multiracial Latinos have received little media coverage; critics have blamed the United States. Hispanic media for ignoring brown-skinned indigenous and multiracial Hispanics and black-skinned Hispanics, because of the predominance of blond and blue/green-eyed white Hispanics and American Hispanics (who more closely resemble Scandinavians and other northern Europeans than look white, with mostly typical southern European features) and also light-skinned mulatto and mestizo Latin Americans Latin Americans Latin Americans Latin Americans and American Latin Americans and mestizos (often considered white by the U.S. Latino and Hispanic populations if they achieve middle-class or higher social status), especially some actors in telenovelas.

**Question 0**

What are many Latin American migrants?

**Question 1**

What do Latinos think a light-coloured mulatto is?

**Question 2**

Who ignores dark-skinned Latino multiracial people?

**Question 3**

What does the typical Latino look like in the media?

**Question 4**

What are many European American immigrants?

**Question 5**

Who has a large presence in the media?

**Question 6**

What do white Americans consider a light-coloured mulatto?

**Question 7**

Who doesn't overlook dark-skinned Latinos?

**Question 8**

Who has accused the media of ignoring blond Latin Americans?

**Text number 35**

For example, before 1920 in Virginia, a person was legally white if he or she had at least seven or eight white ancestors. The one-drop rule emerged in some southern US states in the late 19th century, probably in response to white attempts to maintain white supremacy and limit black political influence after Democrats regained control of state legislatures in the late 1870s. The first year in which the US census abolished the mulatto category was 1920; in that year, enumerators were instructed to classify people dichotomously as white or black. This was the result of a Southern-dominated Congress persuading the Census Bureau to change its rules.

**Question 0**

How before 1920 was a person legally white?

**Question 1**

What year was the mulatto excluded from the US census?

**Question 2**

Who is responsible for the Census Bureau's rejection of the mulatto class?

**Question 3**

When was a person legally white in South Carolina before 1920?

**Question 4**

When was the one-drop rule stopped?

**Question 5**

What was the attempt to increase black political power?

**Question 6**

In what year was the mulatto category first used in the US Census?

**Question 7**

What was the result of a Northern-dominated Congress getting the Census Bureau to change its rules?

**Text number 36**

Stanley Crouch wrote in the New York Daily News, "Obama's mother is of white American descent. His father is a black Kenyan" in the column "What Obama Isn't: Black Like Me". During the 2008 campaign, LA Times African-American columnist David Ehrenstein accused white liberals of flocking to Obama because he was a "magic nigger", a term used to describe a black person who has no past and only appears to help the white mainstream (cultural protagonists/drivers) agenda. Ehrenstein continued: "He is there to assuage the 'guilt' whites feel about the role of slavery and segregation in American history."

**Question 0**

Who wrote the article in the New York Dail News about Obama?

**Question 1**

Why did David Ehrenstein call Obama in 2008?

**Question 2**

What did Ehrenstein say Obama was doing for white people?

**Question 3**

What was the title of Crouch's article?

**Question 4**

Who wrote about Obama in the Time magazine article?

**Question 5**

Which LA Times columnist accused liberals of shunning Obama?

**Question 6**

What is the term for a black person who does not help the white mainstream agenda?

**Question 7**

What year did David Ehrenstein write an article accusing liberals of shunning Obama?

**Question 8**

Who said Obama's father was of white American descent?

**Text number 37**

The U.S. Census 2000.S. Census had a code list in the write-in response category that standardized the placement of different write-in responses for automatic placement within the races enumerated by the U.S. Census. Most responses can be classified into one of the five races, but some responses that fall under the heading "Mixture" cannot be classified by race. These include, for example, "two-race, mixed, all, many, mixed race, multiracial, multiple, several and miscellaneous".

**Question 0**

What does the title "mix" mean?

**Question 1**

What year did the US Census wrote the response category in the code list?

**Question 2**

The dual-breeds would be coded with what code?

**Question 3**

How many competition options were available?

**Question 4**

What were the response options in the 1990 census?

**Question 5**

What has the code list destandardised?

**Question 6**

Which title can be classified racially?

**Question 7**

In what year were there eight races listed in the census?

**Question 8**

How many racial variations were there in the Canadian census?

**Text number 38**

Relations between Native Americans and African Americans are a neglected part of US history. The earliest records of African-Native American relations in the Americas date back to April 1502, when the first kidnapped Africans were brought to Hispaniola as slaves. Some escaped, and somewhere inland from Santo Domingo the first black Indians were born. A further example of African slaves fleeing European settlers and joining the Native American ranks occurred as early as 1526. In June of that year, Lucas Vasquez de Ayllon established a Spanish colony near the mouth of the Pee Dee River in what is now eastern South Carolina. The name of the Spanish colony was San Miguel de Gualdape. The colony housed 100 enslaved Africans. In 1526, the first African slaves escaped the colony and sought refuge with the local Native Americans.

**Question 0**

What is considered neglected in American history?

**Question 1**

When are the earliest recorded interactions between Africans and natives?

**Question 2**

Where did the Africans run away and mate with the women?

**Question 3**

Where did Ayllon set up the Spanish colony?

**Question 4**

How many slaves were in San Miguel de Gualdape at the time of its foundation?

**Question 5**

What is a part of American history that has received a lot of attention?

**Question 6**

What is the latest state of indigenous relations between Africa and the Americas?

**Question 7**

Where were the last black Indians born?

**Question 8**

When were African slaves assimilated into the Native American population at the latest?

**Question 9**

How many free Africans lived in San Miguel de Gualdape?

**Text number 39**

Some biographical accounts include the autobiography Life on the Color Line: The True Story of a White Boy Who Discovered He Was Black, by Gregory Howard Williams; One Drop: My Father's Hidden Life-A Story of Race and Family Secrets, by Bliss Broyard about her father Anatole Broyard; the documentary Colored White Boy, about a white man living in North Carolina who discovers he is the descendant of a white plantation owner and a raped African slave; and the documentary The Sanders Women of Shreveport, Louisiana.

**Question 0**

Which documentary features a white man in North Carolina?

**Question 1**

Who is related to Bliss Broyard?

**Question 2**

Gregory Howard Williams wrote what kind of book?

**Question 3**

Which book was written by Anatole Broyard?

**Question 4**

Which documentary features a black man in North Carolina?

**Question 5**

Which documentary is about a white man in Georgia?

**Question 6**

Which book is written about Bliss Broyard?

**Question 7**

Who filmed the documentary The Sanders Women of Shreveport, Louisiana?

**Text number 40**

Towards the 1980s, parents of mixed-race children (and adults with mixed-race ancestry) began to organise and lobby for the possibility of declaring more than one ethnic category on the census and other official forms. They refused to fall into just one category. When the US government proposed the addition of a 'bi-racial' or 'multi-racial' category in 1988, public reaction was mostly negative. Some African-American organizations and political leaders, such as Senator Diane Watson and Representative Augustus Hawkins, were particularly vocal in their opposition to the category. They feared the loss of political and economic power if African Americans abandoned one of their categories.

**Question 0**

When did people argue for more than one category on legal forms?

**Question 1**

How did the public react to the categories "bi-racial" and "multi-racial"?

**Question 2**

Which political leaders opposed the proposed appointments?

**Question 3**

What were they afraid would happen?

**Question 4**

Before the 1980s, who was pushing for the possibility of declaring more than one ethnic category on legal forms?

**Question 5**

What did the US government propose that people were happy with?

**Question 6**

In what year did the US government propose to get rid of the multiracial class?

**Question 7**

Which politician supported the multiracial category?

**Question 8**

Who would gain power by giving up one of their categories?

**Text number 41**

In the early 1800s, Sacagawea, a Native American woman who helped translate and guide Lewis and Clark's expedition in the West, married a French trapper, Toussaint Charbonneau. Most European-Native American marriages were between European men and Native American women. Depending on the kinship system of the woman's tribe, their children were more or less easily assimilated into the tribe. Peoples with a matrilineal system, such as the Creek and Cherokee in Southeast Asia, gave mixed-race children status in their mother's clan and tribe. If the tribe had a patrilineal system, as in the Omaha, the children of white fathers were considered white. Unless an adult male person explicitly adopted them into the tribe, they could have no social status in it.

**Question 0**

Who married Sacagewean?

**Question 1**

Who formed most of the alliances between Europeans and natives?

**Question 2**

What factor influenced the child's ability to belong to the tribe?

**Question 3**

Which nations are considered matrilineal?

**Question 4**

How could a white child be considered a member of the Omaha tribe?

**Question 5**

Who married Clark?

**Question 6**

What did not dictate how easily the woman's children would assimilate into the tribe?

**Question 7**

What kind of systems did the North-West tribes have?

**Question 8**

Who did the Creeks not give status to in their mother tribes?

**Question 9**

Who was not considered white in Omaha?

**Text number 42**

For African-Americans, the one-drop rule was an important factor in ethnic solidarity. African Americans generally shared a common cause in society regardless of whether they were multiracial or socially and economically unequal. In addition, it was almost impossible for African Americans to learn about their Native American heritage because many family elders concealed essential family information. African American genealogy can be a very difficult process, especially for descendants of Native Americans, because enslaved African Americans were prohibited from learning to read and write, and most Native Americans did not speak, read or write English.

**Question 0**

What brought African-Americans together?

**Question 1**

Who made it almost impossible to learn about African-American heritage?

**Question 2**

What were the slaves not allowed to do?

**Question 3**

What did Native Americans not do that makes it difficult to trace their heritage?

**Question 4**

What factors did not contribute to racial solidarity among African Americans?

**Question 5**

What contributed to white ethnic solidarity?

**Question 6**

For whom was the one-drop rule not a significant factor?

**Question 7**

Who found it easy to learn from the Native American heritage?

**Question 8**

Who provided the genealogy information?

**Question 9**

Who was encouraged to read and write?

**Text number 43**

The character of the "tragic octogenarian" was a standard figure in abolitionist literature: a mixed-race woman who is raised as a white woman in her white father's household, until the father's bankruptcy or death reduces her to a subordinate status She may even be unaware of her status until she is victimised. The first character of this type was the heroine of Lydia Maria Child's short story 'The Quadroons' (1842). With this character, abolitionists were able to draw attention to the sexual exploitation of slavery, and unlike the depictions of the suffering of farm labourers, slave owners could not respond that the suffering of northern millers was no easier. A Northern mill owner would not sell his own children into slavery.

**Question 0**

Which stock character lived with his white father until he left the film?

**Question 1**

Who was the first to use the tragic octoroon?

**Question 2**

Which story did Child write in 1842?

**Question 3**

What does the tragic octoroon refer to?

**Question 4**

Who used the figure of the tragic octagon?

**Question 5**

Who wrote about the latest "tragic octagon"?

**Question 6**

Where was the last "tragic octagon" in the story?

**Question 7**

What was the nature of what allowed abolitionists to draw attention away from sexual abuse?

**Question 8**

Who would sell their own children into slavery?

**Question 9**

What was a mixed-race woman called who grew up as a black woman in her black father's household?

**Document number 167**

**Text number 0**

It is estimated that in the 11th century Ashkenazi Jews made up only 3% of the world's Jewish population, while at their peak in 1931 they accounted for 92% of the world's Jews. Immediately before the Holocaust, there were about 16.7 million Jews in the world. Statistics on the current demographic structure of Ashkenazi Jews range from 10 million to 11.2 million. Sergio DellaPergola, in a rough calculation based on Sephardi and Mizrahi Jews, puts the proportion of Ashkenazi Jews in the world at less than 74%. Other estimates put Ashkenazi Jews at around 75% of the world's Jews.

**Question 0**

What percentage of the world's Jews were Ashkenazi Jews in 1931?

**Question 1**

By what percentage did the number of Ashkenazi immigrants increase from the 1100s to 1931?

**Question 2**

Who did the rough calculations and suggested that Ashkenazi Jews make up less than 74% of the world's Jewish population?

**Question 3**

Between what two figures is the current population of Ashkenazi immigrants believed to be?

**Question 4**

How many Jews were there in the world just before the Holocaust?

**Text number 1**

In the Babylonian Talmudic treatise Yoma, the name Gomer is rendered as Germania, which elsewhere in rabbinic literature was identified with Germanikia in north-western Syria, but later became associated with Germania. Ashkenaz is associated with Skandza/Scanzia, considered the cradle of the Germanic tribes, as early as Eusebius' 6th century gloss on the Historia Ecclesiastica. In Yovhannes Drasxanakertc's 10th-century History of Armenia (1.15), Ashkenaz is associated with Armenia, as it sometimes was in Jewish parlance, where its meaning extended at times to Adiabene, Khazaria, Crimea and the eastern regions. His contemporary Saadia Gaon identified Ashkenazi with the Saquliba or Slavic regions, and such usage also included the lands of tribes bordering the Slavs, as well as Eastern and Central Europe. In modern times, Samuel Krauss identified the biblical "Ashkenazi" as Khazaria.

**Question 0**

In which Babylonian Talmudic treatise is the name Gomer given as Germania?

**Question 1**

Saadia Gaon identified Ashkenazi with Saquliba or with which regions?

**Question 2**

Who identified Ashkenazi with the Saqliba or Slavic regions?

**Question 3**

Although in the Yoma tractate of the Babylonian Talmud Gomer is presented as Germania, in other rabbinic literature it is identified with what?

**Question 4**

Ashkenaz is linked to Scandza/Scanzia, which is considered what?

**Text number 2**

No evidence has yet been found of the presence of Jews in ancient times in Germany outside the borders of the Roman Empire, or in Eastern Europe. In Gaul and in Germany itself, with the possible exception of Trier and Cologne, archaeological evidence suggests at most the transient presence of very few Jews, mainly itinerant traders or craftsmen. By the Middle Ages, a substantial Jewish population had emerged in northern Gaul, but Jewish communities existed in 465 AD. In Brittany, in 524 AD. Valencia, and in 533 AD in Brittany, in 5247 AD in Brittany, in 5245 AD in Valencia, and in 533 AD in Brittany in the Middle East. Orleans. During this period and the early Middle Ages, some Jews assimilated into the dominant Greek and Latin cultures, mostly by converting to Christianity. In 629, the Frankish King Dagobert I expelled the Jews from his Merovingian kingdom. Jews in the former Roman territories faced new challenges as harsher anti-Semitic Church decisions were implemented.

**Question 0**

Who expelled the Jews from the Merovingian kingdom in 629?

**Question 1**

Do the archaeological findings suggest that there was a relatively large or small Jewish population in Gaul and Germany?

**Question 2**

Which two roles did Jews play in Gaul or Germany in ancient times?

**Question 3**

In what year were there Jewish communities in Brittany?

**Question 4**

In the Middle Ages, some Jews assimilated into the dominant Greek and Latin culture by doing what?

**Text number 3**

Ashkenazim make up around 47.5% of Israeli Jews (and thus 35-36% of Israelis). They have played a significant role in Israel's economy, media and politics since its establishment. In the first decades of the State of Israel, there was a strong cultural conflict between Sephardim and Ashkenazi Jews (mainly Eastern European Ashkenazi Jews). The roots of this conflict, which still exist to a much lesser extent in contemporary Israeli society, stem mainly from the concept of the 'melting pot'. In other words, all Jewish immigrants who arrived in Israel were strongly encouraged to 'fuse' their particular exile identities within the general social 'pot' in order to become Israelis.

**Question 0**

What percentage of Israeli Jews are Ashkenazi Israelis?

**Question 1**

When Israel was in its infancy as a state, which two groups were in cultural conflict?

**Question 2**

What caused the conflict between Sephardim and Ashkenazi Jews?

**Question 3**

What percentage of all Israelis are believed to be of Ashkenazi origin?

**Question 4**

When Israel was in its infancy as a state, the Ashkenazi Jews involved in conflicts with Sephardic Jews were mainly what type of Jews?

**Text number 4**

Culturally, Ashkenazi Jews can be identified by the concept of Yiddishkeit, which means "Jewishness" in Yiddish. Yiddishkeit is specifically Ashkenazi Jewry. Before the Haskalah and the emancipation of European Jews, it meant Torah and Talmudic study for men, and family and communal life for men and women, guided by the observance of Jewish law. From the Rhineland to Riga and Romania to Romania, most Jews prayed liturgical Ashkenazi Hebrew and spoke Yiddish in their secular lives. With modernisation, however, Yiddishkeit no longer encompasses only Orthodoxy and Hasidism, but a wide range of movements, ideologies, practices and traditions in which Ashkenazi Jews have participated and somehow retained their sense of Jewishness. Although a much smaller proportion of Jews still speak Yiddish, Yiddishkeit is recognisable in speech patterns, humour and socialising patterns. Broadly speaking, a Jew is a person who interacts culturally with Jews, supports Jewish institutions, reads Jewish books and magazines, attends Jewish films and theatre, travels to Israel, visits historic synagogues and so on. The definition applies to Jewish culture in general and Ashkenazi Yiddishkeit in particular.

**Question 0**

What is the concept of cultural identification of an Ashkenazi Jew?

**Question 1**

What does Yiddishkeit mean in Yiddish?

**Question 2**

In which language did most Jews pray in the past?

**Question 3**

Although most Jews used to pray in one language, what other language did they use in their secular life?

**Question 4**

Are there more or fewer Jews speaking Yiddish today than in the past?

**Text number 5**

In ethnic terms, an Ashkenazi Jew is a person whose ancestry can be traced back to Jews who settled in Central Europe. For about a thousand years, Ashkenazim were a reproductively isolated population in Europe, although they lived in many countries, with little immigration, conversion or intermarriage with other groups, including other Jews, coming or going. Human geneticists have argued that genetic variations have been identified that are very common in Ashkenazi Jews but not in the European population in general, whether patrilineal markers (Y-chromosome haplotypes) or matrilineal markers (mitotypes). However, a 2013 study of Ashkenazi mitochondrial DNA by the University of Huddersfield in England suggests that at least 80% of Ashkenazi maternal lines in Europe are derived from assimilation of native mtDNA, probably as a result of conversion. Since the mid-20th century, many Ashkenazi Jews have intermarried with members of other Jewish communities as well as with members of other ethnicities and religions.

**Question 0**

For what period of time were Ashkenazis a reproductively isolated population in Europe?

**Question 1**

Ethnically, Ashkenazi Jews can trace their ancestry back to Jews who settled where?

**Question 2**

Over the last 50-60 years, have Ashkenazi Jews married more or less with people outside their community?

**Question 3**

Human geneticists claim to have identified genetic variations that occur at high or low levels among Ashkenazi Jews?

**Question 4**

In 2013, which university conducted a study on mitochondrial DNA in ascending ducts?

**Text number 6**

Relations between the Ashkenazi and Sephardi have not always been warm. Sephardim and Berber Jews from North Africa were often considered second-class citizens by Ashkenazim in the first decade after the establishment of Israel. This has led to protest movements such as the Israeli Black Panthers led by Moroccan Jew Saadia Marciano. Today, relations are improving. In some cases, Ashkenazi communities have taken in a significant number of new Sephardim, sometimes leading to confusion.

**Question 0**

Have the relations between ashkenazis and Sephardim been generally warm or cold in the past?

**Question 1**

How did the Ashkenazis deal with the Sephardim and Berber Jews of North Africa?

**Question 2**

Who led the Black Panthers of Israel?

**Question 3**

Where was Saadia Marciano from?

**Question 4**

What did Saadia Marciano do with the Israeli Black Panthers?

**Text number 7**

A 2010 study by Bray et al. using SNP microarray techniques and linkage analysis found that, assuming that Druze and Palestinian Arab populations represent the genome of World Jewish ancestors, 35-55% of the modern Ashkenazi genome could potentially be of European origin and that European "admixture is significantly greater than estimates from previous studies using the Y chromosome" using this reference point. Assuming this reference point, the linkage disequilibrium of the Ashkenazi-Jewish population was interpreted as "corresponding to signs of interbreeding or 'mixing' between Middle Eastern and European populations". Bray et al.'s tree showed Ashkenazi Jews to be a more genetically distinct population than Russians, Orcadians, French, Basques, Italians, Sardinians and Tuscans. The study also found that Ashkenazis are more diverse than their Middle Eastern relatives, which was counter-intuitive, as Ashkenazis are assumed to be a subset of their supposed geographic source population, not a superset. Bray et al. therefore assume that these results do not reflect population antiquity but the history of mixing of genetically distinct populations in Europe. However, it is possible that the relaxation of marriage rules in the Ashkenazim ancestors drove their heterozygosity upwards, while the preservation of the FBD rule in the indigenous Middle Easterners kept their heterozygosity values in check. The peculiarity of the Ashkenazim observed in the Bray et al. study may therefore be due to their ethnic endogamy (ethnic inbreeding), which allowed them to 'mine' their ancestral gene pool in relative reproductive isolation from their European neighbours, rather than clan endogamy (clan inbreeding). Thus, their greater diversity compared to Middle Easterners is due to the latter's marriage practices, not necessarily to their interbreeding with Europeans.

**Question 0**

How much of the modern Ashkenazi genome could possibly be of European origin?

**Question 1**

Is the mixing rate in the modern aspen genome higher or lower than previously thought?

**Question 2**

Are Ashkenazi Jews genetically more or less different from Russians, Orcadians, French and Basques?

**Question 3**

One study found whether Ashkenazis were more or less diverse than their Middle Eastern relatives?

**Question 4**

Were the Ashkenazim considered a subset or a superset of their supposed geographical source population?

**Text number 8**

Genetic studies of Ashkenazim have been carried out to determine how much of their ancestry comes from the Levant and how much from European populations. These studies, which examined both their paternal and maternal lines, suggest that there is a significant contribution from ancient Levantine origins. However, the studies have reached divergent conclusions about both the degree of their European ancestry and the sources. These divergent conclusions focus in particular on the extent to which European genetic origins have been detected in Ashkenazi maternal lines.

**Question 0**

Genetic studies of ashkenazim have found that which type of origin predominates to a significant degree?

**Question 1**

Have Ashkenazi genetic studies led to similar or divergent conclusions about the degree and sources of their European ancestry?

**Question 2**

Have these studies on the genetics of the Ashkenazim looked at their paternal lines, maternal lines or both?

**Question 3**

Genetic studies on Ashkenazim have tried to find out how much of their ancestry comes from European populations and from where?

**Text number 9**

Sometime in the early Middle Ages, the Jews of Central and Eastern Europe began to be called by this term. In keeping with the custom of calling Jewish settlements by biblical names, Spain was called Sephardi (Obadiah 20), France Tsarefat (1 Kings 17:9) and Bohemia the land of Canaan. During the High Middle Ages, Talmudic commentators such as Rashi began to use the term Ashkenaz/Eretz Ashkenaz to refer to Germany, formerly known as Loter, where the most important Jewish communities arose, particularly in the Rhineland communities of Speyer, Worms and Mainz. Rashi uses the lechon Ashkenaz (Ashkenazi language) to describe German speech, and in the Byzantine and Syriac Jewish letters the crusaders were called Ashkenazi. Because of the close links between the Jewish communities of France and Germany after the Carolingian unification, the term Ashkenazi came to refer to Jews in both medieval Germany and France.

**Question 0**

The practice of naming Jewish settlements with biblical names meant that Spain was called what?

**Question 1**

The custom of naming Jewish settlements with biblical names meant that France was called?

**Question 2**

The reference to France as Tsarefat is from which passage?

**Question 3**

How did the letters of Byzantine and Syrian Jews refer to the Crusaders?

**Question 4**

After the Carolingian unification, the term Ashkenazi came to refer to Jews of which two places?

**Text number 10**

When Charlemagne extended the Frankish empire to northern Italy and Rome around 800, a brief period of stability and unity began. This created opportunities for Jewish traders to resettle north of the Alps. Charlemagne granted the Jews similar freedoms to those they had enjoyed under the Roman Empire. In addition, Jews fleeing religious persecution in southern Italy began to migrate to central Europe. On their return to the Frankish lands, many Jewish merchants entered the financial and commercial professions, including money-lending, or usury (Church law forbade Christians to lend money at interest).) Jewish life in northern Europe from the time of Charlemagne to the present day is well documented. Already in the 1100s, when Rashi of Troyes wrote his commentary, Jews in the land known as Ashkenazi were known for their halakhic scholarship and Talmudic studies. They were criticised by Sephardim and other Jewish scholars in Islamic countries for their lack of knowledge of Jewish jurisprudence (dinim) and their general ignorance of Hebrew linguistics and literature. Yiddish emerged as a result of language contact in the Middle Ages with various Upper Germanic vernaculars. It was written in Hebrew characters and was strongly influenced by Hebrew and Aramaic.

**Question 0**

Did Charlemagne's expansion cause a short-term upheaval or a period of stability in the Frankish Empire?

**Question 1**

Charlemagne's expansion of the Frankish Empire created opportunities for Jewish merchants to settle where?

**Question 2**

Did Charlemagne grant the Jews the same freedoms as under which previous empire?

**Question 3**

When Jews began to return to the Frankish lands, many began to work in which two sectors?

**Question 4**

Which language emerged during the Middle Ages, when there was language contact with the various vernaculars of Upper Germany?

**Text number 11**

The answer to why Jewish assimilation in Central and Eastern Europe was so limited for so long seems to be partly due to the fact that the foreign environment in Central and Eastern Europe was probably not favourable, although contempt did not prevent assimilation. Moreover, Jews lived almost exclusively in shtetls, maintained a strong male education system, listened to rabbinic leadership and despised their neighbours' way of life, all tendencies that increased with each outbreak of anti-Semitism.

**Question 0**

The lack of assimilation of Jews in Central and Eastern Europe is partly due to the fact that they lived almost exclusively where?

**Question 1**

The lack of assimilation of Jews in Central and Eastern Europe is also due to the fact that men participate in what kind of system?

**Question 2**

In Central and Eastern Europe, it is believed that the Jews' contempt for their neighbours' way of life increased because of what?

**Question 3**

In addition to living in shtetls, maintaining a strong male education system and despising the lifestyle of their neighbours, the Jews of Central and Eastern Europe also did what?

**Text number 12**

According to the 16th century mystic Rabbi Elijah of Chelm, Ashkenazi Jews lived in Jerusalem in the 1100s. It is said that a German-speaking Palestinian Jew saved the life of a young German man named Dolberger. When the knights of the First Crusade came to besiege Jerusalem, a member of Dolberger's family, who was among them, rescued the Jews in Palestine and took them back to Worms in return. Other evidence of German communities in the Holy City are the halakic questions sent from Germany to Jerusalem in the second half of the 11th century.

**Question 0**

Who said that there were Ashkenazi Jews living in Jerusalem in the 1100s?

**Question 1**

Another piece of evidence of German communities in the Holy City in the second half of the 11th century comes from what objects were sent from Germany to Jerusalem?

**Question 2**

The mysterious Rabbi Elijah of Chelmis is from what century?

**Question 3**

In the story of the mysterious Rabbi Elia Chelm, a German family member rescued Jews in Palestine and took them back where to repay a previous favour?

**Text number 13**

Of the estimated 8.8 million Jews living in Europe at the beginning of the Second World War, most of whom were Ashkenazi Jews, around 6 million - more than two-thirds - were systematically murdered in the Holocaust. They included 3 million of the 3.3 million Jews in Poland (91%), 900,000 of the 1.5 million Jews in Ukraine (60%), 50-90% of the Jews of other Slavic nations, Germany, Hungary and the Baltic countries, and more than 25% of the Jews in France. Sephardi communities are suffering a similar decline in a few countries, such as Greece, the Netherlands and the former Yugoslavia. As the vast majority of the victims were Ashkenazi Jews, their share of world Jewry fell from almost 92% in 1931 to almost 80% today. The Holocaust also ended the dynamic development of the Yiddish language in previous decades, as the vast majority of the Jewish victims of the Holocaust, some 5 million, spoke Yiddish. Many of the surviving Ashkenazi Jews emigrated after the war to countries such as Israel, Canada, Argentina, Australia and the United States.

**Question 0**

How many Jews lived in Europe at the beginning of the Second World War?

**Question 1**

What proportion of Jews living in Europe at the beginning of the Second World War were Ashkenazi Jews?

**Question 2**

What percentage of Polish Jews were killed during the Holocaust?

**Question 3**

Ashkenazi Jews accounted for almost 92% of all Jews in the world in 1931, before the Second World War, but what about today?

**Question 4**

What language did most of the Jewish victims of the Holocaust speak?

**Text number 14**

Religious Jews have not only halakha, or religious law, but also minhagim, customs, and different interpretations of the law. Different groups of religious Jews in different geographical areas have historically adopted different customs and interpretations. In certain respects, Orthodox Jews must follow the customs of their ancestors and do not believe they have a choice. For this reason, observant Jews sometimes find it important, for religious reasons, to find out who the religious ancestors of their household are, so that they know what customs their household should follow. Such situations include the marriage of two Jews of different ethnic backgrounds, when a non-Jew converts to Judaism and finds out what customs to follow for the first time, or when an elderly or less observant Jew returns to traditional Judaism and needs to find out what was done in his family's past. In this sense, "Ashkenazi" refers both to the family ancestry and to the customs that bind Jews of that ancestry. However, Reform Judaism, which does not necessarily follow these minhagim, originated with Ashkenazi Jews.

**Question 0**

What does Minhagim mean for religious Jews?

**Question 1**

What does Halakha mean for religious Jews?

**Question 2**

For religious Jews, "Ashkenazi" means what two things?

**Question 3**

Among which type of Jews did Reform Judaism originate?

**Question 4**

What kind of Jew is forced to follow the ways of his ancestors without a choice?

**Text number 15**

As Ashkenazi Jews have moved out of Europe, mostly in the form of aliyah to Israel or as immigrants to North America and other English-speaking regions, Europe (especially France) and Latin America, the native geographical isolation of Ashkenazi Jews has become a mixing with other cultures and non-Ashkenazi Jews, who are also no longer isolated in distinct geographical areas. Hebrew has replaced Yiddish as the primary Jewish language for many Ashkenazi Jews, although many Hasidim and Hareidi still use Yiddish in daily life (there are also many Ashkenazi English and Russian speakers, although English and Russian are not originally Jewish languages).

**Question 0**

Most Ashkenazi Jews moved out of Europe, either to North America or to other English-speaking areas, but where?

**Question 1**

For most Ashkenazi Jews, Yiddish was replaced by which language?

**Question 2**

Which two groups still use Yiddish in everyday life?

**Text number 16**

A 2006 study found that Ashkenazi Jews are a distinct, homogeneous genetic subgroup. Notably, regardless of their place of origin, Ashkenazi Jews can be grouped into the same genetic cohort - i.e. regardless of whether their ancestors came from Poland, Russia, Hungary, Lithuania or any other place where there has historically been a Jewish population, they belong to the same ethnic group. The study shows that the Jewish population in Europe is endogamous and further strengthens the idea that Ashkenazi Jews are an ethnic group. Although intermarriage among Ashkenazi Jews has become more common, many Hasidic Jews, especially members of the Hasidic or Hareidi sects, still marry exclusively with other Ashkenazi Jews. This trend keeps Ashkenazi genes common and helps researchers to study Ashkenazi genes with relative ease. Remarkably, these Haredi Jews often have very large families.

**Question 0**

A 2006 study found that Ashkenazi Jews are what?

**Question 1**

Ashkenazi Jews, regardless of their place of origin, belong to the same what?

**Question 2**

Which two sects of Hasidic Jews still marry exclusively among Ashkenazi Jews?

**Question 3**

Do Haredi Jews tend to have large or small families?

**Text number 17**

Ashkenazi Jews have made significant achievements in Western societies in fields such as the exact and social sciences, literature, finance, politics and the media. In those societies where they have been free to enter any profession, they have made many professional achievements, gaining access to professions and trades that require higher education. Ashkenazi Jews have won a large number of Nobel Prizes. They make up about 2% of the US population, but 27% of the US Nobel Prize winners in the 20th century, a quarter of the Fields Medal winners, 25% of the ACM Turing Prize winners, half of the world's chess masters, including 8% of the world's top 100 chess players, and a quarter of the winners of the Westinghouse Science Talent Search are of Ashkenazi descent.

**Question 0**

What percentage of the US population are Ashkenazi immigrants?

**Question 1**

What percentage of Nobel Prize winners from the United States in the 20th century have been Ashkenazi Jews?

**Question 2**

How many Fields Medal winners have been Ashkenazi Jews?

**Question 3**

How many of the world's chess champions come from the Ashkenazi Jewish community?

**Question 4**

What percentage of the top 100 chess players in the world come from the Ashkenazi Jewish community?

**Text number 18**

Although the Jewish people were generally present over a wide geographical area, as described, genetic research by Gil Atzmon of the Longevity Genes Project at the Albert Einstein College of Medicine suggests that "the Ashkenazim split from other Jews around the time of the destruction of the first temple 2500 years ago ... flourished during the Roman Empire, but then experienced a 'severe bottleneck' as they dispersed, reducing the population of several million people to just 400 families who left northern Italy around the year 1000 for central and eventually eastern Europe. "

**Question 0**

Researcher Gil Atzmon suggests that the Ashkenazim split from other Jews around what?

**Question 1**

How many years ago was the first temple destroyed?

**Question 2**

An estimated 400 families left Northern Italy around what year?

**Question 3**

Where did the Ashkenazi families who left northern Italy go?

**Text number 19**

A study by Nebel et al. in 2001 showed that both Ashkenazi and Sephardi Jewish populations share the same common Middle Eastern paternal ancestry. Compared to available data on other relevant populations in the region, Jews were found to be more closely related to groups north of the Fertile Crescent. The authors also report Eu 19 (R1a) chromosomes, which are highly prevalent in central and eastern Europeans (54-60%) and have an elevated frequency (12.7%) in Ashkenazi Jews. They hypothesised that the differences between Ashkenazi Jews may reflect low gene flow from surrounding European populations and/or genetic drift during isolation. A later study by Nebel et al. in 2005 found that 11.5% of male Ashkenazi males belonged to the R1a1a (M17+) group, the dominant Y-chromosome haplogroup in Central and Eastern Europe.

**Question 0**

A 2001 study by Nebel et al. showed that which two populations have the same paternal Middle Eastern ancestors?

**Question 1**

Eu 19 (R1a) chromosome levels are typically between what two percentages in central and eastern Europeans?

**Question 2**

What percentage of Ashkenazi Jews had the Eu 19 (R1a) chromosome?

**Question 3**

The difference in the percentage of Eu 19 (R1a) chromosomes between Central and Eastern Europeans and the Ashkenazi population indicates what?

**Text number 20**

They established communities throughout Central and Eastern Europe, which had been their primary concentration and settlement area until recently, and developed their own distinct characteristics and diasporic identity. At the end of the Middle Ages, the focus of the Ashkenazi population and its traditional cultural life shifted steadily eastwards, from German territory to Poland and Lithuania (including present-day Belarus and Ukraine). Under the influence of Haskalah and the struggle for liberation, and with the intellectual and cultural turmoil of urban centres, they gradually abandoned the use of Yiddish, while developing new forms of Jewish religious life and cultural identity.

**Question 0**

In which direction did the Ashkenazi population move at the end of the Middle Ages?

**Question 1**

At the end of the Middle Ages, when the Ashkenazi population moved, it moved from where?

**Question 2**

Towards the end of the Middle Ages, when the Ashkenazi population moved to where?

**Question 3**

What was the experience of Jews who returned to Germany in the late 1700s and 1800s?

**Text number 21**

The name Ashkenazi derives from the biblical figure Ashkenaz, the first son of Gomer, son of Noah, son of Caphet, and the Jaaforite patriarch mentioned in the Table of Nations (Genesis 10). The name Gomer is often associated with the ethnonym Cimmerians. The biblical Ashkenaz is usually derived from the Assyrian Aškūza (cuneiform spelling Aškuzai/Iškuzai), a people who expelled the Cimmerians from the Armenian region along the Upper Euphrates, whose name is usually associated with the Scythians. The intrusive n in the biblical name is probably due to a misspelling of waw ו as nun נ.

**Question 0**

After which biblical character is Ashkenazi named?

**Question 1**

Ashkenaz was whose first son?

**Question 2**

The name Gomer is often associated with what ethnonym?

**Question 3**

The Assyrian Aškūza expelled which group from Armenian territory along the Upper Euphrates?

**Text number 22**

A genome-wide genetic study by Behar et al. in 2010 examined the genetic relationships between all major Jewish groups, including Ashkenazim, and the genetic relationships between these Jewish groups and non-Jewish ethnic populations. The study found that modern Jews (with the exception of Indian and Ethiopian Jews) have a close genetic relationship with people from the Levant. The authors explained that "the simplest explanation for these findings is a common genetic origin consistent with the historical formulation that Jews are descended from ancient Hebrew and Israelite inhabitants of the Levant".

**Question 0**

Recent studies have shown that modern Jews (with the exception of those from India and Ethiopia) have a close genetic relationship to the inhabitants of which region?

**Question 1**

A 2010 genome-wide genetic study by Behar et al. examined genetic relationships between which Jewish groups?

**Question 2**

A genome-wide genetic study by Behar et al. in 2010 investigated the genetic relationships between Jews and which other population?

**Text number 23**

The history of the Jews in Greece dates back at least to the archaic period in Greece, when classical Greek culture was being formalised after the Greek Dark Ages. The Greek historian Herodotus knew of the Jews, whom he called the 'Palestinian Syrians', and mentioned them among the naval forces in the service of the invading Persians. Although Greek polytheism did not deeply affect Jewish monotheism, the Greek way of life was attractive to many wealthier Jews. The synagogue on the Agora in Athens dates from between 267 and 396 AD. The synagogue of Stobi in Macedonia was built in the 4th century on the ruins of an older synagogue, and later in the 5th century the synagogue was converted into a Christian basilica.

**Question 0**

The history of the Jews in Greece dates back to what period?

**Question 1**

Which Greek historian knew about the Jews?

**Question 2**

What did the Greek historian Herodotus call the Jews?

**Question 3**

The Greek historian Herodotus listed the Jews as a navy in whose service?

**Question 4**

The synagogue on the Agora in Athens dates back to which two dates?

**Text number 24**

In his essay on Sephardic Jewry, Daniel Elazar of the Jerusalem Center for Public Affairs summarized the demographic history of Ashkenazi Jews over the last thousand years, and concluded that at the end of the 11th century, 97% of world Jewry was Sephardic and 3% Ashkenazi; by the end of the 16th century: Gracia, a mercy priest of the Mother of God, who was captured by the Turks, mentions a Tunisian Hebrew captured by the Turks on his arrival in Gaeta, who helped others with money, by name: "Simon Escanasi", in the mid-1700s "Sephardim still outnumbered Ashkenazim three to one", but by the end of the 1700s "Ashkenazim outnumbered Sephardim three to one", the result of improved living conditions in Christian Europe compared to the Ottoman Muslim world." By 1931, Ashkenazi Jews accounted for nearly 92% of world Jewry. These factors are mere demographics, showing the migration of Jews from southern and western Europe to central and eastern Europe.

**Question 0**

According to Daniel Elazar of the Jerusalem Center for Public Affairs, at the end of the 11th century, what proportion of the world's Jews were Sephardim?

**Question 1**

According to Daniel Elazar of the Jerusalem Center for Public Affairs, in the late 1100s, what proportion of the world's Jews had assault weapons?

**Question 2**

What percentage of the world's Jews were Ashkenazi Jews by 1931?

**Text number 25**

In Israel, the term Ashkenazi is now used in a way unrelated to its original meaning, and is often applied to all Jews settled in Europe and sometimes also to those whose ethnic background is actually Sephardic. Jews with no Ashkenazi background, including Mizrahim, Yemenis, Kurds and others with no connection to the Iberian Peninsula, have similarly come to be associated with Sephardi. Jews of mixed background are increasingly common, partly due to marriages between Ashkenazis and non-Ashkenazis and partly because many do not consider such historical records to be relevant to their life experiences as Jews.

**Question 0**

How is the term Ashkenazi used in Israel today?

**Question 1**

In Israel, the term Ashkenazi is now used to refer to whom?

**Question 2**

Are Jews of mixed background more or less common today?

**Text number 26**

In this respect, the Ashkenazi equivalent is Sephardic, since most non-Ashkenazi Orthodox Jews follow Sephardic rabbinic authorities, whether they are ethnically Sephardic or not. According to tradition, a Sephardi or Mizrahi Jewish woman who marries into an Orthodox or Hasidic Ashkenazi Jewish family will raise her children as Ashkenazi Jews; conversely, an Ashkenazi Jewish woman who marries a Sephardi or Mizrahi Jewish man is expected to adopt Sephardi Jewish practices, and the children will inherit a Sephardi Jewish identity, although many families compromise in practice. A convert usually follows the practices of the beth din who converted him. As Jews from around the world settle in Israel, North America and elsewhere, the religious definition of Ashkenazi Jew is becoming blurred, especially outside Orthodox Judaism.

**Question 0**

According to tradition, when a Sephardi or Mizrahi woman marries into an Orthodox or Haredi Ashkenazi Jewish family, she raises her children as what kind of Jews?

**Question 1**

When an Ashkenazi woman marries a Sephardi or Mizrahi man, it is expected that her children will assume what identity?

**Question 2**

What is the usual practice of a convert?

**Text number 27**

However, after the liberation, a sense of unity within French Jewry emerged, especially when France was hit by the Dreyfus affair in the 1890s. In the 1920s and 1930s, Ashkenazi Jews arrived from Europe in large numbers as refugees fleeing anti-Semitism, the Russian Revolution and the economic turmoil of the Great Depression. By the 1930s, Paris had a vibrant Yiddish culture and many Jews were involved in various political movements. After the Vichy years and the Holocaust, the Jewish population in France grew once again, first with Ashkenazi refugees from Central Europe and later with Sephardi immigrants and refugees from North Africa, many of them French-speaking.

**Question 0**

When did the Dreyfus case happen?

**Question 1**

In what years did large numbers of Jews arrive in France?

**Question 2**

Which three factors led to large numbers of Jews moving to France?

**Question 3**

Which two Jewish-related things was Paris famous for in the 1930s?

**Text number 28**

The term Ashkenazi also refers to the nusach Ashkenazi (Hebrew for "liturgical tradition" or rite) used by Ashkenazi Jews in their Siddur (prayer book). Nusach is defined by the liturgical tradition's choice of prayers, the order of prayers, the text of the prayers, and the melodies used in chanting the prayers. Two other main forms of nusach among Ashkenazi Jews are Nusach Sefard (not to be confused with Sephardic ritual), which is a common Polish Hasidic nusach, and Nusach Ari, which is used by Lubavitch Hasidim.

**Question 0**

What is Siddur?

**Question 1**

The term Ashkenazi also refers to what?

**Question 2**

Nusach Ashkenaz refers to what in Hebrew?

**Question 3**

What are the other two important forms of nusach among Ashkenazi Jews?

**Question 4**

Who uses Nusach Ar?

**Text number 29**

The study of the origin of Ashkenazi Jews through DNA analysis began in the 1990s. Currently, there are three types of genetic ancestry testing, autosomal DNA (atDNA), mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) and Y-chromosomal DNA (Y-DNA). Autosomal DNA is a mixture of an individual's entire ancestry, Y-DNA shows a male's ancestry only along a strict paternal line, mtDNA shows any person's ancestry only along a strict maternal line. Genome-wide association studies have also been used to obtain results relevant to genetic origins.

**Question 0**

When did they start trying to trace the origin of Ashkenazi Jews through DNA analysis?

**Question 1**

How many different types of genetic origin testing currently exist?

**Question 2**

What are the three different types of origin testing?

**Question 3**

What is autosomal DNA?

**Question 4**

What does Y-DNA show?

**Text number 30**

A 2006 study by Behar et al, based at the time on high-resolution haplogroup K (mtDNA) analysis, suggested that about 40% of the current Ashkenazi population is matrilineally descended from only four females, or "founding lineages", who were "likely derived from a Hebrew/Levantine mtDNA pool" originating in the Middle East in the 1st and 2nd centuries AD. In addition, Behar et al. suggested that the remaining Ashkenazi mtDNA came from about 150 women, and that most of them were also likely of Middle Eastern origin. Specifically for Haplorgroup K, they suggested that although it is common throughout western Eurasia, "the observed global pattern of distribution makes the possibility that the four founder lineages mentioned above entered the Ashkenazi mtDNA pool via a gene flow from a European host population very unlikely".

**Question 0**

A 2006 study by Behar et al. asked what percentage of the current Ashkenazi population is descended from "founder lines"?

**Question 1**

A 2006 study by Behar et al. suggested that a large proportion of today's Ashkenazi population is matrilineally descended from how many women?

**Question 2**

The women from whom much of today's Ashkenazi population is descended are also known as what?

**Question 3**

From which type of mtDNA pool were the basal lines likely to have originated?

**Text number 31**

The speculation that the Ashkenazi originated from the Khazar tribe emerged in the late 19th century and has met with mixed success in the scientific literature. In late 2012, Eran Elhaik, a research fellow in genetics at the Johns Hopkins University School of Public Health, made the claim of Khazar ancestry in his article The Missing Link of Jewish European Ancestry: Contrasting the Rhineland and the Khazarian Hypotheses. A 2013 study of Ashkenazi mitochondrial DNA found no significant evidence of a Khazarian component in Ashkenazi Jewish DNA, as predicted by the Khazarian hypothesis.

**Question 0**

When did the idea arise that the Ashkenazi may have come from a Khazar population?

**Question 1**

Did Eran Elhaik of the Johns Hopkins University School of Public Health argue for or against Khazarian ancestry?

**Question 2**

What did a 2013 study of Ashkenazi mitochondrial DNA reveal about the idea of Khazarian ancestry?

**Text number 32**

Epigraphic evidence has been found sporadically in excavations of burial sites, notably in Brigeti (Szőny), Aquincum (Óbuda), Intercisa (Dunaújváros), Triccinae (Sárvár), Savaria (Szombathely), Sopianae (Pécs), and Osijek in Croatia, testifying to the presence of Jews in the 2nd millennium BC. After the 2nd and 3rd centuries, where Roman garrisons were located, there were enough Jews in Pannonia to form communities and build synagogues. Jewish troops were among the Syrian soldiers who were transferred there and replenished from the Middle East after 175 AD. Jews, especially Syrians, came from Antioch, Tarsus and Cappadocia. Others came from Italy and the Hellenised parts of the Roman Empire. According to the excavations, they initially lived in separate enclaves attached to the camps of the Roman legions, and intermarried with other similar oriental families within the military orders of the region. Raphael Patai notes that later Roman writers remarked that they differed little in their customs, spelling or names from the people among whom they lived, and that the Jews were particularly difficult to distinguish from the Syrians. After the surrender of Pannonia to the Huns in 433, the garrisons retreated to Italy, and few enigmatic traces remain of any Jewish presence in the area some centuries later.

**Question 0**

Grave excavations near the foundations of Roman garrisons testify to the presence of Jews after the next centuries?

**Question 1**

A large number of Jews in Pannonia formed communities and built what?

**Question 2**

In what year were the Roman garrisons withdrawn to Italy?

**Text number 33**

After the Crusades began in 1095, and the expulsion of Jews from England (1290), France (1394) and parts of Germany (15th century), Jewish migration headed east to Poland (10th century), Lithuania (10th century) and Russia (1200s). During this period of several hundred years, Jewish economic activity focused, as some have argued, on trade, business management and financial services, due to a number of supposed factors: European prohibitions on Christians restricting certain activities of Jews, the prevention of certain economic activities between Christians (such as usury loans), high literacy, almost universal male education and the ability of traders to trust and rely on family members living in different regions and countries.

**Question 0**

What year did the Crusades begin?

**Question 1**

What year was England expelled?

**Question 2**

What year was France expelled?

**Question 3**

After the expulsions from England and France, in which direction did Jewish immigration go?

**Question 4**

When Jews were deported from England, France and parts of Germany, they went to which three countries?

**Text number 34**

In the Midrash collection, Genesis Rabbah, Rabbi Berechiah mentions Ashkenaz, Riphath and Togarmah as German tribes or German territories. This may correspond to a Greek word that may have existed in the Greek dialect of the Palestinian Jews, or the text may be a corruption of the word "Germanica". This view of Berechiah is based on the Talmud (Yoma 10a; Jerusalem Talmud Megillah 71b), where Gomer, the father of Ashkenaz, is translated as Germamia, apparently meaning Germany, which has been suggested because of the similarity in sound.

**Question 0**

What is the name of the Midrash collection?

**Question 1**

What is the name of the rabbi mentioned in Genesis Rabbah?

**Question 2**

What are the three German tribes or German lands of which Rabbi Berechiah spoke?

**Question 3**

What is Rabbi Berechia's view based on?

**Text number 35**

In the generations following emigration from the West, Jewish communities in countries such as Poland, Russia and Belarus enjoyed a relatively stable socio-political environment. A thriving publishing industry and the printing of hundreds of Bible commentaries fuelled the development of the Hasidic movement and major Jewish academic centres. After two centuries of relative tolerance, the new nations experienced a massive emigration to the West in the 19th and 20th centuries in response to pogroms in the East and economic opportunities elsewhere in the world. Ashkenazi Jews have formed the majority of the American Jewish community since the 1950s.

**Question 0**

Were Jewish communities in places like Poland in a stable or unstable socio-political environment after migration from the West?

**Question 1**

What triggered the development of the hashish movement?

**Question 2**

When did the massive western emigration take place?

**Question 3**

Since when have Ashkenazi Jews formed the majority of the American Jewish community?

**Text number 36**

Religious Ashkenazi Jews living in Israel are obliged to follow the authority of the Chief Rabbi of Ashkenazi Jews in matters relating to halakhim. In this regard, a religious Ashkenazi Jew is an Israeli who is more likely to support certain religious interests in Israel, including certain political parties. These political parties result from the fact that some Israeli voters vote for Jewish religious parties; although the electoral map varies from election to election, there are usually several small parties that support the interests of religious Ashkenazi Jews. The role of religious parties, including small religious parties that play an important role as coalition members, in turn stems from the fact that Israel is a complex society in which competing social, economic and religious interests stand for election to the Knesset, a 120-seat unicameral legislative body.

**Question 0**

Religious Ashkenazi Jews living in Israel follow whose authority on certain issues?

**Question 1**

What is the Knesset?

**Question 2**

On what matters do religious Ashkenazi Jews rely on the authority of the Chief Ashkenazi Rabbi?

**Text number 37**

New developments in Judaism often transcend the differences between Ashkenazi and Sephardic Jews in religious practice. In North American cities, social trends such as the chavurah movement and the emergence of "post-denominational Judaism" often bring together younger Jews from different ethnic backgrounds. In recent years, there has been a growing interest in Kabbalah, which many Ashkenazi Jews study outside the yeshiva. Another trend is the renewed popularity of ecstatic worship in the Jewish Reform movement and Carlebach-style minyan, both of which are nominally Ashkenazi in origin.

**Question 0**

Which two things were mentioned as contributing to bringing young Jews together in North American cities?

**Question 1**

What do many Ashkenazi Jews study outside the yeshiva?

**Question 2**

What new trend is associated with the Jewish Reform movement?

**Text number 38**

Many famous people have the surname Ashkenazi, such as Vladimir Ashkenazy. However, the majority of the bearers of this surname come from Sephardic communities, particularly the Jewish community in Syria. Sephardi bearers of the surname have some Ashkenazi ancestry, as the surname was adopted by families who were originally Ashkenazi, migrated to Sephardi countries and joined these communities. Ashkenazi would have been officially adopted as the family surname, although it had initially been a nickname assigned by the communities that adopted them. Some have shortened the name to Ash.

**Question 0**

Most people with the surname Ashkenazi are from which community?

**Question 1**

Some people with a surname shorten it to what?

**Question 2**

Which famous person's surname is mentioned as Ashkenazi?

**Text number 39**

A study published in 2000 on Y-chromosome haplotypes looked at the paternal origin of Ashkenazi Jews. Hammer et al. found that Ashkenazi Jews and Sephardi Jews had mutations in the Y chromosome that are also common among Middle Eastern peoples but rare in European populations in general. This suggested that the male ancestors of Ashkenazi Jews could be traced mainly to the Middle East. The rate of male genetic admixture in Ashkenazi is less than 0.5% per generation for an estimated 80 generations, and "the proportion of European Y chromosomes in Ashkenazi is relatively low", with an estimate of total admixture "very similar to Motulsky's average estimate of 12.5%". This supported the finding that "Diaspora Jews from Europe, Northwest Africa and the Middle East are more similar to each other than to their non-Jewish neighbours". "Previous studies have found that 50-80% of Ashkenazi Y-chromosomal DNA used to trace male lineage originates from the Middle East," Richards said.

**Question 0**

It was found that Ashkenazi and Sephardic Jews had mutations in their Y chromosomes that are common to what other people?

**Question 1**

It was found that Ashkenazi and Sephardic Jews had mutations in the Y chromosome that are rare in what other people?

**Question 2**

Findings on the Y chromosomes suggest that the male ancestors of Ashkenazi Jews can be traced mostly to where?

**Text number 40**

In 2013, Martin B. However, a research team led by Martin Richards (University of Huddersfield, England) came to a different conclusion and again confirmed the pre-2006 hypothesis of origin. All subjects were tested for 16,600 DNA units making up the mitochondrial DNA (only 1,000 units had been tested in Behar's 2006 study), and the study found that the four main female Ashkenazi founders had lineages that originated in Europe 10,000-20,000 years ago, while most of the remaining smaller founders also had deep European ancestry. The study notes that the majority of Ashkenazi maternal lineages did not come from the Middle East (i.e. they were not Israelite) nor were they recruited from the Caucasus (i.e. they were not Khazar), but were assimilated in Europe, mainly from Italian and Old French origins. Richards summarised the findings on the female lineage as follows: '[N]one [of the mtDNAs] was from the northern Caucasus, located on the European-Asian border between the Black and Caspian Seas. All the research currently available, including my own, should thoroughly disprove one of the most dubious but still persistently supported hypotheses: that most Ashkenazi Jews can trace their roots to the mysterious Khazar kingdom that flourished in the ninth century in the region between the Byzantine Empire and the Persian Empire." A 2013 study estimated that 80% of Ashkenazi Jews' maternal ancestry comes from women of European descent and only 8% from the Middle East, while the origin of the rest is undetermined. According to the study, these findings "suggest that the conversion of women has played a significant role in the formation of Ashkenazi communities".

**Question 0**

A 2013 study estimated what proportion of maternal Ashkenazi ancestry comes from indigenous women living in Europe?

**Question 1**

A 2013 study estimated how much of Ashkenazi maternal ancestry comes from women from the Middle East?

**Question 2**

A 2013 study estimated what proportion of maternal Ashkenazi ancestry comes from women of undetermined origin?

**Text number 41**

A 2010 study on Jewish ancestry by Atzmon-Ostrer et al. found that "principal component, phylogenetic and IBD (identity by descent) analysis identified two broad groups: Middle Eastern Jews and European/Syrian Jews. The division of the IBD segments and the proximity of European Jews to each other and to Southern European populations suggested a similar origin of European Jewry and refuted the "extensive genetic contribution of Central and Eastern European and Slavic populations to the formation of Ashkenazi Jewry", since both groups - Middle Eastern Jews and European/Syrian Jews - had common ancestors in the Middle East around 2500 years ago. The study looks at genetic markers spread throughout the genome and shows that Jewish groups (Ashkenazi and non-Ashkenazi) share extensive DNA:DNA fragments, suggesting close family relationships, and that each of the Jewish groups included in the study (Iranians, Iraqis, Syrians, Italians, Turks, Greeks and Ashkenazis) have their own genetic markers, but are more closely related to other Jewish groups than to their non-Jewish compatriots. Atzmon's team found that SNP markers in gene strands at least 3 million DNA letters long were 10 times more likely to be identical in Jews than in non-Jews. The results of the analysis are also consistent with biblical accounts of the fate of the Jews. The study also found that for non-Jewish European groups, the population most closely related to Ashkenazi Jews are modern Italians. The study speculated that the genetic similarity between Ashkenazi Jews and Italians may be due to marriages and conversions that took place during the Roman Empire. The study also found that the two Ashkenazi Jews in the study had about as much DNA in common as a fourth or fifth cousin.

**Question 0**

Which two groups were identified in a 2010 study using principal component, phylogenetic and pedigree analysis?

**Question 1**

A 2010 study found that which modern population is most closely related to Ashkenazi Jews?

**Question 2**

Ashkenazi Jews and Italians can be genetically similar because of which two factors?

**Text number 42**

A 2013 transgenomic study by 30 geneticists from 13 universities and academies in nine countries, which compiled the largest dataset available to date to assess the genetic origins of Ashkenazi Jews, found no evidence of Khazar ancestry among Ashkenazi Jews. "Thus, the analysis of Ashkenazi Jews, together with a large sample from the Khazar-Khaganate region, confirms previous findings that Ashkenazi Jews are mainly of Middle Eastern and European origin, that they share a significant number of common ancestral roots with other Jewish populations, and that there is no evidence of significant genetic influence from the Caucasus region or north of it," the authors concluded.

**Question 0**

How many geneticists carried out a transgenome study in 2013?

**Question 1**

How many universities and academies participated in the 2013 transgenome study?

**Question 2**

What did the 2013 transgenome study find about Ashkenazi Jews and Khazarian Jews?

**Text number 43**

The origin of the Ashkenazi is obscure, and there are many theories about their ultimate origin. The most widely supported theory is that the Jews migrated via present-day Italy and the rest of southern Europe. Historical evidence shows that there have been Jewish communities in southern Europe since pre-Christian times. Many Jews were denied full Roman citizenship until 212 AD, when the Emperor Caracalla granted this privilege to all free peoples. Jews were subject to a poll tax until the reign of Emperor Julian in 363. In the late Roman Empire, Jews were free to form networks of cultural and religious ties and to engage in various local professions. But after Christianity became the official religion of Rome and Constantinople in 380, Jews became increasingly marginalised.

**Question 0**

The best-supported theory of Ashkenazi origins is one that tells of Jewish migration through which modern country?

**Question 1**

Historical records prove that there have been Jewish communities in Southern Europe since when?

**Question 2**

Many Jews were denied full Roman citizenship until what year?

**Question 3**

Who gave the Jews the right to full Roman citizenship?

**Text number 44**

Historical records show that Jewish communities existed north of the Alps and Pyrenees as early as the 800s and 900s. Jewish settlers from the centres of southern Europe and the Middle East apparently began to settle in the north, especially along the Rhine, in the 1100s, often in response to new economic opportunities and at the invitation of local Christian rulers. Thus, Count Baldwin V of Flanders invited Jacob ben Yekutiel and his fellow Jews to settle in his lands, and soon after the Norman conquest of England, William the Conqueror welcomed the Jews of continental Europe to live there. Bishop Rüdiger Huzmann urged the Jews of Mainz to move to Speyer. In all these decisions, the idea that Jews had the know-how and ability to start an economy, improve incomes and expand trade seems to have played a major role. Typically, Jews settled near markets and churches in urban centres, where they were subject to both royal and ecclesiastical authority, but still enjoyed administrative autonomy.

**Question 0**

Jewish communities were already seen north of the Alps and Pyrenees in what centuries?

**Question 1**

In which century did Jewish settlers appear along the Rhine?

**Question 2**

What two factors contributed to the increase in the number of Jewish immigrants along the Rhine and in other similar areas?

**Text number 45**

In the first half of the 11th century, Hai Gaon refers to questions addressed to him about Ashkenazi, by which he undoubtedly means Germany. In the second half of the 11th century, Rashi refers both to the language of Ashkenazi and to the land of Ashkenazi. In the 13th century the word appears quite frequently. In Mahzor Vitry, the kingdom of Ashkenazi is referred to mainly in the context of the ritual of the Sikh synagogue, but occasionally also in the context of some other forms of celebration.

**Question 0**

When did Hai Gaon refer to the questions addressed to him from Ashkenazi?

**Question 1**

Who is Hai Gaon thought to mean when he says Ashkenaz?

**Question 2**

In the second half of the 11th century, Rashi refers to what two things?

**Text number 46**

The mixed Jewish community in France is a typical example of cultural integration among Jews all over the world. Although France expelled its original Jewish population in the Middle Ages, by the time of the French Revolution there were two distinct Jewish populations. One consisted of Sephardic Jews, originally refugees from the Inquisition and concentrated in the south-west, while the other community was Ashkenazi Jews, concentrated in the former German Alsace and speaking mainly Yiddish. These two communities were so separate and distinct that the National Assembly exempted them separately in 1790 and 1791.

**Question 0**

When did France expel its original Jewish population?

**Question 1**

How many separate Jewish populations were there at the time of the French Revolution?

**Text number 47**

Several studies have reached different conclusions about both the degree of non-Levantine admixture of Ashkenazi and the sources, especially regarding the extent of non-Levantine genetic ancestry in Ashkenazi maternal lines, which contradicts the dominant Levantine genetic ancestry in Ashkenazi paternal lines. However, all studies agree that there is genetic overlap with the fertile crescent in both lineages, albeit to varying degrees. Overall, Ashkenazi Jews are less genetically diverse than other Jewish ethnic groups.

**Question 0**

All studies agree that there is genetic overlap in both lineages with which location?

**Text number 48**

Before 2006, geneticists had largely attributed the ethnogenesis of most of the world's Jewish populations, including Ashkenazi Jews, to male Israeli-Jewish immigrants from the Middle East and "the women of each local population whom they took as wives and converted to Judaism". Thus, in 2002 , in line with this model of origin, David Goldstein, now of Duke University, reported that, unlike the male Ashkenazi Jewish lineages, the female lineages of Ashkenazi Jewish communities "did not appear to be from the Middle East", and that each community had its own genetic pattern and that "in some cases the mitochondrial DNA was closely related to the DNA of the host community". In his view, this suggested "that Jewish men had arrived from the Middle East, taken wives from the host community, converted them to Judaism and then stopped marrying non-Jews".

**Question 0**

The year David Goldstein reported that unlike the male Ashkenazi lineages, the female lineages in Ashkenazi Jewish communities did not appear to be Middle Eastern lineages?

**Text number 49**

In a 2006 study, Seldin et al. used over five thousand autosomal SNPs to demonstrate a European genetic substructure. The results showed "a consistent and reproducible difference between 'northern' and 'southern' European populations". Most northern, central and eastern Europeans (Finns, Swedes, English, Irish, Germans, Ukrainians) were >90% from the "northern" group, while most participants of southern European ancestry (Italians, Greeks, Portuguese, Spaniards) were >85% from the "southern" group. Both Ashkenazi Jews and Sephardi Jews had >85% 'southern' affiliation. Referring to the clustering of Jews with Southern Europeans, the authors state that the results were "consistent with the later Mediterranean origins of these ethnic groups".

**Question 0**

How many autosomal SNPs were used in the 2006 study?

**Document number 168**

**Text number 0**

By the 1890s, the profound effect of adrenal extracts on many different tissue types had been discovered, triggering both the search for mechanisms of chemical signalling and efforts to exploit these findings to develop new drugs. The hypotensive and vasoconstrictive effects of adrenal extracts were of particular interest to surgeons, who used them as haemostatic agents and for the treatment of shock, and several companies developed adrenal extract-based products containing the active substance in varying degrees of purity. In 1897, John Abel of Johns Hopkins University identified adrenaline as the active substance, which he isolated as an impure sulphate salt. Industrial chemist Jokichi Takamine later developed a method to obtain epinephrine in pure form and licensed the technology to Parke Davis. Parke Davis marketed epinephrine under the trade name Adrenalin. Injectable adrenaline proved particularly effective in the acute treatment of asthma attacks, and an inhaled version was sold in the US (2011Primatene Mist). By 1929, adrenaline had been formulated for use in an inhaler to treat nasal congestion.

**Question 0**

Who identified the active substance?

**Question 1**

Who markets adrenaline?

**Question 2**

What was adrenaline used as an inhaler for?

**Question 3**

Who developed the method to obtain pure epinephrine?

**Question 4**

What can epinephrine treat?

**Question 5**

When was epinephrine no longer available in the US?

**Question 6**

Under what trade name was epinephrine marketed?

**Question 7**

Who developed the method to obtain epinephrine in its pure form?

**Question 8**

What year was adrenaline discovered?

**Question 9**

What was the trade name for adrenaline?

**Question 10**

Who was the first to discover epinephrine?

**Question 11**

What is epinephrine used for?

**Question 12**

What year was Primatene Mist no longer sold in the US?

**Question 13**

Who identified the inactive substance?

**Question 14**

Who is marketing Primatene?

**Question 15**

Under what trade name was Primatene marketed?

**Question 16**

What was Primatene used as an inhaler for?

**Question 17**

Who developed the method to get Primatene pure?

**Text number 1**

Although highly effective, the need for injections limited the use of noradrenaline[clarification needed], and oral derivatives were sought. Japanese chemists identified a structurally similar compound, ephedrine, from the Ma Huang plant, and Eli Lilly marketed it as an oral treatment for asthma. Following work by Henry Dale and George Barger at Burroughs-Wellcome, academic chemist Gordon Alleses synthesised amphetamine and tested it on asthma patients in 1929. The drug proved to have only modest asthma-preventing effects, but did induce feelings of drowsiness and palpitations. Smith, Kline and French developed amphetamine as a nasal decongestant under the trade name Benzedrine Inhaler. Amphetamine was eventually developed to treat narcolepsy, postencephalitic parkinsonism and depression, as well as other psychiatric indications. It was approved by the American Medical Association as a new and unofficial drug for these indications in 1937 and remained in general use for the treatment of depression until the development of tricyclic antidepressants in the 1960s.

**Question 0**

Who developed amphetamine?

**Question 1**

What are the common side effects of amphetamine?

**Question 2**

When were tricyclic antidepressants developed?

**Question 3**

What was amphetamine used for?

**Question 4**

Who synthesises amphetamine for asthma?

**Question 5**

Ephedrine was used as an oral medicine for what condition?

**Question 6**

In what year was amphetamine first tested in asthma patients?

**Question 7**

What was the trade name of amphetamine as a nasal decongestant?

**Question 8**

What year did the American Medical Association approve amphetamine for medical use?

**Question 9**

In which decade were tricyclic antidepressants created?

**Question 10**

Who developed tricyclic medicines?

**Question 11**

What are the common side effects of tricyclic medicines?

**Question 12**

When was the American Medical Association founded?

**Question 13**

What use was the American Medical Association?

**Question 14**

Who synthesised the American Medical Association's asthma?

**Text number 2**

Several experiments from the late 19th century to the early 20th century showed that diabetes is caused by a lack of a substance normally produced by the pancreas. In 1869, Oskar Minkowski and Joseph von Mering discovered that diabetes could be induced in dogs by surgically removing the pancreas. In 1921, Canadian Professor Frederick Banting and his student Charles Best repeated this study and found that injecting pancreatic extract reversed the symptoms caused by pancreatectomy. The extract was soon shown to work in humans, but the development of insulin therapy as a routine medical procedure was delayed because of the difficulty in producing enough of the material and its reproducible purity. The researchers enlisted the help of their industrial partners Eli Lilly and Co. because of the company's experience in large-scale purification of biological materials. George Walden, a chemist at Eli Lilly and Company, found that careful adjustment of the pH of the extract allowed the production of a relatively pure grade of insulin. Under pressure from the University of Toronto, and because of a potential patent dispute with academic scientists who had independently developed a similar purification process, an agreement was reached for several companies to produce insulin on a non-exclusive basis. Before the invention and widespread availability of insulin therapy, life expectancy for diabetics was only a few months.

**Question 0**

What causes diabetes?

**Question 1**

What was the life expectancy of diabetics before insulin?

**Question 2**

How can diabetes be caused in dogs?

**Question 3**

Who found that pancreatic extract reversed the symptoms of pancreatectomy?

**Question 4**

Why was the insulin treatment delayed?

**Question 5**

Which organ removal causes diabetes?

**Question 6**

How long were diabetics expected to live untreated?

**Question 7**

What could be changed in a pancreatic extract sample to produce a purer insulin?

**Question 8**

Which company did Banting and Best ask for help to purify insulin?

**Question 9**

Minkowski and von Mering performed surgical experiments on which animal?

**Question 10**

What is the reason for the cleaning?

**Question 11**

Before insulin, what was the lifespan of the cleanse?

**Question 12**

How can cleansing be achieved in dogs?

**Question 13**

Who found that pancreatic extract reversed the symptoms of purging?

**Question 14**

Why was the cleaning treatment delayed?

**Text number 3**

In 1903, Hermann Emil Fischer and Joseph von Mering published their discovery that diethylbarbituric acid, formed by the reaction of diethylmalonic acid, phosphorus oxychloride and urea, makes dogs sleep. The discovery was patented and licensed to Bayer Pharmaceuticals, which marketed the compound under the trade name Veronal as a sleeping pill from 1904. Systematic studies on the influence of structural changes on efficacy and duration of action led to the discovery of phenobarbital by Bayer in 1912 and in 1911 to the discovery of its potent anti-epileptic in 1912. Phenobarbital was among the most commonly used drugs for treating epilepsy in the 1970s and as of 2014 it remains on the World Health Organization's list of essential medicines. In the 1950s and 1960s, awareness of the addictive properties and potential for abuse of barbiturates and amphetamines increased, leading to increasing restrictions on their use and increased regulatory control of prescribers. Today, amphetamines are largely used only for the treatment of attention deficit disorder and phenobarbital for epilepsy.

**Question 0**

What is phenobarbital used for?

**Question 1**

What sleeping pill was marketed in 1904?

**Question 2**

What is amphetamine used for today?

**Question 3**

Why were barbiturates and amphetamines restricted?

**Question 4**

Who discovered the reaction that puts dogs to sleep?

**Question 5**

Which compound was found to cause sleep?

**Question 6**

What was the first trade name of diethylbarbituric acid?

**Question 7**

What is phenobarbital mainly used for nowadays?

**Question 8**

What year was phenobarbital discovered?

**Question 9**

What was Veronal used for when Bayer launched it?

**Question 10**

Where will awareness be raised?

**Question 11**

What acid was marketed in 1904?

**Question 12**

What is acid used for today?

**Question 13**

Why were acids restricted?

**Question 14**

Who discovered the acid reaction?

**Text number 4**

Paul Ehrlich and chemist Alfred Bertheim developed arsphenamine in 1911, the first synthetic anti-infective drug, at the Berlin Institute for Experimental Therapy. The drug was given the commercial name Salvarsan. Ehrlich, noting both the general toxicity of arsenic and the selective absorption of certain dyes by bacteria, hypothesised that a dye containing arsenic with similar selective absorption properties could be used to treat bacterial infections. Arsphenamine was prepared as part of a campaign to synthesise a series of such compounds and was found to have partial selective toxicity. Arsphenamine proved to be the first effective treatment for syphilis, a disease that was previously incurable and inevitably led to severe skin ulcers, neurological damage and death[citation needed].

**Question 0**

Who developed arsphenamine?

**Question 1**

What was the first effective treatment for syphilis?

**Question 2**

What complications are associated with syphilis?

**Question 3**

What is the trade name for amphetamine?

**Question 4**

Where is the Institute of Experimental Therapy located?

**Question 5**

What was the name of the first synthetic antibacterial drug?

**Question 6**

Bacterial infections can be treated with medicines containing what dye?

**Question 7**

Arsphenamine became the first treatment for what previously incurable disease?

**Question 8**

What year was arsphenamine discovered?

**Question 9**

What was the commercial name of arsphenamine?

**Question 10**

Who developed a commercial ulcer?

**Question 11**

What was Bertheim's first effective treatment?

**Question 12**

What are the complications associated with Bertheim?

**Question 13**

What is the name of the Bertheim market?

**Question 14**

Where is the Bertheim Institute located?

**Text number 5**

The modern pharmaceutical industry has its roots in two sources. The first was the local pharmacists who, in the mid-19th century, expanded their traditional role from the distribution of herbal medicines such as morphine and quinine to wholesale. The rational invention of medicines from plants began, in particular, with the isolation from opium of morphine, a painkiller and sleep-inducer, by Friedrich Sertürner, a German pharmacist's assistant, who named the compound after the Greek god of dreams, Morpheus. Multinational companies such as Merck, Hoffman-La Roche, Burroughs-Wellcome (now part of Glaxo Smith Kline), Abbott Laboratories, Eli Lilly and Upjohn (now part of Pfizer) began operating as local pharmacies in the mid-19th century. By the late 1880s, German dye manufacturers had developed the purification of individual organic compounds from coal tar and other mineral sources and had also developed rudimentary methods for the synthesis of organic chemistry. The development of synthetic chemistry enabled scientists to systematically change the structure of chemicals, and the growth of the emerging science of pharmacology expanded the ability of scientists to assess the biological effects of these structural changes.

**Question 0**

When were morphine and quinine first available?

**Question 1**

Who was the community named after?

**Question 2**

Where was morphine extracted from?

**Question 3**

Who is responsible for the clean-up of compounds in mineral springs?

**Question 4**

Who invented the name Morphine?

**Question 5**

Morphine is named after which Greek god?

**Question 6**

Burroughs-Wellcome is now part of what medical company?

**Question 7**

Who discovered morphine?

**Question 8**

What is the name of the plant that produces morphine?

**Question 9**

When was Glaxo first available?

**Question 10**

Who was Glaxo named after?

**Question 11**

Where does Glaxo come from?

**Question 12**

Who is responsible for cleaning up Glaxo found in mineral springs?

**Question 13**

Who invented the name Glaxo?

**Text number 6**

Ehrlich's approach of systematically modifying the chemical structure of synthetic compounds and measuring the effects of these changes on biological activity was widely taken up by industrial researchers such as the Bayer scientists Josef Klarer, Fritz Mietzsch and Gerhard Domagk. This work, which was also based on testing compounds from the German dye industry, led to the development of Prontosil, the first representative of the sulphonamide antibiotic class. Compared to arsphenamine, sulfonamides had a broader spectrum of activity and were much less toxic, making them useful in infections caused by pathogens such as streptococci. In 1939, Domagk was awarded the Nobel Prize for Medicine for this invention. However, the dramatic reduction in deaths from infectious diseases before the Second World War was primarily the result of improved public health measures such as clean water and less crowded housing, and the impact of anti-infectives and vaccines was mainly significant after the Second World War.

**Question 0**

Who was awarded the Nobel Prize for Medicine in 1939?

**Question 1**

Who is responsible for creating Prontosil?

**Question 2**

What causes streptococci?

**Question 3**

Why were there so many deaths before the Second World War?

**Question 4**

Which class of medicines does Prontosil belong to?

**Question 5**

What was the name of the first sulphonamine antibiotic?

**Question 6**

What prize did Domagk receive in 1939?

**Question 7**

After which war did anti-infectives become more important?

**Question 8**

Were sulfonamides more or less toxic than arsphenamine?

**Question 9**

Streptococci and other pathogens can be treated with which types of antibiotics?

**Question 10**

Who was awarded the Nobel Prize for Medicine in 1938?

**Question 11**

Who is responsible for the creation of the German dye?

**Question 12**

What causes Gerhard?

**Question 13**

Why were there so many deaths after the Second World War?

**Question 14**

Which class of medicine does Gerhard belong to?

**Text number 7**

Early progress in vaccine development was made throughout this period, mainly in the form of academic and government-funded basic research aimed at identifying the pathogens that cause common infectious diseases. Louis1885 Pasteur and Pierre Paul Émile Roux created the first rabies vaccine in 2000. The first diphtheria vaccines were produced in 1914 from a mixture of diphtheria titoxin and antitoxin (prepared from the serum of a vaccinated animal), but the safety of the vaccine was marginal and it was not widely used. In 1921, there were 206,000 cases of diphtheria in the United States206 , resulting in 15,520 deaths. In 1923, parallel efforts by Gaston Ramon at the Pasteur Institute and Alexander Glenny at Wellcome Research Laboratories (later part of GlaxoSmithKline) led to the production of a safer vaccine by treating diphtheria toxin with formaldehyde. In 1944, Maurice Hilleman of Squibb Pharmaceuticals developed the first vaccine against Japanese encephalitis. Hilleman later moved to Merck, where he played a key role in the development of vaccines against measles, mumps, chicken pox, rubella, hepatitis A and B and meningitis.

**Question 0**

Who created the first rabies vaccine?

**Question 1**

How many cases of diphtheria were there in 1921?

**Question 2**

In 1923, it was discovered that what is a safer treatment for diphtheria toxin?

**Question 3**

Who created the vaccine to treat Japanese encephalitis?

**Question 4**

How many deaths were caused by diphtheria?

**Question 5**

In which year was the rabies vaccine developed?

**Question 6**

What year was the diphtheria vaccine produced?

**Question 7**

Which compound made the diphtheria vaccine safer to use?

**Question 8**

Who developed the first encephalitis vaccine?

**Question 9**

Which company did Hilleman later work for?

**Question 10**

Who created the first encephalitis vaccine?

**Question 11**

How many cases of encephalitis were there in 1921?

**Question 12**

In 1923, it was discovered that what was a safer way to treat encephalitis?

**Question 13**

Who created the vaccine to treat US encephalitis?

**Question 14**

How many deaths were caused by encephalitis?

**Text number 8**

In 1937, more than 100 people died after ingesting a drug called "Elixir Sulfanilamide", manufactured by the S.E. Massengill Company of Tennessee. The product was made from diethylene glycol, a highly toxic solvent now widely used as an antifreeze. Under the laws in force at the time, the manufacturer could only be prosecuted on the technical ground that the product was called an "elixir", which literally meant an ethanol solution. In response to this episode, in 1938 the US Congress passed the 2001 Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, which for the first time required premarket safety evidence before a drug could be sold and explicitly prohibited false therapeutic claims.

**Question 0**

Which drug killed 100 people in 1937?

**Question 1**

Who manufactured "Elixir Sulfanilamide"?

**Question 2**

In what year did Congress pass the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act?

**Question 3**

What is diethylene glycol commonly used for today?

**Question 4**

What is the federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act doing?

**Question 5**

Which drug killed more than 100 people in 1937?

**Question 6**

Which company manufactured Elixir Sulfanilamide?

**Question 7**

Diethylene glycol is now mainly used as what type of liquid?

**Question 8**

What law did Congress pass after the Elixir Sulfanilamide case?

**Question 9**

The name "elixir" meant a solution of what liquid?

**Question 10**

Which drug killed 1900 people in 1937?

**Question 11**

Who made "Cosmetic Elixir"?

**Question 12**

In what year did Elixir pass the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act?

**Question 13**

What is Elixir Glycol commonly used for now?

**Question 14**

What was one of the things that the federal Food, Drug, and Elixir Act did?

**Text number 9**

In the aftermath of World War II, there was an explosion of new classes of antibacterial drugs, such as cephalosporins (developed by Eli Lilly based on the pioneering work of Giuseppe Brotzu and Edward Abraham), streptomycin (discovered in a Merck-funded research programme in Selman Waksman's laboratory), tetracyclines (discovered at Lederle Laboratories, now part of Pfizer), erythromycin (discovered at Eli Lilly and Co.) and their extension to an increasing number of bacterial pathogens. Streptomycin, discovered in a Merck-funded research programme at Selman Waksman's laboratory at Rutgers in 1943, became the first effective treatment for tuberculosis. Sanatoria to isolate people with tuberculosis were a common feature of cities in developed countries at the time of its discovery, and 50% of those who died within five years of accessing treatment.

**Question 0**

When was the first effective treatment for TB discovered?

**Question 1**

Which drug was effective in treating tuberculosis?

**Question 2**

Who was Eli Lilly's work based on?

**Question 3**

Where were tetracyclines found?

**Question 4**

Where did 50% of people with TB die within five years?

**Question 5**

What was the first treatment for tuberculosis?

**Question 6**

What percentage of patients with TB died within five years?

**Question 7**

What year was streptomycin discovered?

**Question 8**

After the end of which war were many more antibiotics produced?

**Question 9**

Which company funded the research that led to the discovery of streptomycin?

**Question 10**

When was the first effective treatment for streptomycin discovered?

**Question 11**

Which medicine effectively treats drugs?

**Question 12**

Who was Eli Smith's work based on?

**Question 13**

Where did 50% of people with TB die within 3 years?

**Question 14**

What was your first medical treatment?

**Text number 10**

Between 1940 and 1955, the US mortality rate accelerated from 2% to 8% per year and then returned to its historic rate of 2% per year. The dramatic decline in the immediate post-war years has been attributed to the rapid development of new treatments and vaccines for infectious diseases that occurred during these years. Vaccine development continued to accelerate, with the most significant achievement of the period being the development of the Jonas Salk polio vaccine in 1954, funded by the non-profit National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. The vaccine process was never patented, but was instead made available to pharmaceutical companies for manufacture as a low-cost generic vaccine. In 1960, Maurice Hilleman of Merck Sharp & Dohme identified the SV40 virus, which was later shown to cause tumours in many mammalian species. The SV40 virus was later found to be a contaminant in batches of polio vaccine given to 90% of US children. The contamination appears to have originated from both the original cell strain and the monkey tissue used in its manufacture. In 2004, the US Cancer Institute announced that it had concluded that SV40 had no link to cancer in humans.

**Question 0**

When was the polio vaccine created?

**Question 1**

Who identified the SV40 virus?

**Question 2**

What was the complication of the SV40 virus?

**Question 3**

Who funded the polio vaccine?

**Question 4**

Who reported that SV40 is not related to cancer?

**Question 5**

In what year was the polio vaccine created?

**Question 6**

Who created the polio vaccine?

**Question 7**

Which virus caused tumours in most mammals?

**Question 8**

Who identified the SV40 virus?

**Question 9**

Which vaccine had SV40 in it?

**Question 10**

When was the paralysis vaccine created?

**Question 11**

Who identified the SV50 virus?

**Question 12**

What was the complication of the SV50 virus?

**Question 13**

Who funded the paralysis vaccine?

**Question 14**

Who reported that SV50 is not related to cancer?

**Text number 11**

On 2 July 2012, GlaxoSmithKline pleaded guilty to criminal charges and agreed to a $3 billion settlement in the largest healthcare fraud case in the US and the largest payment by a pharmaceutical company. The settlement relates to charges that the company illegally advertised prescription drugs, failed to disclose safety information, bribed doctors and promoted drugs for uses for which they were not authorised. These were Paxil, Wellbutrin, Advair, Lamictal and Zofran, which were used for off-label, unapproved uses. These medicines and the medicines Imitrex, Lotronex, Flovent and Valtrex were included in the bribery scheme.

**Question 0**

How much did GlaxoSmithKline agree to settle?

**Question 1**

What was one of the reasons for health care fraud?

**Question 2**

When did GlaxoSmithKline plead guilty?

**Question 3**

Which medicines were involved in the bribery scheme?

**Question 4**

What medicines were used off-label?

**Question 5**

What year did GlaxoSmithKline pay a $3 billion settlement?

**Question 6**

How much was settled in the biggest US healthcare fraud case?

**Question 7**

Which company was sued for promoting medicines for unauthorised uses and bribing doctors?

**Question 8**

How much compensation did Wellbutrin agree to?

**Question 9**

What was one of the causes of the Wellbutrin case?

**Question 10**

When did Wellbutrin plead guilty?

**Question 11**

Which medicines were included in the Advair system?

**Question 12**

What medicines were used for label use?

**Text number 12**

In the US, starting in 2013, the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services will be required to collect data from manufacturers and group purchasing organisations to report information on their financial relationships with doctors and hospitals (Physician Financial Transparency Reports, part of the Sunshine Act), which will be made public on the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services website. The expectation is that relationships between physicians and the pharmaceutical industry will become fully transparent.

**Question 0**

What is the speculation about the relationship between doctors and the pharmaceutical industry?

**Question 1**

Where does a doctor's financial transparency report belong?

**Question 2**

Where can you get information about sunshine?

**Question 3**

What information does the Centers for Medicine & Medicaid Services collect?

**Question 4**

When did the Centers for Medicine & Medicaid Services have to start collecting data?

**Question 5**

Doctors' financial transparency reports were part of what other law?

**Question 6**

In what year were Medicaid and Medicare required to disclose information about their relationships with doctors and hospitals?

**Question 7**

Where are the financial relationships between Medicaid, Medicare and pharmaceutical companies?

**Question 8**

What to expect when the relationships are made public?

**Question 9**

What is the speculation about the relationship between the organisations and the pharmaceutical industry?

**Question 10**

Where do doctors belong?

**Question 11**

Where can you find information about organisations?

**Question 12**

What information do doctors collect?

**Question 13**

When did doctors have to start collecting data?

**Text number 13**

A Federal Trade Commission report published in 1958 sought to determine the impact of antibiotic developments on public health in the United States. The report found that between 1946 and 1955 the incidence of diseases for which antibiotics were effective fell by 42% and the incidence of diseases for which antibiotics were ineffective fell by only 20%. The report concluded that "it appears that the use of antibiotics, early diagnosis and other factors have limited the spread of epidemics and thus the incidence of these diseases". The study also looked at mortality rates for eight common diseases for which antibiotics provided effective treatment (syphilis, tuberculosis, dysentery, scarlet fever, pertussis, meningococcal infections and pneumonia) and found that mortality had fallen by 56% over the same period. Deaths from tuberculosis fell by 75%.

**Question 0**

Which disease caused the greatest reduction in deaths?

**Question 1**

Which period was covered by the 1958 report?

**Question 2**

Who issued the report in 1958?

**Question 3**

What were the eight diseases studied?

**Question 4**

What was the reason for the reduction in the spread of diseases?

**Question 5**

How much did the mortality rate from common bacterial infections fall between 1946 and 1955?

**Question 6**

How much did the TB mortality rate fall between 1946 and 1955?

**Question 7**

Who issued the report describing the impact of the development of antibiotics?

**Question 8**

What year was the FTC report released?

**Question 9**

Which disease diagnoses decreased the most?

**Question 10**

Which period was covered by the 1964 report?

**Question 11**

Who issued the report in 1964?

**Question 12**

What nine diseases were studied?

**Question 13**

What was the reason for the reduction in distribution fees?

**Text number 14**

In March 2001, multinational40 pharmaceutical companies filed a lawsuit against South Africa over its drug law, which allowed the generic production of antiretroviral drugs to treat HIV, despite the fact that these drugs were patented. HIV was and still is an epidemic in South Africa, and ARVs cost between USD 10 000 and USD 15 000 per patient per year at the time. This was an unaffordable price for most South Africans, so the South African government committed itself to providing ARVs at prices closer to what people could afford. To achieve this, patents on medicines would have to be ignored and generic medicines would have to be produced in-country (through compulsory licensing) or imported from abroad. Following international protests in favour of public health rights (including a 250,000 signature collection organised by MSF), the governments of several developed countries (including the Netherlands, Germany, France and later the US) supported the South African government and the case fell through in April that year.

**Question 0**

How much did it cost to treat each patient in Africa?

**Question 1**

Who brought the trials to South Africa?

**Question 2**

How many signatures did MSF collect?

**Question 3**

When did the trials start in South Africa?

**Question 4**

Who supported the South African government that caused the case to be dismissed?

**Question 5**

How many companies sued South Africa over the Pharmaceuticals Act?

**Question 6**

The South African Medicines Act allowed for the generic production of which types of medicines?

**Question 7**

How much did ARVs cost patients each year?

**Question 8**

How many signatures were collected for public health rights?

**Question 9**

How much did it cost to treat each ARV patient?

**Question 10**

Who brought the lawsuits to ARV?

**Question 11**

How many signatures did ARV collect?

**Question 12**

When was the dispute referred to the ARV?

**Question 13**

Who supported the ARV government that caused the case to be closed?

**Text number 15**

Before the 1900s, medicines were usually produced by small manufacturers with little control over their manufacture or claims of safety and efficacy. Where such laws existed, enforcement was lax. In the United States, regulation of vaccines and other biological medicines was increased following the outbreak of tetanus outbreaks and deaths caused by the spread of contaminated smallpox vaccine and diphtheria antitoxin. The Biologics Control Act of 1902 required the federal government to grant prior approval for each biological drug and the process and facility for manufacturing such drugs. This was followed by the Pure Food and Drugs 1906Act, which prohibited the interstate distribution of adulterated or misbranded food and drugs. A drug was considered adulterated if it contained alcohol, morphine, opium, cocaine, or any of a number of other potentially dangerous or addictive drugs, and if its label did not indicate the amount or proportion of those drugs. The government's attempts to use the law to prosecute manufacturers for making unsubstantiated claims about their efficacy were unsupported when the Supreme Court decision limited federal enforcement powers to cases where the drug's ingredients were misrepresented.

**Question 0**

What was the law that banned the wrong kind of medicine?

**Question 1**

What caused the outbreak of tetanus?

**Question 2**

Which law allowed for pre-market approval of medicines?

**Question 3**

When was the Clean Food and Drugs Act implemented?

**Question 4**

Who limited the enforcement powers of the federal government?

**Question 5**

What was the name of the law that required pre-market approval for the manufacture of medicines?

**Question 6**

What law prohibited the interstate distribution of misbranded food and drugs?

**Question 7**

What year was the Pure Food and Drugs Act passed?

**Question 8**

Which law forbade the wrong kind of laws?

**Question 9**

What caused the law to break out?

**Question 10**

Which law allows for pre-market approval of laws?

**Question 11**

When was the Clean Food and Laws Act implemented?

**Question 12**

Who limited the federal government's drug powers?

**Text number 16**

Patents have been criticised in developing countries because they are seen as reducing access to existing medicines. Reconciling patents and universal access to medicines would require an effective international policy of price discrimination. In addition, the World Trade Organisation's TRIPS Agreement requires countries to allow the patenting of medicines. In 2001, the WTO adopted the Doha Declaration, which states that the TRIPS Agreement should be interpreted in the light of public health objectives and allows some methods to circumvent pharmaceutical monopolies: compulsory licensing or parallel imports, even before the expiry of the patent.

**Question 0**

Who adopted the Doha Declaration?

**Question 1**

What did the TRIPS Agreement achieve?

**Question 2**

Why are patents criticised?

**Question 3**

What did the Doha Declaration do?

**Question 4**

When was the Doha Declaration adopted?

**Question 5**

What has been blamed for reducing access to medicines in developing countries?

**Question 6**

When was the Doha Declaration adopted by the World Trade Organisation?

**Question 7**

In what way does the Doha Declaration allow for the bypassing of monopolies?

**Question 8**

Who adopted the TRIPS Declaration?

**Question 9**

What did the WTO agreement achieve?

**Question 10**

Why is the WTO criticised?

**Question 11**

What did the WTO Declaration do?

**Question 12**

When was the TRIPS Declaration adopted?

**Text number 17**

Pharmaceutical fraud is fraud from which a pharmaceutical company benefits financially. It affects individuals and public and private insurance companies. Several different schemes are used to defraud the health care system, particularly those linked to the pharmaceutical industry. These include: good manufacturing practice (GMP) violations, off-label marketing, best price fraud, CME fraud, Medicaid price reporting and pharmaceutical fraud. Of this amount, $2.5 billion was recovered in False Claims Act cases in FY 2010. Examples of fraud cases include the $3 billion settlement by GlaxoSmithKline, the $2.3 billion settlement by Pfizer and the $650 million settlement by Merck & Co. Damages caused by fraud can be recovered under the False Claims Act, most often under qui tam provisions that reward an individual who is a "whistleblower" (the law).

**Question 0**

How much money was recovered through false claims?

**Question 1**

What kind of schemes are used to cheat the health system?

**Question 2**

What is pharmaceutical fraud?

**Question 3**

Who got the biggest fraud settlement?

**Question 4**

Which provision rewards "whistleblowers"?

**Question 5**

What kind of fraud benefits a pharmaceutical company financially?

**Question 6**

Who is affected by pharmaceutical fraud?

**Question 7**

How much of the money lost to pharmaceutical fraud was recovered in 2010?

**Question 8**

What law allows whistleblowers to recover money lost to pharmaceutical fraud?

**Question 9**

How much money was recovered through the CME fraud?

**Question 10**

What kind of schemes are used to defraud businesses?

**Question 11**

What is relator fraud?

**Question 12**

Who got the biggest relator settlement?

**Text number 18**

A 2009 Cochrane review found that thiazide antihypertensive drugs reduce the risk of death (RR 0.89), stroke (RR 0.63), coronary heart disease (RR 0.84) and cardiovascular events (RR 0.70) in people with high blood pressure. Other classes of antihypertensive drugs were developed in the years that gained wide acceptance for combination therapy, such as loop diuretics (Lasix/furosemide, Hoechst Pharmaceuticals, 1963), beta-blockers (ICI Pharmaceuticals, 1964), ACE inhibitors and angiotensin receptor blockers. ACE inhibitors reduce the risk of new kidney disease [RR 0.71] and death [RR 0.84] in diabetics, regardless of whether they have hypertension.

**Question 0**

What do ACE inhibitors do?

**Question 1**

Which medicines reduce the risk of death and other events in patients with high blood pressure?

**Question 2**

Who did the review of thiazide antihypertensives?

**Question 3**

What were thiazide antihypertensives used with?

**Question 4**

What year did Cochrane publish its report?

**Question 5**

What reduces the risk of new kidney disease and death?

**Question 6**

Which medicines reduce the risk of stroke and heart disease in people with high blood pressure?

**Question 7**

What year were thiazides shown to help people with heart problems?

**Question 8**

What do RRE inhibitors do?

**Question 9**

Which drugs reduce the risk of death and other events in people with ACE?

**Question 10**

Who carried out the review of RRE medicines?

**Question 11**

What were RRE drugs used for?

**Question 12**

What year did ACE publish the report?

**Text number 19**

Others have argued that excessive regulation stifles therapeutic innovation and that the current cost of regulatory clinical trials prevents the full exploitation of new genetic and biological knowledge to treat human diseases. The President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology2012 report made several key recommendations to reduce regulatory burdens associated with the development of new drugs, including 1) expanding the use of FDA's expedited approval procedures, 2) creating an expedited approval process for drugs intended for use in narrowly defined populations, and 3) conducting pilot projects to assess the feasibility of a new adaptive drug approval process.

**Question 0**

Who produced the report in 2012?

**Question 1**

What has been argued to limit innovation?

**Question 2**

What recommendations did the report make?

**Question 3**

What is one thing that over-regulation causes?

**Question 4**

How can new approval processes be evaluated?

**Question 5**

What is excessive drug regulation said to stifle?

**Question 6**

In what year was a report prepared to reduce the burden of drug development?

**Question 7**

What was said to prevent new knowledge from being used to treat diseases?

**Question 8**

Who produced the report in 2011?

**Question 9**

What has been claimed to be a restricted population?

**Question 10**

What was the recommendation for human disease?

**Question 11**

What is the one thing that excessive development causes?

**Question 12**

What can be used to assess new human diseases?

**Text number 20**

In 1952, Ciba researchers discovered the first oral blood vessel dilator, hydralazine. A major drawback of hydralazine monotherapy was that it lost its effectiveness over time (tachyphylaxis). In the mid-1950s, Karl H. Beyer, James M. Sprague, John E. Baer and Frederick C. Novello of Merck and Co. discovered and developed chlorothiazide, which is still the most widely used antihypertensive today. The development was accompanied by a significant reduction in mortality among people with hypertension. The inventors were awarded the 1975 Lasker Prize in Public Health for "saving countless thousands of lives and alleviating the suffering of millions of hypertension victims".

**Question 0**

Who discovered hydralazine?

**Question 1**

Why were researchers recognised in 1975?

**Question 2**

Who developed chlorothiazide?

**Question 3**

What is chlorothiazide used for?

**Question 4**

What was the main shortcoming of Hydralazine?

**Question 5**

What was the name of the first oral vasodilator?

**Question 6**

What is the most commonly used antihypertensive drug today?

**Question 7**

Which prize was awarded to Beyer, Sprague, Baer and Novello in 1975?

**Question 8**

What year was hydralazine discovered?

**Question 9**

Chlorothiazide helped reduce mortality among people with what disease?

**Question 10**

Who found Lasker?

**Question 11**

Why were researchers recognised in 1952?

**Question 12**

who developed Ciba?

**Question 13**

What is Ciba used for?

**Question 14**

What was the biggest shortcoming of the Ciba drug?

**Text number 21**

In the United States, the push for a revision of the FD&C Act began during congressional hearings led by Tennessee Senator Estes Kefauver in 1959. The hearings addressed a wide range of policy issues, including advertising abuses, the questionable efficacy of drugs and the need for more regulation of the industry. Although the momentum for new legislation temporarily faded during the protracted debates, a new tragedy emerged that highlighted the need for more comprehensive regulation and was the driving force behind the enactment of new laws.

**Question 0**

Who chaired the congressional hearings?

**Question 1**

What regulation is needed?

**Question 2**

What were the main questions that needed to be answered?

**Question 3**

What made it necessary to increase regulation?

**Question 4**

When did this push happen?

**Question 5**

The Congressional hearings were on amendments to which law?

**Question 6**

Who chaired the congressional hearings in 1959?

**Question 7**

Is the US Congress calling for more or less regulation of medicines?

**Question 8**

Who was in charge of the Congress?

**Question 9**

What provisions does Congress need?

**Question 10**

What were the most important things to check?

**Question 11**

What made it necessary to increase industry?

**Question 12**

When was the effectiveness questionable?

**Text number 22**

Other notable new vaccines were measles (1962, John Franklin Enders, Children's Medical Center Boston, later Maurice Hilleman, Merck), rubella (1969, Hilleman, Merck) and mumps (1967, Hilleman, Merck).In the United States, the incidence of rubella, congenital rubella syndrome, measles and mumps decreased by >95% immediately after the widespread vaccination. During the first 20 years that measles vaccination was allowed in the US, an estimated 52 million cases of disease, 17 400 cases of developmental disability and 5 200 deaths were prevented.

**Question 0**

What did the first measles prevent in the first 20 years?

**Question 1**

Who originally created the measles vaccine?

**Question 2**

What is the incidence of serious illness shortly after the measles vaccine is released?

**Question 3**

When did the rubella vaccine enter the market?

**Question 4**

Who recreated the measles vaccine?

**Question 5**

What year was the measles vaccine produced?

**Question 6**

Who helped develop the measles vaccine?

**Question 7**

What year was the mumps vaccine produced?

**Question 8**

How much did the number of rubella, measles and mumps infections decrease after vaccination?

**Question 9**

Measles vaccination helped to prevent how many estimated cases of the disease?

**Question 10**

What did the first measles prevent in the first 10 years?

**Question 11**

Who originally created the rubella?

**Question 12**

How many serious illnesses occurred soon after the release of rubella?

**Question 13**

When did the measles outbreak occur?

**Question 14**

Who recreated cinderella?

**Text number 23**

The thalidomide tragedy resurrected the Kefauver bill to tighten drug regulation, which had been stalled in Congress, and the Kefauver-Harris Amendment went into effect on October 10, 1962. Manufacturers henceforth had to prove to the FDA that their drugs were both effective and safe before they could enter the US market. The FDA was given the power to regulate the advertising of prescription drugs and to establish good manufacturing practices. The law required that all drugs marketed between 1938 and 1962 had to be effective. A joint study by the FDA and the National Academy of Sciences found that nearly 40% of these products were not effective. Similarly, a comprehensive study of over-the-counter medicines was launched ten years later.

**Question 0**

When did the Kefauver-Harris Amendment become law?

**Question 1**

What did this new law require?

**Question 2**

What did the National Academy of Sciences study show?

**Question 3**

How long after the National Academy of Sciences study was there a study on over-the-counter medicines?

**Question 4**

What brought about the need to improve the rules on drugs?

**Question 5**

When did the Kefauver-Harris Amendment become law?

**Question 6**

Which federal agency regulates prescription drug advertising?

**Question 7**

Medicines manufactured between which years had to be tested before being placed on the market?

**Question 8**

What percentage of drugs were found to be ineffective after an FDA investigation?

**Question 9**

When did the FDA amendment become law?

**Question 10**

What did this new law prohibit?

**Question 11**

What did the FDA study show?

**Question 12**

How long after the FDA study was there a study on over-the-counter drugs?

**Question 13**

What brought out the need to improve congressional regulations?

**Text number 24**

The company continued to pressure Kelsey and the agency to approve the application - until November 1961, when the drug was withdrawn from the German market because of serious congenital anomalies. Several thousand newborns in Europe and elsewhere suffered from the teratogenic effects of thalidomide. Although the drug was never approved in the United States, the company distributed Kevadon to more than 1 000 doctors there under the guise of research use. More than 20 000 Americans received thalidomide in this "study", including 624 pregnant patients, and about 17 known newborns suffered from the drug's effects.

**Question 0**

How many Americans were given the drug Kevadon?

**Question 1**

When was the medicine taken off the shelves in Germany?

**Question 2**

How many newborns were born with problems caused by Kevadon?

**Question 3**

How was Kevadon distributed to doctors?

**Question 4**

Why was this drug pulled off the shelves?

**Question 5**

What year was the thalidomide banned in Germany?

**Question 6**

What side effects did thalidomide cause?

**Question 7**

Under what name was thalidomide distributed in the United States?

**Question 8**

How many Americans received thalidomide in the supposed study?

**Question 9**

How many American newborn babies have been affected by thalidomide?

**Question 10**

How many Americans were given thalidomide?

**Question 11**

When was the drug taken off the shelves in the US?

**Question 12**

How many newborns were born with problems caused by Germany?

**Question 13**

How was Kevadon distributed in the United States?

**Question 14**

Why was this medicine put on the shelves?

**Text number 25**

Before the Second World War, birth control was banned in many countries, and in the United States even discussing contraception sometimes led to prosecution under the Comstock laws. The history of the development of oral contraceptives is thus closely linked to birth control and the efforts of activists Margaret Sanger, Mary Dennett and Emma Goldman. The basic research by Gregory Pincus and the work of Carl Djerassi in Syntex and Frank Colton in G.D. Searle & Co., E.D. Searle and Co. developed the first oral contraceptive, Enovid, which was approved by the FDA in 1960. The original formulation contained significantly excessive doses of hormones and caused serious side effects. Nevertheless, by 1962, 1.2 million American women were taking the pill, and by 1965 the number had risen to 6.5 million. The availability of a convenient temporary contraceptive led to dramatic changes in social practices, such as expanding the lifestyle choices available to women, reducing women's dependence on men for contraceptive practices, encouraging postponement of marriage and increasing premarital cohabitation.

**Question 0**

Which law prohibited birth control?

**Question 1**

When was Enovid first approved?

**Question 2**

What increased thanks to the availability of contraceptives?

**Question 3**

How many women were using contraceptive pills in 1965?

**Question 4**

Who developed the first oral contraceptive?

**Question 5**

Discussing contraception sometimes led to prosecution under which law?

**Question 6**

What was the name of the first oral contraceptive?

**Question 7**

When was Enovid approved by the FDA?

**Question 8**

How many American women were using Enovid by 1965?

**Question 9**

Birth control was banned in most countries before what war?

**Question 10**

Which law banned harsh pills?

**Question 11**

When was Colton first approved?

**Question 12**

What increased the availability of serious pills?

**Question 13**

How many women were using the hard pill in 1965?

**Question 14**

Who created the first marriage control?

**Text number 26**

In April 1994, the results of the Merck-sponsored Scandinavian Simvastatin Survival Study were published. Researchers tested simvastatin, later marketed by Merck as Zocor, in patients4,444 with high cholesterol and heart disease. After five years, the study found that the patients' cholesterol levels had fallen by 35% and their chance of dying from a heart attack had fallen by 42%. In 1995, Zocor and Mevacor brought Merck more than one billion US dollars. Endo was awarded the Japan Prize in 2006 and the Lasker-DeBakey Clinical Medical Research Award in 2008. For his "pioneering research on a new class of molecules" to "lower cholesterol" [sentence excerpt].

**Question 0**

Who got Laser-Debakey Clinical Medical Research Aware?

**Question 1**

How much did Merk earn in 1995?

**Question 2**

How many patients received Zocor?

**Question 3**

Which study was funded by Merk in 1994?

**Question 4**

What did the survey reveal after five years?

**Question 5**

What was the brand name of simvastatin?

**Question 6**

How much did cholesterol fall in patients treated with Zocor?

**Question 7**

How much did Zocor reduce the chance of dying from a heart attack?

**Question 8**

How much money did Merck get from the sale of Zocor and Mevacor?

**Question 9**

Which award did Endo win in 2008?

**Question 10**

Who won the Zocor Research Award?

**Question 11**

How much money did Simvastatin earn in 1995?

**Question 12**

How many patients received simvastatin?

**Question 13**

What research did Merk fund in 2008?

**Question 14**

What did the survey reveal after two years?

**Text number 27**

Drug discovery is the process of finding or designing potential medicines. In the past, most drugs have been discovered either by isolating the active ingredient from traditional medicines or through chance discovery. Modern biotechnology often focuses on understanding the metabolic pathways associated with a disease or pathogen and manipulating these pathways through molecular biology or biochemistry. Much of the early drug discovery has traditionally been done in universities and research institutes.

**Question 0**

What is a medical invention?

**Question 1**

Who is usually responsible for the early stages of drug development?

**Question 2**

What is used to manipulate pathways?

**Question 3**

What is involved in drug development?

**Question 4**

What is the focus on metabolic pathways?

**Question 5**

What is the name of the process by which potential medicines are found?

**Question 6**

Which groups make the most early discoveries of medicines?

**Question 7**

What technologies are used to understand and manipulate disease states and pathogens?

**Question 8**

Most medicines have been discovered by isolating what from traditional medicines?

**Question 9**

What is the remedy?

**Question 10**

Who is usually responsible for the initial stages of finding remedies?

**Question 11**

What is used to manipulate institutions?

**Question 12**

What is involved in finding redress?

**Question 13**

What is the focus of the initial pathways?

**Text number 28**

Drugs are very expensive to invent and develop; of all the compounds tested for use in humans, only a small proportion are eventually approved in most countries by government-appointed medical institutes or boards, which must approve new drugs before they can be marketed in those countries. In 2010, the FDA approved 18 NMEs (New Molecular Entities) and three biologics for a total of 21 drugs, down from 26 in 2009 and 24 in 2008. On the other hand, only one product was approved in 200718 and 22 in 2006. Since 2001, the EMEA has approved22.9 average number of medicines per year. Obtaining approval requires a high level of investment in pre-clinical development and clinical trials and a commitment to continuous safety monitoring. Drugs that fail during this process often incur high costs but do not generate revenue. If the costs of these failed drugs are taken into account, the cost of developing a successful new chemical entity (NCE) is estimated to be around USD 1.3 billion (excluding marketing costs). However, Professors Light and Lexchin reported in 2012 that the approval rate for new drugs has been relatively stable for decades, averaging 15-25.

**Question 0**

How much does it cost to develop a new medicine?

**Question 1**

How many new medicines are approved each year?

**Question 2**

Who is responsible for approving or rejecting new medicines?

**Question 3**

How many medicines were authorised in 2007?

**Question 4**

Who reported a stable average exchange rate in 2012?

**Question 5**

What does NME stand for?

**Question 6**

How many medicines have been authorised on average since 2001?

**Question 7**

What are the estimated costs of developing a new medicine, including the costs of failure?

**Question 8**

What has been the stable approval rate for new medicines?

**Question 9**

How much does it cost to develop approvals?

**Question 10**

How many new centres are approved each year?

**Question 11**

Who is responsible for approving or rejecting centres?

**Question 12**

How many medicines were approved in 2012?

**Question 13**

Who reported a stable average exchange rate in 2007?

**Text number 29**

Some of these estimates also take into account the opportunity cost of investing capital several years before the income is realised (see time value of money). Given the very long time needed to discover, develop and approve medicines, these costs can amount to almost half of the total costs. A direct consequence of this in the pharmaceutical value chain is that large multinational pharmaceutical companies are increasingly outsourcing the risks associated with basic research, which is somewhat changing the industry ecosystem, with biotech companies playing an increasingly important role and overall strategies being redefined accordingly. The development of some approved drugs, such as those based on the reformulation of an existing active substance (also referred to as line extensions), is much cheaper.

**Question 0**

Which medicines are cheapest to develop?

**Question 1**

What accounts for almost half of the cost of developing medicines?

**Question 2**

What are the consequences for the value chain?

**Question 3**

What happens when companies outsource?

**Question 4**

What is meant by reformulation of active substances?

**Question 5**

How much can investing capital increase the cost of drug development?

**Question 6**

Which companies have played a more significant role in drug development?

**Question 7**

Which companies usually outsource drug development?

**Question 8**

Which medicines are the least fundamental to develop?

**Question 9**

What accounts for almost half of business development costs?

**Question 10**

What is the consequence of the research chain?

**Question 11**

What happens when companies accept medicines?

**Question 12**

What is meant by reformulation of authorised medicines?

**Text number 30**

In 1971, Akira Endo, a Japanese biochemist working for the Sankyo pharmaceutical company, identified mevastatin (ML-236B), produced by the fungus Penicillium citrinum, as an inhibitor of HMG-CoA reductase, a critical enzyme used by the body to produce cholesterol. Animal studies showed a very good inhibitory effect, as in clinical trials, but a long-term study in dogs showed toxic effects at higher doses, which is why mevastatin was thought to be too toxic for humans. Mevastatin was never marketed because its side effects caused tumours, muscle degeneration and sometimes death in test dogs.

**Question 0**

Why was Mevastatin never put on the market?

**Question 1**

Who discovered Mevastatin?

**Question 2**

What does HMG-CoA produce?

**Question 3**

Where did Endo find the ML-236B?

**Question 4**

What did the long-term studies find?

**Question 5**

What year was mevastatin discovered?

**Question 6**

Who discovered mevastatin?

**Question 7**

Which organism produces mevastatin?

**Question 8**

Which enzyme helps produce cholesterol?

**Question 9**

Why was Penicillium never put on the market?

**Question 10**

Who discovered Penicillium?

**Question 11**

What does Penicillium produce?

**Question 12**

What did the short-term studies find?

**Question 13**

What year was Penicillium discovered?

**Text number 31**

All the major companies selling antipsychotic drugs - Bristol-Myers Squibb, Eli Lilly, Pfizer, AstraZeneca and Johnson & Johnson - have either settled recent government cases under the False Claims Act for hundreds of millions of dollars or are under investigation for possible health care fraud. Following charges of illegal marketing, the two settlements set records last year as the largest criminal fines ever imposed on companies. One was for Eli Lilly's antipsychotic Zyprexa and the other for Bextra. In the Bextra case, the government also accused Pfizer of illegally marketing another antipsychotic, Geodon. Pfizer settled this part of the lawsuit for $301 million without admitting any wrongdoing.

**Question 0**

How much did Pfizer settle an illegal marketing lawsuit for?

**Question 1**

What drugs were involved in the most serious criminal convictions?

**Question 2**

What was Pfizer accused of illegal marketing?

**Question 3**

Which companies have been involved in health care fraud cases?

**Question 4**

Where do cases of illegal marketing fall?

**Question 5**

So companies like Lilly, Pfizer and AstraZeneca have settled claims under which law?

**Question 6**

Which company owned Zyprexa?

**Question 7**

Pfizer was accused of illegally marketing which antipsychotic?

**Question 8**

How much money did Pfizer pay in the Geodon lawsuit?

**Question 9**

How much did Eli Lilly agree to the illegal marketing lawsuit?

**Question 10**

Which medicines were involved in the biggest Johnson & Johnson fines?

**Question 11**

What was Johnson & Johnson accused of illegal marketing?

**Question 12**

Which companies have been involved in the abuses?

**Question 13**

Where do the Johnson & Johnson marketing cases fall?

**Text number 32**

In contrast, an article and accompanying editorial published in the New England Journal of Medicine in May 2015 highlighted the importance of the interaction between the pharmaceutical industry and doctors in developing new treatments, arguing that the moral outrage caused by industry malpractice has led many to unduly overemphasise the problems caused by financial conflicts of interest. The article found that prominent healthcare organisations such as the National Institutes of Health's National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences, the President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology, the World Economic Forum, the Gates Foundation, the Wellcome Trust and the Food and Drug Administration had encouraged more interaction between doctors and the pharmaceutical industry to increase patient benefits.

**Question 0**

Which companies contributed to the interaction between doctors and the pharmaceutical industry?

**Question 1**

When was the article on the importance of interaction published?

**Question 2**

What was behind these interactions?

**Question 3**

What was believed to have caused the financial conflict of interest?

**Question 4**

Who printed the article on the importance of interaction?

**Question 5**

In 2015, which publication had an article on the importance of interaction between the pharmaceutical industry and doctors?

**Question 6**

When was the editorial published?

**Question 7**

Did large healthcare organisations support or hinder the interaction between doctors and industry?

**Question 8**

Who were the companies that encouraged interaction between physicians and the National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences at the National Institutes of Health?

**Question 9**

When was the article on the importance of doctors published?

**Question 10**

What was the cause of these conflicts?

**Question 11**

What was thought to have created the interaction between doctors?

**Question 12**

Who printed the article on the importance of abuse?

**Text number 33**

The ProPublica study found that at least 21 doctors have received more than $500,000 since 2009 for speaking and consulting fees from drug manufacturers, and half of the top-earning doctors worked in psychiatry. In total, doctors have been paid around $2 billion for such services. AstraZeneca, Johnson & Johnson and Eli Lilly have paid billions of dollars in federal settlements alleging that they paid doctors to promote drugs for unapproved uses. Some prominent medical schools have since tightened their rules for accepting payments from drug companies to faculty.

**Question 0**

Who carried out the survey of doctors?

**Question 1**

Which companies have paid billions of dollars?

**Question 2**

How much have pharmaceutical companies been found to have paid doctors?

**Question 3**

What was the reason for these companies having to pay fines?

**Question 4**

How many doctors have been paid by variable companies?

**Question 5**

A ProPublica study found that some doctors were paid how much money for speaking?

**Question 6**

Half of the highest earners were mostly in which sector?

**Question 7**

How much money did pharmaceutical manufacturers pay doctors in total?

**Question 8**

Who carried out the drugs investigation?

**Question 9**

Billions have been paid for drugs, why which companies?

**Question 10**

How much were doctors found to have paid pharmaceutical companies?

**Question 11**

What was the reason for these doctors having to pay the fines?

**Question 12**

How many companies have different doctors paid for?

**Text number 34**

Large multinational companies are often vertically integrated and extensively involved in the discovery and development of medicines, manufacturing and quality control, marketing, sales and distribution. Smaller organisations, on the other hand, often focus on a specific area, such as drug discovery or formulation development. Collaboration agreements are often established between research organisations and large pharmaceutical companies to explore the potential of new medicines. Recently, multinational companies have increasingly relied on contract research organisations to manage drug development.

**Question 0**

Why are cooperation agreements important?

**Question 1**

How do large companies demonstrate vertical integration?

**Question 2**

Where do large companies turn to external organisations?

**Question 3**

What are smaller organisations responsible for?

**Question 4**

What kind of integration do large companies often do?

**Question 5**

What kind of integration are smaller organisations doing?

**Question 6**

What kind of agreements are in place to investigate potential new medicines?

**Question 7**

Which organisations are increasingly trusted by multinational companies?

**Question 8**

Why is collaborative distribution important?

**Question 9**

How do large companies demonstrate the integration of multinationals?

**Question 10**

Why do large companies rely on external marketing?

**Question 11**

What are smaller medicines responsible for?

**Question 12**

What kind of integration do big pharma often do?

**Text number 35**

In the UK, the Medicines and Healthcare Products Regulatory Agency approves medicines for use, although the evaluation is carried out by the European Medicines Agency, a European Union agency based in London. Normally, approval of a medicine in the UK and other European countries is granted later than in the US. Then the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) in England and Wales decides whether and how the National Health Service (NHS) will allow and pay for the medicines. The UK's National Formulary is a key guide for pharmacists and doctors.

**Question 0**

Who is a nuclear guide?

**Question 1**

Who is responsible for authorising medicines in the UK?

**Question 2**

When will approval take place in the UK and other countries once it has been received in the US?

**Question 3**

Who decides how the NHS authorises medicines?

**Question 4**

Who carries out drug assessments in the UK?

**Question 5**

Which UK company approves medicines?

**Question 6**

Which British organisation evaluates medicines?

**Question 7**

Which company in England and Wales decides whether to allow NHS medicines?

**Question 8**

What is the title of the key guide for pharmacists and clinicians?

**Question 9**

Who is the key clinician?

**Question 10**

Who is responsible for approving medicines in the NHS?

**Question 11**

When does the UK approval follow approval in the NHS and other countries?

**Question 12**

Who decides how the United States allows drugs?

**Question 13**

Who does drug assessments in the US?

**Text number 36**

Several major pharmacovigilance areas have specific rules for certain rare diseases ("orphan diseases"). For example, the Orphan Drug Act covers diseases with fewer than 200,000 patients in the US or, in certain circumstances, larger populations. Because medical research and development of drugs to treat such diseases is economically disadvantageous, companies that do so are rewarded with tax cuts, fee waivers and exclusive marketing rights for a limited period (seven years), regardless of whether the drug is patent-protected.

**Question 0**

What does the Orphan Medicines Act cover?

**Question 1**

What is given to companies that develop medicines for "rare diseases"?

**Question 2**

Why are these companies rewarded?

**Question 3**

What is the term for rare diseases in some regions?

**Question 4**

What size of disease populations are covered by the Orphan Medicines Act?

**Question 5**

What are the economic benefits of orphan drug research?

**Question 6**

How long will orphan drug market exclusivity last?

**Question 7**

What can patients do in the US?

**Question 8**

What is given to companies that develop rules for "rare diseases"?

**Question 9**

Why are these rules rewarded?

**Question 10**

What is the term for rare rules in some regions?

**Question 11**

What size of disease populations are covered by the patents?

**Text number 37**

Ben Goldacre has argued that regulators - such as the UK's Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency (MHRA) or the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) - promote the interests of pharmaceutical companies rather than citizens, because of the exchange of employees between the regulator and the companies, and the friendships that develop between the regulator and the companies' employees. He argues that regulators do not insist that new drugs improve on those already available or that they are particularly effective.

**Question 0**

Who opposed the regulators?

**Question 1**

Who claimed that the medicines regulators serve the interests of pharmaceutical companies more than patients?

**Question 2**

Which business partnerships between which parties have been criticised?

**Question 3**

Goldacre argued that which party does not call for the improvement of new medicines at all?

**Question 4**

Who opposed the public?

**Question 5**

Who claimed that the medicines regulators serve the interests of patients more than those of pharmaceutical companies?

**Question 6**

Which business partnerships between which parties have been praised?

**Question 7**

The FDA argued that which party did not require the new drugs to be improved at all?

**Question 8**

Who is to say that regulators do not demand that new regulators offer improvements?

**Text number 38**

In many Western countries other than the US, a "fourth hurdle" of cost-effectiveness analysis has developed before new technologies can be offered. It focuses on the efficiency (i.e. cost per QALY) of the technologies in question rather than their effectiveness. In England and Wales, NICE decides whether and under what conditions medicines and technologies are made available to the NHS, and similar arrangements exist in Scotland with the Scottish Medicines Consortium and in Australia with the Pharmaceutical Benefits Advisory Committee. A product must pass a cost-effectiveness threshold to be approved. Treatments must be "value for money" and provide a net benefit to society.

**Question 0**

In which two countries does NICE decide on access to medicines?

**Question 1**

What is the name of the organisation in Scotland that decides on the availability of medicines?

**Question 2**

What threshold must a medicine pass before it is authorised?

**Question 3**

QALY determines access to medicines in which two countries?

**Question 4**

What is the name of the organisation in Wales that decides on the availability of medicines?

**Question 5**

What threshold does Wales have to pass before it is approved?

**Question 6**

Where does QALY decide under which conditions medicines and technologies will be made available?

**Question 7**

What does the NHS need to do to be adopted?

**Text number 39**

The top ten best-selling medicines in 2013 totalled $75.6 billion in sales, with the anti-inflammatory drug Humira being the best-selling medicine worldwide with $10.7 billion in sales. The second best-selling drug was Enbrel and the third best-selling Remicade. The three best-selling drugs in the US in 2013 were Abilify ($6.3 billion), Nexium ($6 billion) and Humira ($5.4 billion). The best-selling drug of all time, Lipitor, generated an average annual revenue of $13 billion and a total of $141 billion over its lifetime before Pfizer's patent expired in November 2011.

**Question 0**

How much money did the top ten best-selling medicines generate in 2013?

**Question 1**

What was the best-selling NSAID in 2013?

**Question 2**

What was the best-selling drug in history?

**Question 3**

How much money did Lipitor make before the patent expired?

**Question 4**

What year did Pfizer's Lipitor patent expire?

**Question 5**

How much money did the top ten best-selling medicines generate in 2011?

**Question 6**

What was the best-selling NSAID in 2011?

**Question 7**

What was the best-selling medicine in 2011?

**Question 8**

How much money did Lipitor make after the patent expired?

**Question 9**

In what year did Humira's patent expire compared to Lipitor?

**Text number 40**

Depending on a number of factors, a company can apply for and obtain a patent for a medicine or a process for manufacturing a medicine, which usually gives exclusivity for about 20 years. However, only after thorough research and testing, which takes on average 10-15 years, will the authorities authorise the company to market and sell the medicine. Patent protection allows the patent owner to recover the costs of research and development through high profit margins on the branded medicine. When the patent protection on a medicine expires, a competing company usually develops and sells a generic medicine. Generic drugs are cheaper to develop and approve, so they can be sold at a lower price. Often, the owner of a branded medicine will launch a generic version before the patent expires in order to gain an advantage in the generic market. Restructuring has therefore become routine, due to the expiry of patents on products launched in the "golden age" of the industry in the 1990s and the inability of companies to develop enough new successful products to make up for lost revenue.

**Question 0**

How long do exclusive rights for medicines usually last?

**Question 1**

How many years will it take for governments to authorise the marketing of medicines?

**Question 2**

How can the owner of the medicine recover the R&D costs?

**Question 3**

What kind of medicine will competitors produce when the patent expires?

**Question 4**

Which decade was the "golden age" of the pharmaceutical industry?

**Question 5**

How long do business exclusivity usually last?

**Question 6**

How many years before governments grant marketing authorisations to companies?

**Question 7**

How can the owner of the medicine recover the cost of the patent?

**Question 8**

What kind of medicine will competitors produce when the industry ends?

**Question 9**

Which decade was the "pharmaceutical era" for the pharmaceutical industry?

**Text number 41**

In the US, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approves new medicines as safe and effective. This process usually involves an application for a research authorisation that includes sufficient preclinical data to start human trials. After IND approval, three phases of progressively larger clinical trials in humans can be conducted. Phase I usually involves toxicity studies in healthy volunteers. Phase II may involve pharmacokinetics and dosing in patients, and Phase III is a very large study of efficacy in the intended patient population. After successful completion of Phase III testing, a New Drug Application is submitted to the FDA. The FDA reviews the data and if the benefit-risk assessment is positive, the product is approved for marketing in the US.

**Question 0**

Which organisation needs to approve the safety and efficacy of new medicines in the US?

**Question 1**

What type of application is used before human trials start?

**Question 2**

How many human research phases can be carried out after IND approval?

**Question 3**

What type of application will be submitted at the end of the three human trials?

**Question 4**

What kind of risk assessment leads to marketing authorisation?

**Question 5**

Which US organisation must accept the safety and effectiveness of testing?

**Question 6**

What kind of archiving is used before starting a risk assessment?

**Question 7**

How many steps of human testing can be done after the review?

**Question 8**

What type of application will be submitted after the three product phases have been completed?

**Question 9**

What risk assessment is used to approve a medicine for trials?

**Text number 42**

Advertising is common in health magazines and the mainstream media. In some countries, particularly in the US, they are allowed to advertise directly to the general public. Pharmaceutical companies usually hire sales people (often called "drug reps" or, in the older term, "detailers") to market directly and personally to doctors and other healthcare providers. In some countries, particularly in the United States, pharmaceutical companies also hire lobbyists to influence politicians. The marketing of prescription drugs in the US is regulated by the federal Prescription Drug Marketing Act of 1987.

**Question 0**

What types of companies usually hire "pharmaceutical representatives"?

**Question 1**

What are the laws governing the marketing of medicines in the United States?

**Question 2**

Who do pharmaceutical sales representatives market to?

**Question 3**

What kind of companies usually hire "US representatives"?

**Question 4**

How is the marketing of medicines regulated in some countries?

**Question 5**

Who are the US representatives marketing to?

**Question 6**

Who do US companies usually employ?

**Question 7**

What regulates media marketing in the US?

**Text number 43**

The marketing and efficacy of medicines has become increasingly controversial. There have been allegations and findings of influence exerted on doctors and other health professionals through drug representatives, including the continued provision of marketing gifts and biased information to health professionals, very widespread advertising in magazines and at conferences, funding of independent health organisations and health promotion campaigns, lobbying doctors and politicians (more than any other industry in the United States), sponsoring medical schools or nursing education, sponsoring continuing education events that influence curriculum, and hiring doctors as paid advisors to medical advisory boards.

**Question 0**

Drug reps have been accused of giving what to health professionals?

**Question 1**

Who have been hired as paid consultants by pharmaceutical marketers?

**Question 2**

In which publications can pharmaceutical advertisements be commonly found?

**Question 3**

Which pharmaceutical representatives have been accused of giving conferences?

**Question 4**

Which conferences have hired consultants?

**Question 5**

In which publications can advisory councils be found in general?

**Question 6**

Who has been accused of influencing consultants?

**Question 7**

What has stopped the controversy?

**Document number 169**

**Text number 0**

Rivalries between Arab tribes had caused unrest in the provinces outside Syria, notably in the Second Muslim Civil War of 680-780692 and the Berber Rebellion of 740-743. During the Second Civil War, the leadership of the Umayyad clan passed from the Sufyanid tribe to the Marwanid tribe. The constant campaigning exhausted the state's resources and manpower, and the Umayyads, weakened by the third Muslim civil war of 744-747 AD, were finally overthrown in the Abbasid revolution of 750 AD. / 132 AD. A branch of the family fled across North Africa to Al-Andalus, where they founded the Caliphate of Córdoba, which lasted until it was overthrown by the Fitna of Al-Andalus in 1031.

**Question 0**

In what year AD did the second Muslim civil war end?

**Question 1**

During which period did the Berber uprising take place?

**Question 2**

Which branch took over the Umayyad leadership during the second civil war?

**Question 3**

What caused the unrest in Syria's interior provinces?

**Question 4**

In what years was the first Muslim civil war fought?

**Question 5**

When did the leadership shift from the Marwanid branch to the Sufyanid branch?

**Question 6**

In what year was the Caliphate of Cordoba founded?

**Question 7**

Which war strengthened the Umayyads?

**Text number 1**

Ali was murdered by 661 partisans of the Kharijites in. Six months later in the same year, for the sake of peace, Hasan ibn Ali, highly respected for his wisdom and peacemaking, the second Imam of the Shiites and grandson of Muhammad, concluded a peace treaty with Muawiyah I. In the Hasan-Muawiyah agreement, Hasan ibn Ali ceded power to Muawiyah on the condition that he would be just to his people and keep them safe, and that he would not establish a dynasty after his death. This ended the era of the orthodox caliphs for the Sunnis, and Hasan ibn Ali was also the last Imam to serve as caliph for the Shiites. Mu'awiyah then broke the terms of the treaty and started the Umayyad dynasty, with Damascus as its capital.

**Question 0**

What year was Ali killed?

**Question 1**

Who killed Ali?

**Question 2**

Who made peace with Muawiyah I?

**Question 3**

Where was the capital of the Umayyad dynasty?

**Question 4**

When was the partisan from Kaarina killed?

**Question 5**

Who was the first Shia imam?

**Question 6**

Who respected the terms of the contract?

**Question 7**

Who refused to hand over power to Muawiyah?

**Question 8**

Who was considered a fool?

**Text number 2**

At the time, some Muslims considered Umayyad taxation and administrative practices to be unfair. Christians and Jews retained their autonomy; their legal affairs were handled by their own religious leaders or their appointees, according to their own laws, although they paid a poll tax to the central police force. Muhammad had explicitly stated in his lifetime that Abrahamic religious groups (which were still in the majority during the Umayyad caliphate) should be allowed to practice their own religion provided they paid a jizya tax. The welfare state for the poor, both Muslim and non-Muslim, initiated by Umar ibn al Khattab had also continued. Muawiya's wife Maysum (Yazid's mother) was also a Christian. Relations between Muslims and Christians in the state were stable during this period. The Umayyads often engaged in frequent battles with Christian Byzantines without concern for their own protection in Syria, which had remained largely Christian like many other parts of the empire. There were Christians in prominent positions, some of whom belonged to families that had served in Byzantine governments. The recruitment of Christians was part of a wider policy of religious assimilation, necessitated by the large Christian populations in conquered provinces such as Syria. This policy also increased Muawiya's popularity and consolidated Syria in his position of power.

**Question 0**

What kind of tax did Christians have to pay?

**Question 1**

Who was Yazidi's mother?

**Question 2**

What was the religion of Maysum?

**Question 3**

Which population groups did not have self-government?

**Question 4**

Who ended the Muslim welfare state?

**Question 5**

Which religion never played a major role in the caliphate?

**Question 6**

What made Muawiya lose popularity?

**Question 7**

Which part of the kingdom remained largely Jewish?

**Text number 3**

The Umayyad Caliphate (Arabic: الخلافة الأموية) was one of the four major Islamic caliphates established after the death of Muhammad. The centre of this caliphate was the Umayyad dynasty (Arabic: الأمويون, al-ʾUmawiyyūn, or بنو أمية, Banū ʾUmayya, "Sons of Umayya"), which originated from Mecca. The Umayyad family had first come to power under the third caliph Uthman ibn Affan (r. 644-656), but the Umayyad regime was established by the long-time governor of Syria Muawiya ibn Abi Sufyan after the end of the first Muslim civil war in 661 AD/41 AD. Syria remained the main Umayyad stronghold thereafter, with Damascus as their capital. The Umayyads continued their Muslim conquests by incorporating the Caucasus, Transoxia, Sindh, the Maghreb and the Iberian Peninsula (Al-Andalus) into the Muslim world. At its largest, the Umayyad Caliphate covered 15 5.79million square kilometres, making it the largest empire in the world (by area, not population) and the fifth largest empire ever to exist.

**Question 0**

How many great Islamic caliphates existed after the death of Muhammad?

**Question 1**

Who was the third caliph?

**Question 2**

Who established the Umayyad regime?

**Question 3**

How many million square kilometres was the Umayyad caliphate at its largest?

**Question 4**

How many Islamic caliphates were there before the death of Muhammad?

**Question 5**

Who was the first caliph?

**Question 6**

When did the first Muslim civil war start?

**Question 7**

What was the first great Islamic caliphate?

**Question 8**

How many square kilometres was the Umayyad caliphate at its smallest?

**Text number 4**

Most historians[who?] regard Caliph Muawiyah661 (-80) as the second ruler of the Umayyad dynasty, although he was the first to establish the Umayyads' right to rule on the dynastic principle. Under the caliphate of Uthman Ibn Affan (644-656), himself a member of the Umayyad clan, the Umayyad clan was revived and then ascended to the throne of power. Uthman placed some trusted members of his clan in prominent and powerful positions throughout the state. Most notable was the appointment of Uthman's first cousin Marwan ibn al-Hakam as his senior advisor, which caused a stir among Muhammad's Hashemite followers, as Marwan and his father al-Hakam ibn Abi al-'As had been permanently exiled from Medina during Muhammad's lifetime. Uthman also appointed as governor of Kufa his half-brother Walid ibn Uqba, whom the Hashemites accused of leading prayer under the influence of alcohol. Uthman also strengthened Muawiya's rule in Syria by giving him control over a wider area and appointed his foster brother Abdullah ibn Saad as governor of Egypt. However, as Uthman never named an heir, he cannot be considered the founder of the dynasty.

**Question 0**

When did Muawiya become a caliph?

**Question 1**

When did the caliphate of Uthman Ibn Affan end?

**Question 2**

Who was the son of Al-Hakam ibn Abi al-'As?

**Question 3**

Who was the second ruler who achieved the Umayyad right to rule by dynasty?

**Question 4**

Who do most historians think was the first ruler of the Umayyad dynasty?

**Question 5**

During which caliphate did the Umayyad clan fall?

**Question 6**

Who was Marwan ibn al-Hakam's senior adviser?

**Question 7**

Why can Uthman be considered the founder of a dynasty?

**Text number 5**

After Husayn's death, Ibn al-Zubayr remained in Mecca but joined two opposition movements, one centred on Medina and the other around the Kharijites of Basra and Arabia. As Medina had been the home of Muhammad and his family, including Husayn, the news of his death and the imprisonment of his family led to a major opposition movement. In 683, Yazid sent an army to defeat both movements. The army suppressed the Medinan opposition in the battle of al-Harrah. The great mosque of Medina was badly damaged, and widespread looting caused deep discontent. The Jazidi army continued its march and laid siege to Mecca. At some point during the siege, the Kaaba was badly damaged by fire. The destruction of the Kaaba and the Grand Mosque became a major cause of Umayyad condemnation in later histories of the era.

**Question 0**

Which opposition movement had its base in Arabia and Basra?

**Question 1**

Who sent an army in 683 to stop opposition movements?

**Question 2**

In which battle was the Medinese opposition defeated?

**Question 3**

Where is the Kaaba located?

**Question 4**

How many opposition movements did Husayn join?

**Question 5**

Which mosque in Medina was repaired?

**Question 6**

Which army besieged Arabia?

**Question 7**

What became the reason for celebrating the Umayyads in later histories?

**Question 8**

Who sent the army to help the opposition?

**Text number 6**

According to tradition, the Umayyad family (also known as Banu Abd-Shams) and Muhammad were both descended from a common ancestor, Abd Manaf ibn Qusai, and originally hailed from Mecca. Muhammad was descended from Abd Manaf through his son Hashim, while the Umayyads were descended from Abd Manaf through another son, Abd-Shams, whose son was Umayya. These two families are thus considered to be different clans (Hashim and Umayya) of the same tribe (Quraish). However, Muslim Shia historians doubt that Umayya was the adopted son of Abd Shams, so he was not a blood relative of Abd Manaf ibn Qusai. Umayya was later expelled from the nobility. Sunni historians disagree with this and regard the Shiite claims as nothing more than outright polemics, as they are hostile to the Umayyad lineage in general. They point out that Uthman's grandsons Zaid bin Amr bin Uthman bin Affan and Abdullah bin Amr bin Uthman married Sukaina and Fatima, daughters of Hussein, son of Ali, to show the closeness of Banu Hashem and Bani Ummayah.

**Question 0**

What is another term for Umayyads?

**Question 1**

Who are the Umayyads and Muhammad both descended from, according to tradition?

**Question 2**

Which city were the Umayyads from?

**Question 3**

Who was the son of Abd-Shams, the ancestor of the Umayyads?

**Question 4**

Who was Abd Manaf ibn Qusai descended from?

**Question 5**

Who suspects that Mohammed was an adopted son?

**Question 6**

Which historians agree with Muslim Shia historians?

**Question 7**

Who was married to Abdullah bin Amr bin Uthman's grandson?

**Question 8**

Who was the grandson of Zaid bin amr bin uthman bin affan?

**Text number 7**

After this battle, Ali fought a battle against Muawiyah, known as the Battle of Siffin. The battle was stopped before either side had achieved victory, and the two sides agreed to settle their dispute. After the battle, Muawiyah appointed Amr ibn al-As as arbitrator, and Ali appointed Abu Musa Ashaar. Seven months later, in February 658, the two arbitrators met at Adhruh, about 15 km northwest of Maan in the Jordan. Amr ibn al-As convinced Abu Musa Ashaar that both Ali and Muawiya should relinquish power and elect a new caliph. Ali and his supporters were dismayed by the decision, which had reduced the caliph to the level of the rebel Muawiyah I. Muawiyah and Amr had thus tricked Ali. Ali refused to accept the verdict and technically found himself in breach of his promise to follow arbitration. This put Ali in a weak position even among his own supporters. The most vocal opponents in Ali's camp were the very same people who had forced Ali into a ceasefire. They broke away from Ali's forces and rallied under the slogan: 'Arbitration belongs to God alone'. "This group became known as the Kharijites ("those who leave"). In 659, Ali's forces and the Kharijites clashed at the Battle of Nahrawan. Although Ali won the battle, the continuing conflict had begun to affect his position, and in the following years some Syrians seem to have accepted Muawiya as a rival caliph.

**Question 0**

Where did Muawiyah fight against Ali?

**Question 1**

Who did Ali appoint as arbitrator?

**Question 2**

In which battle did Ali fight against the Kharijites?

**Question 3**

What did the term Kharjites mean?

**Question 4**

Who did Ali fight before this battle?

**Question 5**

Who was appointed as the arbitrator before the battle?

**Question 6**

Who convinced others that a new caliph should not be elected?

**Question 7**

Which group's name means "those who remain"?

**Question 8**

What was the slogan of those who remained in Ali's forces?

**Text number 8**

The Koran and Muhammad spoke of equality and justice between the races, as in the Farewell Sermon. Tribal and nationalistic divisions were not encouraged. But after Muhammad's death, the old tribal divisions between Arabs began to resurface. After the Roman-Persian wars and the Byzantine-Sassanid wars, deep-rooted differences also existed between Iraq, formally part of the Persian and Sassanid empires, and Syria, formally part of the Byzantine empire. Both wanted the capital of the newly established Islamic state to be located on their territory. In the past, the second caliph Umar had been very strict with the governors, and his spies kept a close eye on them. If he felt that a governor or commander was becoming attracted to wealth, he would remove him from office.

**Question 0**

Who ruled Iraq before the Arabs?

**Question 1**

Who ruled Syria before the followers of Muhammad conquered it?

**Question 2**

Who was the other caliph?

**Question 3**

Which book never mentions racial equality?

**Question 4**

What was encouraged in the Koran?

**Question 5**

What began to emerge before Muhammad's death?

**Question 6**

Who was soft on the governors?

**Question 7**

Which region wanted the capital of the Islamic State to be outside its own territory?

**Text number 9**

Although the Umayyads and the Hashemites may have been bitter between the two clans even before Muhammad, the rivalry turned into a serious tribal enmity after the Battle of Badr. In the battle, three top leaders of the Umayyad clan (Utba ibn Rabi'ah, Walid ibn Utbah and Shaybah) were killed by the Hashemites (Ali, Hamza ibn 'Abd al-Muttalib and Ubaydah ibn al-Harith) in a three-on-three hand-to-hand combat. This increased the opposition of Abu Sufyan ibn Harb, grandson of Umayya, to Muhammad and Islam. Abu Sufyan sought to eradicate the followers of the new religion by fighting another battle with Muslims living in Medina only a year after the Battle of Badr. He did this to avenge his defeat at Badr. Scholars generally believe that the battle of Uhud was the first defeat of the Muslims, because they had suffered greater losses than the Meccans. After the battle, Abu Sufyan's wife Hind, who was also the daughter of Utba ibn Rabi'ah, is said to have cut open Hamza's body and taken a liver from it, which he then tried to eat. However, within five years of the defeat of Uhud in battle, Muhammad took control of Mecca and declared a general amnesty for all. Abu Sufyan and his wife Hind and their son (the future Caliph Muawiyah I) embraced Islam on the eve of the conquest of Mecca.

**Question 0**

How many top Umayyad leaders were killed in the Battle of Badr?

**Question 1**

Who did the Umayyads fight at the Battle of Badr?

**Question 2**

What do historians consider to be Islam's first military defeat?

**Question 3**

Who was Abu Sufyan's wife?

**Question 4**

Who was Abu Sufyan's son?

**Question 5**

How many top Umayyad leaders survived the Battle of Badr?

**Question 6**

Who was Abu Sufyan ibn Harb's grandson?

**Question 7**

Who fought the battle just a year before the Battle of Badr?

**Question 8**

Which battle was the last defeat of the Muslims?

**Question 9**

Who was Hindi's daughter?

**Text number 10**

Umar is respected for his efforts to solve the tax problems caused by conversion to Islam. During the Umayyad period, most of the people living in the Caliphate were not Muslims but Christians, Jews, Zoroastrians or members of other small groups. These religious communities were not forced to convert to Islam, but they were subject to a tax (jizyah) which was not imposed on Muslims. This situation could in fact make large-scale conversion to Islam undesirable in terms of state revenue, and there are reports that provincial governors actively discouraged such conversions. It is not clear how Umar attempted to resolve this situation, but according to sources he called for equal treatment of Arab Muslims and non-Arab Muslims (Mawali Muslims) and the removal of obstacles to non-Arab conversion to Islam.

**Question 0**

What tax did non-Muslims pay during the Umayyad period?

**Question 1**

What was another term for Muslims who were not Arabs?

**Question 2**

What was the most important non-Muslim religious group in the Umayyad period, along with Christians and Jews?

**Question 3**

What tax did Muslims pay during the Umayyad period?

**Question 4**

What was the term for Arabs who were not Muslims?

**Question 5**

Who encouraged conversions to generate more revenue?

**Question 6**

Who called for different treatment of Arab Muslims and non-Arab Muslims?

**Question 7**

Who added more obstacles to the conversion of non-Arabs to Islam?

**Text number 11**

After Uthman's assassination in 656, Ali, a Quraysh cousin and son-in-law of Muhammad, was elected caliph. He soon faced opposition from various factions, due to his relative political inexperience. Ali moved his capital from Medina to Kufa. The ensuing conflict, which lasted from 656 to 661, is known as the first Fitna ('civil war'). The Syrian governor Muawiyah I, a relative of Uthman ibn al-Affan and Marwan I, wanted the perpetrators arrested. Marwan I manipulated everyone and created the conflict. Aisha, Muhammad's wife, and Talhah and Al-Zubayr, two of Muhammad's companions, went to Basra to order Ali to arrest the culprits who murdered Uthman. Marwan I and other people who wanted conflict manipulated everyone into fighting. The two sides clashed at the Battle of Camel in 656, where Ali won a decisive victory.

**Question 0**

When did Uthman die?

**Question 1**

Which tribe did Ali belong to?

**Question 2**

Apart from the fact that Ali was his cousin, what was his relationship with Muhammad?

**Question 3**

Where was the capital before Ali moved it?

**Question 4**

What does Fitna mean?

**Question 5**

When was Uthman born?

**Question 6**

Why did Ali face little resistance?

**Question 7**

When did the second Fitna happen?

**Question 8**

Who was the wife of Marwan I?

**Question 9**

Who did not want conflict?

**Text number 12**

The early Muslim armies stayed in camps far from the cities, because Umar feared they might be tempted by wealth and luxury. At the same time, they might turn away from worshipping God to accumulate wealth and establish dynasties. When Uthman ibn al-Affan became very old, Marwan I, a relative of Muawiyah I, slipped into a vacuum, became his secretary, slowly took on more power and shrugged off some of these restrictions. Marwan I had previously been excluded from positions of responsibility. In 656, Muhammad ibn Abi Bakr, son of Abu Bakr, adopted son of Ali ibn Abi Talib and great-grandfather of Ja'far al-Sadiq, showed some Egyptians the house of Uthman ibn al-Affan. Later, the Egyptians ended up killing Uthman ibn al-Affan.

**Question 0**

Which group murdered Uthman ibn al-Affan?

**Question 1**

Who was Marwan I related to?

**Question 2**

Who adopted Muhammad ibn Abi Bakr?

**Question 3**

Who was Muhammad ibn Ali Bakr's great grandson?

**Question 4**

Who was afraid that the Muslim armies would turn away from wealth?

**Question 5**

Why did the early Muslim armies stay inside the cities?

**Question 6**

Who murdered the Egyptians?

**Question 7**

Who took over when Marwan I became very old?

**Question 8**

Who was Muhammad ibn Abi Bakr's son?

**Text number 13**

Ibn680 al-Zubayr fled from Medina to Mecca. After hearing Husayn's opposition to Yazid I, the people of Kufa sent a request to Husayn to take over the leadership with their support. Al-Husayn sent his cousin Muslim bin Agail to see if they would support him. When the news reached Yazid I, he sent an order to the Basrah ruler Ubayd-Allah bin Ziyad to prevent the people of Kufa from rallying behind Al-Husayn. Ubayd-Allah bin Ziyad succeeded in dispersing the crowd that had gathered around Muslim bin Agail and captured him. When Muslim bin Agail realised that Ubayd-Allah bin Ziyad had been ordered to prevent Husayn from gaining support in Kufa, he asked him to send a message to Husayn to prevent him from moving to Kufa. The request was denied, and Ubayd-Allah bin Ziyad killed Muslim bin Agail. Ibn al-Zubayr remained in Mecca until his death, but Husayn decided to travel with his family to Kufa, not knowing that there was no support there. Jazid I's forces, led by Amru bin Saad, Shamar bin Thi Al-Joshan and Hussain bin Tamim, intercepted Husayn and his family and fought al-Husayn and his male family members until they were killed. There were 200 people in Husayn's caravan, many of them women, including his sister, wife, daughter and their children. The women and children in Husayn's camp were taken prisoners of war and brought back to Damascus to be presented to Yazid I. They remained in captivity until public opinion turned against Yazid when word of Husayn's death and the imprisonment of his family spread. They were then released back to Medina. The only surviving adult male in the caravan was Ali ibn Husayn, who was feverish and too ill to fight when the caravan was attacked.

**Question 0**

Where did Ibn al-Zubayr flee to in 680?

**Question 1**

Who did Al-Husayn send to Kufa?

**Question 2**

What did Ubayd-Allah bin Ziyad rule?

**Question 3**

Who was murdered by Ubayd-Allah bin Ziyad?

**Question 4**

When did Ibn al-Zubayr flee from Mecca to Medina?

**Question 5**

Who was the only surviving woman in the caravan?

**Question 6**

Who was unable to disperse the crowd that had gathered?

**Question 7**

Who asked you to send a message to Ubayd-Allah bin Ziyad to prevent his migration to Kufa?

**Question 8**

Who led Husayn's troops?

**Text number 14**

In the year Muhammad bin Qasim, a Umayyad general, sailed from the Persian Gulf to Sindh in Pakistan and conquered both Sindh and Punjab along the Indus River.712 Although the conquest of Sindh and Punjab in present-day Pakistan was costly, it was a great victory for the Umayyad caliphate. However, further gains in the battle of Rajasthan were stopped by the Hindu kingdoms of India. The Arabs tried to invade India, but were defeated by the North Indian king Nagabhata of the Pratihara dynasty and the South Indian emperor Vikramaditya II of the Chalukya dynasty in the early 800s. Subsequently, Arab chroniclers admit that Caliph Mahdi 'abandoned the project of conquering any part of India'.

**Question 0**

When did Muhammad bin Wasim sail to Pakistan?

**Question 1**

What did Muhammad bin Wasim conquer besides Punjab?

**Question 2**

In which battle did the Hindus of India defeat the Umayyads?

**Question 3**

To which dynasty did Vikramaditya II belong?

**Question 4**

Who was the most important king of the Pratihara dynasty during this period?

**Question 5**

Who sailed out of Pakistan in 712?

**Question 6**

In what year did Muhammad bin Qasim leave Pakistan?

**Question 7**

Which conquests were easy for the Umayyad caliphate?

**Question 8**

Who stopped India from attacking the Arabs?

**Question 9**

When did the South Indian emperor give up on conquering the Arabs?

**Text number 15**

Another major event of Abd al-Maliki's early reign was the construction of the Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem. Although the chronology remains somewhat uncertain, the building appears to have been completed in 692, which means that it was under construction during the conflict with Ibn al-Zubayr. This had led some historians, both medieval and modern, to suggest that the Dome of the Rock was built as a pilgrimage site to compete with the Kaaba, which was under the control of Ibn al-Zubayr.

**Question 0**

Where was the Dome of the Rock built?

**Question 1**

What year was the Dome of the Rock completed?

**Question 2**

During whose reign was the Dome of the Rock built?

**Question 3**

What was the first major event of Abd al-Mal's early reign?

**Question 4**

In what year was the construction of the Dome of the Rock started?

**Question 5**

Why was the Kaaba built?

**Question 6**

When was the Kaaba under construction?

**Question 7**

What year was the Kaaba completed?

**Text number 16**

Muawiyah also encouraged peaceful coexistence with the Christian communities in Syria and granted his reign "peace and prosperity to both Christians and Arabs", and one of his closest advisors was Sarju, the father of John of Damascus. At the same time, he waged unceasing war against the Byzantine Roman Empire. During his reign, Rhodes and Crete were conquered, and Constantinople was invaded on several occasions. After their failure and in the face of a large-scale Christian uprising by the Mardaiites, Muawiyah made peace with Byzantium. Muawiyah also oversaw military expansion in North Africa (founding of Kairouan) and Central Asia (conquest of Kabul, Bukhara and Samarkand).

**Question 0**

Who was Sarjun's son?

**Question 1**

Which Byzantine-held territory did Muawiyah occupy besides Rhodes?

**Question 2**

Which group of Christians rose up against Muawiya?

**Question 3**

What did Muawiyah find in North Africa?

**Question 4**

Who prevented peaceful coexistence with Christians in Syria?

**Question 5**

Who was Muawiya's least close adviser?

**Question 6**

When were Rhodes and Crete liberated from occupation?

**Question 7**

Who oversaw the military withdrawal in North Africa?

**Question 8**

Where did Muawiya shrink from military expansion?

**Text number 17**

Yazid died while the siege was still in progress, and the Umayyad army returned to Damascus, leaving Ibn al-Zubayr in control of Mecca. Yazid's son Muawiya II683 (-84) initially succeeded him, but he was apparently never recognised as caliph outside Syria. Two factions developed within Syria: the Qays alliance, which supported Ibn al-Zubayr, and the Quda'a, which supported Marwan, a descendant of Umayya through Wa'il ibn Umayya. Marwan's supporters won the battle of Marj Rahit near Damascus in 684, and Marwan became caliph soon afterwards.

**Question 0**

Who was Yazid's son?

**Question 1**

When did the reign of Muawiya II begin?

**Question 2**

Who had the support of the Qays Federation?

**Question 3**

Who was Marwan descended from?

**Question 4**

What year was the Battle of Marj Rahit fought?

**Question 5**

Which army left Damascus?

**Question 6**

Who was recognised as caliph outside Syria?

**Question 7**

Who was a descendant of Marwan?

**Question 8**

In what year did the Marwan partisans lose the battle?

**Question 9**

Near which town did the Marwan partisans lose the battle?

**Text number 18**

Marwan was succeeded by his son Abd al-Malik685 (-705), who reasserted Umayyad rule in the caliphate. The beginning of Abd al-Malik's reign was marked by the revolt of Al-Mukhtar in Kufa. Al-Mukhtar hoped to raise Muhammad ibn al-Hanafiyyah, Ali's second son, to the caliphate, although Ibn al-Hanafiyyah himself may have had no connection with the rebellion. Al-Mukhtar's forces fought both against the Umayyads in 686, defeating them on the Khazir River near Mosul, and against Ibn al-Zubayr in 687, when al-Mukhtar's rebellion was crushed. In 691, Umayyad forces retook Iraq, and in 692 the same army captured Mecca. Ibn al-Zubayr was killed in the attack.

**Question 0**

Who was Abd al-Maliki's father?

**Question 1**

When did Abd al-Maliki's regime begin?

**Question 2**

Where was Al-Mukhtar based?

**Question 3**

Who was the father of Muhammad ibn al-Hanafiyya?

**Question 4**

In what year did Ibn al-Zubayr die?

**Question 5**

Who followed Abd al-Maliki?

**Question 6**

How many years did Marwan rule?

**Question 7**

Who was Muhammad ibn al-Hanafiyya's second son?

**Question 8**

When did the Umayyads defeat al-Mukhtar's forces near Mosul?

**Text number 19**

Geographically, the empire was divided into several provinces, whose borders changed several times during the Umayyad Empire. Each province had a governor appointed by the khalifa. The governor was responsible for the religious officials, military leaders, police and civil administration of his province. Local expenditure was paid for by taxes from the province concerned, with the remainder sent each year to the central government in Damascus. As the central power of the Umayyad rulers weakened in the later years of the dynasty, some governors neglected to send the extra tax revenues to Damascus and created large personal fortunes.

**Question 0**

Who appointed the governors in the Umayyad Empire?

**Question 1**

Where was the seat of the Umayyad government?

**Question 2**

What did the governor oversee in his province, in addition to the army chiefs, the police and the civil administration?

**Question 3**

What was not divided into several parts?

**Question 4**

What did the borders of the empire do before the Umayyad Empire?

**Question 5**

Who appointed the khalifa?

**Question 6**

What did governors do with the extra tax revenue in the early years of the dynasty?

**Question 7**

When did the Umayyad rulers' central power grow?

**Text number 20**

Hisham suffered even worse defeats in the east, where his armies tried to subdue both Tokharistan, centred in Balkh, and Transoxiana, centred in Samarkand. Both regions had already been partially conquered, but were still difficult to control. A particular difficulty was once again the question of converting non-Arabs, especially the Sogdians of Transoxiana. After the defeat of the Umayyads on the 'Jan Day' in 724, the governor of Khurasan, Ashras ibn 'Abd Allah al-Sulami, promised tax relief to Sogdians who converted to Islam, but withdrew his offer when it proved too popular and threatened to reduce tax revenues. Khurasan Arab discontent grew sharply after the defeats suffered at the Battle of Defil in 731, and in 734 al-Harith ibn Surayj led an uprising, with widespread support from both Arabs and natives, and conquered Balkh but failed to capture Merv. After this defeat, al-Harith's movement seems to have disintegrated, but the problem of the rights of non-Arab Muslims continued to plague the Umayyads.

**Question 0**

What was the capital of Tokharistan?

**Question 1**

What was the name of the central part of the Transoxia?

**Question 2**

What year was the thirst day?

**Question 3**

Which major battle was fought in 731?

**Question 4**

Who was the leader of the 734 rebellion?

**Question 5**

Who suffered worse losses in the West?

**Question 6**

What area was easy to manage?

**Question 7**

What was the name given to the Umayyad victory in 724?

**Question 8**

Which governor kept his promise of tax breaks for welfare recipients?

**Question 9**

Who caught Merv?

**Text number 21**

The Hashimiyya movement (a branch of the Shi'ite Caesaniite sub-faction) led by the Abbasid family overthrew the Umayyad caliphate. The Abbasids belonged to the Hashim clan, a rival of the Umayyads, but the word 'Hashimiyya' seems to refer specifically to Abu Hashim, grandson of Ali and son of Muhammad ibn al-Hanafiyya. According to certain traditions, Abu Hashim died in 717Humeima in the house of Muhammad ibn Ali, head of the Abbasid family, and before his death named Muhammad ibn Ali as his successor. This tradition enabled the Abbasids to bring together the supporters of Mukhtar's failed revolt who had posed as supporters of Muhammad ibn al-Hanafiyya.

**Question 0**

Which sect was Hashimiyya from?

**Question 1**

Who led the Hashimiyya movement?

**Question 2**

Which clan were the Abbasids from?

**Question 3**

What year did Abu Hashim die?

**Question 4**

Who did Abu Hashim appoint as his successor?

**Question 5**

What was the underbelly of the Hashimiyya movement?

**Question 6**

Who led the Kaysanites Shia?

**Question 7**

Who appointed Muhammad ibn al-Hanafiyya as his successor?

**Question 8**

What failed to rally the supporters of the failed rebellion?

**Question 9**

Who represented themselves as supporters of Ali?

**Text number 22**

Attacks from Caliphate bases in north-west Africa on the coastal areas of the Visigothic Kingdom paved the way for the Umayyads to permanently occupy most of Iberia (starting in711 ) and continuing into south-eastern Gaul (last base at Narbonne in759 ). Hisham's reign saw the end of expansion in the west when the Arab army was defeated by the Franks at the Battle of Tours in732 In North Africa, a great Berber revolt broke out in 739, which was only narrowly defeated, but was followed by the collapse of Umayyad power in al-Andalus. In India, the Arab armies were defeated by the Chalukya dynasty in southern India and the Pratiharas dynasty in northern India in the 800s, and the Arabs were driven out of India. In the Caucasus, the confrontation with the Khazars reached its peak during the Hisham period: the Arabs established Derbent as an important military base and launched several invasions of the North Caucasus, but failed to defeat the Khazar pastoralists. The conflict was arduous and bloody, and the Arab army even suffered a major defeat at the Battle of Marj Ardabil in 730. Marwan ibn Muhammad, the future Marwan II, finally ended the war in 737 with a massive offensive that reportedly reached as far as the Volga, but the Khazars remained unsubdued.

**Question 0**

When did the Umayyads start conquering Iberia?

**Question 1**

What was the last year the Umayyads held Narbonne?

**Question 2**

Who defeated the Arabs at the Battle of Tours?

**Question 3**

In what year did the Berber uprising begin?

**Question 4**

What was Marwan II's name before he became Caliph?

**Question 5**

What paved the way for the Iberian occupation of the Umayyads?

**Question 6**

When did the occupation of Iberia end?

**Question 7**

In what year did the caliphate's expansion into the West begin?

**Question 8**

In which battle did the Arabs defeat the Franks?

**Question 9**

When did the Arab army achieve a major victory at the Battle of Marj Ardabil?

**Text number 23**

Abd al-Malik's last son, Abd al-Malik, became Caliph Hisham724 (-43), whose long and eventful reign was marked above all by the restriction of military expansion. Hisham established his court at Resafa in northern Syria, closer to the Byzantine border than Damascus, and resumed hostilities with Byzantium, which had ceased after the failure of the last siege of Constantinople. The new campaigns led to several successful invasions of Anatolia, but also to a major defeat (Battle of Akroinon), and did not result in any significant territorial expansion.

**Question 0**

Who was Hisham's father?

**Question 1**

When did Hisham's reign begin?

**Question 2**

Where did Hisham set up his court?

**Question 3**

What major defeat did the Arabs suffer under Hisham?

**Question 4**

In which part of Syria was Resafa located?

**Question 5**

Who was Abd al-Maliki's first son to become a caliph?

**Question 6**

How many years did Abd al-Maliki's first son rule?

**Question 7**

Whose empire was marked by the acceleration of military expansion?

**Question 8**

Who ended hostilities against Byzantium?

**Question 9**

Who was Hirsham's last son?

**Text number 24**

With limited resources, Muawiyah sought to build allies. Muawiyah married Maysum, daughter of the chief of the Kalb tribe, a large Jacobite Christian Arab tribe in Syria. His marriage to Maysum was politically motivated. The Kalb tribe had remained largely neutral when the Muslims arrived in Syria. When a plague killed off a large part of the Muslim army in Syria, Muawiyah, through her marriage to Maysum, began to use Jacobite Christians against the Romans. Maysum, Muawiyah's wife (Yazid's mother), was also a Jacobite Christian. With limited resources and Byzantium just beyond the border, Muawiyah cooperated with the local Christian population. To stop Byzantine harassment from the sea during the Arab-Byzantine wars, Muawiyah649 established a navy manned by monophysite Christians, Copts and Jacobite Christian sailors and Muslim armies.

**Question 0**

What was the name of Muawiya's wife?

**Question 1**

Which tribe did Muawiya's wife belong to?

**Question 2**

What was the religion of Muawiya's wife's tribe?

**Question 3**

What was the ethnic origin of the Kalb tribe?

**Question 4**

Where was the Kalb tribe based?

**Question 5**

Who was the chief of the Kalb tribe?

**Question 6**

Who does the Kalb chief marry?

**Question 7**

Whose marriage was motivated by love?

**Question 8**

Who used Jacobite Christians against Muslims?

**Question 9**

When did Muawiyah abolish the navy?

**Text number 25**

Only the Umayyad ruler (the caliphs of Damascus), Umar ibn Abd al-Aziz, is unanimously praised in Sunni sources for his piety and justice. In an effort to spread Islam, he created freedoms for the Mawals by abolishing the jizya tax for converts to Islam. Imam Abu Muhammad Adbullah ibn Abdul Hakam stated that Umar ibn Abd al-Aziz also stopped providing personal assistance to his relatives, stating that he could only provide them with assistance if he provided assistance to all other inhabitants of the kingdom. Umar ibn Abd al-Aziz was poisoned later in the year720 . When successive governments tried to overturn Umar ibn Abd al-Aziz's tax policy, it led to a revolt.

**Question 0**

Which Umayyad ruler do Sunni scholars consider particularly just and pious?

**Question 1**

Who did Umar stop paying jizya to?

**Question 2**

In what year did Umar ibn Ad Al-Aziz die?

**Question 3**

What was the cause of death of Umar ibn Ad al-Aziz?

**Question 4**

To which group did Umar ibn Ad Al-Aziz grant exemptions?

**Question 5**

Which Umayyad ruler do the Sunni sources hate?

**Question 6**

When was Umar ibn Abd al-Aziz born?

**Question 7**

What happened when later governments tried to continue Umar ibn Abd al-Aziz's tax policy?

**Question 8**

Which unanimously praised the Umayyad rulers the most?

**Question 9**

Who set the jizya tax?

**Text number 26**

Around 746, Abu Muslim took over the Hashemiteyya in Khurasan. In 747, he successfully launched an open rebellion against the Umayyad regime under the black flag. He soon gained control of Khurasan, expelled its Umayyad governor Nasr ibn Sayyar and sent an army to the west. Kufa fell to Hashimiyya in 749, the last Umayyad stronghold in Iraq, Wasit, came under siege, and in November of that year Abu al-Abbas was recognised as the new caliph at the mosque of Kufa. at this point Marwan mobilised his forces from Harran and advanced towards Iraq. In January 750, the two forces clashed at the Battle of Zab, and the Umayyads suffered defeat. Damascus fell to the Abbasids in April, and in August Marwan died in Egypt.

**Question 0**

Who became the leader of Khurasan Hashimiyya around 746?

**Question 1**

What symbol did Abu Muslim use in his revolt against the Umayyads?

**Question 2**

Who was the Umayyad governor of Khurasan who was defeated by Abu Muslim?

**Question 3**

When did the Hashimiyya conquer Kufa?

**Question 4**

Where did Marwan die?

**Question 5**

Who carried out the rebellion under the white flag?

**Question 6**

In what year was the surveillance of Khurasan started?

**Question 7**

What was the first Umayyad fortress in Iraq?

**Question 8**

When was Marwan recognised as the new caliph in the Kufa mosque?

**Question 9**

In which month was Abu Muslim killed in Egypt?

**Text number 27**

Later books written in Iran under the Abbasids are more anti-Umayyad. Iran was Sunni at that time. There was a lot of anti-Arab sentiment in Iran after the fall of the Persian Empire. This anti-Arab sentiment also influenced books on the history of Islam. Al-Tabri was also written in Iran during this period. Al-Tabri was a huge collection containing all the text found from all sources. It was a collection that preserved everything for future generations to codify and for future generations to judge whether it was true or not.

**Question 0**

Which branch of Islam did Iran follow during the later Abbasid period?

**Question 1**

Which major work of Islamic history was written in Iran in the later Abbasid period?

**Question 2**

Which group was particularly resented in Iran after the fall of the Persian Empire?

**Question 3**

What are the books written at the beginning of the Abbasid period?

**Question 4**

When was there not a lot of anti-Arab sentiment in Iran?

**Question 5**

What was not affected by this Arab antipathy?

**Question 6**

What was the small collection of texts?

**Question 7**

What was the collection that was intended only for current generations?

**Text number 28**

The Diwan of Umar, which imposed a living wage on all Arabs and Muslim soldiers of other races, was changed by the Umayyads. The Umayyads interfered with the registry, and pension recipients considered pensions as a means of subsistence even without active service. Hisham reformed it and paid only to those who participated in combat. Following the Byzantine model, the Umayyads reformed the organisation of their army in general and divided it into five divisions: a centre, two wings, vanguards and rearguard, which followed the same formation when marching or on the battlefield. Marwan II (740-50) abandoned the old division and introduced the kurdus (cohort), a small and compact force. The Umayyad forces were divided into three divisions: infantry, cavalry and artillery. The Arab troops were dressed and armed in the Greek manner. The Umayyad cavalry used plain and round saddles. The artillery used arradah (ballista), manjaniq (mangonel) and dabbabah or kabsh (crushing ram). Heavy machinery, siege engines and baggage were transported on camels behind the army.

**Question 0**

What is the meaning of Kurdus in English?

**Question 1**

Which caliph ruled in 740-750?

**Question 2**

What kind of dress did Arab troops wear during Marwan II?

**Question 3**

What was the third division of the Umayyad forces, along with artillery and infantry, led by Marwan II?

**Question 4**

What did the Umayyads call the mangonel?

**Question 5**

Who didn't change Umar's diwan?

**Question 6**

What was the model on which the Byzantines organised their army?

**Question 7**

How many troops did Byzantium have?

**Question 8**

Who restored the old division?

**Question 9**

How were the Greek troops armed?

**Text number 29**

Mu'awiyah introduced the postal service, Abd al-Malik extended it throughout his kingdom, and Walid took full advantage of it. Umayyad Caliph Abd al-Malik developed a regular postal service. Umar bin Abdul-Aziz developed it further by building caravanserais along the Khurasan highway. Horse-drawn sleighs were used to carry messengers between the caliph and the representatives and officials he sent to the provinces. The main highways were divided into 12-mile (19 km) stages, and each stage had horses, donkeys or camels ready to carry mail. The service catered primarily to the needs of government officials, but travellers and their important consignments also benefited from the system. Stagecoaches were also used to transport troops quickly. They could carry between 50 and 100 men at a time. Under Governor Yusuf bin Umar, the Iraqi postal system cost dirhams 4,000,000 per year.

**Question 0**

Who was the first to bring the postal service to the Umayyad lands?

**Question 1**

Along which highway did Umar bin Abdul-Aziz build his caravanserais?

**Question 2**

What animals did the post office use besides horses and camels?

**Question 3**

What was the annual cost of the Iraqi postal service in dirhams when Jusuf bin Umar was governor?

**Question 4**

How far apart in kilometres were the different sections of the Umayyad highway?

**Question 5**

Who stopped the postal service?

**Question 6**

Who reduced the reach of the postal service throughout his empire?

**Question 7**

Who stopped using horses in the postal service?

**Question 8**

Which service primarily met the needs of individuals?

**Question 9**

What did the Iraqi postal service cost Abd al-Maliki in a year?

**Text number 30**

However, many early histories, such as al-Imam al-Waqid's Islamic Conquest of Syria Fatuhusham, state that after conversion to Islam, Muhammad appointed Muawiya's father Abu Sufyan ibn Harb and his brother Yazid ibn Abi Sufyan as commanders of the Muslim army. Muawiyah, Abu Sufyan ibn Harb, Yazid ibn Abi Sufyan and Hind bint Utbah fought in the Battle of Yarmouk. The defeat of the Byzantine emperor Heraclius at the Battle of Yarmouk opened the way for Muslim expansion into Jerusalem and Syria.

**Question 0**

Which nation lost the Battle of Yarmouk?

**Question 1**

Who was the Byzantine leader at the Battle of Yarmouk?

**Question 2**

Where else besides Syria did the Muslims expand their power after the Battle of Yarmouk?

**Question 3**

Who was Yazid ibn Abi Sufyan's father?

**Question 4**

Which prominent Muslim took part in the Battle of Yarmouk alongside Muawiya, Abu Sufyan ibn Harb and Yazid ibn Abi Sufyan?

**Question 5**

What is an example of a late history book?

**Question 6**

What were Muawiya's father and brothers called before they converted to Islam?

**Question 7**

Who appointed Mohammed as commander?

**Question 8**

Who never fought in the battle of Jarmouk?

**Question 9**

Which battle did the Byzantines win?

**Text number 31**

The non-Muslim groups of the Umayyad caliphate, including Christians, Jews, Zoroastrians and pagan Berbers, were called dhimmis. They were given legally protected status as second-class citizens, as long as they accepted and recognised the political supremacy of the ruling Muslims. They were allowed to have their own courts and were given freedom of religion in the kingdom. Although they could not hold the highest public offices in the kingdom, they held many bureaucratic positions in the government. Christians and Jews continued to produce great theological thinkers in their communities, but over time many intellectuals converted to Islam, leading to the absence of great thinkers from non-Muslim communities.

**Question 0**

What was the name given to non-Muslim groups during the Umayyad period?

**Question 1**

What was the main non-Muslim group in the Umayyad Caliphate, apart from Berbers, Zoroastrians and Christians?

**Question 2**

What other religion besides the Muslims produced important theological works during the Umayyad period, besides the Jews?

**Question 3**

What were the names of the Muslim groups in the Umayyad Caliphate?

**Question 4**

Who was given legally protected status as a first-class citizen?

**Question 5**

What were Muslims forbidden to do in the empire?

**Question 6**

What led to the lack of great thinkers in Muslim communities?

**Question 7**

What did non-Muslims not have to admit?

**Text number 32**

The Umayyad caliphate was marked by both territorial expansion and the administrative and cultural problems it created. With some notable exceptions, the Umayyads tended to favour the rights of older Arab tribes, especially their own, at the expense of those of newly converted Muslims (Mawali). They therefore held a less universalistic view of Islam than many of their rivals. As G.R. Hawting has written, "Islam was in fact seen as the property of the conquering aristocracy".

**Question 0**

What is another name for people who have recently converted to Islam?

**Question 1**

Who claimed that the Umayyads regarded Islam as a particularly aristocratic religion?

**Question 2**

What kind of families do the Umayyads prefer?

**Question 3**

Which caliphate was not characterised by territorial expansion?

**Question 4**

Who stood up for the rights of newly converted Muslims?

**Question 5**

To whom did the Mawali appeal?

**Question 6**

Who had a more universalistic view of Islam than their competitors?

**Text number 33**

Many Muslims criticised the Umayyads for having too many non-Muslims, former Roman administrators, in their government. St. John of Damascus was also a senior administrator in the Umayyad administration. When the Muslims took over the cities, they left the political representatives of the people and the Roman tax collectors and administrators. The political representatives of the peoples calculated and negotiated the taxes to be paid to the central government. The central government was paid for the services it provided, and the local government was paid for the services it provided. Many Christian towns also used part of the taxes to maintain their churches and run their own organisations. Later, some Muslims criticised the Umayyads for not lowering taxes for converts to Islam. These new converts continued to pay the same taxes that had previously been negotiated.

**Question 0**

Which Christian saint was also a Umayyad ruler?

**Question 1**

What tax collectors did the Umayyads often leave behind after conquering territories?

**Question 2**

For what significant reason did some Muslims criticise the Umayyads, apart from the criticism they received for hiring non-Muslims?

**Question 3**

Why do many Muslims praise the Umayyads?

**Question 4**

Who removed the political representatives of the people when they took power?

**Question 5**

What was not paid to central government?

**Question 6**

What did many Muslim cities spend some of their taxes on?

**Question 7**

Who lowered taxes for converts to Islam?

**Text number 34**

Subsequent Islamic historians have been largely negative towards the Umayyads, accusing them of promoting kingship (mulk, a term associated with tyranny) instead of a true caliphate (khilafa). In this respect, it is noteworthy that the Umayyad caliphs did not call themselves khalifat rasul Allah ('successor of God's messenger', as tradition has it) but khalifat Allah ('God's substitute'). The distinction seems to indicate that the Umayyads 'regarded themselves as God's representatives at the head of the community and saw no need to share or delegate their religious power with the emerging class of religious scholars'. In fact, it was this class of scholars, largely based in Iraq, who were responsible for collecting and recording the traditions that constitute the primary source material for the history of the Umayyad period. The reconstruction of history must therefore rely mainly on sources such as the historical works of Tabar and Baladhur, written at the Abbasid court in Baghdad.

**Question 0**

What Arabic term did the Umayyad caliphs use to refer to themselves?

**Question 1**

Where was the Abbasid court located?

**Question 2**

What is the Arabic term for kingship?

**Question 3**

What was the traditional Arabic title used by the caliphs?

**Question 4**

What does khalifat Allah mean in English?

**Question 5**

Who has been well received by later Islamic historians?

**Question 6**

What is the term for kingship with connotations of freedom?

**Question 7**

Who calls the Umayyads a true caliphate?

**Question 8**

Who saw the need to share religious power with religious scholars?

**Question 9**

What histories were written outside the Abbasid court?

**Document number 170**

**Text number 0**

Asphalt/bitumen is also found in the unconsolidated sandstones known as "oil sands" in Alberta, Canada, and in similar "tar sands" in Utah, USA. The Canadian province of Alberta contains most of the world's natural bitumen reserves in three huge deposits covering 142 000 square kilometres, larger than England or New York State. These bituminous sands contain 166 billion barrels (26.4×10^9 m3) of commercially proven oil reserves, making Canada the third largest oil reserve in the world, and produce more than 2.3 million barrels (370×10^3 m3/d) of heavy crude oil and synthetic crude oil per day. Although bitumen was once used as a raw material for paving roads, almost all bitumen is now used as a raw material in oil refineries in Canada and the United States.

**Question 0**

What is another term for asphalt?

**Question 1**

Where else in the United States is asphalt found besides Canada?

**Question 2**

How much of the world's asphalt is in Canada?

**Question 3**

What is the area of asphalt deposits in Canada?

**Question 4**

Where does most of Canada's asphalt end up today?

**Question 5**

Where else in the state of Iowa does asphalt occur in unconsolidated sandstone?

**Question 6**

Which province contains the majority of the world's natural bitumen reserves, consisting of four major deposits?

**Question 7**

Where does most of Canada's oil supply end up?

**Question 8**

What is the total area of asphalt deposits in Cambodia?

**Text number 1**

Indigenous peoples first used asphalt/bitumen in the New World. On the West Coast, as early as the 1200s, the Tongva, Luiseño and Chumash peoples collected naturally occurring asphalt/bitumen that seeped to the surface from above the subterranean oil deposits. All three used the substance as an adhesive. It is found in a wide variety of tools and ceremonial objects. For example, it was used in rattles to attach a pumpkin or turtle shell to the handle of the rattle. It was also used in ornaments. Small round shell beads were often placed on the asphalt for decoration. Asphalt was used to seal the baskets to make them watertight for carrying water. Asphalt was also used to seal the planks of ocean canoes.

**Question 0**

Which group originally used asphalt?

**Question 1**

What did the Native Americans use asphalt for?

**Question 2**

What types of layers are asphalt pavements?

**Question 3**

What did the early adopters of asphalt want to achieve with asphalt baskets?

**Question 4**

What kind of boat used asphalt to seal the planks?

**Question 5**

What were the first things foreigners used in the New World?

**Question 6**

Which group was the first to use mussel beads?

**Question 7**

What was used to attach the pumpkins to the shells?

**Question 8**

What was used to decorate the turtle shells?

**Question 9**

What was used as a sealant in turtle shells?

**Text number 2**

When asphalt pavements are maintained, such as milling to remove a worn or damaged surface, the removed material can be returned to the plant where it is processed into new paving mixtures. The asphalt/bitumen contained in the removed material can be reactivated and reused in new paving mixtures. Approximately 95% of paved roads are built of or paved with asphalt, so a significant amount of asphalt pavement material is recovered each year. According to annual industry surveys conducted by the Federal Highway Administration and the National Asphalt Pavement Association, more than 99 percent of the asphalt removed from road surfaces each year in widening and paving projects is reused as part of new pavements, road bases, shoulders and benches.

**Question 0**

Where will the used asphalt be returned?

**Question 1**

How much of the asphalt purchased each year is recovered?

**Question 2**

What proportion of new roads will be paved with asphalt?

**Question 3**

During which operation is asphalt often restored?

**Question 4**

Why is asphalt removed from the road?

**Question 5**

Where can deleted studies be returned for processing into new mixtures?

**Question 6**

Where will disused asphalt be reused?

**Question 7**

99% of what is built on asphalt?

**Question 8**

How often does the Federal Asphalt Administration conduct surveys?

**Question 9**

99% of the asphalt removed from road surfaces in which projects is reused for research in the field?

**Text number 3**

In Alberta, five bitumen refineries produce synthetic crude oil and various other products: the Suncor Energy refinery near Fort McMurray, Alberta, produces synthetic crude oil and diesel fuel; the Syncrude Canada, Canadian Natural Resources and Nexen refineries near Fort McMurray produce synthetic crude oil; and the Shell Scotford refinery near Edmonton produces synthetic crude oil and intermediate feedstock for the nearby Shell oil refinery. A sixth refinery, to be built near 2015Redwater in Alberta, will process half of the crude bitumen directly into diesel fuel, with the remainder sold as feedstock to nearby oil refineries and petrochemical plants.

**Question 0**

How many asphalt processing plants are operating in Alberta?

**Question 1**

What synthetic product do refineries produce?

**Question 2**

What does the Suncor Energy plant produce besides crude oil?

**Question 3**

Where is the sixth refinery being built in Alberta?

**Question 4**

How much of the Redwater plant's output is converted to diesel?

**Question 5**

How many bitumen refineries produce synthetic crude oil in Edmonton?

**Question 6**

When is the seventh refinery to be built?

**Question 7**

The sixth updater updates two thirds of what?

**Question 8**

The rest of the production is sold to Suncor Energy as what?

**Question 9**

Where is the Shell Oil refinery located?

**Text number 4**

Asphalt/bitumen is usually stored and transported at a temperature of around 150 °C (302 °F). Sometimes diesel oil or kerosene is blended prior to shipment to maintain fluidity; upon delivery, these lighter substances are separated from the mixture. This mixture is often referred to as "bitumen feedstock" or BFS. Some dump trucks direct hot engine exhaust through pipes into the dump box to keep the material warm. The back of dump trucks carrying asphalt/bitumen and some processing equipment are commonly sprayed with a release agent before filling to facilitate removal. Diesel oil is no longer used as a release agent due to environmental concerns.

**Question 0**

At what temperature is asphalt transported?

**Question 1**

To promote which property is diesel added to asphalt for transport?

**Question 2**

What is the name of the liquefied mixture?

**Question 3**

What feature of a truck is sometimes used to keep asphalt warm?

**Question 4**

What are the concerns about diesel fuel no longer being used as a release agent for asphalt transport?

**Question 5**

What is sometimes mixed into the engine exhaust to retain the liquid?

**Question 6**

What is diesel or kerosene often mixed with to retain heat?

**Question 7**

What are the concerns about the current use of diesel as a release agent?

**Question 8**

For environmental reasons, engine exhaust is no longer used for what?

**Text number 5**

Bitumen mining in Albania has a long history, and was already practised in an organised way by the Romans. After centuries of silence, the first mention of Albanian bitumen did not appear until 1868, when the Frenchman Coquand published the first geological description of the occurrence of Albanian bitumen. In 1875 , the exploitation rights were granted to the Ottoman government, and in 1912, they were transferred to the Italian company Simsa. From 1945, the mine was exploited by the Albanian government, and from 2001, the management of the mine was transferred to a French company, which organised the mining process for the production of natural bitumen on an industrial scale.

**Question 0**

Which ancient group used to extract bitumen?

**Question 1**

When were the first reports of bitumen extraction in Albania published?

**Question 2**

Which government had the rights to extract bitumen?

**Question 3**

When were the Ottoman rights given to the Simsa company?

**Question 4**

When did the French acquire control of bitumen in Albania?

**Question 5**

In which year was the last known mention of Albanian bitumen published?

**Question 6**

Albanian Coquand published the first description of what?

**Question 7**

When were the Roman Empire granted concessions?

**Question 8**

When did Simsa get an industrial scale?

**Question 9**

What was moved to Simsa in 1917?

**Text number 6**

The word asphalt is derived from late medieval English, which in turn is derived from the French word asphalte, which is based on the late Latin word asphalton, asphaltum, which is a Latinisation of the Greek word ἄσφαλτος (ásphaltos, ásphalton), meaning "asphalt/bitumen/pitch", perhaps derived from the words ἀ-, "air", and σφάλλω (sfallō), "to pour". It should be noted that in French the term asphalte is used for naturally occurring bitumen-saturated limestone deposits and specialised industrial products with fewer pores or a higher bitumen content than 'asphalt concrete' used for paving roads. Significantly, asphalt was first used by the ancients as a cement for fixing or joining various objects together, so it is likely that the name itself expressed this use. Herodotus mentions that bitumen was imported into Babylon for the construction of its gigantic fortress wall. From Greece, the word passed into late Greek and from there into French (asphalte) and English ('asphaltum' and 'asphalt').

**Question 0**

What is the last origin of the word asphalt?

**Question 1**

From which language does asphalt originally come?

**Question 2**

What is the Greek word for asphalt?

**Question 3**

What is the French term for natural asphalt?

**Question 4**

To build what feature was asphalt brought to Babylon?

**Question 5**

Where does the word limestone come from?

**Question 6**

What is the Greek term for asphalte?

**Question 7**

Who says bitumen was brought to Greece to build the giant wall?

**Question 8**

In what language is asphalt used for bitumen-impregnated limestone, which occurs synthetically?

**Text number 7**

The terms asphalt and bitumen are often used interchangeably to refer to both natural and manufactured forms. In American parlance, asphalt (or asphalt cement) is a carefully refined residue resulting from the distillation process of selected crude oils. Outside the United States, the product is often called bitumen. Geologists often prefer the term bitumen. In common parlance, various forms of asphalt/bitumen are often referred to as 'tar', as in the case of La Brea Tar Pits. Another archaic term for asphalt/bitumen is "pitch".

**Question 0**

How are the words bitumen and asphalt often used?

**Question 1**

Where is bitumen the usual term for a crude oil refinery residue?

**Question 2**

What is the name of asphalt outside the United States?

**Question 3**

Which group prefers to use the term bitumen rather than asphalt?

**Question 4**

What is the name of asphalt?

**Question 5**

Who often prefers the term asphalt?

**Question 6**

Tar is an archaic term for what?

**Question 7**

Pitch and what other terms are often used synonymously?

**Question 8**

Another way to say asphalt tarmac is simply to say what ?

**Question 9**

What is the common name for the substance outside La Brea Tar Pits?

**Text number 8**

Most of the asphalt used commercially is derived from oil. However, large quantities of asphalt occur naturally in a compacted form. Naturally occurring asphalt/bitumen deposits are the remains of ancient, microscopic algae (diatoms) and other once living creatures. These remains were deposited on the mud at the bottom of the sea or lake where the organisms lived. The heat (above 50°C) and pressure of being buried deep in the ground turned the remains into asphalt/bitumen, kerogen or oil-like materials.

**Question 0**

Where does most of the asphalt come from?

**Question 1**

What are the sources of natural deposits of asphalt?

**Question 2**

How much heat is needed to produce asphalt naturally?

**Question 3**

What else besides heat is needed to form asphalt?

**Question 4**

What other heat and pressure products are produced by the formation of asphalt and oil?

**Question 5**

Where does most of the oil used for commercial purposes come from?

**Question 6**

Existing living creatures are the source of what?

**Question 7**

What is the product of heat and pressure when asphalt and microscopic algae are formed?

**Question 8**

What is needed to form mud in addition to pressure?

**Question 9**

What is needed to form mud in addition to heat and pressure???

**Text number 9**

The world's largest natural bitumen deposit, the Athabasca oil sands, is located in the McMurray Formation in northern Alberta. The formation dates back to the Early Cretaceous and consists of numerous lenses of oil-bearing sand with up to 20% oil. Isotopic studies suggest that the oil deposits are about 110 million years old. Two smaller but still very large formations occur in the Peace River oil sands and the Cold Lake oil sands, located to the west and south-east of the Athabasca oil sands. Of the bitumen deposits in Alberta, only the Athabasca oil sands are shallow enough to be suitable for surface extraction. The remaining 80% must be produced from the oil wells using enhanced oil recovery techniques such as steam-assisted gravity drainage.

**Question 0**

What is the name of the world's largest bitumen deposit?

**Question 1**

Where are the Athabasca oil sands located?

**Question 2**

During which period was bitumen produced?

**Question 3**

How old are the Athabascan deposits?

**Question 4**

How much of the bitumen is recovered from oil wells?

**Question 5**

What is the smallest deposit of natural bitumen in the McMurray Formation?

**Question 6**

What is the largest deposit of natural bitumen along the Peace River?

**Question 7**

Which river has the two largest oil sands formations?

**Question 8**

Which lake has the two largest oil sands formations?

**Question 9**

What will produce the remaining 70%?

**Text number 10**

Bitumen was used in early photographic techniques. In 1826 or 1827, the French scientist Joseph Nicéphore Niépce used it to take the oldest surviving photograph of nature. Bitumen was applied thinly to a tin plate, which was then exposed in a camera. Exposure to light hardened the bitumen and made it insoluble, so that when it was later washed off with a solvent, only areas sufficiently exposed to light remained. Exposure in camera required several hours, making bitumen impractical for ordinary photography, but from the 1850s to the 1920s it was commonly used as a photoresist in the manufacture of plates for various photomechanical printing processes [not cited].

**Question 0**

In which early technologies was bitumen used?

**Question 1**

Which photographer used bitumen to make the earliest surviving nature photograph?

**Question 2**

What feature of bitumen in photography made it impractical?

**Question 3**

At what time was bitumen used in printing processes?

**Question 4**

Which natural element was necessary for the exposure of early photographic plates?

**Question 5**

What was used in early photomechanical technology?

**Question 6**

With what did Spanish scientist Joseph Nicéphore Niépce take the oldest surviving photograph?

**Question 7**

What did darkness do to bitumen and also make it insoluble?

**Question 8**

What did exposure to light harden and make soluble?

**Question 9**

When did a Spanish scientist use bitumen to take a photograph of nature?

**Text number 11**

The first British patent for the use of asphalt/bitumen was the "Cassell patent for asphalt or bitumen" in 1834. On 25 November 1837, Richard Tappin Claridge patented Seyssel asphalt (Patent No 7849) for use in asphalt pavements after seeing its use in France and Belgium during a visit to Frederick Walter Simms, who was working with him on the introduction of asphalt in Britain. Dr T. Lamb Phipson writes that his father Samuel Ryland Phipson, a friend of Claridge, was also 'instrumental in the introduction of asphalt paving (in 1836)'. Claridge's rival had already used mastic surfacing at Vauxhall, but without success.

**Question 0**

When was the first British patent for the use of bitumen?

**Question 1**

When did Richard Tappin Claridge patent asphalt for use in paving?

**Question 2**

Where had Claridge seen asphalt as a paving material before?

**Question 3**

Which paving techniques had already been tried by a competitor of Claridge's?

**Question 4**

Which friend of Claridge's helped with the introduction of asphalt on pavements?

**Question 5**

In what year was the Cassell patent granted in France or Belgium?

**Question 6**

The second patent, the Cassell patent, was granted in what year?

**Question 7**

On what date did Claridge's patent No 5309 patent the use of asphalt in Seyssel?

**Question 8**

In 1845 Richard Tappin Claridge patented the use of which substance?

**Question 9**

When was Britain's second patent for the use of bitumen granted?

**Text number 12**

In the United States, roads have been paved with asphalt or bituminous materials since at least 1870, when the street in front of Newark, NJ's town hall was paved. In many cases, these early pavements were made of naturally occurring "bituminous stone", as in the case of the Ritchie mines at Macfarlan in Ritchie County, West Virginia, between 1852 and 1873. In 1876, asphalt-based paving was used to pave Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington, DC, in celebration of the National Centennial. In the early 1900s, asphalt/bitumen was also used for flooring, paving, and waterproofing for baths and swimming pools, following similar trends in Europe.

**Question 0**

Since when has asphalt been used to pave roads in the United States?

**Question 1**

In front of which NJ building was the street paved with asphalt in 1870?

**Question 2**

What natural substance was used in early road pavements?

**Question 3**

Where did Virginia's mines provide asphalt for early paving?

**Question 4**

What was asphalt used for in swimming pools and spas?

**Question 5**

What has been used to pave roads in the United States since 1773?

**Question 6**

What has been paved with asphalt since at least 1920?

**Question 7**

What was done to waterproof the Ritchie mines in the 20th century?

**Question 8**

When was New York's Pennsylvania Avenue paved?

**Question 9**

What was NJ City Hall used for in the early 1900s?

**Text number 13**

In 1838, asphalt/bitumen, which was used for more than just paving, was a bustling business. Asphalt could also be used for flooring, damp-proofing of buildings and waterproofing of various types of swimming pools and spas, the latter of which increased in the 19th century. Various claims were made on the London Stock Exchange about the exclusivity of asphalt in France, Germany and England. A large number of patents were granted in France and a similar number were rejected in England because of their similarity. In England, 'Claridge's was the most widely used type in the 1840s and 50s'.

**Question 0**

In what year did asphalt start to be used for other purposes than road surfacing?

**Question 1**

Where was asphalt used as waterproofing?

**Question 2**

Why was asphalt used for building floors?

**Question 3**

When was Claridge's asphalt most used?

**Question 4**

What was allowed in France but forbidden in Britain?

**Question 5**

In which year was asphalt used for other purposes than swimming?

**Question 6**

Where was asphalt used as a sound barrier?

**Question 7**

Why was asphalt used in patent flooring?

**Question 8**

What was often granted in Britain but denied in France?

**Question 9**

What was often banned in France, Germany and England?

**Text number 14**

The value of the deposit was obvious from the start, but the bitumen extraction methods were not. The nearest town of Fort McMurray in Alberta was a small fur trading post, other markets were far away, and transportation costs were too high to haul the raw bitumen sand used for paving. In 1915, Sidney Ells of the federal mining department experimented with separation techniques and used bitumen to pave 600 metres of road in Edmonton, Alberta. Other roads in Alberta were paved with oil sands, but it was generally not economical. In the 1920s, Dr Karl A. Clark of the Alberta Research Council patented a hot water-based oil separation process, and entrepreneur Robert C. Fitzsimmons built the Bitumount oil separation plant, which produced up to 300 barrels (50 m3 ) of bitumen per day between 1925 and 1958 using Dr Clark's method. Most of the bitumen was used for waterproofing roofs, but also for fuels, lubricating oils, printing ink, pharmaceuticals, rust and acid-resistant paints, fire-resistant roof coatings, street coatings, patent leather and preservatives for fence posts. Eventually Fitzsimmons ran out of money and the Alberta government took over the factory. Today, the Bitumount plant is a provincial historic site.

**Question 0**

Who experimented with bitumen extraction techniques to facilitate transport?

**Question 1**

When did Ells start using bitumen as a paving material in Alberta?

**Question 2**

Which scientist patented a hot water oil process for bitumen extraction?

**Question 3**

Who built the Bitumont oil separation plant?

**Question 4**

Where was most of the Bitumont factory's production used for waterproofing?

**Question 5**

Since when was the value of Dr Clark's method obvious?

**Question 6**

Means to plant what was not obvious?

**Question 7**

Which city had the largest fur trading place?

**Question 8**

What year did Karl Clark use bitumen to pave 600 metres of road in Edmonton?

**Question 9**

What year did Sidney Ells use bitumen to pave 900 feet of road in Edmonton?

**Text number 15**

The chemical composition of Canadian bitumen is not significantly different from that of Venezuelan extra-grade and Mexican heavy oil, and the real difficulty is getting the highly viscous bitumen through the pipelines to the refinery. Many modern oil refineries are highly sophisticated and can process unrefined bitumen directly into products such as petrol, diesel fuel and refined asphalt without any pre-treatment. This is particularly prevalent in areas such as the US Gulf Coast, where refineries are designed to process Venezuelan and Mexican oil, and in the US Midwest, where refineries have been rebuilt to process heavy oil as domestic light oil production declines. Given a choice, such heavy oil refineries generally prefer to buy bitumen rather than synthetic oil because of lower costs and, in some cases, because they produce more diesel fuel rather than gasoline. By 2015, Canadian production and exports of unrefined bitumen exceeded synthetic crude oil production and exports by more than 1.3 million barrels (210×10^3 m3 ) per day, of which about 65% was exported to the US.

**Question 0**

What property of bitumen makes it difficult to move in pipelines?

**Question 1**

Which industry can process bitumen directly into petrol without pre-treatment?

**Question 2**

Why do refineries want to buy bitumen instead of synthetic oil?

**Question 3**

How much Canadian bitumen was exported to the US by 2015?

**Question 4**

What are the main differences between Canadian bitumen and which types of oil?

**Question 5**

What type of oil is Canadian bitumen not very different from, with the exception of Mexican very heavy oil?

**Question 6**

What oil other than Venezuelan light oil is Canadian bitumen not very different from?

**Question 7**

Which types of oil are not fundamentally different from American bitumen?

**Question 8**

In which regions is this rare?

**Text number 16**

Several techniques allow asphalt and bitumen to be mixed at much lower temperatures. These techniques involve mixing asphalt and bitumen with oil solvents to form "cutbacks" that lower the melting point, or mixing the asphalt/bitumen with water to form an emulsion. Asphalt emulsions contain up to 70% asphalt/bitumen and usually less than 1.5% chemical additives. There are two main types of emulsions with different affinity for aggregates: cationic and anionic. Asphalt emulsions are used in a wide range of applications. In the chipseal method, asphalt emulsion is sprayed onto the road surface followed by a layer of crushed stone, gravel or slag. In slurry sealing, a mixture of asphalt emulsion and fine crushed stone is applied to the road surface. Asphalt emulsion can also be used to make cold asphalt, which produces pavements similar to hot-mix asphalt with a depth of several inches, and asphalt emulsion is also mixed with recycled hot-mix asphalt to produce low-cost pavements.

**Question 0**

What happens when bitumen is mixed with water?

**Question 1**

What is the percentage of bitumen in the bitumen-water emulsion?

**Question 2**

What are the two types of bitumen emulsions?

**Question 3**

What are bitumen emulsions mixed with to make low-cost products?

**Question 4**

What kind of asphalt surfaces does cold asphalt resemble?

**Question 5**

Why can asphalt be mixed at higher temperatures?

**Question 6**

What is up to 80% of asphalt emulsions?

**Question 7**

What is less than 5% of asphalt emulsions?

**Question 8**

How many different types of chirinets with different affinities are there?

**Text number 17**

Naturally occurring crude asphalt/bitumen, which is absorbed into sedimentary rocks, is the primary feedstock for oil production from oil sands, which is currently being developed in Alberta, Canada. Canada has the largest natural asphalt/bitumen reserves in the world, covering an area of 140 000 square kilometres (larger than England), giving it the second largest proven oil reserves in the world. The Athabasca oil sands are the largest asphalt/bitumen deposit in Canada and the only one that can be extracted from the surface, although recent technological breakthroughs have meant that deeper deposits can be produced in situ. The rise in oil prices made bitumen production highly profitable, but the post-20142003 downturn meant that building new plants was no longer viable. Canadian crude asphalt/bitumen production averaged around 2.3 million barrels (370 000 m3 ) per day in 2014 and was forecast to rise to 4.4 million barrels (700 000 m3 ) per day by 2020. The total amount of raw asphalt/bitumen that could be extracted in Alberta is estimated to be around 310 billion barrels (50×10^9 m3), which at 4 400 000 barrels per day (700 000 m3/d) would be enough for about 200 years.

**Question 0**

Where is bitumen naturally occurring in rock being developed as a feedstock for oil production?

**Question 1**

How much area does Canada's natural bitumen cover?

**Question 2**

What is Canada's role in world oil supplies?

**Question 3**

What is the only surface bitumen mine in Canada?

**Question 4**

How much bitumen can be extracted in Alberta?

**Question 5**

How large is the smallest natural bitumen deposit in Canada?

**Question 6**

Which country has the third largest known oil reserves in the world?

**Question 7**

After which year did oil prices fall?

**Question 8**

What year did Canada's oil sands production average 2.3 million barrels per day?

**Question 9**

By what year did Athabascan's raw asphalt/bitumen production average 2.3 million barrels per day?

**Text number 18**

Most of the remaining asphalt/bitumen consumption is for roofing. Other uses include livestock spraying, fence post treatment and waterproofing of fabrics. Asphalt/bitumen is used in the manufacture of Japan black lacquer, which is particularly well known for varnishing iron and steel, and some graffiti supply companies also use it in paints and marker inks to improve the weather resistance and durability of the paint or ink and to make the colour much darker. asphalt/bitumen is also used to seal some alkaline batteries during the manufacturing process.

**Question 0**

Apart from fuels and coatings, what are the main other uses of bitumen?

**Question 1**

For which varnish is bitumen used in the production of iron and steel?

**Question 2**

Why is Japanese black used in outdoor colours?

**Question 3**

Besides weather resistance, why is Japanese black used in paints?

**Question 4**

Which product uses bitumen as a sealant?

**Question 5**

What explains almost all the remaining graffiti consumption?

**Question 6**

Other uses for paint or ink include cattle sprays, treating fence posts and what else?

**Question 7**

What types of batteries can be used to seal batteries?

**Question 8**

Which varnish is known for its treatment of paints and inks?

**Question 9**

What varnish is used to lighten the colour?

**Text number 19**

The term "bitumen" comes from the Sanskrit language, where the words jatu, meaning "pitch", and jatu-krit, meaning "pitch that creates", "pitch that produces" (referring to coniferous or resinous trees) are found. The Latin equivalent, according to some, was originally gwitu-men (pitch-man) and others pixtumens (oozing or bubbling pitch), which was later shortened to bitumen, from which it passed via French into English. From the same root are derived the Anglo-Saxon word cwidu (mastic), the German word kitt (cement or mastic) and the old Norwegian word kvada.

**Question 0**

What language does the word bitumen come from?

**Question 1**

What does a Sanskrit word mean?

**Question 2**

Which English word does the Latin word translate into?

**Question 3**

Which language did bitumen go through to get to English?

**Question 4**

What word does Anglo-Saxon translate to?

**Question 5**

Where does the expression "French" come from?

**Question 6**

Where does the French term "bitumen" come from?

**Question 7**

What does the Anglo-Saxon word Kitt mean?

**Question 8**

What does the German word cwidu mean?

**Question 9**

What does the Norwegian word kitt mean?

**Text number 20**

Asphalt/bitumen can sometimes be confused with coal tar, a visually similar black, thermoplastic material produced by the destructive distillation of coal. When town gas was produced in the early and mid-20th century, coal tar was a readily available by-product and was widely used as a binder for road aggregate. The addition of tar to macadamites led to the word tar, which is now commonly used for road building materials. However, since the 1970s, when natural gas replaced town gas, asphalt/bitumen has completely replaced the use of coal tar in these applications. Other examples of this confusion are the La Brea tar sands and the Canadian oil sands, both of which actually contain natural bitumen and not tar. Pitch is another term sometimes used for asphalt/bitumen, such as Pitch Lake.

**Question 0**

What similar material can asphalt be mixed with?

**Question 1**

What was coal tar used for in road paving?

**Question 2**

What is a common word used to describe a combination of tar and coating?

**Question 3**

What use has superseded the need to produce roads with coal tar?

**Question 4**

What does La Brea Tars Pits contain instead of tar?

**Question 5**

What is the orange colour of blood and sometimes confused with "coal tar"?

**Question 6**

What similar endothermic material is sometimes mixed with asphalt?

**Question 7**

Which similar oil can be mixed with asphalt?

**Question 8**

In which decade did coal tar completely replace asphalt?

**Question 9**

What was used as pitch for road aggregate?

**Text number 21**

One hundred years after the fall of Constantinople in 1453, Pierre Belon described in his Observations in , that in Dubrovnik in 1553 piss asphalt, a mixture of pitch and bitumen, was used to tar ships, from where it was taken to the Venice market where anyone could buy it. An issue of Mechanics Magazine in 1838 mentions the early use of asphalt in France. A pamphlet dated 1621, written by 'a Monsieur d'Eyrinys', states that he had observed (asphalt) in large quantities near Neufchatel and that he suggested that it be used in various ways - 'chiefly for the construction of airtight granaries and for protecting the waters of the city of Paris by means of arches against the ingress of dirt and filth', which at that time made water unusable. "He also explains the excellence of this material in forming flat and durable terraces for palaces", "since the idea of forming such terraces on the streets probably did not cross the minds of the Parisian of that generation". However, it was generally neglected in France until the Revolution of 1830. Then, in the 1830s, interest was aroused and asphalt began to be widely used 'for pavements, flat roofs and tank linings, and in England it had been used to some extent for similar purposes'. The spread of asphalt in Europe was 'a sudden phenomenon' after natural deposits were found in France 'in Osbann (Bas-Rhin), Parc (l'Ain) and Puy-de-la-Poix (Puy-de-Dome)', although it could also be manufactured artificially. One of the earliest uses in France was on some 24 000 square metres of Seyssel asphalt in Place de la Concorde in 1835.

**Question 0**

Who described the use of bitumen and pitch for tarring ships?

**Question 1**

When did Belon make his shipbuilding discoveries?

**Question 2**

What year did a French magazine describe the use of asphalt?

**Question 3**

After which event in France did asphalt start to be used for pavements and other purposes?

**Question 4**

Where in France in 1835 was asphalt used for paving?

**Question 5**

What year did Constantinople rise?

**Question 6**

What year was the autumn of Observations?

**Question 7**

What did Monsieur d'Eyrinys describe in Observations?

**Question 8**

What year was the early use of asphalt in France mentioned in an issue of Paris magazine?

**Question 9**

What year did an issue of Mechanics Magazine mention the early use of asphalt in Spain?

**Text number 22**

In 1838, Claridge was granted patents in Scotland on 27 March and in Ireland on 23 April, and in 1851 the trustees of the company previously formed by Claridge applied for extensions to all three patents. This was the Claridge Patent Asphalt Company, established in 1838 to import into the UK "asphalt in its natural state from the Pyrimont Seysell mine in France", and "laid one of the first asphalt pavements in Whitehall". In 1838 asphalt paving was trialled on the pavement of Whitehall, in the stables of the Knightsbridge Barracks and 'later on the area at the bottom of the stairs leading from Waterloo Place to St James's Park'. 'The establishment of Claridge's Patent Asphalte Company in 1838 (which had a substantial list of aristocratic patrons and Marc and Isambard Brunel as trustees and consulting engineers) gave a huge impetus to the development of the British asphalt industry'. "By the end of 1838 at least two other companies, Robinson's and the Bastenne Company, were in production", and asphalt was being laid in Brighton, Herne Bay, Canterbury, Kensington, the Strand and a large area of Bunhill-row, while Claridge's Whitehall paving "continued (to be) in good condition".

**Question 0**

In what year did Claridge obtain patents for the use of asphalt?

**Question 1**

Which French mine did Claridge provide asphalt from?

**Question 2**

How did setting up Claridge's with respected supporters help?

**Question 3**

At which famous place did Claridge first start laying and testing asphalt pavement?

**Question 4**

Besides Claridge's, how many companies were providing asphalt by 1838?

**Question 5**

How many patents did Claridge apply for extensions to in 1822?

**Question 6**

The Canterbury Patent Asphalte Company was founded in what year?

**Question 7**

Who's Patent Asphalte Company was founded in 1988?

**Question 8**

What was done to the Canterbury pavement in 1838?

**Text number 23**

Canada has the world's largest natural bitumen deposit in the Athabasca oil sands, and indigenous peoples along the Athabasca River have long used it to waterproof their canoes. In 1719, a Cree Indian named Wa-Pa-Su brought a sample for trade to Henry Kelsey of the Hudson's Bay Company, the first European to see it. However, it wasn't until 1787 that the Turkic hunter and explorer Alexander MacKenzie saw the Athabasca oil sands and noted, "About 24 miles from the fork (of the Athabasca and Clearwater rivers) are bituminous wells into which you can thrust a 20-foot pole without the slightest resistance." But this was the first time he had seen the Athabasca's oil sands.

**Question 0**

Which country has the largest bitumen deposits?

**Question 1**

What did the natives of Canada use asphalt for as a waterproofing material?

**Question 2**

Who was the first European trader to see asphalt?

**Question 3**

Which trading company did Kelsey work for?

**Question 4**

Who was the first European to see the Athabascan oil sands?

**Question 5**

Which country has the largest naturally occurring bitumen deposit in North America?

**Question 6**

Canada has the world's smallest deposit of what?

**Question 7**

Where is the smallest natural bitumen deposit in the world?

**Question 8**

What year did Athabasca see the oil sands?

**Question 9**

Alexander MacKenzie was an oil trader and saw the oil sands in what year?

**Text number 24**

Putty asphalt is a type of asphalt that differs from dense asphalt (asphalt concrete) in that it has a higher asphalt/bitumen (binder) content, usually around 7-10% of the total aggregate mix, unlike rolled asphalt concrete, which has an asphalt/bitumen content of only around 5%. This thermoplastic material is widely used in the construction industry for waterproofing flat roofs and underground tanks. The putty asphalt is heated to 210 °C (410 °F) and applied in layers to form an impermeable barrier approximately 20 mm (0,79 inch) thick.

**Question 0**

What is the percentage of binder in mastic asphalt?

**Question 1**

How much additional binder is in rolled asphalt concrete?

**Question 2**

How is asphalt used in the construction industry?

**Question 3**

How hot is mastic asphalt heated before application?

**Question 4**

What is the normal thickness of putty to be applied to ceilings?

**Question 5**

What is the percentage of concrete in mastic asphalt?

**Question 6**

What is one type of impermeable barrier in dense asphalt that is different from dense asphalt?

**Question 7**

Putty asphalt is the same as compacted asphalt, because why?

**Question 8**

Rolled asphalt concrete contains about 7% of what?

**Question 9**

What is commonly used to waterproof asphalt in buildings?

**Text number 25**

Because raw bitumen is difficult to transport in pipelines, unrefined bitumen is usually diluted with a natural gas condensate called dilbit or a synthetic crude oil called synbit. However, to meet international competition, much unrefined bitumen is now sold as a blend of several grades of bitumen, conventional crude oil, synthetic crude oil and condensate, in a standardised reference product such as Western Canadian Select. This sour, heavy crude oil blend is designed to have uniform refining characteristics to compete with internationally marketed heavy oils such as Mexican Mayan or Arabian Dubai Crude.

**Question 0**

What do you do with raw bitumen to get it through the pipelines?

**Question 1**

What natural gas condensate is used to dilute bitumen?

**Question 2**

What is the name of the synthetic crude oil additive for bitumen?

**Question 3**

What is the name of the standard blend of bitumen and oils commonly sold?

**Question 4**

In what single use was Western Canadian Select supposed to excel?

**Question 5**

Because it is easy to transfer what is piped through the unimproved bitumen is usually diluted?

**Question 6**

How is improved bitumen being sold today to meet international competition?

**Question 7**

How is bitumen currently sold to meet national competition?

**Question 8**

The blend of bitumen and light crude oil is designed to compete with which types of oil?

**Question 9**

The blend of sour and heavy crude oil is designed to compete with which types of benchmarks?

**Text number 26**

Asphalt/bitumen is similar to the organic matter in carbonaceous meteorites. However, detailed studies have shown that these materials are different. Alberta's vast bitumen resources are believed to have begun as living material of marine plants and animals, mainly algae, that died out millions of years ago when the ancient ocean covered Alberta. They became buried in mud, buried deep over time, and gently matured into oil under the influence of geothermal heat at temperatures of 50-150 °C (120-300 °F). Pressure from the Rocky Mountains that rose in southwestern Alberta between 80 and 55 million years ago drove the oil hundreds of kilometres northeast into the subterranean sand layers left by ancient rivers and ocean shores, forming the oil sands.

**Question 0**

What is the organic matter in asphalt?

**Question 1**

Where did Alberta's bitumen mines start?

**Question 2**

What kind of living materials formed the basis of bitumen?

**Question 3**

Which feature originally covered Alberta?

**Question 4**

What temperatures did the organic layers need to form bitumen over time?

**Question 5**

In which types of meteorites is bitumen like inorganic matter?

**Question 6**

Bitumen varies greatly from organic matter found in what types of meteorites?

**Question 7**

Thousands of years ago, the ancient ocean covered what area?

**Question 8**

How many years ago were the Rocky Mountains covered by an ancient ocean?

**Question 9**

How many years ago were the Rockies born in northeastern Alberta?

**Text number 27**

Seleniza is mainly used in the road construction industry as an additive. It is blended with conventional bitumen to improve viscoelastic properties and ageing resistance. It can be mixed with hot bitumen in tanks, but its granular form allows it to be fed into a mixer or into the recycling ring of conventional asphalt plants. Other typical applications include the production of mastic asphalt for pavements, bridges, car parks and urban roads, as well as additives for drilling fluids in the oil and gas industry. Seleniza is available as powder or granules in different particle sizes and packaged in large bags or heat-sealable polyethylene bags.

**Question 0**

What component is added to bitumen to improve it?

**Question 1**

To which other paving material is Selenizza added?

**Question 2**

What is Selenizza used for in the drilling sector?

**Question 3**

In what form is Selenizza available?

**Question 4**

How is Selenizza delivered?

**Question 5**

What is the most commonly used additive in the manufacture of recycled tyres?

**Question 6**

What is available as powder or liquid and in different particle sizes?

**Question 7**

What is Seleniza mixed with to improve the durability of bridges?

**Question 8**

What is Seleniza mixed with to reduce the viscoelastic properties?

**Question 9**

What can be mixed with cold bitumen in tanks?

**Text number 28**

In British English, the word "asphalt" is used to refer to a mixture of aggregate and asphalt/bitumen (also commonly known as asphalt). When bitumen is mixed with clay, it is usually called asphalt. The former word 'asphaltum' is now archaic and not commonly used. in American English, 'asphalt' is equivalent to British 'bitumen'. However, asphalt is also commonly used as a shortened form of asphalt concrete (i.e. equivalent to British asphalt or tarmac). In Australian English, bitumen is often used as a generic term for road surfaces. In Canadian English, the word bitumen is used to refer to Canada's vast deposits of very heavy crude oil, while asphalt is used to refer to a petroleum refinery product used to pave roads and to make roof tiles and various waterproofing products. Diluted bitumen (diluted with naphtha to make it flow in pipelines) is known in the Canadian oil industry as dilbit, while bitumen 'refined' into synthetic crude oil is known as syncrude and syncrude mixed with bitumen is known as synbit. Bitumen remains the preferred geological term for naturally occurring deposits of oil in solid or semi-solid form. Bituminous rock is sandstone impregnated with bitumen. The tar sands of Alberta, Canada, are a similar material.

**Question 0**

What type of aggregate did asphalt used to refer to?

**Question 1**

What is a mixture of bitumen and minerals?

**Question 2**

What is the name of bitumen when mixed with clay?

**Question 3**

With which American word is bitumen used interchangeably?

**Question 4**

What is the geological term for asphalt?

**Question 5**

What is the shortened form of asphalt?

**Question 6**

In which language is bitumen often used as a generic term for roofing?

**Question 7**

In which industry is compressed bitumen known as dilbit?

**Question 8**

What is the preferred geographical term for natural resource deposits?

**Question 9**

What kind of stone is formed from limestone mixed with bitumen?

**Text number 29**

Bitumen was the enemy of many artists in the 19th century. Although it was widely used for a while, it eventually proved unstable for use in oil painting, especially when mixed with common thinners such as linseed oil, varnish and turpentine. Unless bitumen is thoroughly diluted, it will never fully solidify, and over time it will corrupt other pigments with which it comes into contact. The use of bitumen as a glaze to adhere to shadows or mixed with other colours to achieve a darker shade led to the final deterioration of many paintings, including those of Delacroix. Perhaps the most famous example of bitumen's destructiveness is Théodore Géricault's Raft of the Medusa (1818-1819), where the use of bitumen caused the brilliant colours to turn dark green and black and the paint and canvas to stretch.

**Question 0**

What pigment did 19th century artists use that was considered unfavourable?

**Question 1**

What did bitumen not do right when used as paint?

**Question 2**

What did even a slight use of bitumen do to damage the paintings?

**Question 3**

Which artist's work do I see as an example of the harmful effects of bitumen?

**Question 4**

What a big problem bitumen as a pigment turned out to be?

**Question 5**

What was the enemy of many singers in the 19th century?

**Question 6**

What was the enemy of many artists in the 21st century?

**Question 7**

Bitumen proved to be stable for use in what type of painting?

**Question 8**

Bitumen always solidifies completely when what?

**Question 9**

What is an example of the destructiveness of linseed oil?

**Text number 30**

In 1914, Claridge's Company started a joint venture to produce tarmac paving, and the materials were manufactured through a subsidiary called Clarmac Roads Ltd. The result was two products, namely Clarmac and Clarphalte, with Clarmac Roads manufacturing the former and Claridge's Patent Asphalte Co. the latter, although Clarmac was more widely used.[Note 1] However, the First World War had a financial impact on the Clarmac Company, which was placed into liquidation in 1915. The bankruptcy of Clarmac Roads Ltd affected Claridge's Company, which itself went into liquidation and ceased trading in 1917, despite having invested a considerable amount of money in a new venture both initially and in a later attempt to save the Clarmac Company.

**Question 0**

Which of Claridge's two tar macadams was more successful?

**Question 1**

When was Claridge's liquidated?

**Question 2**

What world event caused the closure of Claridge's?

**Question 3**

What was the subsidiary that led to Claridge's downfall?

**Question 4**

How much money did Claridge invest in trying to save his business?

**Question 5**

In what year was the Patent Clarmac Company liquidated?

**Question 6**

Which company's failure contributed to the First World War?

**Question 7**

What did the Second World War do?

**Question 8**

What happened to the Clarmac Company in 1917?

**Question 9**

What happened to Claridge's Company in 1915?

**Text number 31**

Asphalt/bitumen is the most widely used material for the production of asphalt concrete for road pavements, accounting for about 85% of the asphalt consumed in the United States. Asphalt concrete pavement mixtures typically consist of 5% asphalt/bitumen cement and 95% aggregates (stone, sand and gravel). Due to its highly viscous nature, asphalt/bitumen cement needs to be heated in order to be mixed with aggregate in an asphalt mixing plant. The required temperature varies according to the characteristics of the asphalt/bitumen and aggregate, but hot mix asphalt technology allows producers to reduce the required temperature. There are approximately 4,000 asphalt concrete mixing plants in the US and a similar number in Europe.

**Question 0**

What is the main use of asphalt?

**Question 1**

What is the percentage of bitumen use in the US?

**Question 2**

How much bitumen is in conventional concrete mixes?

**Question 3**

What percentage of the concrete mix is made up of aggregates?

**Question 4**

How many concrete factories are there in the United States?

**Question 5**

What is the main use of asphalt, which accounts for almost 75% of asphalt consumption?

**Question 6**

What proportion of the bitumen consumed in Europe is used for concrete paving?

**Question 7**

What do plants have to do to be mixed with aggregate?

**Question 8**

What needs to be cooled to mix with the aggregate?

**Question 9**

There are 0 asphalt concrete mixing plants in Europe and how many in the US?

**Text number 32**

Synthetic crude oil, also known as syncrude, is the output of a bitumen refinery used in the production of oil sands in Canada. The bitumen sands are extracted by huge (100 tonne capacity) motor shovels and loaded into even larger (400 tonne capacity) dump trucks, which are transported to the refinery. Bitumen is separated from sand using a hot water process originally developed by Dr Karl Clark of the University of Alberta in the 1920s. Once the bitumen is removed from the sand, it is fed into a bitumen upgrader, which converts it into light crude oil. This synthetic substance is fluid enough to be transported in conventional oil pipelines and can be fed into conventional oil refineries without further treatment. In 2015, Canadian bitumen refineries produced over one million barrels (160×10^3 m3) of synthetic crude oil per day, 75% of which was exported to US refineries.

**Question 0**

What is the name of synthetic crude oil?

**Question 1**

Where is the extracted bitumen exported for processing?

**Question 2**

Who invented the process for removing bitumen from sand?

**Question 3**

In which decade did Clark develop the hot water extraction process?

**Question 4**

How many barrels of crude oil did refineries produce per day by 2015?

**Question 5**

What is also known as synClark oil?

**Question 6**

What type of oil is also known as suncryde?

**Question 7**

What is extracted from sand with cold water?

**Question 8**

The cold water process is used to extract bitumen from what?

**Question 9**

Which process was developed by Dr Karl Clark at the University of Canada in 1935?

**Text number 33**

About 40,000,000 tonnes were produced in 1984[needs updating]. It is obtained as a "heavy" (i.e. difficult to distil) fraction. Asphalt is defined as a substance with a boiling point above 500 °C. In vacuum distillation, it is separated from other components of crude oil (such as naphtha, gasoline and diesel). The resulting material is typically further processed to extract small but valuable quantities of lubricants and to adjust the properties of the material to suit the application. In an asphalt removal plant, the raw asphalt is treated with either propane or butane in the supercritical phase to separate the lighter molecules, which are then separated. Further treatment is possible by "blowing" the product, i.e. reacting it with oxygen. This step makes the product harder and more viscous.

**Question 0**

How many tonnes of bitumen were produced in 1984?

**Question 1**

What is the boiling point of asphalt?

**Question 2**

What method is used to separate asphalt from other materials?

**Question 3**

How is asphalt cured?

**Question 4**

Which unit is used to separate asphalt?

**Question 5**

How many tonnes were produced in 1927?

**Question 6**

What year produced about 30 000 000 tonnes?

**Question 7**

What is considered a substance with a boiling point above 200 degrees Celsius?

**Question 8**

Asphalt is considered a material with a freezing point below how many degrees Celsius?

**Question 9**

Which step makes the product less viscous and softer?

**Text number 34**

Selenizza is a naturally occurring solid hydrocarbon bitumen found in the Selenice asphalt deposit in Albania, the only asphalt mine still in operation in Europe. Rock asphalt occurs as veins that fill cracks in a more or less horizontal direction. The bitumen content ranges from 83 % to 92 % (soluble in carbon disulphide), with an intrusion value close to zero and a softening point (ring & ball) of around 120 °C. The insoluble matter, consisting mainly of silica ores, accounts for between 8 % and 17 %.

**Question 0**

Where does Selenizza bitumen come from?

**Question 1**

What is unusual about a mine?

**Question 2**

How does bitumen from Selenizza differ geologically from bitumen found in sand?

**Question 3**

What is the variation in bitumen content in aggregate asphalt?

**Question 4**

Where is aggregate asphalt mainly found?

**Question 5**

The soluble matter consists mainly of silica ore, and what proportion of it is what?

**Question 6**

What kind of substance ranges from 7 to 20%?

**Question 7**

Veins are found in what form?

**Question 8**

Which content ranges from 80% to 93%?

**Text number 35**

People can be exposed to asphalt in the workplace by inhaling fumes or by absorption through the skin. The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) has set a recommended exposure limit (REL) of 5 mg/m3 over 15 minutes. Asphalt is an essentially inert material that must be heated or diluted to the point where it becomes usable for paving, roofing and other materials. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), in its study of the potential health hazards associated with asphalt, concluded that occupational exposure and the potential bioaccumulative carcinogenic hazard/risk of asphalt emissions are influenced by the application parameters, mainly temperature. Specifically, temperatures above 199 °C (390 °F) were shown to pose a higher risk of exposure than when asphalt was heated at lower temperatures, such as those typically used in asphalt mix manufacture and asphalt paving.

**Question 0**

How can people be exposed to bitumen?

**Question 1**

What is the national limit value for exposure to asphalt over 15 minutes?

**Question 2**

How should asphalt be treated to make it workable?

**Question 3**

At which temperatures is heated asphalt a greater health risk?

**Question 4**

Which feature of asphalt handling in the workplace poses the greatest potential risk?

**Question 5**

How can people be exposed to low temperatures at work?

**Question 6**

What do temperatures above 300 degrees Celsius cause?

**Question 7**

What is the REL set by the National Cancer Institute?

**Question 8**

What is the abbreviation for International Agency for Research on Carcinogenic Hazards?

**Document number 171**

**Text number 0**

Victoria married her first cousin, Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gothia, in 1840. Their nine children married into royal and noble families across Europe, which bound them together and earned her the nickname 'Grandmother of Europe'. After Albert's death in 1861, Victoria fell into deep mourning and avoided public appearances. Her seclusion led to a temporary strengthening of the Republic, but her popularity revived in the second half of her reign. His golden and diamond jubilee years were a time of public celebration.

**Question 0**

Who did Victoria marry?

**Question 1**

What nickname did she get because her children married into royal families across the continent?

**Question 2**

What year did Prince Albert die?

**Question 3**

How many children did he have?

**Question 4**

What happened to his popularity in the second half of his reign?

**Question 5**

How many children did Queen Victoria and Prince Albert have?

**Question 6**

What was the year of Alberts' death?

**Question 7**

Queen Victoria's golden and diamond jubilee years were a public what?

**Question 8**

What was the name of Victoria's first husband?

**Question 9**

What nickname did Queen Victoria get because all her children married into noble families?

**Question 10**

What was the name of the cousin to whom Queen Victoria was married?

**Question 11**

What year did Victoria marry Prince Albert?

**Question 12**

How many children did Victoria and Albert have?

**Question 13**

What year did Prince Albert die?

**Question 14**

Which political party was strengthened in Victoria by the grief of Alberts' death?

**Question 15**

When did Queen Victoria get married?

**Question 16**

What was Victoria's husband's name?

**Question 17**

What was Queen Victoria's nickname?

**Question 18**

When did republicanism take hold during Queen Victoria's reign?

**Question 19**

How many children did Queen Victoria and Prince Albert have?

**Question 20**

Who did Victoria marry?

**Question 21**

When did Victoria and Prince Albert get married?

**Question 22**

How many children did Victoria and Prince Albert have?

**Question 23**

What was Victoria's unofficial title?

**Question 24**

When did Prince Albert die?

**Question 25**

Who did Victoria divorce?

**Question 26**

What nickname did she get because her siblings married into royal families across the continent?

**Question 27**

What year did Prince Albert not die?

**Question 28**

How many children did he not have?

**Question 29**

What happened to his popularity in the first half of his reign?

**Text number 1**

Victoria later described her childhood as "rather sad". Her mother was extremely protective, and Victoria was brought up largely in isolation from other children under the so-called 'Kensington system', an elaborate set of rules and protocols devised by the Duchess and her ambitious and domineering comptroller, Sir John Conroy, rumoured to be the Duchess's lover. The scheme prevented the Princess from meeting people her mother and Conroy did not consider desirable (including most of her father's family), and was designed to make the Princess weak and dependent on them. The Duchess avoided court because the presence of King William's bastard children scandalised her, and perhaps she hastened the emergence of Victorian morality by insisting that her daughter avoid any appearance of sexual impropriety. Victoria shared a bedroom with her mother every night, studied under private tutors on a regular timetable and spent playtime with her dolls and her King Charles spaniel Dash. She studied French, German, Italian and Latin, but spoke only English at home.

**Question 0**

Who was extremely protective of Victoria?

**Question 1**

What kind of rule system kept him isolated from other children?

**Question 2**

Who was the Dutchwoman's rumoured lover?

**Question 3**

What was Victoria's dog's name?

**Question 4**

What did he play with in his spare time?

**Question 5**

Who did Victoria share a bedroom with when she was a child?

**Question 6**

What languages did Victoria teach?

**Question 7**

What was the only language Victoria spoke at home?

**Question 8**

Who was Victoria's mother's lover?

**Question 9**

What is the official name for the system of rules under which Victoria was bred?

**Question 10**

What system did Victoria's mother bring her up under?

**Question 11**

Who was Victoria's mother's auditor?

**Question 12**

Who was rumoured to be Victoria's mother's lover?

**Question 13**

Who was the Duchess's suspected lover?

**Question 14**

What was Victoria's childhood dog's name?

**Question 15**

What was the Kensington system?

**Question 16**

How did Victoria describe her childhood?

**Question 17**

What languages did Victoria study?

**Question 18**

What was the name of the Victorian King Charles Spaniel?

**Question 19**

What languages did Victoria study?

**Question 20**

What kind of system was in place to raise and educate Victoria, but at the same time make her weak and dependent?

**Question 21**

Who was the Duchess's auditor and colleague?

**Question 22**

Who were on the list of people the Duchess and Sir John Conroy did not want Princess Victoria to have anything to do with?

**Question 23**

Who was extremely neglectful of Victoria?

**Question 24**

What kind of rule system kept him in contact with other children?

**Question 25**

Who was the Dutchman's rumoured friend?

**Question 26**

What was Victoria's cat's name?

**Question 27**

What didn't he play with in his spare time?

**Text number 2**

In 1853, Victoria gave birth to her eighth child, Leopold, using a new anaesthetic, chloroform. Victoria was so impressed by the relief it gave from labour pains that she used it again in the year of the birth of her ninth and last child, Beatrice1857 , despite opposition from members of the clergy, who considered it contrary to biblical teaching, and from doctors, who considered it dangerous. Victoria may have suffered from post-natal depression after several of her pregnancies. Albert's letters to Victoria at times complain of her loss of self-control. For example, about a month after Leopold's birth, Albert wrote to Victoria complaining of her 'constant hysteria' over a 'miserable little affair'.

**Question 0**

Who was Victoria's eighth child?

**Question 1**

Which anaesthetic helped her give birth to her eighth child?

**Question 2**

What did Victoria suffer from after her pregnancies?

**Question 3**

Why were medical professionals advised not to use anaesthesia during childbirth?

**Question 4**

What did Albert complain about Victoria?

**Question 5**

What was the name of Victoria's eighth child?

**Question 6**

What was the name of the new anaesthetic given to Victoria for the birth of Leopold?

**Question 7**

In what year did Victoria give birth to her last child?

**Question 8**

What was the name of Victoria's last child?

**Question 9**

The hysteria and loss of control after many pressures on their children was probably due to what?

**Question 10**

When did Victoria give birth to her eighth child?

**Question 11**

What was the name of Victoria's eighth child?

**Question 12**

What was the name of the new anaesthetic used in Leopold's delivery?

**Question 13**

What year was Victoria's last child born?

**Question 14**

What was the name of Victoria's last child?

**Question 15**

Who was Victoria's eighth child?

**Question 16**

What new anaesthetic did Victoria use in her last two births?

**Question 17**

When was Victoria's last child, Beatrice, born?

**Question 18**

Why did members of the clergy oppose the use of chloroform?

**Question 19**

What did Albert complain about in his letters to Victoria after the birth of his children?

**Question 20**

What was the name of Victoria's eighth child?

**Question 21**

What new anaesthetic was used during Victoria's delivery?

**Question 22**

What was the name of Victoria's ninth child?

**Question 23**

Why did members of the clergy oppose the use of chloroform in childbirth?

**Question 24**

After nine pregnancies, what could Victoria be suffering from that made her sad and depressed?

**Question 25**

Who was Victoria's 18th child?

**Question 26**

Which anaesthetic helped her give birth to her 18th child?

**Question 27**

What did Victoria not suffer from after her pregnancies?

**Question 28**

Why did medical professionals advise the use of anaesthesia during childbirth?

**Question 29**

What did Albert not complain about Victoria?

**Text number 3**

In March 1861, Victoria's mother died, and Victoria was by her side. Reading her mother's papers, Victoria discovered that her mother had loved her deeply; she was heartbroken, and blamed Conroy and Lehzen for "maliciously" alienating her from her mother. To ease his wife's intense and profound grief, Albert took over most of her duties, even though he himself was ill with a chronic stomach ailment. In August, Victoria and Albert visited their son, the Prince of Wales, who was attending military exercises near Dublin, and spent a few days on holiday in Killarney. In November, Albert heard rumours that his son had been sleeping with an actress in Ireland. Horrified, Albert travelled to Cambridge, where his son was studying, and raised the matter. By early December, Albert was feeling very unwell. William Jenner diagnosed him with typhoid fever and he died on 14 December 1861. Victoria was devastated. She blamed her husband's death on concern for the Prince of Wales' womanising. She said that 'the terrible thing had killed him'. She went into mourning and wore black for the rest of her life. He avoided public appearances and rarely visited London in the years that followed. Her isolation earned her the nickname 'The Widow of Windsor'.

**Question 0**

What year did Victoria's mother die?

**Question 1**

How did Victoria realise that her mother loved her deeply?

**Question 2**

What did Albert suffer from?

**Question 3**

What was the Prince of Wales doing in Dublin?

**Question 4**

What did Victoria blame Albert's death on?

**Question 5**

What year did Victoria's mother die?

**Question 6**

Who did Victoria blame for her bad relationship with her mother?

**Question 7**

Who did most of Victoria's work while she mourned her mother's death?

**Question 8**

What illness was Albert suffering from when he helped Victoria through her grief?

**Question 9**

What year did Albert die?

**Question 10**

When did Victoria's mother die?

**Question 11**

What disease was Albert diagnosed with?

**Question 12**

When did Albert die of his illness?

**Question 13**

What was Victoria's nickname after Alberts' death?

**Question 14**

Who was the Prince of Wales suspected of having an affair with?

**Question 15**

When did the Duchess die?

**Question 16**

Who did Victoria blame for the problems between herself and the Duchess?

**Question 17**

What caused the death of Prince Albert?

**Question 18**

Who did Victoria blame for Prince Albert's death?

**Question 19**

What gossip did Prince Albert hear about his son?

**Question 20**

What year did Victoria's mother live?

**Question 21**

How did Victoria realise that her mother loved her a little?

**Question 22**

What was Albert not sick of?

**Question 23**

What didn't the Princess of Wales do in Dublin?

**Question 24**

What did Victoria not blame for Albert's death?

**Text number 4**

On 2 March 1882, Roderick Maclean, a disgruntled poet, apparently offended that Victoria had refused to accept one of his poems, shot the Queen as her carriage was leaving Windsor railway station. Two schoolboys from Eton College beat her with their umbrellas until she was chased away by police. Victoria was outraged when she was found not guilty by reason of insanity, but she was so pleased by the numerous displays of loyalty after the attack that she said it was 'worth being shot to see how much she is loved'.

**Question 0**

Who shot the Queen?

**Question 1**

When was the shooting?

**Question 2**

What was Maclean's profession?

**Question 3**

Which university did the two boys study at?

**Question 4**

What did the college boys hit the shooter with?

**Question 5**

Who shot Queen Victoria?

**Question 6**

What year was the Queen shot?

**Question 7**

Who stopped Maclean after he shot the Queen?

**Question 8**

How did schoolboys stop Maclean's?

**Question 9**

What was Maclean's fate after he shot the Queen?

**Question 10**

Which disaffected poet fired on the Victorian carriages on 2 March 1882?

**Question 11**

Which school did the boys who defended the Queen with umbrellas go to?

**Question 12**

What was the verdict in the trial of Roderick Maclean?

**Question 13**

What caused the attack on Queen Victoria as she left Windsor?

**Question 14**

How will Victoria react to the verdict?

**Question 15**

Who tried to assassinate the Queen?

**Question 16**

What was the verdict of the Maclean trial?

**Question 17**

What position did Victoria take when she was shot?

**Question 18**

When did Maclean try to shoot Victoria?

**Question 19**

Why did Maclean shoot Victoria?

**Question 20**

Who never shot the Queen?

**Question 21**

When was not shot?

**Question 22**

What was not Maclean's profession?

**Question 23**

Which university did the two girls study at?

**Question 24**

How did the college boys miss the shooter?

**Text number 5**

Gladstone returned to power after the 1892 general election; he was 82 years old. Victoria objected when Gladstone proposed the appointment of the radical MP Henry Labouchere to the cabinet, so Gladstone agreed not to appoint him. In 1894 Gladstone retired, and Victoria appointed Lord Rosebery as Prime Minister without consulting the outgoing Prime Minister. His government was weak, and the following year Lord Salisbury replaced him. Salisbury remained Prime Minister for the remainder of Victoria's reign.

**Question 0**

In what year did Gladstone return to power?

**Question 1**

How old was Gladstone in 1892?

**Question 2**

What year did Gladstone retire?

**Question 3**

To what position did Victoria appoint Lord Rosebery?

**Question 4**

In what year did Gadstone return to power?

**Question 5**

How old was Gladstone when he returned to power?

**Question 6**

What year did Gladstone retire?

**Question 7**

Who did Victoria appoint to replace Gladstone?

**Question 8**

Who replaced Lord Rosebery the year after his appointment?

**Question 9**

How old was Gladstone after the 1892 election?

**Question 10**

Which radical MP did Victoria oppose when Gladstone appointed her to the cabinet?

**Question 11**

Who did Victoria appoint as Prime Minister after Gladstone retired in 1894?

**Question 12**

Who replaced Lord Rosenbery after only one year on the board?

**Question 13**

How long was Lord Salisbury Prime Minister?

**Question 14**

Who returned to power in 1892?

**Question 15**

Who did Victoria name as Gladstone's successor?

**Question 16**

How did Lord Roseberry do as Prime Minister?

**Question 17**

Who replaced Lord Roseberry as Prime Minister?

**Question 18**

How long was Lord Sailsbury Prime Minister?

**Question 19**

In what year did Gladstone first come to power?

**Question 20**

How old was Gladstone in 1829?

**Question 21**

What year did Gladstone not retire?

**Question 22**

To what post did Victoria not appoint Lord Rosebery?

**Text number 6**

Victoria had written in 1897 that her funeral was to be military, as befitted a soldier's daughter and head of the army, and white instead of black. On 25 January, Edward VII, the Emperor, and Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught, helped to lift his body into the coffin. She was dressed in a white dress and her wedding veil. At his request, his physician and pallbearers laid in his coffin a number of mementos commemorating his extended family, friends and servants. One of Albert's dressing gowns and a plaster cast of Albert's hand were placed beside him, while John Brown's hair lock and his picture were placed on his left arm, hidden from the family's gaze by a carefully placed bouquet of flowers. Victoria's jewellery included a wedding ring given to her by John Brown's mother in 1883. Her funeral was held on Saturday 2 February in St George's Chapel at Windsor Castle, and after two days' repose she was buried next to Prince Albert in Frogmore Mausoleum in Windsor Great Park. As he was laid in the mausoleum, it began to snow.

**Question 0**

Which two people helped to lift Victoria's body into the coffin?

**Question 1**

Which item from her wedding was Victoria wearing in her coffin?

**Question 2**

What colour was her dress?

**Question 3**

Whose dressing gown was placed next to him?

**Question 4**

What year did Queen Victoria die?

**Question 5**

What clothes was Queen Victoria laid to rest in?

**Question 6**

Which part of Alberts' body was plaster cast put in the coffin with the Queen?

**Question 7**

What was placed on the Queen's left hand when she was laid in her coffin?

**Question 8**

Where was Queen Victoria's funeral held?

**Question 9**

What did Victoria wear in her coffin when she died?

**Question 10**

Whose lock of hair was hidden in her left hand by flowers?

**Question 11**

When did John Brown give Victoria his mother's wedding ring?

**Question 12**

When was Queen Victoria's funeral held?

**Question 13**

Where was Queen Victoria buried after her death?

**Question 14**

Where was Victoria buried?

**Question 15**

When was Queen Victoria's funeral held?

**Question 16**

What did his father's family hide in Queen Victoria's hand?

**Question 17**

How was Victoria dressed for the funeral?

**Question 18**

Who put Victoria in her coffin?

**Question 19**

Which three people helped to lift Victoria's body into the coffin?

**Question 20**

Which item from her wedding was Victoria not wearing in her coffin?

**Question 21**

What colour was her dress not?

**Question 22**

Whose dressing gown was put out?

**Question 23**

What year did Queen Victoria not die?

**Text number 7**

Victoria wrote to her uncle Leopold, whom Victoria considered her "best and kindest adviser", thanking him "for the great prospect of happiness which you have contributed to me in the form of my beloved Albert ...". He has all the qualities one could wish for to make me perfectly happy. He is so sensible, so kind, so good and so friendly. He has, moreover, the most pleasing and delightful appearance and looks that you can see." Although Victoria was interested in Albert, she was not yet ready to marry.17 The parties did not enter into a formal engagement, but assumed that the marriage would take place in due course.

**Question 0**

Who was considered Victoria's best and kindest adviser?

**Question 1**

Who did Victoria describe as sensible, kind and friendly?

**Question 2**

Who introduced Albert to Victoria?

**Question 3**

Which uncle was Victoria's favourite councillor?

**Question 4**

How old was Victoria when she met Albert?

**Question 5**

Who introduced Victoria and Albert?

**Question 6**

What qualities did Victoria think Albert had when she met him?

**Question 7**

Who did Queen Victoria consider her "best and kindest adviser"?

**Question 8**

Who was Victoria not ready to marry at 17?

**Question 9**

What did Victoria think of Albert's appearance?

**Question 10**

To whom did Victoria confess her relationship with Albert?

**Question 11**

What did Victoria think of Albert at 17?

**Question 12**

What were Albert's best qualities?

**Question 13**

How did Victoria like Albert's appearance?

**Question 14**

How old was Victoria when she was introduced to Albert?

**Question 15**

Who was considered Victoria's worst and kindest adviser?

**Question 16**

Who did Victoria describe as irrational, mean and kind?

**Question 17**

Who never introduced Albert to Victoria?

**Question 18**

Which aunt was Victoria's favourite adviser?

**Question 19**

How old was Victoria when she last met Albert?

**Text number 8**

Melbourne resigned in 1839 when the Radicals and Conservatives (both of whom Victoria loathed) voted against a bill to suspend Jamaica's constitution. The bill removed political power from plantation owners who opposed measures to abolish slavery. The Queen commissioned Tory Sir Robert Peel to form a new ministry. It was the custom at the time for the Prime Minister to appoint members of the royal household, usually his political allies and their spouses. Many of the ladies of the Queen's bedchamber were Whig wives, and Peel expected Tory wives to take their place. In the so-called bedchamber crisis, Victoria, on Melbourne's advice, resisted their removal. Peel refused to rule under the Queen's restrictions and therefore resigned, allowing Melbourne to return to office.

**Question 0**

What did the Queen give Sir Robert Peel to do?

**Question 1**

What year did Melbourne resign?

**Question 2**

Which party did Sir Robert Peel belong to?

**Question 3**

What is the name of the crisis in which Conservative wives replaced Whig wives?

**Question 4**

What year did Melbourne resign?

**Question 5**

Who voted against the Jamaican Constitution Abolition Bill?

**Question 6**

Who did the Queen commission to form the new ministry?

**Question 7**

Who returned to office after Peel's resignation?

**Question 8**

The removal of the queen's bedchamber ladies was known as what?

**Question 9**

Who resigned in 1839?

**Question 10**

Why did radicals and conservatives oppose the Jamaican Constitution Bill?

**Question 11**

Which Tory was hired by Victoria after Melbourne resigned?

**Question 12**

What did Sir Robert Peel do after Queen Victoria refused to exchange his ladies for Conservative wives?

**Question 13**

Who did Victoria reappoint after the Bedchamber crisis?

**Question 14**

What did the radicals and conservatives do that made Melbourne resign?

**Question 15**

Which group opposed the abolition of slavery and was later removed from power when the bill was voted down?

**Question 16**

Who did Robert Peel want to replace the bed chambermaids with instead of the Whigs' wives?

**Question 17**

Why did Peel resign from the Commission?

**Question 18**

Who returned to office after Peel's resignation?

**Question 19**

What did the King ask Sir Robert Peel to do?

**Question 20**

What year was Melbourne hired?

**Question 21**

Which party did Sir Robert Peel not belong to?

**Question 22**

What is the name of the crisis in which conservative husbands replaced Whig wives?

**Question 23**

Who voted in favour of the Jamaica Constitution Repeal Bill?

**Text number 9**

At the international level, Victoria was very interested in improving relations between France and Britain. She organised and hosted several visits between the British royal family and the House of Orleans, who were related by marriage through the Coburgs. In 1843 and 1845, he and Albert visited King Louis Philippe I at the Château d'Eu in Normandy; he was the first British or English monarch to visit a Frenchman since Henry VIII of England and Francis I of France met at the Field of Gold in 1520. When Louis Philippe made a reciprocal trip in 1844, he became the first French king to visit a British monarch. Louis Philippe was deposed in the revolutions of 1848 and fled into exile in England. In April 1848, when fear of revolution was at its height in the United Kingdom, Victoria and her family left London for the safer refuge of Osborne House, a private estate on the Isle of Wight which she had bought in 1848 and renovated in 1845. The Chartist and Irish nationalist demonstrations were not widely supported, and fear subsided without major unrest. Victoria's first visit to Ireland in 1849 was a public relations success, but it had no lasting effect on the growth of Irish nationalism.

**Question 0**

Which two countries was Victoria trying to improve relations between?

**Question 1**

How were the Orleans family and the British royal family connected?

**Question 2**

Who did Victoria live with in Normandy?

**Question 3**

In which year did Louis Philippe visit England?

**Question 4**

In which year did Victoria first visit Ireland?

**Question 5**

Which of the two countries was Victoria most interested in improving relations between?

**Question 6**

Queen Victoria organised meetings between the British Royal Family and which house to help improve relations between Britain and France?

**Question 7**

What was the name of the King of Normandy with whom Victoria and Albert stayed in 1843 and 1845?

**Question 8**

Who was the first King of France to visit Queen Victoria?

**Question 9**

In which year did the Victorias first visit Ireland?

**Question 10**

Who was the first King of France to visit Queen Victoria?

**Question 11**

What happened to Louis Philippe after the French Revolution?

**Question 12**

Where did Victoria and her family retreat to during the 1848 conflict?

**Question 13**

Which country did Victoria first visit in 1849?

**Question 14**

Which French family did Victoria try to establish relations with?

**Question 15**

What was one of Victoria's biggest concerns?

**Question 16**

When was Louis Phillipe deposed?

**Question 17**

Where did Victoria and her family seek refuge during the fear of revolution in April 1848?

**Question 18**

When was the Osborne house bought?

**Question 19**

Which groups protested and tried to bring about a revolution before ultimately failing?

**Question 20**

Which three countries did Victoria try to improve relations between?

**Question 21**

How did the House of Orleans and the British royal family not become linked?

**Question 22**

Who did Victoria not live with in Normandy?

**Question 23**

What year did Louis Philippe leave England?

**Question 24**

In what year did Victoria first flee Ireland?

**Text number 10**

On 14 January 1858, the Italian refugee Orsini attempted to assassinate Napoleon III with a bomb made in England. The ensuing diplomatic crisis destabilised the government and Palmerston resigned. Derby was reinstated as Prime Minister. Victoria and Albert attended the opening of the new basin at the French naval port of Cherbourg on 5 August 1858, when Napoleon III tried to convince Britain that his military preparations were directed elsewhere. On his return, Victoria wrote to Derby, reproaching him for the poor state of the Royal Navy compared with the French navy. Derby's ministry did not last long, and in June 1859 Victoria recalled Palmerston to his post.

**Question 0**

Where was Orsini from?

**Question 1**

Who did Orsini try to assassinate?

**Question 2**

What position was Derby in?

**Question 3**

What happened in June 1859?

**Question 4**

When was an assassination attempt made against Napoleon?

**Question 5**

What was the name of the person who tried to assassinate Napoleon?

**Question 6**

Where was the bomb used by Orsini to assassinate Napoleon made?

**Question 7**

Who resigned over the attempted assassination of Napoleon?

**Question 8**

What was the name of the French military port opened on 5 August 1858?

**Question 9**

Who survived the attempted assassination of an Italian refugee in Orsini in 1858?

**Question 10**

Who resigned after the scandal because the Orsini bomb was made in England?

**Question 11**

Which new French port of war did Victoria and Albert visit after the 1858 crisis?

**Question 12**

Why did Victoria banish Derby after Napoleon III's visit?

**Question 13**

Who did Victoria recall to office after her disappointment with Derby in June 1859?

**Question 14**

Who tried to assassinate Napoleon?

**Question 15**

When did Orsini try to assassinate Napoleon?

**Question 16**

How did Orsini try to assassinate Napoleon?

**Question 17**

When did Victoria ask Palmerston to return to office?

**Question 18**

Where did Victoria visit that led her to criticise Derby about the state of the Royal Navy?

**Question 19**

Where was Orsini not from?

**Question 20**

Who was Orsini trying not to assassinate?

**Question 21**

What position was Derby not in?

**Question 22**

What happened in June 1895?

**Question 23**

What was the date of Napoleon's assassination?

**Text number 11**

Palmerston died in 1865, and after a short ministerial term under Russell, Derby returned to power. In 1866, Victoria attended the opening of Parliament for the first time since Albert's death. The following year, she supported the passing of the Reform Act 1867, which doubled the franchise by extending the vote to many working-class men in cities, but she did not support women's suffrage. Derby resigned in 1868, and was replaced by Benjamin Disraeli, who delighted Victoria. "Everybody likes flattery," he said, "and when you get to be royalty, it's worth spreading with a spatula." With the phrase "we do, ma'am", he complimented her. Disraeli's ministry lasted only a few months, and at the end of the year her Liberal rival William Ewart Gladstone was appointed prime minister. Victoria found Gladstone's manner less than charming; she is believed to have complained that he spoke to her as if he were "a public meeting and not a woman".

**Question 0**

Who died in 1865?

**Question 1**

Who resigned in 1868?

**Question 2**

How long was Disraeli in office?

**Question 3**

Who was Disrael's competitor?

**Question 4**

What kind of political vision did Gladstone have?

**Question 5**

What year did Palmerston die?

**Question 6**

Who headed the ministry for a very short time after Palmerston's death?

**Question 7**

Who returned to power after Russell's short ministerial term?

**Question 8**

After Alberts' death, in what year did Victoria first attend the opening of the State Parliament?

**Question 9**

Who replaced Derby after his resignation?

**Question 10**

What year did Pamerston die?

**Question 11**

Which event did Victoria attend in 1866 for the first time since Albert's death?

**Question 12**

Which Victorian law gave the vote to working men but not to women?

**Question 13**

Who replaced Derby when he resigned in 1868?

**Question 14**

Who was the liberal who replaced Disraeli after only a few short months in office?

**Question 15**

When did Palmerston die?

**Question 16**

Who finally returned to office after Palmerston's death?

**Question 17**

When did Derby resign?

**Question 18**

Who replaced Derby?

**Question 19**

How long was Disralei in office?

**Question 20**

Who died in 1856?

**Question 21**

Who resigned in 1886?

**Question 22**

How long was Disraeli out of office?

**Question 23**

Who was not a competitor of Disrael?

**Question 24**

What political view did Gladstone not support?

**Text number 12**

In 1887, the British Empire celebrated Victoria's Golden Jubilee. On 20 June, Victoria celebrated her 50th birthday with a banquet hosted by kings50 and princes. The following day she attended a procession and thanksgiving service in Westminster Abbey. By this time Victoria was once again very popular. Two days later, on 23 June, she hired two Indian Muslims as waiters, one of whom was Abdul Karim. He was soon promoted to 'Munsh': he taught her Hindustani and acted as an usher. His family and servants were outraged and accused Abdul Karim of spying for the Muslim Patriotic League and of the Queen's partiality towards Hindus. Equerry Frederick Ponsonby (Sir Henry's son) found out that Munshi had lied about his parentage and reported to the Viceroy of India, Lord Elgin, that 'Munshi is very much in the same position as John Brown once was'. Victoria dismissed their complaint as racial prejudice. Abdul Karim remained in her service until he returned to India on pension after her death.

**Question 0**

How many kings and princes were invited to the Golden Jubilee?

**Question 1**

What is the anniversary of the Golden Jubilee?

**Question 2**

Who accused Karim of spying?

**Question 3**

What did Munshi lie about?

**Question 4**

What year was Victoria's Golden Jubilee celebrated?

**Question 5**

What was the name of the waiter who was promoted to Munsh?

**Question 6**

Who was Equerry Frederick Ponsonby's father?

**Question 7**

Who found out that Victoria's new Munshi was lying about being a parent?

**Question 8**

To whom did Ponsonby report Munsh's lies about his ancestry?

**Question 9**

When was Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee?

**Question 10**

What did Abdul Karim teach Queen Victoria after his promotion?

**Question 11**

Who was Karim accused of spying for the Victoria family?

**Question 12**

Who found out that Karim had lied to Victoria about his parenthood?

**Question 13**

On which day did Queen Victoria celebrate her golden jubilee with a dinner with other queens and queens of other countries?

**Question 14**

When was Victoria's Golden Jubilee?

**Question 15**

What is the purpose of the Golden Jubilee?

**Question 16**

Who was promoted from waiter to Munsh?

**Question 17**

Why did the Victoria family resent Abdul Karim?

**Question 18**

How long was Karim in the Queen's service?

**Question 19**

How many kings and princes were not invited to the Golden Jubilee?

**Question 20**

What anniversary is being celebrated at the Silver Jubilee?

**Question 21**

Who accused Karim of not spying?

**Question 22**

What was Munshi not lying about?

**Question 23**

What year was the Victoria Silver Jubilee celebrated?

**Text number 13**

Victoria visited mainland Europe regularly on holiday. While visiting Biarritz, she became the first British reigning monarch to set foot in Spain, crossing the border for a short visit in 1889. By April 1900, the Boer War was so unpopular in continental Europe that his annual trip to France seemed inadvisable. Instead, the Queen travelled to Ireland for the first time since 1861, partly to pay tribute to the contribution of Irish regiments to the South African war. In July, her second son Alfred ('Affie') died; 'Oh my God! Poor Affie is gone too," he wrote in his diary. "This is a terrible year, nothing but sorrow and horror, one thing and another." He said: "This is a terrible year."

**Question 0**

Who was the first British monarch to set foot in Spain?

**Question 1**

What year did Queen Victoria first set foot in Spain?

**Question 2**

In what year did Victoria stop her annual visits to Spain because of the Boer War?

**Question 3**

Where did Victoria visit instead of Spain during the Boer War?

**Question 4**

In what year did Victoria's second son Alfred die?

**Question 5**

Where was Victoria living in Spain in 1889?

**Question 6**

What war prevented Queen Victoria from making her annual trip to France in 1900?

**Question 7**

Which country did Victoria visit instead of France during the Boer War?

**Question 8**

Which of Queen Victoria's children died in July that year?

**Question 9**

Where did Victoria often go on holiday?

**Question 10**

In 1889, what was Victoria, Britain's first reigning monarch?

**Question 11**

Why did Victoria visit Ireland in 1861?

**Question 12**

Why was Victoria advised not to visit France in April 1900?

**Question 13**

What tragedy did Victoria experience in July 1900?

**Question 14**

Who was the last British monarch to set foot in Spain?

**Question 15**

What year was the last time Queen Victoria visited Spain?

**Question 16**

In what year did Victoria start her annual visits to Spain for the Boer War?

**Question 17**

Where did Victoria visit instead of France during the Boer War?

**Question 18**

In what year did Victoria's second daughter Alfred die?

**Text number 14**

Victoria was physically unattractive - she was stocky, scruffy and no more than 5'10" - but she managed to give a great impression of herself. She was not popular in her early years as a widow, but she was well liked in the 1880s and 1890s, when she epitomised empire as a benevolent matriarchal figure. It was only after the publication of her diaries and letters that the extent of her political influence became known to the general public. Until much of the primary material became available, written biographies of Victoria, such as Lytton Strachey's Queen Victoria of 1921, are now considered out of date. Biographies written by Elizabeth Longford in 1964 and Cecil Woodham-Smith in 1964 and 1972 are still widely admired. They and others conclude that Victoria was an emotional, stubborn, honest and outspoken person.

**Question 0**

How tall was Queen Victoria?

**Question 1**

The extent of Victoria's political influence became known after she published the What?

**Question 2**

In what year did Elizabeth Longford write her biography of Victoria?

**Question 3**

In what year did Cecil Woodham Smith write his biography of Victoria?

**Question 4**

How tall was Queen Victoria?

**Question 5**

Who wrote the biography of Queen Victoria that is now considered out of date?

**Question 6**

Which woman wrote a biography of Queen Victoria in 1964?

**Question 7**

When did Celcil Woodham-Smith also write a well-received biography of Victoria?

**Question 8**

What was Victoria like physically?

**Question 9**

When did people really begin to understand Queen Victoria's political thinking?

**Question 10**

Who were the two good biographers of Queen Victoria?

**Question 11**

When were the best biographies of Queen Victoria written?

**Question 12**

What kind of person was Victoria?

**Question 13**

How tall was Queen Victor?

**Question 14**

The extent of Victoria's political influence became unknown after what was published?

**Question 15**

In what year did Elizabeth Longford read Victoria's biography?

**Question 16**

In what year did Cecil Woodham Smith read his biography of the Victorias?

**Question 17**

Who read the biography of Queen Victoria, now considered out of date?

**Text number 15**

In 1830, the Duchess of Kent and Conroy took Victoria across central England to visit the Malvern Hills, stopping at towns and grand country houses along the way. Similar trips were made to other parts of England and Wales in 1832, 1833, 1834 and 1835. To the King's annoyance, Victoria was enthusiastically received at every stop. William likened the trips to royal journeys of progress and was concerned that they presented Victoria as his rival rather than his supposed heiress. Victoria hated travelling; the constant round of public appearances exhausted and sickened her, and she had little time for rest. She protested against it, citing the King's disapproval, but her mother dismissed the King's complaints as jealousy and forced Victoria to continue travelling. At Ramsgate in October 1835, Victoria fell ill with a severe fever, which Conroy initially dismissed as a childish pretense. As Victoria fell ill, Conroy and the Duchess pressed her unsuccessfully to make Conroy her private secretary. As a teenager, Victoria resisted persistent attempts by her mother and Conroy to appoint her to their staff. After becoming queen, she forbade Conroy to be present, but he remained in her mother's household.

**Question 0**

To which part of England did Victoria travel in 1830 with the Dutchman of Kent and Conroy?

**Question 1**

Which town did Victoria visit in central England on her trip with the Dutchman of Kent and Conroy?

**Question 2**

In what years were trips like the Queen's Melvern Hills trip made?

**Question 3**

Who was annoyed that Victoria was welcomed on every visit she made to central England?

**Question 4**

Willam was worried that Victoria was being portrayed as what, because she was making trips to central England?

**Question 5**

Who took Victoria on a trip to the Malvern Hills in 1830?

**Question 6**

Who was annoyed by how well Victoria was received on her tours of rural England and Wales?

**Question 7**

Where did Victoria fall seriously ill during one of her trips?

**Question 8**

Who did Victoria hate so much that she forbade him to be present when she became Queen?

**Question 9**

What position did Conroy try and persuade Victoria to appoint him to during his illness and later, but failed?

**Question 10**

Who convinced Victoria that she was very ill?

**Question 11**

How did Victoria feel about all the trips?

**Question 12**

What annoyed the King about the way Victoria was received during his stops?

**Question 13**

Why didn't the King like the fact that Victoria was travelling?

**Question 14**

What did Victoria do to Conroy when she became Queen?

**Question 15**

To which part of England did Victoria travel in 1803 with the Dutchman of Kent and Conroy?

**Question 16**

Which city did Victoria visit in the middle of England on her journey without the Dutch of Kent and Conroy?

**Question 17**

In what years were trips like King's Melvern Hills trip made?

**Question 18**

Who was annoyed that Victoria was not welcome on every visit to central England?

**Question 19**

Willam was concerned that Victoria had described what, because of her travels abroad in England?

**Text number 16**

When the Queen became President, the government was led by the Whig Prime Minister, Lord Melbourne, who immediately became a powerful influence on the politically inexperienced Queen, who trusted his advice. Charles Greville speculated that the widowed and childless Melbourne was 'passionately attached to her as a daughter, if she had one', and Victoria probably saw him as a father figure. Victoria was crowned on 28 June 1838 at Westminster Abbey. Over 400,000 guests came to London for the celebrations. She became the first monarch to take up residence in Buckingham Palace, inheriting the revenues of the Duchies of Lancaster and Cornwall and a civil allowance of £385,000 a year. Financially prudent, he paid off his father's debts.

**Question 0**

Who was in government at the time of the Victorian takeover?

**Question 1**

What was the name of the Whig Prime Minister at the time of Victoria's accession?

**Question 2**

When was Queen Victoria's coronation?

**Question 3**

Where was Victoria's coronation held?

**Question 4**

How many visitors came to London for Victoria's coronation?

**Question 5**

Who was the Whig premier during the Victorian takeover?

**Question 6**

Who in Melbourne saw Victoria as their daughter?

**Question 7**

When was Victoria's coronation held in Westminster Abbey?

**Question 8**

How many people attended Queen Victoria's coronation in London?

**Question 9**

What was Victoria's daily allowance when she became Queen?

**Question 10**

Who was in government at the time of the Victorian takeover?

**Question 11**

What impact did Melbourne have on Victoria?

**Question 12**

When was Victoria's coronation held?

**Question 13**

What was Victoria's major achievement with her civil registration grant?

**Question 14**

Where did Queen Victoria live?

**Question 15**

Who was running the government at the time of Victoria's fall?

**Question 16**

What was the name of the Whig Prime Minister at the time of the fall in Victoria?

**Question 17**

When was Queen Victoria's coronation not held?

**Question 18**

Where was Victoria's coronation not held?

**Question 19**

How many visitors left London for Victoria's coronation?

**Text number 17**

In 1845, Ireland was hit by the potato blight. Over the next four years, more than a million Irish died and another million emigrated during the Great Famine. In Ireland, Victoria was labelled 'Queen of Famine'. She personally donated £2,000 to famine relief, more than any other single donor, and also supported the Maynooth Grant to the Roman Catholic seminary in Ireland, despite Protestant opposition. The story that he donated just £5 to help the Irish and the same amount on the same day to the Battersea Dogs Home was a late 19th century myth.

**Question 0**

What year was the potato blight in Ireland?

**Question 1**

How long did the Great Famine last?

**Question 2**

How many Irish people died during the Great Famine?

**Question 3**

What was Queen Victoria's stamp of approval during the Great Famine?

**Question 4**

How much money did Victoria donate to famine relief?

**Question 5**

What was the crisis that hit Ireland in 1845?

**Question 6**

How many people died during the Great Famine in Ireland?

**Question 7**

What was Queen Victoria called in Ireland during the Great Famine?

**Question 8**

Which story about Victoria during the Great Famine was later proven false?

**Question 9**

How much did Queen Victoria donate to Irish relief work, making her the largest single donor?

**Question 10**

What happened when much of Ireland was lost?

**Question 11**

When did the potato blight start?

**Question 12**

How many people did Ireland lose to potato blight?

**Question 13**

What was the name of the Victoria caused by the potato blight?

**Question 14**

How much did Victoria donate to famine relief in Ireland?

**Question 15**

What year was the potato blight in Scotland?

**Question 16**

How long did the Great Famine not last?

**Question 17**

How many Irish people lived during the Great Famine?

**Question 18**

What was Queen Victoria's nickname during the big party?

**Question 19**

How much money did Victoria donate to support the war?

**Text number 18**

Victoria's self-imposed isolation from the public reduced the popularity of the monarchy and contributed to the growth of the republican movement. He did carry out his official duties of government, but chose to remain secluded in his royal residences - Windsor Castle, Osborne House and a private estate in Scotland that he and Albert had acquired in 1847 at Balmoral Castle. In March 1864, a protester pinned a notice to the railings of Buckingham Palace announcing that 'these fine premises are being let or sold on account of the declining business of the late occupant'. His uncle Leopold wrote to him urging him to make a public appearance. He agreed to visit the Royal Horticultural Society's gardens in Kensington and to ride through London in an open carriage.

**Question 0**

When Victoria isolated herself from the public, what movement began to grow?

**Question 1**

Where did Victoria go into seclusion?

**Question 2**

What was the name of the private estate bought by Albert and Victoria in Scotland?

**Question 3**

What year did the Queen and Albert buy Balmoral Castle?

**Question 4**

What year did a protester put a sign on the door of Buckingham Palace saying it was to be sold?

**Question 5**

Which private estate did Victoria acquire with Albert in 1847?

**Question 6**

Where did the patron put the notice because Queen Victoria did not appear in public in March 1864?

**Question 7**

Where did Victoria visit after Leopold urged her to be more public?

**Question 8**

Which movement gained popularity because Victoria did not appear in public?

**Question 9**

What was a major reason why the Victorian monarchy was not as popular as some others?

**Question 10**

Where did Victoria's isolation lead?

**Question 11**

Who advised Vicotria to start performing in public?

**Question 12**

Where did Victoria visit to get more publicity?

**Question 13**

What else did Victoria do to try to restore her former public image?

**Question 14**

When Victoria isolated herself from the public, what movement began to grow?

**Question 15**

Where did Victoria not isolate herself?

**Question 16**

What was the name of the estate bought by Albert and Victoria in Scotland?

**Question 17**

In what year did the King and Albert buy Balmoral Castle?

**Question 18**

In what year did the Queen and Albert sell Balmoral Castle?

**Text number 19**

After the Indian Mutiny of 1857, the British East India Company, which had ruled much of India, was abolished, and the British-held territories and protectorates on the Indian subcontinent were formally incorporated into the British Empire. The Queen took a relatively even-handed approach to the conflict, condemning the atrocities committed by both sides. She wrote of her 'feelings of horror and regret at the result of this bloody civil war' and, at Albert's urging, insisted that the official proclamation announcing the transfer of power from the Company to the State 'should breathe the spirit of generosity, benevolence and religious toleration'. In his exhortation, a reference threatening "the undermining of indigenous religions and customs" was replaced by text guaranteeing religious freedom.

**Question 0**

What year was the Indian Mutiny?

**Question 1**

Which company was dissolved after the Indian uprising?

**Question 2**

Which company controlled much of India before the end of the Indian rebellion?

**Question 3**

Who did the Queen condemn in the Indian uprising?

**Question 4**

Which ruler was dismissed after the Indian Mutiny of 1857?

**Question 5**

Who encouraged Victoria to make an official statement on the conflict in India's civil war?

**Question 6**

What happened to the British lands after the 1857 rebellion?

**Question 7**

Which statement was replaced in his declaration on the Civil War?

**Question 8**

Who ruled most of India before 1857?

**Question 9**

What caused the British East India Company to lose control of India?

**Question 10**

What happened to the assets of the British East India Company after it was removed from power?

**Question 11**

How did the Queen react to the Indian rebellion?

**Question 12**

What did Victoria think a formal declaration transferring control from the company to the monarchy would achieve?

**Question 13**

What year was the Indian Mutiny?

**Question 14**

Which company was dissolved before the Indian uprising?

**Question 15**

Who was not condemned by the Queen in the Indian uprising?

**Question 16**

Which company did not control anything in India before the end of the Indian uprising?

**Question 17**

Who encouraged Victoria to make an off-the-record statement on the conflict in India's civil war?

**Text number 20**

On March 17, 1883, he fell down the stairs at Windsor, as a result of which he was lame until July; he never fully recovered, and thereafter was afflicted with rheumatism. Brown died 10 days after his accident, and to the dismay of his private secretary Sir Henry Ponsonby, Victoria began writing a laudatory biography of Brown. Ponsonby and the Dean of Windsor, Randall Davidson, who had both seen the first drafts, forbade Victoria from publishing it on the grounds that it would stir up rumours of a love affair. The manuscript was destroyed. In early 1884, however, Victoria published More Leaves from a Journal of a Life in the Highlands, a sequel to her earlier book, which she dedicated to her 'devoted personal assistant and faithful friend John Brown'. The day after the first anniversary of Brown's death, Victoria received a telegram informing her that her youngest son Leopold had died in Cannes. He was "the dearest of my beloved sons", she lamented. The following month, Victoria's youngest child Beatrice met and fell in love with Prince Henry of Battenberg at the wedding of Victoria's granddaughter, Princess Victoria of Hesse and the Rhine, and Henry's brother, Prince Louis of Battenberg. Beatrice and Henry planned to marry, but Victoria initially opposed the marriage and wanted to keep Beatrice at home with her. After a year, she agreed to the marriage when Henry and Beatrice agreed to stay with her and look after her.

**Question 0**

What year did Victoria fall on the steps of Windsor?

**Question 1**

What health problem was Victoria suffering from after falling down the stairs?

**Question 2**

Who died 10 days after falling down the Victoria Stairs?

**Question 3**

Who was Victoria's private secretary in the years after the Windsor disaster?

**Question 4**

How was Victoria informed of the death of her youngest son Leopold?

**Question 5**

When was Queen Victoria injured after falling down the stairs?

**Question 6**

Who did Queen Victoria write a biography about that was never published?

**Question 7**

Where did Victoria's youngest son Leopold die?

**Question 8**

Victoria initially opposed Beatrice's marriage to which man?

**Question 9**

Where did Beatrice meet and fall in love with Prince Henry?

**Question 10**

What caused Victoria's rheumatism?

**Question 11**

Who died 10 days after the Victoria accident?

**Question 12**

What did Victoria start working on after Brown's death?

**Question 13**

Who objected to Victoria writing Brown's biography?

**Question 14**

What happened in Victoria's life on the day after the anniversary of Brown's death?

**Question 15**

What year did Victoria not fall down the steps of Windsor?

**Question 16**

What health problem was Victoria suffering from after falling down the stairs?

**Question 17**

Who survived 10 days after falling down the Victoria Stairs?

**Text number 21**

Victoria's youngest son Leopold had haemophilia B, and two of her five daughters, Alice and Beatrice, were carriers. Victoria's royal descendants with haemophilia included her grandchildren, Russian Tsarevich Alexei, Prince Alfonso of Asturias and Spanish infant Gonzalo. The presence of the disease in Victoria's descendants but not in her ancestors led to modern speculation that her real father was not the Duke of Kent but a haemophiliac. There is no evidence in the records of a haemophiliac associated with Victoria's mother, and since men with the disease always suffer from the disease, even if such a man had existed, he would have been seriously ill. It is more likely that the mutation arose spontaneously because Victoria's father was over 50 at the time of her conception, and haemophilia is more common in children born to older fathers. Spontaneous mutations account for about a third of cases.

**Question 0**

Which blood clotting disorder did Victoria's youngest son have?

**Question 1**

How many of Victoria's daughters were carriers of Leopold's coagulopathy?

**Question 2**

It was believed that Victoria's real father was a haemophiliac and not a who?

**Question 3**

What is the sex of carriers who always suffer from the blood clotting disease haemophilia B?

**Question 4**

How old was Victoria's father when she was conceived?

**Question 5**

What illness did Victoria's youngest son have?

**Question 6**

Which two of Victoria's daughters were also carriers of a blood clotting disorder?

**Question 7**

Who was rumoured to be Queen Victoria's father instead of the Duke of Kent?

**Question 8**

What disease afflicted Leopold and affected Victoria's two daughters?

**Question 9**

Which royal haemorrhagic diseases are said to be descended from Victoria?

**Question 10**

Which of Victoria's daughters were haemophilia carriers?

**Question 11**

What is a major factor in whether or not an offspring will spontaneously develop haemophilia?

**Question 12**

How many births are spontaneous haemophilia cases?

**Question 13**

Which blood clotting disorder did Victoria's eldest son have?

**Question 14**

How many of Victoria's sons were carriers of Leopold's blood clotting disease?

**Question 15**

It was believed that Victoria's real mother had haemophilia and not who?

**Question 16**

At what age do carriers always suffer from haemophilia B?

**Question 17**

How old was Victoria's father when he died?

**Text number 22**

Victoria was the daughter of King George III's fourth son, Prince Edward, Duke of Kent and Duke of Strathearn. Both the Duke of Kent and King George III died in 1820, and Victoria was raised by her German-born mother, Princess Victoria of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld. She inherited the throne at the age of 18, when her father's three older brothers had all died, leaving no surviving legitimate children. The United Kingdom was already an established constitutional monarchy with relatively little direct political power. Privately, Victoria sought to influence government policy and ministerial appointments; publicly, she became a national icon identified with strict standards of personal morality.

**Question 0**

What year did Victoria's father die?

**Question 1**

In what year did King George III die?

**Question 2**

What nationality was Queen Victoria's mother?

**Question 3**

How old was Victoria when she inherited the crown?

**Question 4**

What was Victoria's father's name?

**Question 5**

When did the Duke of Kent die?

**Question 6**

What was Victoria's mother's name?

**Question 7**

At what age did Victoria inherit the crown after the death of her father's three eldest brothers?

**Question 8**

Who was Victoria's father?

**Question 9**

Who raised Victoria?

**Question 10**

When did Victoria inherit the throne of England?

**Question 11**

Why did Victoria inherit the crown?

**Question 12**

What kind of government did England have at that time?

**Question 13**

What year did Victoria's father die?

**Question 14**

Queen Victoria's mother was not the mother of which nationality?

**Question 15**

How old was Victoria when she gave up the throne?

**Question 16**

What was not Victoria's mother's name?

**Text number 23**

At birth, Victoria was fifth in line of succession after her father and her three older brothers, the Prince Regent, the Duke of York and the Duke of Clarence (later William IV). The Prince Regent and the Duke of York were estranged from their wives, both of whom were past child-bearing age, so the two eldest brothers were unlikely to have any more children. The Duke of Kent and Clarence married on the same day 12 months before Victoria was born, but both Clarence's daughters (born in 1819 and 1820) died in infancy. Victoria's grandfather and father died in 1820, within a week of each other, and the Duke of York died in 1827. When her uncle George IV died in 1830, Victoria became the presumed heiress of his next surviving uncle, William IV. The Regency Act 1830 provided that the Duchess of Kent would act as regent if William died while Victoria was still a minor. King William had no confidence in the Duchess's ability to act as Regent, and in 1836, in her presence, he announced that he wished to live until Victoria's 18th birthday to avoid a Regency.

**Question 0**

What was Victoria's place in the line of succession when she was born?

**Question 1**

What year did Victoria's father and grandfather die?

**Question 2**

How long was the time between the death of Victoria's father and grandfather?

**Question 3**

What year did the Duke of York die?

**Question 4**

In what year did Victoria George IV die?

**Question 5**

What was Victoria's place in the line of succession after her birth?

**Question 6**

Whose infant daughters both died, leaving him without the heir to the English throne?

**Question 7**

When did George IV die?

**Question 8**

What was the Regency Act of 1830?

**Question 9**

Who doubted the Duchess's ability to rule instead of Victoria until she came of age?

**Question 10**

Where did Victoria rank in the order of succession?

**Question 11**

Who was heir to the throne before Victoria?

**Question 12**

What happened when Victoria's uncle George IV died?

**Question 13**

Who was Victoria's last surviving uncle?

**Question 14**

Who was to act as regent if George died while Victoria was still a minor?

**Question 15**

What was Victoria's place in the line of succession when she died?

**Question 16**

What year did Victoria's father and grandfather survive?

**Question 17**

How long was the time between the death of Victoria's father and her brother?

**Question 18**

In what year did the Duke of York survive?

**Question 19**

In what year did Victoria George V die?

**Text number 24**

Victoria turned 18 on 24 May 1837, and the Regency was avoided. William IV died on 20 June 1837 at the age of 71, and Victoria became Queen of the United Kingdom. She wrote in her diary: 'My mother woke me at 6 o'clock and told me that the Archbishop of Canterbury and Lord Conyngham were here and wanted to see me. I got out of bed and went into my sitting room (wearing only my dressing gown) and alone, and saw them. Lord Conyngham then informed me that my poor uncle, the King, was no more, and that he had died this morning at 12 minutes past two, and that I was therefore Queen." In official documents drawn up on the first day of her reign, she was described as Alexandra Victoria, but the first name was removed of her own volition and was no longer used.

**Question 0**

On what day did Victoria turn 18?

**Question 1**

On what day did William IV die?

**Question 2**

How old was William IV when he died?

**Question 3**

What is Victoria's name in official documents?

**Question 4**

When did Victoria's uncle, the king, die?

**Question 5**

When did Victoria turn 18?

**Question 6**

When did Victoria become Queen after the death of William IV?

**Question 7**

What name was Victoria called only on the first day of her reign?

**Question 8**

How old was Victoria's uncle, King Willaim, when he died?

**Question 9**

Who informed Victoria of her uncle's death and that she would become Queen of England?

**Question 10**

What made Victoria become Queen of the United Kingdom?

**Question 11**

Who came to tell Victoria that she would be Queen of the United Kingdom?

**Question 12**

What was Victoria's name in the first official documents of the monarchy?

**Question 13**

How old was William IV when he died?

**Question 14**

Where did she hear she was to be queen?

**Question 15**

On what day did Victoria turn 81?

**Question 16**

On what day did William V die?

**Question 17**

How old was William IV when he survived?

**Question 18**

What is Victoria's name in unofficial documents?

**Question 19**

What time did Victoria's uncle, the Prince, die?

**Text number 25**

Although Victoria was queen, social conventions required her, as an unmarried young woman, to live with her mother, even though they disagreed about the Kensington system and even though her mother still trusted Conroy. Her mother was forced to live in a secluded apartment at Buckingham Palace, and Victoria often refused to see her. When Victoria complained to Melbourne that her mother's proximity promised 'torment for many years', Melbourne was sympathetic but said it could be avoided by marriage, which Victoria called 'a schocking [sic] alternative'. She expressed interest in Albert's education for the future role he would play as a husband, but resisted attempts to rush him into marriage.

**Question 0**

What was Victoria's marital status when she became Queen?

**Question 1**

Who did Victoria have to live with because she was unmarried?

**Question 2**

Victoria and her mother had a disagreement about which system?

**Question 3**

Victoria and her mother had a disagreement about who her mother trusted?

**Question 4**

Where was Victoria's mother assigned to live?

**Question 5**

What did Victoria and her mother disagree on?

**Question 6**

Who did Victoria's mother continue to trust despite Victoria's displeasure?

**Question 7**

To whom did Queen Victoria complain that marriage was a shocking alternative to her mother's presence?

**Question 8**

Where did both Queen Victoria and her mother live after she became Queen?

**Question 9**

Where did Victoria live at the beginning of her reign?

**Question 10**

Why did Victoria live with her mother at the beginning of her reign?

**Question 11**

What would have enabled Victoria to be free from living with her mother?

**Question 12**

How did Victoria feel about the fact that she had to get married so she didn't have to live with her mother?

**Question 13**

How did Victoria feel when she had to live with her mother, no matter how far away she was placed in the palace?

**Question 14**

What was Victoria's marital status when she became a princess?

**Question 15**

Who did Victoria have to live with because she was married?

**Question 16**

Victoria and her father disagreed on which system?

**Question 17**

Victoria and her mother had a disagreement over the fact that her father was dependent on whom?

**Question 18**

Where was Victoria's mother sentenced to death?

**Text number 26**

On 29 May 1842, Victoria was riding in a carriage through The Mall in London when John Francis pointed a pistol at her, but the gun did not fire and he fled. The next day Victoria drove the same route, albeit faster and in a larger convoy, deliberately trying to incite Francis to aim again and catch him in the act. As expected, Francis shot him, but was caught by plainclothes police and convicted of treason. On 3 July, two days after Francis's death sentence was commuted to life imprisonment, John William Bean also tried to shoot the Queen with a pistol, but it was loaded only with paper and tobacco and was short of ammunition. Edward Oxford felt that his acquittal in 1840 encouraged the attempts. Bean was sentenced to 18 months imprisonment. In a similar attack in 1849, William Hamilton, an unemployed Irishman, fired a gunpowder pistol at a Victoria coach as it passed along Constitution Hill in London. In 1850, the Queen was injured when she was attacked by a possibly insane former army officer, Robert Pate. While Victoria was travelling in the carriage, Pate struck her with his cane, smashed her headdress and bruised her forehead. Both Hamilton and Pate were sentenced to seven years in prison.

**Question 0**

What was the name of the man who tried to shoot Queen Victoria?

**Question 1**

On what day did John Francis try to shoot Queen Victoria?

**Question 2**

Where was Queen Victoria when Francis tried to shoot her?

**Question 3**

What happened to Francis after he tried to shoot Victoria?

**Question 4**

Why did Francis fail to kill Queen Victoria?

**Question 5**

Who made two failed attempts to assassinate Queen Victoria in 1842?

**Question 6**

What was John Francis' final verdict on the attempted murder of the Queen?

**Question 7**

Who shot Queen Victoria on 3 July, a few days after John Francis' conviction was commuted?

**Question 8**

Who shot at Queen Victoria's carriage in 1849?

**Question 9**

Which person received a seven-year transport sentence for hitting Victoria on the head with his cane?

**Question 10**

Who escaped from Victoria's guards after trying to shoot her?

**Question 11**

What happened to John Francis after he tried to shoot the Queen?

**Question 12**

What was John William Bean trying to shoot at Queen Victoria?

**Question 13**

What were the consequences of John William Bean's attempt to shoot the Queen?

**Question 14**

When did William Hamilton fire a load of gunpowder into Victoria's carriages?

**Question 15**

What was the name of the man who tried to save Queen Victoria?

**Question 16**

On what day did John Francis try to help Queen Victoria?

**Question 17**

Where was Queen Victoria when Francis tried to shoot her?

**Question 18**

What happened to Francis after he tried not to shoot Victoria?

**Question 19**

Why didn't Francis help Queen Victoria?

**Text number 27**

Although Russell's ministry was Whig, the Queen did not favour it. She was particularly offended by Lord Palmerston, the Foreign Secretary, who often acted without consulting the Cabinet, the Prime Minister or the Queen. Victoria complained to Russell that Palmerston was sending official dispatches to foreign leaders without her knowledge, but Palmerston remained in office and continued to act on his own initiative despite Victoria's repeated reminders. In 1851 Palmerston was only dismissed the year after he had announced that the British government had approved the coup d'état of President Louis-Napoleon Bonaparte in France without consulting the Prime Minister. The following year, President Bonaparte was proclaimed Emperor Napoleon III, by which time the Russell administration had been replaced by a short-term minority government led by Lord Derby.

**Question 0**

Which political party was Russell's ministry?

**Question 1**

What was the name of the foreign minister that Victoria found offensive?

**Question 2**

Who did Victoria complain to about Palmerston?

**Question 3**

What year was Palmerston dismissed from office?

**Question 4**

What name was given to President Bonapartes?

**Question 5**

What was Lord Palmerston's position?

**Question 6**

What scandal led to Palmerston's removal from the country in 1851?

**Question 7**

What was proclaimed President Bonaparte in France?

**Question 8**

Who replaced Russell as Prime Minister?

**Question 9**

Where did Victoria express her displeasure to Russell about Palmerton?

**Question 10**

Who was the foreign minister in Russell's department?

**Question 11**

Which party did Russell and Palmerston belong to?

**Question 12**

What replaced the Russell administration?

**Question 13**

What happened to President Bonaparte in 1852?

**Question 14**

Who did Palmerston not get approval from before he announced his support for Napoleon's coup?

**Question 15**

Which political party was not Russell's ministry?

**Question 16**

What was the name of the foreign minister that Victoria found ok?

**Question 17**

Who did Victoria not complain to about Palmerston?

**Question 18**

What year was Palmerston kept in office?

**Question 19**

What position was Lord Palmerston not in?

**Text number 28**

Eleven days after Orsini's assassination attempt in France, Victoria's eldest daughter married Prince Frederick William of Prussia in London. They had been engaged since September 1855, when Princess Victoria was a year old14; the Queen and Prince Albert postponed the marriage until the bride was17 . The Queen and Albert hoped that their daughter and son-in-law would play a liberating role in the expanding Prussian state. Victoria felt 'sick at heart' to see her daughter leave England for Germany; 'It makes me really tremble,' he wrote to Princess Victoria in one of his frequent letters, 'when I look around at all your sweet, happy, unconscious sisters and think that I must give them up too - one by one.' Almost exactly one year later, Princess Victoria gave birth to the Queen's first grandchild, William, who became the last Emperor of Germany.

**Question 0**

Who did Victoria's eldest daughter marry?

**Question 1**

Where did Victoria's eldest daughter get married?

**Question 2**

How old was Princess Victoria when she agreed to marry a prince?

**Question 3**

How old was Princess Victoria when she married?

**Question 4**

Where did Princess Victoria move to after her marriage?

**Question 5**

Who did Princess Victoria marry at 17?

**Question 6**

How old was Princess Victoria when she got engaged to Prince Frederick?

**Question 7**

Where did Princess Victoria and her husband go after their marriage?

**Question 8**

What was the name of Queen Victoria's first grandchild?

**Question 9**

What role did Wilhelm later play in Germany?

**Question 10**

When did Victoria's eldest daughter get married?

**Question 11**

How old was Victoria's eldest daughter when she got married?

**Question 12**

What did Queen Victoria want from her daughter's marriage to Prince Frederick William?

**Question 13**

Who was the Queen's first grandchild?

**Question 14**

What future awaited Queen Victoria's first grandson?

**Question 15**

Who did Victoria's youngest daughter marry?

**Question 16**

Where did Victoria's youngest daughter get married?

**Question 17**

How old was Princess Victoria when she agreed to divorce the Prince?

**Question 18**

How old was Princess Victoria when she was not married?

**Question 19**

Who did Princess Victoria not marry at 17?

**Text number 29**

Victoria's father was Prince Edward, Duke of Kent and Strathearn, the fourth son of George III, the reigning King of the United Kingdom. Until 1817, George III's only legitimate grandchild was Edward's niece, Princess Charlotte of Wales. Her death in 1817 caused an inheritance crisis that put pressure on the Duke of Kent and his unmarried brothers to marry and have children. In 1818 he married Princess Victoria of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld, a widowed German princess with two children - Carl (1804-1856) and Feodora (1807-1872) - from her first marriage to the Prince of Leiningen. Her brother Leopold was Princess Charlotte's widower. The Duke and Duchess of Kent's only child, Victoria, was born on 24 May 1819 at 4.15am at Kensington Palace in London.

**Question 0**

Who was the reigning king of the United Kingdom until 1817?

**Question 1**

Who was George III's only grandchild until 1817?

**Question 2**

What year did Princess Charlotte of Wales die?

**Question 3**

Who did the Duke of Kent marry in 1818?

**Question 4**

Who was Queen Victoria's father?

**Question 5**

Who was the only legitimate grandchild of George III?

**Question 6**

Who did Prince Edward marry in 1818 in the hope of having a child?

**Question 7**

Who left Princess Victoria a widow?

**Question 8**

What time was Queen Victoria born on 24 May 1819?

**Question 9**

Who was Princess Charlotte married to until her death?

**Question 10**

Who are Queen Victoria's mother and father?

**Question 11**

When was Queen Victoria born?

**Question 12**

What was the official title of Queen Victoria's father?

**Question 13**

What was the official title of Queen Victoria's mother?

**Question 14**

Who were Princess Victoria's children from her previous marriage?

**Question 15**

Who was not Queen Victoria's father?

**Question 16**

Who was the reigning King of the United Kingdom until 1871?

**Question 17**

Who was George III's only grandchild until 1871?

**Question 18**

What year did Princess Charlotte of Wales fall ill?

**Question 19**

Who did the Duke of Kent marry in 1881?

**Text number 30**

By 1836, the Duchess's brother Leopold, who had been King of the Belgians since 1831, hoped to marry his niece to his nephew, Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Goethe. Leopold, Victoria's mother and Albert's father (Ernest I, Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Göta) were siblings. Leopold arranged for Victoria's mother to invite relatives from Coburg to visit her in May 1836 so that Victoria and Albert could get to know each other. However, William IV refused to accept any alliance with the Coburgs and instead favoured the application of Prince Alexander of the Netherlands, the second son of the Prince of Orange. Victoria was aware of the various marriage plans and was critical of the parade of suitable princes. According to her diary, she enjoyed Albert's company from the start. After the visit, she wrote: "[Albert] is very handsome; his hair is about the same colour as mine; his eyes are large and blue, and he has a beautiful nose and a very sweet mouth with fine teeth; but the charm of his face is in his countenance, which is most charming." Alexander, on the other hand, was 'very plain'.

**Question 0**

Leopold, the brother of the Dutch, was king of which country?

**Question 1**

In what year did Leopold become King of Belgium?

**Question 2**

Who was Leopold's nephew?

**Question 3**

Who was Alberts' father?

**Question 4**

How did Victoria describe Alexander's appearance?

**Question 5**

Who disapproved of Victoria and Albert's proposed marriage?

**Question 6**

Who was the man William IV wanted Victoria to marry?

**Question 7**

Prince Alexander was the second son of whom?

**Question 8**

What did Victoria think of her suitor, Prince Alexander of Orange?

**Question 9**

What did Victoria think of Albert?

**Question 10**

Who wanted to see Victoria and Albert get married?

**Question 11**

Who opposed Victoria's marriage to Albert or Coburg?

**Question 12**

Who did William IV think was a suitable husband for Victoria?

**Question 13**

Dutchess' brother Leopold was queen of which country?

**Question 14**

In what year did Leopold become King of Belgium?

**Question 15**

Who was Leopold's niece?

**Question 16**

Who was not Alberts' father?

**Question 17**

How did Victoria describe Alexander's mental character?

**Text number 31**

At the beginning of her reign Victoria was popular, but her reputation suffered in the 1839 court intrigue when one of her mother's waitresses, Lady Flora Hastings, developed an abdominal tumour, rumoured to be an illegitimate pregnancy by Sir John Conroy. Victoria believed the rumours. She hated Conroy and despised 'that odious Lady Flora' for conspiring with Conroy and the Duchess of Kent in the Kensington scheme. Lady Flora initially refused to submit to a nude medical examination until mid-February, when she finally agreed and was pronounced a virgin. Conroy, the Hastings family and opposition Conservatives mounted a press campaign alleging that the Queen was complicit in spreading false rumours about Lady Flora. When Lady Flora died in July, an autopsy revealed a large tumour in her liver which had enlarged her abdomen. In public appearances, Victoria was derided and mocked as 'Mrs Melbourne'.

**Question 0**

In what year did Victoria's reputation begin to suffer?

**Question 1**

What was Lady Flora Hastings' job in Victoria?

**Question 2**

What health problem did Flora Hastings contract that began to tarnish Victoria's reputation?

**Question 3**

What was Flora Hastings' stomach growth rumoured to be?

**Question 4**

Who was rumoured to be the father of Flora Hastings' "pregnancy"?

**Question 5**

Who was the woman at the heart of the 1839 court scandal?

**Question 6**

What was the cause of Lady Flora's death in July?

**Question 7**

Who did Lady Flora conspire with against Queen Victoria?

**Question 8**

What was Queen Victoria's name after the death of Lady Flora?

**Question 9**

Who was charged in Victoria's court with an out-of-wedlock pregnancy?

**Question 10**

Who was believed to be the father of Lady Flori's "baby"?

**Question 11**

What did Victoria think of Lady Flora?

**Question 12**

Why did Victoria hate Sir Conroy and Lady Flora?

**Question 13**

What exactly was the reason for Lady Flora's "pregnancy"?

**Question 14**

In what year did Victoria's reputation begin to recover?

**Question 15**

What was Sir Flora Hastings' job in Victoria?

**Question 16**

What health problem did Flora hastings get that started to help Victoria's reputation?

**Question 17**

What is Flora Hastings' abdominal growth not rumoured to be?

**Question 18**

Who was rumoured to be the mother of Flora Hastings' "pregnancy"?

**Text number 32**

The republican sentiment in Britain in 1870, fuelled by the Queen's isolationism, gained new momentum after the establishment of the French Third Republic. A republican demonstration in Trafalgar Square called for Victoria's resignation, and radical MPs spoke out against her. In August and September 1871 he became seriously ill with an abscess on his arm, which Joseph Lister managed to open and treat with a new antiseptic carbolic acid spray. In late November 1871, at the height of the republican movement, the Prince of Wales fell ill with typhoid, the disease believed to have killed his father, and Victoria feared her son would die. As the tenth anniversary of her husband's death approached, his condition did not improve and Victoria's anxiety continued. To everyone's delight, the boy survived. Mother and son attended a public parade in London and a great thanksgiving service at St Paul's Cathedral on 27 February 1872, and Republican sentiment subsided.

**Question 0**

In what year was the Third French Republic founded?

**Question 1**

Where was the Republican rally calling for Vuictor's removal held?

**Question 2**

Who spoke out against Victoria at the Trafalgar Square protest?

**Question 3**

In 1871 Victoria became seriously ill with an abscess, which was located in which part of her body?

**Question 4**

Who removed and treated the abscess on Queen Victoria's arm?

**Question 5**

How did Republicanism change in Britain?

**Question 6**

Where was the demonstration calling for the ouster of Queen Victoria held?

**Question 7**

What kind of cutting-edge treatment did Joseph Lister use to treat Queen Victoria's illness?

**Question 8**

What illness was to take the life of the Prince of Wales?

**Question 9**

What helped the rebels in 1870?

**Question 10**

When was the Third French Republic born?

**Question 11**

What new antiseptic was used to treat abscesses in the 1870s?

**Question 12**

What disease did the Prince of Wales contract that almost ended his life?

**Question 13**

Who spoke against Victoria in Trafalgar Square?

**Question 14**

After which event did the Prince of Wales' health start to improve?

**Question 15**

In what year was the Third French Republic dissolved?

**Question 16**

Where was the Republican rally calling for Vuictor's promotion held?

**Question 17**

Who spoke for Victoria at the Trafalgar Square demonstration?

**Question 18**

In 1817 Victoria became seriously ill with an abscess in which part of her body?

**Question 19**

Who opened Queen Victoria's arm and didn't treat it?

**Text number 33**

During Victoria's first pregnancy in 1840, in the first months of marriage, 18-year-old Edward Oxford attempted to assassinate Victoria while she was on her way to her mother's with Prince Albert in a carriage. Oxford fired twice, but either both bullets missed or, as he later claimed, the guns had no shots. He was charged with treason and found guilty, but was acquitted on the grounds of insanity. Immediately after the attack, Victoria's popularity soared, easing the residual discontent caused by the Hastings affair and the bedroom crisis. Her daughter, also named Victoria, was born on 21 November 1840. The Queen hated pregnancy, disliked breast-feeding and considered newborn babies ugly. Over the next seventeen years, however, she and Albert had eight more children: Albert Edward, Prince of Wales (b. 1841), Alice (b. 1843), Alfred (b. 1844), Helena (b. 1846), Louise (b. 1848), Arthur (b. 1850), Leopold (b. 1853) and Beatrice (b. 1857).

**Question 0**

What year was Queen Victoria's first pregnancy?

**Question 1**

Who tried to assassinate Victoria while she was in the carriage?

**Question 2**

How old was Edward Oxford?

**Question 3**

Who was with Victoria in the carriage when Oxford tried to murder her?

**Question 4**

How many times did Oxford miss Victoria?

**Question 5**

Who tried to assassinate Queen Victoria when she was pregnant with her first child?

**Question 6**

When was Queen Victoria's first daughter born?

**Question 7**

How many more children did Queen Victoria and Prince Albert have after Victoria's birth?

**Question 8**

In what year was Albert Edward, Queen Victoria's first-born son, born?

**Question 9**

What major life event was Victoria facing when she also had to survive her first assassination attempt?

**Question 10**

When was Victoria's first assassination attempt?

**Question 11**

What impact did the first assassination attempt have on Victoria's reign?

**Question 12**

What was Edward Oxford accused of after the assassination attempt?

**Question 13**

What happened to Edward Oxford after he was found guilty of treason?

**Question 14**

What year was Queen Victoria's last pregnancy?

**Question 15**

Who tried to assassinate Victoria while she was in the car?

**Question 16**

How old was Edward Oxford not?

**Question 17**

Who was with Victoria in the carriage when Oxford tried to help her?

**Question 18**

How many times did Oxford shoot and hit Victoria?

**Text number 34**

Between April 1877 and February 1878, he threatened five times to abdicate power while pressuring Disraeli to act against Russia during the Russo-Turkish War, but his threats had no effect on events or their conclusion at the Berlin Congress. Disraeli's expansionist foreign policy, which Victoria supported, led to conflicts such as the Anglo-Zulu War and the Second Anglo-Afghan War. "If we are to maintain our position as a first-rate power", she wrote, "we must ... be prepared for invasions and wars, somewhere or other, CONTINUALLY". Victoria saw the expansion of the British Empire as a civilising and benevolent act that protected the natives from more aggressive forces or cruel rulers. "We are not in the habit of annexing countries," she said, "unless we are compelled to do so." To Victoria's dismay, Disraeli lost the 1880 general election, and Gladstone returned as prime minister. When Disraeli died the following year, blinded by "fast-falling tears", he erected a memorial plaque "placed by his grateful sovereign and friend Victoria R.I.".

**Question 0**

Against whom was Victoria trying to get Disrael to act during the Russo-Turkish war?

**Question 1**

How did Victoria's threats affect the impact of the Russian-Turkish war?

**Question 2**

What Disrael policies did Victoria support?

**Question 3**

Who lost the parliamentary elections in Disrael in 1880?

**Question 4**

Who returned as Prime Minister after Disraeli lost the election in 1880?

**Question 5**

What made Queen Victoria threaten to abdicate five times?

**Question 6**

What ended the Russo-Turkish War?

**Question 7**

Why did Queen Victoria want to invade other countries?

**Question 8**

Who was elected Prime Minister after Disarel lost the election in 1880?

**Question 9**

To whom did Queen Victoria dedicate a monument of grateful service after her death?

**Question 10**

What stance did Victoria take on how to be a successful and top power?

**Question 11**

Who won the 1880 general election?

**Question 12**

What contradictions can be attributed to Disraeli's foreign policy stance?

**Question 13**

What did Victoria put up in memory of Disraeli?

**Question 14**

Against whom was Victoria trying to get Disrael to act during the Russo-Turkish war?

**Question 15**

How did Victoria's threats affect the impact of the Russian-Turkish war?

**Question 16**

What Disraeli policies did Victoria not support?

**Question 17**

Who lost the Disraeli parliamentary elections in 1808?

**Question 18**

Who returned as Prime Minister after Disraeli lost the election in 1808?

**Text number 35**

Napoleon III, Britain's closest ally after the Crimean War, visited London in April 1855, and from 17 to 28 August that year Victoria and Albert were in charge of the visit. Napoleon III met the couple at Dunkirk and accompanied them to Paris. They visited the Exposition Universelle (the successor to the Great Exhibition conceived by Albert in 1851) and the tomb of Napoleon I at Les Invalides (where his remains had not been returned until 1840), and were guests of honour at a party of 1,200 guests at the Palace of Versailles.

**Question 0**

Who was Britain's closest ally after the Crimean War?

**Question 1**

When did Napoleon III visit London?

**Question 2**

Where did Napoleon meet Victoria and Albert?

**Question 3**

Napoleon escorted Victoria and Alber to which city during his visit?

**Question 4**

Victoria and Albert were guests of honour at a grand ball held where?

**Question 5**

Who was Britain's closest ally after the Crimean War?

**Question 6**

Where did Napoleon III and the royal couple visit?

**Question 7**

When were the remains of Napoleon I returned to their resting place at Les Invalides?

**Question 8**

How many guests attended the Versailles Palace ball attended by Napoleon III and the royal couple?

**Question 9**

Where did Napoleon III meet Victoria and Albert before he went with them to Paris?

**Question 10**

When were the remains of Napoleon I buried in his mausoleum?

**Question 11**

Who was Britain's closest ally after the Crimean War?

**Question 12**

Where were Victoria and Albert the guests of honour at a ball hosted by Napoleon III?

**Question 13**

When did Napoleon III visit London?

**Question 14**

Who was Britain's closest enemy after the Crimean War?

**Question 15**

When did Napoleon II visit London?

**Question 16**

Where did Napoleon not meet Victoria and Albert?

**Question 17**

Napoleon without company in Victoria and Alber which city diring a visit?

**Question 18**

Victoria and Albert were guests of honour at a small ball held where?

**Text number 36**

In the 1860s, Victoria increasingly relied on a Scottish servant, John Brown. Slanderous rumours of a romantic affair and even a secret marriage appeared in the printed press, and the Queen was referred to as 'Mrs Brown'. Their relationship was the subject of the 1997 film Mrs Brown. Sir Edwin Henry Landseer's painting of the Queen with Brown was exhibited at the Royal Academy, and Victoria published a book, Leaves from the Journal of Our Life in the Highlands, in which Brown featured prominently and was praised by the Queen.

**Question 0**

What was the name of the servant Victoria had in the 1860s?

**Question 1**

Where did John Brown, Victoria's mans servant, come from?

**Question 2**

What was the rumoured connection between Victoria and John Brown?

**Question 3**

What nickname did Queen Victoria get when rumours of an affair with John Brown surfaced?

**Question 4**

What was the title of the 1997 film about Victoria and John Brown's relationship?

**Question 5**

In which country was Queen Victoria's servant, with whom she was rumoured to be romantically involved?

**Question 6**

What was the name of the film about Queen Victoria's romance with John Brown?

**Question 7**

Which artist painted the Queen and Brown, which was hung in the Royal Academy?

**Question 8**

In which obituary written by Queen Victoria was John Brown praised?

**Question 9**

Which manservant was Victoria's most trusted ally?

**Question 10**

What film was made about the scandalous relationship Victoria was believed to have had with John Brown?

**Question 11**

What book did Victoria publish that did not dispel rumours about her and John Brown?

**Question 12**

Who did the Queen mention in her book that attracted so much criticism?

**Question 13**

What was the name of the servant Victoria had in the 1870s?

**Question 14**

What was the rumoured connection between Victoria and John Brown?

**Question 15**

Where did John Brown, Victoria's lover, come from?

**Question 16**

What was the title of the 1979 film about Victoria and John Brown's relationship?

**Question 17**

What nickname did Queen Victoria get when rumours of an affair with John Brown died down?

**Text number 37**

Victoria spent Christmas 1900 at Osborne House on the Isle of Wight, as was her custom throughout her widowhood. Rheumatism in her legs had left her lame, and cataracts had blurred her vision. In early January she felt 'weak and unwell', and by mid-January she was 'sleepy ... confused [and] disoriented". He died on Tuesday 22 January 1901 at half past six in the evening, aged only 1881. His son and successor, King Edward VII, and his eldest grandson, the German Emperor William II, were at his deathbed. His favourite animal, the Pomeranian Turri, was placed on his deathbed as a last request.

**Question 0**

Where did Victoria spend Christmas in 1900?

**Question 1**

Where was Osborne House, where Victoria spent Christmas?

**Question 2**

What had caused Victoria's limp?

**Question 3**

Why was Victoria's vision blurred?

**Question 4**

What was the date of Queen Victoria's death?

**Question 5**

Where was Osborne House located?

**Question 6**

When did Queen Victoria die?

**Question 7**

How old was Queen Victoria when she died?

**Question 8**

Who succeeded Queen Victoria after her death?

**Question 9**

Who did he wish to see on his deathbed, what was his last wish?

**Question 10**

Where did Victoria usually spend Christmas?

**Question 11**

What caused Victoria's limited mobility later in life?

**Question 12**

When did Queen Victoria die?

**Question 13**

How old was Victoria when she died?

**Question 14**

Who was Queen Victoria's successor?

**Question 15**

Where did Victoria spend Christmas in 1901?

**Question 16**

Where was Osborne House, where Victoria spent Christmas, not located?

**Question 17**

What had not caused Victoria's limp?

**Question 18**

Why was Victoria's vision blurred?

**Question 19**

What was Queen Victoria's birthday?

**Text number 38**

In the 1874 general election, Disraeli was returned to power. He passed the Public Worship Regulation Act 1874, which removed Catholic rituals from the Anglican liturgy and was strongly supported by Victoria. He favoured short and simple services and considered himself more in favour of the Scottish Presbyterian Church than the Episcopal Church of England. She also pushed through the Royal Titles Act 1876 in Parliament, so that Victoria took the title 'Empress of India' from 1 May 1876. The new title was proclaimed at the Durbar in Delhi on 1 January 1877.

**Question 0**

In which year's general election did Disraeli return to power?

**Question 1**

In what year was the law on public worship passed?

**Question 2**

Which church did Victoria consider herself to belong to?

**Question 3**

Which bill did Disraeli push through Parliament in 1876?

**Question 4**

What was Victoria's title in 1876?

**Question 5**

What removed Catholic rituals from Anglican worship?

**Question 6**

Which church was Queen Victoria's favourite?

**Question 7**

Who published the Royal Titles Act of 1876?

**Question 8**

When was Queen Victoria appointed Empress of India?

**Question 9**

Where was the new title of Empress of India announced?

**Question 10**

When did Disraeli return to office?

**Question 11**

What change did Disraeli make to the Anglican liturgy with Victoria's support?

**Question 12**

Where did Victoria really go with religion?

**Question 13**

What made it possible for Victoria to become Empress of India?

**Question 14**

Which law passed by Disraeli allowed him to change the Anglican liturgy?

**Question 15**

In which year's general election was Disraeli removed from power?

**Question 16**

In what year was the law on public worship passed?

**Question 17**

Which church did Victoria consider herself unaffiliated with?

**Question 18**

Which bill did Disraeli push through Parliament in 1867?

**Question 19**

What was Victoria's title in 1867?

**Text number 39**

Victoria's reign saw the gradual consolidation of Britain's modern constitutional monarchy. Reforms to the voting system increased the power of the House of Commons at the expense of the House of Lords and the monarch. In 1867, Walter Bagehot wrote that the monarch retained only 'the right to be heard, the right to encourage and the right to warn'. As the Victorian monarchy became more symbolic than political, it placed a strong emphasis on morality and family values in contrast to the sexual, financial and personal scandals associated with previous members of the House of Hanover that had discredited the monarchy. "The concept of 'family monarchy', with which the burgeoning middle class could identify, became established.

**Question 0**

What kind of monarchy was formed under Queen Victoria?

**Question 1**

Which system reforms increased the power of the House of Commons?

**Question 2**

What values were emphasised when power in Victoria became less political?

**Question 3**

What kind of monarchy was established in Victoria?

**Question 4**

How did the reforms to the British voting system affect the House of Commons?

**Question 5**

What was most important when the monarchy under Queen Victoria was transformed from a political to a symbolic one?

**Question 6**

What idea could the growing British middle class identify with?

**Question 7**

What was Queen Victoria's reign like?

**Question 8**

What kind of government did Victoria's reign lean towards?

**Question 9**

What increased the power of the House of Commons?

**Question 10**

Who paid the price for the voting system reforms?

**Question 11**

How was the Victorian monarchy seen, not so much politically?

**Question 12**

What was the kind of monarchy that the middle class could get behind and support?

**Question 13**

What kind of monarchy was formed after Queen Victoria?

**Question 14**

Which system reforms increased the power of the House of Commons?

**Question 15**

What values were emphasised when the Victorian government became more political?

**Question 16**

What kind of monarchy was abolished in Victoria?

**Question 17**

How did the reforms to the British voting system fail to affect the House of Commons?

**Text number 40**

Victoria was pleased when Gladstone resigned the year after her 1885 budget was defeated. She considered Gladstone 'the worst government I have ever had' and blamed him for the death of General Gordon at Khartoum. Gladstone was replaced by Lord Salisbury. Salisbury's reign lasted only a few months, however, and Victoria was forced to recall Gladstone, whom she called 'a half-mad and in many ways ridiculous old man'. Gladstone tried to get a bill through to grant Irish Home Rule, but to Victoria's delight it fell. At the next election, Gladstone's party lost to Salisbury's, and the government changed hands again.

**Question 0**

What year did Gladstone resign?

**Question 1**

Gladstone resigned after what was defended?

**Question 2**

Victoria blamed Gladstone for whose death?

**Question 3**

Who replaced Gladstone after he resigned?

**Question 4**

How long did Lord Salisbury's government last?

**Question 5**

Which man was Gladstone blamed for his death in Khartoum?

**Question 6**

Who replaced Gladstone for just a few months?

**Question 7**

What was in the bill that Gladstone failed to pass to the delight of Queen Victoria?

**Question 8**

Who won Gladstone in yet another election?

**Question 9**

Why did Gladstone resign in 1885?

**Question 10**

When did Gladstone resign?

**Question 11**

Why did Gladstone resign?

**Question 12**

What did Victoria think of Gladstone's divorce?

**Question 13**

Whose death did Victoria blame Gladstone for?

**Question 14**

Who replaced Gladstone?

**Question 15**

What year did Gladstone not resign?

**Question 16**

Gladstone resigned after what was not defended?

**Question 17**

Victoria accused Gladstone of whose life?

**Question 18**

Who replaced Gladstone after his dismissal?

**Question 19**

How long did Lord Salisbury's government not last?

**Text number 41**

According to one of her biographers, Giles St Aubyn, Victoria wrote an average of 2 500 words a day during her adult life. From July 1832 until just before her death, she kept a detailed diary, which eventually covered the whole series122. After Victoria's death, her youngest daughter, Princess Beatrice, was appointed as her literary executor. Beatrice wrote and edited the diaries that covered the period from Victoria's accession, while burning the original diaries. Despite the destruction, much of the diaries still exist. In addition to Beatrice's edited copy, Lord Esher wrote the diaries from 1832 to 1861 before Beatrice destroyed them. Some of Victoria's extensive correspondence has been published in volumes edited by A. C. Benson, Hector Bolitho, George Earle Buckle, Lord Esher, Roger Fulford, Richard Hough and others.

**Question 0**

How many words did Victoria write in a day?

**Question 1**

In what year did Victoria start keeping a diary?

**Question 2**

How many volumes were there in Queen Victoria's diary?

**Question 3**

Who was Victoria's youngest daughter?

**Question 4**

What did Beatrice do with her mother's diaries after her death?

**Question 5**

How many diaries did Queen Victoria write in her lifetime?

**Question 6**

After Queen Victoria's death, who was appointed as the literary executive?

**Question 7**

What did Beatrice do with the diaries after she had written and edited them?

**Question 8**

Who transcribed Queen Victoria's diaries between 1832 and 1861?

**Question 9**

According to which biographer, Queen Victoria wrote an average of 2500 words a day in her diaries?

**Question 10**

How keen a writer was the Queen?

**Question 11**

How many volumes did his diary contain?

**Question 12**

Who was the author of Victoria's literature?

**Question 13**

What did Beatrice do with her mother's diaries?

**Question 14**

What did Beatrice do with the original volumes of her mother's diaries?

**Question 15**

How many words a day did Victoria read?

**Question 16**

In what year did Victoria stop keeping a diary?

**Question 17**

How many volumes were not in Queen Victoria's journal?

**Question 18**

Who was Victoria's eldest daughter?

**Question 19**

What did Beatrice do with her mother's diaries before she died?

**Document number 172**

**Text number 0**

The relationships between the grand lodges are determined by the concept of recognition. Each Grand Lodge maintains a list of other Grand Lodges that it recognizes. When two Grand Lodges recognize each other and are in Masonic fellowship, they are said to be in a friendly relationship, and brothers of each Grand Lodge may visit each other's Lodges and have Masonic intercourse. When two Grand Lodges are not in friendly relations, no visits are permitted. There are many reasons why one Grand Lodge refuses to recognize or withdraws recognition from another, but the two most common are exclusive jurisdiction and regularity.

**Question 0**

What concept defines the relationships between large lots?

**Question 1**

Where do the two lodges have to be in order to visit each other?

**Question 2**

What has to happen between the two Grand Lodges, apart from recognition, to be considered friends?

**Question 3**

What could be the reasons for one Grand Lodge to withdraw recognition from another?

**Question 4**

What are the names of the members of the Grand Lodge?

**Question 5**

Gran Lodges are where when they are in Masonic communication with each other?

**Question 6**

What concept is used to determine the relationships between large lots?

**Question 7**

What does each Grand Lodge sustain?

**Question 8**

What is not allowed when the Great Lodges are not in harmony?

**Question 9**

What are the two most common reasons why one Grand Lodge refuses to recognise another?

**Question 10**

What concept defines conflicts between the Grand Lots?

**Question 11**

Where does it take only one lodge to be able to visit together?

**Question 12**

What, apart from recognition, must never happen between two Grand Lodges to be considered friends?

**Question 13**

What are the enemies of the Grand Lodge called?

**Question 14**

What is not allowed when the Great Lodges are empty?

**Text number 1**

Since the mid-19th century, Masonic historians have sought the origins of Freemasonry in a series of similar documents known as the "Old Charges", dating from Regius Poem around the early 1700s.1425 They refer to membership of an operative Masonic lodge and recount the mythologised history of Freemasonry, its gradual obligations and the manner in which oaths of allegiance must be sworn upon joining. The fifteenth century also provides the first evidence of ceremonial badges of honour.

**Question 0**

When did ceremonial regalia first appear in Masonic culture?

**Question 1**

How long have historians been searching for information on the Masonic movement?

**Question 2**

What kind of oath do Freemasons take when they join?

**Question 3**

What is the oldest written document on Freemasonry?

**Question 4**

When was the Regius poem written?

**Question 5**

When did Masonic historians start looking for the origins of the Masonic movement?

**Question 6**

What are the old Masonic documents called?

**Question 7**

The old fees are dated when from where?

**Question 8**

The fifteenth century also shows evidence of what in Masonic history?

**Question 9**

The duties of their classes are an example of which historical document?

**Question 10**

When was the last time ceremonial badges of honour appeared in Masonic culture?

**Question 11**

For how long have historians withheld information about the Masonic movement?

**Question 12**

What kind of oath do Freemasons refuse to take when they join?

**Question 13**

When was Regius' poem stolen?

**Question 14**

What are the new Masonic documents called?

**Text number 2**

In 1875, a controversy that arose during the Congress of the Supreme Councils in Lausanne prompted the Grand Orient de France to commission a report from a Protestant pastor stating that since Freemasonry is not a religion, it should not require religious belief. The new constitution read: "The principles of Freemasonry are absolute freedom of conscience and human solidarity", and the existence of God and the immortality of the soul were omitted. It is possible that the immediate objections to the British United Grand Lodge were at least partly due to the political tension between France and Britain at the time. As a result, the British United Grand Lodge withdrew its recognition of the French Grand Orient, a situation which continues to this day.

**Question 0**

Why did the Grand Orient de France conclude that Freemasonry should not require religious conviction?

**Question 1**

What was removed from the Masonic Constitution?

**Question 2**

Who withdrew recognition from the Grand Orient de France?

**Question 3**

What was the possible condition that led the United Grand Lodge of England to withdraw its recognition of the Grand Orient de France?

**Question 4**

How was the belief in the existence of God and the immortal soul replaced in the Constitution?

**Question 5**

In what year was it decided that Freemasonry is not a religion?

**Question 6**

Which Grand Lodge recognition was revoked by the United Grand Lodge of England?

**Question 7**

What was the motive behind the protest against the English Grand Lodge?

**Question 8**

Who contested the Congress of Supreme Councils in Lausanne?

**Question 9**

Why did the Grand Orient de France conclude that Freemasonry should require religious conviction?

**Question 10**

What was added to the Masonic Constitution?

**Question 11**

Who kept the permanent recognition of the Grand Orient de France?

**Question 12**

How did the Constitution explain the belief in God and the existence of an immortal soul?

**Question 13**

In what year was Freemasonry considered to be a religion?

**Text number 3**

At the dawn of the Grand Lodge era, in the 1720s, James Anderson drew up the first printed Masonic constitutions, which were the basis for most subsequent constitutions, specifically excluding women from Freemasonry. As Freemasonry spread, Continental Freemasons began to include women in adoptive lodges, which had three degrees with the same names as men but different contents. The French officially abandoned the experiment in the early 19th century. Later, in the United States, organisations emerged with a similar aim, but which distinguished the names of the degrees from those of male Freemasonry.

**Question 0**

When were the first Masonic constitutions printed?

**Question 1**

Who drew up the first printed constitutions of Freemasonry?

**Question 2**

Which group was specifically excluded from Freemasonry in the printed constitutions?

**Question 3**

What was created for women when Freemasonry began to spread?

**Question 4**

When was the idea of adoptive pilotage abandoned?

**Question 5**

When was the beginning of the Grand Lodge era?

**Question 6**

Who drew up the first printed Masonic constitutions?

**Question 7**

Who is excluded from Freemasonry?

**Question 8**

What was the name of the lodges that included women?

**Question 9**

Who rejected the participation of women in the experiment of Freemasonry in the early 19th century?

**Question 10**

When were the only Masonic constitutions printed?

**Question 11**

Who drew up the first printed constitutions of Freemasonry?

**Question 12**

Which group was specifically unknown to Freemasonry in the printed constitutions?

**Question 13**

What was denied to women when Freemasonry started to spread?

**Question 14**

What were the lodges called, which included cats?

**Text number 4**

Unlike Catholic claims of rationalism and naturalism, Protestant objections are more likely to be based on claims of mysticism, occultism and even satanism. Protestant Masonic opponents often cite Mason Albert Pike (in some cases incorrectly) as an authority on the Masonic position on these issues. While Pike was undoubtedly a scholar, he was not an advocate of Freemasonry, and he was also generally controversial among Freemasons. His writings represented only his personal opinion, and moreover an opinion based on the attitudes and perceptions of late 19th century Southern Freemasonry in the United States. The preface to his book contains a kind of disclaimer from his own Grand Lodge. No single voice has ever spoken for Freemasonry as a whole.

**Question 0**

What are Protestants against Freemasonry?

**Question 1**

What are Catholics against Freemasonry?

**Question 2**

Who is the generally accepted mouthpiece of Freemasonry?

**Question 3**

Who do Protestant opponents of Freemasonry believe is the absolute authority on the use of mysticism, satanism and the occult in Freemasonry?

**Question 4**

Where was Albert Pike actually more of an expert?

**Question 5**

Which religion claims that Freemasons are satanic?

**Question 6**

Which religion claimed that Freemasons were unnatural and irrational?

**Question 7**

Who was the most controversial among Freemasons?

**Question 8**

Who has spoken for all Freemasons?

**Question 9**

What were Albert Pike's opinions based on?

**Question 10**

What are the Protestant prizes for Freemasonry?

**Question 11**

Who is always accepted as the voice of Freemasonry?

**Question 12**

Who do Protestant opponents of Freemasonry believe is the worst authority on the use of mysticism, satanism and the occult in Freemasonry?

**Question 13**

Where was Albert Pike actually more of an amateur?

**Question 14**

Which religion claims that Freemasons are omniscient?

**Text number 5**

In 1799, English Freemasonry was almost brought to a standstill by a parliamentary declaration. Following the French Revolution, the Unlawful Societies Act of 1799 banned all meetings of groups that required their members to take an oath or pledge. The Grand Masters of both the Modern and Antient Grand Lodges summoned Prime Minister William Pitt (who was not a Mason) and explained to him that Masonry was in favour of the law and of a legally constituted authority, and was heavily involved in charitable work. As a result, Freemasonry was specifically exempted from the terms of the Act on condition that the secretary of each private lodge submitted a list of the members of his lodge once a year to the local Clerk of the Peace. This continued until 1967, when Parliament repealed the obligation.

**Question 0**

What endangered English Freemasonry?

**Question 1**

What did the law on illegal associations prohibit?

**Question 2**

When was the law on illegal associations implemented?

**Question 3**

What did each private lodge have to submit to the Justice of the Peace every year?

**Question 4**

Who did the Grand Masters ask to explain that Freemasonry was not an illegal association?

**Question 5**

English Freemasonry almost stopped in what year?

**Question 6**

Why did English Freemasonry almost stop in 1799?

**Question 7**

Which law of 1799 banned all gatherings of groups that had to take an oath or pledge?

**Question 8**

Who exempted the Freemasons from the 1799 law?

**Question 9**

In what year did Parliament repeal the 1799 exemption for Freemasons?

**Question 10**

What endangered Canadian Freemasonry?

**Question 11**

What did the law on illegal associations contribute?

**Question 12**

When was the law on illegal associations forgotten?

**Question 13**

What did each private lodge have to submit to the Justice of the Peace every week?

**Question 14**

Why did English Freemasonry almost stop in 1699?

**Text number 6**

In some countries, anti-Masonry is often associated with anti-Semitism and anti-Zionism. For example, in 1980 , Saddam Hussein's ruling Baath Party amended Iraq's legal and penal code, making "the promotion or glorification of Zionist principles, including Freemasonry, or association with Zionist organisations a criminal offence". Sheffield University Professor Andrew Prescott writes: "Since at least the time of the earliest Protocols of Zion, anti-Semitism has gone hand in hand with anti-Masonry, so it is not surprising that the claims of a Zionist conspiracy on 11 September have been accompanied by allegations that the attacks were inspired by the Masonic world order."

**Question 0**

What are the two things that anit-masonry is usually associated with?

**Question 1**

In what year did the Baath Party make Freemasonry a crime?

**Question 2**

Who wrote that it is not surprising that blaming 9/11 was an attempt to blame the Masonic world order?

**Question 3**

According to Professor Andrew Prescott, how long has anti-Semitism gone hand in hand with anti-Masonry?

**Question 4**

What is anti-Masonry in some countries?

**Question 5**

Who changed the Iraqi legal and penal code in 1980?

**Question 6**

Who suggested that the September 11 attacks on the United States were inspired by the Masonic world order?

**Question 7**

What two things are always associated with anti-wall action?

**Question 8**

What year did the Baath Party make Freemasonry a public holiday?

**Question 9**

Who wrote that it was shocking that they tried to blame 9/11 on the Masonic world order?

**Question 10**

Who changed the Iraqi legal and penal code in 1780?

**Question 11**

According to Professor Andrew Prescott, how long has anti-Semitism resisted Freemasonry?

**Text number 7**

Most Masonic rituals consist of degree ceremonies. Candidates for Masonry are initiated into Masonry in stages, first in the Apprentice Degree. After some time, in a separate ceremony, they are transferred to Fellowcraft and finally raised to the rank of Master Mason. In all these ceremonies, the candidate is given the passwords, badges and extracts specific to his new rank. The second ceremony is the annual investiture of Master and Lodge officers. In some jurisdictions, the installed Master is respected as a separate rank with its own secrets to distinguish its members. In other jurisdictions, this rank is not recognised and no new secrets are passed on in the internal ceremony when a new lodge master is installed.

**Question 0**

What do most Masonic rituals consist of?

**Question 1**

What is the first degree of Freemasonry?

**Question 2**

What is the second degree of Freemasonry?

**Question 3**

What is the last degree of Freemasonry?

**Question 4**

What things come with each new degree in Freemasonry?

**Question 5**

What make up the majority of Masonic rituals?

**Question 6**

What is the first graduation ceremony?

**Question 7**

What happens after the apprenticeship?

**Question 8**

What is the last degree of Freemasonry?

**Question 9**

What is the annual Masonic ceremony?

**Question 10**

What do Masonic rituals not consist of?

**Question 11**

What is the ninth degree of Freemasonry?

**Question 12**

What is the eighth degree of Freemasonry?

**Question 13**

What is no longer the last degree of Freemasonry?

**Question 14**

What kind of quarterly ceremony do Freemasons have?

**Text number 8**

English Freemasonry spread to France in the 1720s, first as lodges of expatriate and exiled Jacobites and then as distinctive French lodges that still follow modern rituals. From France and England, Freemasonry spread to most of continental Europe during the 1700s. The Grande Loge de France was formed under the Grand Mastery of the Duke of Clermont, but he had only nominal power. His successor, the Duke of Orléans, re-established the central organisation as the Grand Orient de France in 1773 French Freemasonry continued to grow in the following century, although it was briefly overshadowed by the French Revolution.

**Question 0**

When did English Freemasonry arrive in France?

**Question 1**

Who were the first English Freemasons in France?

**Question 2**

When did Freemasonry begin to spread to continental Europe?

**Question 3**

Who formed the Grand Loge de France?

**Question 4**

Who was the successor to the Duke of Clermont?

**Question 5**

When did English Freemasonry spread to France?

**Question 6**

When did Freemasonry spread to most of continental Europe?

**Question 7**

Under whose authority was the Grand Loge de France founded?

**Question 8**

Who succeeded the Duke of Clermont as Grand Master?

**Question 9**

When was the Grand Orient de France Federation re-established?

**Question 10**

When did English Freemasonry end in France?

**Question 11**

Who were the only English Freemasons in France?

**Question 12**

When did Freemasonry begin to spread to Antarctica?

**Question 13**

Who destroyed the Grand Loge de France?

**Question 14**

When was the central unit of the Grand Orient de France lost?

**Text number 9**

The majority of Freemasonry considers the liberal (continental) tendency to be irregular and therefore refuses to recognise it. However, for Continental Lodges, the different approach to Freemasonry was not the reason for cutting off Masonic ties. In 1961, the Centre de Liaison et d'Information des Puissances maçonniques Signataires de l'Appel de Strasbourg (CLIPSAS) was founded, which today serves as a forum for most of these Grand Lodges and Grand Masons worldwide. The list of more than 70 Grand Lodges and Grand Orders includes representatives from all three of the above categories, including mixed and women's organisations. The United Grand Lodge of England has no affiliation with any of these jurisdictions and expects its Allies to follow suit. This creates a distinction between Anglo-American and Continental Freemasonry.

**Question 0**

Why was the Centre de Liasion et d'information des Puissances maconniques signataires de l'Appel de Strasbourg founded?

**Question 1**

When was CLIPSAS founded?

**Question 2**

What are the two major divisions of Freemasonry?

**Question 3**

What is the continental thread that most of Freemasonry holds?

**Question 4**

What thread do most Masons consider irregular?

**Question 5**

CLIPSAS was founded in what year?

**Question 6**

How many major loci and major orients are listed in the CLIPSAS list?

**Question 7**

Is the United Grand Lodge of England affiliated with any of the 70 lodges on the CLIPSAS list?

**Question 8**

Why was the Centre de Liasion et d'information des Puissances maconniques signataires de l'Appel de Strasbourg removed?

**Question 9**

When was CLIPSAS banned?

**Question 10**

What is the only significant aspect of Freemasonry?

**Question 11**

What does the whole Freemasonry thing think of as a thread on Mannerheim Road?

**Question 12**

How many large loci and large orients are not on the CLIPSAS list?

**Text number 10**

The Roman Catholic Church is the denomination with the longest history of opposition to Freemasonry. The objections raised by the Roman Catholic Church are based on the claim that Freemasonry teaches a naturalistic deistic religion that contradicts the doctrine of the Church. Several papal declarations have been issued against Freemasonry. The first was Pope Clement XII's In eminenti apostolatus of 28 April 1738; the most recent was Pope Leo XIII's Ab apostolici of 15 October 1890. The 1917 Code of Canon Law explicitly declared that adherence to Freemasonry leads to automatic excommunication and banned books promoting Freemasonry.

**Question 0**

Whao has always opposed Freemasonry?

**Question 1**

Why is the Catholic Church so strongly opposed to Freemasonry?

**Question 2**

Who issued the first papal declaration against Freemasonry?

**Question 3**

When was the first papal declaration against Freemasonry issued?

**Question 4**

What was the latest anti-Masonic proclamation by the Pope?

**Question 5**

Who has opposed Freemasonry the longest?

**Question 6**

Which law banned books promoting Freemasonry?

**Question 7**

What is the basis of the Roman Catholic Church's opposition to Freemasonry?

**Question 8**

Which Pope first issued papal statements against Freemasons?

**Question 9**

Who was the last Pope to issue papal pronouncements against Freemasons?

**Question 10**

Who can never oppose Freemasonry?

**Question 11**

Why does the Catholic Church so strongly accept Freemasons?

**Question 12**

Who issued the only anti-Masonic papal proclamation?

**Question 13**

Who has the shortest history of opposition to Freemasonry?

**Question 14**

Which law required books favouring Freemasonry?

**Text number 11**

The Greek Orthodox Church officially declared that practising Freemasonry is an act of apostasy, and therefore a person of Freemasonry cannot partake of communion before repentance.1933 This is generally confirmed throughout the Eastern Orthodox Church. Orthodox criticism of Freemasonry agrees with both the Roman Catholic and Protestant versions: 'Freemasonry cannot be at all in harmony with Christianity, in so far as it is a secret society which operates and teaches in mystery and secrecy and deifies rationalism.'

**Question 0**

What activity does the Greek Orthodox Church forbid Freemasons to do?

**Question 1**

What is the official position of the Greek Orthodox Church on Freemasonry?

**Question 2**

What would happen if one of the members of the Greek Orthodox Church became a Freemason?

**Question 3**

When did the Greek Orthodox Church declare Freemasonry to be an act of apostasy?

**Question 4**

Which other major religions share the same views on Freemasonry as the Greek Orthodox Church?

**Question 5**

In what year did the Greek Orthodox Church declare that Freemasonry is an act of apostasy?

**Question 6**

With what can Freemasonry not be compatible according to the Orthodox Church?

**Question 7**

What can a Freemason not participate in until he repents according to the Greek Orthodox Church?

**Question 8**

What action does the Greek Orthodox Church require of Freemasons?

**Question 9**

What is the unofficial position of the Greek Orthodox Church on Freemasonry?

**Question 10**

What would happen if someone in a Greek Orthodox church saw a Freemason?

**Question 11**

What is the only religion that holds the same beliefs about Freemasonry as the Greek Orthodox Church?

**Question 12**

In what year did the Greek Orthodox Church declare that not belonging to Freemasonry is apostasy?

**Text number 12**

In addition, most Grand Lodges require the candidate to declare his or her belief in a Supreme Being. In a few cases, a candidate may be required to profess a particular religion. For example, the most widely known form of Freemasonry in Scandinavia (the Swedish Rite) accepts only Christians. At the other extreme, 'liberal' or continental Freemasonry, such as Grand Orient de France, requires no confession of faith in any deity and accepts atheists (which has caused disagreement with the rest of Freemasonry).

**Question 0**

What faith does the Grand Lodge require of a candidate?

**Question 1**

Do candle candidates have to declare their religious affiliation?

**Question 2**

Which branch of Freemasonry does not require belief in a Supreme Being?

**Question 3**

Which branch of Freemasonry accepts atheists?

**Question 4**

Which branch of Freemasonry accepts only Christians?

**Question 5**

Most big lodges require candidates to declare their belief in what?

**Question 6**

In Scandinavia, the most common Freemasons only accept as members who?

**Question 7**

Which Masonic group accepts atheists?

**Question 8**

What kind of Freemasonry is Grand Orient de France?

**Question 9**

What belief is voluntary for a candidate by the Grand Lodge?

**Question 10**

Which branch of Freemasonry does not allow belief in a supreme being?

**Question 11**

Which branch of Freemasonry executes atheists?

**Question 12**

Which branch of Freemasonry accepts only children?

**Text number 13**

Exclusivity is the concept that only one Grand Lodge is recognised in a geographical area. If two Grand Lodges claim jurisdiction over the same territory, the other Grand Lodges must choose between them, and they may not all choose to recognize the same Grand Lodge. (For example, in 1849, there were two competing factions in the New York Grand Lodge, each claiming to be a legitimate Grand Lodge. The other Grand Lodges had to choose between them until the schism was corrected). Exclusive jurisdiction can be waived when two overlapping Grand Lodges are in agreement and agree to share jurisdiction (for example, because the Connecticut Grand Lodge is in agreement with the Connecticut Prince Hall Grand Lodge, the principle of exclusive jurisdiction does not apply and the other Grand Lodges can recognize both).

**Question 0**

What is exclusive jurisdiction?

**Question 1**

What happens if two Grand Lions try to settle in the same area?

**Question 2**

What can happen if two overlapping grand lodges in Amity decide to share powers?

**Question 3**

If two overlapping Grand Lodges are in Amity and decide to give up exclusive jurisdiction, who should the other Grand Lodges recognise?

**Question 4**

What should the other Grand Lodges do if two overlapping Grand Lodges cannot agree on a division of territory?

**Question 5**

Which concept recognises only one major lottery in a given geographical area?

**Question 6**

What year did the New York Grand Lodge split into two separate competing groups?

**Question 7**

When can exclusive competence be waived?

**Question 8**

What is excluded competence?

**Question 9**

What happens if no Grand Lodge tries to establish itself in the same area?

**Question 10**

What can happen if there are two overlapping grand lodges in Amity that decide not to share jurisdiction?

**Question 11**

Which concept recognises only several large lions in a given geographical area?

**Question 12**

What year did the New York Grand Lodge split into three separate competing groups?

**Text number 14**

There is no clear mechanism by which these local professional societies became the Masonic lodges of today, but the earliest known rituals and passwords, from operative lodges around the turn of the 1700s and 1800s, show continuity with the rituals developed by accepted or speculative Masons in the late 1700s, as those members who did not practice physical manual labour were later identified. The minutes of Lodge No. 1, Mary's Chapel, Edinburgh, Scotland, show continuity from the operative lodge to the modern speculative lodge1598. It is said to be the oldest Masonic lodge in the world.

**Question 0**

What are the earliest known Masonic passwords and rituals from which centuries?

**Question 1**

What is the oldest Masonic cave in the world?

**Question 2**

What was the name given to members who did not engage in physical manual work?

**Question 3**

How similar are the rituals and passwords of the turn of the 17th and 18th centuries compared to the rituals and passwords of the later 17th century?

**Question 4**

What is the oldest Masonic cave in the world?

**Question 5**

When was Edinburgh Lodge founded?

**Question 6**

When did the rituals become similar between different Masonic lodges?

**Question 7**

In which century are only the passwords and rituals of Freemasonry known?

**Question 8**

What is the only Masonic cave in the world?

**Question 9**

What was the name given to the members who practised magic?

**Question 10**

When was the Edinburgh Lodge abandoned?

**Question 11**

When did the rituals become identical between different Masonic lodges?

**Text number 15**

Prince Hall Freemasonry exists because early American lodges refused to admit African Americans as members. In 1775, an African American named Prince Hall was initiated along with fourteen other African Americans into a British military lodge by proxy from the Grand Lodge of Ireland because he had failed to gain admission from other Boston lodges. When the military lodge left North America, these fifteen men were authorized to meet as lodges, but not to initiate Masons. In 1784, these men received permission from the Grand Lodge of England (GLE) and founded African Lodge No. 459. When the UGLE was established in 1813, all lodges in the United States were removed from their rolls - largely due to the War of 1812. Consequently, African Lodge, which had been separated from both the UGLE and all recognized Grand Lodges in the United States, renamed itself African Lodge, Number 1 - and became a de facto "Grand Lodge" (this Lodge should not be confused with the various Grand Lodges operating on the African continent). Like the rest of American Freemasonry, Prince Hall Masonry soon grew and organised itself according to the Grand Lodge system of each state.

**Question 0**

Why was Prince Hall Masonry established?

**Question 1**

When was Prince Hall Masonry founded?

**Question 2**

What happened when UGLE was founded in 1813?

**Question 3**

What became of Africian Lodge, number 459 after it was removed from UGLE?

**Question 4**

What was Africian Lodge, number 1 considered after it was changed from Africian Lodge, number 459?

**Question 5**

What exists today because early American lodges refused to admit African Americans?

**Question 6**

In what year was Prince Hall inducted into the British military lodge?

**Question 7**

When was the African lodge number 459 founded?

**Question 8**

When was UGLE founded?

**Question 9**

The African Lodge renamed itself, what?

**Question 10**

Why was Prince Hall Masonry banned?

**Question 11**

When was the masonry of the prince salute forgotten?

**Question 12**

What happened when UGLE was founded in 1913?

**Question 13**

What was African Lodge, number 3 considered after it was changed from African Lodge, number 456?

**Question 14**

What no longer exists today because the early American lodges refused to accept African Americans?

**Text number 16**

Maria Deraismes was initiated into Freemasonry in 1882, then resigned so that her lodge could rejoin her Grand Lodge. Since she had not received approval from any Masonic governing body, she and Georges Martin founded a mixed Masonic lodge, which did indeed function in Masonic ritual. Annie Besant spread the phenomenon to the English-speaking world. Disagreements over the ritual led to the formation of all-female Masonic lodges in England, which spread to other countries. Meanwhile, the French had reinvented Adoption as a women's lodge in 1901, but abandoned it again in 1935. However, the lodges continued to meet, leading to the formation of the Continental Women's Masonic Society in 1959.

**Question 0**

When was Maria Deraismes initiated into Freemasonry?

**Question 1**

Why did Deraismes leave Freemasonry?

**Question 2**

What led to an exclusively female Masonic body in England?

**Question 3**

Who founded the mixed-sex Masonic Lodge with Maria Dersaismes?

**Question 4**

Who brought the message of mixed-gender, practicing Masonic lodges to English speakers?

**Question 5**

Who resigned from a Masonic lodge to rejoin their Grand Lodge?

**Question 6**

In which year was Maria Deraismes initiated into Freemasonry?

**Question 7**

Maria Deraismes and who else founded the mixed masonry lodge?

**Question 8**

What year was the Women's Masonic Lodge created?

**Question 9**

In what year was the women-only Masonic cave abandoned?

**Question 10**

When was Maria Deraismes murdered in Freemasonry?

**Question 11**

Why didn't Deraismes like Freemasonry?

**Question 12**

What led to Masons in England being exclusively transgender?

**Question 13**

Who, together with Maria Dersaismes, stopped the Masonic lodge of mixed-race Freemasons?

**Question 14**

In what year was a Masonic Lodge created, with only animals?

**Text number 17**

Many Islamic anti-Masonic arguments are closely related to both anti-Semitism and anti-Zionism, although other criticisms are also made, such as the association of Freemasonry with al-Masih ad-Dajjal (the false Messiah). Some Muslim opponents of Freemasonry claim that Freemasonry promotes Jewish interests throughout the world and that one of its aims is to destroy the Al-Aqsa Mosque in order to rebuild the Temple of Solomon in Jerusalem. Hamas states in Article 28 of its covenant that Freemasonry, Rotary and similar groups "act in the interests of Zionism and according to its instructions ...".

**Question 0**

What do Islamic opponents of Freemasonry associate with Freemasonry?

**Question 1**

Why do Muslim anti-Masons believe that the Masons want to destroy the Al-Aqsa Mosque?

**Question 2**

What is the other group that anti-Masonic Muslims associate with Zionism?

**Question 3**

What is the focus of most of the anti-Masonic Muslim arguments?

**Question 4**

Whose interests are anti-Muslim Freemasons feared to protect?

**Question 5**

What do many Islamists and anti-Masons claim about Freemasonry?

**Question 6**

Some Muslims claim that Freemasonry promotes what?

**Question 7**

Where in the article does it say that Freemasonry works for Zionism?

**Question 8**

What do Islamic Freemasons associate Freemasonry with?

**Question 9**

Why do Muslim Masons believe that Freemasons want to destroy the Al-Aqsa Mosque?

**Question 10**

What is the other group that Masonic Muslims associate with Islam?

**Question 11**

Whose interests do anti-Muslim Freemasons fear will be harmed by Masons?

**Question 12**

Where in the article does it say that Freemasonry works for the good of humanity?

**Text number 18**

Surviving documents from the Reichssicherheitshauptamt (Reich Security Headquarters) reveal the persecution of Freemasons during the Holocaust. The RSHA Amt VII (written archives) was under the supervision of Professor Franz Six and was responsible for 'ideological' tasks, meaning the creation of anti-Semitic and anti-Masonic propaganda. Although the exact number is not known, it is estimated that between 80 000 and 200 000 Freemasons were killed during the Nazi regime. Masonic concentration camp prisoners were classified as political prisoners and used the inverted red triangle.

**Question 0**

How many Freemasons are believed to have died during Hitler's Nazi regime?

**Question 1**

What kind of prisoner was considered a Freemason?

**Question 2**

What symbol did the Nazis force the Masonic prisoners to use?

**Question 3**

Who was responsible for creating anti-Semitic and anti-Masonic propaganda?

**Question 4**

Where is most of the information on Masons persecuted in the Holocaust?

**Question 5**

What is the name of Relch Security's head office?

**Question 6**

Who was responsible for the ideological functions of written documents?

**Question 7**

How many Freemasons were killed during the Nazi regime?

**Question 8**

What did the Masonic concentration camp prisoners have to wear?

**Question 9**

How many Freemasons are believed to have been resurrected during Hitler's Nazi regime?

**Question 10**

What kind of god was the Freemason considered?

**Question 11**

Which identifier did the Nazis force the Masonic prisoners to conceal?

**Question 12**

What is the name of the national security chief?

**Question 13**

Who was responsible for the geographical tasks in the verbal recordings?

**Text number 19**

Freemasonry is made up of fraternal organisations that date back to the local brotherhoods of masons, which from the late 1300s regulated the qualifications of masons and their interaction with authorities and clients. Masonry qualifications maintain the three degrees of the medieval craft guilds: apprentice, apprentice (now Fellowcraft) and master mason. These are the degrees offered by the Craft Masonry (or Blue Lodge). Members of these orders are called Freemasons or Masons. There are other degrees, which vary according to locality and jurisdiction, and are usually administered by different bodies from the Craft degrees.

**Question 0**

Where did Freemasonry come from?

**Question 1**

What were the Masonic brotherhoods originally responsible for?

**Question 2**

Where do the degrees of Freemasonry come from?

**Question 3**

What are the degrees of Freemasonry?

**Question 4**

Where do Freemasons come from?

**Question 5**

How many degrees are there in medieval craft workshops?

**Question 6**

What is Freemasonry known as?

**Question 7**

Masonry members are called what?

**Question 8**

Where did Freemasonry end?

**Question 9**

What did the Masonic brotherhoods avoid responsibility for?

**Question 10**

What are no longer degrees of Freemasonry?

**Question 11**

How many kings are there in medieval craft guilds?

**Question 12**

Under what name is a craft mason banned from being known?

**Text number 20**

Masonic candidates have met most of the active members of the lodge they are about to join before they are initiated. The process varies from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, but typically a friend has introduced the candidate to the lodge at a social event or some kind of open evening in the lodge. In modern times, interested people often search for a local lodge via the Internet. Candidates must apply for membership themselves; although candidates may be encouraged to apply, they are never invited. Once the initial enquiry has been made, an interview usually follows to establish the suitability of the candidate. If the candidate decides to proceed from this point, the Lodge will vote on the application before he (or she, depending on Freemasonry) can be accepted.

**Question 0**

How are Freemasons invited to the lodge?

**Question 1**

How to become a Freemason?

**Question 2**

Can women ask to become members of a Masonic lodge?

**Question 3**

How can you find a lodge you can apply to join?

**Question 4**

What must a candidate for Masonry do before being ordained?

**Question 5**

Who usually presents the candidates for the lodge?

**Question 6**

Today, many interested people find a Masonic cave using what?

**Question 7**

Candidates are never what in the Masonic lodge?

**Question 8**

What usually follows after a candidate's initial interview?

**Question 9**

How are Freemasons asked to leave the lodge?

**Question 10**

Why can't anyone become a Freemason?

**Question 11**

Can pets apply to become a member of a Masonry Lodge?

**Question 12**

What always follows after the initial questioning of a candidate?

**Text number 21**

Freemasonry, in its various forms around the world, has an estimated six million members worldwide, according to the United Grand Lodge of England. The fraternity is administratively organised into independent Grand Lodges (or sometimes Grand Lodges), each of which administers its own Masonic jurisdiction, consisting of subordinate lodges (or constituent lodges). The largest single jurisdiction in terms of membership is the United Grand Lodge of England (estimated to have around a quarter of a million members). The Grand Lodges of Scotland and Ireland (together) have approximately 150,000 members . In the United States, the total membership is just under two million.

**Question 0**

How many members are there in Freemasonry?

**Question 1**

What is the largest single jurisdiction of Freemasonry?

**Question 2**

How many members does UGLE have?

**Question 3**

What are the membership figures for the United States?

**Question 4**

What is the total number of members in the Scottish Grand Lodge and the Irish Grand Lodge?

**Question 5**

How many members are there in Freemasonry?

**Question 6**

Which lodge has the greatest single authority in Freemasonry?

**Question 7**

How many members are there in the English Grand Lodge?

**Question 8**

How many members are there in the Scottish and Irish Grand Lodges?

**Question 9**

How many Masons in the United States are members?

**Question 10**

How many people lost their Masonic membership?

**Question 11**

What is the only authority for Freemasonry?

**Question 12**

How many members does UGLE lose each year?

**Question 13**

How many members left the US?

**Question 14**

How many dogs are there in the English Grand Lodge?

**Text number 22**

The idea of a Masonic brother probably stems from the 16th century legal definition of a brother as a person who has sworn an oath to support another. Thus, in each degree, Masons swear an oath to keep the contents of that degree secret and to support and protect their brethren unless they have broken the law. In most lodges, an oath or obligation is sworn to a volume of Holy Law, which is the book of divine revelation that fits the religious beliefs of the individual brother (usually the Bible in the Anglo-American tradition). In progressive continental Freemasonry, books other than the Holy Scriptures are also allowed, which has caused disagreements between Grand Lodges.

**Question 0**

Can Freemasons reveal the secrets of each degree?

**Question 1**

How is an oath taken?

**Question 2**

In what area can books other than the Holy Scriptures be used to swear an oath?

**Question 3**

What can be considered a volume of the holy law?

**Question 4**

Freemasons swear to protect their brethren, unless they what?

**Question 5**

Most lodges swear an oath to what?

**Question 6**

A mason swears at every step to do what?

**Question 7**

Why are Freemasons allowed to reveal the secrets of each degree?

**Question 8**

How are oaths taken as forgeries?

**Question 9**

What can be considered a volume of sacred mathematics?

**Question 10**

What are Freemasons required to have done to be protected?

**Question 11**

What branch of Freemasonry requires books other than the scriptures?

**Text number 23**

The earliest known American lodges were in Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania port collector John Moore wrote that he visited the lodges there in 1715, two years before the first grand lodge was established in London. England's first Grand Lodge appointed a provincial Grand Master for North America in 1731, based in Pennsylvania. Other colonial lodges were chartered by the later Antient Grand Lodge of England, the Grand Lodge of Scotland and the Grand Lodge of Ireland, which was particularly well represented in the itinerant lodges of the British army. Many Lodges were established without the charter of any Grand Lodge, and only applied for and paid for a charter when they were sure of their own survival.

**Question 0**

Where were the earliest known American logs located?

**Question 1**

What is the earliest time that lodges appeared in the Americas?

**Question 2**

When was the North American Grandmaster appointed?

**Question 3**

Where did the other American lodges get their mandate?

**Question 4**

When did lodges without prior authorisation apply for recognition?

**Question 5**

Where were the first lodges in America?

**Question 6**

Who was the collector of the Port of Pennsylvania in 1715?

**Question 7**

When was the North American Grandmaster first appointed?

**Question 8**

Where was the North American Grandmaster's base?

**Question 9**

Where were the only known American lodges located?

**Question 10**

What is the earliest that lodges exploded in America?

**Question 11**

When was the World Grandmaster appointed?

**Question 12**

When did lodges without prior authorisation ask to be forgotten?

**Question 13**

Who was the collector of the Port of Pennsylvania in 1615?

**Text number 24**

There were Masonic lodges in Iraq as early as 1917, when the first lodge under the United Grand Lodge of England (UGLE) was opened. In the 1950s there were nine UGLE lodges, and a Scottish lodge was established in 1923, but the situation changed after the revolution and all lodges were forced to close their doors in 1965. This position was later reinforced under Saddam Hussein, with the death penalty 'imposed' on those who 'promote or glorify Zionist principles, including Freemasonry, or who are associated with Zionist organisations'.

**Question 0**

How long have Masonic caves been in Iraq?

**Question 1**

How many lodges were there in Iraq in the 1950s?

**Question 2**

What is the greatest punishment that a Freemason in Iraq can now face?

**Question 3**

When were all the lodges in Iraq forced to close?

**Question 4**

When was the Scottish Lodge established in Iraq?

**Question 5**

When did Masonic lodges start operating in Iraq?

**Question 6**

Who opened the first lodge in Iraq?

**Question 7**

When was the first Scottish Masonic cave opened in Iraq?

**Question 8**

In what year were all Masonic lodges forced to close in Iraq?

**Question 9**

Who introduced the death penalty for Freemasons in Iraq?

**Question 10**

How long have Masonic caves been banned in Iraq?

**Question 11**

How many lodges were there in Iraq in the 1350s?

**Question 12**

What is the biggest prize that a Freemason in Iraq can now receive?

**Question 13**

When was the Russian lodge established in Iraq?

**Question 14**

Who opened the only lodge in Iraq?

**Text number 25**

The ritual form on which the French Grand Orient was based was abolished in England in the events that led to the formation of the United Grand Lodge of England in 1813. The two jurisdictions, however, continued their friendship (mutual recognition) until the events of the 1860s and 1870s drove a seemingly permanent wedge between them. The ancient and accepted Scottish Rite of 1868 of the State of Louisiana appeared within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, which was recognised by the Grand Lodge of the French Orient but considered by the senior body as intruding on its jurisdiction. A new Scottish Rite body recognized blacks, and a decision by the Grand Orient the following year that skin colour, race or religion could not exclude a person from Freemasonry caused the Grand Lodge to withdraw recognition, and prompted other American Grand Lodges to do the same.

**Question 0**

When was the United Grand Lodge of England founded?

**Question 1**

The Grand Orient de France and the United Grand Lodge of England continued their friendship until when?

**Question 2**

In what year did the Supreme Council of the old and accepted Scottish Rite of Louisiana appear before the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana?

**Question 3**

When was the United Grand Lodge of England dissolved?

**Question 4**

In what year did the Supreme Council of the old and accepted Scottish Rite of Louisiana disappear from the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana?

**Question 5**

Which lodge has never been friends with another?

**Question 6**

Who did the new Scottish Rite body refuse to accept?

**Text number 26**

In 1983, the Church adopted a new Code of Canon Law. Unlike its predecessor, the 1983 Code of Canon Law did not explicitly mention Masonic organisations among the secret societies it condemned. It states, "A person who joins a society which conspires against the Church shall be punished by just punishment; one who promotes or takes office in such a society shall be punished by excommunication." This exclusion of Masonic associations by name led both Catholics and Freemasons to believe that the ban on Catholics joining the Masons had perhaps been lifted, especially after the perceived liberalism of Vatican II. However, the matter was clarified when Cardinal Joseph Ratzinger (later Pope Benedict XVI), as Prefect of the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith, issued a declaration on Freemasonry, stating that: '... the Church's negative judgment of Masonic associations remains unchanged, since their principles have always been considered contrary to the doctrine of the Church, and therefore membership of them is still prohibited. Believers who enrol in Masonic societies are in a state of grave sin and may not receive Holy Communion." Freemasonry, on the other hand, has never opposed Catholics joining its brotherhood. Grand Lodges friendly to the UGLE deny the Church's claims. The UGLE now states that "Freemasonry does not seek to replace or provide a substitute for Masonic religion".

**Question 0**

In what year did the Church adopt the new Code of Canon Law?

**Question 1**

Who clarified the new 1983 canon law?

**Question 2**

Do Freemasons allow Catholics into their brotherhood?

**Question 3**

In what year did the Church adopt the old canon law code?

**Question 4**

Who clarified the new canon law of 1973?

**Question 5**

Why are Catholics not allowed into Freemasonry?

**Question 6**

Which lodges are never in harmony with UGLE?

**Text number 27**

Even in modern democracies, Freemasonry is sometimes viewed with suspicion. In the UK, Masons working in the judiciary, such as judges and police officers, had to declare their membership between 1999 and 2009. A parliamentary inquiry found that there was no evidence of abuse, but considered that any loyalty that Freemasons might have, based on their oath to support other Freemasons, should be open to public scrutiny. In 2009, Justice Secretary Jack Straw ended the policy of the Attorney General (who had initiated the requirement in the 1990s) of requiring applicants for judicial office (judges and magistrates) to declare their Masonic membership. Straw said the rule was considered unreasonable because there had been no evidence of impropriety or abuse in the Masonic membership of judges.

**Question 0**

During which years in England did judges and police officers have to reveal their Masonic membership?

**Question 1**

Who ended the English Masonic disclosure policy in 2009?

**Question 2**

Justice Secretary Jack Straw stopped the Masonic Disclosure Act on what grounds?

**Question 3**

Who ended the English Masonic disclosure policy in 2004?

**Question 4**

Why did Justice Minister Jack Straw initiate the Masonic Closure Act?

**Question 5**

Which democracies are always confident about Freemasonry?

**Question 6**

Who was required to be open to the public?

**Text number 28**

The Masonic Lodge is the basic organisational unit of Freemasonry. The Lodge meets regularly to conduct the normal official business of any small organisation (paying bills, organising social and charitable events, electing new members, etc.). In addition to conducting business, the meeting may hold a ceremony to confer the degree of Freemasonry or receive a lecture, usually on some aspect of Masonic history or rituals. At the end of the meeting, the lodge may retire for a formal dinner or banquet, sometimes accompanied by toasts and songs.

**Question 0**

What is the basic organisational unit of Freemasonry?

**Question 1**

Give examples of common formalities that Masons have in their lodge.

**Question 2**

What usually happens at the end of a lodge meeting?

**Question 3**

What is the complex organisational unit of Freemasonry?

**Question 4**

What always happens at the end of a lodge meeting?

**Question 5**

Where do Freemasons meet only in special meetings?

**Question 6**

Which organisation was not allowed to hold ceremonies?

**Text number 29**

During the initiation ceremony, the candidate is expected to swear an oath (usually a sacred text appropriate to his or her personal religious beliefs) to fulfil certain obligations as a Mason. During the three degrees, new Masons promise to keep the secrets of their degree secret from lower degrees and outsiders, and to support a fellow Mason in distress (as far as practicality and the law allow). Masonic duties are instructed, but overall, Masons are left to study the craft in the way that best satisfies them. Some will delve deeper into Masonic rituals and symbolism, others will focus on the social side of the lodge, while others will concentrate on the charitable functions of the lodge.

**Question 0**

When does a candidate swear to fulfil his/her duties as a Mason?

**Question 1**

Which name does the candidate swear by?

**Question 2**

How many degrees must a Freemason swear to keep secrets from outsiders?

**Question 3**

Are Freemasons free to study crafts?

**Question 4**

When does a candidate lose the ability to fulfil his/her duties as a Mason?

**Question 5**

Which candidate is sweating?

**Question 6**

How many degrees must a Freemason swear to tell outsiders?

**Question 7**

What do Freemasons have to do for their craft?

**Text number 30**

Regularity is a concept based on adherence to Masonic landmarks, basic membership requirements, doctrines and rituals. Each Grand Lodge defines for itself what these landmarks are and what is regular and what is irregular (and the definitions are not necessarily the same between Grand Lodges). In essence, each Grand Lodge considers its landmarks (requirements, principles and rituals) to be regular and judges other Grand Lodges on that basis. If the differences are significant, one Grand Lodge may declare the other "irregular" and withdraw or refuse recognition.

**Question 0**

Which concept is based on Masonic landmarks, basic membership requirements and adherence to Masonic principles and rituals?

**Question 1**

Is every definition of regularity the same in all Masonic lodges?

**Question 2**

When can a grand lodge declare another lodge irregular?

**Question 3**

What concept is not based on adherence to Masonic landmarks, basic membership requirements, and Masonic principles and rituals?

**Question 4**

When can a grand lodge declare another lodge regular?

**Question 5**

What is never considered "irregular"?

**Question 6**

Why are the landmarks of all the Grand Lodges the same?

**Text number 31**

All Freemasons begin their journey in the "Craft" by being progressively initiated, passed and raised to the three degrees of the Craft or Blue Lodge. During these three rituals, the candidate is gradually taught the meanings of the symbols of the lodge and is entrusted with the grips, signs and words to show the other Masons that he has been initiated. The initiations are part allegory and part lecture, and revolve around the building of Solomon's Temple and the artistry and death of its chief architect, Hiram Abiff. The degrees are apprentice, freemason and master mason. While there are many different versions of these rituals, with at least two different lodge layouts and versions of the Hiram myth, each version is recognizable to all Masons in any jurisdiction.

**Question 0**

All Freemasons are initiated in degrees, pass and rise in three degrees, where?

**Question 1**

Initiations are part allegory and part what?

**Question 2**

What is the last of the three stages of Freemasonry?

**Question 3**

Who was the chief architect of Solomon's temple?

**Question 4**

How many versions of the Hiram myth are there?

**Question 5**

Where are all the Masons graduated, initiated, passed and raised in the six degrees?

**Question 6**

What is the last of the seven stages of Freemasonry?

**Question 7**

Who was the worst architect of Solomon's temple?

**Question 8**

How many versions of the Hiram flag are there?

**Question 9**

What is the first step for just some Freemasons?

**Text number 32**

The first Grand Lodge, the Grand Lodge of London and Westminster (later the Grand Lodge of England (GLE)), was founded on 24 June 1717, when four existing London lodges met for a joint dinner. Many English lodges joined the new regulatory body, which itself began a period of self-promotion and expansion. However, many lodges could not accept the changes that some GLE lodges were making to the ritual (they began to be called 'modern'), and some of these lodges formed a rival Grand Lodge on 17 July 1751, which they called the 'Antient Grand Lodge of England'. These two Grand Lodges competed for supremacy until the Moderns promised to return to the ancient ritual. They merged on 27 December 1813 to form the United Grand Lodge of England (UGLE).

**Question 0**

The English Grand Lodge is also known as the what?

**Question 1**

When was the Grand Lodge of England founded?

**Question 2**

On what date was the ancient Grand Lodge of England founded?

**Question 3**

On what date was the United Grand Lodge of England founded?

**Question 4**

What were later called loos that could not support the GLE?

**Question 5**

What name can the Great Lotus of England never be known by?

**Question 6**

When did the English Grand Lodge disappear?

**Question 7**

What were the names of the missing lodges?

**Question 8**

Which lodges refused to join the new regulatory body?

**Question 9**

Which lodges were always in perfect harmony with each other?

**Text number 33**

Widespread segregation in North America in the 19th and early 20th centuries made it difficult for African Americans to join lodges outside Prince Hall jurisdictions - and made inter-jurisdictional recognition between parallel Masonic authorities in the US impossible. By the 1980s, such discrimination was a thing of the past, and today most US Grand Lodges recognise Prince Hall lodges, with authorities from both traditions working towards full recognition. The United Grand Lodge of England has no problem with the recognition of Prince Hall Grand Lodges. Although Prince Hall celebrates its heritage as a black American lodge, it is open to all men regardless of race or religion.

**Question 0**

When did North American Masonic Lodges recognise members of Prince Hall Lodge?

**Question 1**

Who is Prince Hall Lodge open to?

**Question 2**

Does the United Grand Lodge of England recognise Prince Hall Lodges?

**Question 3**

When did the North American Masonic Lodges expel members of the Prince Hall Lodge?

**Question 4**

Who is Prince Hall Lodge hiding?

**Question 5**

What loose ends are no longer recognised?

**Question 6**

Which big lodges require their members to be black Americans?

**Text number 34**

In general, Continental Freemasonry has been sympathetic to women Freemasonry since the 1890s, when French lodges helped the nascent joint movement by promoting enough of their members to the 33rd degree of the ancient and accepted Scottish Rite to be able to form their own Grand Council in 1899, which was recognized by the other Continental Grand Councils of that Rite. The United Grand Lodge of England issued a declaration recognising the two women's Grand Lodges there in 1999 as regular in all but the participating Grand Lodges. So although they were not recognised as regular, they were part of Freemasonry 'in general'. The attitude of most Anglo-American regular Grand Lodges is still that women Freemasons are not legal Freemasons.

**Question 0**

When did the French try to set up co-existence lodges?

**Question 1**

When did the United Grand Lodge of England recognise the two female Freemason lodge?

**Question 2**

What did the French lodges promote when they tried to get women accepted as members of the Masons?

**Question 3**

Do the Anglo-American big lodges now accept women as members?

**Question 4**

When did Russia try to set up co-territorial lodges?

**Question 5**

When did the United Grand Lodge of England forget two female masonic lodges?

**Question 6**

What did the French lodges advertise to get men to join the Freemasons?

**Question 7**

Where are women recognised as ideal Freemasons?

**Text number 35**

Since the founding of Freemasonry, many bishops in the Church of England have been Freemasons, including Archbishop Geoffrey Fisher. In the past, few members of the Church of England would have seen a contradiction in simultaneously following Anglican Christianity and practising Freemasonry. In recent decades, however, reservations about Freemasonry have increased among Anglicans, perhaps because of the growing importance of the evangelical wing of the church. The former Archbishop of Canterbury, Rowan Williams, appeared to have reservations about Masonic rituals, while taking care to avoid offending Freemasons inside and outside the Church of England. In 2003, he felt the need to apologise to British Freemasons after saying that their beliefs were incompatible with Christianity and that he had blocked the appointment of Freemasons to high office in his diocese when he was Bishop of Monmouth.

**Question 0**

Which English archbishop was a member of the Freemasons?

**Question 1**

Which former Archbishop of Canterbury has reservations about Freemasons?

**Question 2**

What year did Dr Rowan Williams apologise to the Freemasons?

**Question 3**

Dr Rowan Williams was also which bishop?

**Question 4**

Which Austrian archbishop was a member of the Freemasons?

**Question 5**

Which former Archbishop of Canterbury has been recognised by the Freemasons?

**Question 6**

What year did Dr Rowan Williams destroy the Freemasons?

**Question 7**

What was Dr Rowan Williams' cardinal?

**Text number 36**

In Italy, Freemasonry has been linked to the Propaganda Due (or P2) scandal. This lodge was founded by the Grande Oriente d'Italia in 1877, as a lodge for visiting Freemasons unable to attend their own lodges. Under the leadership of Licio Gelli, P2 was involved in financial scandals in the late 1970s that almost bankrupted the Vatican Bank. By that time, however, the lodge was already operating independently and irregularly, having had its charter revoked by the Grand Orient and Gellini expelled in 1976.

**Question 0**

Freemasonry scandal in Italy for what?

**Question 1**

Who founded Propaganda Due Lodge?

**Question 2**

When did Grande Oriente d'italia rent the Propaganda Due cave?

**Question 3**

Propaganda Due Lodge was also known as what?

**Question 4**

When did the Grand Orient d'italia sack Licio Gelli and withdraw the P2 charter?

**Question 5**

What was the scandal about Freemasonry in France?

**Question 6**

Who destroyed the Propaganda Due Lodge?

**Question 7**

When did Grande Oriente d'italia remove the Propaganda Due cave?

**Question 8**

When did the Grand Orient d'Italia reward Licio Gelli and promote the P2 charter?

**Document number 173**

**Text number 0**

On 29 November 1947, the United Nations General Assembly recommended the adoption and implementation of the Mandatory Partition Plan for Palestine. This UN plan defined the borders of the new Arab and Jewish states and the territory of Jerusalem and its environs, which was to be administered by the UN under the international system. The British mandate for Palestine ended at midnight on 14 May 1948. On that day, David Ben-Gurion, Executive Director of the Zionist Organisation and Chairman of the Jewish Agency in Palestine, proclaimed 'the establishment of a Jewish state in Eretz Israel, known as the State of Israel', which would be operational from the end of the Mandate. The borders of the new state were not defined in the declaration. Neighbouring Arab armies invaded the former Palestinian Mandate area the following day and fought Israeli troops. Israel has since fought several wars with neighbouring Arab states, during which it has occupied the West Bank, the Sinai Peninsula (1956-57, 1967-82), part of southern Lebanon (1982-2000), the Gaza Strip (1967-2005; still considered occupied after the 2005 withdrawal) and the Golan Heights. It has extended its legislation to the Golan Heights and East Jerusalem, but not to the West Bank. Efforts to resolve the Israeli-Palestinian conflict have not led to peace. However, peace agreements have been signed between Israel and Egypt and Jordan. Israel's occupation of Gaza, the West Bank and East Jerusalem is the longest military occupation in the world in modern times[note 2].

**Question 0**

When did the UN recommend the partition plan?

**Question 1**

When did the British mandate end?

**Question 2**

Who was the executive leader of the Zionist organisation?

**Text number 1**

Israel (/ˈɪzreɪəl/ or /ˈɪzriːəl/; Hebrew: יִשְׂרָאֵל Yisrā'el; Arabic: إِسْرَائِيل Isrāʼīl), officially the State of Israel (Hebrew: מְדִינַת יִשְׂרָאֵל Medīnat Yisrā'el [mediˈnat jisʁaˈʔel] ( listen); Arabic: دولة إِسْرَائِيل Dawlat Isrāʼīl [dawlat ʔisraːˈʔiːl]), is a sovereign state in West Asia. The country is located in the Middle East on the southeastern shore of the Mediterranean Sea and the northern shore of the Gulf of Aqaba in the Red Sea. It has land borders with Lebanon to the north, Syria to the northeast, Jordan to the east, the Palestinian Territory (claimed by the State of Palestine and partly under Israeli control), which includes the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, to the east and west, and Egypt to the southwest. With its relatively small area, it contains geographically diverse features. Israel's financial and technological centre is Tel Aviv, while Jerusalem is both the self-proclaimed capital and the most populous single city under government control. Israel's sovereignty over Jerusalem is not internationally recognised[note 1].

**Question 0**

What is the official State of Israel?

**Question 1**

Where is Israel located?

**Question 2**

What is the Israel Finance and Technology Centre?

**Text number 2**

According to the Israel Central Bureau of Statistics, Israel's population in 2016 was an estimated 8,476,600 people. It is the only Jewish-majority country in the world, with 6,345,400, or 74.9%, of its citizens identified as Jewish. The country's second largest group of citizens is identified as Arabs, numbering 1,760,400 (including Druze and most of the Arabs in East Jerusalem). The vast majority of Israeli Arabs are Sunni Muslims, with smaller but significant numbers of Bedouin in the Negev; the remainder are Christians and Druze. Other much smaller minorities include Maronites, Samaritans, Dominians and Roma, black Hebrew Israelis, other sub-Saharan Africans, Armenians, Circassians and Vietnamese boat people. Israel is also home to a significant number of foreign workers and asylum seekers from Africa and Asia.

**Question 0**

What was the population of Israel in 2016?

**Question 1**

How many Israeli citizens are Jews?

**Question 2**

How many Israeli citizens are Arab?

**Text number 3**

Israel defines itself as a Jewish and democratic state in its constitution. Israel is a representative democracy with a parliamentary system, proportional representation and universal suffrage. The Prime Minister is the head of government and the Knesset is the legislature. Israel is a developed country and a member of the OECD, with the 35th largest economy in the world in terms of nominal GDP in 2015[update]. The country benefits from a highly educated workforce and is one of the most educated countries in the world, with one of the highest proportions of its citizens holding a tertiary degree. The country has the highest standard of living in the Middle East and the fourth highest in Asia, and has one of the highest life expectancies in the world.

**Question 0**

How does Israel define itself?

**Question 1**

Where does the Israeli economy stand?

**Question 2**

Where in Asia does Israel's standard of living rank?

**Text number 4**

The names Land of Israel and Children of Israel have historically been used to refer to the biblical Kingdom of Israel and the Jewish people as a whole. The name 'Israel' (Standard Yisraʾel, Isrāʾīl; Septuagint Greek: Ἰσραήλ Israēl; 'El(God) remains/reigns', though after Hosea 12:4 often interpreted as 'wrestling with God') in these phrases refers to the patriarch Jacob, who, according to the Hebrew Bible, was named after his successful wrestling with the angel of the Lord. Jacob's twelve sons became the ancestors of the Israelites, also known as the Twelve Tribes of Israel or the Children of Israel. Jacob and his sons had lived in Canaan, but a famine forced them to leave Egypt for four generations, 430 years, until Moses, Jacob's grandson and great-grandson, led the Israelites back to Canaan during the "Exodus". The earliest known archaeological object mentioning the word "Israel" is the Merneptah tablet of ancient Egypt (dated to the late 1200s BC).

**Question 0**

Who was Moses?

**Question 1**

Who led the Israelites back to Canaan during the "Exodus"?

**Question 2**

What does the word "Israel" refer to?

**Text number 5**

The Land of Israel, known in Hebrew as Eretz Yisrael, has been an important and sacred concept for Jews since biblical times. According to the Torah, God promised the land to the three patriarchs of the Jewish people. Scripture places the time of the three patriarchs somewhere in the early 2nd millennium BC, and the first kingdom of Israel was established around the 11th century BC. Subsequent Israelite kingdoms and states ruled intermittently over the next four hundred years, and are known from a number of extra-biblical sources.

**Question 0**

What is the Hebrew name for the "Land of Israel"?

**Question 1**

According to the Torah, God promised land to how many people?

**Question 2**

When was the first kingdom of Israel founded?

**Text number 6**

The first record of the name Israel (ysrỉꜣr) appears on a Merneptah stela erected to the Egyptian pharaoh Merneptah around 1209 BC, "Israel is destroyed, and her seed is not". This 'Israel' was a cultural and probably political entity of the central highlands, sufficiently established to be seen by the Egyptians as a potential challenge to their hegemony, but which was an ethnic group rather than an organised state; the ancestors of the Israelites may also have been Semites and Sea Peoples from Canaan. McNutt says: "It is probably safe to assume that sometime during the Iron Age a population began to identify itself as 'Israelite'" and distinguished itself from the Canaanites by such characteristics as the prohibition of marriage, the emphasis on family history and genealogy, and religion.

**Question 0**

When does the name Israel first appear?

**Question 1**

Who were the ancestors of the Israelites?

**Question 2**

What did the Canaanites forbid?

**Text number 7**

Around 930 BC, the kingdom was divided into the southern Kingdom of Judah and the northern Kingdom of Israel. From the middle of the 8th century BC onwards, Israel increasingly came into conflict with the expanding Neo-Assyrian Empire. Under Tiglath-Pileser III, it first divided the territory of Israel into several smaller units and then destroyed its capital, Samaria (722 BC). The Israelite revolt (724-722 BC) was crushed after the Assyrian king Sargon II had besieged and conquered Samaria. Sargon's son Sennaherib tried to conquer Judah but failed. According to Assyrian records, he destroyed 46 walled cities and laid siege to Jerusalem, from which he departed after paying a heavy tax.

**Question 0**

When was the empire divided?

**Question 1**

What was the name of the destroyed capital?

**Question 2**

Who conquered Samaria?

**Text number 8**

In 586 BC. Nebuchadnezzar II, King of Babylon, conquered Judah. According to the Hebrew Bible, he destroyed Solomon's temple and exiled the Jews to Babylon. The Babylonians also recorded the defeat (see Babylonian Chronicles). In 538 BC. Cyrus the Great of Persia conquered Babylon and took over its kingdom. Cyrus issued a proclamation granting religious freedom to the subjugated peoples (including the people of Judah) (the original text, which confirms the biblical account only in very broad terms, is found in Cyrus' Cylinder). According to the Hebrew Bible, the Jews50,000 returned to Judah under Zerubbabel and rebuilt the temple. Another group of 5,000, led by Ezra and Nehemiah, returned to Judah in 456 BC, although non-Jews wrote to Cyrus in an attempt to prevent their return.

**Question 0**

Who conquered Judah?

**Question 1**

How many Jews did Zerubbabel return to Judah?

**Question 2**

How many Jews did Ezra lead?

**Text number 9**

Under Persian rule, the region, which had been divided into the province of Syria-Koel and later the autonomous Yehud Medina, gradually developed back into an urban society, largely dominated by Jews. The Greek conquests largely bypassed the region without resistance or interest. Southern Levant, annexed to the Ptolemaic and eventually Seleucid empires, became heavily Hellenised, increasing tensions between Jews and Greeks. Conflict erupted in 167 BC with the revolt of the Maccabees, who succeeded in establishing an independent Hasmonean kingdom in Judah, which later expanded into much of modern Israel as the Seleucids gradually lost control of the region.

**Question 0**

When did the conflict between Jews and Greeks break out?

**Question 1**

What was founded in the Maccabean revolt?

**Question 2**

Who ruled society?

**Text number 10**

With the fall of Herod, Judea, which became a Roman province, became the scene of a violent Jewish struggle against the Greco-Romans, culminating in the Jewish-Roman wars, which ended in widespread destruction, expulsions and genocide. The Jewish presence in the region declined significantly after the failure of the Bar Kokhba revolt against the Roman Empire in 132 AD. The small Jewish presence continued, however, and Galilee became its religious centre. The Mishnah and part of the Talmud, the main Jewish texts, were composed in the 2nd to 4th centuries AD. Tiberias and Jerusalem. The region was populated mainly by Greco-Romans on the coast and Samaritans in the mountains. Christianity gradually developed to replace Roman paganism while the region was under Byzantine rule. The dramatic events of repeated Samaritan revolts reshaped the country in the 5th and 6th centuries, when Byzantine Christian and Samaritan societies suffered massive destruction and population decline. After the Persian conquest and the establishment of a short-lived Jewish community in 614 AD, the Byzantine Empire reconquered the country in 628.

**Question 0**

When did the Jewish presence in the region decline?

**Question 1**

Who conquered the country in 628?

**Question 2**

What was emerging over Roman paganism?

**Text number 11**

During the siege of Jerusalem by the First Crusade in 1099, the city's Jewish inhabitants fought alongside the Fatimid garrison and the Muslim population, who tried in vain to defend the city against the crusaders. When the city fell, some 60,000 people, including 6,000 Jews who had taken shelter in the synagogue, were slaughtered. At that time, a full thousand years after the fall of the Jewish state, there were Jewish communities all over the country. Fifty of them are known, including Jerusalem, Tiberias, Ramleh, Ashkelon, Caesarea and Gaza. According to Albert of Aachen, the Jewish inhabitants of Haifa were the main fighting force in the city, and 'mingled with the Saracen [Fatimid] forces' they fought bravely for nearly a month until they were forced to retreat by the Crusader navy and land army. However, Joshua Prawer cast doubt on the story, stating that Albert did not take part in the Crusades and that no other source mentions such a significant role for the Jews [undue emphasis? - discuss].

**Question 0**

Who did the Jewish inhabitants fight alongside?

**Question 1**

How many people were slaughtered when the city collapsed?

**Question 2**

How many Jews applied for asylum?

**Text number 12**

Maimonides1165 visited Jerusalem and prayed on the Temple Mount, "the great holy temple". In 1141, the Spanish-Jewish poet Yehuda Halevi urged Jews to migrate to the Land of Israel, and he made the journey himself. In 1187, Sultan Saladin, the founder of the Ayyubid dynasty, defeated the Crusaders at the Battle of Hattin and subsequently conquered Jerusalem and most of Palestine. In due course, Saladin issued a proclamation urging the Jews to return and settle in Jerusalem, and according to Judah al-Hariz, they did so: 'From the day the Arabs took Jerusalem, the Israelites inhabited it.' Al-Harizi compared Saladin's decree allowing the Jews to return to Jerusalem with the decree issued more than 1,600 years earlier by Cyrus the Great, King of Persia.

**Question 0**

When did Maimonides visit Jerusalem?

**Question 1**

Who urged the Jews to move to the Land of Israel?

**Question 2**

Who was the founder of the Ayyubid dynasty?

**Text number 13**

In 1211, the country's Jewish community was strengthened by the arrival of a group led by over 300 rabbis from France and England, including Rabbi Samson ben Abraham of Sens. Nachmanides, a Spanish rabbi of the 13th century and a recognised leader of Judaism, spoke highly of the Land of Israel and considered its settlement a positive commandment for all Jews. He wrote: "If the Gentiles wish to make peace, we will make peace and leave them on sober terms; but as for the land, we will not leave it in their hands, nor in the hands of any nation, nor in the hands of any generation. "

**Question 0**

When did the rabbis strengthen the Jewish community?

**Question 1**

Who was a Spanish rabbi and recognised Jewish leader who lived in the 13th century?

**Question 2**

What did Nachmanides write?

**Text number 14**

In 1260, control passed into the hands of the Mamluk Sultans of Egypt. The country lay between the two Mamluk centres of power, Cairo and Damascus, and developed only somewhat along the post road linking the two cities. Although Jerusalem had been deprived of the protection of the city walls since 1219, a large number of new building projects were undertaken there, centred around the Al-Aqsa Mosque (Temple Mount). In 1266, the Mamluk Sultan Baybars converted the Cave of the Patriarchs in Hebron into an Islamic sanctuary and banned Christians and Jews from entering it, although previously they could do so for a fee. The ban remained in force until Israel took control of the building in 1967.

**Question 0**

When did the Mamluk Sultans take control of Egypt?

**Question 1**

In which two centres of Mamluk power was the country located?

**Question 2**

When did the Mamluk Sultan Baybars turn to the Cave of the Patriarchs?

**Text number 15**

Since the earliest Jewish diaspora existed, many Jews have sought to return to "Zion" and the "Land of Israel", although how much effort should be expended to achieve this goal is debated. The hopes and longings of Jews in exile are an important theme in the Jewish belief system. After the expulsion of the Jews from Spain in 1492, some communities settled in Palestine. In the 16th century, Jewish communities took root in the four holy cities - Jerusalem, Tiberias, Hebron and Safed - and in 1697 Rabbi Yehuda Hachasid led a Jewish group of 1,500 to Jerusalem. In the second half of the 17th century, Eastern European opponents of Hasidism settled in Palestine, known as the Perushim.

**Question 0**

Many Jews have sought to return to where?

**Question 1**

Where did some Jewish communities settle after they were expelled from Spain?

**Question 2**

Rabbi Yehuda Hachasid led how many Jewish groups to Jerusalem?

**Text number 16**

The first wave of modern Jewish immigration to Ottoman-ruled Palestine, known as the first aliya, began in 1881, when Jews fled pogroms in Eastern Europe. Although the Zionist movement was practically already in existence, the Austrian-Hungarian journalist Theodor Herzl had the honour of founding political Zionism, a movement that sought to establish a Jewish state in the land of Israel and thus provide a solution to the so-called Jewish question in the European states, in line with the aims and achievements of other national projects of the time. In 1896 Herzl published Der Judenstaat (The Jewish State), in which he set out his vision of a future Jewish state; the following year he chaired the first Zionist Congress.

**Question 0**

What was the first wave of modern Jewish immigration to Ottoman-ruled Palestine?

**Question 1**

When did the first aliya start?

**Question 2**

Who is considered to have founded political Zionism?

**Text number 17**

The second aliyah (1904-14) began after the Kishinev pogrom; some 40,000 Jews settled in Palestine, but almost half of them eventually left. Both the first and second waves of immigrants were mainly Orthodox Jews, although the second wave also included socialist groups who founded the kibbutz movement. During the First World War, British Foreign Secretary Arthur Balfour sent a 1917 Balfour Declaration to Baron Rothschild (Walter Rothschild, 2nd Baron Rothschild), the leader of the British Jewish community, stating that Britain intended to establish a 'national home' for Jews in the Mandate of Palestine.

**Question 0**

When did the second aliya start?

**Question 1**

How many Jews settled in Palestine?

**Question 2**

First and second wave migrants were mainly who?

**Text number 18**

The Jewish Legion, composed mainly of Zionist volunteers, helped Britain conquer Palestine in 1918. Arab opposition to British rule and Jewish immigration led to the 1920 Palestinian riots and the formation of the Jewish militia, the Haganah (Hebrew for 'defence'), from which the Irgun and the Lehi, or Stern Gang, paramilitary groups, later split. In 1922, the League of Nations granted Britain a mandate to Palestine on terms that included the Balfour Declaration and its promise to the Jews, and similar provisions for the Palestinian Arabs. The population of the region was then predominantly Arab and Muslim, with Jews accounting for about 11% of the population and Arab Christians for about 9.5%.

**Question 0**

What is the Jewish Legion?

**Question 1**

When did the League of Nations give Britain a mandate for Palestine?

**Question 2**

What does Haganah mean in Hebrew?

**Text number 19**

The third (1919-23) and fourth aliyah (1924-29) brought an additional 100,000 Jews to Palestine. The rise of Nazism and increased persecution of Jews in 1930s Europe eventually led to the fifth aliya, when a quarter of a million Jews arrived. This was a major cause of the Arab Revolt of 1936-39, during which British Mandate authorities and Zionist Haganah and Irgun militias killed 5,032 Arabs and wounded 14,760, resulting in over 10% of the adult male Arab population of Palestine being killed, wounded, imprisoned or deported. The British restricted Jewish immigration to Palestine with the 1939 White Paper. As countries around the world turned Jewish refugees away from Jews fleeing the Holocaust, a movement called Aliyah Bet was secretly organised to bring Jews to Palestine. By the end of the Second World War, the Jewish population in Palestine had grown to 33% of the total population. On 22 July 1946, Irgun attacked the headquarters of the British Palestine Administration in the south wing of the King David Hotel in Jerusalem, killing 91 people of different nationalities and injuring 46. The hotel housed the central offices of the British Mandate for the Palestinian Authority, mainly the Palestinian Government Secretariat and the British Armed Forces Headquarters in Palestine and the Transjordan. The attack was initially approved by the Haganah (the main Jewish paramilitary group in Palestine). It was designed in response to Operation Agatha (a series of large-scale attacks by the British authorities, including one on the Jewish Agency) and was the deadliest attack on the British during the Mandate (1920-1948).

**Question 0**

How many Jews did the third and fourth aliyah bring to Palestine?

**Question 1**

When did Irgun attack the British administration's headquarters?

**Question 2**

What was the size of the Jewish population in Palestine at the end of the Second World War?

**Text number 20**

After the Second World War, Britain found itself in intense conflict with the Jewish community over restrictions on Jewish immigration, as well as ongoing conflict with the Arab community over restrictions. Haganah joined Irgun and Leh in the armed struggle against the British regime. Meanwhile, hundreds of thousands of Jewish Holocaust survivors and refugees sought new lives far from their devastated communities in Europe. The Yishuv tried to bring these refugees to Palestine, but many were turned away or rounded up by the British and placed in detention camps in Atlit and Cyprus. The escalation of violence culminated in the King 1946 David Hotel bombing, described by Bruce Hoffman as one of the "deadliest terrorist attacks of the 20th century". In 1947, the British government announced its withdrawal from the Mandatory State of Palestine because it could not find a solution acceptable to Arabs and Jews.

**Question 0**

Which country experienced a conflict with the Jewish community after the Second World War?

**Question 1**

When was the King David Hotel bombed?

**Question 2**

When did the British government announce its withdrawal from the Mandate State of Palestine?

**Text number 21**

On 15 May 1947, the newly-formed United Nations General Assembly decided to establish a United Nations Special Committee on Palestine (UNSCOP), whose task would be "to prepare a report on the Palestine question for consideration at the next regular session of the General Assembly". In the Committee's report to the UN General Assembly on 3 September 1947, the majority of the Committee proposed in Chapter VI a plan to replace the British Mandate with "an independent Arab State, an independent Jewish State and the City of Jerusalem ... the latter to be under the international trusteeship". On 29 November 1947, the General Assembly adopted a resolution recommending the adoption and implementation of the Partition Plan and the Economic Union as Resolution 181 (II). The plan annexed to the resolution was essentially that proposed by the majority of the Committee in its report of 3 September 1947.

**Question 0**

What is UNSCOP?

**Question 1**

When was UNSCOP established?

**Question 2**

Which was the last country under the international guardianship system?

**Text number 22**

The next day, the armies of four Arab countries - Egypt, Syria, Transjordan and Iraq - invaded the territory of the British Mandate State of Palestine, triggering the Arab-Israeli war of 1948; troops from Yemen, Morocco, Saudi Arabia and Sudan joined the war. The apparent aim of the invasion was to prevent the establishment of a Jewish state, and some Arab leaders spoke of driving the Jews into the sea. According to Benny Morris, the Jews felt that the aim of the invading Arab forces was to slaughter the Jews. The Arab League stated that the purpose of the attack was to restore law and order and prevent bloodshed.

**Question 0**

Which four Arab countries entered the British Mandate State of Palestine?

**Question 1**

When did the Arab-Israeli war start?

**Question 2**

What was the aim of the invading Arab armies?

**Text number 23**

Immigration to Israel in the late 1940s and early 1950s was facilitated by the Israeli Immigration Service and the non-governmental Mossad LeAliyah Bet ("Illegal Immigration Department"). Both groups facilitated the logistics of regular immigration, such as organising transport, but the latter also took part in covert operations in countries, particularly in the Middle East and Eastern Europe, where Jewish lives were believed to be in danger and it was difficult to leave those places. The Mossad LeAliyah Bet continued its involvement in immigration operations until it was disbanded in 1953. During the first three years, large numbers of Holocaust survivors and Jews from Arab and Muslim countries immigrated to Israel, increasing the number of Jews from 700,000 to 1,400,000, many of whom were persecuted in their homeland. Immigration was in line with the plan for one million people.

**Question 0**

Who helped immigration to Israel?

**Question 1**

Immigration was in line with what?

**Question 2**

When did the Mossad LeAliyah Bet disband?

**Text number 24**

Israel's population thus increased from 800 000 to two million between 1948 and 1958. Between 1948 and 1970, approximately 1,150,000 Jewish refugees migrated to Israel. The immigrants came to Israel for various reasons. Some believed in Zionist ideology, while others emigrated to escape persecution. Others did so on the promise of a better life in Israel, and a small number were expelled from their homeland, like the British and French Jews in Egypt after the Suez Crisis.

**Question 0**

How much did Israel's population increase from 800 000 to 800 000 between 1948 and 1958?

**Question 1**

What ideology did some immigrants believe in?

**Question 2**

How many Jewish refugees immigrated to Israel between 1948 and 1970?

**Text number 25**

Some of the new immigrants arrived as refugees without possessions and were housed in temporary camps called ma'abarot; by 1952, more than 200,000 immigrants were living in these tent cities. During this period, food, clothing and furniture had to be rationed during a period of so-called austerity. The need to resolve the crisis prompted Ben-Gurion to sign a compensation agreement with West Germany, which sparked mass Jewish protests because Jews were angered by the idea that Israel might accept financial compensation for the Holocaust.

**Question 0**

What were the temporary camps called?

**Question 1**

How many immigrants lived in these tent cities?

**Question 2**

Who signed the reparations agreement with West Germany?

**Text number 26**

In the 1950s, Egypt closed the Suez Canal to Israeli shipping, and tensions increased as armed clashes occurred on the Israeli border. In the 1950s, Palestinian fedayeen frequently attacked Israel, almost always against civilians, mainly from the Egyptian-occupied Gaza Strip, leading to several Israeli counter-attacks. In 1956, Britain and France attempted to regain control of the Suez Canal, which had been nationalised by the Egyptians (see Suez Crisis). The continued blockade of the Suez Canal and the Straits of Tiran from Israeli shipping, the increase in Fedayeen attacks against Israel's southern population, and recent serious and threatening statements by Arabs led Israel to attack Egypt. Israel joined a secret alliance with Britain and France and occupied the Sinai Peninsula, but was pressured by the United Nations to withdraw in exchange for guaranteed shipping rights in the Red Sea through the Straits of Tiran and the canal. The war led to a significant reduction in incursions into the Israeli border.

**Question 0**

When did Egypt close the Suez Canal to Israel?

**Question 1**

Who frequently attacked Israel?

**Question 2**

What did the war achieve?

**Text number 27**

Arab nationalists led by Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser refused to recognise Israel and called for its destruction. By 1966, relations between Israel and the Arabs had deteriorated to the point where there was actual fighting between Israel and Arab forces. In May 1967, Egypt massed its army near the Israeli border, expelled the UN peacekeepers stationed in the Sinai since 1957 and blocked Israel's access to the Red Sea. Other Arab states mobilised their troops. Israel reiterated that these actions were a casus belli. On 5 June 1967, Israel launched a pre-emptive strike against Egypt. Jordan, Syria and Iraq responded by attacking Israel. In the Six Day War, Israel defeated Jordan and captured the West Bank, defeated Egypt and captured the Gaza Strip and the Sinai Peninsula, and defeated Syria and captured the Golan Heights. The borders of Jerusalem were extended to include East Jerusalem, and the 1949 Green Line became the administrative boundary between Israel and the Occupied Territories.

**Question 0**

Who refused to recognise Israel?

**Question 1**

When did Egypt gather its army near the Israeli border?

**Question 2**

What became the administrative boundary between Israel and the Occupied Territories?

**Text number 28**

After the 1967 war and the Arab League's "three no's" resolution, during the 1967-1970 war of attrition, Israel faced Egyptian attacks in the Sinai and attacks by Palestinian groups against Israelis in the occupied territories, in Israel itself and around the world. The most important of the Palestinian and Arab groups was the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), founded in 1964, which initially committed itself to 'armed struggle as the only means of liberating the homeland'. In the late 1960s and early 1970s, Palestinian groups launched a wave of attacks against Israeli and Jewish targets around the world, including the massacre of Israeli athletes at the 1972 Munich Summer Olympics. The Israeli government responded with an assassination campaign against the organisers of the massacre, a bomb attack and an attack on the PLO headquarters in Lebanon.

**Question 0**

Where was the massacre of Israeli athletes?

**Question 1**

What was the Arab League resolution?

**Question 2**

What did ELO commit to?

**Text number 29**

As Jews celebrated Yom Kippur on 6 October 1973, the Egyptian and Syrian armies launched a surprise attack on Israeli forces in the Sinai Peninsula and the Golan Heights, opening the Yom Kippur War. The war ended on 26 October, and Israel managed to repel the Egyptian and Syrian forces, but more than 2 500 soldiers were killed in a war that claimed between 10 000 and 35 000 lives in just 20 days. An internal inquiry exonerated the government of responsibility for mistakes made before and during the war, but public anger forced Prime Minister Golda Meir to resign.

**Question 0**

When did the Egyptian and Syrian armies launch a surprise attack against Israeli troops?

**Question 1**

How many lives were lost?

**Question 2**

Who had to resign?

**Text number 30**

The 1977 Knesset elections marked a major turning point in Israeli political history, when Menachem Begin's Likud party took power from Labour. Later that year, Egyptian President Anwar El Sadat travelled to Israel and addressed the Knesset, the first recognition of Israel by an Arab head of state. Over the next two years, Sadat and Begin signed the Camp David Accords (1978) and the Israel-Egypt Peace Accords (1979). In return, Israel withdrew from the Sinai Peninsula, which it had captured in the Six Day War in 1967, and agreed to start negotiations on Palestinian autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

**Question 0**

Where did Anwar El Sadat make his journey?

**Question 1**

What did Sadat and Begin sign?

**Question 2**

Where did Israel withdraw from?

**Text number 31**

On 11 March 1978, a PLO guerrilla incursion from Lebanon led to the Coastal Road massacre. Israel responded with an invasion of southern Lebanon to destroy PLO bases south of the Litani River. Most PLO fighters withdrew, but Israel was able to secure southern Lebanon until UN forces and the Lebanese army were able to take over. The PLO soon resumed attacks against Israel. Over the next few years, the PLO infiltrated south and continued sporadic bombing across the border. Israel launched numerous counter-attacks from the air and from the ground.

**Question 0**

When did the Coastal Road massacre happen?

**Question 1**

Who secured southern Lebanon?

**Question 2**

Where were the PLO bases located?

**Text number 32**

At the same time, the Begin government offered incentives for Israelis to settle in the occupied West Bank, increasing friction with Palestinians in the area. The Basic Law: Jerusalem, Israel's capital, passed in 1980, some believed to confirm Israel's 1967 annexation of Jerusalem by government decision, reignited the international dispute over the city's status. Nowhere in Israeli law is Israeli territory defined, nor is East Jerusalem explicitly included. The position of the majority of UN Member States is reflected in numerous resolutions declaring that Israel's actions in seeking to settle its citizens in the West Bank and impose its laws and administration on East Jerusalem are illegal and have no validity. In 1981, Israel annexed the Golan Heights, although the annexation was not internationally recognised.

**Question 0**

When did Israel annex the Golan Heights?

**Question 1**

What is the capital of Israel?

**Question 2**

Who encouraged Israelis to settle in the occupied West Bank?

**Text number 33**

On 7 June 1981, the Israeli Air Force destroyed Iraq's only nuclear reactor to prevent Iraq's nuclear weapons programme. The reactor was under construction outside Baghdad. Following PLO attacks in 1982, Israel invaded Lebanon in the same year, destroying bases from which the PLO launched attacks and missiles into northern Israel. During the first six days of fighting, the Israelis destroyed PLO forces in Lebanon and decisively defeated the Syrians. An Israeli government inquiry - the Kahan Commission - later held Begin, Sharon and several Israeli generals indirectly responsible for the Sabra and Shatila massacre. In 1985, Israel responded to a Palestinian terrorist attack in Cyprus by bombing the PLO headquarters in Tunis. Israel withdrew from most of Lebanon in 1986, but maintained a buffer zone in southern Lebanon until 2000, where Israeli forces engaged in conflict with Hezbollah.

**Question 0**

When did the Israeli Air Force destroy Iraq's only nuclear reactor?

**Question 1**

Why did they destroy the nuclear reactor?

**Question 2**

Which government survey was held in Begin?

**Text number 34**

The first intifada, the Palestinian uprising against the Israeli regime, erupted in 1987 with uncoordinated demonstrations and violence in the occupied West Bank and Gaza. Over the next six years, the intifada became more organised and included economic and cultural activities aimed at disrupting the Israeli occupation. More than a thousand people were killed in the violence. During the 1991 Gulf War, the PLO supported Saddam Hussein and Iraq's Scud missiles against Israel. Despite public outcry, Israel complied with US calls for non-retaliation and did not participate in this war.

**Question 0**

When did the first intifada break out?

**Question 1**

How many people died in the violence?

**Question 2**

Who did the PLO support during the Gulf War?

**Text number 35**

In 1992, Yitzhak Rabin became Prime Minister after elections in which his party called for a compromise with Israel's neighbours. The following year, Shimon Peres on behalf of Israel and Mahmoud Abbas on behalf of the PLO signed the Oslo Accords, which gave the Palestinian Authority the right to control parts of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The PLO also recognised Israel's right to exist and promised to end terrorism. In 1994 , a peace treaty was signed between Israel and Jordan, making Jordan the second Arab country to normalise its relations with Israel. The continuation of Israeli settlements and checkpoints, as well as deteriorating economic conditions, damaged overall Arab support for the agreements. Israeli public support for the agreements declined as Palestinian suicide bombings took place in Israel. Finally, in November 1995, Yitzhak Rabin was assassinated on his way out of the peace conference by a far-right Jew who opposed the agreements.

**Question 0**

Who became Prime Minister in 1992?

**Question 1**

When was the Israel-Jordan peace agreement signed?

**Question 2**

When was Yitzhak Rabin assassinated?

**Text number 36**

In the late 1990s, Israel, under Benjamin Netanyahu, withdrew from Hebron and signed the Wye River Memorandum, giving more power to the Palestinian Authority. Ehud Barak, elected Prime Minister in 1999, began the new millennium by withdrawing his troops from southern Lebanon and holding talks with Palestinian Authority Chairman Yasser Arafat and US President Bill Clinton at the Camp David summit in 2000. During the summit, Barak offered a plan for the establishment of a Palestinian state. The proposed state included the entire Gaza Strip and more than 90% of the West Bank, with Jerusalem as the joint capital, although some argue that the plan was intended to annex territories that would lead to the cantonisation of the West Bank into three blocs, which the Palestinian delegation compared to South Africa's "bantustans", a loaded word disputed by Israeli and American negotiators. Each side blamed the other for the failure of the negotiations.

**Question 0**

Who led Israel in the 1990s?

**Question 1**

What did Benjamin Netanyahu sign?

**Question 2**

Who was elected Prime Minister in 1999?

**Text number 37**

Following the breakdown of negotiations and the controversial visit of Likud leader Ariel Sharon, another intifada began on the Temple Mount. Some commentators claim that Yasser Arafat planned the uprising in advance in view of the breakdown of the peace talks. Sharon became prime minister in a special election in 2001. During his tenure, Sharon implemented his plan to unilaterally withdraw from the Gaza Strip and also led the construction of Israel's West Bank wall, ending the intifada. By that time, 1 100 Israelis had been killed, mostly in suicide attacks. By 30 April 2008, Palestinians had been killed by Israeli security forces4,745, 44 by Israeli civilians and 577 by Palestinians.

**Question 0**

Who visited the Temple Mount?

**Question 1**

When did Ariel Sharon become Prime Minister?

**Question 2**

How many Palestinians died by 30 April 2008?

**Text number 38**

In July 2006, a Hezbollah artillery attack on Israel's northern border areas and the kidnapping of two Israeli soldiers across the border triggered a month-long Second Lebanon War. On 6 September 2007, the Israeli air force destroyed a nuclear reactor in Syria. In May 2008, Israel confirmed that it had been discussing a peace agreement with Syria for a year with Turkey as mediator. However, at the end of the year, Israel found itself in a new conflict when a ceasefire between Hamas and Israel collapsed. The war in Gaza lasted three weeks and ended after Israel declared a unilateral ceasefire. Hamas announced its own ceasefire, conditional on a complete withdrawal and the opening of the crossings. Although the rocket launches and Israeli retaliation did not completely stop, the fragile ceasefire remained in place. Described by Israel as a response to more than 100 Palestinian rocket attacks on southern Israeli towns, Israel launched an eight-day operation in Gaza on 14 November 2012. Israel launched a second operation in Gaza after an escalation of Hamas rocket attacks in July 2014.

**Question 0**

When did the Israeli Air Force destroy a nuclear reactor in Syria?

**Question 1**

Who announced their own ceasefire?

**Question 2**

How long did the Gaza operation last in November?

**Text number 39**

Israel's sovereign territory (as defined by the 1949 Armistice lines and excluding all the territories occupied by Israel in the 1967 Six Day War) is about 20,770 square kilometres, 2% of which is water. However, Israel is so narrow that its economic zone in the Mediterranean is twice as large as its land area. The total area under Israeli jurisdiction, including East Jerusalem and the Golan Heights, is 22 072 square kilometres, and the total area under Israeli control, including the militarily controlled and partly Palestinian-controlled West Bank, is 27 799 square kilometres. Despite its small size, Israel has a wide range of geographical features, from the Negev desert in the south to the fertile inland Jezreel valley, the Galilee mountains, Carmel and the Golan in the north. The coastal plain of Israel, on the Mediterranean coast, is home to 57% of the country's population. To the east of the Central Highlands lies the Jordan Rift Valley, a small part of the 6 500 km long Great Rift Valley.

**Question 0**

Where is the Jordan Gorge Valley?

**Question 1**

Where does 57% of the country's population live?

**Question 2**

How large is the sovereign territory of Israel?

**Text number 40**

The Jordan River flows along the Jordan Rift Valley from Mount Hermon, through the Hulah Valley and the Sea of Galilee to the Dead Sea, the lowest point on the Earth's surface. Further south is the Arabah, which ends in the Gulf of Eilat, part of the Red Sea. Israel and the Sinai Peninsula are characterised by makhteshim, or erosion ridges. The largest makhtesh in the world is the Ramon Crater in the Negev, which measures 40 x 8 km. The State of the Mediterranean Environment report states that Israel has the highest number of plant species per square metre of any Mediterranean country.

**Question 0**

Which river flows through the Jordan Rift Valley?

**Question 1**

What is the world's largest makhtesh?

**Question 2**

Israel has the most what per square metre in the whole pool?

**Text number 41**

The Jordan Rift Valley is the result of tectonic movements in the Dead Sea Fault (DSF) system, which forms the transform boundary between the African Plate to the west and the Arabian Plate to the east. The Golan Heights and all of Jordan are part of the Arabian Plate, while the Galilee, the West Bank, the Coastal Plain and the Negev and the Sinai Peninsula are on the African Plate. This tectonic setting results in a relatively high level of seismic activity in the region. The entire Jordan Valley is believed to have been repeatedly ruptured, for example in the last two major earthquakes in 749 and 1033. The slip fault generated after the 1033 event is sufficient to cause a Mw~7.4 earthquake.

**Question 0**

What is the result of the tectonic movements of the Dead Sea formations?

**Question 1**

Where does the tectonic order lead?

**Question 2**

What size of earthquake can a deficit cause?

**Text number 42**

The largest known earthquakes occurred in 31 BC, 363, 749 and 1033 AD, an average of about 400 years apart. Catastrophic earthquakes, which result in serious loss of life, occur every 80 years or so. Although strict building codes are currently in place, and newly built structures are earthquake-proof, in 2007[update] most Israeli buildings were older than these codes, and many public and residential buildings50,000 did not meet the new standards and were "expected to collapse" if subjected to a strong quake. Given the sensitive political situation in the Middle East region and the important holy sites located there, a Richter scale 7 magnitude quake could have serious consequences for world peace.

**Question 0**

When have the biggest earthquakes occurred?

**Question 1**

How many residential buildings did not meet building standards?

**Question 2**

How often do earthquakes occur, leading to serious loss of life?

**Text number 43**

Temperatures vary widely in Israel, especially in winter. Coastal areas, such as Tel Aviv and Haifa, have a typical Mediterranean climate, with cool, rainy winters and long, hot summers. The Beersheba and northern Negev region has a semi-arid climate with hot summers, cool winters and fewer rainy days than the Mediterranean. The southern Negev and Arava regions have a desert climate with very hot and dry summers and mild winters with few rainy days. The highest temperature on the Asian continent (54.0°C) was recorded in 1942 at the Tirat Zvi kibbutz in the valley north of the Jordan River.

**Question 0**

What is the climate like in Tel Aviv?

**Question 1**

What is the climate like in the Arava?

**Question 2**

What was the highest temperature recorded in Tirat Zvi?

**Text number 44**

At the other extreme, mountainous areas can be windy and cold, and in areas at an altitude of 750 metres or more (the same altitude as Jerusalem) it usually snows at least once a year. From May to September, rainfall is rare in Israel. Due to scarce water resources, Israel has developed various water-saving techniques, such as drip irrigation. Israelis also use sunlight to generate solar energy, and Israel is the leading country in per capita solar energy use (virtually every house has solar panels for water heating).

**Question 0**

What did Israel develop?

**Question 1**

What are the Israelis exploiting?

**Question 2**

Who will lead the use of solar energy?

**Text number 45**

In 2016, Israel's population was estimated at one million8,476,600 people, of whom 6,345,400 (74.9%) were Jews according to the civil administration. Arabs accounted for 1,760,400, 20.7% of the population, while non-Arab Christians and those with no religion on the civil register accounted for 4.4%. Over the last decade, Israel has seen a large influx of migrant workers from Romania, Thailand, China, Africa and South America. Exact figures are not known because many of them live in the country illegally, but estimates put the number at around 203,000. By June 2012, some 60,000 African migrants had arrived in Israel. Around 92% of Israelis live in urban areas.

**Question 0**

What was the population of Israel in 2016?

**Question 1**

How many African migrants arrived in Israel by June 2012?

**Question 2**

How many Israelis live in urban areas?

**Text number 46**

In 2009[update], more than 300,000 Israeli citizens lived in West Bank settlements such as Ma'ale Adumim and Ariel, including settlements dating back to before the establishment of the State of Israel, which were re-established after the Six Day War in cities such as Hebron and Gush Etzion. In 2011, 250,000 Jews lived in East Jerusalem. 20,000 Israelis live in settlements in the Golan Heights. The total number of Israeli settlers is over 500,000 (6.5% of the Israeli population). Some 7,800 Israelis lived in the settlements in the Gaza Strip until the government evacuated them as part of its disengagement plan in 2005.

**Question 0**

How many Israeli citizens lived in the West Bank settlements?

**Question 1**

How many Israelis lived in the settlements in the Golan Heights?

**Question 2**

When were the Israelis evacuated from the Gaza Strip?

**Text number 47**

Israel was founded as the homeland of the Jews, and is often referred to as the Jewish state. The Land Restitution Law gives all Jews and people of Jewish descent the right to Israeli citizenship. More than three quarters, or 75.5%, of the population are Jews from a variety of Jewish backgrounds. About 4% (300,000) of Israelis ethnically defined as "other" are Russian descendants or family members of Jewish origin who are not Jews under rabbinical law but who have been entitled to Israeli citizenship under the Law of Return. Approximately 75% of Israeli Jews were born in Israel, 17% are immigrants from Europe and America and 8% are immigrants from Asia and Africa (including the Arab world). Jews from Europe and the former Soviet Union and their descendants born in Israel, including Ashkenazi Jews, make up about 50% of Israeli Jews. Jews who left or fled Arab and Muslim countries and their descendants, including Mizrahi and Sephardi Jews, make up the majority of the rest of the Jewish population. Intermarriage between Jews accounts for more than 35% of the population, while recent surveys show that the proportion of descendants of both Sephardi and Ashkenazi Jews in Israel is increasing by 0.5% each year, and more than 25% of schoolchildren today come from both communities.

**Question 0**

What is the homeland of the Jews?

**Question 1**

How many Israeli Jews were born in Israel?

**Question 2**

What is the percentage of Jewish intermarriages?

**Text number 48**

Israel has two official languages, Hebrew and Arabic. Hebrew is the primary language of the state and is spoken daily by the majority of the population. Arabic is spoken by the Arab minority and Hebrew is taught in Arabic schools. English was the official language during the Mandate period; it lost this status after the establishment of Israel, but it still has a status comparable to that of an official language, which is reflected on road signs and official documents. Many Israelis communicate reasonably well in English, as many television programmes are broadcast with English subtitles and the language is taught from the first grades of primary school. In addition, Israeli universities offer courses in English in various subjects. As Israel is a country of immigrants, many languages can be heard on the streets. Due to mass immigration from the former Soviet Union and Ethiopia (about 130 000 Ethiopian Jews live in Israel), Russian and Amharic are widely spoken. More than one million Russian-speaking immigrants arrived in Israel from the former Soviet states between 1990 and 2004. French is spoken by around 700,000 Israelis, most of whom come from France and North Africa (see Maghrebi Jews).

**Question 0**

What are the two official languages of Israel?

**Question 1**

How many Israelis speak French?

**Question 2**

How many Russian immigrants arrived in Israel?

**Text number 49**

Muslims make up 16% of the population and are the largest religious minority in Israel. About 2% of the population are Christian and 1.5% Druze. Christians include mainly Arab Christians, but also post-Soviet immigrants, foreign workers of multi-ethnic origin and adherents of Messianic Judaism, which most Christians and Jews consider a form of Christianity. Members of many other religious groups, such as Buddhists and Hindus, are present in Israel, albeit in small numbers. Of the more than one million immigrants to Israel from the former Soviet Union, some 300 000 are not considered Jewish by the Orthodox rabbinate.

**Question 0**

What percentage of Israel's population is Muslim?

**Question 1**

What 2% of Israel's population is what?

**Question 2**

What is the percentage of Druze?

**Text number 50**

The city of Jerusalem is particularly important for Jews, Muslims and Christians, as it is home to sites central to their religious beliefs, such as the Old City, including the Western Wall and Temple Mount, the Al-Aqsa Mosque and the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. Other places of religious significance in Israel include Nazareth (in Christianity, the holy place of the apparition of Mary), Tiberias and Safed (two of the four holy cities in Judaism), the White Mosque of Ramla (in Islam, the holy shrine of the Prophet Saleh) and the Church of St George in Lod (in Christianity and Islam, the holy tomb of St George or Al Khidr). The West Bank is also home to several other religious landmarks, including the tomb of Joseph in Nablus, the birthplace of Jesus and the tomb of Rachel in Bethlehem, and the Cave of the Patriarchs in Hebron. The administrative centre of the Bahá'í Faith and the Báb Shrine are located in the Bahá'í World Centre in Haifa; the leader of the faith is buried in Acre. Apart from the maintenance staff, there is no Bahá'í community in Israel, although it is a place of pilgrimage. Bahá'í personnel in Israel do not teach their faith to Israelis as a matter of strict policy. A few kilometres south of the Bahá'í World Centre is the Middle East centre of the reformist Ahmadiyya movement. Its mixed Jewish-Ahmadi Arab quarter is the only one of its kind in the country.

**Question 0**

What links the Western Wall and the Temple Mount?

**Question 1**

Where is Rachel's tomb?

**Question 2**

Who do not teach their faith to the Israelites?

**Text number 51**

Education is highly valued in Israel by the national culture, which has historical values dating back to ancient Israel and was considered one of the cornerstones of ancient Israeli life. In Israeli culture, higher education is seen as a key to higher mobility and socio-economic status in Israeli society. The emphasis on education in Israeli society stretches back to the divide within the Jewish diaspora from the Renaissance and the Enlightenment movement to the roots of Zionism in the 1880s. Jewish communities in the Levant were among the first to introduce compulsory education, where an organised community, no less than the parents, was responsible for the education of the next generation of Jews. The strong emphasis on contemporary Jewish culture, the promotion of scholarship and learning, and the strong tendency to encourage intellectual pursuits, as well as the nation's high rate of university education, demonstrate the high value that Israeli society places on higher education. The Israeli education system has been praised for a variety of reasons, including its high quality and its important role in driving Israel's economic development and technological boom. Many international business leaders and organisations, including Microsoft founder Bill Gates, have praised the high quality of education in Israel, which has contributed to Israel's economic development. In 2012, Israel had the second highest share of tertiary education graduates aged 25-64 among OECD countries (tied with Japan and after Canada) at 46%, compared to an OECD average of 32%. In addition, almost twice as many Israelis aged 55-64 had a tertiary degree as in other OECD countries: 47% had an academic degree, compared to the OECD average of 25%. In 2012, Israel ranked third in the world in terms of the number of academic degrees per capita (20% of the population).

**Question 0**

What was Israel's ranking among OECD countries?

**Question 1**

What was its ranking in the number of academic degrees per capita?

**Question 2**

Who praised the high quality of education in Israel?

**Text number 52**

Israel has a life expectancy of 15.5 years and a literacy rate of 97.1%, according to the UN. The 1953 State Education Law established five types of schools: state secular, state religious, ultra-Orthodox, municipal settlement schools and Arab schools. The public secular school is the largest category of schools, with the majority of Israeli Jewish and non-Arab pupils. Most Arabs send their children to schools where the language of instruction is Arabic. Education in Israel is compulsory for children aged 3 to 18. Schooling is divided into three levels - primary school (grades 1-6), secondary school (grades 7-9) and high school (grades 10-12) - and ends with the Bagrut examination. The Bagrut certificate requires proficiency in core subjects such as mathematics, Hebrew, Hebrew language and literature, English, history, Bible and social studies. In Arab, Christian and Druze schools, the Bible test is replaced by a test on Muslim, Christian or Druze heritage. Christian Arabs are one of the most educated groups in Israel. Maariv has described the Christian Arab sectors as "the most successful in the education system" because Christian Arabs did best in education compared to all other groups educated in Israel. Israeli children from Russian-speaking families have a higher pass rate in high school. While among immigrant children born in the FSU, the pass rate for Bagrut students is highest among families from the Western FSU countries of Russia, Ukraine, Belarus and Moldova (62.6%) and lower among families from the Central Asian and Caucasian FSU countries. In 2003, more than half of all Israeli twelfth-grade pupils passed the matriculation examination.

**Question 0**

What is the expected duration of schooling in Israel?

**Question 1**

What is Israel's literacy rate?

**Question 2**

What is required to obtain a Bagrut certificate?

**Text number 53**

Israel has nine state-supported public universities and private49 higher education institutions. The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, the second oldest university in Israel after the Technion, houses the National Library of Israel, the largest collection of Jewish and Hebrew books in the world. The Technion, the Hebrew University and the Weizmann Institute are consistently ranked among the top 100 universities in the world by the prestigious ARWU Academic Ranking. The Hebrew University of Jerusalem and Tel Aviv University are among the top 100 universities in the world, according to Times Higher Education. Other notable universities in the country include Bar-Ilan University, Haifa University, Open University and Ben-Gurion University of the Negev. Ariel University in the West Bank is the latest university to be elevated from university status and the first in more than thirty years. Israel's seven research universities (excluding the Open University) are consistently ranked among the top 500 in the world.

**Question 0**

How many public universities are there in Israel?

**Question 1**

How many private universities are there in Israel?

**Question 2**

What is the oldest university in Israel?

**Text number 54**

Israel operates under a parliamentary system as a democratic republic with universal suffrage. A member of parliament supported by a majority in parliament becomes prime minister - usually the leader of the largest party. The Prime Minister is the head of the government and head of the cabinet. Israel is governed by a 120-member parliament, known as the Knesset. Membership of the Knesset is based on proportional representation of political parties and a 3.25% electoral threshold, which in practice has led to coalition governments.

**Question 0**

What kind of system is in place in Israel?

**Question 1**

How many members are there in the Knesset?

**Question 2**

Membership of the Knesset is based on what?

**Text number 55**

Israel has a three-tier court system. At the lowest level are the magistrate courts, which are located in most cities throughout the country. Above them are the district courts, which act as both courts of appeal and courts of first instance; they are found in five of Israel's six districts. The third and highest court is the Jerusalem-based Supreme Court, which acts both as the highest court of appeal and as the highest judicial authority. In the latter role, the Supreme Court acts as the first instance before which citizens and non-citizens alike may appeal against decisions of the state authorities. While Israel supports the objectives of the ICC, it has not ratified the Rome Statute because of concerns about the Court's ability to be politically impartial.

**Question 0**

What is the court system like in Israel?

**Question 1**

Where is the Supreme Court located?

**Question 2**

What is the highest level?

**Text number 56**

The Israeli legal system combines three legal traditions: English common law, civil law and Jewish law. It is based on the principle of stare decisis (precedent) and is an adversarial system in which the parties to a case bring evidence to the court. Cases are decided by professional judges instead of juries. Marriage and divorce fall under the jurisdiction of religious courts: Jewish, Muslim, Druze and Christian. A committee of Knesset members, Supreme Court judges and members of the Israeli Bar Association selects the judges. The administration of Israeli courts (both general courts and labour courts) is the responsibility of the Jerusalem-based Judicial Administration. Both the general courts and the labour courts are paperless courts: court records are filed and court decisions are made electronically. Israel's Basic Law: Human Dignity and Liberty seeks to defend human rights and freedoms in Israel.

**Question 0**

What legal traditions does Israel share?

**Question 1**

What is the principle behind it?

**Question 2**

What is Israel's basic law?

**Text number 57**

The State of Israel is divided into six main administrative regions, known as mehozot (מחווזות; singular: mahoz) - the centre, Haifa, Jerusalem, the northern, southern and Tel Aviv regions, and the Judea and Samaria region on the West Bank. All of Judea and Samaria and parts of Jerusalem and the northern districts are not internationally recognised as part of Israel. The territories are divided into fifteen sub-regions known as nafot (נפות; singular: nafa), which in turn are divided into fifty natural areas.

**Question 0**

How many administrative regions is the State of Israel divided into?

**Question 1**

What are these areas known as?

**Question 2**

How many sub-circuits are there?

**Text number 58**

For statistical purposes, the country is divided into three metropolitan areas: the Tel Aviv metropolitan area (3 206 400 inhabitants), the Haifa metropolitan area (1 021 000 inhabitants) and the Beer Sheva metropolitan area (559 700). The largest municipality in Israel in terms of population and area is Jerusalem, with 773 800 inhabitants in an area of 126 square kilometres (in 2009). Israeli government statistics for Jerusalem also include the population and area of East Jerusalem, which is generally recognised as part of the Palestinian territories occupied by Israel. Tel Aviv, Haifa and Rishon LeZion are the next most populous cities in Israel, with 393 900, 265 600 and 227 600 inhabitants respectively.

**Question 0**

How many metropolitan areas are there?

**Question 1**

Which metropolitan area has the most inhabitants?

**Question 2**

What is the population of Beer Sheva?

**Text number 59**

Since Israel occupied these areas, Israeli settlements and military installations have been built on them. Israel has applied civil law to the Golan Heights and East Jerusalem, granting their residents permanent residency and the possibility to apply for citizenship. Outside the Israeli settlements in the West Bank, the West Bank has remained under direct military rule and Palestinians in the area are not eligible for Israeli citizenship. Israel withdrew its military forces and dismantled Israeli settlements in the Gaza Strip as part of its disengagement from Gaza, although it continues to control the airspace and waters. The UN Security Council has declared the annexation of the Golan Heights and East Jerusalem "null and void" and continues to consider the territories occupied. The International Court of Justice, the principal judicial organ of the United Nations, in its 2004 advisory opinion on the legality of Israel's construction of the West Bank wall, found that the territories occupied by Israel in the Six Day War, including East Jerusalem, are occupied territories.

**Question 0**

Who declared the annexation of the Golan Heights and East Jerusalem?

**Question 1**

What did Israel conquer in the Six Day War?

**Question 2**

Where did Israel withdraw and disband its armed forces?

**Text number 60**

The status of East Jerusalem in a possible future peace settlement has at times been a difficult issue in negotiations between Israeli governments and Palestinian representatives, as Israel considers it sovereign territory and part of its capital. Most negotiations on the territories have been based on United Nations Security Council Resolution 242, which stresses that territories must not be acquired by war and calls on Israel to withdraw from the occupied territories in exchange for normalisation of relations with the Arab states (the land for peace principle).

**Question 0**

What Israel considers East Jerusalem?

**Question 1**

What underlines the fact that the acquisition of territory through war is unacceptable?

**Question 2**

What is the principle of normalising relations with Arab states?

**Text number 61**

Jordan annexed the West Bank in 1950 when the Arabs rejected the UN's decision to create two states in Palestine. Only the UK recognised this annexation, and Jordan has since ceded its claim to the territory to the PLO. Israel occupied the West Bank in 1967 in a six-day war. The population is mainly Palestinian, including refugees from the 1948 Arab-Israeli war. From 1967 until 1993, Palestinians living in these areas were under Israeli military rule. Since the Israeli and PLO recognition letters, most of the Palestinian population and towns have been under the internal jurisdiction of the Palestinian Authority and only partially under Israeli military control, although Israel has on several occasions redeployed its troops and restored full military rule during periods of unrest. In response to increased attacks as part of the second intifada, the Israeli government began construction of the Israeli West Bank wall. When completed, approximately 13% of the barrier will be built on the Green Line or Israel and 87% on the West Bank.

**Question 0**

When did Jordan annex the West Bank?

**Question 1**

What was the majority of the West Bank population?

**Question 2**

How much of the barrier will be built on the green line?

**Text number 62**

Egypt occupied the Gaza Strip between 1948 and 1967 and Israel after 1967. In 2005, as part of Israel's unilateral disengagement plan, Israel removed all its settlements and troops from the area. Israel does not consider the Gaza Strip as occupied territory and has declared it "foreign territory". This view has been contested by numerous international humanitarian organisations and various United Nations bodies. After June 2007, when Hamas took power in the Gaza Strip, Israel tightened control of the Gaza crossings by sea and air and prevented people from entering and leaving the Strip, except in individual cases which it considered humanitarian. Gaza shares a border with Egypt, and an agreement between Israel, the European Union and the Palestinian Authority regulated how the crossing would take place (monitored by European observers). Egypt respected this agreement under Mubarak and blocked access to Gaza until April 2011, when it announced the opening of its border with Gaza.

**Question 0**

Who occupied the Gaza Strip between 1948 and 1967?

**Question 1**

Who occupied the Gaza Strip after 1967?

**Question 2**

When did Hamas take power in the Gaza Strip?

**Text number 63**

Israel maintains diplomatic relations with various countries, 158and has diplomatic missions107 around the world. Most Muslim countries are countries with which Israel does not have diplomatic relations. Only three members of the Arab League have normalised relations with Israel: Egypt and Jordan signed peace agreements in 1979 and 1994, and Mauritania established full diplomatic relations with Israel in 1999. Despite the peace agreement between Israel and Egypt, Israel is still widely regarded by Egyptians as an enemy country. According to Israeli law, Lebanon, Syria, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Iran, Sudan and Yemen are enemy countries and Israeli citizens are not allowed to visit them without permission from the Ministry of Interior. Iran had diplomatic relations with Israel during the Pahlavi dynasty, but withdrew its recognition of Israel during the Islamic Revolution. As a result of the 2008-09 Gaza war, Mauritania, Qatar, Bolivia and Venezuela suspended political and economic relations with Israel.

**Question 0**

How many countries does Israel have diplomatic relations with?

**Question 1**

How many diplomatic missions do they have?

**Question 2**

How many members of the Arab League have relations with Israel?

**Text number 64**

The United States and the Soviet Union were the first two countries to recognise the State of Israel, and they announced their recognition at roughly the same time. The US considers Israel to be its "most trusted partner in the Middle East", based on "shared democratic values, religious affiliations and security interests". The US-Israel bilateral relationship is multi-dimensional and the US is the main supporter of the Arab-Israeli peace process. The US and Israel differ on some issues, such as the Golan Heights, Jerusalem and the settlements. Since 1967, the US has provided Israel with $68 billion in military aid and $32 billion in grants under the Foreign Assistance Act (since 1962), more than any other country in that period until 2003.

**Question 0**

Which two countries were the first to recognise the State of Israel?

**Question 1**

Who considers Israel the most reliable partner in the Middle East?

**Question 2**

How much military aid did the United States give?

**Text number 65**

Germany's strong ties with Israel include cooperation in scientific and educational endeavours, and the two countries remain strong economic and military partners. Under the reparations agreement, Germany had by 2007[update] paid €25 billion in reparations to the State of Israel and individual Israeli survivors of the Holocaust. The UK has maintained full diplomatic relations with Israel since its establishment, with two visits by heads of state in 2007. The UK is considered to have "natural" relations with Israel because of the UK's Mandate for Palestine. Relations between the two countries were also strengthened by former Prime Minister Tony Blair's efforts to promote a two-state solution. Israel is part of the European Union's European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP), which aims to bring the EU closer to its neighbours.

**Question 0**

How much did Germany pay in compensation to the State of Israel?

**Question 1**

Who did the Prime Minister help relations with?

**Question 2**

What is the aim of bringing the EU and its neighbours closer together?

**Text number 66**

Although Turkey and Israel only established full diplomatic relations in 1991, Turkey has been cooperating with Israel since it recognised Israel in 1949. Turkey's ties with other Muslim-majority states in the region have at times led to pressure from Arab and Muslim states for Turkey to ease its relations with Israel. Relations between Turkey and Israel took a downward turn after the 2008-09 Gaza war and the Israeli attack on the Gaza flotilla. The IHH, the Turkish charity that organised the flotilla, has been questioned over its links to Hamas and al-Qaeda. Relations between Israel and Greece have improved since 1995 as a result of the deterioration of relations between Israel and Turkey. The two countries have signed a defence cooperation agreement and in 2010 the Israeli Air Force hosted the Hellenic Air Force in a joint exercise at the Uvda base. Israel is the second largest importer of Greek products in the Middle East. Joint oil and gas exploration between Cyprus and Israel, focusing on the Leviathan gas field, is an important factor for Greece, given its strong ties with Cyprus. Cooperation on the world's longest submarine electricity cable, the EuroAsia Interconnector, has strengthened relations between Cyprus and Israel.

**Question 0**

When will Turkey and Israel establish full diplomatic relations?

**Question 1**

Who organised the flotilla?

**Question 2**

When did relations between Israel and Turkey turn down?

**Text number 67**

India established full diplomatic relations with Israel in 1992 and has since maintained a strong military, technological and cultural partnership with Israel. According to a 2009 international opinion poll commissioned by the Israeli Foreign Ministry, India is the most pro-Israel country in the world. India is the largest customer of Israeli military equipment and Israel is India's second largest military partner after the Russian Federation. India is also Israel's third largest economic partner in Asia and the two countries have military and extensive space technology relations. India became Israel's main source market from Asia in 2010, with 41 000 tourist arrivals. Azerbaijan is one of the few Muslim-majority countries that have developed bilateral strategic and economic relations with Israel. Azerbaijan supplies Israel with a significant share of its oil needs and Israel has helped modernise Azerbaijan's armed forces. In Africa, Ethiopia is Israel's most important and closest ally on the continent because of shared political, religious and security interests. Israel provides Ethiopia with expertise in irrigation projects and thousands of Ethiopian Jews (Beta Israel) live in Israel.

**Question 0**

When did India establish full diplomatic relations with Israel?

**Question 1**

Who is the most pro-Israel country in the world?

**Question 2**

After Israel, who is India's second largest military trading partner?

**Text number 68**

Israel has a very low level of foreign aid among OECD countries, spending less than 0.1% of its GNI on foreign aid, compared to the recommended 0.7%. International charitable donations by individuals are also very low, with only 0.1% of charitable donations being sent abroad. However, Israel has provided emergency aid and humanitarian relief teams to disasters around the world. Israel's humanitarian activities formally began in 1958 with the establishment of MASHAV, the Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs' Agency for International Development Cooperation.

**Question 0**

How much does Israel spend on foreign aid?

**Question 1**

When was MASHAV founded?

**Question 2**

What has Israel used to offer?

**Text number 69**

Between 1985 and 2015, Israel sent delegations24 from the IDF Search and Rescue Unit to 22 countries. Israel was the first country to establish a field hospital in Haiti immediately after the 2010 earthquake, where surgical operations could be performed. Israel sent more than 200 doctors and staff to treat injured Haitians on the ground. By the end of the humanitarian operation 11 days later, the Israeli mission had treated more than 1,110 patients, performed 319 successful surgeries, delivered 16 babies and rescued or assisted in the rescue of four people. Despite radiation concerns, Israel was one of the first countries to send a medical mission to Japan after the earthquake and tsunami disaster. Israel sent a medical team to the tsunami-hit city of Kurihara in 2011. The clinic, run by an IDF team of around 50 members, included paediatric wards, surgical wards, maternal and gynaecological wards, ear and throat wards, an optometry department, a laboratory, a pharmacy and an intensive care unit. After treating patients for two weeks, the outgoing team donated their equipment to the Japanese.

**Question 0**

How many delegations of IDF search and rescue units between 1985 and 2015?

**Question 1**

How many doctors did Israel send to Haiti?

**Question 2**

How many patients were treated by Israeli doctors in Japan?

**Text number 70**

The IDF is the only military wing of the Israel Security Forces, and is headed by Chief of the General Staff Ramatkal, who is subordinate to the Cabinet. The IDF consists of the Army, the Air Force and the Navy. It was established during the Israeli-1948 Arab war by merging the pre-state paramilitary organisations, mainly the Haganah. The IDF also uses the resources of the military intelligence service (Aman), which cooperates with Mossad and Shabak. In its short history, the IDF has been involved in several major wars and border conflicts, making it one of the most combat-trained armed forces in the world.

**Question 0**

What is the only military wing of the Israeli security forces?

**Question 1**

Who is the leader of the IDF?

**Question 2**

When was the IDF established?

**Text number 71**

Most Israelis are conscripted into the army at the age of 18. Men serve for two years and eight months and women for two years. After compulsory service, Israeli men join the reserve and usually serve several weeks of reserve service each year until they are in their forties. Most women are exempt from reserve service. Arab citizens of Israel (except Druze) and full-time religious students are exempt from military service, although the exemption of yeshiva students from military service has been a controversial issue in Israeli society for many years. The alternative for those who are exempted for various reasons is Sherut Leumi, or national service, which includes a service programme in hospitals, schools and other social welfare settings. As a result of the conscription programme, the IDF has some 176 500 active soldiers and an additional 445 000 reservists.

**Question 0**

At what age are most Israelis called up for military service?

**Question 1**

How long do women serve in the army?

**Question 2**

Which citizens are exempt from military service?

**Text number 72**

The country's army relies heavily on high-tech weapons systems designed and manufactured in Israel, as well as some foreign imports. The Arrow missile is one of the few operational ballistic missile defence systems in the world. The Python air-to-air missile system is often considered one of the most important weapons in Israel's military history. Israel's Spike missile is one of the most widely exported anti-aircraft missiles in the world. Israel's Iron Dome air defence system gained worldwide acclaim after intercepting hundreds of Qassam, 122 mm Grad and Fajr-5 artillery rockets fired by Palestinian militants from the Gaza Strip. Since the Yom Kippur war, Israel has developed a network of reconnaissance satellites. The success of the Ofeq programme has made Israel one of only seven countries capable of launching such satellites.

**Question 0**

What is the army based on?

**Question 1**

What is one of the most important weapons in Israel's military history?

**Question 2**

Which programme's success has made Israel one of the seven countries capable of launching satellites?

**Text number 73**

Israel is widely believed to be in possession of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons of mass destruction. Israel is not a signatory to the NPT and maintains a deliberate ambiguity about its nuclear weapons. The Israeli Navy's Dolphin submarines are believed to be armed with nuclear-powered Popeye Turbo missiles, which offer the possibility of a nuclear second strike. Since the 1991 Gulf War, when Israel was attacked by Iraqi Scud missiles, all Israeli homes are required to have a reinforced safe room, Merkhav Mugan, which is impervious to chemical and biological agents.

**Question 0**

What is Israel generally believed to have?

**Question 1**

What is armed with nuclear Popeye Turbo missiles?

**Question 2**

In all the homes of Israel there must be a room called what?

**Text number 74**

Israel's defence spending as a percentage of GDP is one of the highest of any developed country, exceeded only by Oman and Saudi Arabia. In 1984, for example, Israel spent 24% of its GDP on defence. By 2006, the figure had fallen to 7.3%. Israel is one of the world's largest arms exporters, and in 2007 was the world's fourth largest arms exporter. Most of Israel's arms exports are undeclared for security reasons. Since 1967, the United States has been a particularly significant provider of foreign military aid to Israel: the US is expected to give the country $3.15 billion per year between 2013 and 2018. Israel consistently ranks low on the Global Peace Index, and in 2015 it was 148th out of 162 nations in terms of peace.

**Question 0**

Which two countries have a higher ratio of defence spending to GDP than Israel?

**Question 1**

What percentage of its GDP was spent on defence in 1984?

**Question 2**

What was Israel's ranking in the Global Peace Index in 2015?

**Text number 75**

Israel is considered the most advanced country in South-West Asia and the Middle East in terms of economic and industrial development. Israel's high quality university education and the creation of a highly motivated and educated population are largely responsible for fuelling the country's high-tech boom and rapid economic development. In 2010, it joined the OECD. The country ranks third in the region and 38th globally in the World Bank's Ease of Doing Business Index and the World Economic Forum's Global Competitiveness Report. The country has the second largest number of start-ups in the world (after the US) and the largest number of NASDAQ-listed companies outside North America.

**Question 0**

Who is considered the most developed country in South West Asia?

**Question 1**

When did Israel join the OECD?

**Question 2**

Where does Israel rank in the world for the number of start-ups?

**Text number 76**

Despite limited natural resources, intensive development of the agricultural and industrial sectors in recent decades has made Israel largely self-sufficient in food production, except for cereals and beef. Imports to Israel, worth $77.59 billion in 2012, include raw materials, defence equipment, capital goods, rough diamonds, fuels, cereals and consumer goods. Leading exports include electronics, software, computer systems, communications technology, medical equipment, pharmaceuticals, fruits, chemicals, military technology and polished diamonds; in 2012, Israel's exports amounted to $64.74 billion.

**Question 0**

How much was imported into Israel in 2012?

**Question 1**

What did Israel's exports reach in 2012?

**Question 2**

What are Israel's leading exports?

**Text number 77**

Israel is a leading country in the development of solar energy. Israel is a world leader in water conservation and geothermal energy production, and its cutting-edge technologies in software, communications and life sciences have drawn comparisons with Silicon Valley. According to the OECD, Israel also ranks first in the world in research and development (R&D) expenditure as a percentage of GDP. Intel and Microsoft built their first foreign R&D centres in Israel, and other high-tech multinationals such as IBM, Google, Apple, HP, Cisco Systems and Motorola have opened R&D facilities in the country.

**Question 0**

Which development leader is Israel?

**Question 1**

Where does Israel rank 1st in the world?

**Question 2**

Which companies built their first foreign R&D centres in Israel?

**Text number 78**

In July 2007, Berkshire Hathaway, the holding company of American business tycoon and investor Warren Buffett, bought the Israeli company Iscar for $4 billion, its first acquisition outside the US. Since the 1970s, Israel has received military aid from the United States, as well as financial assistance in the form of loan guarantees, which now account for about half of Israel's foreign debt. Israel has one of the lowest foreign debt ratios in the developed world, and is a net creditor in terms of net foreign debt (the aggregate value of assets and liabilities held abroad relative to the total value of liabilities), which as of December 2015[update] was US$118 billion in surplus.

**Question 0**

Which investor bought Iscar?

**Question 1**

When did the United States start giving foreign aid to Israel?

**Question 2**

What was Israel's debt surplus in December 2015?

**Text number 79**

In Israel, working days are Sunday to Thursday (five-day working week) or Friday (six-day working week). In places where Friday is a working day and where the majority of the population is Jewish, Friday is a "short day", usually lasting until 14:00 in winter and 16:00 in summer. Several proposals have been put forward to bring the working week into line with the majority of the world and make Sunday a day off, while extending working hours on other days or replacing Friday with Sunday as a working day.

**Question 0**

What are the working days like in Israel?

**Question 1**

What's on on Friday?

**Question 2**

Several suggestions have been made as to what should be done?

**Text number 80**

Israeli universities are among the top universities in the world100 in mathematics (Hebrew University, TAU and Technion), physics (TAU, Hebrew University and Weizmann Institute of Science), chemistry (Technion and Weizmann Institute of Science), computer science (Weizmann Institute of Science, Technion, Hebrew University, TAU and BIU) and economics (Hebrew University and TAU). Israel has produced six Nobel Prize-winning scientists since 2002 and is often ranked as one of the countries with the highest number of scientific publications per capita in the world. Israel has been the world leader in stem cell research papers per capita since 2000.

**Question 0**

Where do Israeli universities rank in mathematics?

**Question 1**

How many Nobel Prize-winning scientists has Israel produced?

**Question 2**

Which is the world leader in the number of research papers per capita?

**Text number 81**

Israel is one of the world leaders in water technology. In 2011, its water technology industry was worth around $2 billion per year, and its annual exports of products and services amounted to tens of millions of dollars. The country's persistent water shortage has spurred innovation in water-saving technologies, and a major agricultural modernisation, drip irrigation, was invented in Israel. Israel is also at the technological forefront of desalination and water recycling. The Ashkelon Seawater Reverse Osmosis (SWRO) plant, the largest in the world, was named Desalination Plant of the Year at the Global Water Awards 2006. Israel hosts the annual Water Technology Exhibition and Conference (WaTec), which attracts thousands of people from all over the world. In 2014, Israel's desalination programmes produced around 35% of Israel's drinking water, and are expected to produce 40% by 2015 and 70% by 2050. As of 29 May 2015, more than 50% of the water used by Israeli households, agriculture and industry is artificially produced. Thanks to innovations in reverse osmosis technology, Israel is set to become a net exporter of water in the coming years.

**Question 0**

How much is Israel's water technology industry worth?

**Question 1**

What is the largest desalination plant in the world?

**Question 2**

How much drinking water do Israeli desalination programmes produce?

**Text number 82**

Israel has embraced solar energy; its engineers are at the forefront of solar technology and its solar companies are working on projects around the world. More than 90% of Israeli homes use solar energy to produce hot water, the highest per capita figure in the world. According to government figures, the country saves 8% of its electricity consumption each year thanks to solar energy for heating. The high annual solar irradiance at Israel's geographical latitude creates ideal conditions for the internationally renowned solar energy research and development industry in the Negev desert. Israel has a modern electric vehicle infrastructure, including a nationwide network of charging stations to facilitate the charging and swapping of car batteries. It was thought that this would have reduced Israel's dependence on oil and lowered the fuel costs for hundreds of Israeli motorists who use cars powered solely by electric batteries. The Israeli model was studied in several countries and implemented in Denmark and Australia. However, Better Place, a pioneering Israeli electric car company, ceased operations in 2013.

**Question 0**

How many homes in Israel use solar energy to produce hot water?

**Question 1**

How much electricity does the country save per year?

**Question 2**

When did Better Place close?

**Text number 83**

The Israel Space Agency coordinates all Israeli space research programmes with scientific and commercial objectives. In 2012, Israel was ranked ninth in the world in Futron's Space Competitiveness Index. Israel is one of seven countries that both build their own satellites and launch their own launch vehicles. Shavit is an Israeli-made space rocket that launches small satellites into low Earth orbit. It was first launched in 1988, making Israel the eighth country to have a space launch capability. Shavit rockets are launched from the space station at Palmachim Air Base by the Israeli Space Agency. Since 1988, Israel Aerospace Industries has designed and built at least 13 commercial, research and spy satellites. Some of Israel's satellites are among the most advanced space systems in the world. In 2003, Ilan Ramon became Israel's first astronaut, serving as a payload specialist on STS-107, the fateful mission of the space shuttle Columbia.

**Question 0**

Which coordinates all of Israel's space research programmes?

**Question 1**

In the Futron Space Competitiveness Index 2012, Israel ranked where?

**Question 2**

When did Israel launch its first satellite?

**Text number 84**

Israel has 18,096 kilometres of paved roads and 2.4 million motor vehicles. The number of motor vehicles per thousand inhabitants was 324, which is relatively low compared to developed countries. Israel has 5,715 buses and coaches on regular routes operated by several operators, the largest of which is Egged, which serves most of the country. There are 949 km of railways, operated exclusively by the state-owned Israel Railways (all figures are for 2008). Following major investments in the early and mid-1990s, the number of rail passengers has increased from 2.5 million in 1990 to 35 million in 2008; the railways also carry 6.8 million tonnes of freight per year.

**Question 0**

How many kilometres of paved roads are there in Israel?

**Question 1**

How many buses are there in Israel?

**Question 2**

How much freight does the railways carry per year?

**Text number 85**

Israel has two international airports, Ben Gurion International Airport, the country's main hub for international air traffic near Tel Aviv-Yafo, Ovda Airport in the south and several small domestic airports. Ben Gurion Airport, the largest airport in Israel, handled more than 12.1 million passengers in 2010. On the Mediterranean coast, the port of Haifa is the oldest and largest port in the country, while the port of Ashdod is one of the few deep-water ports built on the open sea in the world. In addition, the smaller port of Eilat, mainly used for trade with Far Eastern countries, is located on the Red Sea.

**Question 0**

What is the country's main international air transport hub?

**Question 1**

What is the oldest and largest port in the country?

**Question 2**

How many international airports are there in Israel?

**Text number 86**

Tourism, especially religious tourism, is an important industry in Israel, and the country's temperate climate, beaches, archaeological, other historical and biblical sites and unique geographical location also attract tourists. Israel's security problems have taken a toll on the sector, but tourist numbers are recovering. In 2013, a record 3.54 million tourists visited Israel, with the Western Wall being the most popular attraction with 68% of visitors. Israel has the highest number of museums per capita in the world.

**Question 0**

What is an important industry in Israel?

**Question 1**

How many tourists visited Israel in 2013?

**Question 2**

What is the most popular attraction in Israel?

**Text number 87**

Israel's diverse culture stems from the diversity of its population: Jews from all over the world have brought with them their cultural and religious traditions, creating a melting pot of Jewish customs and beliefs. Israel is the only country in the world where life follows the Hebrew calendar. Work and school holidays follow the Jewish holidays, and the official day of rest is Saturday, the Jewish Sabbath. Israel's sizeable Arab minority has left its mark on Israeli culture in areas such as architecture, music and cuisine.

**Question 0**

Where does Israel's diverse culture come from?

**Question 1**

What does life in Israel revolve around?

**Question 2**

Working and school holidays are determined by what?

**Text number 88**

Israeli literature is mainly poetry and prose written in Hebrew, part of the renaissance of Hebrew as a spoken language since the mid-19th century, although a small amount of literature has been published in other languages such as English. According to the law, two copies of all printed works published in Israel must be deposited in the National Library of Israel at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. In 2001, the law was amended to include audio and video recordings and other non-print media. In 2013, 91% of the 7,863 books transferred to the library were in Hebrew. Hebrew Book Week takes place every June and includes book fairs, public reading events and performances by Israeli authors throughout the country. The week also includes Israel's highest literary award, the Sapir Prize[1].

**Question 0**

In which language is Israeli literature mainly written?

**Question 1**

When will Hebrew Book Week take place?

**Question 2**

What is Israel's highest literary prize?

**Text number 89**

In 1966, Shmuel Yosef Agnon shared the Nobel Prize for Literature with the German-Jewish writer Nelly Sachs. Leading Israeli poets include Yehuda Amichai, Nathan Alterman and Rachel Bluwstein. Internationally renowned contemporary Israeli writers include Amos Oz, Etgar Keret and David Grossman. Israel has also been home to two leading Palestinian poets and writers, Emile Habibi, whose novel Saeed the Secret Life of the Pessoptimist and other writings won him the Israeli Arabic Literature Prize, and Mahmoud Darwish, considered by many to be the "Palestinian national poet". Darwish was born and raised in northern Israel, but spent his adult life abroad after joining the Palestine Liberation Organization[citation needed].

**Question 0**

Shmuel Yosef Agnon shared the Nobel Prize with whom in 1966?

**Question 1**

Which Israeli-Arab satirist is internationally renowned?

**Question 2**

Who wrote the novel The Secret Life of Saeed the Pessoptimist?

**Text number 90**

Israeli music has musical influences from all over the world; Sephardic music, Hasidic melodies, belly dance music, Greek music, jazz and pop-rock are all part of the music scene. Israel's world-famous orchestras include the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra, which has been active for over seventy years and now gives over two hundred concerts a year. Israel has also produced many notable musicians, some of whom have achieved international stardom. Itzhak Perlman, Pinchas Zukerman and Ofra Haza are among the internationally renowned musicians born in Israel. Israel has participated in Eurovision almost every year since 1973, winning the contest three times and hosting it twice. Eilat has hosted its own international music festival, the Red Sea Jazz Festival, every summer since 1987.

**Question 0**

Which Israeli orchestra has been operating for over seventy years?

**Question 1**

Which three internationally renowned musicians were born in Israel?

**Question 2**

Who organises their own international music festival every summer?

**Text number 91**

The nation's canonical folk songs, known as "Songs of the Land of Israel", deal with the pioneers' experiences of building a Jewish homeland. The Hora circle dance, introduced by early Jewish settlers, was originally popular in kibbutzim and outlying communities. It became a symbol of Zionist reconstruction and the ability to experience joy in the midst of hardship. Today, it plays a significant role in contemporary Israeli folk dance, and is regularly performed at weddings and other celebrations, as well as in group dances throughout Israel.[citation needed] Contemporary dance is a thriving field in Israel, and several Israeli choreographers, including Ohad Naharin, Rami Beer, Barak Marshall and many others, are considered [by whom?] the most versatile and original international dance makers working today. Well-known Israeli companies include Batsheva Dance Company and Kibbutz Contemporary Dance Company[citation needed].

**Question 0**

What are the nation's canonical folk songs known as?

**Question 1**

Where did the symbol of Zionist reconstruction come from?

**Question 2**

What is the booming sector in Israel?

**Text number 92**

Many Palestinian musicians live in Israel, including internationally acclaimed oud and violin virtuoso Taiseer Elias, singer Amal Murkus and brothers Samir and Wissam Joubran. Israeli Arab musicians have also achieved fame beyond Israel's borders: Elias and Murkus frequently perform for audiences in Europe and America, and oud player Darwish Darwish (a student of Professor Elias) won first prize in the 2003 Arab Oud Competition in Egypt. The Jerusalem Academy of Music and Dance has a graduate programme in Arabic music under the direction of Taiseer Elias.

**Question 0**

Which internationally renowned violin virtuoso hails from Israel?

**Question 1**

Who won the first prize in the 2003 Arab Oud competition in Egypt?

**Question 2**

Who is the director of the Advanced Studies in Arabic Music programme?

**Text number 93**

The Israel Museum in Jerusalem is one of Israel's most important cultural institutions, with Dead Sea Scrolls and a large collection of Jewish and European art. Israel's National Holocaust Museum, Yad Vashem, is the world's central repository of Holocaust-related information. The Beth Hatefutsoth (Diaspora Museum) on the Tel Aviv University campus is an interactive museum dedicated to the history of Jewish communities around the world. In addition to the large museums in the big cities, many towns and kibbutzim have high quality art spaces. The Mishkan Le'Omanut on Kibbutz Ein Harod Meuhad is the largest art museum in the north of the country.

**Question 0**

What is one of the most important cultural institutions in Israel?

**Question 1**

What is the interactive museum on the Tel Aviv University campus?

**Question 2**

What is the largest art museum in the north of the country?

**Text number 94**

Israeli cuisine includes both local dishes and dishes brought by Jewish immigrants from the Diaspora. Since the establishment of the state in 1948, and especially in the late 1970s, Israeli fusion cuisine has developed. Around half of the Israeli Jewish population say they keep kosher at home. Kosher restaurants were few and far between in the 1960s, but in 2015 they accounted for around 25% of all restaurants[update], perhaps reflecting the largely secular values of those dining out. Hotel restaurants are much more likely to serve kosher food. The retail market for non-kosher restaurants was traditionally small, but grew rapidly and significantly after the arrival of immigrants from Eastern Europe and Russia in the 1990s. Alongside non-kosher fish, rabbits and ostriches, pork, often referred to as "white meat", is produced and consumed in Israel, although it is forbidden in both Judaism and Islam.

**Question 0**

When was Israeli fusion cuisine first developed?

**Question 1**

What percentage of all restaurants are kosher?

**Question 2**

What is pork often called in Israel?

**Text number 95**

Israeli cuisine has adopted and continues to adapt elements from various styles of Jewish cuisine, particularly Mizrahi, Sephardi and Ashkenazi cooking styles, as well as Moroccan Jewish, Iraqi Jewish, Ethiopian Jewish, Indian Jewish, Iranian Jewish and Yemeni Jewish influences. It includes many dishes traditionally eaten in Arab, Middle Eastern and Mediterranean cuisines, such as falafel, hummus, shakshouka, couscous and za'atar, which have become common ingredients in Israeli cuisine. Schnitzel, pizza, hamburgers, French fries, rice and salad are also very common in Israel.

**Question 0**

What are the cooking styles adopted by Israeli cuisine?

**Question 1**

What are the common ingredients in Israeli cuisine?

**Question 2**

Schnitzel, pizza, burgers, French fries, rice and salad are also very common where?

**Text number 96**

The most popular sports in Israel are football and basketball. The Israeli Premier League is the country's top football league, and the Israeli Basketball Super League is the top league in basketball. Maccabi Haifa, Maccabi Tel Aviv, Hapoel Tel Aviv and Beitar Jerusalem are the biggest sports clubs. Maccabi Tel Aviv, Maccabi Haifa and Hapoel Tel Aviv have competed in the UEFA Champions League, while Hapoel Tel Aviv reached the UEFA Cup quarter-finals. Maccabi Tel Aviv B.C. has won the European Basketball Championship six times.

**Question 0**

What are the most popular athletics in Israel?

**Question 1**

What is the main football league in your country?

**Question 2**

What is the main basketball league?

**Text number 97**

In 1964, Israel hosted and won the Asian Nations Cup; in 1970, the Israeli national football team qualified for the FIFA World Cup, which is still considered the greatest achievement of Israeli football. The 1974 Asian Games in Tehran were the last Asian Games in which Israel took part, and were plagued by Arab countries who refused to compete with Israel, and Israel has since stopped competing in Asian competitions. Israel was excluded from the 1978 Asian Games on the grounds of safety and the cost of participation. In 1994, UEFA agreed to accept Israel, and all Israeli sports federations now compete in Europe.

**Question 0**

When did Israel host and win the Asian Nations Cup?

**Question 1**

When did the Israeli national football team qualify for the FIFA World Cup?

**Question 2**

What were the most recent Asian Games in which Israel participated?

**Text number 98**

Chess is the leading sport in Israel and is enjoyed by all ages. There are many Israeli grandmasters and Israeli chess players have won several world youth championships. Israel organises annual international championships and hosted the World Team Chess Championships in 2005. The Ministry of Education and the World Chess Federation agreed on a project to teach chess in Israeli schools and it has been included in the curriculum of some schools. The city of Beersheba has become a national chess centre and the game is taught in the city's kindergartens. Thanks in part to Soviet immigration, the city is home to the largest number of chess grandmasters in the world. The Israeli chess team won silver at the 2008 Olympic Chess Games and bronze at the 2010 Olympics, where it was third out of 148 teams. Israeli Grandmaster Boris Gelfand won the World Chess Championship in 2009 and the 2011 Candidates' Tournament, where he won the right to challenge the World Champion. He lost the 2012 World Chess Championship only to the reigning world champion Anand after a draw in the rapid chess series[citation needed].

**Question 0**

What is the leading sport in Israel?

**Question 1**

Which city has become a national chess centre?

**Question 2**

Who won the Chess Cup in 2009?

**Document number 174**

**Text number 0**

The Hellenistic period covers the period of ancient Greek (Hellenic) and Mediterranean history between the death of Alexander the Great (323 BC) and the birth of the Roman Empire, illustrated by the Battle of Actium in 31 BC and the subsequent conquest of Egypt by the Ptolemies the following year. During this period, Greece's cultural influence and power peaked in Europe, Africa and Asia, achieving wealth and progress in the arts, exploration, literature, theatre, architecture, music, mathematics, philosophy and science. For example, public competitive games were organised, ideas were developed in the field of biology and popular entertainment was organised in theatres. It is often seen as a period of transition, sometimes even decadence or decay, compared to the Greek Classical Enlightenment. The Hellenistic period saw the emergence of the new comedy, Alexandrian poetry, the Septuagint and the philosophies of Stoicism and Epicureanism. Greek science was advanced by the works of the mathematician Euclid and the polymath Archimedes. The religious sphere expanded to include new gods, such as the Greek-Egyptian gods Serapis, Attis and Cybele from the East, and the Greek adoption of Buddhism.

**Question 0**

Which mathematician contributed to Greek science?

**Question 1**

When did the new comedy take off?

**Question 2**

When was the Battle of Actium fought?

**Question 3**

When did Alexander the Great die?

**Question 4**

In what period was the Septuagint written?

**Question 5**

dd

**Question 6**

d

**Text number 1**

After Alexander the Great's adventures in Persia, Hellenistic kingdoms were established in south-west Asia (Seleucid Empire, Kingdom of Pergamum), north-east Africa (Kingdom of Ptolemy) and south Asia (Kingdom of Greco-Bactria, Kingdom of Indo-Greek). This led to the introduction of Greek culture and language into these new kingdoms through Greco-Macedonian colonisation, which extended as far as modern Pakistan. However, the cultures of the indigenous peoples were equally influenced by these new empires, adopting local practices when it was useful, necessary or appropriate. Hellenistic culture thus represents the assimilation of the ancient Greek world into the Middle Eastern, Near Eastern and Southwest Asian world, and differs from earlier Greek attitudes towards 'barbarian cultures'. The Hellenistic period was characterised by a new wave of Greek colonisation (as distinct from the 8th-6th century BC), which established Greek cities and kingdoms in Asia and Africa. These new cities were made up of Greek colonists from all over the Greek world and not, as before, from a particular 'mother city'. The main cultural centres expanded from mainland Greece to Pergamon, Rhodes and the new Greek colonies such as Seleucia, Antioch, Alexandria and Acha-Khanum. This intermingling of Greek speakers gave rise to a common Attic dialect, known as Koine Greek, which became the lingua franca throughout the Hellenistic world.

**Question 0**

What is the common Attic dialect?

**Question 1**

Where is the kingdom of the Ptolemies located?

**Question 2**

Where is the Greco-Bactrian Kingdom located?

**Question 3**

Where is the Indo-Greek Kingdom?

**Question 4**

Where is the Kingdom of Pergamon?

**Text number 2**

Scholars and historians disagree on which event marks the end of the Hellenistic era. The Hellenistic period can be considered to have ended either with the final conquest of the Greek heartland by Rome in 146 BC, or with the end of the Hellenistic period with the conquest of the Greek mainland by Rome in 146 BC. The Hellenic empire may be said to have ended with the final defeat of the Ptolemaic Empire at the Battle of Actium in 31 BC, or even with the transfer of the capital of the Roman Empire to Constantinople in 330 AD by the Roman Emperor Constantine the Great. 'Hellenistic' differs from 'Hellenistic' in that the former covers the whole of the direct sphere of influence of ancient Greece, while the latter refers to Greece itself.

**Question 0**

When did the Ptolemy empire fall for good?

**Question 1**

Who was the Emperor of Rome?

**Question 2**

When did the capital of the Roman Empire move to Constantinople?

**Question 3**

Which term defines the influence of Greek culture?

**Question 4**

Where did the Roman Empire move to in 330 AD?

**Text number 3**

"Hellenistic" is a modern word and a 19th century concept; the idea of a Hellenistic period did not exist in ancient Greece. Although words similar in form or meaning, such as Hellenist (Ancient Greek Ἑλληνιστής, Hellēnistēs), have been proven to have existed since ancient times, it was not until J. G. Droysen, in his classic work Geschichte des Hellenismus, or History of Hellenism, coined the term Hellenistic in the mid-19th century to refer to and define the period when Greek culture spread to the non-Greek world after Alexander Alexander's conquest. Since Droysen, Hellenism and related terms, such as Hellenism, have been widely used in various contexts; a notable such use is in Matthew Arnold's Culture and Anarchy, where Hellenism is used in contrast to Hebraism.

**Question 0**

Who wrote Geschichte des Hellenismus?

**Question 1**

What does Geschichte des Hellenismus mean?

**Question 2**

Who wrote Culture and Anarchy?

**Question 3**

In which century did Hellenistic become a concept?

**Question 4**

What is the contrast between Hebraism and what is the contrast between culture and anarchy in the work?

**Text number 4**

The main problem with the Hellenistic term is its ease of use, as the spread of Greek culture was not as widespread as the term suggests. Some areas of the conquered world were more influenced by Greek influences than others. The term Hellenistic also implies that Greeks were in the majority in the areas they settled, although in many cases Greek settlers were actually a minority among the indigenous population. The Greek population and the indigenous population did not always mix; the Greeks migrated and brought with them their own culture, but interaction did not always take place.

**Question 0**

How much of the conquered world was under Greek influence?

**Question 1**

How often did Greeks and natives mix?

**Question 2**

Which term refers to the fact that Greeks were the majority in the areas they inhabited?

**Text number 5**

No historical work survives from the hundred years after Alexander's death, although a few fragments do exist. The works of the important Hellenistic historians Hieronymus Kardias (who worked under Alexander, Antigonus I and other successors), Duris Samos and Phylarchus, which were used by surviving sources, have all been lost. The earliest and most credible surviving source from the Hellenistic period is Polybius of Megalopolis (c. 200-118), who was the ruler of the Achaia League until 168 BC, when he was forced to leave as a hostage for Rome. His history eventually grew to forty books, covering the years 220-167 BC.

**Question 0**

What is the earliest and most credible source for the Hellenistic period?

**Question 1**

Where did Polybios come from?

**Question 2**

Where was Polybius taken hostage?

**Question 3**

Which years are covered by the Polybius books?

**Question 4**

In which league was Polybius a statesman?

**Text number 6**

After Polybius, the most important source is Diodorus Siculus, who wrote his Bibliotheca historica in 60-30 BC and who repeated some important earlier sources, such as Jerome, but his account of the Hellenistic period breaks off after the battle of Ipsus (301). Another important source, the Parallel Lives of Plutarch (c. 50-120), although more focused on issues of personal character and morality, describes the history of important figures of the Hellenistic period. Appian of Alexandria (late first century - before 165 AD) wrote a history of the Roman Empire, which includes information on some of the Hellenistic empires.

**Question 0**

When did Diodoros Siculus write the Bibliotheca historica?

**Question 1**

Which battle marks the end of Diodoros Siculus' work?

**Question 2**

Who wrote Parallel Lives?

**Question 3**

Where was Apprian from?

**Question 4**

Which author outlined the history of Hellenistic characters?

**Text number 7**

Ancient Greece had traditionally been a fragmented collection of fiercely independent city-states. After the Peloponnesian War (431-404 BC), Greece had fallen under the hegemony of Sparta, which was superior but not omnipotent. Sparta's hegemony was followed by Theban hegemony after the Battle of Leuctra (371 BC), but after the Battle of Mantinea (362 BC) Greece as a whole was so weakened that no state could claim supremacy. Against this background, the Macedonian rise to power began under King Philip II. Macedonia was on the periphery of the Greek world, and although its royal family claimed Greek ancestry, the rest of the Greeks regarded the Macedonians as semi-barbarian. However, Macedonia had a relatively strong and centralised administration and, compared to most Greek states, directly ruled a large area.

**Question 0**

When was the Peloponnesian War?

**Question 1**

Which hegemony replaced Sparta after the battle of Leuctra?

**Question 2**

When was the Battle of Leuctra fought?

**Question 3**

When was the Battle of Mantinea fought?

**Question 4**

Which king is crediting the rise of Macedonia?

**Text number 8**

Philip II was a strong and expansive king, and he took every opportunity to expand Macedonia's territory. In 352 BC he annexed Thessaly and Magnesia. In 338 BC, he took control of Magnesia and Magnesia. Philip defeated a combined Theban and Athenian army at the Battle of Chaeronea after a decade of unstable conflict. Philip then founded the League of Corinth, which gave him direct control over most of Greece. He was elected hegemon of the League and planned a military campaign against the Achaemenid Empire of Persia. However, in the early stages of the campaign he was assassinated.

**Question 0**

When did King Philip II annex Thessaly and Magnesia?

**Question 1**

Who joined Thessaly and Magnesia?

**Question 2**

When was the Battle of Chaeronea?

**Question 3**

Who founded the Corinthian League?

**Question 4**

Who was Philip II planning a military campaign against when he was assassinated?

**Text number 9**

Meleager and the infantry supported the candidacy of Alexander's half-brother, Philip Arrhidaeus, while the leading cavalry commander Perdiccas advocated waiting until Alexander's unborn child Roxana was born. After the infantry had stormed the Babylonian palace, a compromise was agreed - Arrhidaeus (as Philip III) would become king, and would rule jointly with Roxana's child, assuming the child was a son (as it was, and he would become Alexander IV). Perdiccas himself would become regent (epimeletes) of the kingdom and Meleager his lieutenant. Soon, however, Perdiccas would assassinate Meleager and the other infantry leaders and take full power for himself. The generals who had supported Perdiccas were rewarded at the partition of Babylonia by becoming satraps of the various parts of the kingdom, but Perdiccas' position was shaky because, as Arrian writes, 'everyone suspected him and he them'.

**Question 0**

Who was Philip Arrhidaues' half-brother?

**Question 1**

Who was the leading infantry commander?

**Question 2**

Who ordered Meleager's death?

**Question 3**

Which town was divided among the generals who supported Perdicca?

**Question 4**

Who documented that Perdiccas was suspected?

**Text number 10**

The first of the Diadochian Wars broke out when Perdiccas planned to marry Alexander's sister Cleopatra and began to challenge the leadership of Antigonus I Monophthalmos in Asia Minor. Antigonus fled to Greece and then, together with Antipaterus and Crateros (a Cilician satrap who had been in Greece to fight in the Lamian War), invaded Anatolia. The rebels were supported by the Thracian satrap Lysimakhos and the Egyptian satrap Ptolemy. Although the Cappadocian satrap Eumenes defeated the rebels in Asia Minor, Perdiccas' own generals Peithon, Seleucus and Antigenes (possibly assisted by Ptolemy) assassinated him during the invasion of Egypt (c. 21 May - 19 June 320). Ptolemy reached an agreement with the assassins of Perdiccas and appointed Peithon and Arrhidaeus as regents in his place, but they soon reached a new agreement with Antipater in the Treaty of Triparadis. Antipater was made regent of the empire, and both kings were transferred to Macedonia. Antigonus remained in charge of Asia Minor, Ptolemy retained Egypt, Lysimachus retained Thrace and Seleucus I ruled Babylonia.

**Question 0**

Who was Diadochi going to marry?

**Question 1**

Who was Alexander's sister?

**Question 2**

Who was the leader of Asia Minor?

**Question 3**

Which area was attacked by Antigonus I Monophthalmus together with Antipater and Craterus?

**Question 4**

Who were murdered by Peithon, Seleucus and Antigenes?

**Text number 11**

The Second Diadochian War began after the death of Antipater in 319 BC. Antipater had declared Polyperchio his successor as regent, overriding his own son Cassander. Cassander rebelled against Polyperchon (joined by Eumenes) and was supported by Antigonus, Lysimachus and Ptolemy. In 317, Cassander invaded Macedonia, gained control of Macedonia, condemned Olympias to death and imprisoned the king's son Alexander IV and his mother. In Asia, Eumenes was betrayed by his own men after years of campaigning, and was handed over to Antigonus, who executed him.

**Question 0**

When did Antipater die?

**Question 1**

Who did Antipater announce as his successor?

**Question 2**

When did Cassander invade Macedonia?

**Question 3**

Who ordered the execution of Eumenes?

**Question 4**

Who sentenced Olympias to death?

**Text number 12**

The Third Diadochian War was sparked by Antigonus' growing power and ambition. He began to depose and appoint satraps as if he were king and also plundered the royal coffers of Ectaba, Persepolis and Susa, stealing gifts of 25,000. Seleucus was forced to flee to Egypt, and Antigonus soon found himself at war with Ptolemy, Lysimachus and Cassander. He then invaded Phoenicia, besieged Tyre, stormed Gaza and began to build a navy. Ptolemy invaded Syria and defeated Demetrius Poliorcetes, son of Antigonus, at the Battle of Gaza in 312 BC. This gave Seleucus control of Babylonia and the eastern satrapies. In 310 , Cassander assassinated the young king Alexander IV and his mother Roxanee, ending the Argead dynasty that had ruled Macedonia for several centuries.

**Question 0**

How many talents did the Diadochi steal from Ektabana, Persepolis and Susa?

**Question 1**

Who beat Demetrius Poliorcetes?

**Question 2**

When was the Battle of Gaza fought?

**Question 3**

Who ordered the death of King Alexander IV?

**Question 4**

What year did the Argead dynasty end?

**Text number 13**

Antigonus then sent his son Demetrius to take back control of Greece. He 307conquered Athens, expelled Demetrius, the governor of Cassander, from Phaleron and declared the city free again. Demetrius now turned his attention to Ptolemy, defeated his fleet at the battle of Salamis and took control of Cyprus. After this victory, Antigonus took the title of king (basileus) and gave it to his son Demetrios Poliorcetes, and the other Diadochi soon followed suit. Demetrios continued his military campaigns by besieging Rhodes and conquering most of Greece in 302, forming an alliance against Cassander's Macedonia.

**Question 0**

Which son did Antigonus send to take back control of Greece?

**Question 1**

When did Demetrius take control of Athens?

**Question 2**

Who awarded Demetrius Poliorcetes the title of king?

**Question 3**

In which battle did Demetrius Poliorcetes defeat Ptolemy's fleet?

**Question 4**

What was the area fought over at the Battle of Salamis?

**Text number 14**

The decisive battle of the war took place when Lysimachus invaded and conquered much of western Anatolia, but he was soon isolated by Antigonus and Demetrius near Ipsos in Phrygia. Seleucus arrived in time to rescue Lysimachus and utterly crushed Antigonus at the battle of Ipsos in 301 BC. Seleucus' war elephants proved decisive, Antigonus was killed, and Demetrius fled back to Greece to try to preserve the remnants of his rule there by reconquering rebellious Athens. Meanwhile, Lysimachus took over Ionia, Seleucus took over Cilicia and Ptolemy conquered Cyprus.

**Question 0**

Who saved Lysimachus in Frygia?

**Question 1**

Who lost the battle of Ipsus?

**Question 2**

When was the Battle of Ipsus fought?

**Question 3**

Which area did Seleucus take over after the death of Antigonus?

**Question 4**

Which area did Ptolemy take over after the death of Antigonus?

**Text number 15**

After the death of Cassander in 298 BC. However, Demetrius, still with a substantial loyal army and navy, invaded Macedonia, seized the Macedonian throne (294) and conquered Thessaly and most of central Greece (293-291). He was defeated in 288 BC when Lysimachus of Thrace and Pyrrhus of Epirus attacked Macedonia on two fronts and quickly divided the kingdom. Demetrios fled with his mercenaries to central Greece and began to gather support there and in the northern Peloponnese. He once again besieged Athens after Athens turned against him, but then concluded a treaty with the Athenians and Ptolemy, which allowed him to move to Asia Minor and wage war against the territories held by Lysimachus in Ionia, leaving his son Antigonus Gonatas in Greece. After initial success, he was forced to surrender to Seleucus in 285 and later died in captivity. Lysimachus, who had conquered Macedonia and Thessaly for himself, found himself at war when Seleucus invaded his territories in Asia Minor, and was defeated and killed in 281 BC. He was defeated in 281 and 281 BC at the Battle of Corupedium near Sardis. Seleucus then attempted to conquer the European territories of Lysimachus in Thrace and Macedonia, but was assassinated by Ptolemy Ceraunus ('the thunderbolt'), who had sought refuge in the Seleucid court and had subsequently proclaimed himself king of Macedonia. Ptolemy was killed when the Gauls invaded Macedonia in 279. His head was stuck on a spear and the country fell into anarchy. Antigonus II Gonatas invaded Thrace in the summer of 277 and defeated a large force of 18 000 Gauls. He was quickly appointed king of Macedonia and reigned for 35 years.

**Question 0**

When did Cassander die?

**Question 1**

When did Demetrius take the Macedonian throne?

**Question 2**

Who imprisoned Demetrius?

**Question 3**

What year was Seleukos killed?

**Question 4**

In which battle was Seleucus killed ?

**Text number 16**

During the Hellenistic period, Greece's importance in the Greek-speaking world declined sharply. The great centres of Hellenistic culture were Alexandria and Antioch, the capitals of Ptolemaic Egypt and Seleucid Syria. Alexander's conquests greatly broadened the horizons of the Greek world, making the endless conflicts between cities that had marked the 5th and 4th centuries BC seem trivial and insignificant. This led to a constant exodus of young and ambitious people in particular to the new Greek kingdoms in the East. Many Greeks emigrated after Alexander to Alexandria, Antioch and many other new Hellenistic cities, which were founded as far away as modern Afghanistan and Pakistan.

**Question 0**

What was the capital of Ptolemaic Egypt?

**Question 1**

What was the capital of Seleucid Syria?

**Question 2**

Alexander and Antioch were the centres of which culture?

**Question 3**

Which leaders' conquests broadened the horizons of the Greek world?

**Question 4**

Which particular population group moved to the new Greek kingdoms?

**Text number 17**

Independent city-states could not compete with the Hellenistic empires, and were usually forced to ally with one of them to defend themselves and pay tribute to Hellenistic rulers in return for protection. One example is Athens, which had been decisively defeated by Antipater in the Lamian War (323-322) and whose port of Piraeus was occupied by Macedonian troops supporting the conservative oligarchy. When Demetrios Poliorcetes conquered Athens in 307 and restored democracy, the Athenians honoured him and his father Antigonus by placing golden statues of them in the agora and granting them the title of king. Later, Athens allied itself with Ptolemaic Egypt to overthrow Macedonian power, and eventually established a religious cult for the Ptolemaic kings and named one of the city's phyla in honour of Ptolemy for his help against Macedonia. Despite Ptolemaic money and fleets to support their efforts, Athens and Sparta were defeated by Antigonus II in the Cremonid War (267-61). Afterwards, Macedonian troops occupied Athens, led by Macedonian officials.

**Question 0**

When was the Lamia War?

**Question 1**

When did Demetrius Poliorcetes conquer Athens?

**Question 2**

Who was the father of Demetrius Poliorcetes?

**Question 3**

Which region did Athens ally with to remove Macedonian rule?

**Question 4**

When was the Kremonid War?

**Text number 18**

Sparta remained independent, but it was no longer the leading military power in the Peloponnese. The Spartan king Cleomenes III (235-222 BC) staged a military coup against the conservative Ephors and implemented radical social and land reforms to increase the number of able-bodied Spartans and restore Spartan power. The Achaean League and Macedonia crushed Sparta's bid for supremacy in the Battle of Sellaia (222) and restored Ephorian power.

**Question 0**

In what years did Cleomenes III rule?

**Question 1**

Which battle did Sparta lose in 222 BC?

**Question 2**

Who was defeated at the Battle of Sellasia?

**Question 3**

What was the Spartan affliction in the Peloponnese?

**Text number 19**

Other city-states formed federations for self-defence, such as the League of Aetolia (c. 370 BC), the League of the Achaeans (c. 280 BC), the League of Boeotia, the "League of the North" (Byzantium, Chalcedon, Heraclea Pontica and Tium) and the "League of the Nesiotes" of the Cyclades. These confederations included a central government that controlled foreign policy and military affairs, but left most local government to the city-states, a system called sympolithia. In states such as the League of the Akhaians, this was accompanied by the admission of other ethnic groups, in this case non-Akhaians, into the federation with equal rights. The Achaean League succeeded in driving the Macedonians out of the Peloponnese and liberating Corinth, which duly joined the League.

**Question 0**

When was the Aetolia Federation founded?

**Question 1**

When was the Akhaya Federation founded?

**Question 2**

What alliance was formed by Byzantium, Chalcedon, Heraclea Pontica and Tyum?

**Question 3**

Under which system are military and external affairs devolved to the central government and local affairs to the city-states?

**Question 4**

Which league released Corinth?

**Text number 20**

Rhodes was one of the few city-states that managed to maintain complete independence from the control of any Hellenistic empire. With a skilled navy to protect its merchant fleets from pirates and an ideal strategic location covering routes from the east to the Aegean Sea, Rhodes prospered in the Hellenistic period. It became a centre of culture and commerce, its coins circulated widely and its philosophical schools became among the best in the Mediterranean. After enduring a year of siege by Demetrios Poliorcetes (304-305 BC), the Rhodians built the Colossus of Rhodes to commemorate their victory. They maintained their independence by maintaining a powerful navy, maintaining a cautious neutral stance and working to maintain the balance of power between the great Hellenistic empires.

**Question 0**

What did the Rhodians build to commemorate their victory over Demetrius Poliorcetes?

**Question 1**

When did Rhodes flourish?

**Question 2**

What military force helped Rhodes to maintain its independence?

**Question 3**

In what year did Demetrius Poliorcetes invade Rhodes?

**Text number 21**

Antigonus II, a pupil of Zeno of Citium, spent most of his reign defending Macedonia against Epirus and consolidating Macedonian power in Greece, first against the Athenians in the Kremonid War and then against the Achaean League led by Aratus of Sikyon. Under the Antigonids, Macedonia was often short of funds, the mines of Pangaeum were no longer as productive as under Philip II, the wealth from Alexander's military campaigns had been exhausted and the countryside plundered by the Gallic invasion. Alexander had also moved a large part of the Macedonian population abroad or to new towns in eastern Greece. Up to two-thirds of the population emigrated, and the Macedonian army had only 25 000 men at its disposal, far fewer than under Philip II.

**Question 0**

In which war did Antigonus II fight against the Athenians?

**Question 1**

Which mines declined in production during the Antigonid era?

**Question 2**

How large was the Macedonian army during the Antigonid era?

**Question 3**

Who taught Antigonus II?

**Question 4**

Who was Antigonus II defending against?

**Text number 22**

Philip V, who came to power after the death of Doson in 221 BC, was the last Macedonian ruler with both the ability and the opportunity to unite Greece and maintain its independence against the 'rising cloud in the west', the ever-growing power of Rome. He was known as the 'beloved of Hellas'. Under his leadership, the Peace of Naupactus (217 BC) ended the latest war between the Macedonian and Greek alliances (the social war of 220-217), and he ruled all of Greece except Athens, Rhodes and Pergamum.

**Question 0**

When did Doson die?

**Question 1**

Who took over when Doson died?

**Question 2**

Who had the last and best chance to unite Greece?

**Question 3**

What was Philip V known as?

**Question 4**

When was the Peace of Naupactus held?

**Text number 23**

In 215 BC. Philip, aiming for Illyria, formed an alliance with Rome's enemy, Hannibal of Carthage, which led to Rome's alliance with the Achaean League, Rhodes and Pergamum. The First Macedonian War broke out in 212 BC and ended inconclusively in 205 BC. Philip continued his war against Pergamum and Rhodes for control of the Aegean (204-200 BC), ignoring Roman demands not to interfere in Greek affairs by invading Attica. In 198 BC, in the Second Macedonian War, Philip suffered a decisive defeat at Cynoscephala by the Roman proconsul Titus Quinctius Flamininus, and Macedonia lost all its territory in Greece proper. Greece was now thoroughly incorporated into the Roman sphere of influence, although it retained its nominal autonomy. The end of Antigonid Macedonia came when Philip V's son Perseus was captured by the Romans in the Third Macedonian War (171-168 BC).

**Question 0**

When did Philip ally himself with Hannibal of Carthage?

**Question 1**

When did the first Macedonian war start?

**Question 2**

When did the first Macedonian war end?

**Question 3**

How did the first Macedonian war end?

**Question 4**

Who beat Filip?

**Text number 24**

The western Balkan coast was home to several Illyrian tribes and kingdoms, such as the kingdoms of the Dalmatians and Ardians, who frequently engaged in piracy under Queen Teuta (reigned 231 BC-227 BC). Further inland were the Illyrian kingdom of Paeonia and the Agrian tribe, which covers most of the modern Republic of Macedonia. The Illyrians living along the Adriatic coast were influenced by Hellenisation, and some tribes adopted the Greek language and became bilingual due to the proximity of Greek settlements in Illyria. The Illyrians imported ancient Greek weapons and armour (such as the Illyrian helmet, which was originally of Greek design) and also adopted ancient Macedonian ornaments on their shields and armour (a single one has been found, dating back to the 3rd century BC in what is now Selce e Poshtme, which was part of Macedonia during the Macedonian period of Philip V).

**Question 0**

What years did Queen Teutra rule?

**Question 1**

Where did the Illyrians bring their weapons and armour?

**Question 2**

What kind of ornaments or decorations were on the shields and war belts of the Illyrians?

**Question 3**

Which tribes inhabited the Balkan coast?

**Question 4**

Which tribe covered most of the Republic of Macedonia?

**Text number 25**

The Odrysian kingdom was a confederation of Thracian tribes, formed under the kings of the powerful Odrysian tribe and concentrated in Thrace. Different parts of Thrace were under Macedonian rule under Philip II of Macedon, Alexander the Great, Lysimachus, Ptolemy II and Philip V, but were often ruled by their own kings. Alexander made extensive use of Thracians and Agranians as peltasts and light cavalry, and they made up about a fifth of his army. The Diadochi also used Thracian mercenaries in their armies, and they were also used as immigrants. The Odrysians used Greek as the language of administration and nobility. The nobility also adopted Greek fashions in dress, ornaments and military equipment and spread them to other tribes. The Thracian kings were among the first to be Hellenised.

**Question 0**

Which region was the centre of the Kingdom of Odrysia?

**Question 1**

Who used Thracians and Agrians as light cavalry?

**Question 2**

What part of Alexander's army was made up of Thracians and Agrians?

**Question 3**

What language did the Odrys speak?

**Question 4**

Which kings were among the first to Hellenise?

**Text number 26**

The Greeks had settled southern Italy (Magna Graecia) and south-eastern Sicily by the 800s. The leading Greek city and hegemon in Sicily in the 4th century was Syracuse. In the Hellenistic period, the leading figure in Sicily was Agathocles of Syracuse (361-289 BC), who conquered the city with a mercenary army in 317 BC. Agathocles extended his power to most Greek cities in Sicily, waged a long war against the Carthaginians and once invaded Tunisia in 310 and defeated the Carthaginian army there. This was the first time that European troops invaded the region. After the war, he ruled most of south-eastern Sicily and proclaimed himself king, as did the Hellenistic rulers of the East. Agathocles then invaded Italy (c. 300 BC ) to defend Tarentum against the Britons and Romans, but was unsuccessful.

**Question 0**

What was the name of southern Italy?

**Question 1**

In which century did the Greeks settle southern Italy and south-eastern Sicily?

**Question 2**

Who was the leading figure in Sicily during the Hellenistic period?

**Question 3**

In 310 Agathocles invaded Tunisia and defeated which army?

**Question 4**

When did Agathocles invade Italy to defend Tarentum?

**Text number 27**

The Greeks of pre-Roman Gaul were mostly confined to the Mediterranean coast of Provence. The first Greek settlement in the area was Massalia, which became one of the largest trading ports in the Mediterranean in the 4th century BC and had a population of 6,000. Massalia was also a local hegemon, ruling several Greek coastal cities such as Nice and Agde. Coins minted in Massalia have been found throughout the Ligurian-Celtic Gaul. Greek designs influenced Celtic coins, and Greek characters can be found on many Celtic coins, especially those of southern France. Traders from Massalia penetrated deep into the French interior along the Durance and Rhône rivers, creating trade routes deep into Gaul and into Switzerland and Burgundy. In the Hellenistic period, the Greek alphabet spread from Massalia to southern Gaul (3rd-2nd century BC) and, according to Strabo, Massalia was also a centre of learning where the Celts went to learn Greek. A staunch ally of Rome, Massalia maintained its independence until it sided with Pompey in 49 BC and was conquered by Caesar's forces.

**Question 0**

What was the first Greek colony in the Mediterranean?

**Question 1**

How many inhabitants were there in Massalia?

**Question 2**

Who ruled Nice and Agde?

**Question 3**

According to whom was Massalia the centre of education?

**Question 4**

When did Massalia settle on the side of Pompey?

**Text number 28**

The Hellenistic states of Asia and Egypt were ruled by an occupying imperial elite of Greco-Macedonian administrators and governors, supported by a standing mercenary army and a small core of Greco-Macedonian immigrants. Encouraging immigration from Greece was important in consolidating this system. The Hellenistic monarchs ran their kingdoms as royal estates, and most of the heavy tax revenues went to military and paramilitary forces to protect their power from any kind of revolution. Monarchs in Macedonian and Hellenistic times were expected to lead their armies in the field together with privileged aristocratic partners or friends (hetairoi, philoi) who ate and drank with the king and acted as his advisory council. Another role that the monarch was expected to fulfil was that of the benevolent senator of his people. This public charity could mean building projects and distributing gifts, but also promoting Greek culture and religion.

**Question 0**

Who led the Hellenistic states of Asia and Egypt?

**Question 1**

Where did the Hellenistic monarchs put most of their tax revenue?

**Question 2**

Who gave gifts to promote Greek culture and religion?

**Question 3**

What kind of mansions did the Hellenistic monarchs have in their kingdoms?

**Question 4**

Who were the small nuclei of the Hellenistic states of Asia and Egypt?

**Text number 29**

Ptolemy, a somatophylax, one of the seven bodyguards who served as generals and assistants to Alexander the Great, was appointed satrap of Egypt after Alexander's death in 323 BC. In 305 BC, he proclaimed himself king as Ptolemy I, later known as 'Soter' (saviour) for his assistance to the Rhodians during the siege of Rhodes. Ptolemy built new cities, such as Ptolemy Hermius in Upper Egypt, and stationed his veterans throughout the country, especially in the region of Faiyum. Alexandria, a major centre of Greek culture and trade, became his capital. As Egypt's first port city, it was the main grain exporter to the Mediterranean.

**Question 0**

Who was appointed satrap of Egypt after Alexander's death?

**Question 1**

When did Alexander die and Ptolemy take his place?

**Question 2**

When did Ptolemy declare himself king Ptolemy I?

**Question 3**

What nickname did the Rhodians give Ptolemy?

**Question 4**

Where did Ptolemy put most of his veterans?

**Text number 30**

The Egyptians reluctantly accepted the Ptolemies as the successors to the pharaohs of independent Egypt, even though the empire experienced several indigenous revolts. The Ptolemies adopted the traditions of the Egyptian pharaohs, such as marrying their siblings (Ptolemy II was the first to adopt this custom), presenting themselves in public monuments in Egyptian style and dress, and participating in Egyptian religious life. The Ptolemaic ruling cult portrayed the Ptolemies as gods, and temples to the Ptolemies were erected throughout the empire. Ptolemy I even created a new god, Serapis, who was a combination of two Egyptian gods: Apis and Osiris, who had the characteristics of the Greek gods. Ptolemy's administration, like the bureaucracy of ancient Egypt, was highly centralised and focused on squeezing as much revenue as possible from the population through customs duties, excise taxes, fines, taxes and so on. This was made possible by a whole class of petty officials, tax farmers, clerks and overseers. The Egyptian countryside was directly administered by this royal bureaucracy. Outer regions such as Cyprus and Cyrene were run by strategos, military commanders appointed by the crown.

**Question 0**

Whose tradition did Ptolemy take over as leader of Egypt?

**Question 1**

Which god did Ptolemy I create?

**Question 2**

Who led Cyprus and Cyrenaica?

**Question 3**

Using a central administration that taxed heavily, Ptolemy ran his country like what bureaucracy?

**Question 4**

Apis and Osiris joined together to form which god?

**Text number 31**

Under Ptolemy II, Kallimachus, Apollonios of Rhodes, Theocritus and numerous other poets made the city a centre of Hellenistic literature. Ptolemy himself was keen to support the library, scientific research and the individual scholars who lived in the library area. He and his successors also fought several wars, known as the Syrian Wars, with the Seleucids over the Coele region of Syria. Ptolemy IV won the great Battle of Raphia (217 BC ) against the Seleucids using Egyptians trained as Phalangists. However, these Egyptian soldiers revolted and eventually established a breakaway Egyptian state in the Thebaid between 205 and 186/5 BC, which seriously weakened the Ptolemy state.

**Question 0**

Syria was fought between Ptolemy II and who?

**Question 1**

Which territory was fought for in the Syrian wars?

**Question 2**

Who won the great battle of Raphia?

**Question 3**

When was the great battle of Raphia?

**Question 4**

Who did Ptolemy IV defeat in the great battle of Raphia?

**Text number 32**

The Ptolemy family ruled Egypt until the Roman conquest in 30 BC. All male rulers of the dynasty took the name Ptolemy. Ptolemy's queens, some of whom were their husbands' sisters, were usually called Cleopatra, Arsinoe or Berenice. The most famous member of the line was the last queen, Cleopatra VII, known for her role in the political struggles in Rome between Julius Caesar and Pompey, and later Octavian and Mark Antony. Her suicide during the conquest of Rome marked the end of the Ptolemies' rule in Egypt, although Hellenistic culture continued to flourish in Egypt throughout the Roman and Byzantine periods until the Muslim conquest.

**Question 0**

Until which year did the Ptolemy family rule Egypt?

**Question 1**

What name did all the male rulers of Egypt take during the Ptolemaic dynasty?

**Question 2**

Cleopatra, Arsinoe or Berenice were common names for whom?

**Question 3**

Who was the last and most famous queen of the Ptolemy dynasty?

**Question 4**

How did Kleoptra die?

**Text number 33**

After the division of Alexander's empire, Seleucus I Nicator was given Babylonia. From there he created a new empire, which expanded to include much of Alexander's Middle Eastern territories. At the height of its power, it included central Anatolia, the Levant, Mesopotamia, Persia, present-day Turkmenistan, Pamir and parts of Pakistan. It included a diverse population estimated at fifty to sixty million people. By the time of Antiochus I (c. 324/3 - 261 BC), however, this heavy empire had already begun to lose territory. Eumenes I broke away from Pergamos and defeated the Seleucid army sent against him. The kingdoms of Cappadocia, Bithynia and Pontus were also virtually independent by this time. Like the Ptolemies, Antiochus I founded a dynastic religious cult in which he worshipped his father Seleucus I. Seleucus, who was officially said to be descended from Apollo, had his own priests and organised monthly sacrifices. The kingdom continued to decline under Seleucus II, who was forced to wage civil war (239-236) against his brother Antiochus Hieraxius and was unable to prevent the secession of Bactria, Sogdiana and Parthia. Hierax carved out for himself most of Seleucid Anatolia, but he and his Galatian allies were defeated by Attalus I of Pergamum, who now also claimed the kingship.

**Question 0**

What territory did Seleucus I Nikator receive after the partition of Alexander's empire?

**Question 1**

Who led Pergamum when they defeated the Seleucid army?

**Question 2**

Who defied his father Seleucus I and founded a religious cult?

**Question 3**

What was the name of Seleucus II's brother, against whom he fought in the civil war?

**Question 4**

Who finally defeated the Seleucid Anatolia?

**Text number 34**

Like Egypt, the vast Seleucid Empire was ruled mostly by a Greco-Macedonian political elite. The Greek population of the cities, which formed the ruling elite, was strengthened by emigration from Greece. These cities included newly established settlements such as Antioch, the other cities of the Syrian tetrapolis, Seleucia (north of Babylon) and Dura-Europos on the Euphrates. These cities retained the traditional Greek institutions of the city-state, such as assemblies, councils and elected judges, but this was only a facade, as they were always under the control of Seleucid royal officials. In addition to these cities, there were also a large number of Seleucid garrisons (choria), military colonies (katoikiai) and Greek villages (komai), which the Seleucids established throughout the empire to consolidate their power. This 'Greco-Macedonian' population (including the sons of settlers who had married local women) could form a 35 000-man phalangi (out of a total Seleucid army of 80 000 men) under Antiochus III. The rest of the army was made up of local troops. Antiochus III the Great undertook several powerful military campaigns to reconquer all the lost provinces of the empire after the death of Seleucus I. After the defeat of Ptolemy IV's forces at Raphia (217), Antiochus III led a long campaign eastwards to conquer the breakaway provinces in the far east (212-205), including Bactria, Parthia, Ariana, Sogdiana, Gedrosia and Drangiana. He succeeded in restoring most of these provinces to at least nominal vassalage and in having their rulers pay taxes on them. After the death of Ptolemy IV (204 ), Antiochus took advantage of Egypt's weakness to conquer Cole-Syria in the Fifth Syrian War (202-195). He then began to expand his influence into the Pergamene region of Asia and moved into Europe, fortifying Lysimacia at the Hellespont, but his expansion into Anatolia and Greece came to an abrupt halt after a decisive defeat at the Battle of Magnesia (190 BC). In the Treaty of Apamea, which ended the war, Antiochus lost all his territories in Anatolia west of Taurus and had to pay a large compensation of 15 000 talents.

**Question 0**

Who ruled the Seleucid Empire?

**Question 1**

What were the Seleucid garrisons called?

**Question 2**

What were the Seleucid military colonies called?

**Question 3**

Who defeated Antiochus III at Rafia?

**Question 4**

In what year did Ptolemy IV die?

**Text number 35**

After the death of Lysimachus, one of his officers, Philetaeros, took control of the city of Pergamum in 282 BC, together with Lysimachus' 9,000-strong army, and declared allegiance to Seleucus I, while remaining de facto independent. His descendant Attalus I defeated the invading Galatians and declared himself independent king. Attalus I (241-197 BC) was Rome's staunch ally against Philip V of Macedonia during the First and Second Macedonian Wars. For his support against the Seleucids in 190 BC, Eumenes II was rewarded with all the former Seleucid territories in Asia Minor. Eumenes II made Pergamon a centre of culture and science by founding the Pergamon Library, said by Plutarch to be the second largest library after the Library of Alexandria with 200 000 volumes. It included a reading room and a collection of paintings. Eumenes II also built the Pergamum Altar on the city's acropolis, where the Frisians depicted Gigantomachy. Pergamum was also the centre of production of the parchment (charta pergamena). The Attalids ruled Pergamum until Attalus III bequeathed the kingdom to the Roman Republic in 133 BC to avoid a probable succession crisis.

**Question 0**

Which officer took Pergamon in 282 BC?

**Question 1**

To whom did Philetaeros declare his allegiance?

**Question 2**

Attalus I was a strong ally of Rome and which ruler?

**Question 3**

Where was the Pergamon Library located?

**Question 4**

What is the image of Gigantomachia on the city's acropolis?

**Text number 36**

The Celts who settled in Galatia came through Thrace under the leadership of Leotarios and Leonnorios around 270 BC. They were defeated by Seleucus I in the "battle of the elephants", but they still managed to establish a Celtic territory in central Anatolia. The Galatians were well respected as warriors and were widely used as mercenaries in the armies of the successor states. They continued to raid neighbouring states such as Bithynia and Pergamon, plundering and collecting taxes. This ended when they sided with the renegade Seleucid prince Antiochus Hierax, who was attempting to overthrow Attalus, ruler of Pergamum (241-197 BC). Attalus defeated the Gauls severely and forced them to confine themselves to Galatia. The theme of the dying Gaul (the famous statue at Pergamon) remained a favourite theme in Hellenistic art for a generation as a sign of the Greeks' victory over a noble enemy. In the early 2nd century BC, the Galatians allied themselves with Antiochus the Great, the last Seleucid king to attempt to regain autocracy in Asia Minor. In 189 BC. Rome sent Gnaeus Manlius Vulso on a military expedition against the Galatians. From 189 BC onwards, Rome ruled Galatia through regional rulers.

**Question 0**

Where did the Celts who settled in Galatia come from?

**Question 1**

Which battle did the Celts lose to Seleucus I?

**Question 2**

Which famous statue marked the Greeks' victory over a worthy enemy?

**Question 3**

In which century did the Galatians become allies of Antiochus the Great?

**Question 4**

Who sent Gnaeus Manlius Vulso on a military expedition against the Galatians?

**Text number 37**

The Bithynians were a Thracian people living in north-western Anatolia. After Alexander's conquests, Bithynia came under the rule of the native king Basi, who defeated Alexander the Great's general Kalas and preserved Bithynia's independence. His son, Zipoetes I of Bithynia, maintained this independence against Lysimachus and Seleucus I, and assumed the title of king (basileus) in 297 BC. His son and successor Nicomedes I founded Nicomedia, which soon rose to great prosperity, and during his long reign (c. 278-255 BC) and that of his successors, the kingdom of Bithynia played a prominent role among the small monarchies of Anatolia. Nicomedes also invited Celtic Galatians to Anatolia as mercenaries, who later turned against his son Prusias I, who defeated them in battle. Their last king, Nicomedes IV, was unable to hold his own against Pontus Mithridates VI, and when the Roman Senate restored him to the throne, he bequeathed his kingdom to the Roman Republic (74 BC).

**Question 0**

Who were the Thracian people of north-west Anatolia?

**Question 1**

King Bas defeated which Alexander general?

**Question 2**

Who took the title of king from Bas?

**Question 3**

When did Zipoetes I become king?

**Question 4**

Who founded Nikomedia?

**Text number 38**

In 255 BC. Ariarathes III took the title of king and married Stratonike, daughter of Antiochus II, who was still an ally of the Seleucid Empire. Under Ariarathes IV, Cappadocia established relations with Rome, first as an enemy of Antiochus the Great, then as an ally against Perseus of Macedonia, and finally in the war against the Seleucids. Ariarathes V also waged war with Rome against Aristonicus, who claimed the throne of Pergamum, and their forces were destroyed in 130 BC. This defeat allowed Pontus to invade and conquer the kingdom.

**Question 0**

Who married Stratonice?

**Question 1**

When did Stratonice marry Ariarathes III?

**Question 2**

Who was Stratonice's father?

**Question 3**

Cappadocia began its relationship with Rome under whose authority?

**Question 4**

In what year was Ariarathes V defeated?

**Text number 39**

The Kingdom of Pontus was a Hellenistic kingdom on the southern coast of the Black Sea. It was founded by Mithridates I in 291 BC and lasted until it was conquered by the Roman Republic in 63 BC. Although ruled by a dynasty that was a descendant of the Achaemenid Empire of Persia, it was Hellenised by the influence of the Greek cities of the Black Sea and its neighbouring kingdoms. Pontic culture was a mixture of Greek and Iranian elements, and the most Hellenised parts of the empire were located on the coast, where Greek settlements such as Trapezus and Sinope, which became the capital of the empire, lived. Epigraphic evidence also shows extensive Hellenistic influences in the interior. Under Mithridates II, Pontus allied with the Seleucids through dynastic marriages. Under Mithridates VI Eupator, Greek was the official language of the empire, although Anatolian languages were still spoken.

**Question 0**

Which empire was Hellenistic and located on the southern coast of the Black Sea?

**Question 1**

Who founded the Kingdom of Pontus?

**Question 2**

When was the Kingdom of Pontus founded?

**Question 3**

When did the Roman Republic take over the Kingdom of Pontus?

**Question 4**

What was the official language of the Kingdom of Pontus under Mithridates VI Eupator?

**Text number 40**

The empire grew to its greatest extent under Mithridates VI, who conquered Colchia, Cappadocia, Paphlagonia, Bithynia, Armenia Minor, the Bosporan Kingdom, the Greek colonies of Tauris, Chersonesus and, for a short time, the Roman province of Asia Minor. Mithridates VI, himself of Persian and Greek descent, acted as the protector of the Greeks against the 'barbarians' of Rome, calling himself 'King Mithridates Eupator Dionysus' and 'the great liberator'. Mithridates also depicted himself in Alexander's anastole and used the symbolism of Heracles, from whom the Macedonian kings claimed to be descended. After a long struggle with Rome in the Mithridates Wars, Pontus was defeated, part of it was annexed to the Roman Republic as the province of Bithynia and Pontus, and the eastern half remained a client kingdom.

**Question 0**

Who ruled when the kingdom of Pontus was at its height?

**Question 1**

Who called himself King Mithridates Eupator Dionysus?

**Question 2**

Which hairstyle did Mithridates IV copy from Alexander?

**Question 3**

Who did the Macedonian kings claim Mithridates IV was descended from?

**Question 4**

Which wars did Pontus lose?

**Text number 41**

Orontid Armenia formally became part of Alexander the Great's empire after his conquest of Persia. Alexander appointed the Orontid Mithranes as ruler of Armenia. Armenia later became a vassal state of the Seleucid Empire, but retained considerable autonomy and retained its original rulers. Towards the end of 212 BC, the country was divided into two kingdoms, Greater Armenia and Armenia Sophene, which also included Commagene or Lesser Armenia. The kingdoms became so independent of Seleucid rule that Antiochus III the Great waged war against them during his reign and changed their rulers.

**Question 0**

Orontid Armenia was given to Alexander the Great after he took over which region?

**Question 1**

Who did Alexander appoint as ruler of Armenia?

**Question 2**

Which empire became the vassal state of Armenia?

**Question 3**

In what year was Armenia divided into Greater Armenia and Armenia into Sofene?

**Question 4**

Who attacked Armenia when it moved too far away from the Seleucid regime?

**Text number 42**

After the defeat of the Seleucids at the Battle of Magnesia in 190 BC. The kings of Sofeneen and Greater Armenia rebelled and declared independence, and Artaxias became the first king of the Armenian Artaxiad dynasty in 188. During the Artaxadian reign, Armenia experienced a period of Hellenisation. Numismatic evidence shows Greek artistic styles and the use of the Greek language. On some coins, Armenian kings are described as 'Philhellene'. During the reign of Tigranes the Great (95-55 BC), the Armenian kingdom reached its greatest extent and included many Greek cities, including the entire Syrian tetrapolis. Cleopatra, wife of Tigranes the Great, invited Greeks such as the rhetorician Amphicrates and the historian Metrodoros Scepsis to the Armenian court, and according to Plutarch, the Roman general Lucullus found a group of Greek actors who had come to perform plays for Tigranes when he captured the Armenian capital Tigranocerta. Tigranes' successor Artavasdes II even composed Greek tragedies himself.

**Question 0**

When did the Seleucids win the battle of Magnesia?

**Question 1**

Who was the first king of the Artaxiad dynasty in Armenia?

**Question 2**

Artaxian coins named some Armenian kings why?

**Question 3**

What years did Tigranes the Great rule?

**Question 4**

Which of Tigranes' successors wrote the Greek tragedies?

**Text number 43**

Parthia was a satrapy of north-eastern Iran in the Achaemenid Empire, which later became part of the Alexander Empire. Under the Seleucids, Parthia was ruled by various Greek satraps, such as Nicanor and Philip (satrap). In 247 BC. After the death of Antiochus II Theos, the Seleucid governor of Parthia, Andragoras, declared his independence and began minting coins bearing the royal diadem and claiming kingship for himself. He ruled until 238 BC. , when Arsaces, leader of the Parni tribe, conquered Parthia, killed Andragoras and began the Arsacid dynasty. Antiochus III reconquered the Arsacid-controlled territory from Arsaces II in 209 BC. Arsaces II asked for peace and became vassal of the Seleucids, and it was only under Phraates I (168-165 BC) that the Arsacids began to assert their independence again.

**Question 0**

When did Andragoras declare independence?

**Question 1**

When did the reign of Andragora end?

**Question 2**

Who killed Andragoras?

**Question 3**

Which tribe was Arsaces the leader of?

**Question 4**

When did Antiochus III regain territory from Arsaces II?

**Text number 44**

During the reign of the Parthian Mithridates I, Arsacid rule extended to Herat (167 BC), Babylonia (144 BC), Media (141 BC), Persia (139 BC) and large parts of Syria (110 BC). The Seleucid-Parthian wars continued when the Seleucids invaded Mesopotamia under Antiochus VII Sidetes (ruled 138-129 BC), but he was eventually killed in a Parthian counterattack. After the fall of the Seleucid dynasty, the Parthians often fought against neighbouring Rome in the Roman-Parthian Wars (66 BC-217 AD). The rich traces of Hellenism continued during the Parthian Empire. The Parthians used Greek and their own Parthian language (though less so than Greek) as their administrative languages and also used Greek drachmas as coins. They enjoyed Greek theatre, and Greek art influenced Parthian art. The Parthians continued to worship Greek gods, which were syncretised with Iranian deities. Their rulers established cults of rulers like the Hellenistic kings and often used Hellenistic royal epithets.

**Question 0**

Under whose leadership did the Seleucids invade Mesopotamia?

**Question 1**

By which army was Antiochus VII Sidetes killed?

**Question 2**

In which year were the Roman-Parthian wars fought?

**Question 3**

What was the currency of the Parthian Empire?

**Question 4**

The Parthian Empire worshipped Greek gods and what other deities of other cultures?

**Text number 45**

The Kingdom of Nabataea was an Arab state located between the Sinai Peninsula and the Arabian Peninsula. Its capital was the city of Petra, an important trading city on the frankincense route. The Nabateans resisted the invasions of Antigonus and were allies of the Hasmoneans in their fight against the Seleucids, but later fought against Herod the Great. The Hellenisation of the Nabateans occurred relatively late compared to the surrounding areas. There is no evidence of Greek influence in the material culture of the Nabateans until the reign of Aretas III Philhellene in the 1st century BC. Aretas conquered Damascus and built the Petra pool complex and gardens in the Hellenistic style. Although the Nabateans initially worshipped their traditional gods in symbolic form, such as stone blocks or columns, in the Hellenistic period they began to identify their gods with the Greek gods and to depict them in figurative forms inspired by Greek sculpture. Greek influences can be found in Nabataean art, where paintings depicting Dionysian scenes have been found. They also slowly adopted Greek as a language of commerce, alongside Aramaic and Arabic.

**Question 0**

Which Arab state was located between the Sinai Peninsula and the Arabian Peninsula?

**Question 1**

What was the capital of the Kingdom of Nabatea?

**Question 2**

Who allied with the Kingdom of Nabatea to fight the Seleucids?

**Question 3**

During whose reign did the Nabatean culture begin to show Greek influence?

**Question 4**

In which century did Aretas III Philhellene rule?

**Text number 46**

In the Hellenistic period, Judea became a border region between the Seleucid Empire and Ptolemaic Egypt, and was therefore often at the forefront of the Syrian wars, changing hands several times during these conflicts. During the Hellenistic empires, Judea was ruled by the hereditary office of High Priest of Israel as Hellenistic vassal. This period also saw the birth of Hellenistic Judaism, which developed first in the Jewish diaspora of Alexandria and Antioch and then spread to Judea. The main literary product of this cultural syncretism is the Septuagint translation of the Hebrew Bible from Biblical Hebrew and Biblical Aramaic into Koine Greek. The reason for this translation seems to have been that many Alexandrian Jews had lost the ability to speak Hebrew and Aramaic.

**Question 0**

What stood between the Seleucid Empire and Ptolemaic Egypt in the Hellenistic period?

**Question 1**

Who ruled Judea in the Hellenistic period?

**Question 2**

Which religion arose in Judea during the Hellenistic period?

**Question 3**

Hellenistic Judaism developed in Alexandria and in which other regions?

**Text number 47**

Between 301-219 BC. The Ptolemies ruled Judea relatively peacefully, and Jews often worked in the Ptolemaic administration and army, leading to the rise of a Hellenized Jewish elite class (e.g. the Tobiad). The wars of Antiochus III brought the region under Seleucid rule; Jerusalem came under his control in , and in198 the temple was repaired and endowed with money and taxes. Antiochus IV Epiphanes sacked Jerusalem and looted the temple in 169 BC after unrest in Judea during his failed invasion of Egypt. Antiochus then banned key Jewish religious rituals and traditions in Judea. He was perhaps trying to Hellenise the region and unify his kingdom, and Jewish resistance to this eventually led to an escalation of violence. Be that as it may, tensions between pro- and anti-Seleucid Jewish factions led to the Maccabean revolt of Judas Maccabeus (whose victory is celebrated in the Jewish Hanukkah festival) in 174-135 BC.

**Question 0**

What was the name of the Jewish elite class?

**Question 1**

Which leader brought Judea into the Seleucid kingdom?

**Question 2**

When did Jerusalem fall to Antiochus III?

**Question 3**

What triumphant uprising is celebrated in the Jewish Hanukkah celebration?

**Question 4**

What year was the Maccabean revolt of Judas Maccabeus?

**Text number 48**

According to modern interpretations, this period was a civil war between Hellenized and Orthodox forms of Judaism. From this revolt arose an independent Jewish empire known as the Hasmonean dynasty, which lasted from 165 BC to 63 BC. The Hasmonean dynasty was eventually dissolved in a civil war that coincided with the Roman civil wars. The last Hasmonean ruler, Antigonus II Mattathias, was captured by Herod and executed in 37 BC. Despite the initial rebellion against the Greek overlords, the Hasmonean Empire and the subsequent Herodian Empire gradually became more and more Hellenised. From 37 BC to 6 AD, the Hellenistic empire was dominated by the Roman Empire, which was in turn a direct attack on the Greek Empire. The Herodian dynasty, the Judeo-Roman client kings, ruled Judea. Herod the Great greatly expanded the temple (see Herod's Temple), making it one of the largest religious structures in the world. The style of the enlarged temple and the rest of Herod's architecture shows a significant Hellenistic architectural influence.

**Question 0**

What independent kingdom was formed from the Maccabean revolt of Judas Maccabeus?

**Question 1**

For how many years did the Hasmonaean dynasty exist?

**Question 2**

Who was the last Hasmonean ruler?

**Question 3**

Who imprisoned Antigonus II Mattathias?

**Question 4**

When was Antigonus II Mattathias executed?

**Text number 49**

The Greek kingdom of Bactria began as a satrapy separate from the Seleucid kingdom, which, because of its size, was much freer from central control. Between 255-246 BC. Diodotus, governor of Bactria, Sogdiana and Margiana (most of modern Afghanistan), took this process to its logical conclusion and proclaimed himself king. Diodotos II, the son of Diodotos II, was deposed around 230 BC. Euthydemus, possibly a satrap from Sogdiana, overthrew Diodotos II and then established his own dynasty. Around 210 BC, the Greco-Bactrian empire was invaded by a resurgent Seleucid empire led by Antiochus III. Although Antiochus won on the ground, he apparently realised that there were advantages to the status quo (perhaps sensing that Bactria could not be ruled from Syria) and married one of his daughters to the son of Euthydemus, thus legitimising the Greco-Bactrian dynasty. Shortly after this, the Greco-Bactrian empire seems to have expanded, possibly taking advantage of the defeat of the Parthian king Arsaces II by Antiochus.

**Question 0**

Which king ruled Bactria in 255-246 BC?

**Question 1**

When was Diodotos II deposed?

**Question 2**

Which leader deposed Diodotos II?

**Question 3**

Which Seleucid leader invaded the Greco-Bactrian Empire?

**Question 4**

Antiochus III married his daughter to whose son?

**Text number 50**

According to Strabo, the Greco-Bactrians seem to have had links with China through the Silk Road trade routes (Strabo, XI.XI.I). Indian sources also mention religious links between Buddhist monks and Greeks, and some Greco-Bactrians converted to Buddhism. Demetrius, son and successor of Euthydemus, invaded north-west India in 180 BC after the destruction of the Mauryan Empire, probably allied with the Bactrians (and Seleucids). The exact reason for the invasion is still unclear, but by about 175 BC the Greeks controlled parts of north-west India. This period also marks the beginning of a blurring of Greco-Bactrian history. Demetrius possibly died around 180 BC; numismatic evidence points to the existence of several other kings shortly afterwards. It is likely that at this point the Greco-Bactrian empire was divided for a few years into several semi-independent regions, often at war with each other. Heliocles was the last Greek who clearly ruled Bactria, and his reign collapsed due to invasions by Central Asian tribes (Scythians and Jezhians) around 130 BC. However, Greek urban civilisation seems to have continued in Bactria after the fall of the empire, and had a Hellenising influence on the tribes that had displaced the Greeks. In the Kushan Empire that followed, Greek was still used on coins and the Greeks continued to be influential in the empire.

**Question 0**

Who said that the Greco-Bactrians were connected via the Silk Road?

**Question 1**

When did Demetrius, son of Euthydemus, invade north-west India?

**Question 2**

Whose death marks the beginning of a confusing documentation of Greco-Bactrian history?

**Question 3**

Who was the last Greek who clearly ruled Bactria?

**Text number 51**

The civil wars between the Bactrian kings in India after the death of Demetrius allowed Apollodotus I (around 180/175 BC) to become the first true Indo-Greek king (not ruling from Bactria) to gain independence. His coins have been found in abundance in India, and he seems to have ruled both Gandhara and western Punjab. He was succeeded or ruled alongside by Antimakhos II, who was probably the son of the Bactrian king Antimakhos I. Around 155 (or 165) BC he seems to have been succeeded by the most successful of the Indo-Greek kings, Menander I. Menander converted to Buddhism and seems to have been a great patron of the religion; he is remembered in some Buddhist texts as 'Milinda'. He also extended his kingdom eastwards into Punjab, although these conquests were relatively short-lived.

**Question 0**

Who was the first Indo-Greek king not to rule from Bactria?

**Question 1**

Who succeeded or ruled alongside Apollodotus I?

**Question 2**

Who followed Antimachus II?

**Question 3**

Which religion did Menander I convert to?

**Question 4**

By what name was Menander I referred to in Buddhist texts?

**Text number 52**

After Menander's death (around 130 BC), the kingdom seems to have disintegrated, and several 'kings' are attested to have lived in different areas at the same time. This inevitably weakened the position of Greece, and territories seem to have been gradually lost. Around 70 BC, the western regions of Arakosia and Paropamisadae were lost to tribal invasions, probably by the tribes responsible for the demise of the Kingdom of Bactria. The resulting Indo-Scythian empire seems to have gradually supplanted the remaining Indo-Creek empire to the east. The Indo-Creek empire seems to have survived in western Punjab until about 10 AD, when it was finally brought to an end by the Indo-Scythians.

**Question 0**

When did Menander die?

**Question 1**

Which empire forced the Indo-Creek empire eastwards?

**Question 2**

Around 70 BC, Arakosia and what other area was invaded by tribes?

**Question 3**

I couldn't think of another question. But I have to fill this space, because I can't send a hit.

**Text number 53**

There are many references in Indian literature praising Javanese or Greek knowledge. In the Mahabharata, they are praised as the 'omniscient Yavanas' (sarvajnaa yavanaa), i.e. 'Yavanas, O king, are omniscient; especially the Suras are omniscient'. Mlecchas are attached to the creations of their own imagination." and creators of flying machines, commonly called vimanas. In the "Brihat-Samhita" of the mathematician Varahamihira, it is said, "The Greeks, though impure, are to be respected because they were trained in the sciences and excelled others in it....." .

**Question 0**

What does "sarvajnaa yavanaa" mean?

**Question 1**

Who said: "O King, the Yavanas are omniscient, and the Suras are especially knowledgeable."?"?

**Question 2**

Who wrote Brihat-Samhita?

**Question 3**

Who said: "Mlecchats are attached to the creations of their own imagination."

**Question 4**

Who said: "The Greeks, even though they were impure, must be respected because they were educated in the sciences and in that they were better than others....".

**Text number 54**

Hellenistic culture was at the height of its global influence in the Hellenistic period. Hellenism, or at least Philhellenism, reached most areas on the borders of the Hellenistic empires. Although some of these regions had no Greek or even Greek-speaking elites, certain Hellenistic influences are visible in the historical records and material culture of these regions. Others had been in contact with Greek colonies even before this period, and the process of Hellenisation and mixing simply continued.

**Question 0**

At what time was Hellenistic culture at its peak?

**Question 1**

Even if some regions were not ruled by the Greeks, what culture influenced them?

**Question 2**

Hellenism or Philhellenism reached the borders of which empire?

**Text number 55**

Before the Hellenistic period, Greek settlements had been established on the coast of Crimea and the Taman peninsula. The Kingdom of Bosporus was a multi-ethnic kingdom of Greek city-states and local tribal peoples such as the Maeotians, Thracians, Crimean Scythians and Cimmerians during the Spartokid dynasty (438-110 BC). The Spartokids were a Hellenized Thracian tribe from the Panticapaeum. The Bosporans had long-standing trade links with the Scythian peoples of the Pontic-Caspian steppes, and the Hellenistic influence can be seen in the Scythian settlements of the Crimea, such as Scythian Naples. The Scythian pressure on the Bosporan kingdom under Parisades V eventually led to it eventually becoming the vassalage of Mithradates VI, king of Pontus, which received protection around 107 BC. It later became a client state of Rome. Other Scythians living in the steppes of Central Asia came into contact with Hellenistic culture through the Greeks of Bactria. Many Scythian elites bought Greek goods, and some Scythian art shows Greek influences. At least some Scythians appear to have been Hellenised, as we know of conflicts between the elite of the Scythian Empire over the adoption of Greek customs. These Hellenised Scythians were known as the 'Young Scythians'. The peoples living around Pontic Olbia, known as the Callipidae, were mixed and Hellenized Greek Scythians.

**Question 0**

Before Hellenic influence, there were Greek settlements on the shores of the Tama and which other peninsula?

**Question 1**

Which empire of the Spartokid dynasty consisted of the Maeotians, Thracians, Crimean Scythians and Cimmerians?

**Question 2**

With which Scythians do Bosporans have strong trade links?

**Question 3**

Where did the Scythians of Central Asia discover Hellenistic culture?

**Question 4**

The Hellenized Scythians were known as?

**Text number 56**

Bahrain of Arabia, called Tylos by the Greeks, the centre of the pearl trade when Nearchus came to discover it in the service of Alexander the Great. The Greek admiral Nearchus is believed to have been the first of Alexander's commanders to visit these islands. It is not known whether Bahrain was part of the Seleucid Empire, although the archaeological site of Qalat Al Bahrain has been suggested as a Seleucid stronghold in the Persian Gulf. Alexander had planned to settle Greek colonists on the east coast of the Persian Gulf, and although it is not clear that this happened on the scale he envisaged, Tylos was very much part of the Hellenised world: the upper class language was Greek (although Aramaic was in everyday use), and Zeus was worshipped in the form of the Arab sun god Shams. There were even Greek sporting competitions in the Tylos.

**Question 0**

What did the Greeks call Bahrain?

**Question 1**

Where was the hub of the pearl trade?

**Question 2**

Which of Alexander's commanders was the first to visit Bahrain?

**Question 3**

Alexander planned to populate the eastern shore of the Persian Gulf with colonists of what ethnicity?

**Question 4**

Tylos worshipped Zeus in the form of which Arab sun god?

**Text number 57**

Carthage was a Phoenician colony on the coast of Tunisia. Carthaginian culture came into contact with the Greeks through the Punic colonies in Sicily and their extensive Mediterranean trading network. Although the Carthaginians retained their Punic culture and language, they adopted some Hellenistic customs, one of the most significant of which was their military practices. In 550 BC, the Carthaginian Mago I initiated a series of military reforms, including copying the army of the Syracusan tyrant Timoleon. The core of the Carthaginian army was the Greek-style phalanx, made up of conscripted hoplite horsemen, although there were also many mercenaries in the armies. After the defeat of the First Punic War, Carthage hired the Spartan mercenary captain Xanthippus of Carthage to reform its army. Xanthippos reformed the Carthaginian army on the model of the Macedonian army.

**Question 0**

On the coast of which country was Carthage located?

**Question 1**

Which Hellenistic practices strongly influenced Carthaginian culture?

**Question 2**

Who reformed the Carthage army in 550 BC?

**Question 3**

Which Greek style was at the heart of the Carthage army?

**Question 4**

Which Spartan mercenary helped reform the army of Carthage?

**Text number 58**

Rome's extensive involvement in the Greek world was probably inevitable, given the Roman republic's general way of exercising power. This Roman-Greek interaction began as a result of the Greek city-states along the coast of southern Italy. Rome had come to dominate the Italian peninsula and wanted the Greek cities to submit to its control. Although they initially resisted, allied with Epirus Pyrrhus and defeated the Romans in several battles, the Greek cities were unable to maintain their position and were absorbed into the Roman Republic. Shortly afterwards, Rome engaged the Carthaginians in Sicily in the first Red War. As a result, the Romans conquered Sicily and its previously powerful Greek cities completely.

**Question 0**

Which peninsula did Rome rule?

**Question 1**

To which republic were the Greek cities annexed?

**Question 2**

In which war did Rome fight the Carthaginians?

**Question 3**

Who won Sicily in the first Red War?

**Text number 59**

Rome's involvement in the Balkans began when Illyrian pirate attacks on Roman merchants led to invasions of Illyria (the First and Second Illyrian Wars). Tensions between Macedonia and Rome increased when the young king of Macedonia, Philip V, protected one of the main pirates, Demetrios Pharoslais (a former client of Rome). In an attempt to reduce Roman influence in the Balkans, Philip allied himself with Carthage after Hannibal's massive defeat of the Romans in the Battle of the Isthmus during the Second Punic War (216 BC). By forcing the Romans to fight on the second front, when their forces were depleted, Philip won the permanent hostility of the Romans; this was the only real result of the somewhat inconsequential First Macedonian War (215-202 BC).

**Question 0**

Illyrian pirates caused two wars in the Balkans with which empire?

**Question 1**

Which Macedonian king helped the pirate king Demetrios Pharos?

**Question 2**

Who did Hannibal defeat at the Battle of Cannae?

**Question 3**

When was the Battle of Cannae fought?

**Question 4**

In which war was the Battle of Cannae fought?

**Text number 60**

After the Second Punic War had ended and the Romans had begun to regroup, they sought to consolidate their influence in the Balkans and contain the expansion of Philip. The pretext for the war was provided by Philip's refusal to end his war against the Roman allies Attalid Pergamum and Rhodes. The Romans, who were also allied with the League of Aetolia of the Greek city-states (which resented Philip's power), declared war on Macedonia in 200 BC, thus starting the Second Macedonian War. It ended with a decisive Roman victory at the Battle of Cynoscephala (197 BC). Like most Roman peace treaties of the period, the Peace of Flaminia was designed to crush the power of the losing side; it was rewarded with a massive indemnity, the fleet of Philip was handed over to Rome, and Macedonia was effectively restored to its ancient borders, but it lost its influence over the city-states of southern Greece and the regions of Thrace and Asia Minor. As a result, Macedonia's status as a major Mediterranean power came to an end.

**Question 0**

In which region did the Romans seek to consolidate their influence after the Second Punic War?

**Question 1**

Whose refusal to stop the wars with Attalid Pergamon and Rhodes led to the Second Macedonian War?

**Question 2**

In what year did the Second Macedonian War start?

**Question 3**

Which battle marked the end of the Second Macedonian War?

**Question 4**

Which empire won the Second Macedonian War?

**Text number 61**

At the end of the Second Macedonian War, the chaos in Greece led to the Seleucid Empire also becoming embroiled with the Romans. Seleucid Antiochus III had allied himself with Philip V of Macedonia in 203 BC and agreed to conquer together the lands of the Egyptian bachelor king Ptolemy V. After defeating Ptolemy in the Fifth Syrian War, Antiochus concentrated on conquering the territories held by Ptolemy in Asia Minor. However, this brought Antiochus into conflict with Rhodes and Pergamum, two important Roman allies, and started a 'cold war' between Rome and Antiochus (not helped by Hannibal's presence at the Seleucid court). Meanwhile in mainland Greece, the Aetolian League, which had sided with Rome against Macedonia, now began to resent the Roman presence in Greece. This gave Antiochus III an excuse to invade Greece and 'liberate' it from Roman influence, triggering the Roman-Syrian War (192-188 BC). In 191 BC, the Romans under Manius Acilius Glabrion defeated Antiochus at Thermopylae and forced him to retreat to Asia. It was during this war that Roman troops moved into Asia for the first time, where they defeated Antiochus again at the Battle of Magnesia (190 BC). A crippling treaty was imposed on Antiochus, removing the Seleucid territories in Asia Minor and giving them to Rhodes and Pergamos, reducing the size of the Seleucid navy and demanding massive war reparations.

**Question 0**

Which king did Antiochus III ally with in 203 BC?

**Question 1**

Who defeated Ptolemy?

**Question 2**

Which war did Ptolemy lose?

**Question 3**

What war broke out when Antiochus III invaded Greece?

**Question 4**

What year was the Roman-Syrian war fought?

**Text number 62**

In less than twenty years, Rome had thus destroyed the power of one successor state, crippled another and consolidated its influence in Greece. This was primarily due to the over-ambition of the Macedonian kings and their unintentional provocation of Rome, although Rome was quick to take advantage of the situation. Twenty years later, the Macedonian Empire was no more. Philip V's son Perseus, who sought to consolidate Macedonian power and Greek independence, incurred Roman wrath, leading to the Third Macedonian War (171-168 BC). The victorious Romans abolished the Macedonian kingdom and replaced it with four puppet republics, which lasted another twenty years before Macedonia was formally incorporated as a Roman province (146 BC) after a new revolt led by Andris. Rome now demanded the dissolution of the last stronghold of Greek independence, the Achaean League. The Achaeans refused and declared war on Rome. Most Greek cities sided with the Achaeans, and even slaves were freed to fight for Greek independence. The Roman consul Lucius Mummius advanced from Macedonia and defeated the Greeks at Corinth, which was razed to the ground. In 146 BC. The Greek peninsula, but not the islands, became a Roman protectorate. With the exception of Athens and Sparta, Roman taxes were imposed, and all cities had to accept the administration of Rome's local allies.

**Question 0**

What was the name of Philip V's son who wanted to restore Greek independence?

**Question 1**

Perseus fought the Romans in which war?

**Question 2**

When did the Romans annex Macedonia?

**Question 3**

Which Roman consul defeated the Greeks at Corinth?

**Question 4**

When did the Greek peninsula become a Roman protectorate?

**Text number 63**

The Attalid dynasty of Pergamum lasted only a little longer; it was allied with Rome until the end, but its last king Attalus III died in 133 BC without an heir, and when the alliance had come to a natural end, Pergamum bequeathed to the Roman Republic. The last Greek resistance ended in 88 BC. The last Greek revolt was in 88 AD, when Mithridates, king of Pontus, rebelled against Rome, conquered Roman-held Anatolia and slaughtered up to 100 000 Romans and Roman allies throughout Asia Minor. Many Greek cities, including Athens, overthrew their Roman puppet rulers and joined Mithridates in the Mithridates Wars. When he was driven out of Greece by the Roman general Lucius Cornelius Sulla, he besieged Athens and destroyed the city. Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus (Pompey the Great) finally defeated Mithridates in 65 BC. Greece was further devastated by the Roman civil wars, which were fought partly in Greece. In 27 BC. Augustus finally incorporated Greece directly into the new Roman Empire as the province of Achaia. The battles with Rome had left Greece empty and demoralised. However, with Rome's rule, warfare at least came to an end, and cities such as Athens, Corinth, Thessalonica and Patras soon regained their prosperity.

**Question 0**

Who was the last king of the Attalid dynasty?

**Question 1**

When did Attalos III die?

**Question 2**

Who bequeathed Pergamon to the Roman Republic?

**Question 3**

What year was the final Greek resistance?

**Question 4**

Who led the final Greek resistance?

**Text number 64**

In contrast, being so entrenched in Greek affairs, the Romans completely ignored the rapidly disintegrating Seleucid Empire (perhaps because it posed no threat) and allowed the Ptolemaic Empire to quietly decay while acting as a kind of protector, preventing other powers from invading Egypt (including the famous "line in the sand" incident when Seleucid Antiochus IV Epiphanes tried to invade Egypt). Eventually, the instability in the Middle East caused by the power vacuum left by the collapse of the Seleucid Empire led the Roman proconsul Pompey the Great to abolish the Seleucid body and annex much of Syria to the Roman Republic. The end of Ptolemaic Egypt was famously the last act in the Republican civil war between the Roman triumvirs Mark Antony and Augustus Caesar. After the defeat of Antony and his mistress, the last Ptolemaic ruler Cleopatra VII, at the Battle of Actium, Augustus invaded Egypt and took it as his own fiefdom. In doing so, he completed the destruction of both the Hellenistic kingdoms and the Roman Republic, and (in retrospect) brought the Hellenistic era to an end.

**Question 0**

Who tried to invade Egypt in the famous line in the sand?

**Question 1**

Which Roman proconsul founded the Seleucid drum kingdom?

**Question 2**

Who was the last ruler of the Ptolemies?

**Question 3**

In which battle was Mark Antony defeated?

**Question 4**

Which region did Augustus take as his personal fiefdom?

**Text number 65**

In some areas, Hellenistic culture flourished, especially in preserving the past. Hellenistic states were deeply attached to the past and its seemingly lost glory. The survival of many classical and archaic works of art and literature (including those of the three great classical tragedians, Aeschylus, Sophocles and Euripides) is due to the Hellenistic Greeks. The Alexandria Museum and Library was the centre of this conservation activity. With the support of royal scholarships, Alexandrian scholars collected, translated, copied, classified and valued all the books they found. Most of the great literary figures of the Hellenistic period studied and did research in Alexandria. They were learned poets who wrote not only poetry but also treatises on Homer and other archaic and classical Greek literature.

**Question 0**

Who is most responsible for the preservation of Hellenistic culture?

**Question 1**

Which museum and library was the centre of Hellenistic cultural preservation?

**Question 2**

Where did most of the great literary figures of the Hellenistic period study?

**Text number 66**

Athens retained its position as the most prestigious location for higher education, especially in philosophy and rhetoric, with important libraries and schools of philosophy. Alexandria had a monumental museum (or research centre) and the Library of Alexandria, estimated to contain 700 000 volumes. Pergamon also had a large library and became a major centre of book production. The island of Rhodes had a library and a famous finishing school for politics and diplomacy. There were also libraries in Antioch, Pella and Kos. Cicero was educated in Athens and Mark Antony in Rhodes. Antioch became the metropolis and centre of Greek learning, and remained so until the Christian era. Seleucia replaced Babylon as the metropolis of the lower Tigris.

**Question 0**

Which city had the most prestigious place of higher education?

**Question 1**

Which library was estimated to have 700 000 volumes?

**Question 2**

Which city became a major centre of book production?

**Question 3**

Which island has a famous finishing school for diplomacy and politics?

**Question 4**

What replaced Babylon as the metropolis downstream of the Tigris River?

**Text number 67**

The spread of Greek culture and language throughout the Middle East and Asia was largely due to the development of the newly founded cities of the successor states and a deliberate policy of colonisation, which in turn was necessary to maintain their armed forces. Settlements such as Ai-Khanoum, located along trade routes, allowed Greek culture to mix and spread. The language of the court and army of Philip II and Alexander (composed of various Greek and non-Greek-speaking peoples) was Attic Greek, and over time this language developed into koine, the lingua franca of the successor states.

**Question 0**

Philip II and the army of Alexander's court spoke a version of what language?

**Question 1**

What kind of lingua franca did Attic Greek evolve into?

**Question 2**

What routes were Ai-Khanoum on?

**Text number 68**

The identification of local gods with similar Greek deities, known as "Interpretatio graeca", facilitated the construction of Greek-style temples, and Greek culture in cities also meant that buildings such as gymnasia and theatres became common. Many cities retained their nominal autonomy under the local king or satrap, and often had Greek-style institutions. Greek initiations, statues, architecture and inscriptions have been found. Local cultures were not replaced, however, but continued mostly as before, but now with a new Greco-Macedonian or otherwise Hellenised elite. An example of the spread of Greek theatre is Plutarch's account of the death of Crassus, in which Crassus' head was taken to the court of Parthia and used as a prop in a performance of Bacchae. Theatres have also been found: for example, the one at Ai-Khanoum on the edge of Bactria has 35 rows - larger than the one at Babylon.

**Question 0**

What is the practice of identifying local gods with Greek deities?

**Question 1**

Who wrote the story of Crassus?

**Question 2**

In which performance is Crassus' head used as a prop?

**Question 3**

In which area was the 35-row theatre on the edge of Bactria found?

**Text number 69**

It seems likely that Alexander himself pursued policies that led to Hellenisation, such as the establishment of new cities and Greek colonies. While this may have been a deliberate attempt to spread Greek culture (or, as Arrian says, 'to civilise the natives'), it is more likely that it was a series of pragmatic measures designed to help control his vast empire. The towns and settlements were centres of administrative control and Macedonian power in the newly conquered territory. Alexander also seems to have sought to create a mixed Greco-Persian elite class, as evidenced by the Susa weddings and the adoption of some forms of Persian dress and court culture. He also included Persians and other non-Greek peoples in his army and even in his elite cavalry. It is probably better to see these actions as a pragmatic response to the demands of ruling a large empire than as an ideal attempt to introduce Greek culture to the 'barbarians'. This approach was bitterly resented by the Macedonians, and was abandoned by most of the Diadochi after Alexander's death. This policy can also be interpreted as a result of Alexander's possible megalomania in his later years.

**Question 0**

Who led the Hellenisation policy by establishing new Greek towns and settlements?

**Question 1**

The Susa wedding was an example of how Alexander mixed Greek culture with what other culture?

**Question 2**

Who bitterly resented Alexander's pragmatic approach to choosing his army?

**Question 3**

What mental disorder did Alexander suffer from?

**Text number 70**

Throughout the Hellenistic world, these Greco-Macedonian colonists generally considered themselves superior to the original 'barbarians' and excluded most non-Greeks from the upper levels of court and government. Most of the indigenous population had not been Hellenised and had little opportunity to learn about Greek culture, and were often discriminated against by their Hellenic overlords. For example, secondary schools and their Greek education were for Greeks only. Greek cities and settlements may have exported Greek art and architecture as far as Indus, but they were mainly enclaves of Greek culture for the colonial Greek elite. The influence of Greek culture throughout the Hellenistic empires was therefore very localised, based mainly on a few large cities such as Alexandria and Antioch. Some natives learnt Greek and adopted Greek customs, but this was mainly limited to a few local elites allowed by the diadochi to retain their official status, and a small number of middle-level administrators who acted as intermediaries between the Greek-speaking upper classes and their subjects. In the Seleucid Empire, for example, this group constituted only 1%2.5 of the civil service.

**Question 0**

Which nations discriminated against the indigenous peoples of the Hellenistic world?

**Question 1**

Who could have used the Pentecostal gymnasiums?

**Question 2**

In which areas is Greek culture concentrated?

**Question 3**

What percentage of the Seleucid kingdom was made up of local elites?

**Text number 71**

Despite their initial reluctance, the heirs later seem to have deliberately settled in different areas, presumably to help maintain control of the population. The Ptolemaic Empire already had some Egyptianised Greeks from the 2nd century onwards. In the Indo-Greek empire, we find kings who had converted to Buddhism (e.g. Menander). The Greeks of the regions thus gradually 'localised' and adopted local customs as necessary. This naturally gave rise to hybrid 'Hellenistic' cultures, at least among the upper strata of society.

**Question 0**

What religion did Menander convert to?

**Question 1**

The Egyptianized Greeks of the Ptolemaic Empire began to exist in what century?

**Question 2**

What did the Greeks adopt from local cultures?

**Text number 72**

The Hellenization trends thus involved Greeks adopting original customs over time, but this varied greatly from place to place and from social class to social class. The further from the Mediterranean and the lower the social status, the more likely the migrant was to adopt local customs, while the Greco-Macedonian elite and royal families tended to remain entirely Greek and to treat most non-Greeks with contempt. It was not until Cleopatra VII that Ptolemaic rulers bothered to learn the Egyptian language of their subjects.

**Question 0**

What would a migrant who is far from the Mediterranean and socially disadvantaged be more likely to do?

**Question 1**

To which culture was the Greco-Macedonian elite committed?

**Question 2**

Who do the Greeks despise?

**Question 3**

Who was the first Ptolemaic ruler to learn the Egyptian language?

**Text number 73**

In the Hellenistic period, there was a lot of continuity in Greek religion: the Greek gods were still worshipped, and the same rites were still practised as before. However, the socio-political changes brought about by the conquest of the Persian Empire and the emigration of the Greeks meant that religious practices also changed. This varied greatly from place to place: in Athens, Sparta and most cities on the Greek mainland, there were few religious changes or new gods (with the exception of the Egyptian Isis in Athens), while multi-ethnic Alexandria had a very diverse set of gods and religious practices, including Egyptian, Jewish and Greek. Greek immigrants brought their Greek religion everywhere, even as far as India and Afghanistan. Non-Greeks also had more freedom to travel and trade throughout the Mediterranean, and in this period we can see Egyptian gods such as Serapis, and Syrian gods Atargatis and Hadad, as well as the Jewish synagogue, all living on the island of Delos alongside the classical Greek deities. The common practice was to identify Greek gods with native gods who shared similar characteristics, and this created new fusions such as Zeus-Ammon, Aphrodite Hagne (Hellenized Atargatis) and Isis-Demeter. Greek immigrants were faced with individual religious choices that they had not encountered in their home cities, where the gods worshipped were dictated by tradition.

**Question 0**

Which Egyptian god was worshipped in Athens?

**Question 1**

Which local god was Zeus paired with?

**Question 2**

Which local god was Aphrodite paired with?

**Question 3**

Which local god was Isis paired with?

**Text number 74**

The worship of dynastic ruling cults was also a feature of this period, especially in Egypt, where the Ptolemies adopted earlier pharaonic practices and established themselves as god-kings. These cults were usually associated with a particular temple built in honour of the ruler, such as the Ptolemies in Alexandria, and had their own festivals and theatrical performances. The establishment of monarch cults was based more on systematic tributes to kings (sacrifices, proskynesis, statues, altars, hymns) which equated them with gods (isotheism) than on an actual belief in their divine nature. According to Peter Green, these cults did not produce among the Greeks and Macedonians a genuine belief in the divinity of their rulers. The worship of Alexander was also popular, as in the long-lived cult of Erythrae and, of course, in Alexandria, where his tomb was located.

**Question 0**

According to what practice did the Ptolemies call themselves god-kings?

**Question 1**

What theism is it to put yourself on the level of the gods?

**Question 2**

A long-lived cult in Erythrae worshipped what dead leader?

**Question 3**

Where was Alexander's tomb located?

**Text number 75**

The Hellenistic era also saw a growing disillusionment with traditional religion. The rise of philosophy and science had removed the gods from many traditional areas, such as their role in the movements of celestial bodies and natural disasters. Sophists proclaimed the centrality of humanity and agnosticism; belief in euhemerism (the view that the gods were simply ancient kings and heroes) became popular. The folk philosopher Epicurus promoted the view of selfless gods who lived far from the human world in metacosms. The apotheosis of the rulers also brought the idea of a deity on earth. Although religiosity seems to have declined considerably, it was mostly confined to the educated classes.

**Question 0**

Which type of religion emerged during the Pentecostal period?

**Question 1**

Who declared humanity and agnosticism to be central?

**Question 2**

What do you call the view that "the gods were simply ancient kings and heroes"?

**Question 3**

Who thought that the gods were distant and indifferent?

**Question 4**

The rulers brought the concept of divinity where?

**Text number 76**

Magic was widely practised, and was also a continuation of earlier times. Throughout the Hellenistic world, people consulted the oracle and used spells and figures to ward off bad luck or cast spells. This period also saw the development of a complex system of astrology, which sought to determine one's character and future based on the movements of the sun, moon and planets. Astrology was widely associated with the cult of Tykhe (luck, fortune), which grew in popularity during this period.

**Question 0**

How did people fight misfortune in Hellenistic times?

**Question 1**

What is the complex system based on the movements of the sun, moon and planets that determines your personality?

**Question 2**

What cult was astrology linked to?

**Question 3**

What does Tyche mean?

**Question 4**

What was the development of astrology during the Hellenistic period?

**Text number 77**

The Hellenistic period saw the birth of a new comedy, whose only surviving representative texts are those of Menander (born 342/1 BC). Only one play, Dyskolos, has survived in its entirety. The plots of this new Hellenistic comedy of manners were domestic and formulaic, stereotypical characters of low birth such as slaves took on a more important role, the language was colloquial, and the main motifs were escape, marriage, romance and happiness (Tyche). Although no Hellenistic tragedies have survived intact, they were still widely produced during this period, but it seems that there was no major breakthrough in style, remaining within the classical model. Supplementum Hellenisticum, a modern collection of surviving fragments, contains fragments from 150 authors.

**Question 0**

Menander is one of the few remaining copies of what period of literature?

**Question 1**

What is the only play that has survived in its entirety from the era of the new comedy?

**Question 2**

What is the name of the collection of extracts from 150 authors?

**Question 3**

During which two years was Menander born?

**Text number 78**

Hellenistic poets now sought the patronage of kings and wrote works in their honour. Scholars in the libraries of Alexandria and Pergamon concentrated on collecting, cataloguing and literary criticism of classical Athenian works and ancient Greek myths. The poet-critic Kallimachus, a staunch elitist, wrote hymns equating Ptolemy II with Zeus and Apollo. He promoted short poetic forms such as the epigram, epyllion and iambus, and attacked epic poetry for being low and commonplace ('big book, big evil' was his doctrine). He also wrote a massive catalogue of the material in the Library of Alexandria, the famous Pinakes. Kallimachus was very influential in his time and also in the development of Augustan poetry. Another poet, Apollonius of Rhodes, tried to revive the epic for the Hellenistic world with his novel Argonautica. He had been a pupil of Callimachus and later became the chief librarian (prostates) of the Library of Alexandria. Apollonius and Callimachus spent much of their careers at odds with each other. Pastoral poetry also flourished in the Hellenistic period, and Theocritus was a major poet who popularised the genre.

**Question 0**

Who did the Hellenistic poets want to woo?

**Question 1**

Who wrote the hymns that equated Ptolemy II with Zeus and Apollo?

**Question 2**

Who said: "Great book, great evil"?

**Question 3**

What was the name of the catalogue of the Library of Alexandria of Kallimachus?

**Question 4**

Who wrote Argonautica?

**Text number 79**

During the Hellenistic period, many different schools of thought developed. Athens, with its many schools of philosophy, remained the centre of philosophical thought. However, Athens had now lost its political freedom, and Hellenistic philosophy reflected this new difficult period. In this political climate, Hellenistic philosophers sought goals such as ataraxia (freedom from disturbance), autarchy (self-sufficiency) and apatheia (freedom from suffering), which would enable them to wrest the most difficult twists and turns of prosperity, or eudaimonia. All Hellenistic philosophical schools share this preoccupation with the inner life, personal inner freedom and the pursuit of eudaimonia.

**Question 0**

Which city was the centre of philosophical thought?

**Question 1**

What does ataraxia mean?

**Question 2**

What does autarky mean?

**Question 3**

What does apatheia mean?

**Text number 80**

The Epicureans and Cynics rejected public office and civil service, which meant rejecting polis-politics itself, the institution that defined the Greek world. Epicurus advocated atomism and asceticism, the ultimate goal of which was freedom from pain. Cynics like Diogenes of Sinopea rejected all material possessions and social conventions (nomos) as unnatural and useless. The Kyleenics, on the other hand, advocated hedonism and argued that pleasure was the only true good. Stoicism, founded by Zeno of Citium, taught that virtue was sufficient for eudaimonia because it enabled man to live in accordance with nature, or logos. Zeno became very popular, and the Athenians erected a golden statue to him, and Antigonus II Gonatas invited him to the Macedonian court. The philosophical schools of Aristotle (Lyceum Peripatetics) and Plato (Academy Platonism) also continued to be influential. The Academy eventually turned to Academic Scepticism under Arcesilaus until Antiochus of Ascalon (c. 90 BC ) abandoned it in favour of Neoplatonism. Hellenistic philosophy had a major influence on the Greek ruling elite. Examples include Demetrios Phaleron, the Athenian ruler who had studied at the Lyceum, Cleomenes III, King of Sparta, who was a student of the Stoic Sphairos Borysthenes, and Antigonus II, also a well-known Stoic. This can also be said of the Roman upper class, where Stoicism was prevalent, as is evident from the meditations of the Roman Emperor Marcus Aurelius and the works of Cicero.

**Question 0**

Who promoted pain-free as the ultimate goal?

**Question 1**

Who said that social norms and material goods are unnatural and useless?

**Question 2**

Which group adopted hedonism?

**Question 3**

Who founded stoicism?

**Question 4**

Who abandoned academic scepticism for neo-Platonism?

**Text number 81**

Hellenistic culture gave rise to places of learning all over the Mediterranean. Hellenistic science differed from Greek science in at least two ways: first, it benefited from the cross-fertilisation of Greek ideas with those developed in the wider Hellenistic world; second, it was supported to some extent by royal patrons in the empires founded by Alexander's successors. Of particular importance to Hellenistic science was the city of Alexandria in Egypt, which became a major centre of scientific research in the 3rd century BC. Hellenistic scientists often used in their scientific research the principles developed in earlier Greek thought: the application of mathematics and thoughtful empirical research.

**Question 0**

What kind of science did the royal patrons of Alexander's successors support?

**Question 1**

Which city was particularly important for Pentecostal science?

**Question 2**

In which century did Alexandria become a centre of scientific research?

**Text number 82**

Hellenistic geometers such as Archimedes (c. 287 - 212 BC), Apollonius of Perga (c. 262 - c. 190 BC) and Euclid (c. 325 - 265 BC), whose Elements became the main textbook of mathematics until the 19th century, were based on the work of the Pythagoreans of the Hellenistic era. Euclid developed proofs of Pythagoras' theorem and of the infinity of prime numbers, and worked on Plato's solids. Eratosthenes used his geometric knowledge to measure the circumference of the Earth. His calculation was remarkably accurate. He was also the first to calculate the tilt of the Earth's axis (again with remarkable accuracy). He was also able to accurately calculate the distance between the Earth and the Sun and invented the date of the Flood. Eratosthenes, known as the father of geography, also created the first map of the world, which included parallels and meridians based on the geographical knowledge of the time.

**Question 0**

When did Archimedes die?

**Question 1**

When was Euclid born?

**Question 2**

Who worked on the five platonic solids?

**Question 3**

Who measured the circumference of the Earth?

**Question 4**

Who was the father of Geomteria?

**Text number 83**

Astronomers such as Hipparchus (c. 190- c. 120 BC) relied on the measurements of Babylonian astronomers who preceded him to measure the Earth's precession. Pliny tells us that Hipparchus compiled the first systematic catalogue of stars after discovering a new star (it is uncertain whether it was a nova or a comet) and wanted to preserve astronomical data on stars so that new stars could be discovered. Recently, it has been claimed that the celestial sphere based on Hipparchus' star catalogue sits on the broad shoulders of a 2nd century Roman statue known as the Farnese atlas. Another astronomer, Aristarchus of Samos, developed the heliocentric system.

**Question 0**

When was Hipparchus born?

**Question 1**

What precession did Hipparchus measure?

**Question 2**

According to whom did Hipparchus create the first systematic star chart?

**Question 3**

The star of Hipparchus can be depicted in a statue called What?

**Question 4**

Which astronomer developed the heliocentric system?

**Text number 84**

The Antikythera mechanism (150-100 BC) is an impressive demonstration of the level of achievement in astronomy and technology in the Hellenistic period. It was a 37-speed mechanical computer that calculated the movements of the sun and moon, including lunar and solar eclipses, which were predicted on the basis of astronomical periods learned from the Babylonians. Devices of this type are not found until the 10th century, when the Persian scholar Al-Biruni described a simpler eight-cycle luni-solar calculator that was incorporated into an astrolabe[not cited in quote] Similar complex devices were developed by other Muslim engineers and astronomers in the Middle Ages[not cited in quote].

**Question 0**

What is the name of the 37-speed computer that recorded the movements of the sun and moon?

**Question 1**

In which century were devices like the Antikythera mechanism discovered?

**Question 2**

Which Persian scholar in the 10th century noted a calculator similar to the Antikythera mechanism?

**Question 3**

Between which year is the Antikythera mechanism believed to have originated?

**Text number 85**

Medicine, dominated by the Hippocratic tradition, made new advances under the leadership of Praxagoras of Kos, who put forward the theory that blood flowed through the veins. Herophilus (335-280 BC) was the first to base his conclusions on dissection of the human body, animal experiments on animals and detailed descriptions of the nervous system, liver and other major organs. Under the influence of Philinos of Cos (250 AD), a pupil of Herophilus, a new medical sect, the empiricist school, emerged, based on rigorous observation and rejecting the invisible causes of the dogmatic school.

**Question 0**

Who proposed the theory that blood flows through veins?

**Question 1**

Who was the first to use autopsies to finalise his conclusions?

**Question 2**

Which school of medicine was based on rigorous observation?

**Question 3**

Who was the first to give accurate descriptions of the nervous system?

**Text number 86**

Hellenistic warfare was a continuation of the military development of Ificrates and Philip II of Macedonia, especially the use of the Macedonian falang, a dense formation of spearmen together with heavy cavalry. Hellenistic armies differed from those of the classical period in that they were largely composed of professional soldiers, and also in that they were more specialised and technically skilled in siege warfare. The armies of the Hellenistic period were considerably larger than those of Classical Greece and relied increasingly on Greek mercenaries (misthophoroi; paid men) and also on non-Greek soldiers such as Thracians, Galatians, Egyptians and Iranians. Some ethnic groups were known for their fighting skills in a particular form of combat and were highly sought after, such as the Tarantino cavalry, Cretan archers, Rhodian throwers and Thracian peltasts. This period also saw the introduction of new weapons and troop types, such as the Thureophores and Thorakitai, who wore the oval Thureos shield and fought with spears and the machaira sword. The Seleucids, Greco-Bactrians, Armenians and Pontus adopted heavily armoured cataphracts and also horse archers. The use of war elephants also became widespread. Seleucus obtained Indian war elephants from the Mauryan Empire and used them effectively in the battle of Ipsus. He maintained a nucleus of 500 elephants in Apameia. The Ptolemies used smaller African elephants.

**Question 0**

Philip II used a dense military formation called the what?

**Question 1**

Were Hellenistic armies smaller or larger than traditional Greek armies?

**Question 2**

What type of oval shield did the Thoracians wear?

**Question 3**

From whom did Seleucus get his war ducks?

**Question 4**

What kind of elephant did the Ptolemies use?

**Text number 87**

Hellenistic military equipment was generally characterised by an increase in size. The warships of the Hellenistic period grew from triremes to have more oars and more oarsmen and soldiers, as in quadriremes and quinqueremes. The Ptolemy's Tessarakonteres was the largest ship built in antiquity. During this period, new siege engines were developed. An unknown engineer developed the torsion spring catapult (c. 360), and Dionysius of Alexandria designed a repeating ballista, the Polybolos. Surviving examples of ball missiles range from 4.4 kg to 78 kg (or over 170 lbs). Demetrios Poliorcetes was famous for the large siege engines he used in his campaigns, particularly during the 12-month siege of Rhodes, when he had the Athenian Epimachus build a massive 160-ton siege tower called Helepolis, which was loaded with artillery.

**Question 0**

What was the largest ship built in ancient times?

**Question 1**

Who invented Polybolos?

**Question 2**

What kind of weapon is Polybolos?

**Question 3**

Who was the heavyweight in the Helepolis siege tower?

**Question 4**

How long did Demetrius Poliorcetes besiege Rhodes?

**Text number 88**

Hellenistic art turned from the idealistic, perfect, calm and tonal figures of classical Greek art to a style dominated by realism and the depiction of emotion (pathos) and character (ethos). The motif of art's deceptive realistic naturalism (aletheia) can be seen, for example, in the stories of the painter Zeuxis, who was said to have painted grapes that looked so real that birds came to peck at them. Female nudes also became more popular, such as Aphrodite in Praxiteles' Cnidus, and art in general became more erotic (e.g. Leda and the Swan and Scopa's Pothos). The dominant ideals of Hellenistic art were sensuality and passion.

**Question 0**

What is called emotion in Hellenistic art?

**Question 1**

What is a figure in Hellenistic art called?

**Question 2**

Which artist drew grapes so alive that birds flew up and pecked at them?

**Question 3**

The ideals of Hellenistic art are sensuality and what?

**Question 4**

Which painting expresses the nakedness of a woman?

**Text number 89**

Hellenistic art depicted people of all ages and from different social backgrounds. Artists like Peiraikos chose everyday and lower-class subjects for their paintings. According to Pliny, 'he painted barbers' shops, shoemakers' stalls, donkeys, food and other similar subjects, earning himself the name rhyparographos [painter of the dirty/lowly]. He could give perfect pleasure from these subjects, and sold more of them than other artists did for their large pictures' (Natural History, Book XXXV.112). Even barbarians, such as the Galatians, were depicted in heroic forms, foreshadowing the artistic theme of the noble savage. The image of Alexander the Great was also an important artistic theme, and all diadochi were allowed to depict themselves in imitation of Alexander's youthful appearance. Many of the most famous works of Greek sculpture belong to the Hellenistic period, including Laoco and his son, Venus de Milo and The Winged Victory of Samothrace.

**Question 0**

Which artist chose everyday and low-class subjects?

**Question 1**

Which barbarians were described as heroic?

**Question 2**

All the diadochi painted themselves to look like what kind of leader?

**Question 3**

What period does Venus de Milo belong to?

**Text number 90**

The development of painting included Zeuxis' experiments with chiaroscuro and the development of landscape and still life painting. Greek temples built in the Hellenistic period were generally larger than classical temples, such as the Temple of Artemis at Ephesus, the Temple of Artemis at Sardis and the Temple of Apollo at Didymas (rebuilt by Seleucus in 300 BC). The royal palace (basileion) also came into its own in the Hellenistic period, the first surviving example being the massive Cassander villa in Vergina from the 4th century.

**Question 0**

Which Greek painter experimented with chiaroscuro?

**Question 1**

Were the Greek temples built in the Hellenistic period larger or smaller than the classical temples?

**Question 2**

Who rebuilt Apollo Didyman in 300 BC?

**Question 3**

What is the name of a Greek royal palace?

**Question 4**

What is the first example of a royal palace from the Hellenistic period?

**Text number 91**

The historiography of this period has tended to describe Hellenistic art as a decadent, post-classical style after the golden age of classical Athens. Pliny the Elder, describing the sculpture of the classical period, says: Cessavit deinde ars ('then art disappeared'). The art of this complex and individual period is sometimes referred to as Baroque and Rococo in the 17th century. The renewal of the historiographical approach and some recent discoveries, such as the tombs of Vergina, allow a better appreciation of the artistic richness of this period.

**Question 0**

Who said "then the art disappeared"?

**Question 1**

Which tombs raised the profile of Hellenistic art when they were discovered?

**Question 2**

Hellenistic art is described as decadent mainly because it followed what style?

**Question 3**

From which century do the terms Baroque and Rococo originate?

**Text number 92**

The focus of scholars and historians on the Hellenistic period during the 19th century has led to a common problem when studying historical periods: historians see the period of concentration as a mirror image of the period in which they live. Many 19th century scholars argued that the Hellenistic period represented a cultural decline from the glory of classical Greece. Although this comparison is now considered unfair and irrelevant, it has been argued that even commentators of the time saw the end of a cultural period for which there was no longer any opposition. This may be inextricably linked to the nature of the regime. Herodotus has noted that after the establishment of democracy in Athens:

**Question 0**

In which century did scholars consider the Hellenistic period to be a cultural decline from classical Greece?

**Question 1**

How did 19th century scholars approach the Hellenistic period?

**Question 2**

The view that the Hellenistic period represented a cultural decline proved irrelevant and what?

**Text number 93**

William Woodthorpe Tarn, however, focused on racial and cultural antagonism and the nature of colonialism between the First and Second World Wars and during the heyday of the League of Nations. Michael Rostovtzeff, who fled the Russian Revolution, focused mainly on the rise of the capitalist bourgeoisie in the Greek dominions. Arnaldo Momigliano, an Italian Jew who wrote before and after the Second World War, studied the problem of racial understanding in conquered territories. Moses Hadas presented an optimistic picture of cultural synthesis from a 1950s perspective, while Frank William Walbank, in the 1960s and 1970s, had a materialist approach to the Hellenistic period, focusing mainly on class relations. More recently, however, the papyrologist C. Préaux has focused mainly on the economic system, the interactions between kings and cities, and has presented a generally pessimistic view of the period. Peter Green, for his part, writes from the perspective of late 20th century liberalism, focusing on individualism, the breaking of conventions, experimentation and postmodern disillusionment with all institutions and political processes.

**Question 0**

Who focused on racial and cultural confrontation?

**Question 1**

From which organisation did Michael Rostovtzeff flee?

**Question 2**

Who studied the problem of mutual understanding between the races of the conquered territories?

**Question 3**

What were the main relationships Frank William Walbank focused on in his description of Pentecostal culture?

**Question 4**

Which Pentecostal historian focused primarily on the economic system?

**Document number 175**

**Text number 0**

The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (or Gates Foundation, BMGF) is the largest private foundation in the world, established by Bill and Melinda Gates. It was established in 2000 and is said to be the largest openly operating private foundation in the world. Its main objectives are to improve health care and reduce extreme poverty worldwide and to expand access to education and information technology in the Americas. Based in Seattle, Washington, the Foundation is overseen by three trustees: Bill Gates, Melinda Gates and Warren Buffett. The other trustees are co-chair William H. Gates, Sr. and Executive Director Susan Desmond-Hellmann.

**Question 0**

What is the largest private foundation in the world?

**Question 1**

Where is the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation located?

**Question 2**

What is the largest private foundation in America?

**Question 3**

Where is the Susan-Desmond Hellmann Foundation located?

**Question 4**

What are the names of the trustees of the Foundation in America?

**Question 5**

What are the Foundation's priorities in Seattle?

**Question 6**

What does Director-General Melinda Gates oversee?

**Text number 1**

On 25 June 2006, Warren Buffett (then the world's richest man, estimated at USD 62 billion on 16 April 2008) pledged to donate approximately 10 million Berkshire Hathaway Series B shares to the Foundation over several years in annual donations, with the first year's donation of 500,000 shares worth approximately USD 1.5 billion. Buffett set conditions that these donations would not only add to the Foundation's endowment, but would effectively act as a matching gift, doubling the Foundation's annual endowment: 'Buffett's gift to the Gates Foundation was subject to three conditions: that Bill or Melinda Gates must be alive and actively involved in its governance, that the Foundation must continue to be a charitable organisation, and that it must give each year an amount equal to the previous year's Berkshire endowment plus an additional amount equal to 5% of net assets. Buffett gave the foundation two years to comply with the third requirement." The Gates Foundation received 5% (500,000 shares) in July 2006 and will receive 5% of the remaining earmarked shares in July of each subsequent year (475,000 shares in 2007 and 451,250 shares in 2008). In July 2013, Mr Buffet announced that the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation would receive another gift of his company's Series B shares, this time worth $2 billion.

**Question 0**

What was Warren Buffett's estimated net worth in 2008?

**Question 1**

How many shares of Berkshire Hathaway were donated?

**Question 2**

In 2013, Buffett announced a second donation to the foundation to determine how much

**Question 3**

What was Warren Buffett's net worth in 2013?

**Question 4**

How many shares did Bill Gates promise to donate?

**Question 5**

What did Melinda Gates put in place to make the contributions work as a counterpart?

**Question 6**

What do Bill and Melinda have to earmark to get shares?

**Question 7**

How much money did Buffet donate to the B-Class in 2013?

**Text number 2**

In November 2014, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation announced that it will introduce an open access policy for publications and data, aimed at enabling unrestricted access and re-use of all published peer-reviewed research funded by the Foundation, including the underlying datasets. This measure has been widely praised by those working in capacity building and knowledge sharing, and its terms have been described as the most stringent among similar open access policies. From 1 January 2015, their Open Access policy will apply to all new contracts.

**Question 0**

What the Foundation announced in November 2014

**Question 1**

What does an open access policy on publications and data do?

**Question 2**

What does OA insurance cover?

**Question 3**

In what year did Bill and Melinda Gates introduce open access for policy capacity building and knowledge sharing?

**Question 4**

What does the new contract policy cover?

**Question 5**

What does an open access policy on data do?

**Question 6**

Which is the most popular among similar policies?

**Question 7**

When will the publication and information policy enter into force for new contracts?

**Text number 3**

The Foundation explains on its website that the trustees of the Foundation split the organisation into two entities: the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (Foundation) and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation Trust (Foundation). The Seattle, US-based part of the Foundation "focuses on improving health and alleviating extreme poverty" and is trusteed by Bill and Melinda Gates and Warren Buffett. The Trust Division manages "investment assets and transfers income to the Foundation as needed to achieve the charitable objectives of the Foundation" - it holds funds from Bill and Melinda Gates, the sole trustees of the Foundation, and receives donations from Buffett.

**Question 0**

Into which two units the Foundation was divided

**Question 1**

What the Foundation Community focuses on

**Question 2**

What the Trust unit focuses on

**Question 3**

What is kept in the fund community

**Question 4**

How was the fund divided into two parts?

**Question 5**

What is the focus of the Seattle-based foundation?

**Question 6**

What will the trust do with Warren Buffett's money?

**Question 7**

What did Warren Buffett divide the Foundation into?

**Question 8**

How does the Foundation manage its investment assets and achieve its charitable objectives?

**Text number 4**

The Foundation invests undistributed funds with the sole aim of maximising the return on its investments. As a result, its investments include companies that have been criticised for exacerbating poverty in the same developing countries where the Foundation seeks to alleviate poverty. These include companies that pollute heavily and pharmaceutical companies that do not sell to developing countries. In response to press criticism, the Foundation announced in 2007 that it would review its investments to assess social responsibility. It later withdrew the review and stuck to its policy of investing to maximise returns while using its voting power to influence corporate practices.

**Question 0**

What the fund invests in

**Question 1**

What is the objective of the Trust's investments

**Question 2**

What are the negative aspects of investment?

**Question 3**

What types of companies are being criticised?

**Question 4**

What did the company say about the critics?

**Question 5**

What is the sole objective of trust in developing countries?

**Question 6**

What is the company investing in?

**Question 7**

When did the company decide to check that its sales in developing countries were low?

**Question 8**

Which policy was cancelled by the company after 2007?

**Text number 5**

In March 2006, the Foundation announced a $5 million grant to the International Justice Mission (IJM), a Washington-based human rights organisation working on sex trafficking. The official announcement explained that the grant would allow IJM to "create a replicable model to combat sex trafficking and slavery", which would involve opening an office in an area with high levels of sex trafficking, following an investigation. The office was opened for three years to "conduct undercover investigations, train law enforcement, rescue victims, ensure proper aftercare and hold perpetrators accountable".

**Question 0**

What the Foundation announced in March 2006

**Question 1**

What is an international judicial operation

**Question 2**

What could IJM do with the grant?

**Question 3**

What did the office opened by the ijm do specifically

**Question 4**

How much did IJM receive in grants to work in the area of law enforcement training?

**Question 5**

What is the name of an undercover investigation organisation based in Washington DC?

**Question 6**

What will the Foundation office use the grant for?

**Question 7**

What's a lot in a foundation organisation's territory?

**Question 8**

What is IJM as a law enforcement organisation based on?

**Text number 6**

IJM used the grant money to set up Project Lantern and established an office in Cebu, Philippines. In 2010, project results were published in which IJM stated that Project Lantern had led to "increased law enforcement response to sex trafficking cases, increased engagement of law enforcement officers trained through the project to address sex trafficking cases, and increased services provided to survivors of trafficking, such as shelters, counseling services, and career training." At the time the results were released, IJM was exploring the possibility of replicating the model in other regions.

**Question 0**

What was the name of the project set up by IJM?

**Question 1**

Where Project Lantern opened its office

**Question 2**

What Project Lantern announced in 2010

**Question 3**

What services were also added by the light bulb

**Question 4**

What was the Lantern project, which investigated

**Question 5**

What was the name of the project set up in the Philippines?

**Question 6**

What kind of service additions has the IJM project led to?

**Question 7**

What did Project Lantern want to copy?

**Question 8**

What did IJM commit to address as a result of the Lantern project?

**Question 9**

Which city did survivors of human trafficking choose to set up Project Lantern?

**Text number 7**

The Gates Foundation's Water, Sanitation and Hygiene programme was launched in mid-2005 as a "learning initiative" and became a full-fledged programme under the Global Development Department in early 2010. Since 2005, the Foundation has carried out a wide range of activities in the WASH sector, including research, experimentation, reflection, advocacy and field implementation. In 2009, the Foundation decided to refocus its WASH activities mainly on sustainable sanitation services for the poor, using pipeless sanitation (i.e. without sewers), and less on water management. This was because the sanitation sector in general received less attention from other donors and governments and the Foundation believed it had the potential to make a real difference through strategic investment.

**Question 0**

What was the WSH programme launched in 2005

**Question 1**

When did WSH become a fully-fledged programme?

**Question 2**

What action has WSH taken?

**Question 3**

What the Foundation decided in 2009

**Question 4**

Why the Foundation made the switch

**Question 5**

In what year was the Global Development Division programme launched?

**Question 6**

What action has the Department for Global Development taken in the WASH sector?

**Question 7**

How did WASH believe it could influence sanitation services?

**Question 8**

Why does the Global Development Department focus on sanitation for the poor?

**Question 9**

What did the Foundation focus on in its WASH activities in 2005?

**Text number 8**

In mid-2011, in its new "Water, Sanitation, Hygiene Strategy Overview", the Foundation announced that its funding will now focus primarily on sanitation, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia, as access to improved sanitation is weakest in these regions. Since then, the Foundation has focused its 2011 grantmaking on sanitation science and technology ("transformative technologies"), large-scale delivery models, urban sanitation markets, sanitation demand generation, measurement and evaluation, and policy, advocacy and communication.

**Question 0**

What the Foundation announced in 2011

**Question 1**

What is the purpose of the new overview

**Question 2**

What has been the focus since 2011

**Question 3**

What models have been delivered

**Question 4**

What were the change technologies announcing in 2011?

**Question 5**

What is the purpose of financing new technologies?

**Question 6**

What kind of advocacy policy has been implemented?

**Question 7**

In which region is communication the lowest?

**Question 8**

In which year has the focus of grant-making been on funding?

**Text number 9**

Improving sanitation in developing countries is a global need, but a neglected priority, according to data collected by UNICEF and WHO's Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP). The programme is tasked with monitoring progress towards the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) on drinking water and sanitation. Around one billion people have no sanitation facilities and continue to defecate in gutters, behind bushes or in open water without dignity or privacy. This is called open defecation and poses significant health risks. India has the highest number of people practising open defecation: around 600 million people. India has also become a target country for the Foundation's sanitation work, as revealed by the Reinvent the Toilet Fair held in March 2014 in Delhi, India.

**Question 0**

What is needed in developing countries

**Question 1**

What does the data collected by Unicef and Who show?

**Question 2**

How many people do not have sanitary facilities

**Question 3**

Which country is the worst offender

**Question 4**

What activities are carried out in India

**Question 5**

What does WHO need?

**Question 6**

Which country has the Foundation's control activities been carried out in?

**Question 7**

What programme will be used to monitor progress towards better sanitation?

**Question 8**

How many people are monitored under the JMP?

**Question 9**

Which fairs were hosted by the WHO?

**Text number 10**

In 2011, the Foundation launched the Reinvent the Toilet Challenge, a programme to promote innovation in toilet design to benefit the 2.5 billion people who lack access to safe and efficient sanitation services. The programme has attracted considerable interest in the national media. It was complemented by a programme called "Grand Challenges Explorations" (2011-2013, with some follow-on grants until 2015), with the first round of grants of USD 100 000. Both funding schemes explicitly excluded project ideas that were based on centralised sewerage networks or that were not compatible with the conditions in developing countries.

**Question 0**

When reinvent the toilet was launched

**Question 1**

What is the aim of reinventing the toilet

**Question 2**

WHat program courtesy of reinventing the toilet

**Question 3**

What was not covered by the financial arrangements

**Question 4**

Which programme was launched by Grand Challenges Exploration in 2011?

**Question 5**

Which programme sparked your interest in the Grand Challenges Explorations programme?

**Question 6**

What did both innovations leave out?

**Question 7**

Which programme has complemented innovation in toilet design?

**Question 8**

What was the aim of the Grand Challenges Explorations project?

**Text number 11**

Since the launch of the Reinvent the Toilet Challenge, more than a dozen research teams, mainly based at universities in the US, Europe, India, China and South Africa, have received grants to develop innovative waste management solutions for the urban poor on and off site. The grants were in the order of US$400,000 for the first phase and usually between US$1 million and US$3 million for the second phase; many of them investigated technologies for the recovery or treatment of faecal or faecal sludge resources.

**Question 0**

Which countries have received grants

**Question 1**

How many grants were awarded

**Question 2**

What many are researching

**Question 3**

What was the Reinvent the Toilet Challenge about?

**Question 4**

Which off-site care solutions have been awarded grants?

**Question 5**

After €1-3 million for the first phase, how much was awarded for the second phase?

**Question 6**

How many teams received grants to help universities?

**Question 7**

Since the launch of research into resource exploitation, what grants have been developed?

**Text number 12**

The Reinvent the Toilet Challenge is a long-term research and development effort to develop a hygienic, separate toilet. The Challenge is complemented by a second investment programme to develop new technologies to improve the emptying of toilets (the Foundation calls them "Omni-Ingestors") and the processing of faecal sludge (Omni-Processors). The aim of the "Omni-Processor" is to convert faeces (e.g. sludge) into useful products, such as energy and soil nutrients, which can be used to develop local businesses and incomes.

**Question 0**

What reinvent the toilet is trying to develop

**Question 1**

What completes the challenge

**Question 2**

What the Omni processor does

**Question 3**

What does the Reinvent the Toilet Challenge turn into useful products?

**Question 4**

What will a separate toilet do to develop local business and income?

**Question 5**

What complements research and development to develop a hygienic toilet?

**Question 6**

What will the second investment programme use to convert sludge?

**Question 7**

What is the second investment programme trying to develop?

**Text number 13**

The Foundation has donated billions of dollars to help people with AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria and protected millions of children from preventable diseases. However, according to a 2007 Los Angeles Times study, there are three major unintended consequences of the Foundation's aid distribution. First, sub-Saharan Africa was already suffering from a shortage of primary care doctors before the Gates Foundation came along, but "Gates grantees have increased the demand for specially trained and higher-paid doctors, resulting in a lack of access to primary care in sub-Saharan Africa." However, Gates grantees have given most of their grants to fight high-profile killers such as AIDS. This "brain drain" will add to the current shortage of doctors and take extra trained staff away from children and others suffering from common diseases. Secondly, "the focus on a few diseases has overlooked basic needs such as nutrition and transport". Third, "Gates-funded vaccination programs have instructed medical staff to ignore diseases that vaccines cannot prevent and even discourage patients from talking about them."

**Question 0**

The Foundation has donated billions to sick people who are suffering...

**Question 1**

How many children were protected from death

**Question 2**

What are the consequences of investment

**Question 3**

What has caused the focus on a few diseases

**Question 4**

Vaccination programmes encouraged what

**Question 5**

Where has the Los Angeles Times donated billions?

**Question 6**

What has been neglected in Africa in terms of aid targeting?

**Question 7**

What have higher paid doctors instructed nurses to ignore?

**Question 8**

How did discussing your ailments increase the shortage of doctors?

**Question 9**

What did the Gates-funded AIDS programme choose to ignore?

**Text number 14**

Melinda Gates has announced that the Foundation "has decided not to fund abortion". In response to questions about this decision, Gates stated in a June 2014 blog post that she is "struggling with the issue" and that "the emotional and personal debate over abortion threatens to supplant the life-saving consensus on basic family planning". By 2013, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation awarded $71 million to Planned Parenthood, the main abortion provider in the US, and related organisations.

**Question 0**

What the Foundation decided not to fund

**Question 1**

Why did they decide not to fund abortion?

**Question 2**

Before 2013, the Foundation gave how much to Planned Parenthood...

**Question 3**

Who decided not to fund family planning?

**Question 4**

What conversation did Bill Gates say in 2013 was getting in the way of family planning?

**Question 5**

How much did Bill and Melinda Gates donate to family planning by 2013?

**Question 6**

Which organisation is the preferred abortion provider in the US?

**Question 7**

What did Bill Gates say he was struggling with in 2014?

**Text number 15**

In 1997, the charity launched the U.S. Libraries initiative, which aimed to "make sure that if you can get to a public library, you can get to the Internet". Only 35% of the world's population has access to the Internet. The Foundation has awarded grants, installed computers and software, and provided training and technical assistance in partnership with public libraries nationwide in an effort to increase Internet access and knowledge. The Foundation is helping public libraries make the transition to the digital age by providing access to and training in these resources.

**Question 0**

what is the US Libraries Initiative

**Question 1**

How much of the world's population has access to the internet?

**Question 2**

what grants have given to public libraries

**Question 3**

What the grant has made possible

**Question 4**

How much of the world's population has access to libraries?

**Question 5**

What has the library done to increase access and information?

**Question 6**

What is the Digital Agenda initiative?

**Question 7**

What has the internet made possible?

**Question 8**

What has the world's population installed?

**Text number 16**

Central to the Gates Foundation's efforts in the US is reforming the country's education policy at both the K-12 and college levels, including support for teacher evaluation and charter schools, and opposition to age-based layoffs and other aspects of the education system typically supported by teachers' unions. It spent $373 million on education in 2009. It has also made donations to the two largest national teachers' unions. The Foundation was the largest early supporter of the Common Core State Standards Initiative.

**Question 0**

What is the central role of the Gates Foundation in the US?

**Question 1**

What these measures contain

**Question 2**

how much money it spent in 2009

**Question 3**

It was an early supporter of what

**Question 4**

How much money did teachers' unions spend on training in 2009?

**Question 5**

What is the key aspect of the US Common Core State Standards?

**Question 6**

Which group has made donations to the two largest national charter schools?

**Question 7**

What did the Gates Foundation spend to support teacher evaluation in 2009?

**Question 8**

What did teachers' unions support most early on?

**Text number 17**

One of the Foundation's goals is to reduce poverty by increasing the number of college graduates in the United States, and the organization has funded "Reimagining Aid Design and Delivery" grants to think tanks and advocacy organizations to develop white papers on ideas for changing the current federal student financial aid system and increasing graduation rates. The Foundation has sought to increase the number of college graduates, including by accelerating their graduation rates, but this has met with resistance from university and college associations.

**Question 0**

What is 1 of the Foundation's objectives

**Question 1**

One of the ways in which the Foundation increases the number of university graduates is by.

**Question 2**

how they worked on higher education funding

**Question 3**

What has the US tried to do to increase the number of people with a university degree?

**Question 4**

What is the aim of think tanks to reduce poverty in the US?

**Question 5**

Which groups are providing grants to change the financial support system?

**Question 6**

What did the Foundation fund to change the poverty rate?

**Question 7**

What does the Foundation want to reduce by changing financial support?

**Text number 18**

As part of its education initiatives, the Foundation has funded journalists, think tanks, lobbying organisations and governments. Millions of dollars in grants to news organizations have funded education and higher education reporting, including more than $1.4 million to the Education Writers Association to fund training for education journalists. Some critics have feared the foundation is steering the education debate or pushing its own agenda through news coverage, but the foundation has said it lists all its grants publicly and does not apply any content rules to its grantees, which are editorially independent. Chicago union activists have blamed the Gates Foundation grantee Teach Plus, an organization founded by new teachers that opposes age-based layoffs.

**Question 0**

What has been funded as part of education initiatives?

**Question 1**

What do we do with the millions in grants to news agencies?

**Question 2**

Critics don't like the way foundations use the media, why

**Question 3**

Where the Foundation lists grants

**Question 4**

who set up teach plus

**Question 5**

What have journalists accused Teach Plus of?

**Question 6**

Why have governments been afraid of the Foundation?

**Question 7**

What has been funded as part of news-related initiatives?

**Question 8**

Where does the Foundation list grantees?

**Question 9**

Who founded the Education Writers Association?

**Text number 19**

Some education professionals, parents and academics have criticised the Gates Foundation's K-12 and higher education reform programmes for steering the debate on education reform to the extent that they may have marginalised academics who do not support Gates' predetermined policy preferences. A number of Gates-supported policies, such as small schools, primary schools, and increasing class sizes, have been costly and disruptive, but some studies have found that they have not improved educational outcomes and may have caused harm. Peer-reviewed scientific studies at Stanford University find that elementary schools do not systematically improve student achievement.

**Question 0**

Why the Gates Foundation's education reforms were criticised -

**Question 1**

What are the various policies supported by the gates?

**Question 2**

Have politicians been criticised

**Question 3**

What 1 study on charter schools shows

**Question 4**

What do the Stanford studies say that policy does not improve the situation?

**Question 5**

Who has criticised charter school reform programmes?

**Question 6**

Why were scientific education reforms criticised?

**Question 7**

Which scientific studies have been expensive and disturbing?

**Question 8**

What have predetermined political preferences shown about charter schools?

**Text number 20**

In October 2006, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation was split into two entities: the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation Trust, which manages the Foundation's assets, and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, which "... manages all operations and grantmaking, and is the entity from which all grants are awarded". The decision to '... use all [the Foundation's] assets within 20 years of Bill and Melinda's death' was also announced. Thus the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation Trust would be closed and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation would be dissolved. The same notice reiterated that Warren Buffett "... has directed that the proceeds of the Berkshire Hathaway shares he still owned at the time of his death be used for charitable purposes within 10 years of the settlement of his estate".

**Question 0**

In October 2016, the Foundation was divided into two units.

**Question 1**

When to use the Fund's resources

**Question 2**

What did Warren Buffet assign his Berkshire Hathaway shares to do for 10 years after his death?

**Question 3**

When must the shares be used for the benefit of the Foundation?

**Question 4**

When will Bill and Melinda Gates say that Berkshire Hathaway shares must be used?

**Question 5**

How was Berkshire Hathaway split in 2006?

**Question 6**

How long after the estate is settled will the shares of the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation be used for charitable purposes?

**Question 7**

What does Berkshire Hathaway manage as part of the Foundation Trust?

**Document number 176**

**Text number 0**

It is classified as a Beta World City, the seventh city in Latin America and the 73rd in the world. Montevideo is described as a "vibrant, eclectic place with a rich cultural life" and a "thriving technology hub and entrepreneurial culture", and is ranked eighth in Latin America in MasterCard's 2013 Global Destination Cities Index. In 2014, Montevideo was also ranked as the fifth most gay-friendly metropolis in the world and the first in Latin America. It is Uruguay's commercial and higher education hub and its main port. The city is also the economic and cultural centre of a larger metropolitan area of around 2 million inhabitants.

**Question 0**

What is Montevideo classified as?

**Question 1**

What was Montevideo's ranking in Latin America in 2013?

**Question 2**

Montevideo is a centre of commerce and higher education in which region?

**Question 3**

Montevideo is the main port of which region?

**Question 4**

What is the population of Montevideo?

**Text number 1**

A Spanish expedition was sent from Buenos Aires, organised by the Spanish governor of the city, Bruno Mauricio de Zabala. On 22 January 1724, the Spanish forced the Portuguese to abandon the place and began to settle the city, first with six families who had emigrated from Buenos Aires and soon afterwards with families from the Canary Islands, whom the locals called 'guanches', 'guanchos' or 'canarios'. There was also an important Italian resident called Jorge Burgues.

**Question 0**

Who organised the Spanish expedition?

**Question 1**

On what day did the Spanish force the Portuguese to give up their place?

**Question 2**

Who was one prominent Italian resident?

**Text number 2**

A few years after its foundation, Montevideo became the most important city in the region north of the Río de la Plata and east of the Uruguay River, competing with Buenos Aires for maritime trade. Montevideo's importance as the main port of the viceroyalty of the Río de la Plata brought it into confrontation with the city of Buenos Aires on several occasions, and Montevideo was seized on several occasions as a base for the defence of the viceroyalty's eastern province against Portuguese invasions.

**Question 0**

Where did the main town in the region north of Rio de la Plata come from?

**Question 1**

What did Buenos Aires and Montevideo fight about?

**Question 2**

Montevideo's importance as the main port of call for the Viceroyalty of Rio de la Plata brought clashes with which city?

**Text number 3**

British troops led by General Samuel Auchmuty and Admiral Charles Stirling captured the city on 3 February 1807 at the Battle of Montevideo (1807), but the Spanish retook it on 2 September the same year, when John Whitelocke was forced to surrender to troops from the Banda Oriental - roughly the present-day Uruguay - and Buenos Aires. After this conflict, the governor of Montevideo, Francisco Javier de Elío, opposed the new viceroy Santiago de Liniers and set up a government junta when the Spanish Peninsular War began in defiance of Liniers. Elío dissolved the Junta when Liniers was replaced by Baltasar Hidalgo de Cisneros.

**Question 0**

When did British troops occupy the city of Montevideo?

**Question 1**

When did the Spanish retake the city of Montevideo?

**Question 2**

Who was forced to surrender to the forces of the Banda Oriental?

**Question 3**

Who replaced Liniers?

**Text number 4**

During the May Revolution of 1810 and the subsequent uprising in the provinces of Rio de la Plata, the Spanish colonial administration moved to Montevideo. That year and the following, Uruguayan revolutionary José Gervasio Artigas joined forces with other Buenos Aires natives against Spain. In 1811, troops sent by the Junta Grande of Buenos Aires and the gaucho forces led by Artigas began a siege of Montevideo, which had refused to obey the orders of the new authorities of the May Revolution. The siege was lifted at the end of the same year as the military situation began to deteriorate in the Upper Peru region.

**Question 0**

After the 1810 revolution, there was an uprising in which of the following provinces?

**Question 1**

Where did the Spanish colonial government move to after the Rio de la Plata provincial rebellion?

**Question 2**

Who was the Uruguayan revolutionary who united with other revolutionaries in Buenos Aires?

**Text number 5**

The Spanish governor was expelled in 1814. In 1816, Portugal invaded the newly liberated territory, and in 1821 it was annexed to Brazil's Banda Oriental. Juan Antonio Lavalleja and his Treinta y Tres Orientales ('Thirty-three Orientales') restored the region's independence in 1825. Uruguay became an independent state in 1828, with Montevideo as its capital. In 1829, the demolition of the city's fortifications began and plans were made for an extension beyond Ciudad Vieja, called 'Ciudad Nueva' ('New City'). However, the expansion of the city was very slow due to the events that followed.

**Question 0**

What year was the Spanish governor expelled?

**Question 1**

In what year did Portugal invade newly liberated territory?

**Question 2**

What was the name of Juan Antonio Lavalllien's band?

**Question 3**

In what year was Uruguay confirmed as an independent country?

**Text number 6**

The 1830s in Uruguay were dominated by the confrontation between Manuel Oribe and Fructuoso Rivera, two revolutionary leaders who had fought against the Brazilian Empire under the command of Lavallli, and who had each become a caudillo of their own faction. Politics was divided between Oribe's whites (Blancos), represented by the National Party, and Rivera's coloureds (Colorados), represented by the Colorado Party, each party taking its name from the colour of its emblem. In 1838, Oribe was forced to resign the presidency; he formed a rebel army and began a long civil war, the Guerra Grande, which lasted until 1851.

**Question 0**

Manuel Oribe and Fructuoso Rivera fought against what empire?

**Question 1**

Under whose command did Manuel Oribe and Fructuoso Rivera fight?

**Question 2**

Who represented Oriben Blanco?

**Question 3**

Who represented the Colorado Rivera?

**Text number 7**

The city of Montevideo was besieged for eight years between 1843 and 1851, during which it received naval support from Britain and France. The Oribe, with the support of the then conservative governor of Buenos Aires province, Juan Manuel de Rosas, besieged the Colorados in Montevideo, where they were supported by the French Legion, the Italian Legion, the Basque Legion and battalions from Brazil. Eventually, in 1851, with the additional support of Argentine rebels opposed to Rosas, the Colorados defeated Oribe, but fighting resumed in 1855, when the Blancos rose to power, which they held until 1865. The Colorado Party then regained power, which it retained until the mid-20th century.

**Question 0**

What was Montevideo suffering from between 1843 and 1851?

**Question 1**

How did the British and French deliver goods to the city of Montevideo??

**Question 2**

What year did the Colorados beat the Oribe?

**Text number 8**

After the end of hostilities, the city entered a period of growth and expansion. In 1853, a stagecoach bus line was established, linking Montevideo to the newly founded town of Unión, and the first natural gas streetlights were introduced. Between 1854 and 1861, the first public sanitary facilities were built. In 1856, the Teatro Solís was inaugurated, 15 years after its construction began. In December 1861, a decree incorporated the Aguada and Cordón districts into the growing Ciudad Nueva (New Town). In 1866 , an underwater telegraph line connected the city to Buenos Aires. The Statue of Peace, La Paz, was erected on a column in Plaza Cagancha, and the post office building and the Paso Molino bridge were inaugurated in 1867.

**Question 0**

What year was the stagecoach line established in Montevideo?

**Question 1**

Between which years were the first natural gas street lights built?

**Question 2**

In what year did Teatro Solis open?

**Question 3**

What year was the underwater telegraph line connecting Montevideo and Buenos Aires?

**Text number 9**

In 1868, the horse-drawn tramway company Compañía de Tranvías al Paso del Molino y Cerro created the first lines connecting Montevideo to Unión, the beach resort of Capurro, and the industrialised and economically independent Villa del Cerro, then called Cosmopolis. The Mercado del Puerto opened in the same year. In 1869, the first railway line of the Ferrocarril Central del Uruguay was inaugurated, connecting Bella Vista with the town of Las Piedras. In the same and the following year, the districts of Colón, Nuevo París and La Comercial were founded. The famous Sunday market of Tristán Narvaja was established in Cordón in 1870. The public water supply was established in 1871. In 1878, the Bulevar Circunvalación was built, starting at Punta Carretas, running to the north end of the city and then turning west to end at the Capurro beach. It was renamed Artigas Boulevard (current name) in 1885. By decree of 8 January 1881, the Los Pocitos area was incorporated into the Novísima Ciudad (new town).

**Question 0**

What year did the Compania de Tranvias al Paso del Molino y Cerro create the first lines connecting Montevideo and Union?

**Question 1**

What year was the Mercado del Puerto opened?

**Question 2**

In what year was the first railway line of the Ferrocarril Central del Uruguay inaugurated?

**Question 3**

What year was the Bulevar Circunvalcion built?

**Text number 10**

The first telephone lines were installed in 1882 and electric street lights replaced gas-powered ones in 1886. The Hipódromo de Maroñas began operating in 1888, and the districts of Reus del Sur, Reus del Norte and Conciliación were inaugurated in 1889. The new building of the School of Arts and Crafts and the Zabala Square in Ciudad Vieja were inaugurated in 1890, and in 1891 the Italian Hospital was opened. In the same year, the village of Peñarol was founded. Other districts created were Belgrano and Belvedere in 1892, Jacinto Vera in 1895 and Trouville in 1897. In 1894, a new port was built, and in 1897, the Montevideo Central Railway Station was opened.

**Question 0**

When were the first telephone lines installed?

**Question 1**

When did electric street lights replace gas powered lights?

**Question 2**

When did the Hipodromo de Maronas open?

**Question 3**

When was the Montevideo Central Railway Station inaugurated?

**Text number 11**

At the beginning of the 20th century, the city saw a large influx of Europeans (especially Spanish and Italians, but also thousands of Central Europeans). In 1908, 30% of the city's 300 000 inhabitants were foreign-born. During that decade, the city expanded rapidly, with new districts being created and many separate settlements being annexed to the city, including Villa del Cerro, Pocitos, Prado and Villa Colón. The Rodó Park and the Estadio Gran Parque Central were also created, serving as hubs of urban development.

**Question 0**

In which century did many Europeans move to Montevideo?

**Question 1**

What percentage of the city's population was foreign-born in 1908?

**Question 2**

Rodo Park and Estadio Gran Parque Central serve as which venues?

**Text number 12**

During World War II, a famous incident took place in Punta del Este, 200 kilometres from Montevideo, involving the German pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee. After the River Plate battle with the Royal Navy and the Royal New Zealand Navy on 13 December 1939, the Graf Spee retreated to the port of Montevideo, which was considered neutral at the time. To avoid endangering the crew in what he considered a losing battle, Captain Hans Langsdorff sank the ship on 17 December. Langsdorff committed suicide two days later. On 10 February 2006, the Graf Spee's Eagle bow was rescued; to protect the feelings of people still sensitive to Nazi Germany, the swastika on the bow was covered when it was lifted from the water.

**Question 0**

Who was the admiral of a German pocket ship?

**Question 1**

Where did the famous incident involving a German pocket battleship take place?

**Question 2**

When was the Battle of River Plate fought?

**Text number 13**

Montevideo is located on the northern bank of the Río de la Plata, a fork in the Atlantic Ocean that separates the southern coast of Uruguay from the northern coast of Argentina; Buenos Aires is 230 kilometres to the west on the Argentine side. The Santa Lucía River forms the natural border between Montevideo and the department of San José to its west. To the north and east of the city is the department of Canelones, whose eastern natural boundary is formed by the Carrasco River. The coastline, which forms the southern border of the city, is dotted with cliffs and sandy beaches. The Bay of Montevideo forms the natural harbour, the largest in the country and one of the largest in the southern peninsula and the finest natural harbour in the region, which is a key element of Uruguay's economy and foreign trade. Several streams run through the city and flow into Montevideo Bay. The coastline and rivers are highly polluted and have high salinity levels.

**Question 0**

Montevideo is located on the northern coast of which coast?

**Question 1**

Which river forms the natural border between Montevideo and the department of San José?

**Question 2**

What is Montevideo Bay?

**Text number 14**

The average height of the city is 43 metres (141 feet). Its highest points are two hills, Cerro de Montevideo and Cerro de la Victoria, with the highest point, the summit of Cerro de Montevideo, crowned by the Fortaleza del Cerro, a fortress at an altitude of 134 metres (134 ft). The nearest towns by road are Las Piedras to the north and the so-called Ciudad de la Costa (a conglomeration of coastal towns) to the east, both 20-25 km from the city centre. By road, the distances to the capitals of the neighbouring departments are about 90 km to San Jose de Mayo (department of San Jose) and 46 km to Canelones (department of Canelones).

**Question 0**

What is the average altitude of the city of Montevideo?

**Question 1**

How far is it to the neighbouring capital San Jose de Mayo?

**Question 2**

How far is the neighbouring capital Canelones?

**Text number 15**

The municipality of Montevideo was created by an act of 18 December 1908. The first mayor of the municipality (1909-1911) was Daniel Muñoz. The municipalities were abolished by the Uruguayan Constitution of 1918, but were de facto restored during the military coup d'état of Gabriel Terra in 1933 and formally restored by the Constitution of 1934. The 1952 Constitution again decided to abolish the municipalities; it entered into force in February 1955. The municipalities were replaced by departmental councils, consisting of a collegiate board of directors made up of 7 members from Montevideo and 5 from the interior. However, the municipalities were revived under the 1967 Constitution and have operated continuously since then.

**Question 0**

The municipality of Montevideo was first established by what act?

**Question 1**

Who was the first mayor of a municipality?

**Question 2**

Municipalities were abolished by what?

**Text number 16**

Since 2010, the city of Montevideo has been divided into 8 political municipalities (Municipios), referred to by the letters A-G, including CH, each headed by a mayor elected by citizens registered in the constituency. According to the Municipality of Montevideo, the purpose of this division is "to promote political and administrative decentralisation in the Department of Montevideo and to deepen the democratic participation of citizens in government". The head of each municipio is called alcalde or (if she is a woman) alcaldesa.

**Question 0**

How many political municipalities has the city of Montevideo been divided into since 2010?

**Question 1**

What is the name of the head of each municipality?

**Question 2**

Who elects the mayors of political municipalities?

**Text number 17**

More importantly, the city is divided into 62 barrios, or districts. Many of the city's barrios - such as Sayago, Ituzaingó and Pocitos - were once geographically separate settlements that were later absorbed into the city's growth. Others grew up around specific industrial areas, such as the Villa del Cerro salt processing plant and the Nuevo París leather factories. Each area has its own identity, geographical location and socio-cultural activities. A very important district is Ciudad Vieja, which was surrounded by a protective wall until 1829. This area contains the most important buildings from the colonial period and the early decades of independence.

**Question 0**

What had many of the city's barrios been in the past?

**Question 1**

What is a significant neighbourhood?

**Question 2**

What surrounds Ciudad Vieja?

**Text number 18**

In 1860, Montevideo had a population of 57,913, including many people of African origin who had been imported as slaves and freed around the middle of the century. By 1880 the population had quadrupled, mainly due to large European immigration. By 1908, the population had grown enormously to 309 331 inhabitants. Throughout the 20th century, the city continued to receive large numbers of European immigrants, particularly Spanish and Italian, followed by French, German or Dutch, English or Irish, Polish, Greek, Hungarian, Russian, Croatian, Lebanese, Armenian and Jews of various origins. The last wave of immigration took place between 1945 and 1955.

**Question 0**

How many people lived in Montevideo in 1860?

**Question 1**

What happened to the population by 1880?

**Question 2**

The population quadrupled by 1880, mainly because of what?

**Question 3**

How large was the population in 1908?

**Text number 19**

According to the census carried out between 15 June and 31 July 2004, the population of Montevideo was 1 325 968, while the total population of Uruguay was 3 241 003. The female population represented (707,69753,4%) and the male population (618,27146,6%). The population had decreased since the last census in 1996, with an average annual growth rate of -1.5 per thousand. A steady decline has been observed since the 1975-1985 census, when the population growth rate was -5.6 per mil. The decline is largely due to a decline in fertility, partly offset by mortality, and to a lesser extent to migration. The birth rate fell by 19% between 1996 (17 per mil) and 2004 (13.8 per mil). Similarly, the total fertility rate (TFR) fell from 2.24 in 1996 to 1.79 in 2004. However, mortality continued to decline, with life expectancy at birth increasing by 1.73 years for both sexes.

**Question 0**

What was the population of Montevideo according to the census carried out between 15 June and 31 July 2004?

**Question 1**

What was the population of Uruguay according to the census carried out between 15 June and 31 July 2004?

**Question 2**

What was the female population of Montevideo according to the census carried out between 15 June and 31 July 2004?

**Question 3**

What was the male population of Montevideo according to the census of 15 June to 31 July 2004?

**Text number 20**

Montevideo, the capital of Uruguay, is the economic and political centre of the country. Most of Uruguay's largest and wealthiest companies have their headquarters in the city. Since the 1990s, the city has experienced rapid economic development and modernisation, including two of Uruguay's most important buildings - the World Trade Center Montevideo (1998) and the Telecommunications Tower (2000), the headquarters of ANTEL, Uruguay's state-owned telecommunications company, which has increased the city's integration into the global market.

**Question 0**

What is the economic and political centre of the country?

**Question 1**

What year was the World Trade Center Montevideo built?

**Question 2**

What year was the telecommunications tower built?

**Text number 21**

The main state-owned companies headquartered in Montevideo are ANTEL (telecommunications), BHU (savings and loans), BROU (banking), BSE (insurance), OSE (water and sewerage), UTE (electricity). These companies operate at the public law level using a legal entity defined in the Uruguayan Constitution, called Ente Autonomo ("autonomous entity"). The State also owns part of other private companies, such as those wholly or partly owned by the CND (National Development Corporation).

**Question 0**

What kind of company does ANCAP run?

**Question 1**

What kind of company does ANTEL run?

**Text number 22**

Banking has traditionally been one of Uruguay's strongest service export sectors: the country was once known as the "Switzerland of the Americas" mainly because of its banking sector and stability, although the recent global economic climate has threatened this stability in the 21st century. Uruguay's largest bank is Banco Republica (BROU), based in Montevideo. There are almost 20 private banks, most of which are branches of international banks (Banco Santander, ABN AMRO, Citibank, Lloyds TSB, among others). There are also numerous intermediaries and financial service providers, such as Ficus Capital, Galfin Sociedad de Bolsa, Europa Sociedad de Bolsa, Darío Cukier, GBU, Hordeñana & Asociados Sociedad de Bolsa, etc.

**Question 0**

What have traditionally been Uruguay's strongest service export sectors?

**Question 1**

Uruguay was once called what?

**Question 2**

What is the largest bank in Uruguay?

**Question 3**

Where is Banco Republica located?

**Text number 23**

Tourism makes up a large part of Uruguay's economy. Montevideo's tourism is concentrated in the Ciudad Vieja area, home to the city's oldest buildings, several museums, art galleries and nightclubs. Sarandí Street and the Mercado del Puerto are the liveliest places in the old town. Plaza Independencia, on the edge of Ciudad Vieja, is surrounded by many attractions, such as the Solís Theatre and the Palacio Salvo; the square also forms one end of 18 de Julio Avenue, the city's main tourist destination outside Ciudad Vieja. In addition to being a shopping street, the Avenue is known for its art deco buildings, three important public squares, the Gaucho Museum, the Palacio Municipal and many other attractions. The Avenue leads to the Montevideo Obelisk; behind it is Parque Batlle, another major tourist attraction along with Parque Prado. On the coast, Fortaleza del Cerro, the Rambla (promenade), the 13 km of sandy beaches and Punta Gorda attract many tourists, as do the Barrio Sur and the Palermo Barrio.

**Question 0**

What makes up a large part of Uruguay's economy?

**Question 1**

What is the focus of tourism in Montevideo?

**Question 2**

Plaza Independencia is the second end of which district?

**Text number 24**

Montevideo has more than 50 hotels, mostly located in the city centre or along the Rambla de Montevideo promenade. Many of the hotels are modern, western-style, such as the Sheraton Montevideo, the Radisson Montevideo Victoria Plaza hotel in the central Plaza Independencia, and the Plaza Fuerte hotel on the promenade. The Sheraton has 207 guest rooms and 10 suites, and is luxuriously decorated with imported furnishings. The Radisson Montevideo has 232 rooms, a casino and Restaurante Arcadia.

**Question 0**

How many guest rooms are there at the Sheraton?

**Question 1**

How many suites are there at the Sheraton?

**Question 2**

How many rooms are there at the Radisson Montevideo?

**Text number 25**

Montevideo is Uruguay's retail heartland. The city has become a business and real estate hub, with many upmarket buildings and modern residential and office towers surrounded by extensive green spaces. In 1985, Rio de la Plata's first shopping centre, Montevideo Shopping, was built. With the construction of three more shopping centres in 1994, including Shopping Tres Cruces, Portones Shopping and Punta Carretas Shopping, the city's commercial map changed dramatically. The creation of these malls significantly changed the habits of Montevideo's residents. Global companies such as McDonald's, Burger King, etc. have established themselves in Montevideo.

**Question 0**

What is the core retail area of Uruguay?

**Question 1**

Where has the city become a centre for business and real estate?

**Question 2**

What year was Montevideo Shopping built?

**Text number 26**

Montevideo's architecture ranges from neoclassical buildings, such as the Montevideo Metropolitan Cathedral, to post-modern style, such as the World Trade Center Montevideo or the 158-metre ANTEL Telecommunication Tower, the tallest skyscraper in the country. Alongside the telecommunication tower, the Palacio Salvo dominates the skyline of Montevideo Bay. The façades of the buildings in the old town reflect the city's extensive European immigration, with the influence of old European architecture. Notable administrative buildings include the Legislative Palace, City Hall, Estévez Palace and the Executive Tower. The most important sports stadium is the Estadio Centenario in Parque Batlle. Parque Batlle, Parque Rodó and Parque Prado are Montevideo's three major parks.

**Question 0**

What style of building is the Montevideo Metropolitan Cathedral?

**Question 1**

What type of building is the World Trade Center Montevideo?

**Question 2**

What is the tallest skyscraper in the country?

**Text number 27**

In the district of Pocitos, near the beach of the same name, there are many houses built by Bello and Reboratti between 1920 and 1940, in different styles. Other landmarks in Pocitos include the 'Edificio Panamericano' designed by Raul Sichero and the 'Positano' and 'El Pilar' designed by Adolfo Sommer Smith and Luis García Pardo in the 1950s and 1960s. However, the building boom of the 1970s and 1980s changed the face of this district, with the construction of a series of modern apartment blocks for upper and upper-middle class residents[citation needed].

**Question 0**

In which part of the city are there many homes built by Bello and Reborat?

**Question 1**

Between which years did Bello and Reboratti build most of the houses in the Pocitos district?

**Question 2**

Who designed the Edificio Panamericano?

**Question 3**

What types of apartment buildings were built during the boom years of the 1970s and 1980s?

**Text number 28**

The World Trade Center Montevideo was officially opened in 1998, although work is still ongoing in 2010[update]. The complex consists of three towers, two three-storey buildings called World Trade Center Plaza and World Trade Center Avenue, and a large central plaza called Towers Square. World Trade Center 1 was the first building to open in 1998, with 22 floors and 17,100 square metres of space. In the same year, the avenue and auditorium were raised. World Trade Center 2 was inaugurated in 2002 and is the twin tower of World Trade Center 1. In 2009, World Trade Center 3 and World Trade Center Plaza and Towers Square were opened. Located between Luis Alberto de Herrera and 26 de Marzo streets, it has 19 floors and 27,000 square metres of space. The 6 300 square meters (68 000 square feet)[citation needed] World Trade Center Plaza is designed as a gastronomic hub opposite Towers Square and Bonavita Street. Shops in the plaza include Burger King, Walrus, Bamboo, Asia de Cuba, Gardenia Mvd and La Claraboya Cafe.

**Question 0**

When was the World Trade Center Montevideo officially opened?

**Question 1**

What was the first building to be inaugurated?

**Question 2**

When was World Trade Center 2 inaugurated?

**Question 3**

When was World Trade Center 3 inaugurated?

**Text number 29**

Towers Square is an aesthetically significant area intended as a development platform for businesses, art exhibitions, dance and music performances and social venues. This square connects the various buildings and towers of the WTC complex and is the main access point to the complex. The plaza contains several works of art, notably a sculpture by the renowned Uruguayan sculptor Pablo Atchugarry. World Trade Center 4, with 40 floors and 53,500 square meters of space, is under construction in 2010[update].[referred ].

**Question 0**

What was meant to be a platform for business development?

**Question 1**

Which famous Uruguayan sculptor's sculpture is located in the square?

**Question 2**

How much space is planned for World Trade Center 4?

**Text number 30**

The Solís Theatre is the oldest theatre in Uruguay. It was built in 1856 and is currently owned by the Montevideo government. In 1998, the Montevideo government began a renovation of the theatre, which included two US$110 000 columns designed by Philippe Starck. The new building was completed in 2004 and the theatre reopened in August of the same year. The square also houses the offices of the President of Uruguay (both the Estévez Palace and the Executive Tower) and the mausoleum of Artigas is located in the centre of the square. The square contains a statue of José Gervasio Artigas, a hero of the Uruguayan independence movement, and is guarded by an honour guard.

**Question 0**

What is the oldest theatre in Uruguay?

**Question 1**

When was the Solis Theatre built?

**Question 2**

Who owns the Solis Theatre?

**Question 3**

In what year did the Montevideo government start the renovation of the Solis Theatre?

**Question 4**

In what year was the reconstruction of the Solis Theatre completed?

**Text number 31**

Palacio Salvo, at the intersection of 18 de Julio Avenue and Plaza Independencia, was designed by architect Mario Palanti and completed in 1925. Palanti, an Italian immigrant living in Buenos Aires, used a similar design for his Palacio Barolo in Buenos Aires, Argentina. Palacio Salvo is 100 metres high, including the antenna. It is built on the site of the former Confitería La Giralda, famous for being the place where Gerardo Matos Rodríguez wrote his tango 'La Cumparsita' (1917). Palacio Salvo was originally intended as a hotel, but today it is a mixture of offices and private apartments.

**Question 0**

Who designed Palacio Salvo?

**Question 1**

What year was Palacio Salvo completed?

**Question 2**

How high is Palacio Salvo?

**Text number 32**

Another of Ciudad Vieja's main attractions is the Plaza de la Constitución (or Plaza Matriz), which was the main centre of life in the city during the first decades of Uruguay's independence. The square is home to the Cabildo - the seat of colonial government - and the Metropolitan Cathedral of Montevideo. The cathedral is the burial place of Fructuoso Rivera, Juan Antonio Lavalllie and Venancio Flores. Another important square is the Plaza Zabala, which houses the equestrian statue of Bruno Mauricio de Zabala. On its south side is the Palacio Taranco, once the residence of the Ortiz Taranco brothers, which now houses the Decorative Arts Museum. A few blocks northwest of Plaza Zabala is the Mercado del Puerto, another major tourist attraction.

**Question 0**

What is also a notable note in Ciudad Vieja?

**Question 1**

What is a Cabildo?

**Question 2**

What is the burial place of Fructuoso Rivera?

**Question 3**

Where is the equestrian statue of Bruno Mauricio de Zabala?

**Text number 33**

Parque Batlle (formerly: Parque de los Aliados) is a large central public park located south of Avenida Italia and north of Avenue Rivera. Along with Parque Prado and Parque Rodón, it is one of the three large parks that dominate Montevideo. The park and the surrounding area form one of the city's 62 neighbourhoods (barrios). Parque Batlle is one of seven coastal districts, the others being Buceo, Carrasco, Malvin, Pocitos, Punta Carretas and Punta Gorda. The current barrio of Parque Batlle includes four former districts: it borders the districts of La Blanqueada, Tres Cruces, Pocitos and Buceo. The area has a high population density, with the majority of households being middle- to high-income or high-income. Villa Dolores, a sub-district of Parque Batlle, takes its name from the original villa of Don Alejo Rossell y Rius and Doña Dolores Pereira de Rossel. They established a private collection of animals on their property, which became a zoo and was transferred to the city in 1919; in 1955, the Montevideo Planetarium was built on its premises.

**Question 0**

Which large public park is located south of Avenida Italia?

**Question 1**

How many former neighbourhoods are included in the current barrio of Parque Battle?

**Question 2**

Which district of Parque Batlle is named after the original villa of Don Alejo Rossell Y Rius?

**Text number 34**

Parque Batlle is named in honour of José Batlle y Ordóñez, President of Uruguay from 1911 to 1915. The park was originally proposed in a law of March 1907, which also envisaged wide boulevards and avenues. French landscape architect Carlos Thays began the planting in 1911. In 1918, the park was renamed Parque de los Aliados after the Allies won the First World War. On 5 May 1930, after a major extension, the park was renamed Parque Batlle y Ordóñez in memory of a prominent politician and president who died in 1929. The park was designated a National Historical Memorial Park in 1975. In 2010[update], the park covered 60 hectares (150 acres) and is considered the "lung" of the city of Montevideo because of the large variety of trees planted there.

**Question 0**

Parque Batlle is named in honour of whom?

**Question 1**

Where was Jose Batile y Ordonez president?

**Question 2**

How many years was Jose Batlle y Ordonez president of Uruguay?

**Question 3**

Parque Batlle was originally proposed by what?

**Text number 35**

Parque Rodó is both a district of Montevideo and a park, located mostly outside the boundaries of the district and belonging to Punta Carretas. The name 'Rodó' recalls José Enrique Rodó, a prominent Uruguayan writer, whose monument stands to the south of the main park. The park was designed as a French-style urban park. In addition to the main park area, bounded on the south by Sarmiento Avenue, Parque Rodó includes an amusement park, the Estadio Luis Franzini owned by Defensor Sporting, the lawn of the Faculty of Engineering and a strip to the west of the Club de Golf de Punta Carretas, which includes the Canteras ('quarry'), Teatro de Verano ('summer theatre') and Lago ('lake') of Parque Rodó.

**Question 0**

Who owns Parque Rodo?

**Question 1**

What does the name "Rodo" mean?

**Question 2**

Who was the prominent Uruguayan writer in whose memory Parque Rodo was created?

**Question 3**

Parque Rodo was originally designed as what?

**Text number 36**

On the east side of the main park area is the National Gallery of Fine Arts. On this side, a very popular street market is held every Sunday. On the north side is an artificial lake with a small castle housing the municipal children's library. The area to its west is used as an open-air exhibition of photography. On the west side of the park, on the other side of the coastal street Rambla Presidente Wilson, is the beach of Ramirez. Directly west of the main park is the former Parque Rodó Hotel, which is part of the Parque Rodó district. It is now known as the Edifício Mercosur, and is home to the parliament of the Mercosur member countries. During the guerrilla war, the buildings in this area, including the old hotel, were frequently attacked by the Tupamaros.

**Question 0**

What is on the east side of the park?

**Question 1**

What happens on the east side of the main park every Sunday?

**Question 2**

On which side is the artificial lake and the small castle?

**Question 3**

What's in the small castle north of the park?

**Text number 37**

The Portuguese designed the first auxiliary fortifications at Montevideo in 1701 to provide a front-line base to stop the frequent revolts by the Spanish from Buenos Aires. These forts were planned for the delta of the River Plate in Colonia del Sacramento. However, the plan did not come to fruition until November 1723, when Captain Manuel Henriques de Noronha arrived on his warship Nossa Senhora de Oliveara at Montevideo Beach with soldiers, weapons and colonists. They built a small square fortress. However, besieged by Buenos Aires troops, the Portuguese withdrew from Montevideo Bay in January 1724 after signing a treaty with the Spanish.

**Question 0**

Who designed the first auxiliary moorings?

**Question 1**

When were the first auxiliary fortifications planned?

**Question 2**

what were the annexes set up for?

**Question 3**

Where did the Spaniards come from?

**Text number 38**

Fortaleza del Cerro overlooks the Bay of Montevideo. The Spanish built an observation post here in the late 1700s. In 1802, the lighthouse replaced the lookout station, and construction of the fort began in 1802, and1809 was completed in 1839. The fort has been involved in many historical events and has been repeatedly occupied by different parties. In 1907, the old lighthouse was replaced by a stronger electric lighthouse. It has been a national monument since 1931, and has housed a war museum since 1916. Today it is one of Montevideo's tourist attractions.

**Question 0**

Where are the views of Montevideo Bay?

**Question 1**

What replaced the lookout point in 1802?

**Question 2**

When did construction of the fortress begin?

**Question 3**

When did the construction of the fortress end?

**Text number 39**

The Rambla is a street that runs along the entire Montevideo coastline. The literal meaning of the Spanish word rambla is 'avenue' or 'waterway', but in America it is most often used as 'promenade', and since all the southern departments of Uruguay border either the Río de la Plata or the Atlantic Ocean, they all have ramblas. As an integral part of the Montevideo identity, the Rambla has been included by Uruguay in the indicative list of World Heritage Sites, although it has not been given this status. Previously, the entire Rambla was called Rambla Naciones Unidas ('United Nations Rambla'), but recently different names have been given to parts of it.

**Question 0**

Which street runs along the entire coast of Montevideo?

**Question 1**

What is the literal meaning of the Spanish word avenue or watercourse?

**Question 2**

In America, rambla is most often used to refer to what?

**Text number 40**

The largest cemetery is Cementerio del Norte, located in the north-central part of the city. The Central Cemetery (Spanish: Cementerio Central), located in Barrio Sur in the south of the city, is one of the most important cemeteries in Uruguay. It was one of the first cemeteries in the country (unlike the church cemeteries) and was established in 1835, when the Catholic Church was still in charge of burials. Many of the most famous Uruguayans are buried there, such as Eduardo Acevedo, Delmira Agustini, Luis Batlle Berres, José Batlle y Ordóñez, Juan Manuel Blanes, François Ducasse, the father of Comte de Lautréamont (Isidore Ducasse), Luis Alberto de Herrera, Benito Nardone, José Enrique Rodó and Juan Zorrilla de San Martín.

**Question 0**

What is the largest cemetery?

**Question 1**

Where is the Central Cemetery located?

**Question 2**

In what year was the Central Cemetery founded?

**Text number 41**

Other large cemeteries include Cementerio del Buceo, Cementerio del Cerro and Cementerio Paso Molino. The British Cemetery in Montevideo (Cementerio Británico) is one of the oldest cemeteries in Uruguay, located in the Buceo district. Many nobles and important people are buried there. The cemetery originated when Thomas Samuel Hood, an Englishman, bought a plot of land in the name of English residents in 1828. However, in 1884 the government replaced the British by moving the cemetery to Buceo due to the growth of the city. The section of the cemetery known as the British Cemetery Montevideo Soldiers and Sailors contains quite a number of graves of sailors of different nationalities, although the majority are of British descent. One American sailor, Henry de Costa, is buried here.

**Question 0**

Where is the Montevideo British Cemetery?

**Question 1**

Who bought the land in the name of the English residents?

**Question 2**

When did Thomas Samuel Hood buy a plot of land in the British cemetery in Montevideo?

**Question 3**

When did the government replace the British by moving the cemetery to Buceo?

**Text number 42**

Montevideo has a very rich architectural heritage and an impressive number of writers, artists and musicians. The Uruguayan tango is a unique dance form that originated in the suburbs of Montevideo in the late 19th century. Tango, candombe and murga are the three main musical styles of this city. The city is also the centre of Uruguayan cinema, with commercial, documentary and experimental films. The city has two cinema companies that operate seven cinemas, around ten independent cinemas and four arthouse cinemas. Uruguayan theatre is admired inside and outside Uruguay's borders. The Solís Theatre is the most important theatre in Uruguay and the oldest in South America. It has several major theatre companies and thousands of professional and amateur actors. Montevideo's playwrights produce dozens of plays each year, notable among them Mauricio Rosencof, Ana Magnabosco and Ricardo Prieto.

**Question 0**

Which unique dance form originated in the suburbs of Montevideo?

**Question 1**

Tango, candombe and murga are the three main genres that are what?

**Question 2**

How many cinema companies are there in Montevideo?

**Question 3**

What is the most important theatre in Uruguay?

**Text number 43**

Montevideo's first public library was founded in 1815, founded, directed and organised by Father Dámaso Antonio Larrañaga, who also made a significant donation, as did José Raimundo Guerra and other donors to the San Francisco Monastery in Salta. In 1816, it had a stock of 5 000 volumes. The current building of the Biblioteca Pública de Uruguay was designed by Luis Crespi in neoclassical style and covers 4 000 m2. Construction began in 1926 and it was inaugurated in 1964. Its current collection comprises some 900 000 volumes.

**Question 0**

Who made the original donation to the private library?

**Question 1**

When did Father Jose Manuel Perez Castellano die?

**Question 2**

Who was the promoter, director and organiser of Montevideo's first public library?

**Text number 44**

In Montevideo, as in the whole of Rio de Plata, the most popular forms of music are tango, milonga and vals criollo. Montevideo is the source of many important songs such as 'El Tango supremo', 'La Cumparsita', 'La Milonga', 'La Puñalada' and 'Desde el Alma', composed by Montevideo musicians such as Gerardo Matos Rodríguez, Pintín Castellanos and Rosita Melo. Tango is deeply rooted in the city's cultural life and is the theme of many of the city's bars and restaurants. Fun Fun' Bar, founded in 1935, is one of the most important tango venues in Uruguay, as is El Farolito in the old quarter, as well as Joventango, Café Las Musas, Garufa and Vieja Viola. The city is also home to the Montevideo Jazz Festival and the Bancaria Jazz Club, a bar for jazz enthusiasts.

**Question 0**

Tango, milonga and vals criollo are the most popular forms of music in which region?

**Question 1**

When was Fun Fun Bar founded?

**Question 2**

Where is El Farolito located?

**Text number 45**

When the military junta took power in Uruguay in the early 1970s (1973 to be precise), art suffered in Montevideo. Art studios moved into protest mode, and Rimer Cardillo, one of the country's leading artists, turned Montevideo's National Institute of Fine Arts into a 'colony of resistance'. This led the military junta to take severe action against the artists by closing the Institute of Fine Arts and removing all the printing presses and other studio equipment. As a result, the visual arts were taught only in private studios run by people released from prison, where printing, paper, painting and sculpture were practised. It was continued much later.

**Question 0**

What suffered when the military junta took power in Uruguay?

**Question 1**

Rimer Cardillo was one of the country's leading what?

**Question 2**

Who founded the National Institute of Arts?

**Text number 46**

The Montevideo Cabildo was the seat of government during the colonial period of the Viceroyalty of the Río de la Plata. It is located in front of the Constitutional Square in Ciudad Vieja. It was built between 1804 and 1869 in neoclassical style with a series of Doric and Ionic columns, and became a National Heritage Site in 1975.1958, when the Municipal History Museum and Archives were opened. It hosts three permanent exhibitions of the Civic Museum, as well as temporary art exhibitions, cultural events, seminars, symposia and forums.

**Question 0**

What was the seat of the Viceroyalty of Rio de la Plata during the colonial period?

**Question 1**

Where is the Montevideo Cabildo located?

**Question 2**

In which years was the Montevideo Cabildo built?

**Question 3**

What was the style of the Cabildo in Montevideo?

**Question 4**

When did the Montevideo Cabildo become a national heritage site?

**Text number 47**

Palacio Taranco is located in front of Plaza Zabala in the heart of Ciudad Vieja. It was built in the early 1900s to house the Ortiz Taranco brothers on the ruins of Montevideo's first theatre (dating from 1793), at a time when architecture was influenced by French architecture. The palace was designed by the French architects Charles Louis Girault and Jules Chifflot León, who also designed the Petit Palais and Arc de Triomphe in Paris. The palace passed to the city from the Tarancos heirs in 1943, together with a valuable collection of Uruguayan furniture and curtains, and was considered by the city as an ideal site for a museum; in 1972 it became the Montevideo Museum of Decorative Arts, and in 1975 it became a national heritage site. The Museum of Decorative Arts houses an important collection of European paintings and decorative arts, ancient Greek and Roman art and Islamic ceramics from the 10th to 18th centuries from what is now Iran. The palace is often used by the Uruguayan government as a meeting place.

**Question 0**

Where is Palacio Taranco located?

**Question 1**

When was Palacio Taranco built?

**Question 2**

Palacio Taranco was built to house whom?

**Question 3**

Who designed the Palacio Taranco?

**Text number 48**

The Montevideo National History Museum is housed in the historic residence of General Fructuoso Rivera. It exhibits artefacts related to Uruguayan history. In a process begun in 1998, the National Museum of Natural History (1837) and the National Museum of Anthropology (1981) merged in 2001 to become the National Museum of Natural History and Anthropology. In July 2009, the two institutions became independent again. The Museum of History has taken over eight of the city's historic houses, five of which are located in Ciudad Vieja. One of them, in the same block as the main building, is the historic home of Antonio Montero, which houses the Museo Romantico.

**Question 0**

Where is the Montevideo National History Museum?

**Question 1**

Where is the Museo Romantico located?

**Question 2**

How many houses has the history museum taken over?

**Text number 49**

The Museo Torres García is located in the old town and features unusual portraits of historical icons by Joaquín Torres García, as well as cubist paintings by the likes of Picasso and Braque. The museum was founded by Torres García's widow Manolita Piña Torres García after his death in 1949. She also founded the García Torres Foundation, a private non-profit organisation that holds the painter's paintings, drawings, original writings, archives, objects and furniture, as well as photographs, magazines and publications related to the artist.

**Question 0**

Where is Museo Torres Garcia?

**Question 1**

Museo Torres Garcia presents unusual portraits of whom?

**Question 2**

Who founded the Museo Torres Garcia?

**Question 3**

Manolita Pina Torres was whose widow?

**Text number 50**

Montevideo has several other important art museums. The National Museum of Fine Arts in Parque Rodó Park has the largest collection of paintings in Uruguay. The Juan Manuel Blanes Museum was founded in 1930, the 100th anniversary of the first Uruguayan Constitution, and is significant in that Juan Manuel Blanes painted Uruguayan patriotic themes. Behind the museum is a beautiful Japanese garden with a pond containing over a hundred carp. The Museo de Historia del Arte in the Palacio Municipal houses replicas of ancient monuments and displays a diverse collection of artefacts from the indigenous cultures of Egypt, Mesopotamia, Persia, Greece, Rome and the Americas, including local finds from the pre-Columbian period. The Museo Municipal Precolombino y Colonial in Ciudad Vieja houses collections of archaeological finds from excavations by Uruguayan archaeologist Antonio Taddei. These antiquities include Latin American pre-Columbian art, paintings and sculptures from the 17th and 1700s, mainly from Mexico, Peru and Brazil. The Museo de Arte Contempos has small but impressive exhibitions of contemporary Uruguayan painting and sculpture.

**Question 0**

Where is the National Museum of Fine Arts located?

**Question 1**

What is the largest collection of the National Museum of Fine Arts in Uruguay?

**Question 2**

When was the Juan Manuel Blanes Museum founded?

**Question 3**

Who painted Uruguay's patriotic themes?

**Question 4**

Where is the Museo de Historia del Arte located?

**Text number 51**

There are also other types of museums in the city. The Museo del Gaucho y de la Moneda in Centro has special exhibitions on the historical culture of the Uruguayan gauchos, their horse equipment, silverware and mate (tea), pumpkins and bombillos (drinking straws) shaped in strange ways. The Museo Naval, located on the east bank of the Buceo, offers exhibitions on Uruguay's maritime history. The Museo del Automóvil, part of the Uruguayan Automobile Club, has a rich collection of old cars, including a 1910 Hupmobile. The Museo y Parque Fernando García, a transport and automobile museum in Carrasco, contains old horse-drawn carriages and some early cars. Castillo Pittamiglio, whose unusual façade highlights the eccentric legacy of local alchemist and architect Humberto Pittamiglio.

**Question 0**

Where is the Museo de Guacho y de la Moneda?

**Question 1**

What are bombillas?

**Question 2**

Where is the Museo Naval located?

**Question 3**

Where is Museo y Parque Fernando Garcia?

**Text number 52**

The centre of traditional Uruguayan food and drink in Montevideo is the Mercado del Puerto ('the market of the port'). Torta frita is a pan-fried cake enjoyed in Montevideo and throughout Uruguay. It is usually round, with a small cut in the middle for baking, and is made from wheat flour, yeast, water and sugar or salt. Beef is a very important part of Uruguayan cuisine and is an essential ingredient in many dishes. Montevideo has a wide variety of restaurants, from traditional Uruguayan cuisine to Japanese cuisine such as sushi. Notable restaurants in Montevideo include Arcadia, located at the top of Plaza Victoria, which is widely regarded as the best restaurant in the city. Set in a classic Italian-inspired dining room, Arcadia serves hearty dishes such as pheasant terrine marinated in cognac, grilled lamb topped with mint and garlic, and duck confit in a thin strudel pastry with red cabbage. El Fogon is more popular with the city's late-night diners. Its interior is brightly lit and the walls are covered with large mirrors. Officially a grill and seafood restaurant, it serves grilled meat dishes as well as salmon, prawns and squid. Also worthy of note is Cru. There are numerous restaurants along Montevideo's Rambla. In the eastern part of the Old Quarter there is an Irish pub called the Shannon Irish pub, another testament to the city's European heritage.

**Question 0**

What is the centre of traditional Uruguayan food and drink in Montevideo?

**Question 1**

What is a torta frita?

**Question 2**

Where is Arcadia located?

**Question 3**

Where is the Shannon Irish pub?

**Text number 53**

As the capital of Uruguay, Montevideo hosts a number of festivals and carnivals, including the Gaucho Festival, where people ride through the streets on horseback in traditional gaucho costumes. The main annual festival is the Montevideo Carnival, part of the National Carnival Week, which is celebrated throughout Uruguay, with the main events taking place in the capital Montevideo. Officially, the festival lasts for two days, on the Monday of Carnival Week and on Ashes Wednesday, the day before Ashes Wednesday, but due to the importance of the festival, most shops and businesses are closed for the whole week. During Carnival, there are many outdoor shows and competitions, and the streets and houses are decorated with life. Both fixed and mobile "tablados", or people's stages, will be set up throughout the city. Among the major shows is the 'Desfile de las Llamadas' ('Parade of the Invitations'), a large unified parade held in the southern part of the city centre, where it was a common ritual since the early 1900s. Because of the scale of the festival, preparations begin in December, when the 'beauty queens of the zones' are chosen to perform at the carnival.

**Question 0**

What is Montevideo's biggest annual festival?

**Question 1**

Where does Montevideo's annual carnival belong?

**Question 2**

What does Tablados mean?

**Question 3**

What does Desfile de las Llamadas mean?

**Text number 54**

Church and state were officially separated in 1916 in Uruguay. The religion with the largest number of adherents in Montevideo is Roman Catholicism, and has been since the city's foundation. The Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Montevideo was founded as the Apostolic Vicariate of Montevideo in 1830 and was elevated to the Diocese of Montevideo on 13 July 1878. It was elevated to the Metropolitan Archdiocese by Pope Leo XIII on 14 April 1897. The new archdiocese became the metropolitan see of Canelones, Florida, Maldonado-Punta del Este, Melo, Mercedes, Minas, Salto, San José de Mayo and Tacuarembó.

**Question 0**

Since when have church and state been officially separated in Uruguay?

**Question 1**

Which religion has the most followers in Montevideo?

**Question 2**

When was the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Montevideo founded?

**Text number 55**

Nuestra Señora del Sagrado Corazón ("Virgin Mary of the Sacred Heart"), also known as Iglesia Punta Carretas ("Punta Carretas Church"), was built between 1917 and 1927 in the style of the Romanesque Revival movement. The church was originally part of the Capuchin Order, but is now a parish of the Church of the Curch of Carretas. It is located on the corner of Solano García and José Ellaur. The church has a nave and aisles. There are several vaults in the ceiling. During the construction of the Punta Carretas shopping centre, large cracks appeared in the structure of the church due to the separation of the foundations.

**Question 0**

What does Nuestra Senora del Sagrado Corazon mean?

**Question 1**

What does Iglesia Punta Carretas mean?

**Question 2**

In which years was Iglesia Punta Carretas built?

**Question 3**

In which district was Iglesia Punta Carretas built?

**Text number 56**

The University of the Republic is the largest and most important university in the country, with 81,774, students according to the 2007 census. It was founded on 18 July 1849 in Montevideo, where most of its buildings and facilities are still located. Its current rector is Dr Rodrigo Arocena. The university has 14 faculties (departments) and various institutes and schools. The university has graduated many notable Uruguayans, such as Carlos Vaz Ferreira, José Luis Massera, Gabriel Paternain, Mario Wschebor, Roman Fresnedo Siri, Carlos Ott and Eladio Dieste.

**Question 0**

What is the largest university in the country?

**Question 1**

How many students were at the University of the Republic in 2007?

**Question 2**

When was the Republican University founded?

**Question 3**

Who is the current Rector of the University of the Republic?

**Text number 57**

The process of creating a public university in the country began on 11 June 1833 with the adoption of a law proposed by Senator Dámaso Antonio Larrañaga. It called for the creation of nine academic institutions; the President of the Republic would issue a decree formally establishing the institutions once most of them had started operating. In 1836, the House of General Studies was created, comprising the departments of Latin, Philosophy, Mathematics, Theology and Law. On 27 May 1838, Manuel Oribe issued a decree establishing the Great University of the Republic. This decree had little practical effect because of the great institutional instability in the Eastern Republic of Uruguay at the time.

**Question 0**

When did the process of funding a public university in the country start?

**Question 1**

Who proposed the law that started the process of funding the country's public universities?

**Question 2**

When was the House of General Studies founded?

**Question 3**

When did Manuel Oribe issue the decree establishing the Grand University of the Republic?

**Text number 58**

Montevideo is also home to Uruguay's largest private university. ORT Uruguay was founded as a non-profit organization in 1942 and received official certification as a private university in September 1996, becoming the second private educational institution in the country to achieve this status.[citation needed] It is a member of World ORT, an international educational network founded by the Jewish community in St. Petersburg, Russia, in 1880. The university has about 8,000 students, divided into five faculties and departments, mainly oriented towards science and technology/engineering. The current Rector as of 2010[update] is Dr. Jorge A. Grünberg.

**Question 0**

What is the largest private university in Uruguay?

**Question 1**

When was ORT Uruguay founded?

**Question 2**

When was ORT Uruguay officially granted private university status?

**Question 3**

How many students are there at ORT University of Uruguay?

**Text number 59**

The Crandon Institute in Montevideo is an American missionary school and the main Methodist school in Uruguay. Founded in 1879 and supported by the Women's Society of the United Methodist Church, it is one of the city's most traditional and distinctive institutions for the dissemination of John Wesleyan values. Its alumni include presidents, senators, ambassadors and Nobel laureates, as well as musicians, scientists and others. The Crandon Institute in Montevideo boasts that it was the first academic institution in South America to teach a course in home economics.

**Question 0**

What is the main Methodist institution in Uruguay?

**Question 1**

When was the Montevideo Crandon Institute founded?

**Question 2**

What is the first university in South America to teach a course in home economics?

**Text number 60**

The Christian Brothers of Ireland Stella Maris College is a private, co-educational, non-profit Catholic school located in an affluent south-eastern neighbourhood of Carrasco. It is considered one of the best high schools in the country1955 , combining a rigorous curriculum with strong extracurricular activities. The school's principal, history professor Juan Pedro Toni, is a member of the Stella Maris Board of Governors and the school is a member of the International Baccalaureate Organization (IBO). The school's long list of alumni includes economists, engineers, architects, lawyers, politicians and even F1 champions. The school has also played an important role in the development of rugby union in Uruguay through the establishment of the Old Christians Club, an alumni club.

**Question 0**

Where is the Stella Maris College of the Irish Christian Brothers?

**Question 1**

When was the Stella Maris College of the Irish Christian Brothers founded?

**Question 2**

What is considered one of the best high schools in the country?

**Question 3**

Who is the Principal of the Stella Maris College of the Irish Christian Brothers?

**Text number 61**

Carrasco is also home to the Montevideo British Schools, one of the oldest educational institutions in the country, founded in 1908 with the original aim of providing Uruguayan children with a comprehensive education equivalent to the best schools in the UK and creating strong links between British and Uruguayan children living in the country. The school is governed by a Board of Governors elected by the Association of British Schools in Uruguay, of which the British Ambassador to Uruguay is Honorary President. Prominent former pupils include former government ministers Pedro Bordaberry Herrán and Gabriel Gurméndez Armand-Ugon.

**Question 0**

Where are the British schools in Montevideo located?

**Question 1**

When were Montevideo's British schools founded?

**Question 2**

What was the original purpose of the British schools in Montevideo?

**Text number 62**

St.Brendan's School in Cordon, formerly St.Catherine's, is a non-profit civic association with a strong institutional culture and a clear vision for the future. It is renowned as one of the best schools in the country, with students from Montevideo's wealthiest neighbourhoods, including Punta Carretas, Pocitos, Malvin and Carrasco. St. Brendan's School is a bilingual, non-denominational school that promotes a pedagogical constructivist approach that focuses on the child as a whole. In this approach, understanding is built on the connections children make between their own prior knowledge and learning experiences, which develops critical thinking skills. It is also the only school in the country to implement three International Baccalaureate programmes. These are:

**Question 0**

Where is St Brendan's School located?

**Question 1**

What was the former name of St Brendan's School?

**Question 2**

Which is the only school in the country to offer three international Baccalaureate programmes?

**Text number 63**

Estadio Centenario, the national football stadium in Parque Batle, was opened in 1930 for the first World Cup and to celebrate the centenary of Uruguay's first constitution. At the World Cup, Uruguay defeated Argentina 4-2 in the championship match. The stadium has a capacity of 70,000. FIFA has listed it as one of the classic stadiums of the football world, alongside the Maracanã, Wembley, San Siro, Estadio Azteca and Santiago Bernabéu. The museum at the stadium houses memorabilia from the 1930 and 1950 World Cups in Uruguay. Museum tickets give access to the stadium, grandstand, dressing rooms and pitch.

**Question 0**

What is the national football stadium in Parque Batlle?

**Question 1**

When was Estadio Centenario opened?

**Question 2**

How many seats are there in Estadio Centenario?

**Text number 64**

The Uruguayan basketball league is headquartered in Montevideo and most of its teams come from the city, including Defensor Sporting, Biguá, Aguada, Goes, Malvín, Unión Atlética and Trouville. Montevideo is also the centre of rugby, a centre for equestrian sports, which has regained importance in Montevideo with the opening of the Maroñas Racecourse, a golf centre at the Club de Punta Carretas and a sailing venue in Puerto del Buceo, an ideal place to moor a yacht. The Golf Club de Punta Carretas was founded in 1894 and covers the area around the western side of the Bulevar Artigas, the Rambla (Montevideo's promenade) and the Parque Rodón (amusement park).

**Question 0**

Where is the headquarters of the Uruguayan Basketball League?

**Question 1**

When was the Punta Carretas Golf Club founded?

**Question 2**

When did the importance of horse riding in Montevideo grow again?

**Text number 65**

The Dirección Nacional de Transporte (DNT), part of the National Ministry of Transport and Public Works, is responsible for organising and developing Montevideo's transport infrastructure. The bus network covers the whole city. The international bus station, the Tres Cruces Bus Terminal, is located on the lower level of the Tres Cruces shopping centre on the Artigas Boulevard side. This terminal, together with the Baltazar Brum bus terminal (or Rio Branco terminal) at the Montevideo port, serves long-distance and intercity bus routes to destinations within Uruguay.

**Question 0**

What does DNT stand for?

**Question 1**

Who is responsible for organising and developing Montevideo's transport infrastructure?

**Question 2**

Where is the Tres Cruces bus terminal located?

**Text number 66**

The Uruguayan National Railways Administration (AFE) operates three commuter train lines: the Empalme Olmos, San Jose and Florida. These lines serve the major suburbs of Canelones, San Jose and Florida. Within the city limits of Montevideo, local trains stop at Lorenzo Carnelli, Yatai (Step Mill), Sayago, Columbus (line to San Jose and Florida), Peñaroli and Manga (Empalme Olmos line). The historic 19th century General Artigas Central Station, located in the Aguada neighborhood, six blocks from the downtown business district, was abandoned on March 1, 2003 and remains closed. The new station, located 500 meters north of the old station and part of the modern Tower of Communications complex, has accommodated train service.

**Question 0**

What does AFE stand for?

**Question 1**

In which area is the General Artigas Central Station located?

**Question 2**

When was the General Artigas central station abandoned?

**Text number 67**

The harbour on Montevideo Bay is one of the reasons why the city was founded. It provides natural shelter for ships, although two jetties now protect the harbour entrance from waves. This natural harbour competes with the other major harbour on the Río de la Plata, Buenos Aires. The main construction work on the port took place between 1870 and 1930, during which the first wooden quay, several warehouses in La Aguada, the northern and southern Rambla, the river port, the new quay, the dredged river basins and the La Teja refinery were built. The great storm of 1923 left many of the city's civil engineering works in need of repair. Since the second half of the 20th century, physical changes have stalled, and since then the area has deteriorated due to the stagnation of the national economy.

**Question 0**

What provides natural protection for vessels in Montevideo?

**Question 1**

In which years were the main construction works on the Port of Montevideo Bay carried out?

**Question 2**

What happened in 1923 that required the repair of many of the city's engineering works?

**Text number 68**

Maciel Hospital is one of the oldest hospitals in Uruguay, located in the block bounded by Maciel, 25 de Mayo, Guaraní and Washington streets, with the main entrance at 25 de Mayo, 172. It is one of the oldest hospitals in Uruguay. The land was originally donated during the Spanish colonial period by the philanthropist Francisco Antonio Maciel, who, together with Mateo Vidal, founded the hospital and the charitable foundation. The first building was constructed between 1781 and 1788, and later extended. The current building was designed by José Toribio (son of Tomás Toribio) in 1825, and later by Bernardo Poncin (Guaraní Street wing, 1859), Eduardo Canstatt (corner of Guaraní Street and 25 de Mayo) and Julián Masquelez (1889). The hospital has a chapel built by Miguel Estévez in 1798 in the Greek style.

**Question 0**

What is one of the oldest hospitals in Uruguay?

**Question 1**

Who originally donated the land for the Macien hospital?

**Question 2**

When was the first building of the Maciel Hospital built?

**Text number 69**

Hospital Vilardebó is the only psychiatric hospital in Montevideo. It is named after the doctor and natural scientist Teodoro Vilardebó Matuliche and was opened on 21 May 1880. The hospital was originally one of the best in Latin America, and in 1915 it grew to 1 500 inpatients. Today, the hospital is in a very poor state of repair, with broken walls and floors, a lack of medicines, beds and rooms for staff. The hospital has an emergency service, outpatient, clinic and hospital rooms and employs around 610 staff, including psychologists, psychiatrists, social workers, administrative staff and security guards. The average age of patients is 30 years; more than half of the patients are court-ordered; 42% of patients suffer from schizophrenia, 18% from depression and mania, and there is also a high proportion of drug addicts.

**Question 0**

What is the only psychiatric hospital in Montevideo?

**Question 1**

Who is the Vilardebo hospital named after?

**Question 2**

When was the Vilardebo hospital opened?

**Question 3**

How many patients were in the Vilardebo hospital in 1915?

**Document number 177**

**Text number 0**

Poultry (/ˌpoʊltriː/) are domestic birds that people keep for eggs, meat, feathers or sometimes as pets. These birds typically belong to the superorder Galloanserae (fowl), specifically the order Galliformes (which includes chickens, quails and turkeys) and the genus Anatidae, the order Anseriformes, commonly known as 'waterfowl', which includes domestic ducks and geese. Poultry also includes other birds killed for meat, such as chicks of pigeons (known as pigeon chicks), but excludes similar wild birds hunted for sport or food, known as game. The word 'poultry' comes from the French or Norwegian word poule, which in turn is derived from the Latin word pullus, meaning a small animal.

**Question 0**

What is the importance of poultry in people's lives?

**Question 1**

Are all domestic and wild birds classified as poultry?

**Question 2**

Which bird species are most commonly considered to be poultry?

**Question 3**

Was the Latin word poultry also used to describe other small animals, as opposed to any poultry?

**Question 4**

Are other birds considered common in the poultry world?

**Question 5**

What are the domesticated birds that people keep for the meat they produce?

**Question 6**

What is the definition of the French word "pullus"?

**Question 7**

What is the French term for "fowl"?

**Question 8**

What is the Norman term for "waterfowl"?

**Question 9**

What is the Latin word for pigeons?

**Question 10**

What is the importance of poultry in the lives of foreigners?

**Question 11**

What types of birds are rarely considered poultry?

**Question 12**

What is the Latin word for eating small animals?

**Question 13**

Which birds are no longer considered poultry?

**Question 14**

From which language was the word "poultry" banned?

**Text number 1**

Poultry were domesticated several thousand years ago. This may originally have been due to people incubating and rearing young birds from eggs collected from the wild, but later birds were kept permanently in captivity. Domestic chickens may have been used for cockfighting and quails kept for their song, but it was soon realised how useful it was to get food from captive-bred birds. Over the centuries, chickens were selectively bred for their rapid growth, egg-laying ability, body structure, feather cover and obedience, and today's chicken breeds are often very different from their wild ancestors. Although some birds are still kept in small flocks in extensive systems, most of the birds on the market today are raised in commercial intensive production facilities. Poultry are the second most eaten meat species worldwide, providing not only eggs but also nutritionally beneficial food with high quality protein and low fat content. All poultry meat must be properly handled and adequately cooked to reduce the risk of food poisoning.

**Question 0**

How long have people been using domestic poultry?

**Question 1**

What have people used domestic poultry for besides food?

**Question 2**

Why did people feel that additional breeding techniques were necessary to raise livestock?

**Question 3**

Has breeding changed the original characteristics of the animals?

**Question 4**

How popular is poultry meat as a consumer product among people?

**Question 5**

What is the second most eaten type of food in your country?

**Question 6**

How long did it take to tame the poultry?

**Question 7**

What were wild chickens first used for?

**Question 8**

Why were wild quails kept in the first place?

**Question 9**

How long have people been avoiding domestic poultry?

**Question 10**

What have people used domestic poultry for besides medicine?

**Question 11**

Why did people think that additional processing tactics were unnecessary in poultry?

**Question 12**

How popular is the consumption of ceramics among people?

**Question 13**

Why do modern breeds look like their wild ancestors?

**Text number 2**

"Poultry" is the term used for all types of domestic birds that have been bred in captivity for commercial use, and has traditionally been used to refer to wild birds (Galliformes) and waterfowl (Anseriformes). 'Poultry' can be defined as domestic birds, including chickens, turkeys, geese and ducks, reared for the production of meat or eggs, and is also used to refer to the meat of these birds used for food. The Encyclopædia Britannica lists the same groups of birds, but also includes guinea fowl and pigeons (young pigeons). R. D. Crawford's Poultry breeding and genetics omits pigeons, but adds Japanese quail and pheasants, the latter of which are often bred in captivity and released into the wild. In his classic 1848 book on poultry, Ornamental and Domestic Poultry: Their History, and Management, Edmund Dixon included chapters on peacocks, guinea fowl, swans, turkeys, various geese, musk geese, other ducks and all types of chickens, including chicks. In common parlance, the term 'chicken' is often used almost synonymously with 'domestic fowl' (Gallus gallus) or 'poultry' or even just 'bird', and in many languages no distinction is made between 'poultry' and 'chicken'. Both words are also used for the meat of these birds. Poultry can be distinguished from "game", which is defined as wild birds or mammals that are hunted for food or sport, and is also used to describe their meat when eaten.

**Question 0**

Which two other bird species are listed in the Encyclopedia Britannica as poultry?

**Question 1**

Who is the author of Poultry Breeding and Genetics?

**Question 2**

What is the most likely outout for a common variety of pheasant ?

**Question 3**

Edmund Dixon is best known for the issues covered in his 1854 book on poultry ?

**Question 4**

Do all languages distinguish between poultry and chickens?

**Question 5**

What is the Japanese term for young pigeons?

**Question 6**

Which book did D. R. Crawford write?

**Question 7**

Which book was written in 1884?

**Question 8**

What is the Japanese term for "domesticated chicken"?

**Question 9**

What is the only bird species mentioned in the Encyclopedia Britannica as poultry?

**Question 10**

Who is the imprisoned author of Poultry Breeding and Genetics?

**Question 11**

Which country has no poultry birds?

**Question 12**

What word means the opposite of poultry?

**Question 13**

who in 1842 wrote the classic book on poultry, Ornamental and Domestic Poultry: Their History, and Management?

**Text number 3**

Chickens are medium-sized, large birds with an upright posture, characterised by fleshy red combs and gull-like lobes on their heads. The males, called cocks, are usually larger, more colourful and more exaggeratedly plumaged than the females (hens). Chickens are gregarious, omnivorous, ground-dwelling birds that forage in their natural environment for seeds, invertebrates and other small animals among the leaves. They rarely fly, except in case of perceived danger, and prefer to run into undergrowth if approached. Today's domestic chickens (Gallus gallus domesticus) are descended mainly from the wild red jungle fowl of Asia, and to some extent from the grey jungle fowl. Domestication is thought to have occurred between 7 000 and 10 000 years ago, and fossil chicken bones dating back to around 5 400 BC have probably been found in north-east China. Archaeologists believe that domestication originally took place for cockfighting, as the male bird was a brave fighter. Chickens seem to have reached the Indus Valley 4 000 years ago, and 250 years later they arrived in Egypt. They were still used for fighting and were seen as symbols of fertility. The Romans used them for divination, and the Egyptians made a breakthrough when they mastered the difficult technique of artificial burial. Since then, chicken keeping has spread around the world for food production, and domestic chickens are a valuable source of both eggs and meat.

**Question 0**

What are male chickens called ?

**Question 1**

How can male swans be identified?

**Question 2**

What do chickens normally eat in the wild?

**Question 3**

Do chickens fly like other birds?

**Question 4**

From which birds are chickens descended ?

**Question 5**

What is characterised by red gull bones on their heads?

**Question 6**

What is more exaggerated about the feather coverings of chickens?

**Question 7**

What is believed to have happened between 1 000 and 17 000 years ago?

**Question 8**

What has been found in China from 4500 BC?

**Question 9**

Where did the chickens go 4250 years ago?

**Question 10**

What name should male chickens never be called?

**Question 11**

What do chickens always consume in artificial environments?

**Question 12**

Why can't chickens fly?

**Question 13**

What birds are better than chickens?

**Question 14**

When did the domestication of chickens fail?

**Text number 4**

Since the domestication of chickens, a large number of chicken breeds have been created, but with the exception of the white Leghorn, most commercial birds are cross-breeds. Around 1800, chickens began to be kept on a larger scale, and modern large-scale poultry farms were established in the UK from about 1920 and became established in the US shortly after World War II. By the mid-20th century, the poultry meat industry was more important than the egg industry. The poultry industry has produced breeds and strains for a variety of needs: light-bodied, egg-laying birds that can produce eggs in 300 years, fast-growing, meaty birds for consumption at a young age, and commercial birds that produce both an acceptable number of eggs and a well-muscled carcass. Male birds are undesirable in the egg industry and can often be identified as soon as they hatch so that they can be slaughtered later. In the case of meat birds, these birds are sometimes castrated (often chemically) to prevent aggression. The resulting bird, called a capon, is also more tender and tastier meat.

**Question 0**

Are there any pure-bred poultry lines today?

**Question 1**

When did the poultry business boom in the US ?

**Question 2**

How has breeding helped the poultry industry?

**Question 3**

How do you usually recognise a recently hatched flower?

**Question 4**

What started in 1820?

**Question 5**

What happened in the UK in 1900?

**Question 6**

What was more important in the mid-20th century than the poultry industry?

**Question 7**

How many eggs can male birds produce in a year?

**Question 8**

In what year were modern, high-capacity poultry farms established in the United States?

**Question 9**

Why is poultry not processed today?

**Question 10**

When did poultry production in the United States end for good?

**Question 11**

How has processing destroyed the poultry industry?

**Question 12**

How can you usually identify a rooster when it does not hatch?

**Question 13**

What birds are castrated to increase aggressiveness?

**Text number 5**

Bantam is a small variety of domestic fowl that is either a miniature version of a member of the standard breed or a "true bantam", which has no larger counterpart. The name comes from the town of Bantam in Java, where European sailors bought local small chickens for their ship's stores. Bantam hens can be a quarter to a third of the size of standard birds, and lay equally small eggs. Small farmers and hobbyists keep them for egg production, brooding, decorative purposes and exhibitions.

**Question 0**

Which breed of chicken is named after a town in Java?

**Question 1**

How do bantams differ from other chickens?

**Question 2**

Do bantams lay normal sized eggs ?

**Question 3**

Where are bantams kept?

**Question 4**

What is the name of a small European chicken variety?

**Question 5**

In which country is the city of Java located?

**Question 6**

Domestic sailors bought small chickens for what?

**Question 7**

Which species of worm is named after a town in Java?

**Question 8**

Why is bantam not considered an animal?

**Question 9**

Which bird cannot lay eggs because of its small size?

**Question 10**

Where are bantams usually hidden?

**Question 11**

Which sailors hated small chickens?

**Text number 6**

Cockfighting is said to be the oldest spectator sport in the world, and may have originated in Persia 6,000 years ago. Two sexually mature males (cocks or roosters) are pitted against each other and fight very vigorously until one is seriously injured or killed. The weapon-like breeds were developed in the Indian subcontinent because of their aggressive behaviour. The sport was part of the culture of the ancient Indians, Chinese, Greeks and Romans, and large sums were won or lost depending on the outcome of the fight. Cockfighting has been banned in many countries over the last century because of its cruelty to animals.

**Question 0**

How long ago did chicken fighting exist?

**Question 1**

What is the term used to define the fighting chickens game called?

**Question 2**

Do chickens die in cockfights?

**Question 3**

Have some chickens been really good at cockfighting?

**Question 4**

Do people bet on cockfighting or is it just entertainment?

**Question 5**

Which cock breed was developed on the Chinese peninsula?

**Question 6**

What is said to be the oldest spectator sport in Persia?

**Question 7**

Why has cockfighting been banned in many cultures over the last century?

**Question 8**

When did the chicken fighting stop?

**Question 9**

What is the term used to define the breeding game of chickens?

**Question 10**

What do chickens not do during a cockfight?

**Question 11**

Have there been kittens that have been really good at cockfighting?

**Question 12**

Why do people no longer want to get involved in cockfights?

**Text number 7**

Ducks are medium-sized waterfowl with a broad beak, eyes at the side of the head, a fairly long neck, short legs that are long at the back of the body, and webbed feet. The males, called falcons, are often larger than the females (simply called ducks), and in some breeds they are differently coloured. Domestic ducks are omnivorous, eating a wide range of animal and plant matter, including aquatic insects, molluscs, worms, small amphibians, aquatic grasses and forbs. They feed in shallow water by wading, with their heads underwater and their tails upside down. Most domestic ducks are too heavy to fly and are social birds, preferring to live and move in groups. They keep their plumage waterproof by brushing, which spreads the secretions of the brush gland onto the feathers.

**Question 0**

How can you tell a duck from other poultry?

**Question 1**

What is the name of the male duck?

**Question 2**

How can you tell the difference between a female and a male?

**Question 3**

What is the diet of farmed ducks?

**Question 4**

Do all ducks fly south for the winter?

**Question 5**

Why can't you tell the difference between ducks and other poultry?

**Question 6**

Why can a male duck never be called?

**Question 7**

What does the diet of farmed ducks not include?

**Question 8**

How many ducks go into hibernation?

**Question 9**

Why can't ducks eat animals?

**Text number 8**

Clay models of ducks found in China, dating back to 4000 BC, may suggest that ducks were domesticated there during the Yangshao culture. Even if this is not the case, ducks were domesticated in the Far East at least 1500 years earlier than in the West. Lucius Columella, writing in the first century BC, advised those seeking to breed ducks to collect eggs from wild birds and place them under a hen, because when reared in this way ducks 'abandon their wild nature and reproduce without hesitation when enclosed in a birdcage'. Despite this, ducks did not appear in Western European agricultural texts until around 810 AD. when they began to be mentioned alongside geese, chickens and peacocks in connection with rents paid by tenants to landowners.

**Question 0**

How long have ducks possibly been domesticated with humans?

**Question 1**

How far behind Eastern society was Western culture in the taming of ducks?

**Question 2**

How did Lucius Columella recommend that someone should start taming ducks?

**Question 3**

When did ducks start appearing in the books of Western European society?

**Question 4**

Where have ducks ever been used as a kind of benchmark in the world?

**Question 5**

How long have ducks continued to avoid humans?

**Question 6**

How far behind Eastern society was Western culture in banning ducks?

**Question 7**

How did Lucius Columella recommend taming cats?

**Question 8**

When did ducks start to disappear from the books of Western European society?

**Text number 9**

It is generally agreed that the mallard (Anas platyrhynchos) is the ancestor of all domestic duck breeds (except the muskoxen (Cairina moschata), which is not closely related to other ducks). Ducks are mainly bred for their meat, eggs and down. Like chickens, different breeds have been developed, selected for their egg-laying ability, rapid growth and well-covered carcasses. The most common commercial breed in the UK and US is the peccary, which can lay 200 eggs a year and reach a weight of 3.5 kg in 44 days. In the West, ducks are less popular than chickens because they produce more white, lean meat and are easier to rear intensively, which means that chicken meat costs less than duck meat. Although duck is popular in haute cuisine, it is less common in the mass catering industry. In the East, however, things are different. There, ducks are more popular than chickens and are still reared in the traditional way, selected on the basis that they can find sufficient food in harvested rice fields and other humid environments.

**Question 0**

Which duck breed is considered the first?

**Question 1**

What are the results of raising ducks for humans?

**Question 2**

Which variety is most common in the USA and UK.

**Question 3**

Why is the peccary a favourite of the Western world?

**Question 4**

Why is the duck more common than other poultry in eastern society ???

**Question 5**

Which duck breed is considered the worst?

**Question 6**

What are the results of rearing ducks with people?

**Question 7**

What species of duck is no longer found in the United States and the United Kingdom?

**Question 8**

Why is the Peking duck unpopular in the West?

**Question 9**

Which poultry species common in the West is not found in the East?

**Text number 10**

The Egyptians domesticated the greylag goose (Anser anser) at least 3,000 years ago, and another wild species, the swan goose (Anser cygnoides), which was domesticated in Siberia about 1,000 years later, is known as the Chinese goose. The two species interbreed, and the large knob at the base of the beak, a characteristic feature of the Chinese goose, occurs in varying degrees in these crosses. The crosses are fertile and have resulted in several modern breeds. Despite early domestic breeding, geese have never achieved the same commercial importance as chickens and ducks.

**Question 0**

When did humans first tame the grey goose?

**Question 1**

By what other name is the swan goose known ?

**Question 2**

Where is it believed that the grey goose was first domesticated in the world?

**Question 3**

Are geese an important part of the poultry industry?

**Question 4**

When did the Romans tame the grey goose?

**Question 5**

By what other name is the swan goose no longer known?

**Question 6**

Where is it believed that the grey goose has never been domesticated?

**Question 7**

What is no longer an important part of the poultry industry?

**Text number 11**

Domestic geese are much larger than their wild counterparts, usually with a thick neck, upright posture and a large body with a broad rear end. Greylag geese are large and fat and are used for meat, while Chinese geese have smaller bodies and are mainly used for egg production. The fine down of both is prized for use in pillows and upholstered clothing. Geese eat grass and weeds, supplemented by small invertebrates, and one of the attractions of raising geese is their ability to grow and thrive in a grass-based system. They are very sociable and have good memory, and can be allowed to roam widely knowing that they will return home by evening. The Chinese goose is more aggressive and vocal than other geese, and can be used as a sentinel animal to warn of intruders. The meat of meat geese is dark-coloured and high in protein, but they do accumulate fat under their skin, although this fat is mostly monounsaturated fatty acids. The birds are killed at either about 10 or about 24 weeks of age. Between these ages, problems arise in handling the carcass because of the feathers developing on the carcass.

**Question 0**

Do domestic geese and wild geese look the same?

**Question 1**

What species of geese are used for human consumption?

**Question 2**

What types of geese are most efficiently used for egg production?

**Question 3**

What is goose down most commonly used for ?

**Question 4**

Why is goose meat considered fatty?

**Question 5**

Which goose cannot make a sound?

**Question 6**

What is goose down never used for?

**Question 7**

Why is goose meat considered lean?

**Question 8**

What is the only species of goose that is not used for human consumption?

**Text number 12**

The modern domesticated turkey is descended from one of six subspecies of wild turkey (Meleagris gallopavo) found in the present-day Mexican states of Jalisco, Guerrero and Veracruz. The bird was first domesticated around 800 BC by pre-Aztecan tribes in south-central Mexico. , and the Pueblo Indians of the Colorado Plateau in the United States did the same around 200 BC. They used feathers for robes, blankets and ceremonial purposes. More than 1 000 years later, they became an important source of food. The first Europeans to encounter the bird mistakenly identified it as the guinea fowl, then known as the 'turkey bird' because it had been imported into Europe via Turkey.

**Question 0**

How many species are suspected to have been the source of the fresh day-old calcification?

**Question 1**

When were turkeys first used as domestic animals?

**Question 2**

What other uses have domesticated turkeys been used for besides food?

**Question 3**

When and with what culture did the domesticated turkey begin to appear in the United States ?

**Question 4**

How many species is the fresh day of Bigfoot suspected to have taken off?

**Question 5**

When were turkeys first used in a hostile environment?

**Question 6**

What other uses have endangered turkeys been put to besides food?

**Question 7**

When and with which culture did the domesticated turkey start appearing in the sea?

**Text number 13**

Commercial turkeys are usually reared indoors under controlled conditions. These are often large buildings built for ventilation and low light levels (this reduces the activity of the birds and thus increases weight gain). Lights can be switched on for 24 hours a day or by different graduated light programmes to encourage birds to feed frequently and thus grow rapidly. Females reach slaughter weight at around 15 weeks of age and males at around 19 weeks. Adult commercial birds can be twice as heavy as their wild counterparts. Many different breeds have been developed, but most commercial birds are white because it improves the appearance of the carcass by making the feathers less visible. Turkeys were once eaten mainly for special occasions, such as Christmas (10 million birds in the UK) or Thanksgiving (60 million birds in the US). However, they have increasingly become part of everyday diets in many parts of the world.

**Question 0**

On what type of farms are domestic turkeys usually reared?

**Question 1**

What conditions are used to increase the weight and profitability of commercial turkeys?

**Question 2**

At what age is the average turkey considered ready for the first stage of the commercial feeding process?

**Question 3**

How much more does the average commercial turkey weigh compared to a wild turkey?

**Question 4**

What is the average amount of turkey consumed in the United States on Thanksgiving?

**Question 5**

Where are domestic turkeys no longer reared?

**Question 6**

At what age is a moose considered ready for the first stage of the commercial feeding process?

**Question 7**

What is the average number of parrots consumed in the United States on Thanksgiving?

**Question 8**

What conditions are used to reduce the weight and profitability of commercial turkeys?

**Question 9**

How much more does the average commercial feather weigh compared to a wild turkey?

**Text number 14**

The quail is a small to medium-sized, cryptic-coloured bird. In its natural habitat it is found in scrubby areas, barren meadows, among crops and other places with dense vegetation. It feeds on seeds, insects and other small invertebrates. Because the quail is largely a ground-dwelling, gregarious bird, it was not difficult to domesticate, although many of its wild instincts remain in captivity. The Egyptians were familiar with the quail long before the arrival of chickens, and it is described in hieroglyphics from 2575 BC. It roamed across Egypt in large flocks, and birds could sometimes be picked up from the ground. These were common quails (Coturnix coturnix), but the modern domesticated flocks are mostly Japanese quails (Coturnix japonica), which were probably domesticated as early as 1100 AD. Coturnix cottontails were first recorded in Japan in 1100 BC. They were originally considered songbirds and are believed to have been regularly used in song contests.

**Question 0**

Have quails ever been used for entertainment purposes?

**Question 1**

Where are quails usually found in the wild?

**Question 2**

What is the typical diet of quails?

**Question 3**

Where do most of the domesticated quails come from ?

**Question 4**

Why are quails always quiet?

**Question 5**

Where are quails typically invisible in the wild?

**Question 6**

What does the rare quail diet always consist of?

**Question 7**

Which country do all the domesticated quails come from?

**Text number 15**

In the early 1900s, Japanese farmers began to selectively increase egg production. By 1940, the quail egg industry was flourishing, but the events of World War II led to the complete disappearance of quail lines bred for the song type and almost all lines bred for egg production. After the war, the few surviving domestic quail were used to rebuild the industry, and all current commercial and laboratory lines are thought to have originated from this population. Modern birds can lay up to 300 eggs a year, and countries such as Japan, India, China, Italy, Russia and the USA have established commercial Japanese quail breeding. Japanese quail are also used in biomedical research in areas such as genetics, embryology, nutrition, physiology, pathology and toxicity studies. These quails are closely related to the common quail, and many young hybrid birds are released into the wild each year to supplement dwindling wild populations.

**Question 0**

Why did Japs start to breed quail in the 20th century?

**Question 1**

When did the quail egg business really start to become an economically driven industry?

**Question 2**

What caused the significant decline in quail egg production after a boom in the sector?

**Question 3**

How many eggs can the current offspring of a Japanese quail lay?

**Question 4**

Are quails used for purposes other than human consumption?

**Question 5**

Why did the Japanese start growing quail in the 1500s?

**Question 6**

When did the quail egg business not become an economically driven industry?

**Question 7**

What caused the significant boom in quail egg production after the boom in the sector?

**Question 8**

In which areas should Japanese quail not be used?

**Question 9**

Which is the only country with Japanese quail farming?

**Text number 16**

Guinea fowl originate from southern Africa, and the species most often thought of as poultry is the helmeted guineafowl (Numida meleagris). It is a medium-sized grey or mottled bird with a small, naked head with colourful curly bones and a knob on the top of the head, and was domesticated by the ancient Greeks and Romans. Pearl-birds are hardy and sociable birds that live mainly on insects, but also eat grasses and seeds. They keep vegetable gardens free of pests and eat ticks that spread Lyme disease. They like to nest in trees and give a loud warning of the approach of predators. Their meat and eggs can be eaten in the same way as chickens, and the young birds are ready to eat at around four months of age.

**Question 0**

On which continent is the evolution of guinea fowl recorded?

**Question 1**

Who was the first to tame the guinea fowl?

**Question 2**

How bead hooks benefit people beyond consumption.

**Question 3**

What are guinea fowl also praised for doing for people?

**Question 4**

Which part of the moon are the guinea fowls from?

**Question 5**

Who were the only groups that tamed the guinea fowl?

**Question 6**

Why are guinea fowl useless to humans?

**Question 7**

What are the Martians also praised for doing to the Martians?

**Text number 17**

Pigeon poults are chicks of domestic pigeons intended for the table. Like other domesticated pigeons, the birds used for this purpose are descended from the rock pigeon (Columba livia). Specific commercial breeds with desirable characteristics are used. Pigeons lay two eggs, which are incubated for about 17 days. After hatching, both parents feed the chicks with pigeon's milk, a thick, protein-rich secretion produced by the plant. The chicks grow rapidly but fly slowly, and are ready to leave the nest at 26-30 days of age, weighing about 500 g (18 oz). By this time, the adult pigeons have already laid and incubated a second pair of eggs, and the prolific pair produce two chicks every four weeks over a breeding season lasting several months.

**Question 0**

What is the gourmet name for pigeons ?

**Question 1**

Which variety of pigeon is the pigeon from?

**Question 2**

Do people treat pigeons differently from other baboons, apart from eating them?

**Question 3**

How often are pigeons able to reproduce for the consumption process ?

**Question 4**

What is the gourmet title that was stolen from the pigeons?

**Question 5**

What species of pigeon should a pigeon avoid?

**Question 6**

Why does the breeding season last only a few days?

**Question 7**

How many chicks do most pairs of pigeons have in their lifetime?

**Text number 18**

Globally, more chickens are kept than any other poultry species, and more than 50 billion chickens are reared each year as a source of meat and eggs. Traditionally, such birds have been kept extensively in small flocks, feeding during the day and indoors at night. This is still the case in developing countries, where women often make a significant contribution to family livelihoods through poultry rearing. However, global population growth and urbanisation have led to most production taking place in larger and more intensive specialised units. They are often located close to where the feed is produced or where the meat is needed, providing urban communities with cheap and safe food. The profitability of production depends heavily on the price of feed, which has risen. High feed costs may further limit the development of poultry production.

**Question 0**

What is the most popular type of poultry to raise?

**Question 1**

How many birds in the world are routinely bred for consumption?

**Question 2**

How does the price of feed relate to the cost of slaughter for consumers?

**Question 3**

How were chickens generally managed before industrialisation?

**Question 4**

What is the great importance of chickens for women in underdeveloped countries?

**Question 5**

What is the worst type of poultry to breed?

**Question 6**

How many birds in the world are ritually sacrificed for the consumption process?

**Question 7**

How is the price of feed unrelated to the cost of poultry meat to consumers?

**Question 8**

What is the biggest danger that chickens pose to women in underdeveloped countries?

**Text number 19**

When kept free, birds can move freely outside for at least part of the day. Often this is done in large enclosures, but the birds are allowed to enter natural conditions and can behave normally. A more intensive system is fencing, where birds have access to a fenced yard and poultry house at a higher stocking density. Poultry can also be housed in a barn system, where they have no access to the outside air but can move freely inside the building. The most intensive system for laying hens is the caged hen house, which is often multi-layered. In these, several birds share a small cage, which restricts their ability to move and behave normally. Eggs are laid on the floor of the cage and roll into outdoor troughs for easy collection. Caged hens have been illegal in the EU since 1 January 2012.

**Question 0**

What are the benefits for the chickens of being free range in a rearing facility?

**Question 1**

What is docking in relation to the poultry industry?

**Question 2**

What is the most intensive type of fencing used in the poultry business?

**Question 3**

How are eggs collected in a battery cage system?

**Question 4**

What is the benefit to the chickens of being in a cage?

**Question 5**

What is docking in the context of clay production?

**Question 6**

What is the only type of fencing used in the poultry sector?

**Question 7**

How are eggs destroyed in a caged chicken?

**Question 8**

When did battery cages become the only way to keep chickens?

**Text number 20**

Intensively reared chickens are called broilers for their meat. Breeds have been developed that can grow to an acceptable carcass size (2 kg) in up to six weeks. Broilers grow so fast that their legs cannot always support their weight and their heart and respiratory systems may not be able to supply enough oxygen to the developing muscles. The mortality rate at 1% is much higher than in less intensively reared laying birds, which take 18 weeks to reach a similar weight. The birds are handled automatically and in a conveyor belt-efficient manner. The birds are hung by their feet, stunned, killed, bled, boiled, plucked, their heads and feet removed, gutted, washed, cooled, drained, weighed and packed, all in just over two hours.

**Question 0**

What is the average size of intensively reared chickens used extensively for meat production?

**Question 1**

How long does it take for a broiler raised in an intensive environment to reach its optimum size?

**Question 2**

What is the mortality rate of chickens reared as broilers?

**Question 3**

Do chickens raised on intensive broiler systems suffer from health problems?

**Question 4**

How long does it take for a chicken reared in a less intensive environment to reach optimal broiler size?

**Question 5**

What is the name given to chickens that are bred only for their sense of fashion?

**Question 6**

How long does it take for a broiler to reach giant size?

**Question 7**

What is the mortality rate of chickens reared intensively for roast chicken?

**Question 8**

Why are chickens kept as very healthy chickens?

**Question 9**

How do chickens like to spend their holidays?

**Text number 21**

There are animal welfare concerns in both intensive and free-range farming. In intensive production systems, cannibalism, feather pecking and valve pecking can be common and some farmers use beak trimming as a preventative measure. Diseases can also be common and spread rapidly in the flock. In extensive systems, birds are exposed to adverse weather conditions and are vulnerable to predators and disease-carrying wild birds. Barn structures have been found to be in the worst condition. In Southeast Asia, lack of disease control in free-range restaurants has been linked to outbreaks of avian influenza.

**Question 0**

What are the main concerns in intensive breeding programmes?

**Question 1**

What strict measures do farmers use to prevent chickens from harming themselves or others?

**Question 2**

What are the main concerns in large-scale education programmes, such as free education programmes?

**Question 3**

How is the spread of avian influenza linked to the conditions under which chickens are kept?

**Question 4**

What is considered the most alarming environment for chicken farming?

**Question 5**

What are the minor concerns associated with intensive breeding programmes?

**Question 6**

What severe measures do farmers use to encourage chickens to harm themselves or others?

**Question 7**

Which are typically slow to spread in a flock?

**Question 8**

What is the only production method where animal welfare is a concern?

**Text number 22**

Many countries organise national and regional poultry shows, where enthusiasts exhibit their birds, which are judged on the basis of certain phenotypic breed characteristics defined in the breed standards of each country. The idea of a poultry show may have arisen after cockfighting was outlawed in order to maintain competition in poultry farming. The breed standards were drawn up for laying, meat-producing and purely ornamental birds and were intended to ensure uniformity. Sometimes poultry shows are part of general livestock shows and sometimes they are separate events, such as the annual "National Championship Show" organised by the British Poultry Club in the United Kingdom.

**Question 0**

Is there a place where chicken lovers can see some of its best qualities?

**Question 1**

What kind of chickens are used in such races? What characteristics are considered viable?

**Question 2**

Are breed standards used in competitions?

**Question 3**

What are some of the most commonly known poultry tournaments?

**Question 4**

Where did the idea of a poultry tournament come from?

**Question 5**

Where are national and regional poultry shows banned?

**Question 6**

What has never been made illegal that involves bird fighting?

**Question 7**

Which are never part of a public cattle show?

**Question 8**

What are the unknown poultry tournaments?

**Question 9**

Why are poultry shows not allowed in most countries?

**Text number 23**

Poultry is the second most eaten meat in the world, accounting for around 30% of global meat production, compared to 38% for pork. 16 billion birds are raised for consumption each year, more than half of which are raised in industrialised, factory farms. Global broiler meat production reached 84.6 million tonnes in 2013. The largest producers were the United States (20%), China (16.6%), Brazil (15.1%) and the European Union (11.3%). There are two different production models: the European Union supply chain model aims to supply products that can be traced back to the farm of origin. This model faces the increasing costs of implementing additional food safety requirements, welfare issues and environmental regulations. In contrast, the US model turns the product into a commodity.

**Question 0**

How widespread is poultry meat consumption in the world?

**Question 1**

How many poultry animals are reared for consumption each year?

**Question 2**

What is the most common environment in which poultry is reared?

**Question 3**

How many industry models are followed in the poultry production process?

**Question 4**

What is the European model for the poultry business?

**Question 5**

What is the only type of meat eaten in the world?

**Question 6**

What kind of environment is poultry always reared in?

**Question 7**

How many industry models are not followed in the poultry production process?

**Question 8**

Which country has never had poultry before?

**Text number 24**

Global duck meat production was around 4.2 million tonnes in 2011, with China producing two-thirds of the total, or around 1.7 billion birds. Other major duck meat producing countries in the Far East are Vietnam, Thailand, Malaysia, Myanmar, Indonesia and South Korea (12% in total). France (3.5%) is the largest producer in the West, followed by other EU countries (3%) and North America (1.7%). China was also by far the largest producer of goose and guinea fowl meat with 94% of the 2.6 million tonne world market.

**Question 0**

How many ducks did China produce for consumption in 2011?

**Question 1**

Which other countries are important for the duck farming sector?

**Question 2**

Who is the largest producer of duck meat in the West?

**Question 3**

What is the market share of the country with the largest share of the world market for goose and guinea fowl meat?

**Question 4**

How many ducks did China produce for cartoons in 2011?

**Question 5**

In which country do they only eat goose and guinea fowl meat?

**Question 6**

Where is eating duck prohibited?

**Question 7**

Who is the only producer of duck meat in the West?

**Text number 25**

Poultry is available fresh or frozen, whole birds or joints (pieces), bone-in or boneless, variously seasoned, raw or precooked. The most fleshy parts of the birds are the breast muscles, called the pectoralis, and the walking muscles of the legs, called the thigh and sternum. The wings are also eaten (Buffalo wings are a popular example in the US) and can be divided into three parts, the fleshier 'drumette' part, the 'wingette' part (also called the 'flat' part) and the wing tip (also called the 'flapper' part). In Japan, the wing is often separated and these parts are called 手羽元 (teba-moto "wing root") and 手羽先 (teba-saki "wing tip").

**Question 0**

Is poultry available in different forms?

**Question 1**

What is the most essential part of a bird's antomy when it is suitable for meat consumption?

**Question 2**

Are certain parts of the bird used for certain purposes in recipes?

**Question 3**

In what liquid form is poultry usually stored?

**Question 4**

What food can never be boned?

**Question 5**

Which part of the bird is considered poison?

**Question 6**

What kind of wings are no longer eaten in the US?

**Text number 26**

The dark muscle, which poultry scientists call "red muscle", is used for continuous activity - in the case of the chicken, mainly walking. The dark colour is due to the protein myoglobin, which plays a key role in taking up and storing oxygen in cells. White muscle, on the other hand, is only suitable for short bursts of activity, such as flying in the case of chickens. Thus, chicken leg and thigh muscle is dark, while breast muscle (which forms the primary flight muscles) is white. Other birds whose breast muscle is better suited to continuous flight, such as ducks and geese, have red muscle tissue (and therefore dark meat) throughout. In some cuts of meat, such as poultry, there is a microscopically regular structure of intracellular muscle fibrils that can refract light and produce iridescent colours, an optical phenomenon sometimes referred to as structural colouration.

**Question 0**

Are there reasons for the darkening of poultry meat?

**Question 1**

What is the white meat of the chicken actually used for?

**Question 2**

Why do some poultry meats have rainbow-like colour lines in the meat?

**Question 3**

Do some poultry species have more dark meat than others?

**Question 4**

What is the only meat available for birds?

**Question 5**

Why is the white meat of the chicken never used by the animal?

**Question 6**

Which birds have no breast muscle?

**Question 7**

What kind of meat is considered dangerous to eat?

**Text number 27**

A 2011 study by the Translational Genomics Research Institute found that 47% of meat and poultry sold in US grocery stores was contaminated with Staphylococcus aureus, and 52% of these bacteria were resistant to at least three groups of antibiotics. Thorough cooking of the product would kill these bacteria, but the risk of cross-contamination due to improper handling of the raw product still exists. Consumers of poultry meat and eggs are also at some risk of bacterial infections such as salmonella and campylobacter. Poultry products can be contaminated with these bacteria during handling, processing, marketing or storage, which can lead to food-borne diseases if the product is improperly cooked or handled.

**Question 0**

When is it possible for bacteria to enter the poultry before you get it home?

**Question 1**

What proportion of poultry is contaminated with Staphylococcus bacteria?

**Question 2**

Is it easy to get rid of bacteria in poultry?

**Question 3**

What should consumers consider when using safe handling methods for poultry, regardless of the cooking method used??

**Question 4**

Why can't bacteria get into poultry?

**Question 5**

How many medicines are contaminated with Staphylococcus bacteria?

**Question 6**

Which bacterial infections are not possible today?

**Question 7**

What is a common myth about poultry and bacteria?

**Text number 28**

Avian influenza is generally a disease of birds caused by a bird-specific influenza A virus that is not usually transmitted to humans; however, humans in contact with live poultry are at greatest risk of infection, and this is of particular concern in regions such as South-East Asia where the disease occurs in wild birds and domestic poultry can be infected. The virus has the potential to mutate into a highly virulent and infectious human virus and cause an influenza pandemic.

**Question 0**

Is avian flu a risk only for animals?

**Question 1**

In which part of the world is the risk of rapid spread of avian influenza considered the greatest?

**Question 2**

What is the risk to humans from the spread of avian influenza to humans?

**Question 3**

Can avian influenza be transmitted from wild birds to farmed birds?

**Question 4**

Why is avian flu a risk only for animals?

**Question 5**

What part of the world is immune to flu?

**Question 6**

Why is avian flu considered perfectly safe?

**Question 7**

What type of poultry is immune to avian influenza?

**Question 8**

What do humans have most often compared to birds?

**Text number 29**

Bacteria can be grown in the laboratory on nutrient cultures, but viruses need living cells to reproduce. Many vaccines for infectious diseases can be grown in fertilised eggs. Millions of eggs are used each year to produce the annual influenza vaccine requirements, a complex process that takes about six months after deciding which virus strains to include in a new vaccine. The problem with using eggs for this purpose is that those allergic to eggs cannot receive the vaccine, but this disadvantage may be overcome when new techniques are available to grow cells instead of eggs. Cell culture is also useful during a pandemic, when it can be difficult to obtain sufficient numbers of suitable sterile and fertile eggs.

**Question 0**

What are poultry eggs used for besides consumption?

**Question 1**

What is the main difficulty associated with using poultry for vaccine cultivation?

**Question 2**

How long will it take before the flu vaccine is fully ready to be distributed to the population?

**Question 3**

What do viruses need to make a vaccine that bacteria do not?

**Question 4**

What new technologies are used in the vaccine manufacturing process that make vaccines safer and easier for most consumers?

**Question 5**

Why are poultry eggs useless beyond consumption?

**Question 6**

Why is it not difficult to use poultry to grow vaccines?

**Question 7**

What do viruses need to replicate in the laboratory?

**Question 8**

What is a simple process that takes about a month to prepare?

**Question 9**

Which food is the least allergenic?

**Text number 30**

Poultry meat and eggs are a nutritionally beneficial food containing high quality protein. In addition, it is low in fat, with a favourable combination of fatty acids. Chicken meat contains about two to three times more polyunsaturated fat by weight than most red meats. However, boneless, skinless chicken breasts contain much less. A 100 g serving of fried chicken breast contains g4 of fat and 31 g of protein, while an equivalent serving of fried lean skirt steak contains 10 g of fat and 27 g of protein.

**Question 0**

What is the nutritional value of poultry and poultry products for humans?

**Question 1**

What is the fat and protein content of a 100 gram portion of fried chicken breast?

**Question 2**

How much healthy fat is in an average portion of poultry meat?

**Question 3**

Does chicken contain fat?

**Question 4**

Which meat has no nutritional value for humans?

**Question 5**

Which meat protein is of poorest quality?

**Question 6**

How many full kilos of fat are in the average chicken breast?

**Question 7**

What food is considered poisonous when mixed with poultry?

**Question 8**

Why is chicken meat the lowest fat content of all meats?

**Document number 178**

**Text number 0**

Outside the Netherlands, it is the mother tongue of the majority of the Surinamese population, and also has official status in the Caribbean island states of Aruba, Curaçao and Sint Maarten. Historical minorities are on the verge of extinction in parts of France and Germany, as well as in Indonesia[n 1], and there may be as many as half a million native speakers in the United States, Canada and Australia combined[n 2].[n 3] The Cape Dutch dialects of southern Africa have evolved into Afrikaans, a mutually intelligible girl's language[n 3] spoken to some extent by at least 16 million people, mainly in South Africa and Namibia[n 4].

**Question 0**

In which place with the word "name" do most people speak Dutch?

**Question 1**

The Caribbean islands where Dutch is an official language are Curaçao, Sint Maarten and what other place?

**Question 2**

It is estimated that how many native speakers of Dutch live in Australia, the United States and Canada?

**Question 3**

In Southern Africa, Dutch has evolved over many years into what kind of girl's language?

**Question 4**

What is the low estimate of the number of people who speak Afrikaans?

**Text number 1**

Dutch is one of the closest relatives of German and English[5], and is said to be roughly in between[6]. Like English, Dutch has not experienced the Upper Germanic consonant shift, it does not use the Germanic umlaut as a grammatical marker, it has largely abandoned the use of the subjunctive, and it has flattened most of its morphology, including the case system.[n 7] Common features with German include the retention of the three grammatical genders - although they have few grammatical consequences[n 8] - as well as the use of modal particles, the devoicing of the final verb and similar word order[n 9].[n 9] The Dutch vocabulary is mostly Germanic, with more Romanian borrowings than German but fewer than English[n 10].

**Question 0**

Which two languages does Dutch most resemble?

**Question 1**

Which Germanic accent marker is not used in English or Dutch?

**Question 2**

Unlike English, both German and Dutch grammars use how many genders?

**Question 3**

Which verb forms have both English and Dutch got rid of as a rule?

**Question 4**

Does Dutch borrow more or less Romance vocabulary than German?

**Text number 2**

While Dutch usually refers to the whole language, Belgian versions of the language are sometimes called Flemish. In both Belgium and the Netherlands, the official name of the Dutch language is Nederlands, and its dialects have their own names, e.g. Hollands 'Dutch', West-Vlaams 'West-Flemish', Brabants 'Brabant'. However, the use of the word Vlaams ('Flemish') to describe the variants prevalent and used in Flanders is common in the Netherlands and Belgium.

**Question 0**

What is the name of a variant of Dutch sometimes used in Belgium?

**Question 1**

What is the official name of the Dutch language in the Netherlands?

**Question 2**

What would a Belgian call a variant of Dutch spoken in Flanders?

**Question 3**

What is the Dutch name for the "Dutch" dialect of the language?

**Question 4**

If "Vlaams" is "Flemish", why would English speakers call it "West Vlaams"?

**Text number 3**

The Dutch language is known by many different names. In Middle Dutch, which was a collection of dialects, Flanders and Brabant used dietsc, while in the northern Netherlands diets or duutsc was used. It was derived from the old Germanic word theudisk, which was one of the first names used in Western Europe for languages other than Romance and which meant the name of a people (associated with a language), i.e. the original Germanic language. The term was used in contrast to Latin, which was the non-original language of the Scriptures and the Catholic Church. In the first text in which it appears, dating from 784, it refers to the Germanic dialects of Britain. In the Strasbourg Oath (842 ) it appeared as Teudisca, referring to the Germanic (Rhenish-Franconian) part of the oath.

**Question 0**

What was the old Germanic term used to describe the non-Romance languages that developed in Europe?

**Question 1**

What language was used by the Catholic Church in writing and by the Catholic Church instead of "the language of the people"?

**Question 2**

The word "theudisk" first appears in a text from what year?

**Question 3**

In what year was the Strasbourg oath written?

**Question 4**

What word was used in the Strasbourg oath for the Germanic part of the oath?

**Text number 4**

Until about the 1500s, speakers of all the West Germanic language variants from the mouth of the Rhine to the Alps were accustomed to refer to their mother tongue as dietsch, (Neder)duyts or some other cognate of theudisk. This inevitably led to confusion, as similar terms referred to different languages. Therefore, in the 1500s, a differentiation took place. Due to the commercial and colonial competition in the Netherlands in the 1500s and 1600s, the English term began to refer exclusively to the Dutch. A notable exception is Pennsylvania Dutch, a western variant of Middle German, which its speakers refer to as Deitsch. Jersey Dutch, which was spoken in New Jersey until the 1950s, is a Dutch-based creole.

**Question 0**

In which century was the differentiation made to clear up the confusion about West Germanic languages?

**Question 1**

Which West Central German dialect of Dutch contains the name of a US state?

**Question 2**

What is the native word for Pennsylvania Dutch?

**Question 3**

In what decade did New Jerseyans stop speaking Jersey Dutch?

**Text number 5**

In Dutch itself, Diets fell out of common use - although Platdiets is still in use in the Limburg and Ripar dialects of north-east Belgium. Nederlands, the official Dutch word for "Dutch", was not established until the 19th century. This designation had been in use since the late 15th century, but it came into competition with the more popular term Nederduits, 'Low Dutch', for a number of reasons. One was that it reflected the difference with Hoogduits, 'High Dutch', the language spoken in Germany. Hoog was later removed, thus reducing the meaning of Duits to refer to the German language.

**Question 0**

In which century did the Dutch officially have the word "Dutch" established?

**Question 1**

What word for "Low Dutch" was once used to distinguish Dutch from German?

**Question 2**

Instead of "German", what word refers to the language of the German country?

**Question 3**

What does "Hoogduits" mean in Finnish?

**Question 4**

Now that the Dutch language uses the Dutch word "Nederlands", why do Dutch speakers call it German?

**Text number 6**

However, the term Nederduits caused further confusion, as the non-standard dialects spoken in northern Germany also began to be called Niederdeutsch, and so the Duits reference in the name was removed, resulting in Nederlands being the name of the Dutch language. The repeated use of Neder (or "low") in Dutch refers to the location of the Netherlands downstream in the Rhine-Maas-Scheldt estuary near the North Sea, suggesting a Latin nomenclature such as Germania Inferior. See also: Netherlands (toponym).

**Question 0**

What was the new Dutch word that continued to cause confusion with the language spoken in Germany?

**Question 1**

What does the word "Neder" mean in English?

**Question 2**

The Netherlands is "low-lying" because it is close to what estuary of the North Sea?

**Question 3**

Which language started the trend of calling the Netherlands "Germania Inferior"?

**Question 4**

"Nederduits" often caused people to confuse the Dutch language with the language spoken in which part of Germany?

**Text number 7**

Originally, three Germanic dialects were spoken in the Netherlands: the Frisian language in the north and west, Saxon in the east (bordering on Lower Saxony) and Frans in the centre and south. It is the Frisian dialects that are referred to as Old Dutch, from which Middle Dutch and later modern Dutch developed. The division into these stages of development is mostly conventional, as the transition between them was very gradual. One of the few moments when linguists can detect a revolution of sorts is the emergence and rapid consolidation of Standard Dutch. The evolution of the Dutch language is illustrated by the following sentence from Old, Middle and Modern Dutch:

**Question 0**

How many different versions of the Germanic language were spoken in the Low Countries?

**Question 1**

What Germanic dialect was spoken in the eastern region?

**Question 2**

What dialects are called "Old Dutch"?

**Question 3**

Was the transition from Old Dutch to Modern Dutch gradual or did it happen quickly?

**Question 4**

What Germanic dialect was spoken in the north and west of the Netherlands?

**Text number 8**

In the Indo-European language tree, Dutch belongs to the Germanic languages, which means that it shares a common ancestor with languages such as English, German and Scandinavian languages. All Germanic languages are united by the Grimm's Law and Vernier's Law phonetic transpositions, which are derived from the proto-Germanic language and which define the basic distinctive languages from other Indo-European languages. This is thought to have originated around the middle of the first millennium BC in Iron Age northern Europe.

**Question 0**

Which language tree groups Dutch and English?

**Question 1**

Which language group must follow Grimm's Law?

**Question 2**

Over what period of time did the pronunciation patterns specific to Germanic languages develop?

**Question 3**

What is the second rule, besides Grimm's Law, for German-sounding speech?

**Question 4**

What does a language have in common with a group to be classified as Germanic?

**Text number 9**

The Germanic languages have traditionally been divided into three groups: western, eastern and northern Germanic languages. They remained mutually intelligible throughout the migration period. Dutch, together with English and German, belongs to the West Germanic group, which is characterised by many phonological and morphological innovations not found in the North and East Germanic languages. West Germanic varieties are generally divided into three dialect groups: Ingvaeonic (North Sea Germanic), Istvaeonic (Weser-Rhine Germanic) and Irminonic (Elbe Germanic). It seems that the Frankish tribes belonged primarily to the Istvaeonic dialect group, and that towards the north-west there are certain Ingvaeonic influences that are still visible in modern Dutch.

**Question 0**

How many groups are Germanic languages usually divided into?

**Question 1**

At what point in history were the different types of Germanic languages no longer understood in common?

**Question 2**

Which group of Germanic languages do Dutch, English and German belong to?

**Question 3**

What is the name of the dialect of West Germanic spoken in the North Sea region?

**Question 4**

To which dialect group did most of the Frankish tribes belong?

**Text number 10**

A francophone identity was born, and so was their francophone or francophone language. There is little evidence of the language itself. A notable exception is the Bergakker inscription, found near the Dutch town of Tiel, which may represent the primary inscriptions of the 5th century Frankish language. Although some place names recorded in Roman texts, such as vadam (modern Dutch: wad, English: 'mudflat'), could be considered the oldest 'Dutch' individual words, the Bergakker inscription is the oldest evidence of Dutch morphology, but there is no consensus on the interpretation of the rest of the text.

**Question 0**

What is another term for "franc"?

**Question 1**

Which city is closest to Bergakker's writing?

**Question 2**

Which century do some scholars date Bergakker's writing to?

**Question 3**

Which word in the Roman inscriptions became the word "wad" in modern Dutch?

**Question 4**

What does the Dutch word "wad" mean in English?

**Text number 11**

Old Low Franglish or Old Dutch is considered to be the beginning of the development of a separate Dutch language. The "low" of Old Low Franglish refers to the language of Low Franglish spoken in the Low Countries, which has not been influenced by the shift of High German consonants, unlike Middle and High Franglish in Germany. The latter would evolve as a result into Old High German with Allemagne. At roughly the same time, the development of the Ingrian nasal spiral law led to the development of Old German, Old Frisian (Anglo-Frisian) and Old English (Anglo-Saxon). Neither of these developments had much impact on Old Dutch, which remained close to the original language of the Franks, the people who ruled Europe for centuries. The language did, however, experience its own developments, such as the very early devoicing of the final verb. In fact, based on Bergakker's discovery, it seems that the language already experienced this feature in the Old Frankish period.

**Question 0**

What's another name for an old Friesian?

**Question 1**

What is another name for Old English?

**Question 2**

Which language remained very similar to the language spoken by the Franks?

**Question 3**

From which period does Bergakker's writing, which shows traces of the Old Dutch language, date?

**Question 4**

What is another name for the old Dutch language that shows its difference from the German franc?

**Text number 12**

Proofs of Old Dutch sentences are extremely rare. The oldest first attestation is found in the Salo Law. This Frankish document, written around 510, identifies the oldest Dutch phrase: Maltho thi afrio lito (I say to you, I will free you, serf), which was used to free a serf. Another old Dutch passage is Visc flot aftar themo uuatare (The fish swims in the water). The oldest extant larger Dutch text is the Utrecht baptismal vow (776-800), which begins with the words Forsachistu diobolae [...] ec forsacho diabolae (Do you reject the devil? [...] I reject the devil). Probably the best-known phrase in the Hebrew to be vogala nestas hagunnan, hinase hic enda tu, wat unbidan we nu (All the birds have begun to make nests, except me and you, what are we waiting for) is dated around 1100 and was written by a Flemish monk at Rochester Abbey in England.

**Question 0**

Are Old Dutch written inscriptions rare or common?

**Question 1**

Which Frankish document contains the oldest recorded occurrence of Dutch?

**Question 2**

What creature swam in the Dutch phrase "Visc flot aftar themo uuatare"?

**Question 3**

Where did the monk who wrote the most famous old Dutch phrase live?

**Question 4**

Which historically significant Dutch document begins with the phrase "Forsachistu diobolae"?

**Text number 13**

Old Dutch naturally evolved into Middle Dutch. The year 1150 is mentioned as a time of discontinuity, but it is in fact a time of rich literary development of the Dutch language, and it was during this period that a rich medieval Dutch literature developed. There was no general standard language at that time, but rather Middle Dutch is a collective name for a number of closely related dialects, the ancestor of which was Old Dutch. However, they were all mutually intelligible. Because Dutch is a relatively conservative language, literary works from that period are often very readable for modern speakers.

**Question 0**

What language is Middle Dutch from?

**Question 1**

According to some researchers, what was the year that Old Dutch changed?

**Question 2**

To which group, with its roots in Old Dutch, does the term "Middle Dutch" refer, rather than to a specific language?

**Question 3**

Would a text written in Middle Dutch be readable or unintelligible to a modern Dutch speaker?

**Text number 14**

The standardisation process began in the Middle Ages, notably under the influence of the court of the Duke of Burgundy in Dijon (Brussels after 1477). The dialects of Flanders and Brabant were the most influential at this time. The standardisation process intensified considerably at the beginning of the 16th century, based mainly on the Antwerp urban dialect. In Antwerp in 1585, the Spanish army fell: many fled to the northern Netherlands, where the Dutch Republic declared its independence from Spain. They particularly influenced the urban deprivation of the Dutch province. In 1637, another important step towards a unified language was taken with the creation of the Statenvertaling, the first major translation of the Bible into Dutch, understood by people throughout the new republic. It used elements from various dialects, even Dutch Low German ones, but was based mainly on the urban dialects of post-15th century Holland.

**Question 0**

Which court in Dijon before 1477 influenced the standardisation of the Dutch language?

**Question 1**

Which two Dutch dialects were most influential in the Middle Ages?

**Question 2**

In which century did Antwerp make significant progress in Dutch standardisation?

**Question 3**

In what year did the Spanish conquer Antwerp?

**Question 4**

What was the name of the first Dutch translation of the Bible?

**Text number 15**

In the southern Netherlands (now Belgium and Luxembourg), developments were different. Under Spanish, Austrian and French rule, the standardisation of Dutch came to a halt. French was used in government, legislation and increasingly in education, but more than half of the Belgian population spoke a Dutch dialect. During the 19th century, the Flemish movement defended the rights of Dutch, which was mostly called Flemish. But in competition with French, dialect variation was a serious handicap. Because standardisation is a long process, Dutch-speaking Belgium joined the standard language already developed in the Netherlands over the centuries. The situation in Belgium is therefore not fundamentally different from that in the Netherlands, although there are pronunciation differences comparable to those between British and American Standard English. In 1980, the Netherlands and Belgium concluded a language union agreement. The agreement lays down the principle that the two countries must coordinate their language policies, including a common spelling system.

**Question 0**

What was the old name of the geographical area that is now Belgium and Luxembourg?

**Question 1**

Who ruled the South Netherlands after the Austrians?

**Question 2**

In what year did the Netherlands and Belgium agree on a treaty that agreed on each other's languages?

**Question 3**

What was the name of the treaty that united the Belgian and Dutch dialects?

**Question 4**

The common features of Dutch spoken in the Netherlands and Belgium can be compared to the relationship between British English and which language?

**Text number 16**

Dutch belongs to its own West Germanic subgroup, West Lowland Franconian, which is paired with its sister language Limburg, or East Lowland Franconian. The closest cognate language is Afrikaans, a girl's language of mutual intelligibility. Other West Germanic languages related to Dutch are German, English and the Frisian languages, as well as the non-standard languages Low German and Yiddish. Dutch is distinguished by the combination of minor Inglish features (which are consistently found in English and Frisian and which decrease in intensity from 'west to east' on the West Germanic continent) and mostly Istvanic features, some of which are also found in German. In contrast to German, Dutch (with the exception of Limburg) has not been affected at all by the south-to-north movement of the Upper German phonetic shift, but has undergone some changes of its own. The cumulation of these changes led over time to separate but related standard languages with varying degrees of similarities and differences. For a comparison of the Western Germanic languages, see Morphology, Grammar and Vocabulary.

**Question 0**

What is the "cheesy" name for Baltic Finnish?

**Question 1**

Which language has the most in common with the East Baltic dialect of Dutch?

**Question 2**

Which West Germanic language, along with German and English, is similar to Dutch?

**Question 3**

Non-standard languages like Dutch include Yiddish and which other West Germanic language?

**Question 4**

Which language was affected by the pronunciation change from Dutch to Upper German?

**Text number 17**

To the east is the Dutch Low Saxon dialect area, which includes the provinces of Groningen, Drenthe, Overijssel and part of the province of Gelderland. The IJssel river forms roughly the linguistic watershed of this area. Although this group is not a Low Afrikaans language and although it is close to the adjacent Low Saxon, it is considered Dutch for a number of reasons. Its urban centres (Deventer, Zwolle and Kampen, as well as Zutphen and Doesburg) have been increasingly influenced by Western literary Dutch since the 1300s and 1400s, becoming a linguistically mixed region. From the 17th century onwards, it gradually became integrated into the Dutch-speaking area. In other words, this group is Dutch synchronically but not diachronically[citation needed].

**Question 0**

What dialect of Dutch is spoken in Drenthe?

**Question 1**

What is the name of the river that marks the Dutch dialect?

**Question 2**

Although Dutch Low German is similar to Low German, it is synchronously related to which language?

**Question 3**

In which Dutch province is Dutch Low German only partially spoken?

**Question 4**

When did cities like Diventer and Zutphen start to become more linguistically diverse?

**Text number 18**

Dutch dialects and regional languages are no longer spoken as often as they used to be. A recent study by Geert Driessen shows that the use of dialects and regional languages by both Dutch adults and young people is in sharp decline. In 1995, 1%27 of the Dutch adult population regularly spoke a dialect or regional language, compared to only 11% in 2011. In 1995, 12% of children of primary school age spoke a dialect or regional language, while in 2011 this had fallen to 4%. Of the three officially recognised regional languages, Limburg is the most widely spoken (54% of adults, 31% of children in 2011) and Dutch Alphasaks the least (15% of adults, 1% of children), with Frisian in the middle (44% of adults, 22% of children).

**Question 0**

Which organisation studied the use of Dutch regional dialects and found that their use had declined?

**Question 1**

What percentage of Dutch adults spoke a dialect or regional language in 1995?

**Question 2**

How many children of primary school age were found to speak a dialect or regional language by 2011?

**Question 3**

What is the most commonly spoken regional language in the Netherlands?

**Question 4**

What percentage of Dutch adults spoke Frisian in 2011?

**Text number 19**

In different dialects, there are many phonetic transitions between vowels (even between diphthongs and monophthongs), and in some cases the pronunciation of consonants also changes. For example, the oddity of West-Western (and to a lesser extent East-Western) is that the phonetic velar fricative (spelled "g" in Dutch) changes to a phonetic glottal fricative (spelled "h" in Dutch), while in West-Western the "h" becomes mute (as in French). When West Flemish people try to speak standard Dutch, they often cannot pronounce the g sound, but pronounce it like the h sound. For example, there is no difference between 'held' (hero) and 'geld' (money). Or in some cases they are aware of the problem and correct the 'h' into a phonetic vowel fricative or g sound, again with no difference.

**Question 0**

What is the Dutch word for "money"?

**Question 1**

Westerners pronounce the Dutch g as a phonetic glottal fricative, represented by which letter in the Dutch standard?

**Question 2**

In which other European language is there a silent "h" like in West Flemish?

**Question 3**

What word meaning "hero" would a West Flemish speaker be likely to pronounce the same as "geld"?

**Question 4**

If the West Fleming speaker were particularly careful to avoid the silent "h", he might overpronounce to what sound?

**Text number 20**

Alongside the phonetic transitions, there are plenty of examples of suffix differences. Often these are simple suffix shifts (such as switching between -the, -ske, -ke, -je, ...), but sometimes suffixes even depend on the very specific grammatical rules of a particular dialect. West Flemish is another example. In that language, the words 'and' (yes) and 'nee' (no) are also conjugated to the (often implicit) subject of a sentence. These separate grammatical rules are much more difficult to imitate correctly than mere shifts in phonemes, which is why people who did not grow up in a particular area are still easy to identify decades after moving there.

**Question 0**

What is the West Flemish word for "no"?

**Question 1**

How would you say "yes" to West Flemish?

**Question 2**

In which part of the sentence does a West Flemish speaker answer "yes" or "no"?

**Question 3**

Would it be difficult or easy to prove that someone has moved from a different part of the Netherlands because of language differences?

**Question 4**

Which is easier for a native speaker to imitate: grammar rules or pronunciation changes?

**Text number 21**

Some Flemish dialects are so different from each other that they could be considered separate language variants, even if the language's importance in Belgian politics would prevent the government from classifying them as such. The West Flemish dialect in particular has sometimes been considered a separate variant. The dialect boundaries of these dialects do not correspond to current political boundaries, but reflect older, medieval divisions. For example, the Brabant dialect group also extends over much of the southern part of the Netherlands, as does the Limburg dialect group. West Flemish is also spoken in Zeeland Flanders (part of the Dutch province of Zeeland) and by older people in French Flanders (a small area bordering Belgium).

**Question 0**

Which Dutch dialect is so distinctive that it is often considered a variant of the language?

**Question 1**

Which administrative boundary does the dialect division cross and reflect medieval divisions?

**Question 2**

In which province of Zeeland is Flanders located?

**Question 3**

In which region bordering Belgium are there still older people who speak West Flemish?

**Question 4**

What other dialect of Dutch is spoken in large parts of the southern Netherlands besides Limburg?

**Text number 22**

Many native speakers of Dutch, both in Belgium and the Netherlands, assume that Afrikaans and West Frisian are dialects of Dutch, but consider them to be separate and distinct from Dutch: daughter and sister languages. Afrikaans developed mainly from the Dutch dialects of the 17th century, but has been influenced by several other South African languages. (West) Frisian developed from the same West Germanic branch as Old English, and is less related to Dutch.

**Question 0**

Which dialect is considered a sister language to Dutch?

**Question 1**

What is so different about the Dutch dialect that it is often referred to as a girl's language?

**Question 2**

Afrikaans is mainly derived from Dutch, which was spoken in which century?

**Question 3**

The Dutch influence on Afrikaans was flavoured by the languages of which country?

**Question 4**

Which two-word sentence describes the relationship between Dutch and Afrikaans speakers who understand each other?

**Text number 23**

In Europe, Dutch is the majority language in the Netherlands (96%) and Belgium (59%), and a minority language in Germany and the French-speaking Flanders of northern France, where Dutch is in the final stages of language extinction. Although Belgium as a whole is multilingual, the two regions into which the country is divided (Flanders, French-speaking Wallonia, bilingual Brussels and the small 'outlying areas') are largely monolingual. The Netherlands and Belgium produce most of the music, films, books and other media written or spoken in Dutch. Dutch is a monolingual language, with all speakers using the same standard form (approved by the Dutch Language Association), based on Dutch orthography and written in the Latin alphabet. In contrast to the unity of the written language, Dutch has no recognised dialect and has a broad dialectal continuum consisting of main dialects28 which can be divided into at least 600 distinct variants.

**Question 0**

What percentage of people in Belgium speak Dutch?

**Question 1**

Which European country has the most Dutch speakers?

**Question 2**

In which French region is the Dutch language dying?

**Question 3**

What is the name of the institution that ensures that Dutch is monocentric?

**Question 4**

How many different main dialects of Dutch are there?

**Text number 24**

Outside the Netherlands and Belgium, the dialect around the German town of Kleve (the South Highland dialect) is both historically and genetically part of the Dutch language. The area around Calais in north-eastern France was historically Dutch-speaking (West Flemish), with an estimated 20,000 speakers daily. The towns of Dunkirk, Gravelines and Bourbourg became predominantly French-speaking only in the late 19th century. Until the First World War, many primary schools in rural areas continued to teach in Dutch, and the Catholic Church continued to preach and teach the catechism in Flemish in many parishes.

**Question 0**

Which German city has always had a predominantly Dutch-speaking population?

**Question 1**

How many people in the Calais region of France speak Dutch every day?

**Question 2**

How long did it take until the end of the century for French towns like Gravelines to finally switch from Dutch to French?

**Question 3**

Which church often preached in Flemish before the First World War?

**Question 4**

In which region of France is Calais located?

**Text number 25**

In the second half of the 19th century, both Prussia and France banned Dutch at all levels of education, and it lost most of its function as a cultural language. In both Germany and France, the standard language of Dutch is largely absent, and speakers of these Dutch dialects use German or French in everyday speech. In France and Germany, Dutch has no legal status, either in the central or regional administrations, and the language is becoming less widely spoken by younger generations.

**Question 0**

In which country other than France did Dutch lose most of its usage in the 19th century?

**Question 1**

Which languages in French and German are often substituted by native speakers of Dutch dialects?

**Question 2**

In which population group is the decline in Dutch language use most noticeable?

**Question 3**

In which country other than France does Dutch have no legal status?

**Question 4**

Which language did France and Prussia ban from teaching in the late 19th century?

**Text number 26**

Dutch is taught as a foreign language mainly in primary and secondary schools in the Netherlands and neighbouring Flemish regions. In French-speaking Belgium, more than 300,000 pupils learn Dutch, and in the German Länder of Lower Saxony and North Rhine-Westphalia, more than 23,000 pupils, and in the French region of Nord-Pas-de-Calais, around 7,000 pupils (of which around 4,550 in primary schools). At the academic level, Germany has the largest number of NRL faculties (30 universities), followed by France (20 universities) and the United Kingdom (5 universities).

**Question 0**

How many students in Belgium are studying Dutch?

**Question 1**

How many primary school pupils learn Dutch in Nord-Pas-de-Calais?

**Question 2**

Which country has the most universities offering courses in neerlandistiek?

**Question 3**

How many universities in France offer Neerlandist courses?

**Question 4**

Which German state, apart from North Rhine-Westphalia, has the highest number of Dutch pupils?

**Text number 27**

Despite the fact that the Dutch presence in Indonesia has lasted for almost 350 years, as the main part of the Dutch East Indies in Asia, Dutch has no official status there, and the small minority who are fluent in the language are either educated members of the oldest generation or work in the legal profession, as some legal acts are still only available in Dutch. Dutch is taught in Indonesia in several training centres, the most important of which is the Erasmus Language Centre (ETC) in Jakarta. Each year, around 1 500-2 000 students attend Dutch language courses there. In total, several thousand Indonesians study Dutch as a foreign language. Due to centuries of Dutch rule, many old documents are written in Dutch. Therefore, in many universities, Dutch is the source language mainly for law and history students. In Indonesia, this is the case for about one in ten students. 35,000

**Question 0**

How long have there been Dutch speakers in Indonesia?

**Question 1**

In which professions is Dutch often needed in the Dutch East Indies?

**Question 2**

Where else is Dutch taught in Jakarta?

**Question 3**

How many students in Indonesia as a whole are studying Dutch as part of their coursework?

**Question 4**

What other studies often include Dutch language study in addition to law students?

**Text number 28**

Unlike other European nations, the Dutch chose not to pursue a policy of language dissemination among the indigenous peoples of their colonies. However, in the last quarter of the 19th century, the local elite learned Dutch to meet the needs of a growing bureaucracy and business community. The Dutch government, however, was reluctant to teach Dutch on a large scale for fear of colonial instability. Dutch, the language of power, was to remain in the hands of the ruling elite.

**Question 0**

Towards the end of the century, in the Dutch colonies, it was important for more and more people to speak Dutch?

**Question 1**

Which VIPs in the Dutch colonies learned Dutch to participate in business and government?

**Question 2**

What was the Dutch government afraid of doing if it taught Dutch to its colonies?

**Question 3**

The leaders wanted to stick to Dutch, because it is what language?

**Text number 29**

After independence, Dutch was removed as an official language and replaced by Malay. However, the Indonesian language has inherited many words from Dutch: everyday words as well as scientific and technical terms. One scholar claims that 20% of Indonesian words are derived from Dutch words, many of which have been transliterated to match the pronunciation. For example, kantoor (Dutch for 'office') is kantor in Indonesian, while bus ('bus') is bis. In addition, many words in Indonesian are Dutch calcasations, for example rumah sakit (Indonesian for 'hospital') is a calcasation of Dutch ziekenhuis (literally 'house for the sick'), kebun binatang ('zoo') is a calcasation of dierentuin (literally 'zoo') and undang-undang dasar ('constitution') is a calcasation of grondwet (literally 'law of the land'). These explain some of the vocabulary differences between Indonesian and Malay.

**Question 0**

What became the official language of Indonesia after the country declared independence?

**Question 1**

What is the Indonesian word for "office"?

**Question 2**

Which term describes the literally translated Indonesian versions of Dutch terms that have become standards?

**Question 3**

Which Dutch word for hospital has been translated into Indonesian as "rumah sakit"?

**Question 4**

What is the Indonesian name for the Dutch word that literally means "animal garden"?

**Text number 30**

In Suriname, Dutch is now the only official language, spoken by more than 60% of the population as their mother tongue. Dutch is the compulsory language of instruction in Surinamese schools, even for non-native speakers of Dutch. In addition, 24% of the population speak Dutch as a second language. Suriname gained independence from the Netherlands in , and in 1975 it became an associate member of the Dutch Language Union in 2004. However, the lingua franca of Suriname is Sranan Tongo, spoken by about one fifth of the population.

**Question 0**

What proportion of Surinamese people speak Dutch?

**Question 1**

What language would you hear teachers speaking if you went to school in Suriname?

**Question 2**

When did Suriname officially become independent from the Netherlands?

**Question 3**

In which year did Suriname join the Dutch Language Union?

**Question 4**

What is the common language spoken by around 20% of the Surinamese population?

**Text number 31**

In the United States, the almost extinct dialect of Dutch, Jersey Dutch, spoken by descendants of 17th century Dutch settlers in Bergen and Passaic counties, was still spoken as late as 1921. Other Dutch-based Creole languages spoken in America include Mohawk Dutch (in Albany, New York), Berbice (in Guyana), Skepi (in Essequibo, Guyana) and Negerhollands (in the US Virgin Islands). Pennsylvania Dutch is not part of the Dutch dialects and is less misleadingly called Pennsylvania German.

**Question 0**

What year was the last time Jersey Dutch was spoken, according to the data?

**Question 1**

Which Dutch language appeared in the Albany area of New York?

**Question 2**

What is the more accurate name for Pennsylvania Dutch, as it is not a dialect of Dutch?

**Question 3**

What dialect of Dutch was once spoken in the US Virgin Islands?

**Question 4**

In which country were the dialects of Berbice and Skep spoken?

**Text number 32**

European Dutch remained the written language until the early 1920s, when, under pressure from Afrikaner nationalism, local "African" Dutch took precedence over written Dutch, which was based on the European standard. In 1925, Section 137 of the 1909 Constitution of the Union of South Africa was amended by Act 8 of 1925, which stated that 'the word Dutch [...] in Article 137 [...] is hereby declared to include Afrikaans'. In the 1983 Constitution, only English and Afrikaans were listed as official languages. It is estimated that 90-95 % of the Afrikaans vocabulary is ultimately of Dutch origin.

**Question 0**

In which decade did European Dutch give way to the local dialect in South Africa?

**Question 1**

What percentage of Afrikaans words come from Dutch?

**Question 2**

Which South African document from 1983 does not mention Dutch as an official language?

**Question 3**

Which article of the Constitution was amended by Act 8 of 1925 to include Afrikaans alongside Dutch?

**Question 4**

What pressures contributed to the move away from European Dutch in South Africa in the 1920s?

**Text number 33**

The two languages are still largely mutually intelligible, although in some areas (such as vocabulary, spelling and grammar) this relationship can be asymmetrical, with Dutch speakers finding it easier to understand written Afrikaans than Afrikaans speakers finding it easier to understand written Dutch. Afrikaans is grammatically much simpler than Dutch, and vocabulary changes tend to be clearly formulaic, e.g. vogel becomes voël ('bird') and regen becomes reën ('rain'). In South Africa, it is difficult to estimate the number of students who study Dutch at university, as the study of Afrikaans inevitably involves the study of Dutch. In the rest of the world, the number of people studying Dutch is relatively small.

**Question 0**

Who has more difficulty understanding another language: Dutch speakers or Afrikaans speakers?

**Question 1**

Is Afrikaans more or less complex than Dutch?

**Question 2**

What is the Dutch word for "bird"?

**Question 3**

What is the Afrikaans word for "rain"?

**Question 4**

Is it difficult or easy to estimate the number of students studying Dutch in South Africa?

**Text number 34**

It is South Africa's third language by mother tongue (~13.5%), of which 53% are coloured and 42.4% white. In 1996, 40% of South Africans reported at least a very basic knowledge of Afrikaans. It is the language of Namibia, where it is spoken as a mother tongue in 11% of households. Overall, Afrikaans is the mother tongue of some 6.8 million people in South Africa alone, and is estimated to be the second language of at least 10 million people worldwide, compared with over 23 million for Dutch and 5 million for Dutch.

**Question 0**

What percentage of South Africans speak Afrikaans as their mother tongue?

**Question 1**

In which country do 11% of households speak Afrikaans?

**Question 2**

In a 1996 survey, how many South Africans said they spoke at least some Afrikaans?

**Question 3**

How many South Africans speak Afrikaans as their first language?

**Question 4**

How many people in the world speak Dutch as a second language?

**Text number 35**

Unlike other Germanic languages, Dutch has no phonological aspiration of consonants. Like English, Dutch did not involve the shift of a second consonant. Like most Germanic languages, the Dutch consonantal system did not undergo the Upper Germanic shift of consonants, and its syllable structure allows for rather complex consonant combinations. Dutch also retains the full use of the Vlaar fricatives, which appeared in Proto-Germanic but disappeared or changed in many other Germanic languages. Dutch has devoicing of final obstruents: at the end of a word, the phonemic distinction is neutralised and all obstruents are pronounced as voiceless. For example, goede ('good') is /ˈɣudə/, but the associated form goed is /ɣut/. Dutch shares with German a final obstruent devoicing (Du brood [broːt] and German Brot vs. Eng bread).

**Question 0**

What sounds does Dutch still use from the Proto-germanic language that were removed from other Germanic languages?

**Question 1**

What pronunciation change in Dutch did not happen alongside English?

**Question 2**

How are obstruents pronounced at the end of Dutch words?

**Question 3**

How would you say "good" in Dutch?

**Question 4**

In which language other than Dutch is the final incorrect devoicing also used?

**Text number 36**

Pronunciation of prevocalic initial voiceless alveolar fricatives occurs, although less in Dutch than in German (Du zeven, Germ sieben [z] vs. Eng seven and LG seven [s]), and also the shift from /θ/ > /d/. In Dutch, there is only the /xs/ > /ss/ shift shared with Low German (Du vossen, ossen and LG Vösse, Ossen vs. Germ Füchse, Ochsen and Eng foxes, oxen) and also the /ft/ → /xt/ shift, although it is much more common in Dutch (Du zacht and LG sacht vs. Germ sanft and Eng soft, but Du kracht vs. LG/Germ kraft and Eng cognate craft).

**Question 0**

Is the pronunciation of prevocalic initial vowel silent alveolar fricatives more common in Dutch or German?

**Question 1**

Does the evolution of /ft/ into /xt/ occur more in Low German or in Dutch?

**Question 2**

Which number word is spelled the same way in English and in German?

**Question 3**

What is the German word for "seven"?

**Question 4**

In which Dutch word is the first consonant of "seven" pronounced the same way as its German counterpart, even though it is spelled differently?

**Text number 37**

Vowel length is not always considered a specific feature of Dutch phonology, as it usually occurs in combination with changes in vowel quality. Either feature may be considered redundant, and some phonemic analyses prefer to treat it as the opposite of span. However, long/tense vowels are phonetically realised as longer than short vowels, even if they are not considered as part of the phonemic opposition. Furthermore, changes in vowel quality are not always the same in all dialects, and in some dialects there may be little difference, with length being the primary distinguishing feature. And while it is true that older words always associate vowel length with a change in vowel quality, new loanwords have brought the phonemic opposites of length back into focus. Compare zonne(n) [ˈzɔnə] ("suns") vs zone [ˈzɔːnə] ("zone") vs zonen [ˈzoːnə(n)] ("boys") or kroes [krus] ("mug") vs cruise [kruːs] ("cruise").

**Question 0**

Which characteristic of Dutch vowels is not usually considered special?

**Question 1**

Is it true or false that older Dutch words combine changes in vowel length and vowel quality?

**Question 2**

How would you say "boys" in Dutch?

**Question 3**

Since the changes in vowel quality can be very small between dialects, what is the main distinguishing feature of vowels used to differentiate between dialects?

**Question 4**

What does the Dutch word "kroes" mean in English?

**Text number 38**

Unique to Dutch is the collapse of the older ol/ul/al+ dental words into ol+ dental words, followed by the vowelization of the consonant preceded by /l/ and followed by a short vowel, resulting in the diphthong /ɑu/. For example, Dutch goud, zout and bout correspond to Low German gold, salt, bolt; German gold, Salz, balt and English gold, salt, bold. This is the most common diphthong together with /ɛi œy/. All three are generally the only ones considered to be unique phonemes in Dutch. Native English speakers tend to pronounce Dutch names with /ɛi/ (spelled ij or not), /aɪ/, (like the English vowel y), which does not usually cause confusion among native listeners, since in many dialects (e.g. Amsterdam) you hear the same pronunciation.

**Question 0**

Which letter represents the phoneme that native English speakers often use for Dutch names with "ij" or "ei"?

**Question 1**

How many individual phenotypes are usually assigned to the Dutch?

**Question 2**

What is the term we use for the two-vowel sound in words such as "goud" or "zout" in Dutch?

**Question 3**

How did the pronunciation of Ol/ul/al + dental develop in Older Dutch?

**Text number 39**

This change is sociolinguistically interesting because it seems to have occurred relatively recently, in the 1970s, and was pioneered by older, well-educated, upper-middle-class women. Diftonge has long been lowered in many Dutch dialects, and is comparable to the Great Vowel Shift in English and the diftonge of long high vowels in modern German, which centuries earlier reached the level of present-day Polder Dutch. According to Stroop's theory, the lowering of open mid vowels to open diphthongs is a phonetically 'natural' and inevitable development, and that in Dutch, once the long high vowels have been diphthongized, as in German and English, the diphthongs 'should' have been lowered, as in German and English.

**Question 0**

Which English-language event could be equated with the lowering of Dutch diphthongs?

**Question 1**

In which decade did the Dutch reduction of the diftong take place?

**Question 2**

Lowering diphthongs is fascinating partly because it is linked to which particular gender?

**Question 3**

Which researcher claimed that lowering diphthongs is "natural"?

**Question 4**

To which language, apart from German, did Stroop compare Dutch when he said that diphthongs "should" be lowered?

**Text number 40**

Instead, he argues that this development was artificially frozen in an "intermediate stage" with the standardization of Dutch pronunciation in the 16th century, when the lower diphthongs in rural dialects were considered ugly by the educated classes and therefore declared inferior. Now, however, he says, newly wealthy and independent women can afford to allow this natural evolution to take place in their speech. Stroop compares Polder Dutch to an urban variant of British English pronunciation called Estuary English.

**Question 0**

What word did Stroop use to describe the static phase of diftong pronunciation?

**Question 1**

In the 1500s, which classes mocked the pronunciation of Dutch by rural people?

**Question 2**

Which feature of British English does Stroop say is similar to Polder Dutch?

**Question 3**

What phenomenon of Dutch pronunciation was caused by the attitudes of the elite in the 16th century?

**Question 4**

What types of diphthongs were used by less educated Dutch speakers in rural areas in the 16th century?

**Text number 41**

In standard Dutch, three genders are used to distinguish between natural gender and three genders for grammatical gender. However, for most non-Belgian speakers, the masculine and feminine genders have merged into a common gender (de), while the neuter (het) remains separate as before. This gender system is similar to the one found in most continental Scandinavian languages. As in English, but to a lesser extent, the inflectional grammar of the language (e.g. adjective and noun endings) has been simplified over time.

**Question 0**

How many genders are used in Dutch, both natural and grammatical?

**Question 1**

What gender do most non-Belgian Dutch speakers use instead of masculine and feminine?

**Question 2**

What gender do speakers use other than the common gender of Belgian Dutch?

**Question 3**

The common/means system used in Dutch is very similar to the system used in which other language class?

**Question 4**

Which language's simplified inflectional grammar is similar to Dutch?

**Text number 42**

Dutch written grammar has been simplified over the last 100 years: nowadays, it is mainly pronouns with placement forms such as ik (I), mij, me (I), mijn (mine), wie (who), wiens (whose: masculine or neuter singular), wier (whose: feminine singular; masculine, feminine or neuter plural). Nouns and adjectives are not inflected (except for the genitive of proper nouns: -s, -'s or -'). In the spoken language, cases and inflections had gradually disappeared much earlier (probably in the 15th century), as in many West Germanic dialects of the mainland.

**Question 0**

What is the Dutch word for "my"?

**Question 1**

Over what period of time have the spelling rules in Dutch become simpler?

**Question 2**

Which part of speech does the Dutch language most often use cases for?

**Question 3**

Which parts of speech are not usually adjectival in Dutch?

**Question 4**

In what century long before Dutch did most West Germanic dialects probably lose their adverbial inflection?

**Text number 43**

More complex inflections still occur in certain lexical expressions, such as de heer des huizes (literally, the man of the house), etc. These are usually remnants of cases (in this case the genitive case, which is still used in German, cf. Der Herr des Hauses) and other inflections that are no longer in common use today. Such lexicalised expressions also contain remnants of strong and weak nouns, e.g. het jaar des Heren (Anno Domini), where '-en' is in fact the genitive ending of a weak noun. In this case too, German retains this feature. However, the genitive is generally avoided in speech.

**Question 0**

What is no longer used in Dutch, but still appears in German in phrases like "Der Herr des Hauses"?

**Question 1**

How would you say "man of the house" in Dutch?

**Question 2**

Which word described independent expressions that preserve an outdated convention as an exception?

**Question 3**

Which word in the sentence "het jaar des Heren" is a weak noun with a genitive ending?

**Text number 44**

In an interrogative main clause, the usual word order is: conjugated verb followed by subject; other verbs are in the last position: 'When jij je pen niet vinden?' (literally "Can't you find your pen?"  
) "Can't you find your pen?   
In the Dutch   
equivalent of   
thewh question, the   
word order is: question pronoun (or phrase) + conjugated verb + subject; other verbs at the end: 'Waarom kun jij je pen niet vinden?' ("Why can't you find your pen?") "Why can't you find your pen?"  
In the marker question, the word order is the same asin the declarative sentence  
: "Jij kunt je pen niet vinden?" "Jij kunt je pen niet vinden?" ("Can't find your pen?") "Can't find your pen?  
In the subordinate clause, the sensory order   
remains the same: "When jij je pen niet vinden omdat het veel te donker is?" ("Can't you find your pen because it's too dark?") "Can't you find your pen because it's too dark?""

**Question 0**

In which type of Dutch sentence does the subject usually follow a conjugated verb?

**Question 1**

What is the English equivalent of the Dutch word order, which is a question pronoun/expression, then a verb followed by a subject?

**Question 2**

Which phrase in Dutch has the same word order as a tag question?

**Question 3**

What never changes in a Dutch subordinate clause?

**Question 4**

What is the meaning of the Dutch phrase "Kun jij je pen niet vinden?" literal translation?

**Text number 45**

In Dutch, the diminutive is not limited to nouns, but also occurs in numerals (met z'n tweetjes, "we two"), pronouns (onderonsje, "tête-à-tête"), verb phrases (moetje, "shotgun marriage") and even prepositions (toetje, "dessert"). Most notable, however, are the diminutive forms of adjectives and adverbs. The former acquire a diminutive ending and thus function as a noun, the latter remain adverbs and always have a diminutive ending with an -s, e.g. adjective: groen ('green') → noun: groentje ('rookie'); adverb: even ('just about') → adverb: eventjes ('just a moment').

**Question 0**

What is the Dutch word for what we call "shotgun marriage"?

**Question 1**

What is the colloquial form of an adjective with a diminutive ending in Dutch?

**Question 2**

When the diminutive ending "-tjes" is added to the adverb "even", what kind of part of speech does it function as?

**Question 3**

What is the Dutch word for "green"?

**Question 4**

With the addition of the diminutive suffix "-tje" to the Dutch word "green", what does the new formation mean in English?

**Text number 46**

Some nouns have two different diminutives, each with a different meaning: bloem (flower) → bloempje (literally 'little flower'), but bloemetje (literally also 'little flower', meaning bunch). A few nouns exist only in the diminutive form, e.g. zeepaardje (sea horse), while many, e.g. meisje (girl), originally a diminutive of meid (maid), have acquired a meaning independent of their non-diminutive forms. A diminutive can sometimes be attached to an uncountable noun to refer to a single serving: ijs (ice, ice cream) → ijsje (ice cream treat, ice cream cone), bier (beer) → biertje. Some diminutive forms occur only in the plural, e.g. kleertjes (clothes).

**Question 0**

What is the diminutive of "bloem" meaning "bouquet of flowers"?

**Question 1**

What is the Dutch word for "seahorse" that has no other form than the diminutive?

**Question 2**

From which Dutch word does their word "girl" come, which has a completely different meaning?

**Question 3**

What is the Dutch word for things you use, such as shirts and trousers, which only exist in the plural?

**Question 4**

Sometimes in Dutch, uncountable nouns are given a diminutive ending to refer to what, like an ice cream cone?

**Text number 47**

As in English, in Dutch the dative has become common instead of the accusative in all pronouns, e.g. Du me, je, Eng me, you, vs. Germ mich/mir dich/dir. There is one exception: the standard language stipulates that in the third person plural the direct object is hen and the indirect object hun. This distinction was artificially introduced by grammarians in the 17th century, and is largely ignored in the spoken language and not well understood by Dutch speakers. Consequently, the third person plural forms hun and hen are interchangeable in ordinary usage, with hun being the more common. The common unweighted form ze is also often used as both a direct and indirect object, and is a useful avoidance strategy when people are unsure which form to use.

**Question 0**

Which language besides Dutch uses the dative instead of the accusative in pronouns?

**Question 1**

Which pronoun must be used for the third person direct object of a plural when it is a singular exception instead of a dative?

**Question 2**

When did grammarians first draw the line between third person plural pronouns in Dutch?

**Question 3**

Since most Dutch speakers ignore the hen/hun rule, which of the two is most often used?

**Question 4**

When speakers are confused about whether to use hen or hun, which interchangeable unweighted form are they likely to use?

**Text number 48**

Like most Germanic languages, Dutch forms noun phrases in which the first noun changes the category given by the second noun (hondenhok = doghouse). Unlike English, where newer compound words or combinations of longer nouns are often written in the open form with spaces, Dutch (like other Germanic languages) either uses the closed form without spaces (boomhuis = mountain lion) or uses a hyphen (VVD-coryfee = distinguished member of the political party VVD). Like German, Dutch allows arbitrarily long hyphens, but the longer they become, the less frequent they tend to be.

**Question 0**

How would you say "doghouse" in Dutch?

**Question 1**

Is the Dutch language similar or different to English in the way it handles compound words?

**Question 2**

"Tree house", which is two words in English, would be which single word in Dutch?

**Question 3**

Which language is similar to Dutch in that compound words can be of any length?

**Question 4**

What usually distinguishes the newer compound nouns written in the open form in English from each other?

**Text number 49**

The Dutch vocabulary is mainly of Germanic origin, with loanwords accounting for 20%. The main foreign influence on Dutch vocabulary since the 13th century and culminating in the French period has been French and (Northern) French, which account for an estimated 6.8%, or more than a third of all loanwords. Latin, which has been spoken for centuries in the south of the Netherlands and has played a major role as a language of science and religion for centuries since, follows with 6.1%, followed by the influential Upper German and Low German, which until the mid-19th century accounted for 2.7%, but are mostly unrecognisable because many German loanwords have been converted into 'Dutch', for example German 'Fremdling' has become Dutch 'vreemdeling'. From English, Dutch has been borrowing words since the mid-19th century, as a result of the rise of Britain and the United States. English loanwords account for about 1.5% of the total, but the number is still growing. By contrast, Dutch has introduced a large number of loanwords into English, accounting for 1.3%.

**Question 0**

What percentage of loanwords are in the Dutch vocabulary?

**Question 1**

Which language has had the greatest influence on Dutch vocabulary since the 13th century?

**Question 2**

From which language does Dutch get the second most loanwords?

**Question 3**

What percentage of loanwords in Dutch come from Low and High German?

**Question 4**

Which language has more loanwords in the Dutch-English loanword distribution?

**Text number 50**

Dutch is written in Latin characters. In addition to the standard alphabet, Dutch uses one additional character, the digraph IJ. Dutch has a relatively high number of double letters, both vowels and consonants, due to the formation of compound words and also due to the spelling methods used to distinguish the many vowel sounds in Dutch. An example of five consecutive double letters is the word voorraaddoos (food container). Deres (Dutch: trema) is used to denote vowels that are pronounced separately when accompanied by a prefix or suffix. While the hyphen is used when this problem occurs in compound words. For example; 'beïnvloed' (affected), but zee-eend (seagull). Other diacritical marks usually only occur in loanwords, although acute accents can also be used to emphasise or distinguish between two forms. It is most commonly used to distinguish between the indefinite article 'een' (a, an) and the numeral 'één' (one).

**Question 0**

How many extra characters are there in Dutch in addition to the normal alphabet?

**Question 1**

What is the name of the additional mark used by the Dutch?

**Question 2**

Since Dutch has many vowel sounds and conjunctions, what is often found in Dutch spelling?

**Question 3**

What is an example of a Dutch word with five consecutive double vowels or consonants?

**Question 4**

What is the name of the Dutch accent used to indicate the difference between the word "a" or "an" and the word "one"?