**Document number 195**

**Text number 0**

Of the 100 million or so native speakers of German worldwide, around 80 million consider themselves to be of German origin.The other 80 million people of German descent live mainly in the United States, Brazil (mainly in the south of the country), Argentina, Canada, South Africa, the post-Soviet states (mainly Russia and Kazakhstan) and France, of which there are at least one million in each.[note 2] Thus, the total number of Germans is somewhere between 100 and over 150 million, depending on the criteria used (native speakers, ethnic Germans of one origin, partial German ancestry, etc.).

**Question 0**

How many people in the world speak German as their mother tongue?

**Question 1**

How many native German speakers consider themselves German?

**Question 2**

How many people in the world claim German ancestry?

**Question 3**

how many Germans, both native and ethnic, are there in the world?

**Question 4**

Where in Brazil do most of the descendants of Germans live?

**Question 5**

How many native German speakers are there in the world?

**Question 6**

How many native German speakers consider themselves German?

**Question 7**

How many people in the world claim to be of German descent?

**Question 8**

Where do 80 million other Germans live?

**Question 9**

How many ethnically unaffiliated Germans are there in the world?

**Text number 1**

The conflict between the German tribes and the Roman troops led by Julius Caesar forced the large German tribes to retreat to the east bank of the Rhine. The Roman Emperor Augustus ordered the conquest of the Germans in 12 BC, but Rome's disastrous defeat at the Battle of Teutoburg Forest led the Roman Empire to abandon its plans to conquer Germany altogether. The Germanic peoples living in Roman territory were culturally Romanised, and although much of Germany remained free from direct Roman rule, Rome had a profound influence on the development of German society, in particular the adoption of Christianity by the Romans when the Germans acquired it from the Romans. In Roman-ruled areas with Germanic populations, Germanic and Roman peoples intermarried, and Roman, Germanic and Christian traditions intermingled. The adoption of Christianity later became an important factor in the development of a common German identity.

**Question 0**

Which emperor forced the Germanic tribes east of the Rhine?

**Question 1**

By what did Emperor Augustus order the conquest of the Germans?

**Question 2**

In which battle did the Romans suffer a terrible defeat in their conquest of the Germans?

**Question 3**

Which religion would have a major impact on German society if it were adopted in Rome?

**Question 4**

In what way would Roman and German customs be intertwined?

**Question 5**

Which Roman emperor ordered the conquest of the Germans?

**Question 6**

Which religion did the Germans adopt?

**Question 7**

In which battle did the Germans defeat the Romans?

**Question 8**

Who ordered the conquest of the Germans in the 1200s BC.

**Question 9**

Who did the Romans defeat at the Battle of Teutoburg Forest?

**Question 10**

What did the Romans get from the Germans?

**Question 11**

What kind of identity did Roman culture create?

**Text number 2**

During the Migration Period, Germanic peoples came into contact with other peoples; those who settled in what is now Germany encountered Celts in the south and Baltic and Slavic peoples in the east. The Limes Germanicus was broken in 260 AD. The migrating Germanic tribes mixed with the local Gallo-Roman population in what is now Swabia and Bavaria. The arrival of the Huns in Europe led to their conquest of much of eastern Europe. The Huns were initially allies of the Roman Empire, fighting against the Germanic tribes, but later the Huns collaborated with the Germanic tribes of Ostrobothnia, and a large number of Germanic tribes lived in the Hun kingdom of Attila. Attila had both Hun and Germanic families and important Germanic chieftains in his immediate circle in Europe. The Huns living in the Germanic regions of Eastern Europe adopted the East Germanic language. A large part of Attila's army was Germanic during the Huns' campaign against the Roman Empire. After Attila's sudden death, the Hun Empire collapsed and the Huns disappeared as a people from Europe - either fleeing to Asia or otherwise blending in with the Europeans.

**Question 0**

Which groups did the Germans encounter in the East during the migration period?

**Question 1**

Which group did the Germans encounter in the south during the migration?

**Question 2**

In which year was Limes Germanicus broken?

**Question 3**

Who allied with the Germans after fighting them alongside the Romans?

**Question 4**

Which leader was close to both prominent German and Hun families from all over Europe?

**Question 5**

When was Limes Germanicus broken?

**Question 6**

Who were the Germans dealing with in the south?

**Question 7**

Which Germanic tribe did the Huns collaborate with?

**Question 8**

Which language did the Huns adopt?

**Question 9**

What happened to the Huns after Attila's death?

**Question 10**

During which period did the Germanic peoples have little contact with other people?

**Question 11**

What was broken in the 2nd century AD?

**Question 12**

What happened to the Huns after the fall of the Roman Empire?

**Question 13**

What part of Europe did the Huns conquer for Rome?

**Text number 3**

The colonial peoples who later merged into a "Germanic" ethnicity were Germanic tribes such as the Saxons, Franks, Thuringians, Alamanni and Bavarians. These five tribes, sometimes also known as the Frisians, are considered to be the most important groups involved in the formation of the Germanic peoples. The varieties of the German language are further subdivided into these groups. Linguists distinguish between Low German, Franconian, Bavarian, Thuringian and Low Germanic varieties of modern German. By the 9th century, the large tribes living in the area of modern Germany had united under the Frankish king Charlemagne (German: Karl der Große). Much of what is now East Germany became Slavic-speaking (Sorbs and Brethren) after the Germanic tribes (including the Vandals, Lombards, Burgundians and Suebi) who had moved into the former territories of the Roman Empire left these areas empty.

**Question 0**

how many tribes are credited with creating today's Germans?

**Question 1**

What are the five tribes still doing today?

**Question 2**

Which king united the tribes in the 9th century?

**Question 3**

Which part of Germany became mostly Slavic-speaking as a result of migration?

**Question 4**

The tribes that migrated from East Germany moved to populate the lands of which fallen empire?

**Question 5**

Which five tribes are considered to have merged to form the German ethnicity?

**Question 6**

Which sixth tribe is sometimes included among the original five German tribes?

**Question 7**

Who united the five tribes?

**Question 8**

In which century did King Charlemagne rule?

**Question 9**

Which modern ethnic group were the 6 migrant tribes?

**Question 10**

Who united in the 900s?

**Question 11**

Who ruled what is now Germany in the 900s?

**Question 12**

Where did Slavic businesses move from East Germany?

**Text number 4**

German ethnicity emerged in the Middle Ages, ultimately as a result of the formation of the Kingdom of Germany in East Francia and later the Holy Roman Empire in the 9th century. The process was gradual, with no clear definition, and the use of exonyms meaning 'German' only developed in the high Middle Ages. The term rex teutonicum 'king of the Saxons' was first used in the late 11th century in the office of Pope Gregory VII to describe the future Holy Roman Emperor Henry IV of the Germanic people. The term ein diutscher ("German") is used for the German people from the 13th century onwards.

**Question 0**

What period in history marks the birth of German culture?

**Question 1**

Within which external empires was the German Empire formed?

**Question 2**

When was the name 'King of the Germans' first used?

**Question 3**

Who coined the phrase "King of the Germans"?

**Question 4**

Who was given the prilavage, called the first king of the Germans?

**Question 5**

When was German ethnicity born?

**Question 6**

When was the name rex teutonicum first used?

**Question 7**

Who was the first to use rex teutonicum?

**Question 8**

When was ein diutscher first used?

**Question 9**

What does ein diutscher mean?

**Question 10**

What ethnicity emerged after the Middle Ages?

**Question 11**

Which kingdom was formed in the 900s?

**Question 12**

Which two kingdoms formed the Kingdom of Germany?

**Question 13**

What name was first used in the 1100s?

**Question 14**

What term has been used to describe the inhabitants of the area since the 13th century?

**Text number 5**

After Christianisation, the Roman Catholic Church and local rulers led the German expansion and settlement into areas inhabited by Slavs and Baltic peoples, known as the Ostsiedlung. During the wars fought by the Catholic Teutonic Order of German in the Baltic Sea, the Germans conquered the areas inhabited by the old Prussian ethnic group (the current reference to the people then known simply as 'Prussians'). The Old Prussians were an ethnic group related to the Latvian and Lithuanian Baltic peoples. The former German Prussian state took its name from the Baltic Prussians, although it was run by Germans who had assimilated the Old Prussians; the Old Prussian language had become extinct in the 17th or early 1700s. The Slavs of the Teutonic-dominated Baltic were assimilated into German culture, and eventually Slavic and German families entered into many marriages, including among the Prussian aristocracy known as the Junkers. Karl von Clausewitz, the Prussian war strategist, is a famous German with a surname of Slavic origin. The massive German settlement led to the assimilation of Baltic (Old Prussians) and Slavic (Wends) populations exhausted by earlier wars.

**Question 0**

What is called the expansion of the Catholic Church in Germany into the Slavic and Baltic regions?

**Question 1**

What was the name of the group that fought the war in the Baltic States?

**Question 2**

To whom were the old Prussians related?

**Question 3**

Even though Persian was conquered, it lived on, until when?

**Question 4**

Who is a famous German whose name is of Slavic origin?

**Question 5**

When did the Prussian language become extinct?

**Question 6**

What happened to the Baltic Slavic peoples?

**Question 7**

Who led German enlargement?

**Question 8**

Which famous German military strategist is of Slavic origin?

**Question 9**

What led to the assimilation of the Baltic and Slavic populations?

**Question 10**

Which language became extinct in the 17th or early 19th century?

**Question 11**

Who conquered the Teutonic Knights of Catholic Germany?

**Question 12**

Who prevented German enlargement?

**Question 13**

What was the German aristocracy known as?

**Text number 6**

At the same time, maritime innovation led to Germany dominating trade in the Baltic and Eastern Europe through the Hanseatic League. Along the trade routes, Hanseatic trading posts became centres of German culture. German town law (Stadtrecht) was fostered by the presence, influence and political power of large, relatively wealthy German populations. Thus, people who would be considered 'German' and who shared a common culture, language and worldview distinct from that of the surrounding peasant peoples populated trading towns as far north of present-day Germany as Bergen (Norway), Stockholm (Sweden) and Vyborg (now in Russia). The Hanseatic League was not exclusively German in any ethnic sense: many of the cities that joined the League were located outside the Holy Roman Empire, and many of them can only be described as loosely German. Nor was the empire itself entirely German. It was multi-ethnic and multilingual, and some of the smaller ethnic groups and languages used at various times were Dutch, Italian, French, Czech and Polish.

**Question 0**

What was the merit of German domination of trade in Eastern Europe?

**Question 1**

In which places did German culture become centres of German culture as a result of increased trade?

**Question 2**

What did the wealth and power of German families contribute?

**Question 3**

the holy Roman Empire, thanks to its many different conquests, was seen as what kind of society?

**Question 4**

What helped the Germans to control trade?

**Question 5**

What is the German job for German urban legislation?

**Question 6**

Was the Hanseatic League exclusively German?

**Question 7**

What other ethnic groups besides Germans were part of the empire?

**Question 8**

What led to the defeat of the Hanseatic League?

**Question 9**

What kind of law did the wealthy Germans oppose?

**Question 10**

Which country were the members of the Hanseatic League from?

**Question 11**

Which empire was ethnically German?

**Text number 7**

By the Middle Ages, a large number of Jews were living in the Holy Roman Empire and had assimilated into German culture, including many Jews who had previously assimilated into French culture and spoke a mixed Judeo-French language. As they assimilated into German culture, the Jewish Germanic peoples combined large parts of German and parts of other European languages into a mixed language known as Yiddish. However, Jewish tolerance and assimilation into German society came to an abrupt end during the Crusades, when many Jews were forcibly expelled from Germany, and Western Yiddish disappeared as a language from Germany over the centuries, with German Jews adopting the German language completely.

**Question 0**

By what time had a large part of the Jewish population joined the Holy Roman Empire?

**Question 1**

As the Jewish population moved into German society, the languages mixed and formed what new language?

**Question 2**

Why did Jewish tolerance and integration into German society end?

**Question 3**

What language did many Jews speak after the Crusades?

**Question 4**

What language did Jews speak before assimilating into German culture?

**Question 5**

Which language did the Jews adopt after assimilating into German culture?

**Question 6**

When did the assimilation of the Jews end?

**Question 7**

What happened to the Jews during the Crusades?

**Question 8**

Which group assimilated into German culture after the Middle Ages?

**Question 9**

What accelerated the assimilation of Jews into German society?

**Question 10**

Who moved to Germany during the Crusades?

**Question 11**

Where was Yiddish spoken after the Crusades?

**Text number 8**

Napoleon's wars were the cause of the final disintegration of the Holy Roman Empire and ultimately the cause of the pursuit of the German nation-state in 19th century German nationalism. After the Congress of Vienna, Austria and Prussia became two rivals. Austria, seeking to remain the dominant power in Central Europe, led the Congress of Vienna on its terms. The Congress of Vienna was fundamentally conservative in that it ensured that there would be little change in Europe and prevented German unification. These conditions came to an abrupt halt after the revolutions of 1848 and the Crimean War in 1856, paving the way for German unification in the 1860s. By the 1820s, large numbers of Jewish German women had married Christian German men and converted to Christianity. Eduard Lasker, a German Jew, was a prominent German nationalist who pushed for German unification in the mid-19th century.

**Question 0**

What was one of the main factors that caused the break-up of the Holy Roman Empire?

**Question 1**

What ensured that Europe would remain the same and prevent Germany from becoming one country?

**Question 2**

When was the Crimean War?

**Question 3**

When was Germany united?

**Question 4**

Which prominent Jewish German sought the unification of Germany in the mid-19th century?

**Question 5**

What was the reason for the final break-up of the Holy Roman Empire?

**Question 6**

Which two countries emerged as competitors after the Vienna Congress?

**Question 7**

Who led the Congress of Vienna?

**Question 8**

In which decade did German unification take place?

**Question 9**

Who was Eduard Lasker?

**Question 10**

Which wars led to the expansion of the Holy Roman Empire?

**Question 11**

What declined after the fall of the Holy Roman Empire?

**Question 12**

What exploration began in the 20th century?

**Question 13**

Where did Prussia try to remain a dominant power?

**Question 14**

who promoted German unification in the mid-19th century?

**Text number 9**

In 1866, the feud between Austria and Prussia came to a head. There were several reasons for the war. German nationalism was growing strongly within the German Confederation, and neither side could decide how to unite Germany as a nation state. The Austrians were in favour of unification of Greater Germany, but were unwilling to give up the non-German-speaking areas within the Austrian Empire and remain second only to Prussia. The Prussians, on the other hand, wanted to unify Germany into Little Germany, primarily with the Kingdom of Prussia and exclude Austria. In the last battle of the German war (the Battle of Königgrätz), the Prussians successfully defeated the Austrians and succeeded in creating a federal state in northern Germany.

**Question 0**

When did the dispute between Austria and Prussia break out?

**Question 1**

In which conflict of the German war did the Prussians succeed in creating the Confederation of Northern Germany?

**Question 2**

What would Germany be called if the Prussians won?

**Question 3**

What was Austria not prepared to give up to resolve the conflict?

**Question 4**

When did Austria and Prussia go to war?

**Question 5**

Who won the battle of Koniggratz?

**Question 6**

On what grounds did the Prussians want Germany to be united?

**Question 7**

What was born when the Prussians defeated Austria??

**Question 8**

Who was Austria at war with in the late 1700s?

**Question 9**

Who did the Austrians defeat at the Battle of Koniggratz?

**Question 10**

Which country did Prussia not want to give up?

**Question 11**

Who did Austria want to unite as Little Germany?

**Text number 10**

In 1870, after France had invaded Prussia, Prussia and its new allies in southern Germany (including Bavaria) won the Franco-Prussian war. It created the German Empire in 1871 as a German nation-state, leaving the multi-national Austria outside the Habsburg monarchy and Liechtenstein. However, the integration of Austrians remained a strong wish of many Germans and Austrians, especially among liberals, social democrats and also Catholics, who were a minority in Protestant Germany.

**Question 0**

When did France attack Prussia?

**Question 1**

Who won the Franco-Prussian War?

**Question 2**

When was the German Empire founded?

**Question 3**

Which regions were excluded from the German Empire?

**Question 4**

What was the main German religion?

**Question 5**

When was the German Empire founded?

**Question 6**

Who was excluded from the German nation state?

**Question 7**

Which religion was the majority in Germany?

**Question 8**

What else did many people in Germany want to do?

**Question 9**

When did Prussia invade France?

**Question 10**

Which war started in the late 1700s?

**Question 11**

Which empire was formed in the late 1700s?

**Question 12**

Who did the Catholics want to exclude from the German Empire?

**Text number 11**

The Nazis, led by Adolf Hitler, tried to unite all the people they called "Germans" (Volksdeutsche) into a single empire, including the ethnic Germans of Eastern Europe, many of whom had emigrated more than a hundred and fifty years earlier and developed separate cultures in their new countries. Many ethnic Germans in the Sudetenland, Austria, Poland, Danzig and western Lithuania, especially the Germans of Klaipeda (Memel), initially welcomed the idea. The Swiss opposed the idea. They had regarded themselves as a distinctly separate nation since the Peace of Westphalia in 1648.

**Question 0**

Which leader tried to unite all the people who considered themselves "German"?

**Question 1**

Who opposed the unification of the nation under Hitler?

**Question 2**

Since when have the Swiss considered themselves their own country?

**Question 3**

Who welcomed the idea in areas like the Sudetenland and Poland?

**Question 4**

Who led the Nazis?

**Question 5**

Who was against the Nazi idea of uniting all Germans from the beginning?

**Question 6**

Since when had the Swiss considered themselves a different nation?

**Question 7**

When was the Peace of Westphalia signed?

**Question 8**

Who wanted to unite all the Germans in the region?

**Question 9**

Where did ethnic Germans move to under Adolf Hitler?

**Question 10**

who considered themselves a separate nation from the 1500s onwards.

**Question 11**

What did the Sudeten Germans oppose?

**Text number 12**

After World War II, Eastern European countries such as the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania and Yugoslavia expelled Germans from their territories. Many of them had inhabited these countries for centuries and developed a unique culture. The Germans were also forced to leave the former eastern regions of Germany, which were annexed by Poland (Silesia, Pomerania, part of Brandenburg and the southern part of East Prussia) and the Soviet Union (the northern part of East Prussia). Between 12 and 16.5 million ethnic Germans and German citizens were deported westwards to Allied-occupied Germany.

**Question 0**

What did most Eastern European countries do to their German citizens after the end of the Second World War?

**Question 1**

How long did many Germans live in Eastern European countries before being deported?

**Question 2**

How many Germans were expelled from their homes after the Second World War?

**Question 3**

Where were the Germans displaced after the Second World War?

**Question 4**

How many Germans were deported after the Second World War?

**Question 5**

After which war were the Germans expelled from their territories?

**Question 6**

Where were Germans living in other countries deported to?

**Question 7**

Where in Eastern Europe did the Germans settle after the Second World War?

**Question 8**

How many ethnic Germans left Allied Germany after the Second World War?

**Question 9**

Who was deported from Eastern Europe after the Second World War?

**Text number 13**

The Protestant Reformation and the politics that followed have been seen as the source of German identity, born in response to the spread of a common German language and literature. Early German national culture developed through literary and religious figures such as Martin Luther, Johann Wolfgang von Goethe and Friedrich Schiller. The concept of the German nation was developed by the German philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder. The popularity of the German identity emerged in the aftermath of the French Revolution.

**Question 0**

What is considered to be the origin of the German identity?

**Question 1**

How did early German culture develop?

**Question 2**

Which man is credited with the birth of the German nation?

**Question 3**

When did the German people become more popular?

**Question 4**

What is considered to be the origin of the German identity?

**Question 5**

Who developed the concept of the German nation?

**Question 6**

When did the popularity of German identity emerge?

**Question 7**

Who was Johann Herder?

**Question 8**

What movement slowed down the spread of German identity?

**Question 9**

What concept was developed by Martin Luther?

**Question 10**

Which literary and religious figures helped to spread German culture in Europe?

**Text number 14**

Those who speak German as their mother tongue, look German and whose families have lived in Germany for generations are considered to be the most German, followed by those who fall into the category of declining Germanness, such as Aussiedler (people of German descent whose families have lived in Eastern Europe but returned to Germany), Restdeutsche (people who live in areas that were historically part of Germany but are now outside Germany), Auswanderer (people whose families have emigrated from Germany and who still speak German), German speakers in German-speaking countries, such as Austrians, and finally people of German origin who no longer speak German.

**Question 0**

A resident who speaks German as a mother tongue and whose families have been in the area for generations is often considered?

**Question 1**

What is the name given to Germans whose family left but returned to the country?

**Question 2**

What is the name of the gve for the population living outside the borders of present-day Germany but within the territory of historic Germany?

**Question 3**

What are refugees from Germany who still speak German called?

**Question 4**

Where do you classify people whose family has lived in Germany for generations and who look and speak German?

**Question 5**

Who are people with German ancestry who have lived elsewhere in Europe and then returned to Germany?

**Question 6**

What is the name given to people whose ancestors have their roots in Germany but who now live outside Germany?

**Question 7**

Why do they call people who have left Germany but still speak German?

**Question 8**

Who are the people of German descent living in Western Europe?

**Question 9**

What is the term for people whose families have emigrated from Germany and who may or may not still speak German?

**Question 10**

Restdeutsche live on lands that were never part of what?

**Question 11**

Why are all people whose mother tongue is German called?

**Text number 15**

The native language of Germans is German, a West Germanic language related to and classified alongside English and Dutch, and with many similarities to the North Germanic and Scandinavian languages. German is spoken by around 100 million people and is one of the most important languages in the world and the most widely spoken mother tongue in the European Union. German has been replaced by English as the dominant language of Nobel Prize winners in science in the second half of the 20th century. It was the lingua franca of the Holy Roman Empire.

**Question 0**

What is the native language of Germans?

**Question 1**

What languages is German related to?

**Question 2**

How many natives speak German?

**Question 3**

What is the most widely spoken language in the European Union?

**Question 4**

What is the dominant language of science?

**Question 5**

How many people around the world speak German?

**Question 6**

What is the most spoken language in the world?

**Question 7**

Where has German replaced English as the dominant language?

**Question 8**

What was the dominant language of English before the 1900s?

**Text number 16**

People of German descent live all over the world. The United States is home to around 50 million German-Americans, a third of the German diaspora, making it the largest concentration of people of German descent outside Germany. Brazil is the second largest, with 5 million people of German descent. Other major centres are Canada, Argentina, South Africa and France, each with at least 1 million people. Although the exact number of people of German descent is difficult to calculate, the available data suggest that the number is certainly in excess of 100 million.

**Question 0**

How many American Germans are there?

**Question 1**

How many Germans live in Brazil?

**Question 2**

How many people in the world have German ancestry?

**Question 3**

What percentage of German estates live in America?

**Question 4**

How many people of German descent live in America?

**Question 5**

How many German-speaking people live in Brazil?

**Question 6**

How many German-speaking people live around the world?

**Question 7**

In which countries are there 1 million people of German descent?

**Text number 17**

German philosophers have influenced the shaping of Western philosophy since the Middle Ages (Albertus Magnus). Later, Leibniz (17th century) and above all Kant played a central role in the history of philosophy. Kant inspired the work of Schopenhauer and Nietzsche, and the German idealism championed by Fichte and Hegel. Engels helped develop communist theory in the second half of the 19th century, while Heidegger and Gadamer continued the tradition of German philosophy in the 20th century. Many German intellectuals also influenced sociology, notably Adorno, Habermas, Horkheimer, Luhmann, Simmel, Tönnies and Weber. The University of Berlin, founded in 1810 by the linguist and philosopher Wilhelm von Humboldt, served as an influential model for many modern Western universities.

**Question 0**

Who is a German philosopher from the Middle Ages?

**Question 1**

When was Leibniz an active philosopher?

**Question 2**

Which German philosopher inspired Schopenhauer and Nietzsche?

**Question 3**

Which German philosopher helped develop the idea of communism in the late 19th century?

**Question 4**

When was the University of Berlin founded?

**Question 5**

Which German philosopher is from the 17th century?

**Question 6**

What did the German philosopher Kant formulate in the Middle Ages?

**Question 7**

What did Engels develop in the 20th century?

**Question 8**

What was Heideggar doing in the 21st century?

**Question 9**

Which university was founded in the 1700s?

**Text number 18**

The work of David Hilbert and Max Planck was crucial to the foundation of modern physics, which was further developed by Werner Heisenberg and Erwin Schrödinger. They were preceded by such key physicists as Hermann von Helmholtz, Joseph von Fraunhofer and Gabriel Daniel Fahrenheit, among others. Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen discovered X-rays, which earned him the first Nobel Prize in physics in 1901. The Walhalla temple to "praiseworthy and meritorious Germans", which houses several scientists, is located east of Regensburg in Bavaria.

**Question 0**

Who discovered X-rays?

**Question 1**

Who won the first Nobel Prize in physics?

**Question 2**

What year was the first Nobel Prize in physics awarded?

**Question 3**

Where is the Walhalla Temple located?

**Question 4**

Which two people were important for the creation of modern physics?

**Question 5**

What did Werner Heisenberg lay the foundations for?

**Question 6**

Who developed Heisenberg's work further?

**Question 7**

Which prize was first awarded in the 19th century?

**Question 8**

Who won the Nobel Prize in Physics in the 19th century for the discovery of X-rays?

**Text number 19**

In the field of music, Germany is home to some of the world's most famous classical composers, such as Bach, Mozart and Beethoven, who marked a transition between the classical and romantic eras in Western classical music. Other composers from the East German tradition who have achieved international fame include Brahms, Wagner, Haydn, Schubert, Handel, Schumann, Liszt, Mendelssohn Bartholdy, Johann Strauss II, Bruckner, Mahler, Telemann, Richard Strauss, Schoenberg, Orff and more recently Henze, Lachenmann and Stockhausen.

**Question 0**

Which country are Bach, Mozart and Beethoven from?

**Question 1**

In which musical tradition did Brahms Wagner and Hadyn achieve fame?

**Question 2**

Who marked the transition of classical music from the classical to the romantic era?

**Question 3**

Which composers marked the transition from the Romantic to the Classical era?

**Question 4**

Who are the famous Austrian composers

**Text number 20**

As of 2008[update] Germany is the world's fourth largest music market, with a strong influence on dance and rock music and a pioneering role in trance music. Internationally renowned artists include Herbert Grönemeyer, the Scorpions, Rammstein, Nena, Dieter Bohlen, Tokio Hotel and Modern Talking. German musicians, in particular the pioneering bands Tangerine Dream and Kraftwerk, have also influenced the development of electronic music. Several major rock music festivals take place in Germany every year. Rock am Ring is the largest music festival in Germany and one of the biggest in the world. German artists also make up a large part of the industrial music scene, known as Neue Deutsche Härte. Germany hosts some of the biggest gothic scenes and festivals in the world, with events such as the Wave-Gothic-Treffen and the M'era Luna Festival easily attracting up to 30,000 people. Among the well-known German artists are several Dutch entertainers such as Johannes Heesters.

**Question 0**

Where did Germany rank in the global music market in 2008?

**Question 1**

What kind of music has been developed in Germany?

**Question 2**

What kind of music does Kraftwerk make?

**Question 3**

What is the biggest music festival in Germany?

**Question 4**

How many people does the M'era Luna Festival attract?

**Question 5**

What is the fourth largest music market in Europe?

**Question 6**

Which dance genre was pioneered by Germany?

**Question 7**

What is the biggest music festival in Europe?

**Question 8**

Who was the pioneer of industrial music?

**Text number 21**

The history of German cinema goes right back to the early years of the film form with the work of Max Skladanowsky. It was particularly influential in the years of the Weimar Republic, when German expressionists such as Robert Wiene and Friedrich Wilhelm Murnau influenced it. The Nazi era saw the production of mainly propaganda films, although the work of Leni Riefenstahl still brought a new aesthetic to the cinema. From the 1960s onwards, directors of the new German cinema, such as Volker Schlöndorff, Werner Herzog, Wim Wenders and Rainer Werner Fassbinder, brought West German cinema back onto the international stage with their often provocative films, while the Deutsche Film-Aktiengesellschaft controlled GDR film production.

**Question 0**

Who was the original German filmmaker?

**Question 1**

What kind of films were produced during the Nazi era?

**Question 2**

Who controls film production in the GDR?

**Question 3**

When did German cinema return to the international stage?

**Question 4**

Where did Max Skladanowsky work during the Weimar Republic?

**Question 5**

What did Murnau produce under the Nazis?

**Question 6**

What was Leni Riefenstahl doing in the 1960s?

**Question 7**

Who controlled film production in West Germany?

**Text number 22**

More recently, films such as Das Boot (1981), The Never Ending Story (1984), Run Lola Run (1998), Das Experiment (2001), Good Bye Lenin! (2003), Gegen die Wand (2004) and Der Untergang (2004) have enjoyed international success. In 2002, Caroline Link's Nowhere in Africa won the Academy Award for Best Foreign Language Film and in 2007 Florian Henckel von Donnersmarck's The Lives of Others. The Berlin International Film Festival, which has been held annually since 1951, is one of the world's most important film festivals.

**Question 0**

What year was the never-ending story made?

**Question 1**

Which award did Nowhere in Africa win in 2002?

**Question 2**

What year did The Second Coming win the Oscar for Best Foreign Language Film?

**Question 3**

How often does the Berlin International Film Festival take place?

**Question 4**

What was the first year of the Berlin International Film Festival?

**Question 5**

Where did Carolina Link receive the Acadamy Award in the 20th century?

**Question 6**

Which film festival was held annually until 1951?

**Text number 23**

Roman Catholicism was the only established religion in the Holy Roman Empire until the Reformation radically changed this. In 1517, Martin Luther challenged the Catholic Church as a corruption of the Christian faith. In doing so, he changed the course of European and world history and founded Protestantism. The Thirty Years' War (1618-1648) was one of the most destructive conflicts in European history. It was fought mainly in what is now Germany and involved, at various stages, most European countries. It was fought largely as a religious conflict between Protestants and Catholics in the Holy Roman Empire.

**Question 0**

In what year did Martin Luther challenge the Catholic Church?

**Question 1**

In which year was the Thirty Years' War fought?

**Question 2**

What was the established religion of Germany until the Reformation?

**Question 3**

Where was the Thirty Years' War mainly fought?

**Question 4**

Who were the thirty years of war between?

**Question 5**

What was the only religion in Europe until the Reformation?

**Question 6**

Who challenged the Catholic Church in the 15th century?

**Question 7**

Who founded Protestantism in the 1400s?

**Question 8**

Which religious war was fought in the 16th century?

**Text number 24**

According to the latest national census, Roman Catholics made up 30.8% of the total German population, followed by evangelical Protestants with 30.3%. Other religions, atheist or undefined, accounted for 38.8% of the population at that time. "Others" include Protestants who do not belong to the Evangelical Church of Germany and other Christians, such as the Restorationist neo-Papal Church. Protestantism was more common among German citizens. Northern and eastern Germany is predominantly Protestant, while southern and western Germany is more Catholic. Today, Hamburg and the East German states have a non-religious majority.

**Question 0**

What percentage of Germans are Roman Catholics?

**Question 1**

What percentage of Germans are evangelical Protestants?

**Question 2**

What is the religion of the north and east of Germany?

**Question 3**

Where is the irreligious majority?

**Question 4**

Which religion represents 30.8% of the European population?

**Question 5**

Where are 38.8% of the population atheists?

**Question 6**

Which German city is predominantly Catholic?

**Text number 25**

Sport is an integral part of German life, as evidenced by the fact that 27 million Germans are members of a sports club, and a further 12 million play sport individually. Football is by far the most popular sport, and the Deutscher Fußballbund (German Football Association) is the country's largest sports organisation with more than 6.3 million members. It also attracts the largest audience, with hundreds of thousands of spectators attending Bundesliga matches and millions more watching on TV.

**Question 0**

How many Germans are members of a sports club?

**Question 1**

What is the most popular sport in Germany?

**Question 2**

What is the largest sports organisation in the country?

**Question 3**

How many members are there in the German Football Association?

**Question 4**

Which clubs do 12 million Germans belong to?

**Question 5**

Which union has 6.3 thousand members?

**Question 6**

What has thousands of TV viewers?

**Text number 26**

Since the 2006 World Cup, the internal and external assessment of Germany's national image has changed. In the annual Nation Brands Index, Germany rose significantly and consistently to a higher ranking after the tournament. People in 20 different states rated the country's reputation in terms of culture, politics, exports, people and its attractiveness to tourists, immigrants and investors. In 2010, Germany was named the second most prestigious country in the world out of 50 countries. Another global opinion poll commissioned by the BBC showed that Germany was recognised as the most positive country in the world in 2010. The majority, 59%, have a positive view of the country, while 14% have a negative view.

**Question 0**

Which year was the turning point for Germany in the Nation Brands Index?

**Question 1**

What year did the BBC reveal that Germany is the world's most positive influencer?

**Question 2**

what percentage have a negative attitude towards Germany?

**Question 3**

What percentage of people have a positive attitude towards Germany?

**Question 4**

Which index ranked Germany highly before the 2006 football World Cup?

**Question 5**

Which year was Germany the most prestigious country?

**Question 6**

In what year was Germany recognised as the most powerful country in the world?

**Question 7**

According to whose global opinion poll, 14% of people had a positive view of Germany?

**Text number 27**

Pansaxism began in the early 19th century after the Napoleonic Wars. The wars sparked a new movement that emerged in France itself during the French Revolution. 19th century nationalism threatened the old aristocratic regimes. Many ethnic groups in central and eastern Europe had been divided for centuries, ruled by the old Romanov and Habsburg monarchies. The Germans had, for the most part, been a loose and fragmented people since the Reformation, when the Holy Roman Empire was broken up into a patchwork quilt. The new German nationalists, mainly young reformers such as Johann Tillmann of East Prussia, sought to unite all German-speaking and ethnic Germans (Volksdeutsche).

**Question 0**

In which century did pan-Germanism begin?

**Question 1**

Which movement was born as a result of the French Revolution?

**Question 2**

Who was threatened by nationalism?

**Question 3**

Who ruled central and eastern Europe in the 19th century?

**Question 4**

Where was Johann Tillmann from?

**Question 5**

What wars were fought in the 20th century?

**Question 6**

Which movement started in Germany in the 20th century?

**Question 7**

Which people were united after the Reformation?

**Question 8**

Which German wanted to unite all ethnic Germans?

**Text number 28**

By the 1860s, the Kingdom of Prussia and the Austrian Empire were the two most powerful states ruled by German-speaking elites. Both sought to expand their influence and territory. The Austrian Empire - like the Holy Roman Empire - was a multi-ethnic state, but the German-speakers did not have an absolute numerical majority there; the establishment of the Austro-Hungarian Empire was one result of the growing nationalism of other ethnic groups, especially the Hungarians. Prussia, under Otto von Bismarck, rode the coattails of nationalism to unite all of present-day Germany. The German Empire ('Second Reich') was established in 1871 after William I declared himself head of the League of German-speaking States, but he ignored the millions of non-German subjects who wanted autonomy from German rule.

**Question 0**

Who were the two most powerful nations of the 1860s?

**Question 1**

When was the German Empire founded?

**Question 2**

Who was William I?

**Question 3**

What did Prussia and Austria want to expand?

**Question 4**

Which empire was a multi-ethnic state?

**Question 5**

Which powerful nations were ruled by German elites in the 1700s?

**Question 6**

Which other empire besides Prussia was a multinational state?

**Question 7**

Which empire was the result of growing German nationalism?

**Question 8**

Which empire was founded in the late 1700s?

**Text number 29**

After the defeat of the First World War, the influence of the German-speaking elite in Central and Eastern Europe was very limited. The Treaty of Versailles reduced the size of Germany considerably. Austria-Hungary was divided. Drum Austria, which corresponded to some extent to the German-speaking regions of Austria-Hungary (a complete division into language groups was not possible because of the multilingual regions and the excluding language areas), adopted the name 'German-Austria' (Deutschösterreich in German). The victorious powers of the First World War banned the name German-Austria. Volga Germans living in the Soviet Union were interned in gulags or forcibly displaced during the Second World War.

**Question 0**

What greatly reduced the size of Germany after the First World War?

**Question 1**

Who was transferred from the Soviet Union during the Second World War?

**Question 2**

What name did Rump-Austria adopt?

**Question 3**

What is the German translation of the word Germany-Austria?

**Question 4**

Whose influence grew after the First World War?

**Question 5**

Which treaty increased the size of germanium?

**Question 6**

During which war did the Germans move to the Soviet Union?

**Question 7**

Which country was divided between the language groups?

**Text number 30**

In the decades after the Second World War, all national symbols and expressions were taboo. But Germans are becoming increasingly patriotic. In a 2009 survey of some 2,000 German citizens over 14 years old, almost 60% of respondents agreed with the statement "I am proud to be German". And 78% would "almost or definitely" choose German citizenship if they were free to choose their nationality. Another survey conducted by the Düsseldorf Identity Foundation in 2009 showed that 73% of Germans were proud of their country, twice as many as eight years earlier. According to Eugen Buss, professor of sociology at the University of Hohenheim, the situation is becoming more normalised and more Germans are openly proud of their country.

**Question 0**

What percentage of 14-year-olds said in 2009 that they were proud to be German?

**Question 1**

What percentage of 14-year-olds in 2009 said they would choose Germany as their nationality if they had the choice?

**Question 2**

Where does Eugen Buss work?

**Question 3**

What was the proliferation of national symbols that followed the war?

**Question 4**

Among whom is patriotism declining?

**Question 5**

Which sentiment do 78% of Germans agree with?

**Question 6**

Who says that Germans still don't dare to be openly proud of their country?

**Text number 31**

In the midst of the European sovereign debt crisis, Polish Foreign Minister Radek Sikorski said in November 2011: 'I am probably the first Polish Foreign Minister in history to say this, but here it is': 'I am less afraid of German power than I am of German inaction.' You have become an indispensable nation in Europe." According to Jacob Heilbrunn, senior editor of The National Interest, such a statement is unprecedented given Germany's history. "This was an extraordinary statement from the highest official of a country that Germany destroyed during the Second World War. And it reflects a profound change in the whole of Germany and Europe about Berlin's position at the centre of the continent." Heilbrunn believes that the saying "what was good for Germany was bad for the European Union" has been replaced by a new way of thinking - what is in Germany's interest is also in the interest of its neighbours. The evolution of German national identity is due to less focus on the Nazi past and more on the history of Prussia, which many Germans believe was betrayed by Nazism - and which it did not represent. It is also driven by Germany's prominent position as Europe's strongest economy. Indeed, Germany's influence has been welcomed by its neighbours, as Poland's foreign minister Radek Sikorski's praise of his country's western neighbour shows. This change of mindset is supported by a newer generation of Germans who see the Second World War as a distant memory.

**Question 0**

Who was Poland's foreign minister in 2011?

**Question 1**

What are the Germans trying to forget?

**Question 2**

What are the Germans trying to focus on?

**Question 3**

Who is the strongest economy in Europe?

**Question 4**

Which Polish foreign minister said he was afraid of German power?

**Question 5**

What is Germany trying to remember?

**Question 6**

Which war do many Germans still remember?

**Question 7**

Who says that what is good for Germany is bad for the EU?

**Document number 196**

**Text number 0**

Definitions of Southeast Asia vary, but most definitions include the region represented by the countries listed below (sovereign states and dependent territories). All countries except East Timor are members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). Together with the South Asian region, the region was until the 20th century widely known as the East Indies or simply India. Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands are considered part of Southeast Asia, although they are under Australian control. There are sovereignty issues over some areas in the South China Sea. Papua New Guinea has indicated that it may join ASEAN and is currently an observer.

**Question 0**

Which country has announced that it might join ASEAN?

**Question 1**

What does ASEAN stand for?

**Question 2**

Which two Australian-controlled islands are part of ASEAN?

**Question 3**

Which country is not a member of ASEAN?

**Question 4**

Which organisation is East Timor a member of?

**Question 5**

What was Southeast Asia known as?

**Question 6**

What has been called India since the 20th century.

**Question 7**

Which islands are not part of Southeast Asia?

**Question 8**

Which islands are part of Australia?

**Text number 1**

The Andaman and Nicobar Islands of India are geographically part of Southeast Asia. East Bangladesh and India's seven sister states are culturally part of Southeast Asia, and are sometimes considered both South and Southeast Asia. The seven sister states of India are also geographically part of Southeast Asia.[referred ] The rest of the island of New Guinea, which is not part of Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, is sometimes included, as are Palau, Guam and the Northern Marianas, all of which were part of the Spanish East Indies.[referred ].

**Question 0**

Which island is geographically part of Southeast Asia?

**Question 1**

Which countries are culturally part of South-East Asia?

**Question 2**

Which islands were part of the Spanish East Indies?

**Question 3**

Which islands are not geographically part of Southeast Asia?

**Question 4**

Which islands are not culturally or geographically part of Southeast Asia?

**Question 5**

What part of New Guinea is not part of Southeast Asia?

**Text number 2**

Homo sapiens arrived in the region around 45 000 years ago, having migrated eastwards from the Indian subcontinent. Homo floresiensis also lived in the area 12 000 years ago, when it became extinct. Austronesians, who make up the majority of the current population of Indonesia, Malaysia, Brunei, East Timor and the Philippines, may have migrated to Southeast Asia from Taiwan. They arrived in Indonesia around 2000 BC and, spreading out across the archipelago, they often settled in coastal areas, confining indigenous peoples such as the Negritos of the Philippines and the Papuans of New Guinea to the interior.

**Question 0**

When did the Austronesians arrive in Indonesia?

**Question 1**

Where did the Austronesians settle in Indonesia?

**Question 2**

Which people became extinct after the arrival of Homosapiens?

**Question 3**

How long ago did Homo floresiensis live before it became extinct?

**Question 4**

What arrived in the area around 4500 years ago?

**Question 5**

Who came from the easr area?

**Question 6**

Who moved to the area 12 000 years ago?

**Question 7**

Where "Australians make up a small proportion of the modern population?".

**Question 8**

Who arrived in India around the 2nd century BC?

**Text number 3**

The Hindu kingdom of Jawa Dwipa in Java and Sumatra existed around 200 BC. The history of the Malay-speaking world began with Indian influence, dating back to at least the 3rd century BC. Indian traders came to the archipelago both for its abundant forest and marine products and to trade with Chinese traders, who also discovered the Malay world early on. Both Hinduism and Buddhism had become established in the Malay Peninsula by the early 1st century AD and spread from there to the entire archipelago.

**Question 0**

Which Hindu empire existed around 200 BC?

**Question 1**

Which traders came to the islands to trade?

**Question 2**

What was the Java Dwipan Empire known for?

**Question 3**

Which religions were established on the Malay Peninsula in the early 1st century?

**Question 4**

Who else besides Indian traders discovered Peninsular Malaysia for trade?

**Question 5**

Which empire existed in the second century BC?

**Question 6**

Who began to influence the Mayan-speaking world in the 300s BC?

**Question 7**

Who did the Chinese come to the archipelago to trade with?

**Question 8**

What was established in the 1st century BC?

**Text number 4**

The Majapahit Empire was an Indian empire that was located in East Java from 1293 to around 1500. Its greatest ruler was Hayam Wuruk, whose reign from 1350 to 1389 was the peak of the empire, when it ruled other kingdoms in the southern Malay Peninsula, Borneo, Sumatra and Bali. Several sources, including Nagarakertagama, also mention that its influence extended to parts of Sulawesi and Maluku, as well as some areas of western New Guinea and the Philippines, making it the largest empire ever to exist in Southeast Asian history.

**Question 0**

Which Indian empire was based in East Java?

**Question 1**

Who ruled between 1350 and 1389?

**Question 2**

How long did the reign of Majapahit last?

**Question 3**

How far did the influence of the Majapahit kingdom extend?

**Question 4**

Which kingdom was founded in 1500?

**Question 5**

Where was the kingdom of Majapahit in 1293 BC?

**Question 6**

Which monarch came to power in 1389?

**Question 7**

When was the Majapahit kingdom ruled by other kingdoms?

**Question 8**

What was the largest empire in Asian history?

**Text number 5**

The 1100s was a turbulent period in the history of the Southeast Asian maritime region. The Indian Chola fleet crossed the ocean and invaded the Srivijaya kingdom of Sangrama Vijayatungavarman in Kadaram (Kedah), the capital of the mighty maritime kingdom was sacked and the king imprisoned. In addition to Kadaram, Pannai and Malaiyur in present-day Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula were also attacked. Soon after, the King of Kedah, Phra Ong Mahawangsa, became the first ruler to abandon traditional Hinduism and convert to Islam, and the Sultanate of Kedah was established in 1136. Samudera Pasai converted to Islam in 1267, and King Parameswara of Malacca married Pasai's princess and the son became the first sultan of Malacca. Soon Malacca became a centre of Islamic research and maritime trade, and other rulers followed suit. Hamka (1908-1981), an Indonesian religious leader and Islamic scholar, wrote in 1961: 'The development of Islam in Indonesia and Malaya is closely linked to the Chinese Muslim, Admiral Zheng Hee. "

**Question 0**

Which kingdom was invaded by the Chola fleet in the 1100s?

**Question 1**

What was the capital of the Kingdom of Srivijaya?

**Question 2**

Which king of Kedah converted to Islam in 1267?

**Question 3**

Name an Indonesian Islamic scholar who lived between 1908 and 1981?

**Question 4**

Which Chinese admiral was involved in the development of Islam in Indonesia and Malaysia?

**Question 5**

What happened in the 1100s?

**Question 6**

Who was attacked by the Kingdom of Srivijaya?

**Question 7**

What happened to the King of Chola?

**Question 8**

Which kig converted from Islam in 1267?

**Question 9**

Which Islamic scholar died in 1908?

**Text number 6**

There are several theories about the process of Islamization in Southeast Asia. One theory is trade. The expansion of trade between West Asia, India and Southeast Asia helped the spread of the religion, as Muslim traders from South Yemen (Hadramout) brought Islam to the region through a large volume of trade. Many settled in Indonesia, Singapore and Malaysia. This is reflected in the Arab Indonesian, Arab Singaporean and Arab Malay populations that were once very significant in each country. Another theory is the role of the missionaries, the Sufis: the Sufi missionaries played an important role in spreading the faith by bringing Islamic ideas to the region. Eventually, the ruling classes adopted Islam, which further contributed to the spread of the religion throughout the region. The ruler of the most important port in the region, the Sultanate of Malacca, embraced Islam in the 15th century, ushering in a period of accelerated conversion to Islam throughout the region, as Islam was a positive force among the ruling classes and merchants.

**Question 0**

Which port ruler embraced Islam in the 15th century?

**Question 1**

Where did the traders from Yemen settle?

**Question 2**

Which missionary helped spread Islam?

**Question 3**

Which religion proved to be a positive force among rulers and traders?

**Question 4**

Which ruler restored Islam in the 15th century?

**Question 5**

Where did the Yemeni traders come from?

**Question 6**

Which classes were negatively affected by Islam?

**Question 7**

What missionaries did he;ped to spread Islam outside Asia?

**Text number 7**

During the Second World War, Imperial Japan invaded most of the former Western countries. The Shōwa occupation regime committed violent acts against civilians, such as the Manila Massacre, and implemented a forced labour system involving 4-10 million scavengers in Indonesia. A subsequent UN report stated that four million people died in Indonesia as a result of famine and forced labour during the Japanese occupation. The Allied powers that defeated Japan in the Southeast Asian theatre of war in World War II then had to fight the nationalists who had been granted independence by the occupying authorities.

**Question 0**

Who invaded the Western colonies during the Second World War?

**Question 1**

According to the UN report, what was the number of people who died from famine?

**Question 2**

What violent acts did the Showa regime commit?

**Question 3**

Who defeated Japan in World War II?

**Question 4**

Which colonies were attacked during the First World War?

**Question 5**

Who invaded the Western colonies during the First World War?

**Question 6**

Who reported that 4 000 people died because of famine and forced labour?

**Question 7**

Who did Japan defeat in the Southeast Asian theatre of war?

**Text number 8**

Indonesia is the largest country in Southeast Asia and also the largest archipelago in the world (according to the CIA World Factbook). Geologically, the Indonesian archipelago is one of the most volcanically active areas in the world. The region's geological uplifts have also created impressive mountains, culminating in Puncak Jaya Papua, Indonesia, at 5,030 metres on the island of New Guinea, the only place in Southeast Asia where ice glaciers are found. The second highest peak is Mount Kinabalu in Sabah, Malaysia on the island of Borneo, at 4 095 metres (13 435 feet). The highest mountain in Southeast Asia is Hkakabo Razi, at 5,967 metres (13,967 feet), located in northern Burma, in the same region as its parent peak, Mount Everest.

**Question 0**

Name the largest country in Southeast Asia.

**Question 1**

What is the most geologically active region in Indonesia?

**Question 2**

What is the largest country in Asia?

**Question 3**

What is the smallest archipelago in the world?

**Question 4**

Which country in Southeast Asia has the least volcanic activity?

**Question 5**

What is the only mountain in Southeast Asia without glaciers?

**Question 6**

What is the second highest peak in Asia?

**Text number 9**

Southeast Asia's climate is mainly tropical, hot and humid all year round, with abundant rainfall. Northern Vietnam and the Himalayan Mountains of Myanmar are the only areas of Southeast Asia with a subtropical climate, with cold and snowy winters. Most of Southeast Asia has wet and dry seasons due to the seasonal variation of winds, the monsoon. The tropical rain belt causes additional rainfall during the monsoon season. The rainforest is the second largest on earth (with the Amazon being the largest). The exception to this type of climate and vegetation is the mountainous areas of the northern region, where high altitudes lead to milder temperatures and a drier landscape. Other parts are excluded from this climate because they are desert-like.

**Question 0**

What is the climate like in South-East Asia?

**Question 1**

Which region has the second largest rainforest in the world?

**Question 2**

Which regions in South-East Asia have cold winters and snow?

**Question 3**

What causes additional rainfall during a monsoon?

**Question 4**

What causes wet and dry seasons in South-East Asia?

**Question 5**

Which part of Asia is mostly subtropical?

**Question 6**

In North Vietnam and which other regions have an atropical climate?

**Question 7**

Which region has the largest rainforest in the world?

**Question 8**

What is the climate like in the southern mountain region?

**Text number 10**

The Indonesian archipelago is criss-crossed by the Wallace Line. This line runs along the boundary of the now known tectonic plate and separates Asian (western) species from Australian (eastern) species. The islands between Java/Borneo and Papua form a mixed zone where both species occur, known as Wallacea. As development accelerates and the population continues to grow in Southeast Asia, concerns about the impact of human activities on the region's environment have increased. However, much of Southeast Asia has not changed significantly and remains an unchanged home for wildlife. With few exceptions, nations in the region have become aware of the need to maintain forest cover not only to prevent soil erosion but also to preserve flora and fauna diversity. Indonesia, for example, has created an extensive system of national parks and protected areas for this purpose. Despite this, species such as the Java rhinoceros are threatened with extinction and only a handful remain in West Java.

**Question 0**

Name the line that crosses the Indonesian archipelago.

**Question 1**

What region does Wallacea belong to?

**Question 2**

Which country has created a system of national parks and protected areas?

**Question 3**

Which species are threatened with extinction in Java?

**Question 4**

What are the concerns about development and population growth in the South East Asia region?

**Question 5**

What is the difference between Asian and Australian species?

**Question 6**

Which islands have no Asian or Australasian species?

**Question 7**

What has affected large areas of South-East Asia?

**Question 8**

What kind of coverage encourages erosion?

**Text number 11**

The shallow waters of Southeast Asia's coral reefs have the highest biodiversity of any marine ecosystem in the world and are rich in corals, fish and molluscs. According to Conservation International, marine research suggests that Raja Ampat (Indonesia) has the highest marine biodiversity in the world. It is significantly more diverse than any other sampling area in the coral triangle formed by Indonesia, the Philippines and Papua New Guinea. The Coral Triangle is the heart of the world's coral reef biodiversity, and Conservation International has called the Verde Passage "the world's centre of marine coastal fish biodiversity". The South China Sea and the Philippine Pacific are also home to the whale shark, the world's largest fish species, and six species of sea turtles.

**Question 0**

Where on Earth has the highest levels of marine activity been recorded?

**Question 1**

Which areas make up the coral triangle?

**Question 2**

What area is called the heart of the world's coral reef biodiversity?

**Question 3**

Name the world's largest fish species.

**Question 4**

What's in the deep waters of Southeast Asia?

**Question 5**

Which ecosystem in Asia has the lowest biodiversity?

**Question 6**

Where does Conservation International say biodiversity is at its lowest?

**Question 7**

Where can you find the world's only species of sea turtle?

**Text number 12**

Although Southeast Asia is rich in flora and fauna, it is suffering from severe deforestation, causing habitat loss for several endangered species such as the orangutan and the Sumatran tiger. It is predicted that more than 40% of Southeast Asia's animal and plant species could disappear by the 21st century. Meanwhile, fog has been a regular occurrence. The two worst regional fogs were in 1997 and 2006, when several countries were blanketed in thick fog, mainly due to fire logging in Sumatra and Borneo. As a result, several Southeast Asian countries signed the ASEAN Agreement on Transboundary Fog Pollution to combat fog pollution.

**Question 0**

What percentage of plant and animal species are predicted to become extinct in the 21st century?

**Question 1**

Where has the fog been prevalent?

**Question 2**

How is fog formed?

**Question 3**

Which agreement have the countries of South East Asia signed to combat fog pollution?

**Question 4**

When were the 2 worst fog events in Southeast Asia?

**Question 5**

Which area is rich in trees and other fauna?

**Question 6**

Which tiger thrives despite deforestation?

**Question 7**

Where had 40% of animal and plant species already been destroyed?

**Question 8**

What caused the royal mists of the 19th century?

**Question 9**

Who signed the ASEAN agreement in 1997?

**Text number 13**

Even before the encroachment of European interests, Southeast Asia was an important part of the world trading system. The region was the source of a wide range of commodities, but spices such as pepper, ginger, cloves and nutmeg were particularly important. The spice trade was initially developed by Indian and Arab traders, but it also brought Europeans to the region. First the Spanish (Manila caleone) and the Portuguese, then the Dutch and finally the British and French joined the business in various countries. The penetration of European commercial interests into the region gradually evolved into the annexation of territories, as traders sought to gain more power to protect and expand their activities. As a result, the Dutch moved into Indonesia, the English into Malaya and parts of Borneo, the French into Indochina and the Spanish and Americans into the Philippines.

**Question 0**

Name some important commodities from the South-East Asian region.

**Question 1**

Who originally developed the spice trade?

**Question 2**

Which European traders moved to Indonesia?

**Question 3**

Who became an important part of the world trading system as European interests penetrated Europe?

**Question 4**

What goods did Europeans bring to the region?

**Question 5**

Which trade was originally developed by Europeans?

**Question 6**

What did the traders resist to protect their interests?

**Text number 14**

The overseas Chinese community has played a major role in the development of the region's economies. These business communities are linked through the bamboo network, a network of overseas Chinese businesses operating in the Southeast Asian market with common family and cultural ties. The roots of Chinese influence can be traced back to the 1500s, when Chinese migrants from South China settled in Indonesia, Thailand and other Southeast Asian countries. The Chinese population in the region grew rapidly after the Communist revolution of 1949, which forced many refugees to emigrate outside China.

**Question 0**

Which community's origins can be traced back to the 16th century?

**Question 1**

During which revolution did China's population grow rapidly?

**Question 2**

When did the Chinese revolution start in South-East Asia?

**Question 3**

What is the name of the network through which Chinese communities were connected?

**Question 4**

What has the Japanese community helped to develop?

**Question 5**

whose influence began in the 1600s?

**Question 6**

Which population declined after the communist revolution?

**Question 7**

Where did migrants from southern China move to?

**Text number 15**

The region's economy is largely dependent on agriculture, with rice and rubber having long been important exports. Industry and services are becoming increasingly important. Indonesia is the largest economy in the region and is an emerging market. Newly industrialised countries include Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand and the Philippines, while Singapore and Brunei are prosperous advanced economies. The rest of Southeast Asia remains heavily dependent on agriculture, but Vietnam has made steady progress in developing its industrial sectors. In particular, the region produces textiles, high-tech electronic products such as microprocessors, and heavy industrial products such as cars. Southeast Asia's oil resources are abundant.

**Question 0**

What reserves are abundant in South-East Asia?

**Question 1**

On which sector is South-East Asia heavily dependent?

**Question 2**

Which country in South East Asia has the largest economy?

**Question 3**

In which region are textiles, heavy industrial products and high-tech electronic products manufactured?

**Question 4**

What is largely dependent on manufacturing?

**Question 5**

In emerging markets, Indonesia is the smallest what?

**Question 6**

Which country is developing agriculture more?

**Question 7**

Which region has limited oil resources?

**Text number 16**

Tourism has been a key factor in the economic development of many countries in Southeast Asia, especially Cambodia. According to UNESCO, "tourism can be a powerful development tool and an effective means of preserving the cultural diversity of our planet". Since the early 1990s, "even non-ASEAN countries such as Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam and Burma, where tourism revenues are low, have tried to expand their own tourism industries". In 1995, Singapore was the regional leader in tourism receipts as a share of GDP (over 8%), but by 1998 these had fallen to less than 6% of GDP, while Thailand and Laos increased receipts to over 7%. Since 2000, Cambodia has overtaken all other ASEAN countries and in 2006 generated almost 15% of its GDP from tourism.

**Question 0**

Which Southeast Asian country's key economic development is based on tourism?

**Question 1**

According to which party, tourism can be a huge development tool and a means to preserve the cultural diversity of the planet?

**Question 2**

Who was the leading tourism operator in the region in 1995?

**Question 3**

In which sector has Cambodia generated more GDP than other ASEAN countries since 2000?

**Question 4**

Who is blocking tourism to preserve cultural diversity?

**Question 5**

Which industry is strong in Cambodia?

**Question 6**

When was Singapore the world's leading tourism industry?

**Question 7**

Why has Cambodia lagged behind other ASEAN countries?

**Text number 17**

Southeast Asia covers an area of about 4 000 000 km2 (1.6 million square miles). In 2013, the region was home to around 625 million people, more than a fifth (143 million) of whom lived on the Indonesian island of Java, the most densely populated large island in the world. Indonesia is the most populous country, with 255 million people living there in 2015, and is also the fourth most populous country in the world. The distribution of religions and people in Southeast Asia is diverse and varies from country to country. Southeast Asia is also home to around 30 million overseas Chinese, the most significant of whom are in the Christmas Island, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, and, under the name Hoa, Vietnam.

**Question 0**

What is the approximate area of Southeast Asia?

**Question 1**

Which country in South-East Asia is the most densely populated?

**Question 2**

Which island in Southeast Asia is the most densely populated?

**Question 3**

What area covers 4 000 000 square kilometres?

**Question 4**

When did Southeast Asia become home to 143 million people?

**Question 5**

Where in Indonesia do 625 million people live?

**Question 6**

What is the least populated country in Southeast Asia?

**Question 7**

What nationality are the 3 million people living in South-East Asia?

**Text number 18**

Today, the Javanese are the largest ethnic group in Southeast Asia, numbering over 100 million people and living mainly in Java, Indonesia. In Burma, Burmese make up more than two-thirds of the ethnic population, while Thais and Vietnamese make up around four-fifths of the population of the countries concerned. Indonesia is clearly dominated by the Javanese and Sundanese ethnic groups, while in Malaysia half the population is Malay and a quarter Chinese. In the Philippines, the Tagalog, Cebuano, Ilocano and Hiligaynon groups are significant.

**Question 0**

Name the largest ethnic group in Southeast Asia.

**Question 1**

Which ethnic groups dominate in Indonesia?

**Question 2**

Tagalog, Cebuano, Ilocano and Hiligaynon are major groups in which Southeast Asian country?

**Question 3**

In which country are Malays and Chinese the dominant ethnic groups?

**Question 4**

What is currently the smallest ethnic group in Southeast Asia?

**Question 5**

Which group makes up two-thirds of the population of Southeast Asia?

**Question 6**

Which two groups make up four-fifths of the population of Southeast Asia?

**Question 7**

Where are Malays and Chinese in the minority?

**Text number 19**

Islam is the most widely practised religion in Southeast Asia, with around 240 million followers, or about 40% of the total population. The majority of Muslims live in Indonesia, Brunei, Malaysia and the southern Philippines, and Indonesia is the largest and most populous Muslim country in the world. Many different religions are practised in Southeast Asian countries. Buddhism is predominant in Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Burma, Vietnam and Singapore. Ancestor worship and Confucianism are also widely practised in Vietnam and Singapore. Christianity is predominant in the Philippines, East Indonesia, East Malaysia and East Timor. The Philippines has the largest Roman Catholic population in Asia. East Timor is also predominantly Roman Catholic due to the presence of Portuguese rulers.

**Question 0**

What religion is widely practised in Southeast Asia?

**Question 1**

What percentage of the population of South East Asia practices Islam?

**Question 2**

Which countries in Southeast Asia have the highest Muslim population?

**Question 3**

In which Asian country is the Roman Catholic population predominant?

**Question 4**

East Timor is predominantly Catholic, due to the history of which European power?

**Question 5**

What is the least practised religion in Southeast Asia?

**Question 6**

Which religion has 2.4 million followers?

**Question 7**

Which country in Southeast Asia has the smallest Muslim population?

**Question 8**

Which religion is no longer dominant in East Timor?

**Text number 20**

Religions and peoples are diverse in Southeast Asia, and no country is homogeneous. In Indonesia, the world's most populous Muslim country, Hinduism is dominant on islands like Bali. Christianity also prevails in other parts of the Philippines, New Guinea and Timor. There are also Hindu populations across South East Asia, including in Singapore and Malaysia. Garuda (Sanskrit: Garuḍa), the phoenix that is Vishnu's steed (vahanam), is a national symbol in both Thailand and Indonesia; in the Philippines, golden images of Garuda have been found in Palawan; golden images of other Hindu gods and goddesses have also been found in Mindanao. Bali Hinduism differs somewhat from Hinduism practised elsewhere, as it incorporates animism and local culture. Christians are also found throughout Southeast Asia, with a majority in East Timor and the Philippines, the largest Christian country in Asia. In addition, the remote areas of Sarawak in eastern Malaysia, the highlands of the Philippines and Papua in eastern Indonesia have ancient tribal religious practices. In Burma, Sakka (Indra) is revered as a natina. In Vietnam, Mahayana Buddhism is practised, influenced by indigenous animism but with a strong emphasis on ancestor worship.

**Question 0**

What is the largest Christian nation in Asia?

**Question 1**

Garuda is the national symbol of which two countries?

**Question 2**

Which religion is dominant on the island of Bali?

**Question 3**

Name the most Muslim-populated region in Asia?

**Question 4**

What are they doing in Vietnam?

**Question 5**

What is the most populous Hindu nation in the world?

**Question 6**

Where is ancestor worship common?

**Question 7**

Where are Christians in the minority?

**Question 8**

Where are tribal religions still occasionally practised?

**Text number 21**

Southeast Asian culture is very diverse: on the Southeast Asian mainland, it is a mix of Indochinese (Burma, Cambodia, Laos and Thailand) and Chinese (Singapore and Vietnam), while in Indonesia, the Philippines and Malaysia it is a mix of Austronesian, Indian, Islamic, Western and Chinese cultures. Brunei also has a strong Arab influence. Singapore and Vietnam have more Chinese influences, as although Singapore is geographically a South East Asian country, it has a large Chinese majority, and Vietnam was influenced by China for much of its history. Indian influence in Singapore is only visible through the Tamil immigrants, who had some influence on Singaporean cuisine. Throughout its history, Vietnam has not been directly influenced by India, but has been in contact with the Thai, Khmer and Cham peoples.

**Question 0**

Which countries in South-East Asia have strong Arab influence?

**Question 1**

Singapore and Vietnam show which is the main influence?

**Question 2**

In which countries is India's influence felt through Tamil migrants?

**Question 3**

Where in Southeast Asia is the culture not very diverse?

**Question 4**

Where is the culture mainly Chinese?

**Question 5**

Where is Indigenous culture Australian?

**Question 6**

Which country has directly influenced Vietnamese culture?

**Text number 22**

The arts of South-East Asia have links with those of other regions. In much of Southeast Asia, dance involves both hand and foot movement to express the emotions of the dance and the meaning of the story the ballerina is trying to tell the audience. Most of Southeast Asia introduced dance into their courts; in particular, they were represented by the Cambodian Royal Ballet in the early 7th century, before the Khmer Empire, which was heavily influenced by Indian Hinduism. The Apsara dance, famous for its powerful movement of arms and legs, is a good example of Hindu symbolic dance.

**Question 0**

Where did the Southeast Asians perform their dances?

**Question 1**

Which dance was famous for its powerful leg and arm movements?

**Question 2**

What influenced the Khmer empire?

**Question 3**

Where in Southeast Asia was dance not popular?

**Question 4**

Who had a royal ballet in the 700s?

**Question 5**

Which dance is known for its small hand movements?

**Question 6**

Which empire influenced Hinduism in India?

**Text number 23**

Puppet theatre and shadow shows were also popular forms of entertainment in past centuries, the most famous of which is the Indonesian wayang. Southeast Asian art and literature have been heavily influenced by Hinduism, which was introduced centuries ago. Although Indonesia has converted to Islam, which opposes certain art forms, it has retained many Hindu-influenced practices, culture, art and literature. Examples include the Wayang Kulit (shadow puppet) and literature such as the Ramayana. On 7 November 2003, Unesco recognised the Wayang Kulit as a Masterpiece of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity.

**Question 0**

What were the most popular forms of entertainment in Southeast Asia?

**Question 1**

Which religion has influenced art and literature in Southeast Asia?

**Question 2**

Unesco has recognised this performance as a masterpiece of the oral and intangible heritage of humanity.

**Question 3**

Which country has preserved many Hindu practices, culture, art and literature despite its conversion to Islam?

**Question 4**

What is your favourite form of entertainment at the moment?

**Question 5**

What is the famous Indian shadow play?

**Question 6**

How has Islam influenced Southeast Asia?

**Question 7**

What was the name of the Wayang play recognised by Unesco in 2003?

**Text number 24**

It has been pointed out that the Khmer and Indonesian classical art aimed to depict the life of the gods, but in the minds of Southeast Asians, the life of the gods was the life of the people themselves - joyful, earthly and yet divine. The late arrival of the Tai in Southeast Asia brought with them some Chinese artistic traditions, but they soon abandoned them in favour of the Khmer and many traditions, and the only signs of their earlier contact with Chinese art were in the style of their temples, especially the tapering roofs, and their lacquerware.

**Question 0**

What did Khmer and Indonesian classical art depict?

**Question 1**

Which group brought Chinese artistic traditions to Southeast Asia?

**Question 2**

According to the people of Southeast Asia, the life of the gods was comparable to what?

**Question 3**

Which classical arts depicted the lives of ordinary people?

**Question 4**

Who brought Chinese dance to Southeast Asia?

**Question 5**

What did the Tai give up in favour of Chinese traditions?

**Question 6**

Whose temples have been influenced by Khmer and monastic traditions?

**Text number 25**

The antiquity of this form of writing predates the invention of paper by about 100 years in China. Note that each part of the palm leaf was just a series of lines written lengthwise across the leaf and tied with thread to the other parts. The outer part was decorated. The Southeast Asian alphabet was usually abugido until the Europeans arrived and used words that also ended in consonants, not just vowels. Other forms of official documents that did not use paper included Javanese copper scrolls. This material would have been more durable than paper in the tropical climate of Southeast Asia.

**Question 0**

What form of writing was used before the invention of paper?

**Question 1**

What were the alphabets of Southeast Asia?

**Question 2**

What other writing materials were used during this period?

**Question 3**

Which way was the palm leaf written?

**Question 4**

What material was used to bind the parts of the palm leaves?

**Question 5**

Whose writing dates back to the invention of paper?

**Question 6**

When was it invented in the 1st century?

**Question 7**

Which alphabets were in use after the arrival of the Europeans?

**Question 8**

Who only used words ending in consonants?

**Question 9**

Which way was the writing on the copper scrolls written?

**Document number 197**

**Text number 0**

Brigham Young University (often BYU or colloquially The Y) is a private research university located in Provo, Utah, USA. It is owned and operated by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS Church) and, excluding online students, with 29 672 on-campus students, it is the largest of all religious universities and the third largest private university in the United States. About 99% of its students are members of the LDS Church, and one third of its US students are from Utah.

**Question 0**

How many students visit the BYU campus?

**Question 1**

How many students are also members of the Church of Latter-day Saints?

**Question 2**

What percentage of students are native Utah residents?

**Question 3**

Where is Brigham Young University located?

**Question 4**

How many students are currently studying on the BYU campus?

**Question 5**

Where is BYU's main campus?

**Question 6**

What is BYU's ranking among private universities?

**Question 7**

How many BYU students are from Utah?

**Question 8**

What percentage of BYU students are from Utah?

**Question 9**

What percentage of BYU students are members of the LDS Church?

**Question 10**

How does BYU's size rank among private universities in the US?

**Question 11**

What is LDS?

**Question 12**

Who owns and operates Brigham University?

**Question 13**

Which university is known as BUY?

**Question 14**

What is the abbreviation for LSD?

**Question 15**

What does BYU have 29 762?

**Question 16**

What is the largest private university in the US?

**Question 17**

What is the third largest religious university in the United States?

**Text number 1**

BYU students must abide by the Honor Code, which requires behavior consistent with LDS teachings, including academic honesty, adherence to dress codes, abstinence from extramarital sex and the use of drugs and alcohol. Many students (88% of men and 33% of women) either defer enrollment or drop out to serve as Mormon missionaries (men typically serve for two years and women for 18 months.) Education at BYU is also less expensive than at comparable private universities, as a "significant portion" of the university's operating costs are funded by church tithes.

**Question 0**

Why do many students delay enrolling at BYU?

**Question 1**

Where does the bulk of BYU's funding come from?

**Question 2**

How many women at BYU are doing missionary work?

**Question 3**

How long on average do men serve as missionaries?

**Question 4**

What is the BYU Code of Conduct based on?

**Question 5**

What is a significant part of BYU's operating costs that are subsidised?

**Question 6**

What percentage of men defer enrolling at BYU to serve as a Mormon missionary?

**Question 7**

What percentage of women defer enrollment at BYU to serve as a Mormon missionary?

**Question 8**

How does the cost of studying at BYU compare with the cost of studying at similar universities?

**Question 9**

What do all BYU students pledge not to enjoy?

**Question 10**

What do 33% of male students do?

**Question 11**

What do 88% of female students do?

**Question 12**

What do men typically do for 18 months?

**Question 13**

What do women typically do for 24 months?

**Question 14**

How do the subsidised funds affect the cost of education at BYU?

**Text number 2**

BYU offers programs in liberal arts, engineering, agriculture, management, physical and mathematical sciences, nursing and law. The university is broadly organized into 11 colleges or schools on its main campus in Provo, with specific colleges and departments defining their own admission requirements. The university also has two satellite campuses, one in Jerusalem and one in Salt Lake City, and its parent organization, the Church Educational System (CES), operates sister schools in Hawaii and Idaho. The university focuses primarily on undergraduate education, but also offers 68 master's and 25 doctoral degree programmes.

**Question 0**

What is the main focus of BYU?

**Question 1**

In which foreign city is there a BYU branch campus?

**Question 2**

Which institution oversees BYU?

**Question 3**

Where are BYU's sister schools located?

**Question 4**

How many master's programmes does BYU have?

**Question 5**

How many colleges are there on BYU's main campus?

**Question 6**

How many satellite campuses does BYU have?

**Question 7**

What is the parent organisation of BYU?

**Question 8**

Where does CES sponsor BYU's sister schools?

**Question 9**

What are the names of the Jerusalem and Provo campuses?

**Question 10**

What are the schools in Hawaii and Salt Lake City called?

**Question 11**

Who sponsors schools in Hawaii and Salt Lake City?

**Question 12**

What does CSE mean?

**Text number 3**

The origins of Brigham Young University date back to 1862, when a man named Warren Dusenberry founded the school in Provo in a building called Cluff Hall, located at the northeast corner of 200 East and 200 North. On October 16, 1875, Brigham Young, then president of the LDS Church, personally purchased the Lewis Building after hinting earlier that a school would be built in Draper, Utah, in 1867. Thus, October 16, 1875 is generally considered the founding date of BYU. Said Young of his vision, "I hope to see an academy established in Provo...where the children of the Latter-day Saints may receive a good education, unmixed with those pernicious atheistic influences which are found in so many of the colleges of the country."

**Question 0**

When was the first property acquired to become a BYU?

**Question 1**

Who was responsible for acquiring BYU's first building?

**Question 2**

Where is Brigham Young School believed to have been originally located?

**Question 3**

Who started the school that used to be where BYU is now located?

**Question 4**

In which year can the Cluff Hall building be traced back to the birth of BYU?

**Question 5**

Which LDS Church president bought the Lewis Building after hinting at building a school?

**Question 6**

What influences did Brigham Young hope to avoid with BYU?

**Question 7**

What is the generally accepted year of BYU's founding?

**Question 8**

Who did Brigham Young hope to educate through BYU?

**Question 9**

What can be traced back to 1826?

**Question 10**

In which building did Dusenberry Warren found a school?

**Question 11**

Who was the President of the LSD Church?

**Question 12**

What is 16 October 1857?

**Question 13**

What did Brigham Young buy on 16 October 1857?

**Text number 4**

The school split off from Deseret University and became Brigham Young Academy, which began teaching on 3 January 1876. Warren Dusenberry served as the school's interim principal for several months until April 1876, when a German immigrant, Karl Maeser, the principal chosen by Brigham Young, arrived. Under Maeser's tutelage, many celebrities studied at the school, including future US Supreme Court Justice George Sutherland and future US Senator Reed Smoot. However, the school did not become a university until the end of Benjamin Cluff Jr's reign. At that time, the school was also still privately supported by members of the community, and it was not officially taken over and supported by the LDS Church until 18 July 1896. Cluff's series of bizarre conclusions led to his demotion; however, as his last official act, he proposed to the Board of Trustees that the academy be renamed "Brigham Young University." The proposal met with a great deal of opposition, with many members of the board saying that the school was not big enough to be a university, but the decision eventually went through. One of the opponents of the decision, Anthon H. Lund, later said, "I hope their heads grow big enough for their hats."

**Question 0**

Which university did BYU leave to become a separate entity?

**Question 1**

When did BYU first open its doors to students?

**Question 2**

Who was the head of the school in its first months?

**Question 3**

When did the Church of Latter-day Saints recognize and begin supporting BYU?

**Question 4**

Who is responsible for proposing BYU's current name?

**Question 5**

From which school did Brigham Young Acadamy, now BYU, break away in 1876?

**Question 6**

Who was Brigham Young's choice as the first president of Brigham Young Acadamy, now BYU?

**Question 7**

What became of Brigham Young Academy after Benjamin Cluff Jr's term ended?

**Question 8**

Who supported BYU before the LDS church sponsored it?

**Question 9**

What did government opponent Anthon H. Lund say after Brigham voted to change its name to University?

**Question 10**

What happened on 3 January 1867?

**Question 11**

Who was the interim headmaster until January 1876?

**Question 12**

Who was Karl Maeser?

**Question 13**

When did the school officially become a DLS church?

**Question 14**

Who objected to the name "Brigham Young College"?

**Text number 5**

In 1903, Brigham Young Academy was dissolved, and in its place two institutions were established: Brigham Young High School and Brigham Young University. (The BY High School class of 1907 was ultimately responsible for the famous giant "Y", which is still embedded in a mountain near campus.) The Board of Trustees elected George H. Brimhall as the new president of BYU. He had not received a high school education until he was forty years old. However, he was an excellent speaker and organizer. During his tenure in 1904, the new Brigham Young University purchased 17 acres (69 000 m2) of land from Provo, which was called "Temple Hill". After local residents disputed that BYU had purchased this land, construction began in 1909 on the first building on the current campus, the Karl G. Maeser Memorial. Brimhall also led the university during a brief crisis in evolutionary theory. The religious nature of the school at the time seemed to clash with this scientific theory. LDS Church President Joseph F. Smith resolved the issue for a time by requesting that evolution not be taught in the school. Some have described the school at the time as nothing more than a 'religious seminary'. However, many of the school's graduates at the time did well and became well known in their fields.

**Question 0**

What year was Brigham Young Academy split into two separate schools?

**Question 1**

What was the name of the land BYU bought in 1904?

**Question 2**

How old was George H. Brimhall when he graduated from high school?

**Question 3**

What subject was not taught at BYU?

**Question 4**

Who was chosen to lead BYU?

**Question 5**

Which two colleges replaced Brigham Young Univesity in 1903?

**Question 6**

Who is responsible for the giant "Y" embedded in a mountain near campus?

**Question 7**

At what age did BYU President George H. Brimhall, elected in 1904, receive his high school education?

**Question 8**

What brief crisis arose in school during Brimhall's presidency that caused crisis theory not to be taught for a while?

**Question 9**

Which property was George Brimhall responsible for acquiring for the campus?

**Question 10**

What was abolished in 1907?

**Question 11**

Under which name George B. Hrimhall was elected?

**Question 12**

What was the name of the 96 000 m2 of land purchased by BYU?

**Question 13**

How did Joseph F. Maeser solve the crisis of evolutionary theory?

**Question 14**

Who was forty when he graduated from university?

**Text number 6**

Franklin S. Harris was appointed president of the university in 1921, the first BYU president to hold a doctorate degree. Harris made several important changes to the school, reorganizing it into a true university, whereas before its organization had remnants of the academy days. At the beginning of his tenure, the school was not officially recognised as a university by any accrediting body. By the end of his mandate, the school had been accredited by all the main accrediting bodies at the time. He was eventually replaced by Howard S. McDonald, who had received his doctorate from the University of California. When he first took office, World War II had just ended and BYU was seeing an influx of thousands of students. By the end of his tenure, the school had grown almost fivefold, with a student body of 5,440. The university didn't have the facilities to handle such a large influx, so he bought part of an Air Force base in Ogden, Utah, and rebuilt it to house some of the students. The next president, Ernest L. Wilkinson, also oversaw the vigorous growth as the school adopted an accelerated building program. Wilkinson was responsible for the construction of more than eighty buildings on campus, many of which are still standing. During his tenure, student enrollment increased six-fold, making BYU the largest private school at the time. The quality of the students also increased, leading to higher educational standards at the school. Finally, Wilkinson reorganized the LDS Church's units on campus, adding ten stakes and more than 100 departments during his administration.

**Question 0**

What qualifications did Franklin S. Harris have?

**Question 1**

Who was responsible for getting BYU recognised as an official university?

**Question 2**

What was purchased to increase the number of pupils?

**Question 3**

Which president was responsible for the biggest growth on campus?

**Question 4**

How much did the student body expand under Howard S. McDonald?

**Question 5**

What degree did BYU President Franklin S. Harris, appointed in 1921, have that none of the previous BYU presidents had?

**Question 6**

Who was the BYU President responsible for BYU becoming fully accredited by all major organizations?

**Question 7**

What event prompted BYU President Howard S. MacDonald to buy part of an Air Force base because of a sudden student raid?

**Question 8**

How much did BYU's enrolment grow under President Ernest L. Wilkinson to become the largest private school at the time?

**Question 9**

How many new LDS churches were added during Wilkinson's presidency?

**Question 10**

Who was appointed president in 1912?

**Question 11**

Who saw the registration of 4540 students at the end of their stay?

**Question 12**

Who followed Howard S. Harris as president?

**Question 13**

Who will reorganise the LSD church units on campus?

**Text number 7**

Dallin H. Oaks replaced Wilkinson as President in 1971. Oaks continued the expansion of his predecessor by adding a law school and proposing plans for a new school of management. During his administration, a new library was also built, doubling the campus library space. Jeffrey R. Holland succeeded him as president in 1980, and he encouraged the university to combine educational excellence with religious faith. He believed that one of the school's greatest strengths was its religious character and that this should be exploited rather than hidden. During his administration, the university added a campus in Jerusalem, now called the BYU Jerusalem Center. In 1989, Holland was replaced by Rex E. Lee. Lee was in charge of the campus' Benson Science Building and Art Museum. In memory of Lee, who was diagnosed with cancer, BYU holds an annual cancer fundraiser, the Rex Lee Run. Shortly before his death, Lee was succeeded in 1995 by Merrill J. Bateman.

**Question 0**

Who was responsible for BYU's first campus outside the US?

**Question 1**

Which BYU president suffered a terminal illness?

**Question 2**

Who followed Rex E. Lee?

**Question 3**

Who is responsible for the university's expansion into law and management schools?

**Question 4**

What did Jeffrey R. Holland think was BYU's strongest asset?

**Question 5**

Which new BYU school was added under President Dallin H. Oaks in 1971?

**Question 6**

In which foreign country did Jeffrey R. Holland open a BYU campus during his presidency?

**Question 7**

Which annual BYU event is held in memory of former President Rex E. Lee, who built an art museum on campus?

**Question 8**

What did President Jeffrey R. Holland consider one of the school's greatest strengths?

**Question 9**

What is the name of the BYU campus in Jerusulem?

**Question 10**

Who replaced Wilkinson as President in 1980?

**Question 11**

Who succeeded Dallin H. Oaks as President in 1971?

**Question 12**

Where is BUY Jerusalem Center located?

**Question 13**

Who replaced Holland in 1995?

**Question 14**

Who replaced Lee in 1989?

**Text number 8**

Bateman was responsible for the construction of 36 new buildings for the university both on and off campus, including the expansion of the Harold B. Lee Library. He was also one of several key college leaders who brought about the creation of the Mountain West Conference, which BYU's athletics program joined - BYU previously participated in the Western Athletic Conference. BYU's satellite television network also opened in 2000 under his leadership. Bateman also served as president during the September 11 attacks in 2001. The planes crashed on Tuesday, hours before the weekly prayer service normally held at BYU. Earlier plans for the prayer service were changed, and Bateman led the student body in praying for peace. Bateman was accompanied by Cecil O. Samuelson in 2003. Samuelson was succeeded by Kevin J Worthen in 2014.

**Question 0**

What infamous event happened during Bateman's presidency?

**Question 1**

What was the name of the event that featured the sports programme before the Mountain West Conference?

**Question 2**

What year did the school launch the BYU TV network?

**Question 3**

Who replaced Bateman's successor?

**Question 4**

Which BYU television network was opened in 2000 under the leadership of President Merrill J. Bateman?

**Question 5**

What did President Bateman substitute for a planned prayer service after the attacks of 11 September 2001?

**Question 6**

Which library expansion was President Bateman responsible for?

**Question 7**

What was BYU's sports program associated with under President Bateman?

**Question 8**

What was BYU's athletic program before joining the Mountain West Conference?

**Question 9**

Who was responsible for building 63 new buildings for the university?

**Question 10**

Who was one of the leaders who brought about the creation of the West Mountain Conference?

**Question 11**

Which programme was associated with the West Mountain conference?

**Question 12**

What type of television network was launched in 2001?

**Question 13**

Who immediately followed Bateman in 2014?

**Text number 9**

BYU accepted 49 percent of the 11,423 applicants who applied for admission in the summer and fall 2013 semesters, with an average GPA of 3.82. U.S. News and World Report describes BYU's selectivity as "more selective" and compares it to the University of Texas at Austin and The Ohio State University, among others. In addition, BYU ranks 26th among colleges with the most Merit Scholars, with 88 in 2006. BYU has one of the highest percentages of accepted applicants who also enroll in the university (78% in 2010).

**Question 0**

What percentage of applicants were admitted to BYU for the summer and autumn semesters in 2013?

**Question 1**

What was the average average number of students admitted in 2013?

**Question 2**

What percentage of accepted BYU students enrolled in 2010?

**Question 3**

What is BYU's ranking among the universities with the most Merit scholarship holders?

**Question 4**

How many BYU freshmen were Merit Scholars in 2006?

**Question 5**

Which school accepted 49% of the 11 324 applicants in 2013?

**Question 6**

What was 3.28 in 2013?

**Question 7**

Where is BYU ranked 88th?

**Question 8**

What did BYU have 28 in 2006?

**Text number 10**

In 2016, U.S. News & World Report ranked BYU 66th among national universities in the United States. The 2013 Quarterly Journal of Economics survey of the top high school students in the country ranked BYU 21st in a peer-reviewed study. The Princeton Review ranked BYU as a top university in 2007, and its library is consistently ranked in the top 10 in the country - #1 in 2004 and #4 in 2007. BYU is also ranked #19 on U.S. News and World Report's "Great Schools, Great Prices" list and #12 for lowest student debt. Because of its emphasis on undergraduate studies, BYU ranked 10th nationally in the 2008-2009 rankings for the number of students pursuing doctoral degrees, 1st for the number of students attending dental school, 6th for the number of students attending law school, and 10th for the number of students attending medical school. The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching has ranked BYU as a research university with high research activity.]]] Forbes Magazine ranked it #1 "Top University to Work For in 2014" and the best college in Utah.

**Question 0**

Who ranked BYU as the best university in Utah?

**Question 1**

Who defined BYU as a high research activity?

**Question 2**

Who ranked BYU's vest value in college in 2007?

**Question 3**

Where did BYU rank 12th in the schools with the lowest student debt rates?

**Question 4**

How did BYU rank nationally in 2008-2009 in terms of the number of students graduating with a doctorate?

**Question 5**

Where did BYU rank in the 2013 U.S. News & World Report rankings?

**Question 6**

Where did BYU rank in the 2016 Quarterly Journal of Economics survey?

**Question 7**

Where did the Princeton Review rank BYU in 2004 as the best place to go to college?

**Question 8**

Where did BYU rank in 2014 in terms of the number of students graduating with a doctorate?

**Question 9**

Where did BYU rank in 2014 for students going on to dental school?

**Text number 11**

In 2009, the Marriott School of Management was ranked fifth in BusinessWeek for its undergraduate programs, and has been ranked by several sources: 22nd by BusinessWeek, 16th by Forbes and 29th by U.S. News & World Report.Among regional schools, the MBA program was ranked No. 1 in the Wall Street Journal's most recent ranking (2007), and the Financial Times ranked it 92nd among the world's business schools in 2009. In 2009, the University's School of Accountancy, which is affiliated with the Marriott School, received two 3rd place rankings for its undergraduate program - one by Public Accounting Report and the other by U.S. News & World Report. The same two reporting bodies also ranked the school's MAcc program third and eighth in the country. In a 2010 Wall Street Journal article listing the institutions whose graduates were rated the top by recruiters, BYU ranked 11th. The Association of University Technology Managers ranked BYU No. 3 in its assessment of universities that create the most new businesses through campus research, based on fiscal year 2010 data.

**Question 0**

Who ranked BYU's Marriott School of Management as the fifth best university program in 2009?

**Question 1**

Who ranked BYU's MBA program first among regional schools in 2007?

**Question 2**

Based on 2010 data, how did BYU rank as the university that created the most startups through campus research?

**Question 3**

Who ranked BYU number 11 among the institutions whose graduates were rated the best by recruiters in a 2010 article?

**Question 4**

How did the Financial Times rank BYU among the world's business schools in 2009?

**Question 5**

What grade did the Marriott School of Management receive in 2010 according to BusinessWeek?

**Question 6**

Where did the Association of University Technology Leaders rank BYU in 2010?

**Question 7**

Who ranked your school's MAcc programme 8th and 3rd?

**Question 8**

What kind of investments did the accounting school receive in 2010?

**Text number 12**

BYU-affiliated scientists have created some remarkable inventions. Philo T. Farnsworth, the inventor of electronic television, received his education at BYU, and later returned to do fusion research and received an honorary doctorate from the university. Harvey Fletcher, also a BYU alumnus, inventor of stereophonic sound, made the famous oil drop experiment with Robert Millikan and was later the founding dean of the BYU College of Engineering. H. Tracy Hall, inventor of the artificial diamond, left General Electric in 1955 to become a professor of chemistry and BYU's director of research. While there, he invented a new type of diamond press, the tetrahedral press. Among the students' achievements, teams from the BYU Advertising Lab won the L'Oréal National Brandstorm Competition in both 2007 and 2008, and students developed the Magnetic Lasso algorithm for use in Adobe Photoshop. In terms of prestigious scholarships, BYU has produced 10 Rhodes Scholarships and four Gates Fellowships over the past six years, and over the past decade has received 41 Fulbright Fellowships and three Jack Kent Cooke Fellowships.

**Question 0**

Which BYU university was founded by former alumnus Harvey Fletcher?

**Question 1**

What did alumnus Philo T. Farnsworth invent before he was awarded an honorary doctorate?

**Question 2**

Which prominent former BYU student invented the artificial diamond?

**Question 3**

What did former student Tracy Hall come up with as a BYU chemistry professor and research director?

**Question 4**

Which algorithm produced by a BYU student can be found in Adobe Photoshop?

**Question 5**

What did Philo T. Fletcher invent?

**Question 6**

What did Harvey Farnsworth come up with?

**Question 7**

Who did Harvey Farnsworth do the oil drop test with?

**Question 8**

What did Tracy H. Hall come up with?

**Question 9**

What kind of clamp did Tracy H. Hall invent?

**Text number 13**

More than three quarters of students have some knowledge of a second language (107 languages in total). This is partly because 45% of BYU students have been missionaries in the LDS Church, and many of them learn a foreign language as part of their missionary work. In any given semester, about one-third of students take foreign language courses, nearly four times the national average. BYU offers courses in more than 60 different languages, many of which include advanced courses rarely offered elsewhere. Several language programmes are among the largest in the country, for example, the Russian language programme. The university was selected by the US Department of Education as the site of the National Middle East Language Resource Center, making it a centre of expertise in the region. The university was also selected as a research centre for international business education, with a mission to train business professionals in international languages and relations.

**Question 0**

What percentage of BYU students have some knowledge of another language?

**Question 1**

Why does BYU have a high proportion of second language students?

**Question 2**

How many languages are offered as courses at BYU?

**Question 3**

What is the name of BYU's Russian language program?

**Question 4**

Who chose BYU as the location for the National Middle East Language Resource Centre?

**Question 5**

What have 60% of students done for the LDS Church?

**Question 6**

More than a third of students know some of what?

**Question 7**

What do three quarters of students study during a term?

**Question 8**

What does BYU offer 45?

**Text number 14**

In addition, BYU also has a very extensive study abroad programme, with satellite centres in London, Jerusalem and Paris, as well as more than 20 other locations. Nearly 2 000 students take advantage of these programmes each year. In 2001, the Institute of International Education ranked BYU as the number one university in the United States for providing study abroad opportunities for its students. BYU's Jerusalem Center, which was closed in 2000 due to student security concerns related to the second intifada and, more recently, the 2006 Israeli-Lebanese conflict, reopened to students in the 2007 winter semester.

**Question 0**

How many students take advantage of BYU's study abroad programmes?

**Question 1**

How did the Institute of International Education rank BYU in 2009 compared to US universities offering study abroad opportunities?

**Question 2**

Which BYU overseas campus was closed in 2000 due to security concerns?

**Question 3**

When was the BYU Jerusalem Centre reopened to students after it was closed in 2000?

**Question 4**

What was the most recent conflict that contributed to the closure of the BYU Jerusalem Center between 2000 and 2007?

**Question 5**

What does BUY have in London, Jerusalem and Paris?

**Question 6**

Who ranked BYU number one for study abroad opportunities in 2000?

**Question 7**

What was closed in 2006 because of the second intifada?

**Question 8**

What was closed in 2007 because of the Israeli-Lebanese conflict?

**Question 9**

In which semester 2006 was BYU Jerusalem reopened to students?

**Text number 15**

A few specific additions will enhance your language learning experience. For example, BYU's International Cinema, which shows films in several languages, is the largest and longest-running university-run foreign film programme in the country. As already mentioned, BYU also offers an intensive foreign language living experience, the Foreign Language Student Residence. This is an on-campus housing complex where students commit to speaking only the foreign language of their choice in their apartments. Each apartment has at least one native speaker to ensure correct language use.

**Question 0**

What is the largest and longest-running university-based foreign film programme in the United States?

**Question 1**

What is the name of BYU's foreign language housing experience?

**Question 2**

What do students commit to speaking in their apartments in the Foreign Language Student Housing Programme?

**Question 3**

How many native-speaking students are there in each block of flats in the Foreign Language Students' Residence Programme?

**Question 4**

Which BYU building has films in several languages?

**Question 5**

Which BUY has the longest in the country?

**Question 6**

What kind of housing does BUY offer?

**Question 7**

What is the name of the BUY film programme department?

**Text number 16**

In 1992, the university drew up a new statement on academic freedom, which specified that restrictions could be placed on "expression with students or in public that: (1) contradicts or opposes rather than analyzes or discusses basic Church doctrine or policy; (2) intentionally attacks or mocks the Church or its public leaders; or (3) violates the honor code because the expression is dishonest, illegal, indecent, obscene, profane, or unreasonably disrespectful of others." These restrictions have caused some controversy, as several professors have been punished under the new rule. The American Association of University Professors has argued that "violations of academic freedom are worryingly common and that the climate for academic freedom is worryingly bad". The new rules have not affected BYU's accreditation, as the university's chosen accrediting body allows "religious colleges and universities to impose restrictions on academic freedom as long as they publish those restrictions openly," according to Jim Gordon, deputy director of the Associate Academy. The AAUP's concern was not the faculty member's restrictions on religious expression, but that BYU had not adequately defined the restrictions in advance, as the faculty member and the AAUP argued: "The AAUP requires that all doctrinal restrictions on academic freedom be clearly stated in writing. We [AAUP] found that BYU had not done so adequately.".

**Question 0**

What year did BYU draw up a new statement on academic freedom?

**Question 1**

The new statement on academic freedom allows students to analyze and discuss church doctrine, but does not allow student expression that does what?

**Question 2**

What cannot be infringed because the expression is dishonest according to the new statement on academic freedom?

**Question 3**

How many professors have been disciplined under the new declaration on academic freedom?

**Question 4**

Who claimed that violations of academic freedom are worryingly common and that the climate for academic freedom is worryingly bad?

**Question 5**

What was the university doing in 1929?

**Question 6**

What did the American Association of University Professors claim?

**Question 7**

What was the impact of the new rules?

**Question 8**

Which organisation was Jim Gordon president of?

**Question 9**

What does AUAP stand for?

**Text number 17**

Brigham Young University is part of the LDS Church education system. It is organized under a Board of Trustees, chaired by the President of the Church (currently Thomas S. Monson). This Board is composed of the same people as the Board of Education of the Church, and this model has been in place since 1939. Prior to 1939, BYU had a separate Board of Trustees under the Church Board of Education. BYU's President, currently Kevin J. Worthen, reports to the Board through the Commissioner of Education.

**Question 0**

Which system does BYU belong to?

**Question 1**

Who is the president of BYU?

**Question 2**

Which board also includes members of the BYU Board of Trustees?

**Question 3**

When did BYU have a separate board?

**Question 4**

How does the BYU President report to the Board?

**Question 5**

What is part of the LSD church?

**Question 6**

Who is currently the President of the Church?

**Question 7**

What did Brigham Young have separate from after 1939?

**Question 8**

Which position does Keven J Monson play?

**Text number 18**

The university is made up of 11 colleges or schools, offering a total of 194 bachelor's degree programmes, 68 master's degree programmes, 25 doctoral degree programmes and a doctorate in law. BYU also administers some courses and majors through the David M. Kennedy Center for International Studies and "miscellaneous" college departments, including Undergraduate Education, Graduate Studies, Independent Study, Continuing Education and the Honors Program. BYU's winter semester ends earlier than most universities in April because there is no spring semester, allowing students to apply for internships and other summer activities earlier. A typical academic year is divided into two semesters: the fall semester (September-December) and the winter semester (January-April), and two shorter semesters in the summer months: spring (May-June) and summer (July-August).

**Question 0**

Why does BYU's winter semester end earlier than most universities?

**Question 1**

How many semesters is a typical BYU year divided into?

**Question 2**

How many shorter semesters will BYU have in the summer?

**Question 3**

What kind of doctoral programme does BYU offer?

**Question 4**

What allows BYU students to apply for summer internships earlier than most students?

**Question 5**

How many schools offer a total of 68 doctoral programmes?

**Question 6**

When is spring break at Brigham Young University?

**Question 7**

What are the four terms of the academic year?

**Text number 19**

The main campus in Provo, Utah, USA, is located on an area of about 560 hectares (2.3 km2) at the foot of the Wasatch Mountains and includes 295 buildings. The buildings reflect a wide range of architectural styles, with each building built in a contemporary style. The lawn, trees and flower beds on the BYU campus are immaculately maintained. In addition, the campus overlooks the Wasatch Mountains (including Mount Timpanogos). BYU's Harold B. Lee Library (also known as "HBLL"), ranked the No. 1 "Great College Library" by The Princeton Review in 2004. It has about 8.5 million items in its collection, 98 miles (158 kilometres) of shelving and a capacity of 4,600 people. The Spencer W. Kimball Tower, abbreviated SWKT by many students and pronounced Swicket, is home to several university departments and programs and is the tallest building in Provo, Utah. In addition, the Marriott Center, which serves as BYU's basketball arena, seats more than 22,000 and is one of the largest campus arenas in the country. Interestingly, there is no campus chapel on the campus of this church-owned university. However, every Sunday, the campus hosts LDS services for students, but due to the large number of students attending these services, almost all of the campus buildings and any gathering spaces are occupied (in addition, many students attend services off campus at LDS chapels in surrounding communities).

**Question 0**

How many buildings are on the main BYU campus?

**Question 1**

How many acres does the main BYU campus cover?

**Question 2**

Where is BYU's main campus located?

**Question 3**

How many miles of shelves are there in the Harold B. Lee Library at BYU?

**Question 4**

Which BYU building is the tallest in Provost, Utah?

**Question 5**

What is located on 295 acres in Provo, Utah?

**Question 6**

What lies at the foot of the Timpanogos Mountains?

**Question 7**

What is called HLLB?

**Question 8**

What does SKWT stand for?

**Question 9**

What is the tallest building in Utah?

**Text number 20**

There are several museums on campus, with exhibitions from a wide range of research fields. For example, the BYU Art Museum is one of the largest and most popular art museums in the Mountain West. The museum helps BYU students in their academic endeavors by researching and exploring the artwork in its collections. The museum is also open to the general public and offers educational programs. The Museum of Peoples and Cultures is a museum of archaeology and ethnology. It focuses on indigenous cultures and artefacts from the Great Basin, the American Southwest, Mesoamerica, Peru and Polynesia. The museum holds more than 40,000 artifacts and 50,000 photographs and documents BYU's archaeological research. The BYU Museum of Paleontology was built in 1976 to display the numerous fossils discovered by BYU's Dr. James A. Jensen. The museum contains many artifacts from the Jurassic period (210 to 140 million years ago) and is one of the five largest collections of fossils from that period in the world. It has been featured in magazines, newspapers and on television internationally. The museum receives around 25 000 visitors a year. The Monte L. Bean Life Science Museum was founded in 1978. It exhibits and allows students and researchers to study many species of plants and animals.

**Question 0**

Which BYU building is one of the most popular art museums in the Mountain West?

**Question 1**

How many photographs are in the BYU Museum of Peoples and Cultures?

**Question 2**

Who found many of the fossils on display at the BYU Museum of Paleontology?

**Question 3**

What period of time does the BYU Museum of Palaeontology have many artefacts from?

**Question 4**

How many visitors come to the BYU Museum of Paleontology each year?

**Question 5**

What is home to more than 50 000 artefacts?

**Question 6**

What is the home of 40 000 photos?

**Question 7**

What was built in 1967?

**Question 8**

What was formed in 1987?

**Question 9**

What did Dr James A. Bean find a lot of?

**Text number 21**

There are also several performing arts spaces on campus. The De Jong Concert Hall has 1,282 seats and is named after Gerrit de Jong Jr. The Pardoe Theatre is named after T. Earl and Kathryn Pardoe. Its stage is used by students for various theatre experiments and for performances of the Pardoe series. The theatre seats 500 people and has a fairly large stage with a 19 x 55 foot (17 m) opening. The Margetts Theatre is named after Philip N. Margetts, a prominent Utah theatre influencer. It is a smaller black box theatre that allows for a variety of seating and stage formats. It seats 125 and measures 15 meters (30 x 50 feet). The Nelke Theatre, named after one of BYU's first drama teachers, is used primarily for teaching experimental theatre. The theatre seats 280 people.

**Question 0**

How many seats are there in the de Jong Concert Hall?

**Question 1**

Which building is named after Earl and Kathryn Pardoe?

**Question 2**

Which building is named after Utah theatre icon Philip N. Margetts?

**Question 3**

Who was the Nelke Theatre named after?

**Question 4**

What kind of theatre is the Nelke Theatre primarily used for?

**Question 5**

What is named after T. Earl and Gerrit de Jong Jr?

**Question 6**

Which theatre has a stage with a 19-metre opening?

**Question 7**

Which theatre is named after Kathryn N. Margetts?

**Question 8**

What is named after Kathryn de Jong Jr?

**Text number 22**

BYU has identified energy conservation, products and materials, recycling, building design, student involvement, transportation, water conservation and zero waste events as priority categories to further its efforts to be an environmentally sustainable campus. The university has stated that "we have a responsibility to be wise stewards of the earth and its resources." BYU is working to increase the energy efficiency of its buildings by installing different speed meters on all pumps and fans, replacing incandescent lighting with fluorescent lighting, retrofitting campus buildings with low-E reflective glass, and improving roof insulation to prevent heat loss. Student groups BYU Recycles, Eco-Response and BYU Earth educate students, faculty, staff and administrators on how the campus can reduce its environmental impact. BYU Recycles led a recent campaign to start recycling plastics, which the university did after a year-long student campaign.

**Question 0**

What is BYU trying to increase by installing different speed inverters on all pumps and fans?

**Question 1**

Who led BYU's recent campaign to start recycling plastic?

**Question 2**

How long after the student campaign did BYU start recycling plastic?

**Question 3**

What type of waste event is BYU's top priority for achieving environmental sustainability?

**Question 4**

What will BYU replace incandescent lighting with?

**Question 5**

What does BUY say about being a sustainable campus?

**Question 6**

What is BYU trying to achieve by installing speed control devices in fluorescent lamps?

**Question 7**

What do BUY student groups do?

**Text number 23**

BYU Ballroom Dance Company is known as one of the best ballroom dance companies in the world, having won the US National Ballroom Dance Championships every year since 1982. The BYU Ballroom Dance Team has won first place in Latin or Standard (or both) many times when they have competed at the Blackpool Dance Festival, and they were the first US team to win the Formation Championship at the famous British Championships in Blackpool, England in 1972. The NDCA National Dance Championships have been held at BYU for many years, and BYU hosts dozens of dance classes each semester, making it the largest collegiate dance program in the world. In addition, BYU has several other major dance teams and programs. These include Theatre Ballet, Contemporary Dance Theatre, Living Legends and the International Folk Dance Ensemble. Living Legends performs Latin, Native American and Polynesian dance. BYU has one of the largest dance departments in the country. Many students from different majors across campus participate in a variety of dance classes each semester.

**Question 0**

Which BYU team is known as one of the best formation ball teams in the world?

**Question 1**

What dance championships have been held at BYU over the years?

**Question 2**

What is the BYU college dance programme like worldwide?

**Question 3**

What kind of dance genres does BYU's The Living Legends perform?

**Question 4**

Who has won the US National Portrait Dance Championship every year since 1972?

**Question 5**

Who was the first team to win the 1982 Formation Championship?

**Question 6**

Who has the largest dance department in the country?

**Question 7**

Where have the NCDA national dance sport championships been held?

**Text number 24**

BYU has 21 NCAA teams. Nineteen of those teams played primarily in the Mountain West Conference from its inception in 1999 until the school left the conference in 2011. Prior to that, BYU teams competed in the Western Athletic Conference. All teams are named "Cougars," and Cosmo the Cougar has been the school's mascot since 1953. The school's fight song is the Cougar Fight Song. Because many of its players serve full-time missions for two years (men at age 18, women at age 19), BYU athletes are often older on average than players from other schools. The NCAA allows student athletes to serve two years as a broadcaster without reducing this time from their eligibility. This has caused some minor controversy, but it is largely recognized that it does not provide a significant benefit to the school because players do not receive athletic and little physical training during their missionary work. BYU has also come under scrutiny from sports channels for refusing to play games on Sundays and expelling players for violating honor codes. Since the 2011 season, BYU football competes in university football as an independent team. In addition, most other sports now compete in the West Coast Conference. The men's and women's swimming and diving teams and the men's and women's track and field teams joined the men's volleyball program in the Mountain Pacific Sports Federation. For outdoor track and field, the Cougars became independent. Softball returned to the Western Athletic Conference, but spent only one season in the WAC; the team moved to the Pacific Coast Softball Conference after the 2012 season. The softball program may move again after the 2013 season; in July 2013, Pacific's return to the WCC will allow the conference to add softball as an official sport.

**Question 0**

How many NCAA teams does BYU have?

**Question 1**

What is the name of the BYU fight song?

**Question 2**

Why are many BYU athletes older than players from other schools?

**Question 3**

When does BYU refuse to play sports games that got the attention of sports channels?

**Question 4**

What offence can lead to a player being suspended from a sports team?

**Question 5**

What does BYU have 19?

**Question 6**

Where are the 21 teams playing?

**Question 7**

What has been BYU's mascot since 1935?

**Question 8**

What do women do when they turn 18?

**Question 9**

What do men do when they are 19?

**Text number 25**

BYU's stated mission "is to assist individuals in their quest for perfection and eternal life". Indeed, BYU leaders consider BYU to be essentially a religious institution, where religious and secular education are ideally intertwined in a way that encourages the highest standards in both fields. This intertwining of the secular and religious aspects of a religious university goes back as far as Brigham Young himself, who told Karl G. Maeser when the church bought the school, "I want you to remember that you should not even teach the alphabet or the multiplication tables without the Spirit of God. "

**Question 0**

What is BYU's stated mission?

**Question 1**

What did Brigham Young tell Karl G. Maeser that he should not even teach the alphabet without it?

**Question 2**

What kind of institution do BYU leaders consider it to be?

**Question 3**

What are the two types of education that BYU is trying to bridge when it merges them?

**Question 4**

What is BUY's stated mission?

**Question 5**

What did Karl G. Maeser tell Brigham Young?

**Question 6**

What do its leaders consider BUY?

**Text number 26**

Some Latter-day Saints and some university and church leaders have referred to BYU as "the Lord's University". This phrase is used to refer to the school's mission as an "ambassador" of the LDS Church and thus of Jesus Christ to the world. In the past, some students and faculty have expressed displeasure with this nickname, stating that it gives students the impression that the university's authorities are always divinely inspired and should never be challenged. However, school leaders acknowledge that the nickname represents the goal the university is striving for rather than its current state. The leaders encourage students and teachers to help achieve this goal by following the teachings of their faith, adhering to the school's honor code, and serving others with the knowledge they have gained during their studies.

**Question 0**

What phrase have some Latter-day Saints used to refer to BYU's mission as an ambassador of the LDS Church to the world?

**Question 1**

Who has previously expressed their displeasure with the nickname "The Lord's University"?

**Question 2**

What impression do some feel the nickname "The Lord's University" gives of university officials?

**Question 3**

What do BYU leaders say the "Lord's University" stands for, rather than referring to its current state?

**Question 4**

What does BUY mean to some people?

**Question 5**

What is the LSD church school for the world?

**Question 6**

Why do some school leaders object to the nickname?

**Question 7**

How do students encourage school leaders and staff to help achieve this?

**Text number 27**

BYU requires its LDS students to be religiously active. Both LDS and non-LDS students must submit a church leader's endorsement with their application. More than 900 rooms on the BYU campus are used for LDS church purposes. More than 150 churches meet on the BYU campus every Sunday. "The BYU campus will become one of the busiest and largest worship centers in the world" with approximately 24,000 people attending services on campus.

**Question 0**

What does BYU require of LDS Church student members?

**Question 1**

Who do both LDS and non-LDS students need to get approval from when submitting an application?

**Question 2**

How many rooms on the BYU campus are used for LDS churches?

**Question 3**

How many churches meet on the BYU campus every Sunday?

**Question 4**

How many people like that attend worship services on the BYU campus?

**Question 5**

What does BYU impose on LSD church members?

**Question 6**

What will the 150 rooms on campus be used for?

**Question 7**

On what day will more than 900 churches meet?

**Question 8**

Where will the world's largest warship centre come from?

**Text number 28**

Approximately 97 percent of male and 32 percent of female BYU graduates dropped out at some point to serve as LDS missionaries. In October 2012, the LDS Church announced in its General Conference that young men can serve as missionaries after they turn 18 and graduate from high school, instead of the old practice of turning 19. Many young men would often spend a semester or two in college before entering missionary service. This change in policy likely affects what has been BYU's traditional entering class. Female students can now begin missionary service any time after they turn 19, rather than at age 21 under the former practice. For men, a full-time mission lasts two years and for women, 18 months.

**Question 0**

From 2012, at what age will men be allowed to serve in missionary work after leaving high school?

**Question 1**

From 2012, at what age will women be allowed to serve in missionary work after leaving high school?

**Question 2**

How long is a man's full-time job?

**Question 3**

How long is a full-time job for women?

**Question 4**

What percentage of graduates had dropped out of BYU to serve as an LDS missionary?

**Question 5**

What did 97% of women who graduated from BYU do?

**Question 6**

What did 32% of men who graduated from BYU do?

**Question 7**

What did the LSD Church announce in October 2012?

**Question 8**

When can female students start missionary service instead of 18 years now?

**Text number 29**

All students and teachers, irrespective of their religion, must agree to abide by the code of honour. Early forms of the honor code in the church education system date back to Brigham Young Academy and the school's early president, Karl G. Maeser. Maeser created a "home society," a group of teachers who visited students in their homes to see that they were following the school's moral code, which forbade obscenity, profanity, smoking and alcohol use. The honour code itself was not created until around 1940 and was mainly used in cases of cheating and academic dishonesty. President Wilkinson expanded the Honor Code in 1957 to include other school rules. This led to what the Honor Code stands for today: rules on chastity, dress, hygiene, drugs and alcohol. A signed commitment to the Honor Code is part of the application process, and all students, teachers and staff must abide by it. Students and teachers who break the rules will either be warned or invited to meet with representatives of the local council. In certain cases, students and teachers may be dismissed from the school or lose their jobs. Both LDS and non-LDS students must meet annually with the head of the church to obtain ecclesiastical approval for both admission and continuation. Various LGBT advocacy groups have opposed the honor code and criticised it as anti-gay, and The Princeton Review ranked BYU as the third most anti-LGBT school in the US.

**Question 0**

What group did President Maeser set up to send teachers to students' homes to check that they were following the school's moral code?

**Question 1**

When was the BYU Honor Code actually created?

**Question 2**

What was the BYU Honor Code mainly used for when it was created?

**Question 3**

In what year was the honour code extended to include other school norms, such as the rules on drug use?

**Question 4**

Who must sign a commitment to comply with the Code of Conduct as part of the application process?

**Question 5**

Which organisation was founded by Brigham Young?

**Question 6**

What did Young's domestic organisation do?

**Question 7**

What was first created in 1957?

**Question 8**

What was extended in 1940?

**Question 9**

Where did the Princeton Review rank BUY in terms of LGBT-friendliness?

**Text number 30**

BYU has a unique social and cultural atmosphere. The high percentage of members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (over 98%) enrolled at the university leads to a strengthening of LDS cultural norms; The Princeton Review in 2008 ranked BYU 14th in the country for happiest students and highest quality of life. However, the idiosyncratic and sometimes "too nice" culture is often caricatured in terms of early marriage and a very conservative lifestyle, for example.

**Question 0**

How did The Princeton Review rank BYU as having the happiest students and highest quality of life in 2008?

**Question 1**

What parts of BYU's sometimes "too nice" culture are often caricatured?

**Question 2**

What does BYU's high enrollment of LDS members lead to in terms of LDS cultural norms?

**Question 3**

What percentage of students belong to LSD?

**Question 4**

Where did the Princeton Review rank the LDS in 2014?

**Question 5**

What did the Princeton Review say about the "too nice" culture?

**Text number 31**

One of the characteristics of BYU that is most often mentioned is its reputation for emphasising a "marriage culture". Members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints place a high value on marriage and family, especially marriage in faith. Some 51% of BYU graduates in 2005 were married. By comparison, the average marriage rate among college graduates is 11%. According to the 2005 survey, BYU students marry at an average age of 22, compared to a national average age of 25 for men and 27 for women.

**Question 0**

What is one of BYU's attributes that is most often highlighted through reputation?

**Question 1**

What percentage of the BYU class of 2005 was married?

**Question 2**

What is the average marriage rate of university graduates at national level?

**Question 3**

What is the average age of marriage for BYU students according to a 2005 survey?

**Question 4**

What kind of marriage is highly valued by LDS members?

**Question 5**

What does BUY have a reputation for?

**Question 6**

What percentage of BYU students in 2015 are married?

**Question 7**

What do men do on average when they are 27?

**Question 8**

What do women do on average when they are 25?

**Text number 32**

Many visitors to BYU and throughout Utah Valley report being surprised by the culturally conservative environment. The Brigham Young University Honor Code, which all BYU students agree to follow as a condition of attending BYU, prohibits the use of alcoholic beverages, tobacco, etc. As mentioned earlier, BYU has been ranked the best "stone-age sober school" in the country for several years in a row by The Princeton Review, an honor bestowed by the late LDS Church President Gordon B. Hinckley had proudly commented. BYU's 2014 "#1 stone cold" sobriety rating was the 17th consecutive year the school had received this rating. BYU has used this and other honors bestowed upon the school to promote itself to prospective students and to show that BYU is proud of the rating. According to Uniform Crime Reports, crime rates in Provo are lower than the national average. Murders are rare, and robberies are about 1/10 of the national average. Business Insider ranks BYU as the #1 safest college campus in the country.

**Question 0**

Who rates BYU number one in the country for several years in the Stone Age sober school?

**Question 1**

How does BYU feel about being rated the number 1 school for stone-age sober?

**Question 2**

How do BYU's Provo robberies compare to the national average?

**Question 3**

Who rated BYU the safest university campus in the country?

**Question 4**

Which BYU environment seems to surprise many visitors to BYU and Utah Valley?

**Question 5**

What are visitors to Utah surprised about?

**Question 6**

Where does the Princeton Review rate BUY #1?

**Question 7**

What rating did Business Insider give BUY?

**Question 8**

What is the average murder rate in Provo compared to the national average?

**Text number 33**

The BYU Broadcasting Technical Operations Center is an HD production and distribution facility that is home to local PBS affiliate KBYU-TV, local classical music station KBYU-FM Classical 89, BYU Radio, BYU Radio Instrumental, BYU Radio International, BYUtv and BYU Television International, with content in Spanish and Portuguese (both available via terrestrial, satellite and Internet signals). BYUtv is also available via cable in some areas of the United States. The BYU Broadcasting Technical Operations Center houses three television production studios, two television control rooms, radio studios, radio production facilities and main control functions.

**Question 0**

How many television production studios does the BYU Broadcasting Technical Operations Center have?

**Question 1**

How many TV control rooms are there in the BYU Broadcasting Technical Operations Center?

**Question 2**

How many radio studios does BYU BYU Broadcasting Technical Operations Center have?

**Question 3**

Which BYU station offers content in both Spanish and Portuguese?

**Question 4**

Which BYU station is available via cable in some areas of the US?

**Question 5**

What is the BYU Operations Technical Center?

**Question 6**

How is BUYtv available?

**Question 7**

How many production studios does BUY Technical Broadcasting Operations Center have?

**Question 8**

What is the home of the BUY Technical Broadcasting Operations Center?

**Text number 34**

BYU academic alumni include Kim B. Clark, former dean of Harvard Business School; Clayton M. Christensen, twice the world's most influential business thinker; Michael K. Young '73, current president of the University of Washington; Matthew S. Holland, current president of Utah Valley University; Stan L. Albrecht, current president of Utah State University; Teppo Felin, professor at Oxford University; and Stephen D. Nadauld, past president of Dixie State University. Other graduates include Nobel Prize winner Paul D. Boyer, Philo Farnsworth (inventor of electronic television) and Harvey Fletcher (inventor of the hearing aid). Four of BYU's thirteen presidents were alumni. Other BYU alumni who have served as business leaders include Citigroup CFO Gary Crittenden '76, former Dell CEO Kevin Rollins '84, Deseret Book CEO Sheri L. Dew and Matthew K. McCauley, CEO of children's clothing company Gymboree.

**Question 0**

What is former alumnus Paul D. Boyer known for?

**Question 1**

What did former BYU graduate Harvey Fletcher come up with?

**Question 2**

What famous clothing company was BYU alumni Matthew K. McCauley the CEO of?

**Question 3**

What was Clayton M. Christensen, a BYU graduate, known as?

**Question 4**

Which Nobel Prize winner graduated from BYU?

**Question 5**

What was Kim B. Christensen's title?

**Question 6**

What title does Michael K. Clark currently hold?

**Question 7**

Who is Matthew S. Young?

**Question 8**

Who is Stan L. Holland?

**Question 9**

Who is Teppo Albrecht?

**Text number 35**

In literature and journalism, BYU has produced several best-selling authors, including Orson Scott Card '75, Brandon Sanderson '00 and '05, Ben English '98 and Stephenie Meyer '95. BYU also graduated American activist and ABC News reporter Elizabeth Smart-Gilmour. Other media personalities include former CBS News correspondent Art Rascon, award-winning ESPN sportscaster and former Miss America Sharlene Wells Hawkes '86 and former host of CBS's The Early Show Jane Clayson Johnson '90. In entertainment and television, BYU is represented by Jon Heder '02 (best known for his role as Napoleon Dynamite), writer-director Daryn Tufts '98, Golden Globe nominee Aaron Eckhart '94, animator and filmmaker Don Bluth '54, all-time Jeopardy! champion Ken Jennings '00 and Richard Dutcher, "the father of Mormon cinema." "On the music front, BYU will be represented by Dan Reynolds, lead singer of the Grammy Award-winning Imagine Dragons; multi-platinum selling drummer Elaine Bradley of Neon Trees; crossover dubstep violinist Lindsey Stirling; former American Idol contestant Carmen Rasmusen; Mormon Tabernacle Choir director Mack Wilberg; and pianist Massimiliano Frani.

**Question 0**

Where did bestselling author Stephenie Meyer graduate from in 1995?

**Question 1**

Which former Miss America graduated from BYU?

**Question 2**

Which former host of CBS's The Early Show graduated from BYU?

**Question 3**

Which award-winning ESPN sportswriter graduated from BYU?

**Question 4**

Which former CBS News correspondent graduated from BYU?

**Question 5**

Which bestselling author graduated from BYU in 1957?

**Question 6**

Which bestselling author graduated from BYU in 1989?

**Question 7**

Which bestselling author graduated from BYU in 1959?

**Question 8**

When did Miss America Sharlene Johnson graduate?

**Question 9**

What is Ken Dutcher considered?

**Text number 36**

Several BYU alumni have gone on to succeed in professional sports, representing the university in 7 MLB World Series, 5 NBA Finals and 25 NFL Super Bowls. In baseball, BYU alumni include All-Stars Rick Aguilera '83, Wally Joyner '84 and Jack Morris '76. Professional basketball alumni include three-time NBA champion Danny Ainge '81, 1952 NBA rookie and four-time NBA All-Star Mel Hutchins '51, three-time Olympic medalist and Hall of Fame inductee Krešimir Ćosić '73 and 2011 National Collegiate Player of the Year Jimmer Fredette '11, who currently plays for the New York Knicks. BYU is also home to prominent professional football players, including two-time NFL MVP and Super Bowl MVP and Pro Football Hall of Fame quarterback Steve Young '84 and J.D. '96, Heisman Trophy winner Ty Detmer '90 and two-time Super Bowl winner Jim McMahon. In golf, BYU alumni include two major champions, Johnny Miller ('69) at the 1973 U.S. Open and 1976 British Open, and Mike Weir ('92) at the 2003 Masters.

**Question 0**

Who is the three-time Olympic medalist and Hall of Fame graduate from BYU?

**Question 1**

Which Heisman Trophy winner graduated from BYU?

**Question 2**

Which two-time Super Bowl winner graduated from BYU?

**Question 3**

Which 2003 Golf Masters winner graduated from BYU?

**Question 4**

Which BYU graduate has won both the 1976 British Open and the 1973 U.S. Open?

**Question 5**

Who has been represented in five MLB World Series?

**Question 6**

What year did Ty Detmer graduate from BUY?

**Question 7**

Who won the U.S. Open in 1976?

**Question 8**

Who won the 1973 Masters?

**Question 9**

Which BUY alumni won the Heisman Trophy?

**Document number 198**

**Text number 0**

Department stores now have sections selling clothing, furniture, household appliances, toys, cosmetics, gardening, toiletries, sports equipment, DIY, paints and hardware, as well as a selection of other product categories such as food, books, jewellery, electronics, stationery, photographic equipment, baby products and pet products. Customers visit the checkout near the front of the store or, alternatively, the sales counters in each department. Some stores are part of a multi-store retail chain, while others may be independent retailers. In the 1970s, discount stores came under intense pressure. Since 2010, they have been under even greater pressure from online retailers such as Amazon.

**Question 0**

What kind of departments could a large department store have?

**Question 1**

Who started influencing department stores in the 1970s?

**Question 2**

What has started to put pressure on department stores in recent years?

**Question 3**

Where else can customers checkout other than at the front of the store?

**Question 4**

What kind of departments could a small department store have?

**Question 5**

Who started influencing department stores in the 1990s?

**Question 6**

Who stopped influencing department stores in the 1970s?

**Question 7**

What has stopped the pressure on department stores in recent years?

**Question 8**

Where else can customers not check out other than at the front of the store?

**Text number 1**

The department store has its roots in the growth of consumer society at the turn of the 19th century. As the industrial revolution accelerated economic growth, the size and wealth of the affluent middle class grew. This urbanised social group, sharing consumer culture and changing fashions, was the catalyst for the retail revolution. As increasing wealth and social mobility in the late Georgian period increased the number of people, especially women (who found they could shop in department stores without an escort and without damaging their reputations) with disposable income, window shopping became a leisure activity, and entrepreneurs such as potter Josiah Wedgwood pioneered the use of marketing techniques to influence prevailing social tastes and preferences.

**Question 0**

When did the idea of a "consumer society" begin?

**Question 1**

Which social group grew as a result of the industrial revolution?

**Question 2**

Who was Josiah Wedgewood?

**Question 3**

What is one explanation for the proliferation of retail shops in early history?

**Question 4**

What group of people was suddenly free to go shopping without fear of being judged or reprimanded?

**Question 5**

When did the idea of a "consumer society" begin?

**Question 6**

Which social group shrank as a result of the industrial revolution?

**Question 7**

Who was Josh Wedgewood?

**Question 8**

What is one explanation for the decline of retail trade in early history?

**Question 9**

What group of people suddenly could no longer shop freely for fear of being judged or reprimanded?

**Text number 2**

All major British cities had thriving department stores by the mid to late 19th century. Increasingly, women became the biggest shoppers and middle-class households. Kendals (formerly Kendal Milne & Faulkner) in Manchester was one of the first department stores, and many of its customers still know it as Kendal's, although it changed its name to House of Fraser in 2005. The Manchester institution dates back to 1836, but has been operating under the name Watts Bazaar since 1796. At its peak, the bazaar consisted of buildings on either side of Deansgate, connected by an underground passage called 'Kendals Arcade', and an Art Nouveau-style tiled dining room. The store was particularly known for its emphasis on quality and style at low prices, hence the nickname 'Harrods of the North', although this was partly due to the fact that Harrods bought the store in 1919. Other major Manchester stores included Paulden's (now Debenhams) and Lewis's (now Primark).

**Question 0**

Who became the main shopping partner for individual households in the 19th century?

**Question 1**

Which shop in Manchester claims to be the first department store?

**Question 2**

What did Kendals change its name to in 2005?

**Question 3**

In what year did the Manchester institution start operating?

**Question 4**

Who bought the Manchester store in 1919?

**Question 5**

Who became the main buyers for individual households in the 1700s?

**Question 6**

Which shop in Manchester claims to be the last department store?

**Question 7**

What did Kendals change its name to in 2015?

**Question 8**

What year did the Manchester facility end?

**Question 9**

Who bought the Manchester store in 1991?

**Text number 3**

American-born Harry Gordon Selfrididge founded Selfridges in 1909 on Oxford Street. The company's innovative marketing promoted the radical idea of shopping for pleasure rather than necessity, and its techniques were adopted by modern department stores around the world. The store was widely advertised through paid advertising. Store premises were built to make goods more accessible to customers. The store had elegant restaurants at modest prices, a library, reading and writing rooms, special reception rooms for French, German, American and 'colonial' customers, a first aid room and a quiet room with soft lights, deep chairs and double glazing, all designed to keep customers in the store as long as possible. Staff were taught to help customers, but not too aggressively, and to sell merchandise. Selfridge's also attracted customers with educational and scientific displays; - in 1909 Louis Blériot's monoplane was on display at Selfridges (Blériot was the first to fly across the English Channel), and John Logie Baird first publicly displayed a television in the department store in 1925.

**Question 0**

Who founded Selfridges in 1909?

**Question 1**

What made Selfridges different from many department stores at the time?

**Question 2**

How was the trade most often presented to the public?

**Question 3**

Which types of customers were most often targeted by Selfridges?

**Question 4**

Who founded Selfridges in 1990?

**Question 5**

Who closed Selfridges in 1909?

**Question 6**

What made Selfridges similar to many other department stores at the time?

**Question 7**

How was the trade mostly not presented to the public?

**Question 8**

What type of customers were least served by Selfridges?

**Text number 4**

The Parisian department store has its roots in the magasin de nouveautés, the first of which, Tapis Rouge, was founded in 1784. They flourished in the early 19th century: La Belle Jardiniere (1824), Aux Trois Quartiers (1829) and Le Petit Saint Thomas (1830), described by Balzac in his novel César Birotteau. In the 1840s, with the arrival of the railways in Paris and the increased number of shoppers they brought, the shops grew, with large glass shop windows, fixed prices and price tags, and advertisements in newspapers.

**Question 0**

Where did the Paris department store get its start?

**Question 1**

What year was the first Paris department store founded?

**Question 2**

Which book describes the activities and operations of a modern Parisian department store and novelty shop?

**Question 3**

What factors contributed to the growth of department stores in Paris?

**Question 4**

Where did department stores start advertising after the big influx of new shoppers?

**Question 5**

What was not the origin of the Paris department store?

**Question 6**

What year was the last Paris department store founded?

**Question 7**

What year was the first Paris department store closed?

**Question 8**

What factors contributed to the decline of department stores in Paris?

**Question 9**

Where did department stores start to advertise after the big influx of old shoppers?

**Text number 5**

A novelty shop called Au Bon Marché was established in Paris in 1838 to sell lace, ribbons, sheets, mattresses, buttons, umbrellas and other miscellaneous goods. It originally had four departments, twelve employees and three hundred metres of floor space. Entrepreneur Aristide Boucicaut became a partner in 1852 and changed the marketing plan by introducing fixed prices and guarantees, allowing for exchanges and returns, advertising and a much wider range of goods. The shop's annual revenue increased from 500 000 francs in 1852 to five million francs in 1860. In 1869, he built a much larger building at 24 rue de Sèvres on the Left Bank and re-extended the shop in 1872 with the help of Gustave Eiffel's engineering firm, which created the Eiffel Tower. Revenues rose from twenty million francs in 1870 to 72 million francs at Boucicaut's death in 1877. The surface area had increased from three hundred to fifty thousand square metres in 1838, and the number of employees had increased from twelve in 1838 to seventeen in 1879. Boucicaut was famous for its marketing innovations: a reading room for husbands while their wives shopped, extensive newspaper advertising, entertainment for children and six million catalogues sent to customers. By 1880, half of the employees were women; unmarried female employees lived in dormitories on the upper floors.

**Question 0**

Which shop, founded in Paris in 1838, sold a wide range of products?

**Question 1**

Who became a partner in this shop in 1852 and changed the business significantly?

**Question 2**

What was the change in Au Bon Marche's profit after these changes?

**Question 3**

Which engineering firm helped the shop expand in 1872?

**Question 4**

What was Boucicaut most widely known for?

**Question 5**

Which shop, founded in Paris in 1883, sold a wide range of products?

**Question 6**

Who became a partner in this shop in 1825 and changed the business significantly?

**Question 7**

What was the change in Au Bon Marche's profit before these changes?

**Question 8**

Which engineering firm helped expand the store in 1782

**Question 9**

Where was Boucicaut most widely unknown?

**Text number 6**

Grands Magasins Dufayel was a huge department store built in 1890 in the north of Paris, where prices were affordable and which reached a very large new clientele of working class people. In a part of town with few public spaces, it offered a consumer version of a public square. It taught workers to treat shopping as an exciting social activity rather than just a routine purchase of necessities, as the bourgeoisie did in the famous department stores of the inner city. Like the bourgeois shops, it helped to transform consumption from a transaction into a direct relationship between the consumer and the desired good. Its advertisements promised the opportunity to participate in the latest and most fashionable consumption at a reasonable cost. It featured the latest technology, including cinemas and exhibitions of inventions such as X-ray machines (which could be used to fit shoes) and the gramophone.

**Question 0**

Where was The Grands Magasins Dufayel built?

**Question 1**

What was taught to employees that made the shopping experience different?

**Question 2**

Which shops were The Grands Magasins Dufayel compared to?

**Question 3**

How were these shops different from others during that period?

**Question 4**

Where The Grands Magasins Dufayel was not built?

**Question 5**

What was not taught to employees that made the shopping experience different?

**Question 6**

What was taught to employees that made the shopping experience similar?

**Question 7**

Which shops were not compared to The Grands Magasins Dufayel?

**Question 8**

How were these shops like most others at the time?

**Text number 7**

Arnold, Constable was the first American department store. It was founded in 1825 by Aaron Arnold (1794?-1876), an immigrant from Great Britain, as a small dry goods store on Pine Street in New York City. In 1857, the department store moved into a five-storey white marble dry goods palace known as Marble House. During the Civil War, Arnold, Constable was one of the first stores to offer its customers monthly overdrafts instead of semi-annual bills. The store, known as a trading post for high-end fashion goods, soon outgrew the Marble House and in 1869 erected a cast-iron building at the corner of Broadway and Nineteenth Street; this "palace of commerce" expanded over the years until it was necessary to move to larger premises in 1914. In 1925, Arnold, Constable merged with Stewart & Company and expanded into the suburbs, first to New Rochelle, New York, with a store opening in 1937, and later to Hempstead and Manhasset on Long Island and in New Jersey. Financial problems led to bankruptcy in 1975.

**Question 0**

What is recognised as the "first" department store in America?

**Question 1**

Who founded Arnold, Constable?

**Question 2**

Where was the trade moved to in 1857?

**Question 3**

What made the Arnold, Constable store different from other stores during the Civil War?

**Question 4**

When was the Palace of Commerce built?

**Question 5**

What is recognised as the "last" department store in America?

**Question 6**

Who abandoned Arnold, Officer?

**Question 7**

Where was the trade moved to in 1875?

**Question 8**

What distinguished Arnold, Constable from other shops during the Revolutionary War?

**Question 9**

When was the "Palace of Commerce" destroyed?

**Text number 8**

In New York, Alexander Turney Stewart founded the "Marble Palace" restaurant in 1846 on Broadway, between Chambers and Reade streets. He offered European retail goods at fixed prices for a variety of dry goods and advertised that all potential customers were offered 'free admission'. Although the building was clad in white marble to resemble a Renaissance palace, its cast-iron structure allowed for large glass windows to accommodate large seasonal displays, especially during the Christmas shopping season. In 1862, Stewart built a new store for the entire block, with eight floors and nineteen departments of clothing and furnishings, rugs, glass and china, toys and sporting goods, located in a central glass-roofed courtyard. Among his innovations were the following: buying from manufacturers in cash and in large quantities, keeping profit margins low and prices low, truthful presentation of goods, a one-price policy (so there was no need to haggle), simple returns and cash back, cash sales rather than credit, shoppers looking for quality goods from all over the world, departmentalisation, vertical and horizontal integration, volume sales and free services for customers such as waiting rooms and free delivery of purchases. Other department stores quickly copied his innovation.

**Question 0**

Where was the Marble Palace built in 1846?

**Question 1**

What policy did the Marble Palace adopt?

**Question 2**

How many departments did the new shop, built in 1862, have?

**Question 3**

What sales methods did the Marble Palace use?

**Question 4**

What customer services did Marble Palace offer?

**Question 5**

Where was the Marble Palace built in 1864?

**Question 6**

What policy did the Marble Palace not adopt?

**Question 7**

How many departments did the new store, built in 1962, have?

**Question 8**

What purchasing methods did the Marble Palace use?

**Question 9**

What customer services did Marble Palace not offer?

**Text number 9**

In 1877, John Wanamaker opened the first modern department store in the United States in the former Pennsylvania Railroad freight terminal in Philadelphia. Wanamakers was the first department store to offer fixed prices marked on each item, and also introduced electric lighting (1878), the telephone (1879) and the use of pneumatic tubes to carry cash and documents (1880) in department store operations. Later, Strawbridge and Clothier, Gimbels, Lit Brothers and Snellenbergs, among others, were established in Philadelphia.

**Question 0**

Who opened the original "modern" department store in America?

**Question 1**

What distinguished Wanamakers from other shops at the time?

**Question 2**

How were important documents and money carried in the shop?

**Question 3**

When was electric lighting first installed and used in the store?

**Question 4**

In which state was Wanamakers founded?

**Question 5**

Who opened the last "modern" department store in America?

**Question 6**

What feature made Wanamakers similar to other shops at the time?

**Question 7**

How were insignificant documents and money carried throughout the store?

**Question 8**

When was the last time electric lighting was installed and used in the shop?

**Question 9**

In which state were the Wanamakers not established?

**Text number 10**

Marshall Field & Company was founded in 1852. It was the leading department store on Chicago's State Street, the most important shopping street in the Midwest. High-end shoppers came by train from all over the area and stayed at nearby hotels. It grew into a large chain before changing its name to Macy's on September 9, 2006. Marshall Field's served as a model for other department stores because its customer service was exceptional. Field's also brought with it the famous Frango mint brand, which became so closely associated with Marshall Field's and Chicago's now defunct Frederick & Nelson department store. Marshall Field's was also the first of many Marshall Field's innovations. Field's had the first European buying office, located in Manchester, England, and the first bridal registry. The company was the first to introduce the concept of the personal shopper, a service that was offered free of charge in every Field's store until the last days of the chain under the Marshall Field's name. It was the first store to offer standby credit and the first department store to use escalators. Marshall Field's book department in the State Street store was legendary; it pioneered the concept of "signing". In addition, the windows of Marshall Field's downtown stores were filled each Christmas with live displays as part of the downtown shopping district's exhibit; the "theme" window displays became famous for their ingenuity and beauty, and visiting Marshall Field's Christmas windows became a tradition for Chicagoans and visitors alike, as popular a local custom as visiting the Walnut Room and its equally famous Christmas tree or meeting "under the bell" on State Street.

**Question 0**

In what year was Marshall Field and company founded?

**Question 1**

When did Marshall's change its name to Macy's?

**Question 2**

What made Marshall's such a good example for other shops?

**Question 3**

Where was Marshall's European buying office located?

**Question 4**

What free service did Marshall's offer customers before changing its name to Macy's?

**Question 5**

What year was Marshall Field and company closed?

**Question 6**

When did Marshall's not become Macy's?

**Question 7**

What made Marshall's such a bad example for other shops?

**Question 8**

Where was Marshall's European sales office located?

**Question 9**

What paid service did Marshall's offer customers before changing its name to Macy's?

**Text number 11**

David Jones was founded by David Jones, a Welsh merchant who met Charles Appleton, a Hobart businessman, in London. Appleton set up shop in Sydney in 1825, and Jones subsequently formed a partnership with Appleton, moved to Australia in 1835, and the Sydney business became known as Appleton & Jones. When the partnership dissolved in 1838, Jones moved his business to premises at George Street and Barrack Lane in Sydney. David Jones claims to be the oldest department store in the world, still operating under its original name.

**Question 0**

What was David Jones' occupation?

**Question 1**

Where did David Jones and Charles Appleton meet?

**Question 2**

Where did Appleton start trading in 1825?

**Question 3**

What was the name of the shop in Sydney after Jones moved to Australia?

**Question 4**

When did the partnership between Jones and Appleton end?

**Question 5**

What profession did David Jones not have?

**Question 6**

Where did David Jones and Charles Appleton not meet?

**Question 7**

Where did Appleton start trading in 1852?

**Question 8**

What was the name of the shop in Sydney after Jones moved to Austria?

**Question 9**

When did Jones and Appleton's partnership begin?

**Text number 12**

Although Australia had several department stores, such as Grace Bros. and Waltons, for most of the 20th century, many of them disappeared in the 1980s and 1990s. Today, Myer and David Jones, located nationwide, are effectively Australia's national department store duo. When Russian-born immigrant Sidney Myer arrived in Australia in 1899, he and his brother Elcon Myer established the Myer group of stores. In 1900, they opened the first Myer department store in Bendigo, Victoria. Since then, the Myer retail group has grown to become Australia's largest retailer. Both Myer and David Jones are upmarket chains offering a wide range of products from mid-priced names to luxury brands. Other retail chains such as Target (not affiliated with the American chain of the same name), Venture (now defunct), Kmart and Big W, also located nationwide, are considered to be Australian discount stores. Harris Scarfe, although operating in only four states and one region, is a department store that uses both the formats of a large full-line department store and a small discount store. Most department stores in Australia have their own credit card companies with their own benefits, while discount stores do not have their own credit card privileges.

**Question 0**

What were the original Australian department stores?

**Question 1**

When did Sydney Myer come to Australia?

**Question 2**

Where did Myer Retail Group open its first store?

**Question 3**

What kind of department stores are Myer and David Jones?

**Question 4**

Which department store brand has now gone out of business in Australia?

**Question 5**

What were some of the unoriginal department stores in Australia?

**Question 6**

When did Sydney Myer come to Austria?

**Question 7**

Where did Myer Retail Group open its last store?

**Question 8**

What kind of hardware stores are Myer and David Jones?

**Question 9**

Which department store brand has now closed down in Austria?

**Text number 13**

Hudson's Bay Company is the oldest company in North America since the early days of the fur trade, and until the mid-1980s it was Canada's largest department store with branches across the country. It also previously owned Zellers, another major Canadian department store, which ceased to exist in March 2013 after selling its leasehold interest to Target Canada. Other department stores in Canada include Ogilvy, Les Ailes de la Mode, Giant Tiger, Co-op, Costco and Holt Renfrew. Superstore, the grocery giant, has many non-grocery items similar to a department store. Woolco had 160 stores in Canada when it closed (Woolco was bought by Walmart in 1994). Today, low-cost Walmart is by far the most dominant department store retailer in Canada, with stores across the country. Historically, department stores were an important part of the Canadian economy, and chain stores such as Eaton's, Charles Ogilvy Limited, Freiman's, Spencer's, Simpson's, Morgan's and Woodward's were pillars of their respective communities. Canadian department stores are similar in structure and style to those in the United States.

**Question 0**

What was the original business of the Hudson's Bay Company?

**Question 1**

Which department store chain was owned by Hudson's Bay Company until it was closed in 2013?

**Question 2**

How many stores did Woolco have before selling its shares to Walmart?

**Question 3**

Which department store is currently the most popular in Canada?

**Question 4**

What business did Hudson's Bay Company not originally engage in?

**Question 5**

Which department store chain was owned by Hudson's Bay Company until it was closed in 2003?

**Question 6**

How many stores did Woolco have before buying Walmart?

**Question 7**

Which department store is currently the least popular in Canada?

**Question 8**

Which department store is currently the least popular in Canada?

**Text number 14**

Before the 1950s, the department store played a major role in both Canada and Australia during both the Great Depression and the Second World War. Since then, they have suffered from fierce competition from specialist retailers. More recently, competition has intensified with the entry of big-box stores (Jones et al. 1994; Merrilees and Miller 1997). Competition was not the only reason for the declining role of department stores; they were also affected by changes in urban structure. The compact and centralised 19th century city, with public transport lines running into the city centre, was the perfect environment for the growth of department stores. But as residents moved out of the city centre to the suburbs, the large department stores in the city centre became unwieldy and lost business to the new suburban shopping centres. In 2003, department store sales in the US surpassed those of big box stores for the first time (although some stores can be classified as "big box stores" based on physical appearance and "department stores" based on merchandise).

**Question 0**

What kind of competition do department stores face?

**Question 1**

What kind of deals have increased competition?

**Question 2**

What factor led to a decrease in the number of shoppers in department stores?

**Question 3**

What year did department store sales beat larger stores?

**Question 4**

What kind of competition will department stores never face?

**Question 5**

Which shops have created even less competition?

**Question 6**

Which shops have not created even more competition?

**Question 7**

What factor led to the increase in the number of shoppers in department stores?

**Question 8**

What year did department store sales not beat larger stores?

**Text number 15**

Since the opening-up policy started in 1979, Chinese department stores have also developed rapidly in line with the fast-growing economy. Different groups of department stores dominate different areas. For example, INTIME department stores have the largest market share in Zhejiang province, while Jinying department stores dominate Jiangsu province. In addition, there are many other department store groups, such as Pacific, Parkson, Wangfujing，New World, etc., many of which are expanding rapidly by listing on the financial markets.

**Question 0**

Where did the flood of Chinese department stores start?

**Question 1**

In which sector do INTIME department stores have the most influence?

**Question 2**

Which department store has done best in Jiangsu province?

**Question 3**

How are these foreign department stores expanding so fast?

**Question 4**

What stopped the flood of Chinese department stores?

**Question 5**

What started the flood of Japanese department stores?

**Question 6**

In which sector do INTIME department stores have the least influence?

**Question 7**

Which department store is the least successful in Jiangsu province?

**Question 8**

How are these domestic department stores expanding so fast?

**Text number 16**

Thomas Ash Lane and Ninian Crawford of Scotland opened the first Lane Crawford department store in 1850 on Des Voeux Road on Hong Kong Island. Initially, the department store catered mainly for visiting ship's crews and British naval personnel and their families. In 1900, the first Sincere department store, owned by ethnic Chinese, was opened by Ma Ying Piu, who returned from Australia and was inspired by David Jones. In 1907, another former Hong Kong migrant living in Australia, the Kwok family, returned to Hong Kong and established Wing On.

**Question 0**

What year was Lane Crawford opened?

**Question 1**

Who founded Lane Crawford?

**Question 2**

What was the original target customer base of the shop?

**Question 3**

Who opened the first Chinese-owned department store?

**Question 4**

What year was Lane Crawford closed?

**Question 5**

Who closed Lane Crawford?

**Question 6**

What was not the original target customer base for the trade?

**Question 7**

Who closed the first Chinese-owned department store?

**Question 8**

Who opened the first Chinese-owned hardware store?

**Text number 17**

There are three department store chains in Denmark: Magasin (1868), Illum (1891), Salling (1906). Magasin is by far the largest, with 6 stores across the country, and its flagship store is Magasin du Nord Kongens Nytorv in Copenhagen. Illum's only store, on Amagertorv in Copenhagen, looks like a department store, 20% of which is managed by Magasin, but is turned into a shopping centre by individual shopkeepers. In people's minds, however, it is still a department store. Salling has two stores in Jutland, and in one of them the Magasin store was closed due to competition.

**Question 0**

What are the three biggest department store companies in Denmark?

**Question 1**

What is currently the largest department store chain in Denmark?

**Question 2**

Where is Magasin's "flagship store" located?

**Question 3**

How many stores does Salling have in Jutland?

**Question 4**

What are the four biggest department store companies in Denmark?

**Question 5**

What is not currently the largest department store chain in Denmark?

**Question 6**

What is currently the smallest department store chain in Denmark?

**Question 7**

Where is Magasin's "flagship store" not located?

**Question 8**

How many stores does Salling own in Justinland?

**Text number 18**

France's largest upmarket department stores are Galeries Lafayette and Le Printemps, both with flagship stores on Paris' Haussmann Boulevard and branches across the country. France's first department store, Le Bon Marché in Paris, was founded in 1852 and is now owned by the luxury goods group LVMH. La Samaritaine, another luxury department store owned by LVMH, closed in 2005. There are also mid-range department store chains in France, such as BHV (Bazar de l'Hotel de Ville), which belongs to the same group as Galeries Lafayette.

**Question 0**

What are the two main department stores in France?

**Question 1**

What year was the first department store opened in France?

**Question 2**

Who currently owns Le Bon Marche?

**Question 3**

Which Paris apartment shop closed in 2005?

**Question 4**

Which French department store belongs to the same group as Galeries Lafayette?

**Question 5**

What are the three main department stores in France?

**Question 6**

What year was the first department store closed in France?

**Question 7**

What year was the first department store opened in France?

**Question 8**

Who is currently renting Le Bon Marche?

**Question 9**

Which Paris apartment shop closed in 2015?

**Text number 19**

In Germany, the design and operation of department stores followed the example of London, Paris and New York. Germany used to have a large number of department stores, but today only a few remain. Apart from smaller, independent department stores, these include Karstadt (taken over in 2010 by Nicolas Berggruen, who also runs KaDeWe in Berlin, Alsterhaus in Hamburg and Oberpollinger in Munich), GALERIA Kaufhof (part of Metro AG). Others, such as Hertie, Wertheim and Horten AG, were taken over by others and either fully integrated or later closed down.

**Question 0**

Which cities influenced the way department stores operate in Germany?

**Question 1**

Which department store did Nicolas Berggruen take over in 2010?

**Question 2**

Which large department store is in Berlin?

**Question 3**

Which store belongs to Metro AG?

**Question 4**

Which cities influenced the way Austrian department stores operate?

**Question 5**

Which department store did Nicolas Berggruen take over in 2011?

**Question 6**

Which department store was not taken over by Nicolas Berggruen in 2010?

**Question 7**

Which big department store is no longer open in Berlin?

**Question 8**

Which store is not part of Metro AG?

**Text number 20**

The mid-range segment includes Metro Department Store, mainly from Singapore, and Sogo from Japan. In 2007, Seibu in Jakarta was reopened and is set to become Indonesia's largest and second most sophisticated department store after Harvey Nichols. Seibu closed in 2010 but plans to return. Other international department stores include Debenhams and Marks & Spencer. Galeries Lafayette will also enter the Indonesian market in 2013 in the Pacific Place Mall. This department store is aimed at the mid-market, ranging in price from affordable to luxury, and is set to become the largest upmarket department store. Galeries Lafayette, Debenhams, Harvey Nichols, Marks & Spencer, Seibu and Sogo are all in PT. Mitra Adiperkasa.

**Question 0**

Where did the Metro department store originally come from?

**Question 1**

When was Seibu in Jakarta reopened?

**Question 2**

Where did Galeries Lafayette open in 2013, Indonesia?

**Question 3**

Who runs the large department stores in these areas?

**Question 4**

Which store led the Indonesian market until 2010, when it closed?

**Question 5**

Where did the Metro department store originally end?

**Question 6**

When was Seibu in Jakarta closed again?

**Question 7**

Where did Galeries Lafayette open in 2003 in Indonesia?

**Question 8**

Who runs the numerous department stores in other areas?

**Question 9**

Which store led the Indonesian market until 2000, when it closed?

**Text number 21**

Parkson will enter the market by acquiring the local Centro department store in 2011. Centro continues to operate in the mid-market, while the Parkson brand, aimed at the mid-market segment, entered the market in 2014 with the opening of its first store in Medan, followed by a second store in Jakarta. Lotte, on the other hand, entered the market by entering into a partnership with Ciputra Group and establishing the so-called Lotte Shopping Avenue inside the Ciputra World Jakarta complex, as well as by acquiring Makro and transforming it into Lotte Mart.

**Question 0**

Which store was bought by Parkson in 2011?

**Question 1**

Where did Centro open its first store in 2014?

**Question 2**

Who did Lotte work with?

**Question 3**

Where is "Lotte Shopping Avenue" located?

**Question 4**

What was the name under which the Macro was renamed after its purchase?

**Question 5**

Which store did Parkson sell in 2011?

**Question 6**

Where did Centro open its first store in 2004?

**Question 7**

Who did Lotte not cooperate with?

**Question 8**

Where is "Lotte Shopping Avenue" not located?

**Question 9**

What was the name under which the Macro was renamed before it was bought?

**Text number 22**

By the mid-19th century, Ireland had developed a strong middle class, especially in the larger cities. They were active supporters of department stores. Delany's New Mart opened in 1853 in Dublin, Ireland. Unlike the others, Delany's had not evolved gradually from a smaller shop on the spot. It could therefore claim to be the world's first purpose-built department store. The word 'department store' had not yet been invented at the time, and so it was called 'Monster House'. The department store was completely destroyed in the Easter Rising of 1916, but reopened in 1922.

**Question 0**

When did the Irish middle class start to grow?

**Question 1**

Which department store was founded in 1853?

**Question 2**

In which city did Delany's New Mart open?

**Question 3**

What was Delany's original name?

**Question 4**

What year was the shop destroyed?

**Question 5**

When did the Irish upper class start to grow?

**Question 6**

Which department store was founded in 1835?

**Question 7**

In which city did Delany's New Mart close?

**Question 8**

What was not Delany's original name?

**Question 9**

What year was the trade not destroyed?

**Text number 23**

Mexico has a large number of department stores, the most traditional being El Palacio de Hierro (high end and luxury goods) and Liverpool (upper middle income), whose sister store Fabricas de Francia is a middle income department store. Sanborns owns more than 100 middle-income stores across the country. Grupo Carso operates a Sears Mexico store and two Saks 5th Avenue stores. Other large chains include Coppel and Elektra, which offer goods at low prices. Wal-Mart operates Suburbia for lower-income shoppers and stores under the Wal-Mart, Bodega Aurrera and Superama brands.

**Question 0**

Which Mexican department store typically offers expensive goods?

**Question 1**

Which company is responsible for more than 100 stores in the country?

**Question 2**

Which company operates Sears in Mexico?

**Question 3**

Which chains typically cater to low-price shoppers?

**Question 4**

Which Mexican department store typically offers low-priced goods?

**Question 5**

Which company is responsible for more than 200 stores in the country?

**Question 6**

Which company is not responsible for more than 100 stores in the country?

**Question 7**

Which company will abandon Sears Mexico?

**Question 8**

Which chains do not typically serve discounters?

**Text number 24**

The iconic department stores in New Zealand's three largest centres are Smith & Caughey's (founded in 1880) in New Zealand's most populous city Auckland, Kirkcaldie & Stains (founded in 1863) in the capital Wellington and Ballantynes (founded in 1854) in New Zealand's second largest city Christchurch. These offer high quality and luxury products. Arthur Barnett (1903) is also based in Dunedin. H & J Smith is a small chain operating throughout the Southland with a large flagship store in Invercargill. Farmers is a mid-range national chain of stores (originally a mail order company called Laidlaw Leeds, established in 1909). Historic department stores include DIC, while discount chains include The Warehouse, Kmart Australia and the now defunct DEKA.

**Question 0**

What kind of goods do New Zealand's top department stores offer?

**Question 1**

In which city does Arthur Barnett live?

**Question 2**

Where is the H & J Smith flagship store?

**Question 3**

Where are H & J Smith stores typically located?

**Question 4**

When was Laidlaw Leeds founded?

**Question 5**

What kind of goods do the least popular department stores in New Zealand offer?

**Question 6**

In which city is Arthur Barnett not present?

**Question 7**

Where is there not an H & J Smith flagship store?

**Question 8**

Where are H & J Smith stores atypically located?

**Question 9**

When was Laidlaw Leeds last founded?

**Text number 25**

Panama's first department stores, such as the Bazaar Francés, La Dalia and La Villa de Paris, began retailing textiles at the turn of the 19th century. Later, in the 20th century, these eventually gave way to shops like Felix B. Maduro, Sarah Panamá, Figali, Danté, Sears, Gran Morrison and smaller shops such as Bon Bini, Cocos, El Lider, Piccolo and Clubman. Of these, only Felix B. Maduro (locals usually call it Felix) and Danté are still going strong. All the others have either closed down or shrunk, although Cocos has managed to maintain a good position in the market.

**Question 0**

How did Panama's department stores originally get started?

**Question 1**

When did Panama's department stores start operating?

**Question 2**

What department store is often called "Felix" by the local population?

**Question 3**

Which trade has managed to survive even though a large number of its competitors have gone bankrupt?

**Question 4**

How did Panama's department stores originally end?

**Question 5**

How did Panama's department stores not start in the first place?

**Question 6**

When did Panama's department stores first close?

**Question 7**

What department store is never called "Felix" by the local population?

**Question 8**

Which shop has managed to close while its competition is booming?

**Text number 26**

The first department store in the Philippines was Hoskyn's Department Store of Hoskyn & Co., established in 1877 in Iloilo by Englishman Henry Hoskyn, nephew of the first British Vice-Consul Nicholas Loney in Iloilo. Some of the earliest department stores in the Philippines were located in Manila as early as 1898 with the opening of the American Bazaar, later renamed Beck's. During the American occupation of the Philippines, many department stores were built all over the city, many of which were located in Escolta. Heacock's, a luxury department store, was considered the best department store in the East. Other department stores included Aguinaldo's, La Puerta del Sol, Estrella del Norte and Crystal Arcade, all of which were destroyed in the Battle of Manila in 1945. After the war, the department stores were revived with the creation of Shoemart (now SM) and Rustan's. Since their establishment in the 1950s, there are now more than 100 department stores. Today, due to the enormous success of shopping malls, department stores are usually the anchor tenants of shopping malls in the Philippines. SM Supermalls and Robinsons Malls are two of the country's best-known chains of malls, each with department store sections.

**Question 0**

When was the first department store opened in the Philippines?

**Question 1**

Who opened the first department stores in the Philippines?

**Question 2**

Where were some of the original Philippine shops located?

**Question 3**

What historical event led to the destruction of many department stores in the area?

**Question 4**

When were Shoemart and Rustan's founded?

**Question 5**

When did the first department store in the Philippines close?

**Question 6**

When was the last time a department store opened in the Philippines?

**Question 7**

Who closed some of the first department stores in the Philippines?

**Question 8**

Where were the latest shops in the Philippines?

**Question 9**

What historical event led to the rescue of many department stores in the area?

**Text number 27**

Puerto Rico is home to several department stores, including Sears, JC Penney, Macy's, Kmart, Wal-Mart, Marshalls, Burlington Coat Factory, T.J. Maxx, Costco, Sam's Club and others. La New York was a Puerto Rican department store. Topeka, Capri and Pitusa are competitors in the Puerto Rican market, which also has hypermarkets under their names. Retailers Nordstrom and Saks Fifth Avenue also plan to come to the Mall of San Juan, a new upscale retail project with more than 100 tenants. The mall is scheduled to open in March 2015.

**Question 0**

Which department store in Puerto Rico is named after an American city?

**Question 1**

When is the Mall of San Juan expected to open?

**Question 2**

How many tenants are expected to locate in the Mall of San Juan?

**Question 3**

Which two major retailers plan to do business in the shopping centre when it opens?

**Question 4**

Which department store in Puerto Rico is not named after an American city?

**Question 5**

When is the Mall of San Juan expected to close?

**Question 6**

When is the Mall of San Juan not expected to open?

**Question 7**

How many tenants are not expected to set up shop in San Juan Mall?

**Question 8**

Which two small retailers plan to do business in the shopping centre when it opens?

**Text number 28**

The site where St Petersburg Pass is spread out was dedicated to trade since the founding of the city in the early 1700s. There had been various shops and warehouses (Maly Gostiny Dvor, Schukin Dvor, Apraksin Dvor) until 1846, when Count Essen-Stenbock-Fermor bought the site to build an elite shopping centre for the Russian nobility and wealthy bourgeoisie. Stenbock-Fermor envisaged the Passage as more than just a shopping centre, but also as a cultural and social centre for the people of St Petersburg. The building housed cafés, confectioners, panoramic cinemas, an anatomical museum, a wax museum and even a small zoo, as described by Dostoevsky in his detective story 'The Crocodile or Passage through the Passage'. The concert hall became famous as a venue for literary lectures, attended by Dostoyevsky and Turgenev, among others. The Passage has long been associated with the entertainment industry and is still home to the Komissarzhevskaya Theatre.

**Question 0**

When was St Petersburg founded?

**Question 1**

Who created a shopping centre reserved for society's elite?

**Question 2**

Which famous author described parts of a shopping centre in his books?

**Question 3**

Which historic site is still operating as a shopping centre?

**Question 4**

When was St Petersburg demolished?

**Question 5**

Who set up a shopping centre reserved for the poorest in society?

**Question 6**

Which unknown author described parts of a shopping centre in his books?

**Question 7**

Which historic site no longer functions as a shopping centre?

**Question 8**

Which historic site still operates outside the shopping centre?

**Text number 29**

Socialism met consumer culture in the state-run department store chain (GUM), a model retail enterprise founded by Lenin in 1921. It had stores all over Russia and targeted consumers across class, gender and ethnic lines. The GUM was designed to promote the Bolsheviks' goals of abolishing private enterprise and rebuilding consumption on socialist principles, and democratising consumption by workers and peasants throughout the country. The GUM became a major propaganda disseminator, with advertising and promotional campaigns designed to teach Russians about the aims of the regime and to inculcate new attitudes and behaviour. In an attempt to create a socialist consumer culture from scratch, the GUM redefined the functions and meanings of buying and selling, transforming them into politically charged acts that could either promote or retard the advance of utopian communism. By the late 1920s, however, the GUM's grandiose ambitions had proved unrealistic and largely alienated consumers, who instead learned a culture of complaint and justification. GUM's main task was to distribute whatever the factories sent them, regardless of consumer demand or quality.

**Question 0**

Which group was founded in 1921 in response to the conflict between socialism and consumerism?

**Question 1**

When did GUM start to decline and lose power?

**Question 2**

Who founded the government department stores, GUM?

**Question 3**

When did they set up the organisation?

**Question 4**

Which group was founded in 1912 in response to the conflict between socialism and consumerism?

**Question 5**

Which group was founded in 1921 in response to the conflict between communism and consumerism?

**Question 6**

When did GUM stop counting and take over?

**Question 7**

Who never founded the State Department Stores or GUM?

**Question 8**

When was the last time they set up an organisation?

**Text number 30**

In the 21st century, the most famous department store in Russia is GUM in Moscow, followed by TsUM and Petrovsky Passage. Other popular department stores include Mega (shopping malls), Stockmann and Marks & Spencer. Media Markt, M-video, Technosila and White Wind (Beliy Veter) sell a lot of electronic equipment. In St Petersburg, The Passage has been popular since the 1840s. The 1956 Soviet film Behind Store Window (За витриной универмага) on YouTube shows a Moscow department store in the 1950s.

**Question 0**

Where is the largest Russian department store located?

**Question 1**

In which city is Passage located?

**Question 2**

Which film shows department stores in the former Soviet Union?

**Question 3**

When was the film about Soviet department stores shot?

**Question 4**

Where is the least important Russian department store located?

**Question 5**

Where is not the most important Russian department store?

**Question 6**

In which city is Passage not located?

**Question 7**

Which film shows the activities of department stores in the present-day Soviet Union?

**Question 8**

When was a film about Soviet department stores not made?

**Text number 31**

The five most common chains are Lotte, Hyundai, Shinsegae, Galleria and AK plaza. Lotte Department Store is the largest, with over 40 stores (including outlet, young plaza and foreign branches). Hyundai Department Store has about 14 stores (13dept, 1outlet), and Shinsegae has 10 stores. Shinsegae has 3 outlet stores with Simon. Galleria has 5 stores and AK has 5 stores. Galleriaeast and West is known for its luxury goods. These five department stores are known as the representative department stores of South Korea. People can buy a wide range of products from fashion items to electrical appliances. Every weekend, people like to visit these department stores because their location is usually easy to check. As of 2010, Shinsegae department store in Centum City, Busan, is the largest department store in the world.

**Question 0**

Which department store chain has the most stores?

**Question 1**

What is the "distribution sector" most often associated with?

**Question 2**

Which store was the largest department store in the world in 2010?

**Question 3**

Where is the largest department store in the world?

**Question 4**

Which department store chain has the fewest stores?

**Question 5**

Which department store restaurant chain has the most stores?

**Question 6**

What is the least frequently associated with the "distribution sector"?

**Question 7**

Where is the smallest department store in the world?

**Question 8**

Which store was the world's smallest department store in 2010?

**Text number 32**

Spain's first department store was Almacenes el Siglo, which opened in October 1881 in Barcelona. Following the closure in 2002 of the Australian Partridges group's SEPU (Sociedad Española de Precios Unicos) department store chain, one of the oldest in Spain, the market is now dominated by El Corte Inglés, founded in 1934 as a fabric store. El Corte Inglés stores are usually large buildings selling a very wide range of products, and the group also controls several other retail outlets, such as the supermarket chain 'Supercor' and the hypermarket chain 'Hipercor'. Other competitors, such as Simago and Galerías Preciados, closed down in the 1990s, but El Corte Inglés faces significant competition from French low-cost operators such as Carrefour and Auchan.

**Question 0**

What was the name of the first Spanish department store?

**Question 1**

When did the first Spanish department store open?

**Question 2**

Which supermarket brand now has the largest share of the Spanish market?

**Question 3**

When was El Corte Ingles founded?

**Question 4**

What was not the name of the first Spanish department store?

**Question 5**

What was the name of the last Spanish department store?

**Question 6**

When did the first Spanish department store close?

**Question 7**

When was El Corte Ingles demolished?

**Question 8**

Which department store brand now rents most of the Spanish market?

**Text number 33**

John Lewis Newcastle (formerly Bainbridge) Newcastle upon Tyne is the oldest department store in the world. Many customers still know it as Bainbridge, although it has changed its name to John Lewis. The Newcastle institution began in 1838, when 21-year-old Emerson Muschamp Bainbridge partnered with William Alder Dunn to open a cloth and fashion shop in Newcastle's Market Street. In terms of retail history, one of the most significant facts about Newcastle's Bainbridge store is that as early as 1849, weekly receipts were recorded by department, making it the earliest of all department stores. This record has survived and is preserved in the John Lewis archives. John Lewis bought the Bainbridge store in 1952.

**Question 0**

What is John Lewis Newcastle's former name?

**Question 1**

What is the oldest department store in the world?

**Question 2**

Who opened the first shop with William Alder Dunn?

**Question 3**

What was the location of the first shop?

**Question 4**

When did John Lewis buy and take over the Bainbridge shop?

**Question 5**

What is John Lewis Newcastle's current name?

**Question 6**

What is the world's newest department store?

**Question 7**

Who opened the last shop with William Alder Dunn?

**Question 8**

What was the location of the last shop?

**Question 9**

When did John Lewis sell and take over the Bainbridge store?

**Text number 34**

Kendals in Manchester can also claim to be one of the oldest department stores in the UK. It began as a small shop owned by S. and J. Watts in 1796, selling a wide range of goods. Kendal Milne and Faulkner bought the business in 1835. The space was expanded and instead of being used as a typical warehouse for displaying textiles only, it became a large bazaar. It served Manchester's upper-class clientele for over 200 years, and was taken over by House of Fraser, recently renamed House of Fraser Manchester - although most Manchesterites still call it Kendal. The Kendal Milne sign still remains above the main entrance to the city's art deco building on Deansgate.

**Question 0**

Who bought the small shop in 1835 that eventually became Kendals?

**Question 1**

Where was the shop located?

**Question 2**

How long did the trade last?

**Question 3**

Who eventually bought the shop and took over its operation?

**Question 4**

Who bought the small shop in 1853 that eventually became Kendals?

**Question 5**

Who bought the big shop in 1835 that eventually became Kendals?

**Question 6**

Where was the shop not located?

**Question 7**

How long was the trade down?

**Question 8**

Who finally sold and closed the shop?

**Text number 35**

All big cities have local department stores, which were the anchor of downtown shopping areas until the arrival of shopping malls in the 1960s. For example, Washington had Woodward & Lothrop after 1887 and Garfinckel's from 1905. Garfield's went bankrupt in 1990, as did Woodward & Lothrop in 1994. Baltimore had four major department stores: Hutzler's was the leading department store, followed by Hecht's, Hochschild's and Stewart's. They all had branches in the suburbs, but all closed in the late 1900s. By 2015, most locally owned department stores across the country had merged into larger chains or closed down completely.

**Question 0**

When did Garfinckel's open in Washington?

**Question 1**

What year did Garfield's go bankrupt?

**Question 2**

How many large department stores were there in Baltimore at that time?

**Question 3**

By what year had most local shops been merged into larger chains?

**Question 4**

When did Garfinckel stop operating in Washington?

**Question 5**

What year did Garfield's not go bankrupt?

**Question 6**

How many small department stores were there in Baltimore at that time?

**Question 7**

How many large department stores were there in Baltimore at that time?

**Question 8**

By what year had most local shops not merged into larger chains?

**Text number 36**

Chain department stores grew rapidly after 1920, competing with upmarket department stores in the city centre and local department stores in small towns. J.C. Penney had four stores in 1908, 312 in 1920 and 1,452 in 1930. Sears, Roebuck & Company, a giant mail order house, opened its first eight retail stores in 1925, and had 338 stores by 1930 and 595 by 1940. The chains reached a middle-class audience more interested in value than high fashion. Sears pioneered the creation of department stores that catered to both men and women, particularly in the hardware and building supply lines. Sears Sears emphasized the latest fashions in favor of practicality and durability, and allowed customers to select merchandise without the help of a salesperson. Its stores were geared toward motorists - they were located away from existing business centers in the heart of the target group's neighborhoods, had ample free off-street parking, and had a clear corporate identity. In the 1930s, the company designed fully air-conditioned, 'windowless' stores whose appearance was driven solely by sales considerations.

**Question 0**

How many stores did J. C. Penny have in 1930?

**Question 1**

Which population group were most shops concentrated in?

**Question 2**

Which shop was one of the first to offer shopping options for both men and women at the same time?

**Question 3**

How many stores did Sears have in 1940?

**Question 4**

How many stores did J. C. Penny have in 1903?

**Question 5**

How many stores did J. C. Penny not own in 1930?

**Question 6**

Which demographic group were most shops not concentrated in?

**Question 7**

Which shop was one of the last to offer shopping options for both men and women at the same time?

**Question 8**

How many stores did Sears have in 1904?

**Text number 37**

After World War II, Hudson's realized that the limited parking space in its downtown skyscraper would be an increasing problem for its customers. The solution in 1954 was the opening of the Northland Center in nearby Southfield, just outside the city limits. It was the largest suburban shopping mall in the world, and quickly became the premier shopping destination for Detroit's north and west sides and much of the suburbs. By 1961, the downtown skyscraper generated only half of Hudson's sales; it closed in 1986. Northland Center's Hudson's, which was renamed Macy's in 2006 after being acquired by Federated Department Stores, closed along with the center's remaining stores in March 2015 due to the mall's high vacancy rate, decaying infrastructure and poor financial management.

**Question 0**

What year did Hudson's look at intra-urban parking?

**Question 1**

What was the name of the shop in Southfield?

**Question 2**

What year was the Hudson skyscraper closed?

**Question 3**

Which company bought the Northland Center in 2006?

**Question 4**

What was the new name of the Northfield Center after it was bought by another company?

**Question 5**

What year did Hudson not intervene in intra-city parking?

**Question 6**

What year did Hudson's address parking outside cities?

**Question 7**

What was the name of the shop in Northfield?

**Question 8**

What year was the Hudson skyscraper opened?

**Question 9**

Which company bought Northland Center in 2016?

**Text number 38**

George Dayton had founded Dayton's Dry Goods in Minneapolis in 1902 and the AMC Co. in 1912. His descendants built the Southdale Center in 1956, opened the Target chain of home improvement stores in 1962 and the B. Dalton Bookseller chain in 1966. Dayton's grew to 19 stores under the Dayton's name and five other regional names acquired by Dayton-Hudson. Dayton-Hudson Corporation closed its flagship J. L. Hudson department store in downtown Detroit in 1983, but expanded its other retail operations. It acquired Mervyn's in 1978, Marshall Field's in 1990 and renamed itself Target Corporation in 2000. In 2002, Dayton's and Hudson's were merged into Marshall Field's. In 2005, May Department Stores acquired all Marshall Field's stores, and Macy's acquired May shortly thereafter.

**Question 0**

Who opened Dayton's Dry Goods?

**Question 1**

In what year was Dayton's Dry Goods founded?

**Question 2**

When did the Southdale Center open?

**Question 3**

Which store was acquired by the Dayton-Hudson Corporation in 1978?

**Question 4**

Who closed Dayton's Dry Goods?

**Question 5**

What year was Dayton's Dry Goods not founded?

**Question 6**

What year did Dayton's Dry Goods close?

**Question 7**

When was the Southdale Center closed?

**Question 8**

Which store was acquired by Dayton-Hudson Corporation in 1987?

**Text number 39**

In 1849, Horne's opened and soon became the leading department store in Pittsburgh. In 1879, it opened a seven-story landmark, the first department store in downtown. In 1972, Associated Dry Goods acquired Horne's, and ADG expanded Horne's to several stores in suburban shopping centers in the Pittsburgh area, as well as in Erie, Pennsylvania and Northeast Ohio. In December 1986, Horne's was acquired by a group of local investors following the purchase of ADG by May Department Stores. By 1994, Federated Department Stores bought the remaining ten Horne's stores and merged them into its Lazarus division, completely closing all Horne's stores.

**Question 0**

What year did Horne start his business?

**Question 1**

In which city did Horne start?

**Question 2**

Which company bought Horne's in 1972?

**Question 3**

How many Horne's stores were acquired by Federated Department Stores in 1994?

**Question 4**

What year did Horne not start a business?

**Question 5**

In what year did Horne cease trading?

**Question 6**

In which city did Horne close down?

**Question 7**

Which company bought Horne's in 1927?

**Question 8**

How many Horne's stores were acquired by Federated Department Stores in 1949?

**Document number 199**

**Text number 0**

The German equivalent was introduced with the creation of the federal state of North Germany, whose constitution gave the federal state legislative powers in the field of intellectual property protection (Schutz des geistigen Eigentums). When the administrative secretariats established by the Paris Convention (1883) and the Berne Convention (1886) merged in 1893, they were based in Berne and also adopted the term intellectual property in their new combined name, United International Bureaux for the Protection of Intellectual Property.

**Question 0**

Where did the Constitution give legislative power to protect intellectual property rights?

**Question 1**

When was the Paris Convention concluded?

**Question 2**

When was the Bern Convention concluded?

**Question 3**

When did the administrative secretariats of Paris and Bern merge?

**Question 4**

What name did the merged secretariats adopt?

**Question 5**

What constitution epressly protected intellectual property?

**Question 6**

Which status was established by the Paris Convention in 1886 and the Berne Convention in 1883?

**Question 7**

The secretaries of which convention joined the secretaries of the Paris Convention in 1886?

**Question 8**

Who was located in Paris after the unification of 1893?

**Question 9**

What name did the administrative secretaries adopt from the Bern Convention?

**Text number 1**

The term is used in the October 1845 Massachusetts District Court decision in the patent case Davoll et al. v. Brown, in which Judge Charles L. Woodbury wrote that "only in this way can we protect intellectual property, the work of the mind, production and interests which are as much man's own... as the wheat he grows or the cattle he raises." The claim that "inventions are... property", goes back even further. Article 1 of the French law of 1791 stated: 'All new inventions are the property of the author; in order to secure the ownership and temporary enjoyment of his invention, the inventor must be granted a patent for five, ten or fifteen years. "In Europe, the French writer A. Nion mentioned propriété intellectuelle in his 1846 work Droits civils des auteurs, artistes et inventeurs.

**Question 0**

When was the decision in the patent case Davoll et al. v Brown?

**Question 1**

Which court decided the patent case Davoll et al. v Brown?

**Question 2**

Who wrote that "this is the only way we can protect intellectual property"?

**Question 3**

In what year did the concept of "finds are property" appear in French law?

**Question 4**

When did the French writer A. Nion mention intellectual property?

**Question 5**

Which French writer mentioned intellectual property in 1845?

**Question 6**

Who decided the 1846 patent case?

**Question 7**

What the court wrote "All new discoveries are the property of the author"

**Question 8**

In what year did the French law state that "the work, production and interests of the mind are as much the property of man as the wheat he grows"?

**Question 9**

What will be supplied to nventor for 1-15 years?

**Text number 2**

The roots of the concept can possibly go back further. There are several aspects of Jewish law that have similar implications to modern intellectual property law, although the concept of intellectual creation as property does not seem to exist - in particular, the principle of Hasagat Ge'vul (unjust infringement) was used in the 16th century to justify a limited period of publisher's (but not author's) copyright. In 500 BC, the government of the Greek state of Sybaris offered a one-year patent to 'anyone who invents some new feature that improves luxury'.

**Question 0**

On what principle does Jewish law justify copyright?

**Question 1**

When did Jewish law recognise copyright?

**Question 2**

When did Sybaris offer patents?

**Question 3**

How long was the patent valid in Sybaris?

**Question 4**

Which Jewish principle justified copyright in 500 BC?

**Question 5**

How long was the patent offered by the Jewish law?

**Question 6**

Which Greek state provided the copyright?

**Question 7**

According to Jewish law, spiritual creations were what?

**Text number 3**

A patent is a legal form granted by the state to an inventor that gives the owner the right to exclude others from making, using, selling, offering for sale or importing the invention for a limited period of time in exchange for disclosure of the invention. An invention is a solution to a particular technical problem, which may be a product or a process, and must generally meet three main requirements: it must be new, it must not be obvious and it must be capable of industrial application.17

**Question 0**

Who grants the patent?

**Question 1**

Who is a patent granted to?

**Question 2**

How many requirements must an invention meet to qualify for a patent?

**Question 3**

The invention is a solution to what kind of problem?

**Question 4**

What patent is being offered in return?

**Question 5**

What prevents the inventor from making, using, selling or offering the invention for sale?

**Question 6**

What is not disclosed against a patent?

**Question 7**

What is the solution to an intellectual problem?

**Question 8**

What is the inventor's exclusive right to use the invention for a limited period?

**Question 9**

What must be new, obvious and suitable for industrial use?

**Text number 4**

The aim of most intellectual property laws (except trademarks) is to "promote progress". "By exchanging limited exclusive rights for the publication of inventions and creative works, society and the patent or copyright holder mutually benefit, and inventors and authors are given an incentive to create and publish their works. Some commentators have noted that the aim of IPR legislators and their supporters seems to be 'absolute protection'. "If some IPR is desirable because it encourages innovation, more is better. The idea is that creators have insufficient incentive to invent unless they have a legal right to receive the full social value of their invention." This view of absolute protection or full value treats intellectual property as a different kind of 'real' property and typically adopts its legislation and rhetoric. Other recent developments in intellectual property law, such as the America Invents Act, emphasise international harmonisation. There has also been much recent debate about the desirability of using intellectual property rights to protect cultural heritage, including intangible cultural heritage, and the risks of commodification that this possibility entails. The question remains open in legal research.

**Question 0**

What is the aim of most intellectual property laws?

**Question 1**

What do patents encourage inventors to do?

**Question 2**

Which view considers intellectual property as another kind of "real" property?

**Question 3**

Where does the recent law emphasise international harmonisation?

**Question 4**

What is the stated aim of protecting the inventor?

**Question 5**

Who are prevented by patents from revealing their work?

**Question 6**

What's new that treats intellectual property differently from real property?

**Question 7**

Which recent defeat highlights the need for national harmonisation?

**Question 8**

Why is less intellectual property preferable?

**Text number 5**

In 2013, the US Patent and Trademark Office estimated that intellectual property rights are worth more than $5 trillion to the US economy and employ an estimated 18 million Americans. The value of IPRs is considered to be equally high in other developed countries, such as the European Union. In the UK, intellectual property rights have become a recognised asset class that can be used for pension funds and other forms of corporate finance. However, as the UK Intellectual Property Office stated in 2013: 'There are millions of intangible business assets whose value is not exploited at all or is exploited only inadvertently'.

**Question 0**

What was the value of intellectual property to the US economy in 2013?

**Question 1**

How many Americans did intellectual property create jobs for in 2013?

**Question 2**

Where has IP become a recognised asset class?

**Question 3**

How much intangible assets are not exploited in the UK?

**Question 4**

What was estimated to be worth $18 million to the US economy?

**Question 5**

What does intellectual property create for 5 trillion people?

**Question 6**

What is not valued as highly in other developed countries?

**Question 7**

What has become a recognised asset class in the European Union?

**Question 8**

Which country has millions of tangible assets that are not used?

**Text number 6**

Patent infringement usually results from the use or sale of a patented invention without the patent holder's permission. The scope or extent of protection of a patented invention is defined in the claims of the granted patent. Many jurisdictions have a safe harbor for the use of a patented invention for research. There is no such safe harbor in the United States unless the research is done for purely philosophical purposes or to gather information for the preparation of an application for regulatory approval of a drug. In general, patent infringement cases are dealt with under civil law (e.g. in the US), but in several jurisdictions patent infringement is also covered by criminal law (e.g. Argentina, China, France, Japan, Russia, Russia, South Korea).

**Question 0**

What are the consequences of using or selling a patented invention without permission?

**Question 1**

In which cases is there usually no safe harbour for the research use of a patented invention?

**Question 2**

What law deals with patent infringement cases in the US?

**Question 3**

What law deals with patent infringement cases in China?

**Question 4**

What kind of law deals with patent infringement cases in Russia?

**Question 5**

What is the cost of using or selling a patented invention?

**Question 6**

What is the US safe harbor for?

**Question 7**

What types of cases are handled through criminal law in the United States?

**Question 8**

What types of cases are dealt with under civil law in Russia and China?

**Text number 7**

Copyright infringement means reproducing, distributing, displaying or performing a work or making derivative works without the permission of the copyright owner. The copyright holder is usually the publisher or other company that represents the creator of the work or has supplied the work. This is often referred to as "piracy". Although copyright is created when the work is fixed, the copyright owner can usually only receive monetary compensation if the owner registers the copyright.[citation needed] Enforcement of copyright is usually the responsibility of the copyright owner. The ACTA trade agreement signed in May 2011 by the US, Japan, Switzerland and the EU, which has not entered into force, requires its parties to increase criminal penalties, such as imprisonment and fines, for copyright and trademark infringement and obliges them to actively police against infringements. There are limitations and exceptions to copyright that allow limited uses of copyrighted works that do not constitute infringement. Examples of such doctrines are fair use and fair dealing.

**Question 0**

When was the ACTA trade agreement signed?

**Question 1**

Which countries signed ACTA?

**Question 2**

Which doctrines allow limited use of copyrighted works?

**Question 3**

What is the general term for copyright infringement?

**Question 4**

What is it called when you copy and distribute and display copyrighted works without permission?

**Question 5**

What has not been created before the copyright holder registers the copyright?

**Question 6**

Which document allows unrestricted use of copyrighted works?

**Question 7**

Which countries refused to accept ACTA

**Question 8**

What is the responsibility of the government?

**Text number 8**

Trademark infringement occurs when a party uses a trademark that is identical or confusingly similar to a trademark owned by another party on goods or services that are identical or similar to the other party's goods or services. In many countries, a trademark is protected without registration, but there are legal advantages to registering a trademark to enforce it. Trademark infringement can be addressed through civil litigation and, in many jurisdictions, criminal action.

**Question 0**

What happens when someone uses a trademark that is identical or confusingly similar to a trademark owned by someone else?

**Question 1**

What does trademark registration offer?

**Question 2**

Where is a trademark protected without registration?

**Question 3**

How is trademark infringement dealt with in most jurisdictions?

**Question 4**

How is trademark infringement treated in some jurisdictions?

**Question 5**

What happens when someone uses an identical trademark, but not when someone uses a similar trademark?

**Question 6**

What does this trademark protection require in most jurisdictions?

**Question 7**

A trademark without what gets the same legal benefits as a registered trademark?

**Question 8**

What criminal law applies in all jurisdictions?

**Text number 9**

Trade secret misappropriation differs from other violations of intellectual property laws because trade secrets are by definition secret, whereas patents and registered copyrights and trademarks are publicly available. In the US, trade secrets are protected by state law, and states have almost universally adopted the Uniform Trade Secrets Act. The United States also has a federal law, the Economic Espionage Act of 1996 (18 U.S.C. §§ 1831-1839), which makes it a federal crime to steal or misappropriate a trade secret. This Act contains two provisions that criminalize two types of conduct. The first, 18 U.S.C. § 1831(a), criminalizes the theft of trade secrets for the benefit of foreign governments. The second, 18 U.S.C. § 1832, criminalizes the theft for commercial or economic purposes. (The statutory penalties are different for the two offenses.) Common law in the Commonwealth treats confidentiality and trade secrets as an equitable right rather than a property right, but the penalties for theft are roughly the same as in the U.S. [Reference].

**Question 0**

What kind of intellectual property is secret?

**Question 1**

What law do most US states use to protect trade secrets?

**Question 2**

Which US federal law protects trade secrets?

**Question 3**

What right does the Commonwealth Common Law consider trade secrets to be?

**Question 4**

What right does US law give to trade secrets?

**Question 5**

What secrets does this federal law protect?

**Question 6**

What do most US states protect with economic espionage laws?

**Question 7**

What is protected by federal law through a uniform trade secret law?

**Question 8**

What does the Combined Trade Secrets Act make a federal crime?

**Question 9**

What is criminalised in the United Trade Secrets Act when it is done for the benefit of a foreign power?

**Text number 10**

Criticisms of the concept of intellectual property range from its vagueness and abstract excess to outright claims that the use of words such as property and rights is semantically justified and that they are incompatible with practice and law. Many opponents argue that the term particularly serves the doctrinal agenda of those who oppose utilitarian reform or otherwise abuse the relevant legislation, and that it prevents intelligent debate on the specific and often unrelated aspects of copyright, patents, trademarks, etc.

**Question 0**

What term is criticised for being vague?

**Question 1**

Why does the term "intellectual property" prevent intelligent debate?

**Question 2**

Critics question the validity of the term "intellectual property".

**Question 3**

What term has been criticised for abstract overstatement?

**Question 4**

What term is criticised for being too precise?

**Question 5**

What does the concept of intellectual property allow for an intelligent debate on?

**Question 6**

Which term is criticised for being too narrowly defined?

**Question 7**

What do supporters say that the term intellectual property specifically serves?

**Text number 11**

Richard Stallman, founder of the Free Software Foundation, argues that although the term intellectual property is widely used, it should be abandoned altogether because it "systematically distorts and confuses these issues, and its use is encouraged and promoted by those who benefit from this confusion". He argues that the term "serves as a catch-all term to lump together different laws that have emerged separately, evolved differently, cover different activities, have different rules and raise different policy issues" and that the term creates "prejudice" by confusing these monopolies with ownership of limited physical objects and comparing them to "property rights". Stallman advocates that copyright, patents and trademarks be mentioned as a single term, and warns that different laws should not be lumped together under a single term.

**Question 0**

Who founded the Free Software Foundation?

**Question 1**

Who said that the term "intellectual property" should be abandoned altogether?

**Question 2**

Who has said that the term "intellectual property" "serves as a generic term"?

**Question 3**

How does Stallman advocate referring to copyrights, patents and trademarks?

**Question 4**

Which term does Richard Stallman advocate?

**Question 5**

Who has said that the term intellectual property simplifies and clarifies these issues?

**Question 6**

What does Stallman advocate referring to in the plural?

**Question 7**

According to Stallman, what happens when you mix ownership and monopolies?

**Text number 12**

Assuming that intellectual property rights are real rights, Stallman argues that this argument is inconsistent with the historical intentions of these laws, which in the case of copyright served as a system of censorship and later as a regulatory model for the printing press that may have occasionally benefited authors, but never interfered with the freedom of the average reader. Referring further to copyright, he cites legal literature, such as the US Constitution and case law, to show that copyright is intended as a voluntary and experimental contract in which property rights and freedom of expression are temporarily exchanged for public, not private, benefit in the form of artistic production and the reproduction of knowledge. He mentions that "if copyright were a natural right, nothing could justify the abolition of this right after a certain period of time".

**Question 0**

In Stallman's view, what kind of IP has historically served as a censorship system?

**Question 1**

What did Stallman think copyright served as a regulatory model for?

**Question 2**

What did Stallman think was to be done voluntarily and experimentally?

**Question 3**

What did Stallman think copyright was supposed to temporarily exchange for public benefit?

**Question 4**

Who pointed out that "if copyright were a natural right, nothing could justify the termination of that right after a certain period of time"?

**Question 5**

What does Stallman say, that censorship is a form of censorship?

**Question 6**

What was censorship a regulatory model for?

**Question 7**

What does Stallman say is compulsory?

**Question 8**

What limits freedom of expression?

**Question 9**

What does Stallman call natural justice?

**Text number 13**

Law professor, author and political activist Lawrence Lessig and many other copyleft and free software activists have criticised the implicit equation with physical property (such as land or a car). They argue that such an analogy fails because physical property is usually in competition, whereas intellectual works are not (i.e. if a copy is made of a work, enjoying the copy does not prevent enjoying the original work). Other arguments along the same lines argue that, unlike material property, a given idea or knowledge has no natural scarcity: once it exists, it can be reused and reproduced indefinitely without the reuse undermining the original. Stephan Kinsella has argued against intellectual property on the grounds that the word 'property' implies scarcity, which does not necessarily apply to ideas.

**Question 0**

Who is one of the advocates of copyleft?

**Question 1**

Who has opposed the idea of intellectual property rights because "property" means scarcity?

**Question 2**

The absence of natural scarcity distinguishes IP from what kind of property?

**Question 3**

How much IP can be copied without degrading the original?

**Question 4**

Which lawyer supports copyright?

**Question 5**

Who says that wealth does not mean scarcity?

**Question 6**

What other types of property is IP?

**Question 7**

What cannot be copied without damaging the original?

**Text number 14**

Some critics of intellectual property, such as those in the free culture movement, argue that intellectual monopolies harm health (in the case of pharmaceutical patents), impede progress and benefit concentrated interests at the expense of the masses, and claim that ever-expanding monopolies in the form of copyright extensions, software patents and business method patents harm the public interest. Recently, scientists and engineers have expressed concern that patent networks are undermining technological progress, even in high-tech fields such as nanotechnology.

**Question 0**

What harm can pharmaceutical patents do?

**Question 1**

IP benefits concentrated interests to the detriment of whom?

**Question 2**

Whose interests are harmed by the extension of intellectual property rights?

**Question 3**

What kind of intellectual property rights are hampering the development of nanotechnology?

**Question 4**

What kind of monopolies do intellectual property rights create?

**Question 5**

What do pharmaceutical patents support?

**Question 6**

what are the centralised interests of the masses?

**Question 7**

What kind of monopolies are being broken up by intellectual property rights?

**Question 8**

Whose interests are served by the extension of intellectual property rights

**Text number 15**

The World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) recognises that there can be conflicts between existing intellectual property regimes and the respect and enforcement of other human rights. In 2001, the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights published a document entitled "Human rights and intellectual property", which stated that intellectual property rights are generally regulated on the basis of economic objectives, whereas they should be seen primarily as a social product; in order to serve human welfare, intellectual property rights systems must respect and comply with human rights law. According to the Committee, systems that do not respect this principle risk violating human rights to food and health, cultural participation and scientific benefits. In 2004, the WIPO General Assembly adopted the Geneva Declaration on the Future of the World Intellectual Property Organisation, which states that WIPO should "focus more on the needs of developing countries and consider intellectual property as one of the many instruments of development and not as an end in itself".

**Question 0**

Who recognises that there can be conflicts between intellectual property rights and other human rights?

**Question 1**

When was the document "Human rights and intellectual property" published?

**Question 2**

Who is the author of the document "Human rights and intellectual property"?

**Question 3**

Who said that intellectual property infringements can violate the human rights to food and health?

**Question 4**

When did WIPO adopt the Geneva Declaration on the future of the World Intellectual Property Organisation?

**Question 5**

Who says that intellectual property rights are compatible with other human rights?

**Question 6**

When did WIPO adopt the Communication "Human Rights and Intellectual Property"?

**Question 7**

What did WIPO consider to be infringed by the failure to comply with IP obligations?

**Question 8**

When was the "Geneva Declaration on the Future of the World Intellectual Property Organisation" adopted by the UN Committee?

**Question 9**

What are social objectives in general?

**Text number 16**

The ethical problems posed by intellectual property rights are most relevant when intellectual property protection is given to products of social value, such as life-saving medicines. While the application of intellectual property rights may allow companies to charge prices above the marginal cost of production to cover research and development costs, the price may exclude from the market all those who cannot afford the cost of the product, in this case a life-saving medicine. "The IPR system is therefore not conducive to investment in research and development of products that are of social value mainly to poor populations.":1108-9.:1108-9

**Question 0**

For which types of goods are the ethical problems of intellectual property rights most relevant?

**Question 1**

What is an example of a socially valuable commodity?

**Question 2**

For which costs do intellectual property rights allow companies to charge higher fees?

**Question 3**

Who could be excluded from the market by a higher price?

**Question 4**

What intellectual property rights prevent companies from charging fees?

**Question 5**

What does the IPP scheme encourage the production of the four poorer segments of the population?

**Question 6**

What types of goods are exempt from the ethical problems posed by intellectual property rights?

**Question 7**

What intellectual property rights prevent companies from getting back?

**Text number 17**

Another limitation of current US intellectual property law is its focus on individual and collective works, meaning that only "original" works can be protected by copyright. This definition excludes all works that are the product of community creativity, such as Native American songs and stories; current law does not recognize the uniqueness of indigenous cultural "property" and its ever-changing nature. Simply requiring indigenous cultures to 'write' their cultural artefacts on tangible media ignores their indispensable orality and reinforces the Western prejudice that the written form is more authoritative.

**Question 0**

What kind of creativity is not covered by the US definition of intellectual property?

**Question 1**

What is not recognised as unique under current US intellectual property law?

**Question 2**

What kind of bias does requiring written documents reinforce?

**Question 3**

The Western prejudice is: which form is more authoritative?

**Question 4**

Who includes shared creativity in their definition of intellectual property?

**Question 5**

What does current US intellectual property law recognise as unique?

**Question 6**

What prejudices are eliminated by asking indigenous cultures to write down their cultural objects?

**Question 7**

Which definition includes all works that are the result of community creativity?

**Text number 18**

Also in the area of copyright, the US film industry helped to change the social structure of intellectual property through its business organisation, the Motion Picture Association of America. Through its amicus briefs on important issues, its lobbying efforts in Congress and its statements to the public, the MPAA has advocated strong protection of intellectual property rights. In framing its proposals, the association has argued that people have a right to property produced by their labor. In addition, Congressional awareness of the United States' position as the world's largest film producer has made it worthwhile to broaden the concept of intellectual property rights. These doctrinal reforms have further strengthened the industry and given the MPAA even more power and authority.

**Question 0**

What is the trade association for the American film industry?

**Question 1**

The Motion Picture Association of America is the trade association for which industry?

**Question 2**

Which country is the world's biggest film producer?

**Question 3**

The MPAA has advocated strong protection of what rights?

**Question 4**

What kind of rights has Congress advocated for strong protection of?

**Question 5**

What has Congress claimed that people have a right to?

**Question 6**

What reforms have weakened the MPAA?

**Question 7**

What does Congress know that makes it difficult to broaden the concept of intellectual property?

**Text number 19**

The growth of the Internet, and in particular decentralised search engines such as Kazaa and Gnutella, has been a challenge for copyright policy. In particular, the Recording Industry Association of America has been at the forefront of the fight against copyright infringement, which the industry calls piracy. The industry has won against some services, including a highly publicised case against the file-sharing company Napster, and some people have been prosecuted for file-sharing in breach of copyright. In the electronic age, there have been increasing attempts to use software-based digital rights management tools to restrict the copying and use of digital works. Laws such as the Digital Millennium Copyright Act have been enacted using criminal law to prevent the circumvention of software used to apply digital rights management systems. Similar provisions to prevent circumvention of copyright protection have existed in the EU for some time and have been extended, for example, in Articles 6 and 7 of the Copyright Directive. Other examples include Article 7 of the 1991 Software Directive (91/250/EEC) and the 1998 Conditional Access Directive (98/84/EEC), which can prevent legitimate uses that affect publicly available works, copyright limitations and exceptions, or uses authorised by the copyright holder. Some copyleft licences, such as the GNU GPL 3, are designed to address this. Legislation may permit circumvention under certain conditions, such as when necessary to achieve interoperability with the circumventor's software or for accessibility reasons; however, it may be illegal to distribute circumvention tools or instructions.

**Question 0**

What does the recording industry call piracy?

**Question 1**

What kind of company was Napster?

**Question 2**

How are digital rights management systems enforced?

**Question 3**

Which articles of the EU Copyright Directive deal with circumvention of copyright?

**Question 4**

When was the Conditional Access Directive adopted in the EU?

**Question 5**

What growth has strengthened copyright policy?

**Question 6**

Which industry did not succeed against the Napster file-sharing company?

**Question 7**

Where has the use of digital rights management tools decreased?

**Question 8**

What is an example of civil legislation that prevents circumvention of software used to enforce digital rights?

**Question 9**

What can a copyleft licence prevent?

**Text number 20**

In the case of trademarks, this extension is the result of international efforts to harmonise the definition of "trademark", as exemplified by the 1994 ratification of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights, which formalised provisions on intellectual property rights that had been dealt with under customary law or not at all in the Member States. Under the TRIPS Agreement, a trademark can be any sign which is "capable of distinguishing" the products or services of one undertaking from those of another.

**Question 0**

When was the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights ratified?

**Question 1**

What was the legislation governing intellectual property rights in the TRIPs signatory countries before 1994?

**Question 2**

What type of definition of intellectual property was harmonised in the TRIPs agreement?

**Question 3**

What is a mark that can distinguish one company's product from another's?

**Question 4**

What kind of law dealt with intellectual property rights after 1994?

**Question 5**

What type of intellectual property rights has the TRIPs agreement complicated the definition of?

**Question 6**

What is the brand that is often shared between one company and another?

**Question 7**

How was a trademark defined before TRIPs?

**Document number 200**

**Text number 0**

Florida i/ˈflɒrɪdə/ (Spanish for "land of flowers") is a state in the southeastern United States. The state is bordered by the Gulf of Mexico to the west, Alabama and Georgia to the north, the Atlantic Ocean to the east, and the Florida Straits and the sovereign state of Cuba to the south. Florida is the 22nd largest, 3rd most populous and 8th most densely populated state in the United States. Jacksonville is Florida's most populous city and the largest city in the United States by area. The Miami metropolitan area is the 8th largest metropolitan area in the United States. Tallahassee is the state capital.

**Question 0**

What Florida means

**Question 1**

Which states border Florida

**Question 2**

What is the state capital of Florida

**Question 3**

Where Florida ranks in terms of US population

**Question 4**

Which city has the most people in Florida

**Question 5**

What does Florida mean in French?

**Question 6**

Which state is located in the north-east of the United States?

**Question 7**

What is not the state capital of Florida?

**Question 8**

What is the fourth most populous state in the US?

**Question 9**

Which Florida city has the least people?

**Text number 1**

The peninsula between the Gulf of Mexico, the Atlantic Ocean and the Florida Straits has the longest coastline in the United States, about 1 350 miles (2 170 km), and is the only state that borders both the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic Ocean. Much of the state is at or near sea level and is characterised by sedimentary soils. The climate varies from subtropical in the north to tropical in the south. Everglades National Park is home to the American alligator, American crocodile, Florida panther and manatees.

**Question 0**

What is the longest continuous coastline in the United States?

**Question 1**

What is the quality of most of the land in Florida?

**Question 2**

What is Florida's climate

**Question 3**

Some animals and reptiles native to Florida

**Question 4**

Name a Florida National Park

**Question 5**

What is the length of the shortest continuous coastline in the United States?

**Question 6**

How much of the state is not close to sea level?

**Question 7**

Which region in Florida is not subtropical?

**Question 8**

Which area of Florida is not tropical?

**Question 9**

Which park is outside Florida?

**Text number 2**

"In May 1539, Conquistador Hernando de Soto sailed along the Florida coast in search of a deep harbour for his landing. He described seeing a thick wall of red mangrove forest spreading for mile after mile, some as high as 21 meters (70 feet), with intertwined and raised roots making landing difficult. Very soon "a lot of smoke" could be seen "all along the coast", rising into the sky as the Seminole natives spotted the newcomers and spread the alarm with signal fires". The Spanish brought Christianity, cattle, horses, sheep and the Spanish language, among other things, to Florida. [Full quote] Both the Spanish and the French established settlements in Florida with varying degrees of success. In 1559, Don Tristán de Luna y Arellano established a colony in what is now Pensacola, one of the first European settlements in the continental United States, but it was abandoned by 1561.

**Question 0**

Which conquistador landed in Florida in 1539?

**Question 1**

Who established the early settlements in Florida

**Question 2**

Who founded one of Florida's first US colonies?

**Question 3**

What people did the early settlers of Florida find?

**Question 4**

What Spanish immigrants brought to Florida

**Question 5**

What happened in 1538?

**Question 6**

Which coastline did Hernando de Soto not find?

**Question 7**

What was Hernando de Soto not looking for?

**Question 8**

What did Hernando de Soto not see?

**Question 9**

What was founded in 1561?

**Text number 3**

In 1763, Spain sold Florida to the Kingdom of Great Britain in exchange for Havana (Cuba), which the British had captured in the Seven Years' War. It was part of Britain's great territorial expansion after winning the Seven Years' War. Almost the entire Spanish population left, taking with them most of the indigenous population that remained in Cuba. The British soon built the King's Road, which connected St. Augustine to Georgia. The road crossed the St. Johns River at a narrow point called Wacca Pilatka by the Seminoles and Cow Ford by the British, both names apparently inspired by the fact that it was used to bring cattle across the river.

**Question 0**

What Spain exchanged Florida for

**Question 1**

Who did the Spaniards take from Florida to Cuba...

**Question 2**

Which road did the British build

**Question 3**

Which river does the Way of Kings cross

**Question 4**

Where did Germany swap Florida for?

**Question 5**

Who owned Cuba after eight years of war?

**Question 6**

Which road did the British destroy?

**Question 7**

Which river does the Kings' Road not cross?

**Question 8**

What was the name of the river named after the sheep?

**Text number 4**

The British divided Florida into two colonies, East Florida and West Florida. The British government gave land grants to officers and soldiers who fought in the French and Indian War to encourage settlement. To encourage settlers to move to these two new colonies, reports were published in England about Florida's natural riches. A large number of 'energetic and reputable' British settlers came to Florida, mostly from South Carolina, Georgia and England, although a number of settlers also came from the Bermuda colony. This would be the first permanent English-speaking population in what is now Duval County, Baker County, St. Johns County and Nassau County. The British built good public roads and began growing sugar cane, indigo, fruit and exporting timber.

**Question 0**

What were the names of the two British colonies in Florida?

**Question 1**

Who was awarded Florida land grants

**Question 2**

Where did large numbers of British immigrants come to Florida?

**Question 3**

The first permanent settlement in Florida is now known as

**Question 4**

What the migrants cultivated

**Question 5**

Which country divided Florida into North and South Florida?

**Question 6**

Who did not receive Florida's land grants

**Question 7**

What is the last permanent settlement?

**Question 8**

What did the British not introduce?

**Question 9**

What did the British not take?

**Text number 5**

Thanks to these initiatives, Northeast Florida flourished economically in a way it had never experienced under Spanish rule. In addition, the British governors were urged to convene general assemblies as soon as possible to draft laws for Florida, and in the meantime, with the advice of the Council, they were to establish courts. This was the first time that much of the English-derived legal system that is still in use in Florida today, such as trial by jury, habeas corpus and county-based government, was introduced. Neither East nor West Florida sent any representatives to Philadelphia to draft the Declaration of Independence. Florida would remain a Loyalist stronghold throughout the American Revolution.

**Question 0**

Which legal system did the British adopt in Florida?

**Question 1**

Did Florida send representatives to Philadelphia for the Declaration of Independence?

**Question 2**

Whose side was Florida on during the Revolution

**Question 3**

What legal system is still used in Florida

**Question 4**

What legal system did the British not introduce in Florida?

**Question 5**

Who did Florida oppose during the revolution?

**Question 6**

What legal system has Florida never used?

**Question 7**

Where did East and West Florida send delegates?

**Question 8**

What do delegates draft in Florida?

**Text number 6**

English-born and Scotch-Irish Americans began to migrate to North Florida from the backwoods of Georgia and South Carolina. Although technically not permitted by Spanish authorities, the Spanish were never able to effectively control the border region, and the backwoods settlers from the United States continued to migrate to Florida unhindered. These settlers, mixed in with the already existing British settlers who had remained in Florida since British times, were the ancestors of the Florida population known as the crackers.

**Question 0**

Where did English and Scottish Irish-born people move to Florida from?

**Question 1**

Settlers in the backwoods of North Florida are known as

**Question 2**

Were the Spaniards able to control the settlement of the backwoods -

**Question 3**

Where do Spaniards patrol well?

**Question 4**

Who was checked when you moved to Florida?

**Question 5**

Who weren't called Florida Crackers?

**Question 6**

Which states did people not move from?

**Text number 7**

These American settlers established a permanent foothold in the area and ignored the Spanish authorities. The remaining British settlers also resented the Spanish administration, leading to a rebellion in 1810 and the establishment of the so-called West Florida Free and Independent Republic for ninety days on 23 September. After rallies beginning in June, the rebels overthrew a Spanish garrison in Baton Rouge (now Louisiana) and unfurled the flag of the new republic: a single white star on a blue field. This flag was later known as the "Bonnie Blue Flag".

**Question 0**

What led to the rebellion in 1810?

**Question 1**

Where the rebellion led

**Question 2**

Known as Bonnie Blue Flag

**Question 3**

What did the rebels displace during the uprising?

**Question 4**

What led to the rebellion in 1811?

**Question 5**

What happened in 1810?

**Question 6**

What happened on 22 September?

**Question 7**

When did the meetings end?

**Question 8**

Where had the French won?

**Text number 8**

Seminole Indians living in East Florida began raiding Georgia settlements and offering sanctuary to runaway slaves. The US Army increasingly invaded Spanish territory, including in Andrew Jackson's 1817-1818 campaign against the Seminole Indians, known as the First Seminole War. The United States now effectively controlled East Florida. According to Secretary of State John Quincy Adams, control was necessary because Florida had become "a desert, open to occupation by all enemies of the United States, civilized and savage alike, and serving no other earthly purpose than to annoy them."

**Question 0**

Where the Seminole Indians raided

**Question 1**

To whom did the Indians offer a haven

**Question 2**

What is the first invasion led by Jackson, now known as the "Incursion"?

**Question 3**

Why did the US President say that the invasion of Florida was necessary?

**Question 4**

Where did the Seminole Indians not raid?

**Question 5**

What Native Americans lived in northern Florida?

**Question 6**

From which people did the Indians turn away the refuge?

**Question 7**

Who said "serving every earthly purpose as an irritating office to them"?"

**Question 8**

What did John Quincy Adams say about Georgia?

**Text number 9**

Florida had become a burden on Spain, which could not afford to send settlers or garrisons. Madrid therefore decided to cede the territory to the United States under the Adams-Onís Treaty of 1821. On 3 March 1821, President James Monroe was authorised to take over East and West Florida for the United States and to provide for their initial administration. Andrew Jackson served as military governor of the newly acquired territory, but only for a short time. On 30 March 1822, the United States united East Florida and part of West Florida into the Territory of Florida.

**Question 0**

Why did Madrid hand over the territory to the United States?

**Question 1**

What was the name of the treaty that ceded Florida to the United States?

**Question 2**

Which president took control of Florida

**Question 3**

When did East and West Florida unite?

**Question 4**

What happened on 2 March 1821?

**Question 5**

Which president failed to take over Florida?

**Question 6**

Which president took over North and South Florida?

**Question 7**

When did the United States separate East and West Florida?

**Question 8**

When did North and South Florida unite?

**Text number 10**

By the early 1800s, Indian removal was a major issue throughout the southeastern United States, including Florida. In 1830, the Indian Removal Act was passed by the US Congress, and as settlement increased, the US government came under increasing pressure to remove Indians from Florida. The Seminoles housed runaway blacks, known as Black Seminoles, and clashes between whites and Indians increased with the arrival of new settlers. In 1832, the Payne's Landing Treaty promised the Seminoles lands west of the Mississippi River if they agreed to leave Florida. Many seminoles left at that time.

**Question 0**

What was the problem in the early 19th century?

**Question 1**

What Congress approved in 1830

**Question 2**

Who protects the Seminoles

**Question 3**

What was the name of the 1832 Treaty?

**Question 4**

What Paynes Landing promised

**Question 5**

Which people were not a problem in the 19th century?

**Question 6**

Where in the United States were Indians welcomed?

**Question 7**

What was adopted in 1840?

**Question 8**

Who were known as the White Seminoles?

**Question 9**

In what year was the Payne boarding agreement abolished?

**Text number 11**

Florida's climate is somewhat tempered by the fact that no part of the state is far from the sea. North of Lake Okeechobee is a humid subtropical climate (Köppen: Cfa), while south of the lake (including the Florida Keys) is a true tropical climate (Köppen: Aw). High average temperatures in late July are mainly below 90 degrees Fahrenheit (32-34 °C). Average low temperatures in early to mid-January range from 40 degrees Fahrenheit (4-7 °C) in northern Florida to more than 16 °C south of Miami. The daily average temperature is 70.7 °F (21.5 °C), making it the warmest state in the country.

**Question 0**

What moderates Florida's climate

**Question 1**

What divides Florida into two climates

**Question 2**

What are the average temperatures in Florida at the end of July?

**Question 3**

Florida's low temperatures are on average

**Question 4**

Average daily temperature in Miami

**Question 5**

Which lake is on the eastern side of the ocean?

**Question 6**

Which areas of Florida are north of the ocean?

**Question 7**

Which state in the US has the lowest temperature?

**Question 8**

When is the weather below 80 degrees?

**Question 9**

When is the weather 30 degrees below zero?

**Text number 12**

Florida's nickname is the "sunshine state", but severe weather is a common occurrence in the state. Central Florida is known as the lightning capital of the United States, as it experiences more lightning strikes than anywhere else in the country. Florida has some of the highest average rainfall in the state, due in large part to the fact that afternoon thunderstorms are common across much of the state from late spring to early fall. The narrow eastern part of the state, which includes Orlando and Jacksonville, receives between 2,400 and 2,800 hours of sunshine annually. The rest of the state, including Miami, receives between 2,800 and 3,200 hours of sunshine per year.

**Question 0**

What is Florida's nickname

**Question 1**

What is Central Florida known for

**Question 2**

Florida's annual sunshine

**Question 3**

What weather is rare in Florida?

**Question 4**

Central Florida has the fewest what weather events in the country?

**Question 5**

Which state has the least rainfall?

**Question 6**

When is snow common in Florida?

**Question 7**

What is the least common weather phenomenon in Miami?

**Text number 13**

Hurricanes are a serious threat every year during the hurricane season between 1 June and 30 November, especially from August to October. Florida is the most hurricane-prone state, with subtropical to tropical water along its long coastline. Of the Category 4 or higher storms that have hit the United States, 83% have hit either Florida or Texas. From 1851 to 2006, 114 hurricanes struck Florida, 37 of which were Category 3 or greater. It is rare for a hurricane season to pass without the state being affected by at least one tropical storm.

**Question 0**

What threatens Florida every year

**Question 1**

What percentage of Category 4 storms will hit Florida

**Question 2**

How many storms hit Florida between 1851 and 2006?

**Question 3**

What weather rarely threatens Florida?

**Question 4**

Which season starts on 30 November?

**Question 5**

Which season ends on 1 June?

**Question 6**

What is the usual weather like to travel in Florida?

**Question 7**

How many of the US Category 2 storms hit Florida?

**Text number 14**

Throughout the state there are extensive underwater caves, sinkholes and springs that provide most of the water used by residents. The limestone is overlain by sandy soils that have been deposited as ancient beaches over millions of years as sea levels rose and fell. During the last Ice Age, lower sea levels and a drier climate exposed a much larger peninsula, which was largely savannah. The Everglades, a vast, wide, slow-flowing river, covers the southern tip of the peninsula. Claims for sinkhole damage to property in the state totalled more than $2 billion between 2006 and 2010.

**Question 0**

What to find in Florida

**Question 1**

What the last Ice Age offered

**Question 2**

What are the Everglades

**Question 3**

How much sinkhole damage did Florida suffer recently

**Question 4**

What kind of caves are rare in Florida?

**Question 5**

Which body of water is rare in Florida?

**Question 6**

What kind of stone is hard to find in Florida?

**Question 7**

Which river runs through the northern region of Florida?

**Question 8**

What damages amounted to $2 billion between 2016 and 2018?

**Text number 15**

The US Census Bureau estimates Florida's population at 20,271,272 on July 1, 2015, up 7.82 percent from the 2010 census. In the 2010 Census, Florida's population was 18,801,310. Florida was the seventh fastest growing state in the US for the 12 months ending 1 July 2012. In 2010, Florida's population center was located between Fort Meade and Frostproof. The population center has moved less than 5 miles east and about 1.6 miles north between 1980 and 2010, and has been located in Polk County since the 1960 census. The population exceeded 19.7 million in December 2014, surpassing the population of New York State for the first time.

**Question 0**

What is the population of Florida

**Question 1**

Where Florida ranked in population growth

**Question 2**

What is the population centre of Florida

**Question 3**

Which state did Florida recently overtake in population

**Question 4**

What was the population of Florida in 2014?

**Question 5**

How much did the population decrease in five years?

**Question 6**

What was the population of Florida in 2001?

**Question 7**

What was the population in 2013?

**Text number 16**

Florida is among the three states with the strictest criminal disenfranchisement laws. Florida requires offenders to have served their sentences, been released on parole and/or probation, and seven years later separately apply for voting rights restoration. As with other aspects of the criminal justice system, this law has a disproportionate impact on minorities. According to Brent Staples, based on data from The Sentencing Project, Florida's law has the effect that in 2014 "[m]ore than one in ten Floridians - and nearly one in four African-American Floridians - will be barred from voting because of a criminal conviction."

**Question 0**

How strict are Florida's disenfranchisement laws?

**Question 1**

What the law requires of criminals...

**Question 2**

Who will be most affected by this law

**Question 3**

How it will affect the elections

**Question 4**

Which criminals face an incomplete sentence?

**Question 5**

What privilege will offenders have to wait eight years to have restored?

**Question 6**

How many Mexicans have been excluded from the vote?

**Question 7**

What kind of conviction allows people to continue to vote?

**Text number 17**

In 2010, 6.9% of the population (1,269,765) considered themselves to be of all American descent (regardless of race or ethnicity). Many of these were of English or Scotch-Irish descent, but their families have lived in the state long enough that they prefer to identify as "American" by ancestry or do not know their ancestry. In the 1980 US Census, the largest ancestry group reported in Florida was English, with 2,232,514 Floridians reporting that they were English or mostly English-American by ancestry. Some of their ancestry extended back to the original thirteen colonies.

**Question 0**

What percentage of the population considers itself American

**Question 1**

In the 1980 census, the largest ancestry group in Florida was as follows.

**Question 2**

How far back some ancestors went...

**Question 3**

What percentage of the population did not consider themselves Americans?

**Question 4**

The French were the largest ancestry in Florida in what year?

**Question 5**

How many Floridians claimed to be of Spanish descent?

**Question 6**

Why do people choose not to recognise their American ancestry?

**Text number 18**

In 2010, 57.9% of Florida's population was of European descent (non-Hispanic white). Of these 57.9%, the largest groups were 12.0% German (2,212,391), 10.7% Irish (1,979,058), 8.8% English (1,629,832), 6.6% Italian (1,215,242), 2.8% Polish (511,229), and 2.7% French (504,641). White Americans of all European backgrounds are found in all areas of the state. In 1970, non-Hispanic whites made up nearly 80 percent of Florida's population. People of English and Irish ancestry are numerous in all urban and suburban areas of the state. Some native-born white Floridians, especially those descended from families that have lived in Florida for a long time, may refer to themselves as "Florida crackers"; others find the term derogatory. Like whites in most other southern states, they are descended primarily from English and Scotch-Irish immigrants, as well as some other British-American immigrants.

**Question 0**

What percentage of Florida's population was white/non-Hispanic in 2010?

**Question 1**

What percentage of Florida's population was white, not Hispanic, in 1970?

**Question 2**

What do many white long-time Florida families identify with?

**Question 3**

Most white Florida immigrants are from

**Question 4**

What do Florida's short-term families call themselves?

**Question 5**

How many non-Hispanic whites were there in Florida in 1960?

**Question 6**

What do non-Native Floridians call themselves?

**Question 7**

French settlers made up the majority of which region of the United States?

**Question 8**

How many people of Irish descent were in Florida in 2009?

**Text number 19**

In 2010, people of Hispanic or Latino origin accounted for 22.5 percent (4,223,806) of Florida's population. Of these 22.5 percent, the largest groups were 6.5 percent (1,213,438) Cuban, 4.5 percent (847,550) Puerto Rican, 3.3 percent (629,718) Mexican, and 1.6 percent (300,414) Colombian. Florida's Latino population includes large Cuban-American communities in Miami and Tampa, Puerto Ricans in Orlando and Tampa, and Mexican/Central American migrant workers. The Hispanic community continues to grow more affluent and mobile. In 2011, 57.0% of Florida's children under the age of one were from minority groups. Florida has a large and diverse Hispanic population, with Cubans and Puerto Ricans being the largest groups in the state. Nearly 80% of Cuban Americans live in Florida, particularly in South Florida, which has a long-standing and affluent Cuban community. Florida has the second largest Puerto Rican population after New York and the fastest growing population in the country. Puerto Ricans are spread more widely throughout the state, but are most numerous in the Orlando area of Central Florida.

**Question 0**

What percentage of Florida's population in 2010 was Hispanic?

**Question 1**

What are the origins of most of Florida's Hispanics?

**Question 2**

What percentage of Cuban Americans live in Florida

**Question 3**

What is the percentage of Puerto Ricans in Florida

**Question 4**

According to which origin, the Hispanic population is the smallest in Florida?

**Question 5**

Which region has the third highest number of Puerto Ricans in the United States?

**Question 6**

What percentage of Florida's population in 2001 was Hispanic?

**Question 7**

What percentage of Florida's population in 2001 was Cuban?

**Question 8**

What percentage of Florida's population in 2001 was Colombian?

**Text number 20**

In 2010, people of African descent made up 16.0 percent of Florida's population, which includes African Americans. Of these 16.0%, 4.0% (741,879) were West Indian or African American. In the early 1900s, blacks made up nearly half of the state's population. In response to segregation, disenfranchisement and the agricultural depression, many African Americans moved from Florida to northern cities in a great migration that occurred in waves between 1910 and 1940 and again from the late 1940s onwards. They migrated to get jobs, better education for their children, and the opportunity to vote and participate in society. By 1960, the proportion of African Americans in the state had fallen to 18%. In contrast, large numbers of northern whites moved into the state, and today there are large concentrations of black residents in north and central Florida. In addition to the descendants of African slaves brought to the southern United States, the Miami and South Florida area in particular is home to a large West Indian, recent African and Afro-Latino immigrant black population. In 2010, Florida had the highest percentage of West Indians in the United States, with 2.0 percent (378,926) of Haitian descent and 1.3 percent (236,950) of Jamaican descent. All other (non-Hispanic) Caribbean peoples accounted for well under 0.1% of Florida's population.

**Question 0**

What percentage of Florida's population was African American in 2010?

**Question 1**

What percentage of Florida was black in the early 1900s?

**Question 2**

What many blacks moved from Florida

**Question 3**

Where do the African people in Florida have their ancestral roots?

**Question 4**

What percentage of Florida's population was African American in 2001?

**Question 5**

What percentage of Florida was black in the late 1900s?

**Question 6**

By what percentage did the African American population increase in 1960?

**Question 7**

What percentage of Jamaicans lived in Florida in 2001?

**Question 8**

Which race has the largest population in South and East Florida?

**Text number 21**

From 1952 to 1964, most voters were registered Democrats, but the state voted for the Republican presidential candidate in every election except 1964. The following year, Congress passed and President Lyndon B. Johnson signed the Voting Rights Act of 1965, which provided for the enforcement of state practices and constitutional voting rights for African Americans and other minorities to prevent the discrimination and disenfranchisement that had for decades excluded most of them from the political process.

**Question 0**

Florida voter demographics in the 1950s.

**Question 1**

what was provided for in the Voting Rights Act

**Question 2**

Which President signed the Voting Rights Act

**Question 3**

What was the demographic structure of the electorate in the 1940s?

**Question 4**

Which president rejected the Voting Rights Act of 1965?

**Question 5**

Which law was signed in 1967?

**Question 6**

What was the law that denied minorities the right to vote?

**Text number 22**

From the 1930s to the 1960s, Florida was essentially a one-party state, ruled by white conservative Democrats who, together with other solidly southern Democrats, wielded considerable power in Congress. They received federal money for national programs; like other southern states, Florida residents received more federal money than they paid in taxes: the state is a net beneficiary. The state's conservative white voter majority has since the 1970s largely shifted from the Democratic Party to the Republican Party. It has supported Republican presidential candidates throughout the 20th century, with the exception of 1976 and 1996, when the Democratic candidate was from the South. They have had "the luxury of voting for presidential candidates who promise to cut taxes and stop government expansion, while knowing that their congressmen will continue to protect federal spending".

**Question 0**

Which party dominated Florida politics from 1930 to 1960?

**Question 1**

Does Florida benefit from taxes

**Question 2**

Which political party controls Florida now

**Question 3**

How Florida votes in presidential elections

**Question 4**

What these Florida-backed candidates promise

**Question 5**

Which party ruled Florida before 1930?

**Question 6**

Which party ruled Florida after 1960?

**Question 7**

In what era did voters shift from Republicans to Democrats?

**Question 8**

In 1976 and 1996 there were candidates from the North who were supported by which party?

**Text number 23**

The first post-Reconstruction Republican elected to Congress from Florida was William C. Cramer in 1954 from Pinellas County on the Gulf Coast, where demographic changes were underway. At this time, African Americans were still disenfranchised by the state constitution and discriminatory practices. In the 19th century, they had made up most of the Republican Party. Cramer built a distinct Republican Party in Florida that attracted local white conservatives and immigrants from northern and midwestern states. In 1966, Claude R. Kirk Jr. was elected the first post-Reconstruction Republican governor in a surprise election. In 1968, Edward J. Gurney, also a white conservative, was elected the state's first post-Reconstruction Republican U.S. Senator. In 1970, Democrats won the governor's office and an open senatorial seat, and they held the dominant position for years.

**Question 0**

The first post-Reconstruction Republican elected to Florida -

**Question 1**

What Cramer has been recognised for

**Question 2**

Who was Claude R Kirk

**Question 3**

Who was Edward j Gurney

**Question 4**

What the Democratic Party did in the 1970s

**Question 5**

Who was the first Republican elected before the Reconstruction era?

**Question 6**

Who was the Republican elected in the middle of the Reconstruction era?

**Question 7**

Who was elected in 1967?

**Question 8**

Who took over in 1972?

**Text number 24**

In 1998, Democratic voters dominated areas of the state with large racial minorities and white liberals who had migrated from the northeastern United States, known colloquially as "snowbirds". In South Florida and the Miami metropolitan area, both racial minorities and white liberals dominate. As a result, the area has consistently been voted one of the most Democratic areas in the state. The Daytona Beach area has a similar demographic structure, and the city of Orlando has a large Hispanic population that has often favored Democrats. Republicans, composed mostly of white conservatives, have dominated much of the rest of Florida, especially in rural and suburban areas. This is typical of its electorate throughout the Deep South.

**Question 0**

What Democratic voters did in 1998

**Question 1**

What are snowbirds

**Question 2**

Which party controls South Florida and Miami

**Question 3**

Which party controls most of the rest of Florida?

**Question 4**

What did Democratic voters do in 1999?

**Question 5**

What are sunbirds?

**Question 6**

Which party controls North Florida?

**Question 7**

Which Orlando race favoured the Republicans?

**Question 8**

What part of Florida is made up of white Democrats?

**Text number 25**

In the fast-growing I-4 corridor that runs through Central Florida and connects the cities of Daytona Beach, Orlando and Tampa/St. Petersburg, Republican and Democratic voters are fairly evenly split. The area is often seen as the confluence of the conservative north and liberal south of the state, making it the state's largest swing district. Since the late 20th century, the voting results in this region, which accounts for 40% of Florida's electorate, have often determined who wins the Florida state presidential election.

**Question 0**

What is the political make-up of Florida's fastest growing region?

**Question 1**

The region is considered politically

**Question 2**

Voting in this area since the end of the 20th century will decide what

**Question 3**

What is the slowest growing corridor?

**Question 4**

Which way is the I-5 corridor?

**Question 5**

Which party controls the I-4 corridor?

**Question 6**

Which distribution is rather uneven?

**Question 7**

What has happened since the end of the 19th century?

**Text number 26**

Redistricting after the 2010 US Census gave the state two additional seats in the House of Representatives. The redistricting announced by the legislature in 2012 was quickly challenged in court on the grounds that it unfairly benefited Republican interests. In 2015, the Florida Supreme Court ruled on appeal that congressional districts had to be redrawn because the legislature had violated the fair redistricting provisions of the state constitution adopted in 2010; it approved the new map in early December 2015.

**Question 0**

What the renomination has done for Florida

**Question 1**

What was challenged in 2012

**Question 2**

How the Florida Supreme Court resolved the challenge

**Question 3**

What happened to Florida's congressional map in 2015?

**Question 4**

What gave you three extra seats in the House of Representatives in 2010?

**Question 5**

What was not challenged in 2012?

**Question 6**

What was challenged in 2013?

**Question 7**

What happened in 2008?

**Question 8**

When was the new map rejected?

**Text number 27**

In the closely contested 2000 elections, the state played a key role. Of the more than 5.8 million votes cast for Bush and Al Gore, some 500 votes separated the candidates, and Florida's electors cast the deciding votes that gave Bush the victory. Florida's criminal disenfranchisement law is stricter than in most European countries or other US states. A study published in the American Sociological Review in 2002 found that 'if the state's 827 000 disenfranchised felons had voted the same way as other Floridians, Democratic candidate Al Gore would have won Florida - and the presidency - by more than 80 000 votes'.

**Question 0**

What happened in the 2000 elections

**Question 1**

How strict is Florida's disenfranchisement law?

**Question 2**

What this meant in the 2000 elections

**Question 3**

What happened in 2004?

**Question 4**

Which candidates were separated by 800 votes?

**Question 5**

How many votes did Al Gore win?

**Question 6**

Who did not vote in 2004?

**Question 7**

How many criminals voted in 2004?

**Text number 28**

The court ruled in 2014, after lengthy evidence, that at least two districts had to be redrawn because of gerrymandering. This was appealed, and in July 2015 the Florida Supreme Court ruled that legislators had followed an illegal and unconstitutional process that was overly influenced by party operatives, and ruled that at least eight districts had to be redrawn. On December 2, 2015, a 5-2 court vote approved a new map of congressional districts, some of which had been drawn by challengers. Their decision confirmed the map previously approved by Leon County Judge Terry Lewis, who oversaw the original trial. It makes a difference, especially in South Florida. More challenges to the map and the districts are likely to be filed.

**Question 0**

Why did these two districts have to be redrawn in 2014?

**Question 1**

How many were decided to redraw in 2015?

**Question 2**

What was the Court's vote on the new congressional map in 2015?

**Question 3**

Are there more changes coming to the map

**Question 4**

Why did these two constituencies have to be redrawn in 2016?

**Question 5**

What was not invoked in 2015?

**Question 6**

What happened on 1 December 2015?

**Question 7**

How many votes did the new maps lose?

**Question 8**

Since when are congressional maps permanent?

**Text number 29**

Florida's gross domestic product (GDP) in 2010 was $748 billion. Its GDP is the fourth largest in the US economy. In 2010, it became the fourth largest exporter of merchandise. The largest contributors to the state's GDP in 2007 were general services, financial services, trade, transportation and utilities, manufacturing, and construction. The state budget was $70.5 billion in 2010-2011, down from a high of $73.8 billion in 2006-2007. Chief Executive Magazine named Florida the third best state for business in 2011.

**Question 0**

What was Florida's GDP in 2010

**Question 1**

Where Florida's GDP is located

**Question 2**

What are some of the major factors that affect the production of countries

**Question 3**

What was the name of Florida in 2011

**Question 4**

What was Florida's GDP in 2001?

**Question 5**

What is the third largest economy in the US?

**Question 6**

What is the second largest economy in the US?

**Question 7**

What is the largest economy in the US?

**Question 8**

What is the third smallest economy in the US?

**Text number 30**

At the end of the third quarter of 2008, Florida had the highest mortgage delinquency rate in the country, with 7.8 percent of mortgages outstanding for 60 days or more. The 2009 list of national housing markets hit hard by the real estate collapse included a disproportionate number of Floridians. According to state figures, Florida had 300,000 vacant homes in 2009 as a result of the building boom of the early 2000s. In 2009, the US Census Bureau estimated that Floridians spent an average of 49.1% of their personal income on housing-related costs, the third highest percentage in the country.

**Question 0**

What was the mortgage default rate in 2008?

**Question 1**

How many vacant homes in Florida in 2009

**Question 2**

What percentage of personal income was spent on housing in Florida?

**Question 3**

Where housing expenditure was located nationally

**Question 4**

What was the mortgage default rate in 2006?

**Question 5**

What was the percentage of payment defaults lasting 90 days or more?

**Question 6**

How many dwellings were vacant in 2008?

**Question 7**

What percentage of personal income was spent on housing costs in 2008?

**Question 8**

Which state had the fourth highest share of housing-related costs in the country?

**Text number 31**

After the devastating events of Hurricane Andrew in 1992, the State of Florida began investing in economic development through the Office of Commerce, Tourism and Economic Development. Governor Jeb Bush understood that landmark events like Andrew had a serious impact on Florida's tourism industry, which is the backbone of Florida. The office was charged with promoting medical and life sciences, among other things. Three years later, The Scripps Research Institute (TSRI) announced that it had chosen Florida as its newest area of expansion. In 2003, TSRI announced plans to establish a major science center in Palm Beach, a 33,800 square foot (364,000 square foot) facility on a 100 acre (40 hectare) site that TSRI planned to occupy in 2006.

**Question 0**

What Hurricane Andrew caused in Florida...

**Question 1**

What Govenor Bush realised

**Question 2**

Which sector was targeted

**Question 3**

who decided to expand their business to Florida

**Question 4**

Which hurricane hit in 1991?

**Question 5**

What did Florida stop doing after Andrew?

**Question 6**

What did Jeb Bush not understand?

**Question 7**

Who decided not to expand their business to Florida?

**Question 8**

Who announced plans to create a major science centre in 2001?

**Text number 32**

Some parts of the state have architectural styles such as Spanish Revival, Florida Vernacular and Mediterranean Revival. It has the largest collection of Art Deco and Streamline Moderne buildings in the US and the world, most of which are located in the Miami metropolitan area, particularly the Art Deco district of Miami Beach, built when the city was becoming a resort. A unique architectural design found only in Florida is the post-World War II Miami Modern, which can be seen in areas such as Miami's MiMo Historic District.

**Question 0**

What are the architectural styles in Florida

**Question 1**

What Florida has the largest collection of

**Question 2**

When did Miami's art deco district take off -

**Question 3**

What other unique architecture began in Miami after World War II?

**Question 4**

What architectural styles are not found in Florida?

**Question 5**

What is the smallest collection in Florida?

**Question 6**

When did Miami's art deco district die?

**Question 7**

What other unique architecture in Miami came to an end after World War II?

**Question 8**

What kind of buildings are not in the Miami metropolitan area?

**Text number 33**

Florida is served by Amtrak, which operates numerous lines connecting the state's major cities to the northern United States and Canada. The busiest Amtrak train stations in Florida in 2011 were: Sanford (259,944), Orlando (179,142), Tampa Union Station (140,785), Miami (94,556) and Jacksonville (74,733). Sanford, in Greater Orlando, is the southern terminus for the Auto Train, which departs from Lorton, Virginia, south of Washington, D.C. Until 2005, Orlando was also the eastern terminus of the Sunset Limited. The Sunset Limited runs in the southern United States via New Orleans, Houston and San Antonio to its western terminus in Los Angeles. Two additional Amtrak trains (Silver Star and Silver Meteor) operate to Florida between New York and Miami. Miami Central Station, the city's hub for express, commuter, intercity and bus services, is under construction.

**Question 0**

Which train line connects Florida to the north?

**Question 1**

Where the car train comes from

**Question 2**

Who does the sunset limited service

**Question 3**

Two more Ramtrak trains serving Florida

**Question 4**

Which train line connects Florida to the south?

**Question 5**

Where does the car train end?

**Question 6**

Which service started in 2005?

**Question 7**

What was the busiest Amtrak station in 2010?

**Question 8**

What was the least busy Amtrak station in 2011?

**Text number 34**

NASCAR (headquartered in Daytona Beach) starts all three of its major motorsport series in Florida at Daytona International Speedway in February with the Daytona 500, and concludes all three series in November at Homestead-Miami Speedway. Daytona will also host the Coke Zero 400 NASCAR race weekend around Independence Day in July. 24 Hours of Daytona is one of the world's most prestigious endurance car races. The St. Petersburg Grand Prix and the Miami Grand Prix have also hosted IndyCar races.

**Question 0**

Which is headquartered in Daytona?

**Question 1**

Name another race in Florida

**Question 2**

What is the Daytona 24-hour race

**Question 3**

What St Pete has to offer as a competition

**Question 4**

Which car-related sport is headquartered outside of Daytona?

**Question 5**

What other competition is taking place outside Daytona?

**Question 6**

What is 48 hours in Daytona

**Question 7**

Where are there no Indy car races?

**Question 8**

Which series will end in March?

**Document number 201**

**Text number 0**

Before forming Queen, Brian May and Roger Taylor had played together in a band called Smile. Freddie Mercury (then known by his birth name Farrokh "Freddie" Bulsara) was a fan of Smile and encouraged them to experiment with more sophisticated stage and recording techniques. Mercury joined the band in 1970, suggested the new band name "Queen" and adopted his familiar stage name. John Deacon was recruited ahead of the recording of their eponymous debut album in 1973. Queen first charted in the UK with their second album Queen II in 1974, but it was not until Sheer Heart Attack, released later that year, and A Night at the Opera, released in 1975, that the band achieved international success. The latter included the song 'Bohemian Rhapsody', which stayed at number one in the UK for nine weeks and made the music video famous. Their 1977 album News of the World included the songs "We Will Rock You" and "We Are the Champions", which have become anthems of sporting events. By the early 1980s, Queen was one of the biggest stadium rock bands in the world. Several music publications consider their performance at the 1985 Live Aid event to be the greatest in rock history, and in a 2005 industry poll it was rated the best. In 1991 Mercury died of bronchitis, a complication of AIDS, and Deacon retired in 1997. Since then, May and Taylor have performed occasionally together, including with Paul Rodgers (2004-09) and Adam Lambert (since 2011). In November 2014, Queen released a new album, Queen Forever, featuring songs by the late Mercury.

**Question 0**

What was the name of Brian May and Roger Taylor's band before Queen?

**Question 1**

Which stage name did Farrokh Bulsara adopt?

**Question 2**

What was the name of the album Queen released in 2014?

**Question 3**

What was the title of Queen's 1977 album?

**Question 4**

What year did Freddie Mercury die?

**Text number 1**

Tim Staffell became friends with fellow student Farrokh Bulsara, who had taken the English name Freddie, while studying at Ealing Art College. Bulsara felt he and the band had the same taste and soon became an avid fan of Smile. In late 1970, after Staffell left to join Humpy Bong, the remaining members of Smile, encouraged by Bulsara, changed their name to 'Queen' and continued to work together. When asked about the name, Bulsara explained: "I came up with the name Queen. It's just a name, but it's obviously very regal, and it sounds great. It's a strong name, very universal and immediate. It had a lot of visual potential and was open to all kinds of interpretations. Of course I was aware of the homosexual connotations, but that was just one aspect."

**Question 0**

Tim Staffell left Smile in what year?

**Question 1**

Which band did Tim Staffell join after leaving Smile?

**Question 2**

What was the name of the college where Tim Staffell was studying when he met Farrokh Bulsara?

**Question 3**

In what year did Smile change its name to Queen?

**Question 4**

What English first name did Farrokh Bulsara adopt?

**Text number 2**

The band had several bassists during this period who did not fit the band's chemistry. It wasn't until February 1971 that they settled on John Deacon and began rehearsing for their first album. They recorded four of their own songs, "Liar", "Keep Yourself Alive", "The Night Comes Down" and "Jesus", for a demo tape; the record companies were not interested. Around the same time, Freddie changed his surname to "Mercury", inspired by the line "Mother Mercury, look what they've done to me" from the song "My Fairy King". On 2 July 1971, Queen played their first gig with Mercury, May, Taylor and Deacon in a classic line-up at Surrey University outside London.

**Question 0**

John Deacon played what instrument?

**Question 1**

What year did John Deacon join Queen?

**Question 2**

What name did Queen's Freddie change his surname to?

**Question 3**

Which song inspired Freddie about Queen's surname?

**Question 4**

On what day did Queen play its first gig?

**Text number 3**

An art school graduate, Mercury also designed the Queen logo, the Queen crest, shortly before the release of the band's first album. The logo combines the zodiac signs of all four members: two lions Leo (Deacon and Taylor), a crab Crab (May) and two fairies Virgo (Mercury). The lions embrace the stylised letter Q, the crab rests on the letter with flames rising directly above it, and the fairies are each sheltered under the lion. There is also a crown inside the letter Q, and the whole logo is overshadowed by a huge phoenix. The whole symbol bears a passing resemblance to the royal coat of arms of the United Kingdom, especially for lion supporters. The original logo on the back of the first album cover was a simple line drawing, but later covers used more complex colour versions.

**Question 0**

Who designed the Queen logo?

**Question 1**

What was Freddie Mercury's zodiac sign?

**Question 2**

What sign did Deacon and Taylor share?

**Question 3**

What was Brian May's zodiac sign?

**Question 4**

Queen's early logo resembled the coat of arms of which country?

**Text number 4**

In 1972 Queen entered into talks with Trident Studios after being spotted by John Anthony at De La Lane Studios, and after discussions Norman Sheffield offered Norman Sheffield a band managed by Neptune Productions, a subsidiary of Trident, and allowed them to use Trident's facilities to record new material while management looked for a record company to sign Queen. This suited both parties, as Trident was expanding into management and the deal allowed Queen to use the state-of-the-art recording equipment used by bands like the Beatles and Elton John to produce new material. However, Trident found it difficult to find a record label for a band whose name was so relevant in the early 1970s.

**Question 0**

Who offered Queen a manager's contract in 1972?

**Question 1**

Which singer used Trident studios apart from Queen and the Beatles?

**Question 2**

What was the name of the Trident subsidiary?

**Question 3**

Where was the Queen seen before the talks with Trident?

**Question 4**

In what year did Queen's start discussions with Trident Studios?

**Text number 5**

In July 1973, Queen finally released their eponymous debut album with Trident/EMI, which was inspired by the heavy metal and progressive rock of the time. The album was well received by critics; Gordon Fletcher of Rolling Stone said "their debut album is brilliant", and Chicago's Daily Herald called it "an above-average debut". However, it didn't attract much mainstream attention, and the Brian May composition "Keep Yourself Alive" sold poorly. In retrospect, "Keep Yourself Alive" has been cited as a highlight of the album, and in 2008 Rolling Stone ranked it 31st on its "100 Greatest Guitar Songs of All Time" list, describing it as "an entire album's worth of riffs crammed into one song". The album was certified gold in the UK and the US.

**Question 0**

What year was Queen's first album released?

**Question 1**

What was the name of Queen's first album?

**Question 2**

What was the lead single from Queen's first album?

**Question 3**

Which Queen song was ranked the 31st best guitar riff in a Rolling Stone article in 1998?

**Question 4**

Which critic called Queen's debut excellent?

**Text number 6**

The band's second LP, Queen II, was released in 1974 and features an iconic photograph of the band by rock photographer Mick Rock on its cover. This image was used as the basis for the 1975 music video production of "Bohemian Rhapsody". The album reached number five in the UK Albums Chart and became the first Queen album to chart in the UK. The lead single "Seven Seas of Rhye", written by Freddie Mercury, reached number ten in the UK and gave the band their first hit. The album is the first real demonstration of the band's distinctive layered sound, with long complex instrumental scenes, fantasy-themed lyrics and musical virtuosity. In addition to its only single, the album included "The March of the Black Queen", a six-minute epic with no chorus. The Daily Vault described the number as "menacing". Critics' reactions were mixed; the Winnipeg Free Press praised the band's debut album, but described Queen II as an "overproduced monster". Allmusic has described the album as a favourite of the band's hardcore fans, and it is the first of three Queen albums listed in the book 1001 Albums You Must Hear Before You Die.

**Question 0**

What was the title of Queen's second LP?

**Question 1**

What year was Queen's second album released?

**Question 2**

Who designed the cover of Queen's second album?

**Question 3**

Who wrote the song Seven Seas of Rhye?

**Question 4**

How long is The March of the Black Queen?

**Text number 7**

After the band's six-night gig at the Uris Theatre in New York in May 1974, Brian May collapsed and contracted hepatitis. While recovering, May was initially absent as the band began work on their third album, but he returned midway through recording. Released in 1974, Sheer Heart Attack reached number two in the UK, sold well throughout Europe and went gold in the US. It gave the band their first real taste of international success, and was a hit on both sides of the Atlantic. The album experimented with different styles of music, including British music hall, heavy metal, ballads, ragtime and Caribbean. At this point Queen began to move away from the progressive tendencies of their first two albums to a more radio-friendly, song-oriented style. Sheer Heart Attack introduced new sonic and melodic patterns that would be refined on the following album, A Night at the Opera.

**Question 0**

What was Brian May diagnosed with after he collapsed in 1974?

**Question 1**

What was the title of Queen's third album?

**Question 2**

Which Queen album was released after Sheer Heart Attack?

**Question 3**

Queen's Sheer Heart Attack reached what position in the UK charts?

**Question 4**

What was the name of the place where Brian May collapsed?

**Text number 8**

Sheer Heart Attack's single "Killer Queen" reached number two in the UK charts and became their first US hit, peaking at number 12 on the Billboard Hot 100. The song combines camp, vaudeville and British music hall with May's guitar flow. The album's second single "Now I'm Here", a more traditional hard rock tune, was an eleven hit in the UK, while May's upbeat riffs on "Stone Cold Crazy" are a precursor to speed metal. In recent years, the album has been praised by music publications: in 2006, Classic Rock placed it at number 28 in "The 100 Greatest British Rock Albums Ever", and in 2007 Mojo placed it at number 88 in "The 100 Records That Changed the World". It is also one of three Queen albums included in the book 1001 Albums You Must Hear Before You Die.

**Question 0**

Which song was Queen's first US hit?

**Question 1**

Queen's Now I'm Here reached what number in the UK charts?

**Question 2**

Which Queen song is known as an early speed metal song?

**Question 3**

What style of music, along with camp and vaudeville, did you find in the song Killer Queen?

**Question 4**

What position did Killer Queen reach on the Billboard Hot 100?

**Text number 9**

In 1975, the band embarked on a world tour, each member dressed in a costume created by Zandra Rhodes, accompanied by light banks and effects. They toured the US as headliners and performed in Canada for the first time. In September, the band negotiated their way out of their Trident Studios contract and were looking for a new manager. One option they considered was an offer from Led Zeppelin manager Peter Grant. Grant wanted the band to sign with Led Zeppelin's own production company, Swan Song Records. The band did not consider the deal acceptable and instead contacted Elton John's manager John Reid, who accepted the position.

**Question 0**

Who created Queen's 1975 tour costumes?

**Question 1**

In which country did Queen first perform in 1975?

**Question 2**

Queen bitterly split with which management company in 1975?

**Question 3**

Which Led Zeppelin manager tried to get a deal with Queen?

**Question 4**

Who did Queen finally sign with after rejecting the Swan Song Records deal?

**Text number 10**

In late 1975, Queen recorded and released A Night at the Opera, named after the popular Marx Brothers film. At the time, it was the most expensive album ever produced. Like its predecessor, the album features a variety of musical styles and experiments with stereo sound. The middle section of the eight-minute epic "The Prophet's Song" is a canon, with simple phrases layered together to create a full choir sound. The Mercury-composed ballad "Love of My Life" featured harp and overdubbed vocal harmonies. The album was very successful in the UK and went triple platinum in the US. The British public voted it the 13th best album of all time in a 2004 Channel 4 poll. It has also ranked high in international polls: in the global Guinness poll it was voted the 19th best album of all time, while in an ABC poll the Australian public voted it the 28th best album of all time. A Night at the Opera has often appeared on "best albums" lists reflecting critics' opinions. Among other accolades, it was ranked 16th in Q Magazine's "The 50 Best British Albums Ever" in 2004 and 11th in Rolling Stone's "The 100 Greatest Albums of All Time", published in its Mexican edition in 2004. It was also ranked number 230 in Rolling Stone magazine's "The 500 Greatest Albums of All Time" in 2003. A Night at the Opera is the third and last Queen album to be listed in the book 1001 Albums You Must Hear Before You Die.

**Question 0**

Which Queen album was released in 1975?

**Question 1**

Queen's 1975 album took its name from which comedy film?

**Question 2**

How long was Queen's The Prophet's Song?

**Question 3**

Which Queen ballad featured a harp and overdubbed harmonies?

**Text number 11**

The album also included the hit single "Bohemian Rhapsody", which spent nine weeks at number one in the UK. Mercury's close friend and advisor, Capital London radio DJ Kenny Everett, played a key role in promoting the single. It is the third best-selling single of all time in the UK, surpassed only by Band Aid's "Do They Know It's Christmas?" and Elton John's "Candle in the Wind 1997", and is the UK's biggest-selling commercial single. It also reached number nine in the US (the 1992 re-release was number two on the Billboard Hot 100 for five weeks). It is the only single to have sold a million copies twice, and has been Christmas number one twice in the UK, the only single ever to do so. "Bohemian Rhapsody" has been voted the best song of all time numerous times. The band decided to make a video to accompany the single and hired Trilion, a subsidiary of former management company Trident Studios, to use new technology to make the video; the result is widely regarded as the first 'proper' music video ever produced and popularised the medium. The album's first track "Death on Two Legs" is said to have been written by Mercury about Norman Sheffield and the former Trident management team who helped make the video so popular. Although other bands, such as the Beatles, had made short promotional films or videos for songs before this, they were usually made specifically for specific television programmes. Rolling Stone says of Bohemian Rhapsody's influence: "Its impact cannot be overstated, as it practically invented the music video seven years before MTV." The album's second single "You're My Best Friend", the second song composed by John Deacon and his first single, reached number sixteen in the US and became a worldwide Top Ten hit. The band's A Night at the Opera tour began in November 1975, covering Europe, the United States, Japan and Australia.

**Question 0**

Which Queen song was number one in the UK for nine weeks?

**Question 1**

What is the third best-selling single of all time in the UK?

**Question 2**

Which Queen single sold a million copies on two separate occasions?

**Question 3**

What year did Queen's A Night at the Opera tour start?

**Question 4**

Queen's 1975 tour included Europe and which three countries?

**Text number 12**

By 1976, Queen were back in the studio recording A Day at the Races, which is often regarded as the follow-up to A Night at the Opera. It again borrowed the title of the Marx Brothers' film, and had a cover similar to the cover of A Night at the Opera, which was a variation of the same Queen crest. The most famous of the Marx Brothers, Groucho Marx, invited Queen to visit his Los Angeles home in March 1977, where the band thanked him personally and performed "'39" a cappella. Musically, A Day at the Races was considered a strong effort by fans and critics alike, reaching number one in the UK and Japan and number five in the US. The album's biggest hit was "Somebody to Love", a gospel-inspired song in which Mercury, May and Taylor multi-tracked their voices to create a 100-voice gospel choir. The song reached number two in the UK and number thirteen in the US. The album also featured one of the band's heaviest songs, May's "Tie Your Mother Down", which became the leitmotif of the band's live performances.

**Question 0**

Which Queen album was released in 1976?

**Question 1**

What was the biggest hit of Queen's 1976 album?

**Question 2**

Which heavy Queen song is your favourite at live shows?

**Question 3**

Which comedian invited Queen to visit in 1977?

**Question 4**

Which members of Queen layered their voices on Somebody to Love?

**Text number 13**

In 1976, Queen played one of their most famous gigs, a free concert in Hyde Park, London. Organised by entrepreneur Richard Branson, the concert set a record for attendance, with 150,000 people confirmed in the audience. On 1 December 1976, Queen were due to perform on London's early evening Today programme, but pulled out at the last minute, leaving their late replacement, EMI record label Sex Pistols, to give a major interview. During the A Day at the Races tour in 1977, Queen performed sold-out shows at New York's Madison Square Garden in February and London's Earls Court in June.

**Question 0**

Where did Queen hold a free concert in 1976?

**Question 1**

Who organised the Queen free concert in 1976?

**Question 2**

How many people helped Queen set the 1976 attendance record?

**Question 3**

Which US concert venue sold out Queen in 1977?

**Question 4**

Which British venue did Queen sell out in 1977?

**Text number 14**

The band's sixth studio album, News of the World, was released in 1977 and has gone platinum four times in the US and twice in the UK. The album featured many songs tailored for live performance, including two of rock's most recognisable anthems, "We Will Rock You" and the rock ballad "We Are the Champions", both of which became enduring international sports anthems, the latter reaching number four in the US. Queen began the News of the World tour in October 1977, and Robert Hilburn of the Los Angeles Times called the concert tour the band's "most spectacularly staged and sophisticated show".

**Question 0**

Queen's sixth album was released in what year?

**Question 1**

How many times did Queen's News of the World go platinum?

**Question 2**

Queen's News of the World included which two rock anthems?

**Question 3**

Queen's News of the World tour took place in what year?

**Text number 15**

In 1978, the band released Jazz, which reached number two in the UK and number six on the Billboard 200 in the US. The album included the hit singles "Fat Bottomed Girls" and "Bicycle Race" on a double-sided disc. Queen hired Wimbledon Stadium for one day to film the video. 65 naked female models were hired to act in the naked bicycle race. Reviews of the album in recent years have been more positive. Another notable track from Jazz, "Don't Stop Me Now", offers another example of the band's triumphant vocal harmonies.

**Question 0**

What year did Queen release the album Jazz?

**Question 1**

What number did Queen's Jazz reach in the UK charts?

**Question 2**

What number did Queen's Jazz reach on the Billboard 200?

**Question 3**

What were the two hit singles from Queen's Jazz album?

**Question 4**

Which venue did Queen rent for a music video in 1978?

**Text number 16**

In 1978 Queen toured the United States and Canada and spent much of 1979 touring Europe and Japan. They released their first live album Live Killers in 1979; it went twice platinum in the US. Queen also released the highly successful single "Crazy Little Thing Called Love", a rockabilly-inspired song in the style of Elvis Presley. The song reached the top 10 in many countries, topped the Australian ARIA chart for seven consecutive weeks and was the band's first number one in the US, where it topped the Billboard Hot 100 chart for four weeks. Mercury had written the song on guitar and played rhythm guitar on the album, and he played rhythm guitar when performing the song live, the first time he had ever played guitar in concert. In December 1979, Queen played at the opening night of the Concert for the People of Kampuchea in London after accepting a request from the event's organiser, Paul McCartney.

**Question 0**

Who organised the concert for the people of Cambodia?

**Question 1**

What year was Queen's Live Killers released?

**Question 2**

How many times did Queen's Live Killers go platinum in the US?

**Question 3**

Queen's Crazy Little Thing Called Love was an ode to which singer?

**Question 4**

What year did Queen play the Concert for the People of Kampuchea?

**Text number 17**

Queen began their 1980s career with The Game. It included the singles "Crazy Little Thing Called Love" and "Another One Bites the Dust", both of which reached number one in the US. After attending a Queen concert in Los Angeles, Michael Jackson suggested to Mercury behind the scenes that "Another One Bites the Dust" be released as a single, and in October 1980 it spent three weeks at number one. The album spent five weeks at the top of the Billboard 200 and sold over four million copies in the US. It was also the first appearance of a synthesizer on a Queen album. Up until then, their albums had featured the distinctive "No Synthesisers!" shelf mark. Producer Roy Thomas Baker later revealed that producer Roy Thomas Baker tried to clarify that the albums' multi-layered solos were created with guitars, not synthesizers, as record company executives at the time assumed. In September 1980, Queen played three sold-out shows at Madison Square Garden. In 1980, Queen also released the soundtrack they had recorded for the film Flash Gordon. At the American Music Awards in January 1981, "Another One Bites the Dust" won the Favorite Pop/Rock Single award, and Queen was nominated for the Favorite Pop/Rock Band, Duo, or Group award.

**Question 0**

Queen played several sold-out shows at which US venue?

**Question 1**

Queen recorded the soundtrack for which series?

**Question 2**

Which Queen song won the award for best pop/rock single?

**Question 3**

Which music artist suggested Queen release Another One Bites the Dust?

**Question 4**

Which Queen album launched the 1980s?

**Text number 18**

In February 1981, Queen travelled to South America as part of The Game Tour, becoming the first major rock band to perform in Latin American stadiums. The tour included five shows in Argentina, including one in Buenos Aires which attracted the largest single concert audience in Argentina's history with a crowd of 300,000, and two concerts at the Morumbi Stadium in São Paulo, Brazil, where they played to a crowd of over 131,000 on the first night (at the time the largest paying audience for a single band anywhere in the world) and over 120,000 the following night. In October of the same year, Queen played to over 150 000 fans on 9 October in Monterrey (Estadio Universitario) and on 17 and 18 October in Puebla (Estadio Zaragoza) in Mexico. On 24 and 25 November, Queen played two sold-out nights at the Montreal Forum in Quebec, Canada. One of Mercury's most notable performances of The GAME's closing song "Save Me" took place in Montreal, and the concert was recorded on the live album Queen Rock Montreal.

**Question 0**

Which band was the first big band to play in Latin American stadiums?

**Question 1**

How many shows did Queen's Game Tour include in Argentina?

**Question 2**

How big was Queen's record crowd in Argentina?

**Question 3**

What was the last song on Queen's The Game album?

**Question 4**

Which sold-out venue did Queen play in Canada?

**Text number 19**

In 1982, the band released the album Hot Space, a departure from their trademark 70s sound, this time a mix of rock, pop rock, dance, funk and R&B. Most of the album was recorded in Munich during the most tumultuous period in the band's history, and Taylor and May lamented the new sound, and were both highly critical of the influence of Mercury's personal manager Paul Prenter on the singer. May also criticised Prenter, who was Mercury's manager from the early 1980s to 1984, for downplaying the importance of radio stations such as the US networks and their vital link between the artist and the community, and for denying them access to Mercury. The band stopped touring North America after its Hot Space tour because of waning success there, although it did appear on American television for the only time on the premiere of the eighth season of Saturday Night Live. Queen left Elektra Records, their record label in the US, Canada, Japan, Australia and New Zealand, and signed a contract with EMI/Capitol Records.

**Question 0**

Which album did Queen release in 1982?

**Question 1**

Where did Queen record their 1982 album?

**Question 2**

What was the name of Freddie Mercury's personal manager?

**Question 3**

Queen left which record company before signing a contract with EMI?

**Question 4**

Which season of Saturday Night Live did Queen appear on?

**Text number 20**

That same year, Queen embarked on The Works Tour, the first tour to feature keyboardist Spike Edney as an additional live musician. The tour included nine sold-out dates in October at the Sun City Arena in Bophuthatswana, South Africa. On their return to England, the band came under fire for having performed in South Africa during apartheid and for violating global divestment efforts and the UN cultural boycott. The band responded to the criticism by stating that they were playing music for South African fans, and they also stressed that the concerts were played for an integrated audience. Queen made a charitable donation to a school for the deaf and blind, but was fined by the British Musicians' Union and blacklisted by the UN.

**Question 0**

On which Queen tour did Spike Edney first appear?

**Question 1**

Queen's Spike Edney plays what instrument?

**Question 2**

Who fined Queen for donating to a school for the deaf and blind?

**Question 3**

Where did Queen perform during apartheid?

**Text number 21**

At the Live Aid event at Wembley on 13 July 1985, Queen performed their greatest hits in front of the largest ever television audience of 1.9 billion people, with a sold-out stadium audience of 72,000 people clapping, singing and swaying in unison. Show organisers Bob Geldof and Midge Ure, other musicians including Elton John, Cliff Richard and Dave Grohl, and music journalists writing for the BBC, CNN, Rolling Stone, MTV and The Telegraph, among others, said Queen stole the show. In a 2005 industry poll, it was rated the best rock show of all time. Mercury's powerful, sustained tune during the a cappella section became known as "The Note Heard Round the World".

**Question 0**

When was Live Aid?

**Question 1**

Where was Live Aid held?

**Question 2**

How big was the TV audience for Live Aid?

**Question 3**

How big was the Live Aid stadium audience?

**Question 4**

Who organised Live Aid?

**Text number 22**

In an interview with Mojo magazine, the band said that the most amazing thing about Live Aid was seeing the crowd clapping along to "Radio Ga Ga Ga". Brian May said, "I had never seen anything like it in my life, and it wasn't calculated either. We understood our audience and played for them, but it was one of those strange coincidences that came from the (music) video. I remember thinking 'great, they've got it' and then I thought 'this isn't Queen's audience'. This is an audience that bought tickets before they even knew we were there. And they all did. How did they know? Nobody told them to do it."

**Question 0**

Which Queen song did the Live Aid audience applaud?

**Question 1**

Which magazine interviewed Brian May about Live Aid?

**Question 2**

What instrument helped Queen fans get used to their songs before Live Aid?

**Text number 23**

The band, now reinvigorated by Live Aid - Roger Taylor called it "a shot in the arm" - and the subsequent increase in record sales, released the single "One Vision" at the end of 1985, the third time since "Stone Cold Crazy" and "Under Pressure (with David Bowie)" that all four band members had received a writing award for a single song. A limited edition box set of all Queen's albums to date was also released under the title The Complete Works. The package contained previously unreleased material, most notably the single "Thank God It's Christmas" from Queen's 1984 Christmas non-disc.

**Question 0**

What year was Queen's One Vision released?

**Question 1**

How many band members wrote Queen's One Vision?

**Question 2**

What was the name of the mid-1980s Queen box set?

**Question 3**

What was the name of the 1984 Queen Christmas song?

**Text number 24**

In the summer of 1986, Queen went on their last tour with Freddie Mercury. The tour was sold out in support of the A Kind of Magic album, and they once again hired Spike Edney, which is why he was called the unofficial fifth member. The highlight of The Magic Tour was at Wembley Stadium in London, resulting in the live double album Queen at Wembley, released on CD and live concert DVD, which has gone quintuple platinum in the US and quadruple platinum in the UK. Queen couldn't book a third night at Wembley, but they did play Knebworth Park. The show sold out in two hours, with over 120,000 fans filling the park for Queen's final live performance with Mercury. Queen kicked off the tour at the Råsunda Stadium in Stockholm, Sweden, and during the tour the band performed in Slane Castle, Ireland, in front of a crowd of 95,000, breaking the venue's record for attendance. The band also performed behind the Iron Curtain to an audience of 80,000 at Budapest's Népstadion, one of the biggest rock concerts ever staged in Eastern Europe. Queen's tour was seen by over a million people - 400,000 in the UK alone, a record at the time.

**Question 0**

Queen's last tour with Freddie Mercury was what year?

**Question 1**

What was the name of Queen's Freddie Mercury's last tour?

**Question 2**

How many fans saw Queen in Knebworth Park?

**Question 3**

How many fans saw Queen at the Nepstadion in Budapest?

**Question 4**

How many fans saw Queen at Slane Castle?

**Text number 25**

After working on several solo projects during 1988 (including Mercury's collaboration with Montserrat Caballé, Barcelona), the band released The Miracle in 1989. The album continued in the vein of A Kind of Magic, using a pop-rock sound mixed with some heavy numbers. It spawned the European hits "I Want It All", "Breakthru", "The Invisible Man", "Scandal" and "The Miracle". The Miracle also began a change of direction in Queen's songwriting philosophy. Since the band's inception, almost all songs had been written and co-written by a single member, with minimal contributions from the other members. With the release of The Miracle, the band's songwriting became more collaborative, and the band vowed that the final product would be solely the work of Queen as a band.

**Question 0**

Who did Freddie Mercury collaborate with in 1988?

**Question 1**

When did Queen release The Miracle?

**Question 2**

Which Queen album had more collaborative compositions?

**Text number 26**

When fans noticed Mercury's increasingly thin appearance in 1988, rumours began to spread that he was suffering from AIDS. Mercury vehemently denied this, claiming he was just "exhausted" and too busy to give interviews. The band decided to continue making albums, starting with The Miracle in 1989 and continuing with Innuendo in 1991. Despite his declining health, the singer continued to participate. On the last two albums, which were made while Mercury was still alive, the band wrote all the songs for Queen rather than for specific band members, which freed the band from internal conflicts and disagreements. In 1990, Queen terminated its contract with Capitol and signed a deal with Disney's Hollywood Records, which has since retained ownership of the band's music catalogue in the US and Canada. In the same year, Mercury made his last public appearance, when he and other members of Queen accepted the Brit Award for outstanding contribution to British music.

**Question 0**

When did Queen end its contract with Capitol?

**Question 1**

Who did Queen sign with after leaving Capitol?

**Question 2**

What year was Freddie Mercury's last public appearance with Queen?

**Question 3**

Which Queen album was released in 1991?

**Text number 27**

Innuendo was released in early 1991, and became a number 1 UK hit of the same name, and other chart-toppers such as "The Show Must Go On". Mercury was increasingly ill and barely able to walk when the band recorded "The Show Must Go On" in 1990. As a result, May was concerned about whether he was physically able to sing the song. Recalling Mercury's successful performance, May says: "He went in and killed it, completely ripped the song apart". The rest of the band was ready to record when Mercury felt able to come into the studio for an hour or two at a time. May says of Mercury: "He just kept saying. 'Write me more. Write me stuff. I just want to sing this and do that, and when I'm gone you can finish it.' He wasn't really afraid of anything." The band's second Greatest Hits compilation, Greatest Hits II, was released in October 1991 and is the eighth best-selling album of all time in the UK, with 16 million copies sold worldwide.

**Question 0**

Which Queen Innuendo single topped the charts in the UK?

**Question 1**

What was the title of Queen's second Greatest Hits compilation?

**Question 2**

Which Queen album is the eighth best-selling album of all time in the UK?

**Question 3**

Which Queen member became seriously ill in 1991?

**Question 4**

How many copies of Queen's Greatest Hits II have been sold worldwide?

**Text number 28**

On 23 November 1991, Mercury confirmed in a statement on his deathbed that he had AIDS. Within a day of the statement, he died of pneumonia, a complication of AIDS. His funeral on 27 November in Kensal Green, west London, was a private one, held in accordance with his family's Zoroastrian religion. "Bohemian Rhapsody" was re-released as a single shortly after Mercury's death, and "These Are the Days of Our Lives" was its two A-sides. The music video for "These Are the Days of Our Lives" features Mercury's final scenes in front of the camera. The single went to number one in the UK and stayed there for five weeks - the only record to have been number one twice at Christmas, and the only one to have been number one in four different years (1975, 1976, 1991 and 1992). The original proceeds from the single - around £1,000,000 - were donated to the Terrence Higgins Trust.

**Question 0**

When did Freddie Mercury make his deathbed confession?

**Question 1**

What illness did Freddie Mercury announce he had?

**Question 2**

Where did Freddie Mercury die?

**Question 3**

Where was Freddie Mercury's funeral held?

**Question 4**

Which music video has the last pictures of Freddie Mercury?

**Text number 29**

Queen's popularity grew in North America when "Bohemian Rhapsody" was featured in the 1992 comedy film Wayne's World. It helped the song reach number two on the Billboard Hot 100 for five weeks in 1992 (it stayed on the Hot 100 for over 40 weeks) and won the band an MTV Award at the 1992 MTV Video Music Awards. The compilation album Classic Queen also reached number four on the Billboard 200 chart and is triple platinum in the US. Footage from Wayne's World was used to make a new music video for the song "Bohemian Rhapsody", which the band and management were pleased with.

**Question 0**

In which film was Queen's Bohemian Rhapsody heard?

**Question 1**

What year did Queen's sales in North America increase because it was in the film?

**Question 2**

What year did Queen win the MTV award?

**Question 3**

How high did the Classic Queen album climb on the Billboard 200?

**Question 4**

How many times did Classic Queen go platinum in the US?

**Text number 30**

The Freddie Mercury Tribute Concert took place on 20 April 1992 at Wembley Stadium in London to an audience of 72 000 people. Performers including Def Leppard, Robert Plant, Guns N' Roses, Elton John, David Bowie, George Michael, Annie Lennox, Seal, Extreme and Metallica performed a variety of Queen songs along with the three remaining Queen members (and Spike Edney). The concert is listed in the Guinness Book of World Records as the "biggest charity concert by a rock star", having been televised to over 1.2 billion viewers worldwide and raising over £20,000,000 for AIDS charities.

**Question 0**

When was the Freddie Mercury Tribute concert held?

**Question 1**

Where was the Freddie Mercury Tribute concert held?

**Question 2**

How many people attended the Freddie Mercury Tribute concert?

**Question 3**

Which band had the biggest charity concert in history?

**Question 4**

How many people attended the biggest charity concert for rock stars?

**Text number 31**

Queen's last album to feature Mercury, Made in Heaven, was finally released in 1995, four years after Mercury's death. It contained the songs "Too Much Love Will Kill You" and "Heaven for Everyone", among others, and was constructed from Mercury's last recordings in 1991, material left over from their previous studio albums, and material reworked by May, Taylor and Mercury from their solo albums. The album also featured the song "Mother Love", Mercury's last vocal recording before his death, which he finished on a drum machine, to which May, Taylor and Deacon later added an instrumental track. After finishing the penultimate verse, Mercury had told the band that he "wasn't feeling very well" and said, "I'll finish it when I come back, next time"; however, he never made it back to the studio, so May later recorded the last verse of the song. Both recording sessions, before and after Mercury's death, were completed at the band's studio in Montreux, Switzerland. The album went straight to number one in the UK and has sold 20 million copies worldwide. On 25 November 1996, a statue of Mercury was unveiled in Montreux on the shores of Lake Geneva, almost five years to the day after his death.

**Question 0**

What was the last Queen album to feature Mercury's vocals from previous recordings?

**Question 1**

How many copies of Queen's 1995 album have been sold worldwide?

**Question 2**

What year was the unveiling of the statue dedicated to Freddie Mercury in Montreux?

**Question 3**

Where was Queen's studio located in Switzerland?

**Text number 32**

In 1997, Queen returned to the studio to record "No-One but You (Only the Good Die Young)", a song dedicated to Mercury and all those who die too soon. It was released later that year as a bonus track on the Queen Rocks compilation album. In January 1997, Queen performed "The Show Must Go On" live with Elton John and the Béjart Ballet in Paris on the night of Mercury's memorial, and it was the final performance and public appearance for John Deacon, who decided to retire. The Paris concert was only the second time Queen had performed live since Mercury's death, prompting Elton John to urge them to perform again.

**Question 0**

What year did Queen release No-One but You?

**Question 1**

To whom was anyone other than You dedicated?

**Question 2**

Which collection did Queen release in 1997?

**Question 3**

Who performed live with Queen on The Show Must Go On in 1997?

**Question 4**

Which Queen member retired in 1997?

**Text number 33**

Brian May and Roger Taylor performed together at several award ceremonies and charity concerts, and shared a song with various guest singers. During this time they were referred to as Queen +, followed by the name of the guest singer. In 1998, the duo performed at a Luciano Pavarotti charity concert, where May performed "Too Much Love Will Kill You" with Pavarotti and later played "Radio Ga Ga", "We Will Rock You" and "We Are the Champions" with Zucchero. They again attended and performed at Pavarotti's charity concert in Modena, Italy in May 2003. Several guest singers recorded new versions of Queen hits under the Queen+ label, including Robbie Williams singing "We Are the Champions" for the soundtrack of A Knight's Tale (2001).

**Question 0**

Which two members of Queen performed together at several charity concerts?

**Question 1**

Who performed with Brian May at a charity concert in 1998?

**Question 2**

Where did Queen play in 2003 with a famous opera singer?

**Question 3**

Which artist sang the Queen song on the soundtrack of A Knight's Tale?

**Text number 34**

In 1999, the Greatest Hits III album was released. It included a rap version of "Queen + Wyclef Jean" on the song "Another One Bites the Dust". The album also included a live version of "Somebody to Love" by George Michael and a live version of "The Show Must Go On" with Elton John. At this point, Queen's huge record sales made them the second best-selling artist of all time in Britain after the Beatles. In 2002, Queen was awarded the 2,207th star on the Hollywood Walk of Fame, located at 6358 Hollywood Blvd. On 29 November 2003, May and Taylor performed at the 46664 concert hosted by Nelson Mandela at the Green Point Stadium in Cape Town to raise awareness about the spread of HIV/AIDS in South Africa. May and Taylor spent time at Mandela's home discussing how to approach Africa's problems, and two years later the band were made ambassadors of the 46664 event.

**Question 0**

What year was Queen's third Greatest Hits album released?

**Question 1**

Who performed the rap version of Another One Bites The Dust?

**Question 2**

The Alive version of Somebody to Love featured which artist?

**Question 3**

Which artist was a guest on the live version of Queen's The Show Must Go On?

**Question 4**

In 2003, Queen performed at which charity concert hosted by Nelson Mandela?

**Text number 35**

At the end of 2004, May and Taylor announced that they would return in 2005 to tour with Paul Rodgers (founder and former singer of Free and Bad Company). Brian May's website also stated that Rodgers would "accompany" Queen with "Queen + Paul Rodgers", not in Mercury's place. The retired John Deacon would not be involved. In November 2004, Queen was inducted into the UK Music Hall of Fame, and the awards ceremony was the first occasion on which Rodgers joined May and Taylor as vocalist.

**Question 0**

Paul Rodgers joined Queen in what year?

**Question 1**

Which two bands was Paul Rodgers the lead singer of?

**Question 2**

Which retired Queen member did not attend the reunion?

**Question 3**

What year was the Queen elected to the UK Hall of Fame?

**Text number 36**

In 2005-2006, Queen + Paul Rodgers embarked on a world tour, the first time Queen had toured since the last tour with Freddie Mercury in 1986. The band's drummer Roger Taylor commented: "We never thought we would tour again, but Paul [Rodgers] came along by chance and there seemed to be a chemistry between us. Paul is such a great singer. He's not trying to be Freddie." The first leg was in Europe, the second in Japan and the third in the United States in 2006. Queen received the first VH1 Rock Honors at the Mandalay Bay Events Center in Las Vegas, Nevada on May 25, 2006. The Foo Fighters honoured the band by performing "Tie Your Mother Down" to open the ceremony before May, Taylor and Paul Rodgers joined the stage to play a selection of Queen hits.

**Question 0**

Between what years did Queen and Paul Rodgers go on their first world tour?

**Question 1**

Where was the first leg of Queen's mid-2000s tour with Paul Rodgers?

**Question 2**

What is the name of the Queen drummer?

**Question 3**

Where did Queen win the first VH1 Rock Honors award?

**Text number 37**

On 15 August 2006, Brian May confirmed via his website and fan club that Queen + Paul Rodgers would begin production on their first studio album in October, and that it would be recorded in a "secret location". On 27 June 2008, Queen + Paul Rodgers performed at the Nelson Mandela 90th birthday tribute in Hyde Park, London, to mark Mandela's 90th birthday and to promote awareness of the HIV/AIDS pandemic once again. The first Queen + Paul Rodgers album, The Cosmos Rocks, was released in Europe on 12 September 2008 and in the US on 28 October 2008. After the release of the album, the band embarked on another European tour, opening in Kharkiv's Freedom Square in front of 350 000 Ukrainian fans. The Kharkiv concert was later released on DVD. The tour then moved to Russia, with two sold-out shows at the Moscow Arena. After completing the first leg of their extensive European tour, which saw the band play 15 sold-out shows in nine countries, the UK leg of the tour sold out within 90 minutes of going on sale, and included three London shows, the first of which was at The O2 on 13 October. The final leg of the tour took place in South America and included a sold-out concert at the Estadio José Amalfitan in Buenos Aires.

**Question 0**

Which band performed at Nelson Mandela's 90th birthday party?

**Question 1**

When did Queen + Paul Rodgers release their debut album?

**Question 2**

What was the title of Queen + Paul Rodgers' debut album?

**Question 3**

How many people attended a concert of Queen and Paul Rodgers in Kharkiv in 2008?

**Question 4**

Which disease did the Queen organise charity concerts for in 2008?

**Text number 38**

On 20 May 2009, May and Taylor performed "We Are the Champions" live on the season finale of American Idol, with winner Kris Allen and runner-up Adam Lambert singing the duet. In mid-2009, after the break-up of Queen + Paul Rodgers, Queen's website announced a new greatest hits compilation called Absolute Greatest. The album was released on 16 November and reached number 3 in the official UK charts. The album contains 20 of Queen's greatest hits from their entire career and was released in four different formats: single disc, double disc (with commentary), double disc with feature book and vinyl. Before the album's release, Queen held an online competition to guess the track listing to promote the album.

**Question 0**

Which members of Queen performed We are the Champions on American Idol on 20 May 2009?

**Question 1**

What was the title of the Greatest Hits compilation that Queen released after parting ways with Paul Rodgers?

**Question 2**

Which two American Idol contestants performed a duet with Queen on American Idol?

**Question 3**

On what day in 2009 was Queen's Absolute Greatest released?

**Text number 39**

On 30 October 2009, May wrote a fanclub letter on her website stating that Queen had no plans to tour in 2010, but that a performance was possible. She was quoted as saying. At the moment, despite many rumours, we have no plans to tour in 2010. The good news, however, is that Roger and I now have a much closer understanding - both privately and professionally ... and all ideas are carefully considered. Music is never far from us. As I write this, there is an important one-off performance in the US, and it remains to be decided whether we will take up the challenge. Every day the doors seem to open, and every day we interact, perhaps more than ever before, with the outside world. This is an exciting time of change in rock music and "The Business". On 15 November 2009, May and Taylor performed Bohemian Rhapsody live on the British television show The X Factor alongside the finalists.

**Question 0**

Which Queen member wrote a letter to fans in 2009 about the 2010 tour?

**Question 1**

On what day did Queen's May and Taylor perform Bohemian Rhapsody on X-Factor?

**Question 2**

What was the first name of former Queen member Brian May in 2009 that he told fans he understood better?

**Question 3**

Which country had offered Queen a one-off performance in 2010?

**Text number 40**

On 7 May 2010, May and Taylor announced that they were leaving their record label EMI after nearly 40 years. On 20 August 2010, Queen's manager Jim Beach issued a newsletter stating that the band had signed a new deal with Universal Music. In an interview on the BBC's Hardtalk programme on 22 September, May confirmed that the band's new deal was with Universal Music Group subsidiary Island Records. For the first time since the late 1980s, Queen's catalogue will have the same worldwide distributor, as the band's current North American label Hollywood Records is currently distributed by Universal (in the late 1980s Queen was on the US label of EMI-owned Capitol Records).

**Question 0**

Which record label did May and Taylor leave in 2010?

**Question 1**

Which label did Queen join in August 2010?

**Question 2**

Which programme interviewed the Queen on 22 September 2010?

**Question 3**

Island records is a subsidiary of which group?

**Text number 41**

In May 2011, Jane's Addiction vocalist Perry Farrell said that Queen was currently looking for the band's former and current live bassist Chris Chaney. Farrell stated, "I have to keep Chris away from Queen, who want him, and they won't get him unless we do something. Then they can have him." In the same month, Paul Rodgers announced that he might tour with Queen again in the near future. At the Broadcast Music, Incorporated (BMI) awards gala in London on 4 October 2011, Queen received BMI's Icon Award in recognition of her airplay success in the US. At the 2011 MTV Europe Music Awards on 6 November, Queen received the Global Icon Award, presented by Katy Perry to Brian May. Queen closed the award ceremony with Adam Lambert singing and performing the songs "The Show Must Go On", "We Will Rock You" and "We Are the Champions". The collaboration was well received by fans and critics alike, leading to speculation about future joint projects.

**Question 0**

Which artist gave Queen the Global Icon Award in 2011?

**Question 1**

Which artist performed with Queen at the 2011 MTV Europe Music Awards?

**Question 2**

Where were the BMI Awards held in 2011?

**Question 3**

Which band was afraid that Queen would steal the bass player from their live show?

**Text number 42**

On 25 and 26 April, May and Taylor performed on the eleventh series of American Idol at the Nokia Theatre in Los Angeles, performing the Queen medley with the six finalists in the first act, and the following day they performed the song "Somebody to Love" with the Queen Extravaganza. Queen were due to headline Sonisphere at Knebworth on 7 July 2012 with Adam Lambert, before the festival was cancelled. Queen's last concert with Freddie Mercury was at Knebworth in 1986. Brian May commented: "It's a worthy challenge for us and I'm sure Adam would get Freddie's approval." Queen expressed their disappointment at the cancellation and released a statement saying they were looking for a new venue. It was later announced that Queen + Adam Lambert would play two shows at the Hammersmith Apollo in London on 11 and 12 July 2012. Both concerts sold out within 24 hours of tickets going on sale. The third London show was scheduled for 14 July. On 30 June, Queen + Lambert performed in Kiev, Ukraine at the Elena Pinchuk ANTIAIDS Foundation joint concert with Elton John. Queen also performed with Lambert on 3 July 2012 at the Olympic Stadium in Moscow and on 7 July 2012 at the Wroclaw Municipal Stadium in Poland.

**Question 0**

Which members of Queen performed on American Idol in the late 2000s?

**Question 1**

Where was Queen's last concert with Freddie Mercury in 1986?

**Question 2**

Queen and Adam Lambert played two gigs where in July 2012?

**Question 3**

What kind of foundation does Elena Pinchuk have?

**Question 4**

Where did Queen perform with Adam Lambert on 3 July 2012?

**Text number 43**

On 20 September 2013, Queen + Adam Lambert performed at the iHeartRadio Music Festival at the MGM Grand Hotel & Casino in Las Vegas. On 6 March 2014, the band announced on Good Morning America that Queen + Adam Lambert will tour North America in the summer of 2014, as well as Australia and New Zealand in August and September 2014. In an interview with Rolling Stone, May and Taylor said that while a tour with Lambert is a limited deal, they are open to him becoming an official member and cutting new material with him.

**Question 0**

When did Queen + Adam Lambert perform at the iHeartRadio Music Festival?

**Question 1**

Where was the iHeartRadio Music Festival held in 2013?

**Question 2**

On which show did Queen announce that they would go on tour with Adam Lambert?

**Question 3**

When was Queen's first tour with Adam Lambert planned?

**Question 4**

Who did the Queen members say they were open to making a permanent member of the band in 2014?

**Text number 44**

Queen was artistically influenced by British rock bands of the 1960s and early 1970s, including The Beatles, The Kinks, Cream, Led Zeppelin, Pink Floyd, The Who, Black Sabbath, Slade, Deep Purple, David Bowie, Genesis and Yes, as well as American guitarist Jimi Hendrix, while Mercury was also influenced by gospel singer Aretha Franklin. May referred to the Beatles as "our bible in the way they used the studio and painted pictures and this wonderful instinctive use of harmonies". In the early 1970s, Queen's music was described as "Led Zeppelin meets Yes" because of its "combination of acoustic/electric guitar extremes and fantasy-inspired multi-part vocal epics".

**Question 0**

Which guitarist inspires Queen?

**Question 1**

Which gospel singer did Freddie Mercury cite as his inspiration?

**Question 2**

Queen's sound has been described as a mixture of Led Zeppelin and what other band?

**Question 3**

Which national rock bands influenced Queen?

**Question 4**

Which band, named after a floating vehicle, influenced Queen?

**Text number 45**

Queen wrote music that drew inspiration from many different styles of music, often tongue in cheek. They have been associated with progressive rock, symphonic rock, art rock, glam rock, hard rock, heavy metal, pop rock and psychedelic rock, among others. Queen has also written songs inspired by different styles of music not usually associated with rock bands, such as opera, music hall, folk, gospel, ragtime and dance/disco. Several Queen songs were written with audience participation in mind, such as "We Will Rock You" and "We Are the Champions". Similarly, the song "Radio Ga Ga" became a live favourite because it got "the crowd clapping like they were at a Nuremberg rally".

**Question 0**

Which Queen song inspired the audience to clap?

**Question 1**

Which two Queen songs were written with audience participation in mind?

**Question 2**

What kind of metal is Queen associated with?

**Question 3**

What style of 70s pop music was Queen associated with?

**Text number 46**

In 1963, teenager Brian May and his father built his signature guitar, the Red Special, which was deliberately designed for feedback. Sonic experiments featured heavily in Queen's songs. Queen's music is characterised by vocal harmonies, usually consisting of the voices of May, Mercury and Taylor, best heard on the studio albums A Night at the Opera and A Day at the Races. Some of the groundwork for developing this sound can be attributed to their former producer Roy Thomas Baker and their engineer Mike Stone. In addition to vocal harmonies, Queen were also known for multi-tracking their vocals to emulate the sound of a large choir using overdubs. For example, according to Brian May, 'Bohemian Rhapsody' has over 180 overdubs of songs. The band's song structures have been compared to the Beach Boys, but May said they were "not a very big influence".

**Question 0**

What was the name of Brian May's signature guitar?

**Question 1**

What year was Brian May's eponymous guitar made?

**Question 2**

Which producer contributed to Queen's feedback-heavy sound?

**Question 3**

Which engineer helped to create the sound of Queen's feedback box?

**Question 4**

How many vocal parts are there in Queen's Bohemian Rhapsody?

**Text number 47**

Queen is recognised as having made significant contributions to genres such as hard rock and heavy metal. This is why many other musicians have cited the band as an influence. Moreover, the bands and artists who have claimed to have been influenced by Queen and who have expressed their admiration for them are, like the band's music, diverse and span different generations, countries and genres, including heavy metal: Judas Priest, Iron Maiden, Metallica, Dream Theater, Trivium, Megadeth, Anthrax, Slipknot and Rage Against the Machine; hard rock: Guns N' Roses, Def Leppard, Van Halen, Mötley Crüe, Steve Vai, The Cult, The Darkness, Manic Street Preachers, Kid Rock and Foo Fighters; alternative rock: Nirvana, Radiohead, Trent Reznor, Muse, Franz Ferdinand, Red Hot Chili Peppers, Jane's Addiction, Faith No More, Melvins, The Flaming Lips, Yeah Yeah Yeahs and The Smashing Pumpkins; pop rock: Meat Loaf, The Killers, My Chemical Romance, Fall Out Boy and Panic! At the Disco; and pop: Michael Jackson, George Michael, Robbie Williams, Adele, Lady Gaga and Katy Perry.

**Question 0**

Who was the king of pop inspired by Queen?

**Question 1**

What genre of metal did many bands in the past take inspiration from Queen?

**Question 2**

This band named after an animal was inspired by Queen?

**Question 3**

This band with a flower in its name was inspired by Queen?

**Text number 48**

In 2002, Queen's "Bohemian Rhapsody" was voted "the most popular hit of all time in the UK" by the Guinness World Records British Hit Singles Book. In 2004, the song was inducted into the Grammy Hall of Fame. Many researchers consider the "Bohemian Rhapsody" music video to be groundbreaking and believe it popularised the media. According to rock historian Paul Fowles, the song is "widely recognised as the first global hit single for which video was a key element in the marketing strategy". It has been credited with launching the MTV era. In a 2005 industry poll, Queen's 1985 Live Aid performance was rated the best live performance of all time and praised as stadium rock. In 2007, BBC Radio 2 listeners also voted them the best British band in history.

**Question 0**

Which song was voted Britain's favourite hit of all time in 2002?

**Question 1**

Which Queen song was inducted into the Grammy Hall of Fame in 2004?

**Question 2**

Which Queen video is considered to have started the MTV video era?

**Question 3**

According to a poll published in 2005, which band's Live Aid performance was the best ever?

**Text number 49**

The band has released a total of eighteen number one albums, eighteen number one singles and ten number one DVDs worldwide, making them one of the best-selling music artists in the world. Queen has sold over 150 million records, with some estimates putting the total at over 300 million records worldwide, including 34.5 million records in the US in 2004. The band was inducted into the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame in 2001, the only band to have more than one number one single written by each member, and all four members were elected to the Songwriters Hall of Fame in 2003. In 2009, "We Will Rock You" and "We Are the Champions" were inducted into the Grammy Hall of Fame, with the latter voted the world's favourite song in a worldwide music poll.

**Question 0**

How many number one albums has Queen released?

**Question 1**

How many number one singles did Queen release?

**Question 2**

How many number one DVDs has Queen released?

**Question 3**

How many albums has Queen sold worldwide?

**Question 4**

When was the Queen inducted into the Hall of Fame?

**Text number 50**

Queen is one of the most bootlegged bands of all time, according to Nick Weymouth, who runs the band's official website. A 2001 study found that there are 12,225 websites for Queen bootlegs, the largest number of any band. Bootleg recordings have contributed to the band's popularity in certain countries where Western music is censored, such as Iran. In a project called Queen: The Top 100 Bootlegs, many of them have been officially made available for download from Queen's website for a nominal fee, with the proceeds going to the Mercury Phoenix Trust. Rolling Stone ranked Queen 52nd in its list of the "100 Greatest Artists of All Time", with Mercury as the 18th best singer and May as the 26th best guitarist. Queen was ranked 13th on VH1's 100 Greatest Artists of Hard Rock, and in 2010 was ranked 17th on VH1's 100 Greatest Artists of All Time. In 2012, Queen was named by Gigwise readers as the best band of the last 60 years.

**Question 0**

How many Queen bootleg sites were found in 2001?

**Question 1**

Where did Queen rank in Rolling Stone's list of the 100 greatest artists of all time in 2001?

**Question 2**

In 2010, VH1 ranked Queen at what position on its list of the greatest artists of all time?

**Question 3**

Which country is a popular Queen bootleg site because it is banned?

**Text number 51**

The original London production was due to end on Saturday 7 October 2006 at the Dominion Theatre, but due to popular demand, the show ran until May 2014. We Will Rock You has become the longest-running musical ever at this London theatre, overtaking the previous record holder, Grease. Brian May said in 2008 that they were considering writing a sequel to the musical. The musical toured the UK in 2009 and was performed at Manchester Palace Theatre, Sunderland Empire, Birmingham Hippodrome, Bristol Hippodrome and Edinburgh Playhouse.

**Question 0**

When was Queen's London production due to end in 2006?

**Question 1**

Where was Queen's 2006 production in London?

**Question 2**

When did Queen's 2006 London production actually end?

**Question 3**

What is the longest running show at the Dominion Theatre?

**Question 4**

What is the second longest show at the Dominion Theatre?

**Text number 52**

Under May and Taylor's supervision, a number of restoration projects have been underway on Queen's extensive audio and video catalogue. DVD releases of the band's 1986 Wembley concert (Live at Wembley Stadium), 1982 Milton Keynes concert (Queen on Fire - Live at the Bowl) and two Greatest Video Hits video compilations (Volumes 1 and 2, covering the 1970s and 1980s) have been remixed to 5.1 and DTS surround sound. So far, only two of the band's albums, A Night at the Opera and The Game, have been fully remixed on DVD-Audio into high-resolution multi-channel surround sound. A Night at the Opera was re-released with some remastered 5.1 audio mixes and accompanying videos in 2005 on the 30th anniversary of the album's original release (CD+DVD-Video set). In 2007, a Blu-ray edition of Queen's previously released concerts Queen Rock Montreal & Live Aid was released, their first project in 1080p HD.

**Question 0**

Queen's Live at Wembley Stadium DVD covered which year?

**Question 1**

Queen on Fire included this 1982 concert?

**Question 2**

When was Queen's A Night at the Opera re-released?

**Question 3**

When was the first Queen Bluray released?

**Question 4**

Which members of the band were involved in the restoration of Queen's previous projects?

**Text number 53**

Queen has appeared several times in Guitar Hero: "Killer Queen" in the original Guitar Hero, "We Are The Champions", "Fat Bottomed Girls" and Paul Rodgers' "C-lebrity" in the Guitar Hero World Tour song package, "Under Pressure" with David Bowie in Guitar Hero 5, "I Want It All" in Guitar Hero: Van Halen, "Stone Cold Crazy" in Guitar Hero: Metallica and "Bohemian Rhapsody" in Guitar Hero: Warriors of Rock. On 13 October 2009, Brian May revealed that "behind the scenes" there was "talk" of Queen's Rock Band game.

**Question 0**

In which music video game did you hear several Queen songs?

**Question 1**

Who collaborated with Freddie Mercury on Under Pressure?

**Question 2**

Which Queen member discussed a possible Queen Rock Band video game?

**Question 3**

Which heavy metal band had a video game featuring Queen?

**Text number 54**

Queen's music directly influenced the films Flash Gordon (1980), whose theme song was "Flash", and Highlander (original film 1986), whose theme songs were "A Kind of Magic", "One Year of Love", "Who Wants to Live Forever", "Hammer to Fall" and the theme "Princes of the Universe", which was also used as the theme song for the Highlander TV series (1992-1998). In the US, "Bohemian Rhapsody" was re-released as a single in 1992 after appearing in the comedy film Wayne's World. The single subsequently reached number two on the Billboard Hot 100 (the first song on the single was "The Show Must Go On") and helped revive the band's popularity in North America.

**Question 0**

Which 1980 film featured songs by Queen?

**Question 1**

Which 1986 film featured the Queen theme song?

**Question 2**

What year was Bohemian Rhapsody re-released in the US?

**Question 3**

How high did 1992's Bohemian Rhapsody climb in the charts?

**Text number 55**

Several films have featured their songs performed by other artists. Anne Hathaway's version of "Somebody to Love" was featured in the 2004 film Ella Enchanted. In 2006, Brittany Murphy also recorded a cover of the same song for the 2006 film Happy Feet. In 2001, Jim Broadbent and Nicole Kidman performed a version of "The Show Must Go On" in the movie musical Moulin Rouge! The 2001 film A Knight's Tale features a version of "We Are the Champions" performed by Robbie Williams and Queen; the film also features "We Will Rock You" played by a medieval audience.

**Question 0**

ho sang a version of Queen's Somebody to Love in the 2004 film Ella Enchanted?

**Question 1**

Which actor recorded the Queen song for the 2006 film Happy Feet?

**Question 2**

In which film was Queen's The Show Must Go On covered?

**Question 3**

In which film did Robbie Williams perform the Queen cover of We Are the Champions?

**Text number 56**

On 11 April 2006, Brian May and Roger Taylor appeared on the American Idol singing competition programme. Each contestant had to sing a Queen song during the week of the competition. The songs performed on the programme included "Bohemian Rhapsody", "Fat Bottomed Girls", "The Show Must Go On", "Who Wants to Live Forever" and "Innuendo". Brian May later criticised the programme for cutting certain scenes, one of which made the band's time with rival Ace Young seem negative, when the opposite was true. Taylor and May appeared again on the American Idol season 8 finale in May 2009, performing "We Are the Champions" alongside finalists Adam Lambert and Kris Allen. On 15 November 2009, Brian May and Roger Taylor appeared on the singing competition television show X Factor in the UK.

**Question 0**

On what day in 2006 did Queen May and Taylor appear on American Idol?

**Question 1**

What month and year was the season finale of American Idol?

**Question 2**

Who were the finalists of American Idol season 8?

**Question 3**

On what day did Queen May and Taylor appear on the UK's X Factor?

**Text number 57**

In the fall of 2009, Glee featured a fictional high school choir singing "Somebody to Love" as the second performance in the episode "The Rhodes Not Taken". The performance was included on the series' Volume 1 soundtrack CD. In June 2010, the choir performed "Another One Bites the Dust" in the episode "Funk". In next week's episode "Journey to Regionals", the competing choir performs "Bohemian Rhapsody" in its entirety. The song was included on the EP of the episode. In May 2012, the choir performed "We Are the Champions" in the episode "Nationals", and the song is included on The Graduation Album.

**Question 0**

Which Queen song was featured on Glee in autumn 2009?

**Question 1**

Which Queen song did Glee perform in June 2010?

**Question 2**

Which Queen song was featured in the May 2012 episode of Glee?

**Question 3**

Which Queen song will be featured on Glee's The Graduation Album?

**Text number 58**

In September 2010, Brian May announced in a BBC interview that Sacha Baron Cohen was to play Mercury in a film of the same name. Time commented approvingly on his singing ability and visual similarity to Mercury. However, in July 2013, Baron Cohen dropped out of the role due to "creative differences" between him and the surviving band members. In December 2013, it was announced that Cohen had been replaced as Mercury by Ben Whishaw, best known for playing Q in the James Bond film Skyfall. The film will be written by Peter Morgan, who had been nominated for an Oscar for his screenplays for The Queen and Frost/Nixon. Co-produced by Robert De Niro's TriBeCa Productions, the film focuses on Queen's formative years and the period before her celebrated 1985 Live Aid concert performance.

**Question 0**

Who was originally chosen to play Freddie Mercury in the film bearing his name?

**Question 1**

Who replaced Freddie Mercury in the film of the same name?

**Question 2**

Who will write the Freddie Mercury film?

**Question 3**

Which actor will produce the Freddie Mercury film?

**Question 4**

What year did Queen perform at Live Aid?

**Document number 202**

**Text number 0**

Presbyterianism is part of a reformed tradition of Protestantism with its roots in the British Isles. Presbyterian churches take their name from the Presbyterian Church's form of government, which is governed by representative congregations of elders. Many Reformed churches are organised in this way, but the word 'Presbyterian' is often used with a capital letter only for those churches which have their roots in the Scottish and English churches which bore this name and in English political groups formed during the English Civil War. Presbyterian theology typically emphasises the sovereignty of God, the authority of the Bible and the necessity of grace through faith in Christ. Presbyterian church government was secured in Scotland by the Acts of Union of 1707, which created the Kingdom of Great Britain. In fact, most Presbyterians found in England can trace Scottish connections, and the Presbyterian denomination was also exported to North America, mainly by Scottish and Scots-Irish immigrants. Scottish Presbyterian denominations hold to the theology of John Calvin and his immediate successors, although there is a wide range of theological views within contemporary Presbyterianism. Local congregations of Presbyterian churches are governed by sessions of (elders) from the congregation, a conciliar approach which also occurs at other levels of decision-making (presbytery, synod and assembly).

**Question 0**

Where can you trace the origins of Presbyterianism?

**Question 1**

What does the Presbyterian Church typically emphasise?

**Question 2**

How was the Kingdom of Great Britain created?

**Question 3**

Presbyterianism is part of an unregenerate tradition within which category of religion?

**Question 4**

To which islands can civil war lead?

**Question 5**

Which theology emphasises the sovereignty of God but denies the authority of Scripture?

**Question 6**

In 1807 the Acts of Union secured the administration of which church?

**Question 7**

In 1807, the Acts of Union secured Presbyterian Church government in which country?

**Text number 1**

Presbyterianism has its roots in the European Reformation of the 16th century, with John Calvin's example in Geneva being particularly influential. Most Reformed churches rooted in Scotland are either Presbyterian or Congregational in their administration. In the 20th century some Presbyterians played an important role in the ecumenical movement, including the World Council of Churches. Many Presbyterian denominations have found ways to work together with other Reformed denominations and Christians of other traditions, especially in the World Communion of Reformed Churches. Some Presbyterian churches have formed alliances with other churches such as Congregationalists, Lutherans, Anglicans and Methodists. Presbyterians in the United States have come largely from Scotch-Irish immigrant communities and also from New England Yankee communities that had originally been Congregational but had changed churches because of the 1801 Plan of Union of 1801 for the frontier areas.

**Question 0**

Where do most Presbyterian churches have their roots?

**Question 1**

When did the Reformation at the roots of Presbyterianism take place?

**Question 2**

Which group did the Presbyterian churches join with?

**Question 3**

Where are the roots of the European Reformation?

**Question 4**

What Reformation took place in the 17th century?

**Question 5**

Churches from which country are most often either Presbyterian or Methodist?

**Question 6**

Where are most Scottish Presbyterians from?

**Question 7**

When did the Yankee municipalities become conglomerate municipalities and for what plan?

**Text number 2**

Presbyterian history is part of the history of Christianity, but Presbyterianism as a distinct movement began during the Protestant Reformation of the 1500s. When the Catholic Church resisted the Reformers, several different theological movements split from the church and gave rise to different denominations. Presbyterianism was particularly influenced by the French theologian John Calvin, who is credited with developing Reformed theology, and the Scotsman John Knox, who studied with Calvin in Geneva, Switzerland, and brought his teachings back to Scotland. The Presbyterian Church has its roots mainly in England and Scotland. In August 1560, the Scottish Parliament adopted the Scottish Confession as the creed of the Kingdom of Scotland. In December 1560, the first Book of Discipline was published, outlining important doctrinal issues but also setting out provisions for church government, including the establishment of ten ecclesiastical districts with appointed wardens, later known as presbyteries.

**Question 0**

Which other religion has a Presbyterian history?

**Question 1**

Which Frenchman had a major influence on Presbyterianism?

**Question 2**

In what year did the Scottish Parliament approve the Scottish Recognition?

**Question 3**

Which book was advertised as establishing provisions for church and government?

**Question 4**

To which religion does Christianity belong?

**Question 5**

During which Reformation in the 17th century did Presbyterianism begin?

**Question 6**

From which countries other than Geneva did the Presbyterian Church originate?

**Question 7**

Which Englishman had a major influence on Presbyterianism?

**Question 8**

In what year did the English Parliament approve recognition of Scotland?

**Text number 3**

Presbyterians differ from other denominations in doctrine, institutional organisation (or "church order") and worship; they often use "rules of order" to regulate common practices and order. Presbyterian churches have their roots in Calvinism. Many branches of Presbyterianism are remnants of earlier divisions within larger groups. Some splits have resulted from doctrinal disputes, while others have arisen from disagreements over the extent to which church ordinands should be required to accept the Westminster Confession of Faith, which has historically been an important confessional document - second only to the Bible, but which nonetheless guides specific features of Bible standardization and translation - in Presbyterian churches.

**Question 0**

Which term described the method used to regulate public practice and/or order?

**Question 1**

Which document is the most important confessional document after the Bible?

**Question 2**

What other name is used when talking about the origins of the Presbyterian Church?

**Question 3**

What is another term for institutional doctrine?

**Question 4**

Which book do Muslims use to regulate public practice and order?

**Question 5**

Where are the roots of faith?

**Question 6**

What document is more important than the Bible and serves as an important confessional document?

**Question 7**

Some of the combinations have been the result of what kind of controversy?

**Text number 4**

Presbyterians attach great importance to education and lifelong learning. The ongoing study of scripture and theological writings, and the understanding and interpretation of Church doctrine, is enshrined in a number of officially adopted statements of faith and catechisms, often referred to as "lower standards", by the various branches of the Church. It is generally considered that the purpose of such learning is to enable people to put their faith into practice; some Presbyterians usually demonstrate their faith in deeds as well as in words, through generosity, hospitality and the proclamation of the Gospel of Christ.

**Question 0**

What do Presbyterians pay attention to?

**Question 1**

What do their studies consist of?

**Question 2**

How do Presbyterians show their faith?

**Question 3**

What do Presbyterians consider important other than subordinate norms?

**Question 4**

What do Presbyterians refuse to investigate?

**Question 5**

What is the purpose of enabling the training to be put into practice?

**Question 6**

How do Presbyterians present their theological writings?

**Text number 5**

Presbyterian government is made up of councils of elders (known as courts). The teaching elders and ruling elders are ordained and meet in a subordinate council, known as a session or consistory, which is responsible for the discipline, education and mission of the local church. The teaching elders (pastors) are responsible for teaching, worship and administering the sacraments. Pastors are called by individual congregations. The congregation issues the call to pastoral ministry, but the local presbytery must confirm the call.

**Question 0**

What is Presbyterian government known as?

**Question 1**

What are the responsibilities of senior pastors?

**Question 2**

When a church issues a call to pastoral ministry, who must confirm it?

**Question 3**

Which religion is dominated by pastoral councils?

**Question 4**

Who calls the ruling elders?

**Question 5**

Who has been ordained and convened to the Supreme Council?

**Question 6**

Group churches invite who?

**Question 7**

Which body must confirm the invitation to serve as an elder?

**Text number 6**

Ruling elders are usually lay people (and in some denominations lay members) who are elected by the congregation and ordained to serve alongside the teaching elders, and who take responsibility for the care and leadership of the congregation. Often, especially in larger congregations, the elders delegate the practical matters of buildings, finances, and the temporal ministry of those in need of the congregation to a separate group of officers (sometimes called deacons, who in some denominations are ordained). This group may be variously called a "deacon board", a "deacon committee", a "deaconate" or a "deacon court". They are sometimes known throughout the congregation as "presbyters".

**Question 0**

Who will choose the leading elders?

**Question 1**

What do elders delegate in very large churches?

**Question 2**

There are a number of ministers in the church, what are their other names?

**Question 3**

Who are the lay people who elect the congregation?

**Question 4**

Laymen choose the elders to lead and are ordained to do what?

**Question 5**

Especially in small congregations, elders are known to delegate what?

**Question 6**

What is one way of referring to a different group of lay people?

**Question 7**

Who are the teaching elders ordained to serve with?

**Text number 7**

Above the sessions are presbyteries with regional responsibilities. They are composed of teaching and ruling elders from each member congregation. A presbytery sends representatives to a wider regional or national assembly, usually known as a general assembly, although there is sometimes an intermediate level of synod. This congregation/presbytery/synod/general assembly chart is based on the historical structure of larger Presbyterian churches, such as the Church of Scotland or the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.); some denominations, such as the Presbyterian Church in America and the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, skip one of the stages between congregation and general assembly, and usually the stage skipped is synod. The Church of Scotland has now abolished the synod.

**Question 0**

Which Presbyterian Church group is above the sessions?

**Question 1**

What are the responsibilities of presbyteries?

**Question 2**

What are the areas of responsibility?

**Question 3**

Which step is usually skipped in the Presbyterian Church in America and Ireland?

**Question 4**

Which step was recently removed by Scotland?

**Question 5**

What is there above the presbyteries?

**Question 6**

What type of elders are the sessions made up of?

**Question 7**

What has the American Church abolished?

**Question 8**

What others, apart from the General Assembly, are skipping the synod?

**Question 9**

Which church does the Church of Scotland send its elders to?

**Text number 8**

Presbyterianism is a historically confessional tradition. This has two meanings. The second obvious one is that confessional churches express their faith in the form of "creeds" which have some sort of authoritative status. But this is based on a more subtle point: in confessional churches, theology is not just a matter for the individual. While individuals are encouraged to understand the Bible and may challenge the current institutional understanding, theology is carried out by the community as a whole. It is this community understanding of theology that is expressed in confessional writings.

**Question 0**

Presbyterianism is based on such a tradition, what is it?

**Question 1**

Confessing churches express this form of confession, what is its name?

**Question 2**

What is not the only thing separate in the confessional church?

**Question 3**

How is theology implemented in the confessional church?

**Question 4**

How do non-denominational churches express their faith?

**Question 5**

Which is a purely individual matter in the confessional churches?

**Question 6**

In which types of churches do individuals practise theology?

**Question 7**

At what point does an individual understanding of theology emerge?

**Question 8**

How many implications does it have that Presbyterianism is historically a theology?

**Text number 9**

Some Presbyterian traditions accept only the Westminster Confession of Faith as the doctrinal standard required of teaching elders, unlike the Larger and Shorter Catechisms, which are accepted for use in teaching. Many Presbyterian denominations, especially in North America, have adopted all of the Westminster Confessions as their standard of doctrine, subordinate to the Bible. These documents are Calvinistic in doctrinal orientation. The Presbyterian Church of Canada retains the Westminster Confession of Faith in its original form, but recognises that it must be read with an understanding of the historical period in which it was written.

**Question 0**

What traditions do some Presbyterian churches simply accept as their doctrinal standard?

**Question 1**

Many Presbyterian churches in America have adopted this doctrine as their standard, what is it?

**Question 2**

What doctrine has the Presbyterian Church of Canada preserved in its original form?

**Question 3**

Which confession does the Presbyterian Church of America maintain?

**Question 4**

What should you understand when reading the Westminster Standards?

**Question 5**

What standards have been adopted by Presbyterian denominations in South America?

**Question 6**

To what doctrine in Presbyterianism is the Bible subordinate?

**Question 7**

What are the dominant elders required to sign?

**Text number 10**

The Westminster Confession is "the principal subordinate norm of the Church of Scotland", but "with due regard to freedom of opinion on matters which do not form part of the content of the faith" (V). This formulation represents many years of struggle over the extent to which the Confession reflects the Word of God, and the struggle of conscience of those who came to believe that it did not fully reflect it (e.g. William Robertson Smith). Some Presbyterian churches, such as the Free Church of Scotland, have no such "conscience statement".

**Question 0**

What is the lower doctrine for the Church of Scotland?

**Question 1**

Who was the one person who did not fully believe in the battle of conscience?

**Question 2**

The Free Church of Scotland has something that only a few congregations have adopted, what is it called?

**Question 3**

What is the standard doctrine subordinate to the Word of God?

**Question 4**

Who fully believed in the Word of God?

**Question 5**

What is an example of a church that has such a conscience clause?

**Question 6**

What is the main standard of the Church of Faith?

**Text number 11**

The Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.) has adopted a confessional charter that reflects the incorporation of not only the Westminster Confession but also other Reformed confessions. These other documents include the ancient creeds (Nicene Creed, Apostles' Creed), the sixteenth-century Reformed confessions (Scottish Confession, Heidelberg Catechism, Second Helvetic Confession), and twentieth-century documents (Barmen Theological Declaration, 1967 Confession, and A Brief Statement of Faith).

**Question 0**

Which book has been adopted by the Presbyterian Church in America?

**Question 1**

A second confession has been included in the confession book, what is it called?

**Question 2**

What statements of the Westminster Standards did these other documents contain?

**Question 3**

In what year was the Barmen Theological Declaration drafted?

**Question 4**

Which book has been approved by the Barmen Theological Declaration?

**Question 5**

Which book is approved by the Heidelberg Catechism?

**Question 6**

In which book is the Apostles' Creed accepted?

**Question 7**

Which book has endorsed the Nicaea Statement of Faith?

**Question 8**

Which book has been accepted by the Second Hellish Confession?

**Text number 12**

Presbyterian denominations, whose heritage dates back to the British Isles, usually organise their services according to the principles of the Directory of Public Worship, drawn up by the Westminster Assembly in the 1640s. The Directory documented the reformed worship practices and theology that had been adopted and developed by British Puritans over the previous century, initially under the leadership of John Calvin and John Knox. It was enacted into law by the Scottish Parliament and became one of the founding documents of Presbyterian church legislation elsewhere.

**Question 0**

Which principles of which document inspired the Presbyterian denominations of the British Isles?

**Question 1**

When were the guidelines for public worship drawn up?

**Question 2**

The Directory of Public Worship was enacted into law by which government?

**Question 3**

Which denomination's heritage can be traced back to the Westminster Assembly?

**Question 4**

Which denomination's heritage can be traced back to John Calvin?

**Question 5**

Which denomination's heritage can be traced back to John Knox?

**Question 6**

Which directory did John Calvin make into a law?

**Question 7**

Which directory was passed into law by the Westminster Assembly?

**Text number 13**

In later centuries, many Presbyterian churches changed these regulations by introducing hymns, instrumental accompaniment and ceremonial dress. However, there is no single fixed "Presbyterian" style of worship. While there are "Lord's Day" services, the service can be evangelical in tone and even revivalistic (especially in some conservative denominations), or strongly liturgical, reminiscent of Lutheranism or Anglicanism (especially where the Scottish tradition is valued), or semi-formal, with a balance of hymns, sermon and congregational participation (which is probably what most American Presbyterians prefer). Most Presbyterian churches follow a traditional liturgical year and observe traditional feast days, holy days such as Advent, Christmas, Ash Wednesday, Holy Week, Easter, Pentecost, etc. They also use appropriate liturgical seasonal colours, etc. Many incorporate ancient liturgical prayers and responses into communion services and follow a daily, seasonal and festive liturgy. However, other Presbyterians, such as Reformed Presbyterians, practice exclusively a cappella psalm singing and avoid celebrating holy days.

**Question 0**

What did many Presbyterian churches introduce as a result of the change in prescriptions?

**Question 1**

What do most American Presbyterian churches prefer for semi-formal services on "Lord's Day"?

**Question 2**

What do Reformed Presbyterians do?

**Question 3**

How did the Holy Week churches change their regulations?

**Question 4**

What feast days do most Lord's Day churches celebrate?

**Question 5**

What do many Lutheran churches include in the communion service?

**Question 6**

What kind of lectionary do the Anglican churches follow?

**Question 7**

Although Presbyterians do not observe the holy seasons, what feast days do they observe?

**Text number 14**

In the paleo-orthodox and emerging church movements of Protestant and evangelical churches, to which some Presbyterians belong, clergy are moving away from the traditional black Geneva gown to such vestments as alb and baptism, but also to the cassock and chasuble (typically a full-length Old English-style chasuble resembling the Celtic alb, the liturgical tunic of the old Gallican rite, which is not wrapped), which some, especially those who identify with the liturgical renewal movement, see as more old-fashioned and representative of a more ecumenical past.

**Question 0**

Where in the emerging Protestant and evangelical churches are the clergy moving away from?

**Question 1**

Clothing and armour typically consisted of which of the following?

**Question 2**

Which movement represented the ecumenical past?

**Question 3**

The clergy are moving away from the alb and towards what?

**Question 4**

The clergy are heading for the black Geneva suit and away from where?

**Question 5**

What is typically full length and old Geneva style?

**Question 6**

What were some of the Celtic people involved in?

**Text number 15**

The early Presbyterians made a distinction between a "congregation", which meant the members, and a "meeting house", which was the building where the congregation met. Before the late 19th century, very few Presbyterians referred to their buildings as 'churches'. Presbyterians believed that meeting houses (now called churches) were buildings that supported the worship of God. In some cases, decoration was sparse so as not to interfere with worship. Early Presbyterian meeting houses were very simple. Meeting rooms had no stained glass, ornate furnishings or pictures. The pulpit, often raised so that it could only be reached by steps, was the focal point of the building.

**Question 0**

Presbyterians had to distinguish between "church" and "meeting room" What did "church" mean?

**Question 1**

What did "meeting room" mean?

**Question 2**

What were churches called before the 1800s?

**Question 3**

The early churches were extremely simple, which most churches were not?

**Question 4**

What was the name of the building where the pictures were taken?

**Question 5**

What did Presbyterians call their churches in the early 19th century?

**Question 6**

What did Presbyterians call the buildings in which they worshipped with elaborately decorated worship vessels?

**Question 7**

What was not accessible only from the staircase?

**Question 8**

What was the Presbyterian centre?

**Text number 16**

Presbyterian churches do not usually have saint statues or the ornate altar typical of a Roman Catholic church. Instead, the church has a "communion table", which is usually on the same level as the congregation. Between the communion table and the "chancel" behind it may be a railing, which may contain a more ornate altar-type table, a choir loft or choir stalls, a lectern, and a clergy area. The altar is called the communion table and the altar area is called the Chancel by Presbyterians. In a Presbyterian (Reformed) church, there may be an altar rail either on the communion table or on the table in the chancel. By using the "empty" cross, or resurrection cross, Presbyterians emphasize the resurrection and the fact that Christ is not constantly dying, but died once and lives forever. Some Presbyterian church buildings are often adorned with a cross with a circle in the middle, the Celtic cross. This not only emphasises the resurrection, but also recognises the historical aspects of Presbyterianism. The baptismal font is located either at the entrance or near the baptismal font area. Presbyterian architecture generally makes significant use of symbolism. You can also find decorative and ornate stained glass depicting scenes from the Bible. Some Presbyterian churches also have decorative statues of Christ or sculptures of the Last Supper behind the chancel. St Giles' Cathedral ( Church Of Scotland- the mother church of the Presbyterians) has a crucifix hanging next to one of the pulpits. The image of Christ is a more pale image and more contemporary in design.

**Question 0**

What were the Presbyterian churches like?

**Question 1**

What is the name of the altar in a Presbyterian church?

**Question 2**

What is the altar area in a Presbyterian church?

**Question 3**

What is the name of the decorated cross in a Presbyterian church?

**Question 4**

What did the Celtic cross represent?

**Question 5**

What do Presbyterian churches usually have statues of?

**Question 6**

What kind of altar does a Presbyterian church usually have?

**Question 7**

What is on a different level in a Presbyterian church from the congregation?

**Question 8**

In a Presbyterian church can there be a handrail between the choir and what?

**Question 9**

The altar area is called the communion table and the altar is called what?

**Text number 17**

John Knox (1505-1572), a Scotsman who had studied under Calvin in Geneva, returned to Scotland and urged his countrymen to reform the church according to Calvinist teachings. After a period of religious upheaval and political conflict, culminating in the victory of the Protestant party at the siege of Leith, the authority of the Church of Rome was overthrown in favour of the Reformation by legislation of the Scottish Reformation Parliament in 1560. Andrew Melville eventually organised the church on Presbyterian principles as the National Church of Scotland. King James VI and I moved the Church of Scotland towards an episcopal form of government, and in 1637 James' successor Charles I and Archbishop William Laud of Canterbury attempted to force the Church of Scotland to use a common prayer book. An armed rebellion ensued, and many Scots signed the Solemn League and Covenant. The Covenanters served as Scotland's government for nearly a decade, and also sent military support to the Parliamentarians during the English Civil War. When the monarchy was restored in 1660, Charles II, despite his initial support from the Covenanters, restored the Episcopal form of church government.

**Question 0**

In what year did John Knox die?

**Question 1**

What did John Knox do when he returned to Scotland after studying under Calvin?

**Question 2**

The Church of Scotland was organised by this person, what was his name?

**Question 3**

In what year was the Church government restored?

**Question 4**

John Knox was born in 1637 and died when?

**Question 5**

John Knox died in 1505 and was born in what year?

**Question 6**

Who was Calvin studying under in Geneva?

**Question 7**

Who succeeded Charles I and William Laud?

**Question 8**

Who was the Archbishop of Scotland?

**Text number 18**

With the Glorious Revolution of 1688, however, the monarch finally recognised the Church of Scotland as an explicitly Presbyterian institution, because the Scottish Presbyterians had supported the aforementioned revolution, and the 1707 Act of Union between Scotland and England guaranteed the Church of Scotland's form of government. However, legislation passed by the British Parliament, which allowed guardianship, led to a split in the Church. In 1733, a group of clergy resigned from the Church of Scotland to form the Associate Presbytery, another group resigned in 1761 to form the Relief Church, and the 1843 split led to the formation of the Free Church of Scotland. Further splits occurred, particularly over theological issues, but the majority of Scottish Presbyterians were united in 1929 in the Alliance of the Established Church of Scotland and the United Free Church of Scotland.

**Question 0**

In what year did Moncarh recognise the Church of Scotland as a Presbyterian institution?

**Question 1**

Which group was formed when the ministers separated from the Church of Scotland in 1733?

**Question 2**

In what year did most Scottish Presbyterians unite?

**Question 3**

Which two groups were involved in the unification of Presbyterian churches in Scotland?

**Question 4**

Which revolution took place in 1707?

**Question 5**

What year was the English Revolution?

**Question 6**

Which law was signed in 1733?

**Question 7**

The Church Act was signed in what year?

**Question 8**

Which group was formed in 1707 after the ministers split from the Church of Scotland?

**Text number 19**

In England, Presbyterianism was secretly established in 1592. Thomas Cartwright is regarded as the first Presbyterian in England. Cartwright's controversial lectures at Cambridge University, in which he denounced the Episcopal hierarchy of the Elizabethan Church, led to his removal from office by Archbishop John Whitgift and his emigration. Between 1645 and 1648, decrees passed by the Long Parliament established Presbyterianism as the form of government of the Church of England. Presbyterian government was established in London and Lancashire and a few other places in England, although Presbyterian hostility to the execution of Charles I and the establishment of the English Republican Commonwealth meant that Parliament never implemented the Presbyterian system in England. The restoration of the monarchy in 1660 brought the return of Episcopalian ecclesiastical government to England (and briefly to Scotland), but the English Presbyterian Church continued to be nonconformist outside the established church. In 1719 there was a major split, the Salter's Hall controversy, in which the majority sided with non-trinitarian views. Thomas Bradbury published several sermons on the controversy, and in 1719 also a reply to the reproaches made against the dissenting ministers who subscribed to their belief in an eternal trinity. By the 1700s, many English Presbyterian congregations had become Unitarian in doctrine.

**Question 0**

In what year was the Presbyterian Church founded in England?

**Question 1**

Who was the first known Presbyterian minister in England?

**Question 2**

In what years between which years was Presbyterianism enacted as the social order of the Church of England?

**Question 3**

What year was the Salter's Hall controversy that led to the split?

**Question 4**

When did English Presbyterian congregations become doctrinally Unitarian?

**Question 5**

In what year was the Church of England founded in secret?

**Question 6**

Which religion was founded in secret in 1660?

**Question 7**

In what year was Presbyterianism secretly introduced in Lancashire?

**Question 8**

Who gave the controversial lectures at the Parliamentary University?

**Question 9**

What was re-established in 1719?

**Text number 20**

Scottish settlers established several new Presbyterian churches in England in the 19th century and later. After the 'break-up' in 1843, many of those who had joined the Church of Scotland eventually joined the Presbyterian Church of England in 1876. Some, such as Crown Court (Covent Garden, London), St Andrew's (Stepney, London) and Swallow Street (London), did not join the Church of England, which is why there are Church of Scotland parishes in England, such as Crown Court and St Columba's, Pont Street (Knightsbridge) in London. There is also a congregation in the heart of the London financial district called London City Presbyterian Church, which has also joined the Free Church of Scotland.

**Question 0**

When did Scotland establish the first Presbyterian churches in England?

**Question 1**

During what year was the Presbyterian movement in England called the "Disruption"?

**Question 2**

What did the Scottish settlers find in the 19th century?

**Question 3**

What did Scottish immigrants find in England in the 20th century?

**Question 4**

In which century did English immigrants from Scotland establish Presbyterian churches?

**Question 5**

What is the name of the parish in the heart of Swallow Street?

**Question 6**

In what year did the Presbyterian Church of England become the Church of Scotland?

**Text number 21**

In 1972, the Presbyterian Church of England (PCofE) merged with the Congregational Church of England and Wales to form the United Reformed Church (URC). The PCofE brought into the URC, among others, Tunley (Lancashire), Aston Tirrold (Oxfordshire) and John Knox Presbyterian Church (John Knox Presbyterian Church, Stepney, London) (now part of the Stepney Meeting House URC) - the only remaining 17th century English Presbyterian churches today. The URC also has a presence in Scotland, mainly in former Congregationalist churches. Two former Presbyterian congregations, St Columba's, Cambridge (founded in 1879) and St Columba's, Oxford (founded as a PCofE and Church of Scotland chapel congregation in 1908 and a PCofE congregation in 1929), continue to function as URC congregations and University Chapels of the Church of Scotland.

**Question 0**

In what year did the Church of England and the Congregational Church of England and Wales merge?

**Question 1**

What are the two former Presbyterian churches in England?

**Question 2**

What was the name of the group that was formed when the Presbyterian Church of England (PCofE) merged with the Congregational Church of England and Wales?

**Question 3**

With whom did the Presbyterian Church of England merge in 1971?

**Question 4**

What was the 1972 merger of the PCofE and Stepney Meeting House?

**Question 5**

In what year was Stepney Meeting House founded?

**Question 6**

In what year did Stepney Church and Lancashire Congregational Church merge?

**Text number 22**

Presbyterianism is the largest Protestant denomination in Northern Ireland and the second largest on the island of Ireland (after the Anglican Church of Ireland), and was brought to Ulster by Scottish settlers who were strongly encouraged to migrate by James VI of Scotland and later James I of England. An estimated 100 000 Scottish Presbyterians migrated to the northern counties of Ireland between 1607 and the Battle of the Boyne in 1690. The Presbytery of Ulster was established in 1642 separately from the established Anglican Church. Presbyterians in Ulster and elsewhere in Ireland suffered, along with Roman Catholics, from discriminatory penal laws until they were repealed in the early 19th century. Presbyterianism in Ireland is represented by the Presbyterian Church of Ireland, the Ulster Free Presbyterian Church, the Non-affiliated Presbyterian Church of Ireland, the Reformed Presbyterian Church of Ireland and the Evangelical Presbyterian Church.

**Question 0**

What is the largest Protestant denomination in Northern Ireland?

**Question 1**

What is the highest nominal value of the whole island of Ireland?

**Question 2**

How many Scottish Presbyterians moved to the northern counties of Ireland?

**Question 3**

When was Ulster Presbytery founded?

**Question 4**

Which religion is the second largest in Northern Ireland?

**Question 5**

Which religion is the largest on the island of Ireland?

**Question 6**

What did Ulster bring to Scottish migrants?

**Question 7**

How many Irish Presbyterians moved to Northern Scotland?

**Question 8**

What year was the Battle of Ulster?

**Text number 23**

Presbyterianism officially arrived in colonial America in 1703, when the first Presbyterian church was established in Philadelphia. Over time, two other presbyteries joined it as a synod (1717), and it eventually evolved into the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America in 1789. The largest Presbyterian denomination in the country, the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.)) - PC (USA) - can trace its heritage to the original PCUSA, as can the Presbyterian Church in America (PCA), the Orthodox Presbyterian Church (OPC), the Bible Presbyterian Church (BPC), the Cumberland Presbyterian Church (CPC), the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in America Evangelical Presbyterian Church (EPC) and the Evangelical Covenant Order of Presbyterians (ECO).

**Question 0**

When did Presbyterianism arrive in America?

**Question 1**

In which city was the first presbytery founded?

**Question 2**

In what year did the original churches evolve into the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America?

**Question 3**

What is the name of the largest denomination of the Presbyterian Church in America?

**Question 4**

In what year did the Bible first arrive in colonial America?

**Question 5**

When did America enter the Presbyterian Church?

**Question 6**

In what year was Philadelphia brought to colonial America?

**Question 7**

In what year did 3 other synods join the presbytery?

**Question 8**

In what year was the Presbyterian Church of Colonial America founded?

**Text number 24**

Other Presbyterian bodies in the United States include the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America (RPCNA), Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church (ARP), Reformed Presbyterian Church in the United States (RPCUS), Reformed Presbyterian Church General Assembly, Reformed Presbyterian Church - Hanover Presbytery, Covenant Presbyterian Church, Presbyterian Reformed Church, Westminster Presbyterian Church in the United States, Korean American Presbyterian Church and Free Presbyterian Church of North America.

**Question 0**

What are the names of the first three listed Reformed Presbyterian churches in the United States?

**Question 1**

What is the name of the Asian Presbyterian Church in the United States?

**Question 2**

What is the full name of this American Presbyterian Church, abbreviated as (ARP)?

**Question 3**

Where is the Hanover Reformed Church located?

**Question 4**

Which denomination is the Korean Associate Reformed Church in Hannover a member of?

**Question 5**

Where is Covenant Westminster Church located?

**Question 6**

Where is the Free Presbyterian Reformed Church located?

**Text number 25**

In the late 19th century, Presbyterian missionaries settled in what is now northern New Mexico. This offered an alternative to the Catholicism that had been brought to the region by the Spanish conquistadors and which had remained unchanged. The region experienced a 'mini-reformation' as many converted to Presbyterianism, leading to persecution. In some cases, converts left towns and villages and established their own neighbouring villages. The arrival of the United States prompted the Catholic Church to modernise its activities and to try to win back the converts, and many of them did return. However, there are still strong Presbyterian and Presbyterian churches in the area.

**Question 0**

When did the Presbyterian missionaries arrive in New Mexico?

**Question 1**

The Presbyterian Church of New Mexico offered an alternative to which religion?

**Question 2**

Who brought Catholicism to New Mexico?

**Question 3**

In what century did the new Mexican missionaries settle in the southern United States?

**Question 4**

When the Catholic Church arrived, it made the United States do what?

**Question 5**

How many converts refused to return to church?

**Question 6**

Which churches are no longer found in the area?

**Question 7**

Who brought Catholicism to the United States?

**Text number 26**

The largest Presbyterian denomination in Canada - and in fact the largest Protestant denomination - was the Presbyterian Church of Canada, formed in 1875 as a result of the merger of four regional groups. In 1925, the United Church of Canada was formed when most Presbyterians merged with the Methodist Church of Canada and the Canadian Congregational Union. A substantial minority of Canadian Presbyterians, living mainly in southern Ontario but also throughout the country, separated from the church and re-formed a continuous Presbyterian Church, which was not united. They regained their original name in 1939.

**Question 0**

What is the largest Presbyterian denomination in Canada?

**Question 1**

When was the Presbyterian Church of Canada founded?

**Question 2**

In what year was the United Church of Canada founded?

**Question 3**

When was the Presbyterian Church in the USA founded?

**Question 4**

Which church was formed when the seven regional groups merged?

**Question 5**

What other church in Canada besides the Methodist Church formed the United Church of Protestants?

**Question 6**

What other church besides the Canadian Congregational Union formed the United Church of Protestants?

**Question 7**

In what year was the original name discontinued?

**Text number 27**

The largest Presbyterian church is the National Presbyterian Church of Mexico (Iglesia Nacional Presbiteriana de México), which has about 2 500 000 members and associate members and 3 000 congregations, but there are also other small denominations, such as the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church in Mexico, founded in 1875 by the Associate Reformed Church in North America. The Independent Presbyterian Church and the Presbyterian Reformed Church in Mexico, the national conservative Presbyterian Church in Mexico, are existing churches in the Reformed tradition.

**Question 0**

What is the name of the largest Presbyterian church in Mexico?

**Question 1**

How many members are there in the Mexican National Presbyterian Church?

**Question 2**

When was the Reformed Presbyterian Church of Mexico founded?

**Question 3**

What is the smallest Presbyterian church in Mexico?

**Question 4**

The National Presbyterian Church had 3000 members and how many congregations?

**Question 5**

The National Presbyterian Church had 2 500 000 congregations and how many members?

**Question 6**

In what year was the Associate Reformed National Church founded?

**Question 7**

Where is the smallest Presbyterian church?

**Text number 28**

In Brazil, the Brazilian Presbyterian Church (Igreja Presbiteriana do Brasil) has about 1 011 300 members; other Presbyterian churches (Independent, United, Conservative, Reformed, etc.) have about 350 000 members. The Reformed Presbyterian Church of Brazil, inspired by the charismatic movement, has about 131 000 members in 2011. The Conservative Presbyterian Church was founded in 1940 and has eight Presbyterians. The Fundamentalist Presbyterian Church in Brazil, inspired by Karl McIntosh and the Bible Presbyterian Church USA, has around 1 800 members. The Independent Presbyterian Church of Brazil was founded in 1903 by Pastor Pereira and has 500 congregations and 75 000 members. The United Presbyterian Church of Brazil has about 4 000 members. There are also ethnic Korean Presbyterian churches in the country. The Evangelical Reformed Church of Brazil is of Dutch origin. The Reformed Churches of Canada recently formed the Reformed Churches of Brazil together with the Reformed Church of the Netherlands (exempt).

**Question 0**

How many members are there in the Brazilian Presbyterian Church?

**Question 1**

How many members were in the Reformed Presbyterian Church in Brazil in 2011?

**Question 2**

When was the Conservative Presbyterian Church founded?

**Question 3**

What is the name of a Brazilian Presbyterian church of Dutch origin?

**Question 4**

Where is the Brazilian Presbyterian Church, with 350 000 members?

**Question 5**

How many members does the Reformed Presbyterian Church have since 1940?

**Question 6**

The Conservative Presbyterian Church, with 350 000 Presbyterians, was founded in...

**Question 7**

In what year did Pastor Pereira found the Bible Presbyterian Church USA?

**Question 8**

How many members does the Korean United Presbyterian Church have?

**Text number 29**

African Presbyterian churches often engage in diaconal work, including social services, emergency relief and mission hospitals. There are several partnerships between African Presbyteries and the PC(USA), including with Lesotho, Malawi, South Africa, Ghana and Zambia. For example, Lackawanna Presbytery in northeastern Pennsylvania has a partnership with a presbytery in Ghana. Southminster Presbyterian Church near Pittsburgh also has partnerships with churches in Malawi and Kenya. The Nigerian Presbyterian Church in West Africa is also healthy and strong mainly in the southern states of this country, with a strong density in the southeastern states of this country. From Cross River State, the nearby coastal states, Rivers State, Lagos State to Ebonyi and Abia States. The missionary journey of Mary Slessor and Hope Waddell and their team in the mid-1700s to these ten British colonial coastal areas has seen the beginnings and flourishing of this church in these areas.

**Question 0**

What services do most African Presbyterian churches offer?

**Question 1**

Southminster Presbyterian Church in Pittsburgh has partnerships with churches in which two countries?

**Question 2**

Which two missionaries helped bring Presbyterian churches to the southeastern states?

**Question 3**

What services do most African Presbyterian churches refuse to provide?

**Question 4**

Where is Nigeria's unhealthy and weak Presbyterian Church?

**Question 5**

What services do most Lackawana churches offer?

**Question 6**

Which missionaries in the mid-19th century led to the establishment of churches in these areas?

**Text number 30**

The Reformed Presbyterian Church of Malawi has 150 congregations and 17 000-20 000 members. It was a mission of the Free Presbyterian Church of Scotland. The Restored Reformed Church works in partnership with the RPCM. The Evangelical Presbyterian Church in Malawi is an existing small church. Part of the Presbyterian Church in Malawi and Zambia is known as CCAP, Church of Central Africa-Presbyterian. It often has one main congregation and several prayer rooms. education, health services, and worship and spiritual development are important.

**Question 0**

The membership of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in Malawi varies between Malawi?

**Question 1**

Which church belongs to the Evangelical Presbyterian Church of Malawi?

**Question 2**

What services does the Presbyterian Church of Central Africa often offer?

**Question 3**

The Reformed Presbyterian Church of Malawi has 17,000-20,000 congregations and how many members?

**Question 4**

The Reformed Presbyterian Church of Malawi has 150 members and how many congregations?

**Question 5**

Who does CCAP work with?

**Question 6**

Where is the Reformed Presbyterian House of Prayer located?

**Question 7**

Which church is the existing great church?

**Text number 31**

Most Korean Presbyterian denominations have the same Korean name, 대한예수교장로회 (literally Korean Presbyterian Church or PCK), which dates back to the United Presbyterian Church General Assembly before its long history of controversy and disagreement. The Presbyterian schism began with a dispute over forced Japanese sanctuary worship during the Japanese colonial era and the establishment of a small denomination (Koryu-pa, 고려파, later The Koshin Presbyterian Church in Korea, Koshin 고신) in 1952. And in 1953 another schism occurred when the theological orientation of the Chosun Seminary (later Hanshin University), founded in 1947, could not be tolerated in the PCK, and another smaller group (The Presbyterian Church in the Republic of Korea, Kijang, 기장) resigned. The last major schism concerned the question of whether the PCK should join the WCC. The dispute split the PCK into two denominations, The Presbyterian Church of Korea (Tonghap, 통합) and The General Assembly of Presbyterian Church in Korea (Hapdong, 합동) in 1959. All the major seminaries affiliated with each denomination claim to be the legacy of the Pyung Yang Theological Seminary, so in addition to the PCK-affiliated Presbyterian University and Theological Seminary and Chongs University, PROK's Hanshin University celebrated its centenary in 2007, 100 years after the first graduates of the Pyung Yang Theological Seminary.

**Question 0**

Most Korean churches have the same name, what is it?

**Question 1**

What year did the second schism happen?

**Question 2**

What was the main reason for the latest schism?

**Question 3**

In what year was the Chosun Seminar founded?

**Question 4**

What year did the Korean church celebrate its 100th birthday?

**Question 5**

What caused the third schism in 1953?

**Question 6**

In what year was Hanshin University, formerly known as the Presbyterian Church of Korea, founded?

**Question 7**

In what year was Chosun Seminary, later known as the United Presbyterian Assembly, founded?

**Question 8**

In what year did the PCK split into three denominations over the dispute?

**Question 9**

Where do all the small seminaries associated with each religion claim to come from?

**Text number 32**

Korean Presbyterian denominations are active in evangelism, with many of their missionaries sent overseas, and are the second largest sender of missionaries in the world after the United States. GSM, the "Hapdong" missionary organization of the General Assembly of Presbyterian Churches in Korea, is the largest single Presbyterian missionary organization in Korea. In addition, there are many Korean-American Presbyterians in the United States who either have their own churches or share facilities in existing churches, such as in Australia, New Zealand and even Muslim countries like Saudi Arabia, which have received Korean immigrants.

**Question 0**

The number of Korean Presbyterian missionaries sent across the ocean is second only to which country?

**Question 1**

What is the name of the largest Presbyterian missionary organisation in Korea?

**Question 2**

Which Muslim country in Korea has a Presbyterian church?

**Question 3**

Who is the biggest sender of missionary aid in the world after the US?

**Question 4**

After which country is Korea's Presbyterian denomination the world's largest missionary sender?

**Question 5**

Where is the General Assembly of Hapdong, the smallest Presbyterian missionary organisation?

**Question 6**

The smallest Presbyterian missionary organisation in Korea, what is its name?

**Question 7**

Where are many US-American Presbyterians located?

**Text number 33**

The Presbyterian Church of Taiwan (PCT) is by far the largest Protestant denomination in Taiwan, with some 238 372 members (including most of the island's indigenous population) in 2009. James Laidlaw Maxwell, an English Presbyterian missionary, founded the first Presbyterian church in Tainan in 1865. His colleague George Leslie Mackay of the Canadian Presbyterian Mission was active in Danshu and northern Taiwan from 1872 to 1901; he founded the island's first university and hospital and produced a written manuscript for Taiwanese minnan. The British and Canadian missions merged to form the PCT in 1912. The PCT was one of the few churches allowed to operate in Taiwan during the Japanese rule (1895-1945) and experienced rapid growth during the martial law imposed by Guomindang (1949-1987), partly due to its support for democracy, human rights and Taiwanese independence. Former President Lee Teng-hui (1988-2000) of the Communist Republic of Taiwan is a Presbyterian.

**Question 0**

What is the name of the largest Presbyterian church in Taiwan?

**Question 1**

How many members belong to a Presbyterian church?

**Question 2**

Who was the first person to bring Presbyterianism to Taiwan?

**Question 3**

In which era did the Presbyterian Church in Taiwan experience a large increase in membership?

**Question 4**

PCT has 1 865 members in what year?

**Question 5**

Which religion is the smallest denomination in Taiwan, the PCT?

**Question 6**

Who founded the first Presbyterian church in Tainan in 2009?

**Question 7**

In what year did Lee Teng-hui establish the first Presbyterian church in Tainan?

**Question 8**

Who has been the current president of the ROC since 1988?

**Text number 34**

In the predominantly Christian Indian state of Mizoram, the Presbyterian denomination is the largest denomination; it was brought to the region by Welsh missionaries in 1894. Prior to Mizoram, Welsh Presbyterians (missionaries) began venturing into north-east India through the Khasi Hills (now in the state of Meghalaya, India) and established Presbyterian churches throughout the Khasi Hills from the 1840s onwards. Thus, Presbyterians have a strong presence in Shillong (now the capital of Meghalaya) and its surrounding areas. Welsh missionaries built their first church in Sohra (or Cherrapunji) in 1846. Presbyterians participated in the mergers that resulted in the creation of the Church of North India and the Church of South India.

**Question 0**

In what year was the largest Presbyterian denomination brought to Mizoram?

**Question 1**

What was the name of the missionary group that went to the East Indies before Mizoram?

**Question 2**

Where did the Welsh Presbyterians build their first church?

**Question 3**

In what year was the smallest First Presbyterian Church in Tainan?

**Question 4**

In what year was Presbyterianism brought to the region from India?

**Question 5**

Where in the capital of Meghalaya is the Presbyterian presence weak?

**Question 6**

Where did the Welsh missionaries establish their first church in 1894?

**Question 7**

Who was involved in the mergers that created the South Khasi Hills Church?

**Text number 35**

In Australia, Presbyterianism is the fourth largest Christian denomination, with nearly 600 000 Australians identifying as Presbyterian in the 2006 census. Presbyterian churches were established in each colony, some of which joined the Church of Scotland and others the Free Church. There were also congregations from the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, as well as congregations founded by John Dunmore Lang. Most of these congregations merged between 1859 and 1870, and in 1901 they formed a federal union called the Australian Presbyterian Church, but retained their state conventions. The Presbyterian Church of Eastern Australia, representing the Free Church of Scotland tradition, and the congregations of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of Victoria, originally from Ireland, are other modern denominations of colonial origin.

**Question 0**

How many members are in the Presbyterian Church in Australia?

**Question 1**

Which Australian church follows the Scottish Presbyterian tradition?

**Question 2**

During which years did most Australian churches merge?

**Question 3**

In which country is Presbyterianism the third largest denomination?

**Question 4**

How many Australians claim to be Presbyterian according to the 1901 census?

**Question 5**

In the 1901 census, 600 000 Australians claimed to be what?

**Question 6**

In which years did most state assemblies merge?

**Question 7**

According to the 1859 census, how many Australians claim to be Presbyterian?

**Text number 36**

In 1977, two-thirds of the Presbyterian Church of Australia, most of the Australian Congregational Church and the Methodist Church in Australia merged to form the Uniting Church in Australia. The third that did not unite had various reasons for doing so, often cultural ties, but often also conservative theological or social views. The 1974 licence to ordain women was revoked in 1991, without affecting two or three of the current women ministers. The licence for women ordained in the 1960s has been withdrawn in all states except New South Wales, which has the largest membership. The theology of the church today is generally conservative and reformed. Several small Presbyterian denominations have emerged since the 1950s through immigration or schism.

**Question 0**

In what year did the Australian Presbyterian Church , the Australian Congregational Union and the Methodist Church of Australia as a whole unite?

**Question 1**

In what year was the ordination of women to the priesthood reformed?

**Question 2**

The adoption of female parents, which was passed in 1960, has been repealed in all Australian states except one, which state has not?

**Question 3**

What merged in 1974 with the Presbyterian Church of Australia to form the Uniting Church in Australia?

**Question 4**

With which Presbyterian Church in Australia and New South Wales did the Presbyterian Church of Australia and New South Wales merge to form the Australian Uniting Church?

**Question 5**

In which decade was the approval of the oldest men given?

**Question 6**

Which is the only country that has withdrawn its approval of female parents?

**Question 7**

Which state, the only one that has not withdrawn its approval of female parents, has the lowest number of members?

**Text number 37**

The Presbyterian Church of Vanuatu is the largest denomination in the country, with around a third of Vanuatu's population belonging to the church. The PCV was brought to Vanuatu by Scottish missionaries. The PCV (Presbyterian Church of Vanuatu) is led by a moderator and has an office in Port Vila. The PCV is particularly strong in the provinces of Tafea, Shefa and Malampa. The province of Sanma is predominantly Presbyterian, with a strong Roman Catholic minority in the French-speaking areas. Penama and Torba, both traditionally Anglican, have some Presbyterians but no organised Presbyterian churches. Vanuatu is the only country in the South Pacific with a significant Presbyterian heritage and membership. The PCV is a founding member of the Vanuatu Christian Council (VCC). The PCV runs several primary schools and Onesua High School. The church is strong in rural villages.

**Question 0**

What is the name of the largest Presbyterian denomination in Vanuatu?

**Question 1**

From which country does the Presbyterian Church of Vanuatu originate?

**Question 2**

What is the largest denomination in Vanuatu?

**Question 3**

Missionaries from which country founded the Presbyterian Church in Vanuatu?

**Question 4**

Which two cities have Presbyterians but no churches?

**Question 5**

Which church is the smallest denomination, comprising almost a third of Vanuatu's population?

**Question 6**

The province of Sanma is predominantly Roman Catholic, but what is its minority?

**Question 7**

Where are some organized Presbyterian churches, but no Presbyterian congregations?

**Question 8**

Which is the only country in the North Pacific with a high Presbyterian population?

**Question 9**

Who is a founding member of the Christian Council of Vanuatu?

**Document number 203**

**Text number 0**

Since the Protestant Reformation, Lutheranism has been the most important Christian denomination in Thuringia. During the GDR, church membership was discouraged and has declined further since unification in 1990. Today, more than two thirds of the population are irreligious. The Evangelical Lutheran Church of Germany has the largest membership in the state, with 24.0% of the population in 2009. The Catholic Church had 7.8% of the population and 68.2% of Thuringians were irreligious or belonged to another religion. Protestants are most numerous in small villages in South and West Thuringia, while in the larger cities the proportion of non-religious people is even higher (up to 88% in Gera). Catholic areas include the Eichsfeld region in the north-west and parts of the Rhön mountains around Geisa in the south-west. The Protestant Church is rapidly declining in membership, while the Catholic Church is somewhat more stable due to Catholic immigration from Poland, southern Europe and western Germany. Other religions do not play a significant role in Thuringia. Thuringia is home to only a few thousand Muslims (largely immigrants) and about 750 Jews (mostly migrants from Russia). In addition, there are some Orthodox communities of Eastern European immigrants and some traditional Protestant Free Churches, which have no social influence.

**Question 0**

What is the most common Christian denomination in Thuringia?

**Question 1**

What proportion of the population of Thuringia is non-religious?

**Question 2**

Which church has the most members in the state?

**Question 3**

What proportion of the population of Thuringia is Catholic?

**Question 4**

How many Jews live in Thuringia?

**Question 5**

What is the rarest secular religion in Thuringia?

**Question 6**

How much of Thuringia's population has disappeared?

**Question 7**

Which church has the fewest members in the state?

**Question 8**

How much of Thuringia's population rejects Catholics?

**Question 9**

How many Jews emigrated from Thuringia?

**Text number 1**

The name Thuringia or Thuringia derives from the Germanic tribe Thuringii, which emerged during the colonial period. Their origins are not fully known. An older theory held that they were the successors of the Hermunduri, but later research rejected this idea. Other historians claim that the Thuringians were allies of the Huns, came to central Europe with them and lived in what is now Galicia before that. Publius Flavius Vegetius Renatus first mentioned the Thuringians in about 400; at that time, the Thuringians were famous for their excellent horses.

**Question 0**

Where does the name Thuringia come from?

**Question 1**

When was Thuringii born?

**Question 2**

Who are Thuringia's theoretical allies?

**Question 3**

When were the Thuringians first mentioned?

**Question 4**

What name is derived from the Russian tribe Thuringii?

**Question 5**

When did Thuringii disappear?

**Question 6**

Who are Thuringia's theoretical enemies?

**Question 7**

When was Thuringii last mentioned?

**Question 8**

What was the new theory that claimed they were followers?

**Text number 2**

The Kingdom of Thuringia existed until 531, and later the Province of Thuringia was the largest state in the region, existing from 1131 to 1147. After this date, there was no Thuringian state, but the term was still used to describe the area between the Harz mountains in the north, the Weiße Elster river in the east, the Franconian forest in the south and the Werra river in the west. After the Treaty of Leipzig, Thuringia again had its own dynasty, the Ernestine Wettins. Their various territories formed the Free State of Thuringia, which was founded in 1920, together with a number of other small principalities. The Prussian regions around Erfurt, Mühlhausen and Nordhausen were incorporated into Thuringia in 1945.

**Question 0**

How long did the Kingdom of Thuringia exist?

**Question 1**

Which country was the largest in the region?

**Question 2**

Where is Thuringia?

**Question 3**

What dynasty was formed after the Leipzig deal?

**Question 4**

Which Prussian regions joined Thuringia in 1945?

**Question 5**

How long did the Thuringian Empire decline?

**Question 6**

Which country was the most dangerous in the region?

**Question 7**

What dynasty was formed before the Peace of Leipzig?

**Question 8**

Which Prussian regions joined Thuringia in 1942?

**Question 9**

Where is the former Thuringia?

**Text number 3**

Thuringia became a county in 1130 AD. When the family of the Ludowing counts and governors died in 1247 and the Thuringian War of Succession (1247-1264) ended, the western half became independent as "Hesse" and never again became part of Thuringia. Most of the remaining Thuringia came under the control of the Wettin dynasty of the nearby marquisate of Meissen, which was the nucleus of the later Electorate of Saxony and the Kingdom of Saxony. With the division of the Wettin family in 1485, Thuringia passed to the eldest Ernestine branch of the family, which subsequently divided the region into several smaller states in accordance with the German tradition of dividing the inheritance between the male heirs. These were the 'Duchies of Saxony', consisting of the states of Saxe-Weimar, Saxe-Eisenach, Saxe-Jena, Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg and Saxe-Göta, among others; Thuringia became just a geographical term.

**Question 0**

When did Thuringia become a province?

**Question 1**

In which years was the Thuringian War of Succession fought?

**Question 2**

When did the western half of the state become Hesse?

**Question 3**

Where did the Wettin dynasty come from?

**Question 4**

Who were the German duchies?

**Question 5**

When did Thuringia lose its status as a province?

**Question 6**

Which years were the years of peace in Thuringia during the War of Succession?

**Question 7**

When did the eastern half of the state become Hesse?

**Question 8**

Where was the Wettin dynasty banned?

**Question 9**

Who were imprisoned by the German duchies?

**Text number 4**

Thuringia generally accepted the Protestant Reformation, and Roman Catholicism was suppressed as early as 1520; loyal priests were driven out and churches and monasteries were largely destroyed, especially during the German Peasants' War of 1525. In Mühlhausen and elsewhere, the Anabaptists found many adherents. Thomas Müntzer, who was the leader of some of the non-political groups of this sect, was active in this town. In what is now Thuringia, the Roman Catholic faith survived only in the Eichsfeld region, ruled by the Archbishop of Mainz, and to a lesser extent in Erfurt and its immediate vicinity.

**Question 0**

When was Roman Catholicism suppressed?

**Question 1**

What happened to the faithful priests of the Roman Catholic Church?

**Question 2**

When were most churches and monasteries destroyed?

**Question 3**

Who was Thomas Muntzer?

**Question 4**

Where in Thuringia did the Roman Catholic faith survive?

**Question 5**

When did Roman Catholicism become more popular?

**Question 6**

What happened to the black Roman Catholic priests?

**Question 7**

When were most churches and monasteries protected?

**Question 8**

Who never became Thomas Muntzer?

**Question 9**

In which province of Thuringia did the Roman Catholic faith die out?

**Text number 5**

The Thuringian states were reorganised during the German arbitration of 1795-1814, and the region was part of Napoleon's Rhine Confederation of 1806. The Congress of Vienna in 1815 confirmed these changes and the incorporation of Thuringia into the German Federation; the Kingdom of Prussia also received part of Thuringia and administered it as part of the province of Saxony. The principalities of Thuringia, which became part of the German Empire in 1871 with the unification of Germany under Prussian rule, were Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt and two principalities: the older line of Reuss and the younger line of Reuss. After the First World War, in 1920, these small states were merged into a single state called Thuringia; only Saxe-Coburg voted to join Bavaria instead. Weimar became the new capital of Thuringia. The new state's coat of arms was simpler than before.

**Question 0**

When was the German mediatisation?

**Question 1**

When were the mediatisation changes confirmed?

**Question 2**

Which kingdom took over the Thuringian territories?

**Question 3**

Who led the unification of Germany in 1871?

**Question 4**

Which city became the capital of Thuringia after the First World War?

**Question 5**

When was German mediatisation unknown?

**Question 6**

When were the changes to Mediatisation banned?

**Question 7**

Which kingdom lost the Thuringian territories?

**Question 8**

Who prevented German unification in 1871?

**Question 9**

Which city became the capital of Thuringia after the Third World War?

**Text number 6**

In 1930, Thuringia was one of the free states where the Nazis gained real political power. Wilhelm Frick was appointed Thuringia's Minister of the Interior after the Nazi party won six seats in the Thuringian parliament. In this capacity, he removed from the Thuringian police force all those he suspected of being Republicans and replaced them with men sympathetic to the Nazi Party. He also saw to it that whenever an important post came up in Thuringia, he used his power to ensure that a Nazi was appointed to it.

**Question 0**

When did the Nazis take power in Thuringia?

**Question 1**

Who was Thuringia's Minister of the Interior in 1930?

**Question 2**

How many seats did the Nazi Party win in 1930?

**Question 3**

Who did Frick remove from the police force?

**Question 4**

Who did Frick replace the Republican police officer with?

**Question 5**

When did the Nazis lose power in Thuringia?

**Question 6**

Who was Thuringia's Minister of the Interior in 1730?

**Question 7**

How many MPs did the Nazi Party lose in 1930?

**Question 8**

Who did Frick appoint to the police force?

**Question 9**

Who did Frick replace the Democratic police with?

**Text number 7**

Thuringia's landscapes are quite varied. In the far north are the Harz mountains, followed by the Goldene Aue, a fertile floodplain around Nordhausen, whose main river is the Helme. In the north-west is the Eichsfeld, a hilly and in places wooded area where the river Leine originates. The central and northern part of Thuringia includes the Thuringian Basin, a very fertile and flat area of 3000 km² around the Unstrut river, which is completely surrounded by the following mountain ranges (from north-west to clockwise): Dün, Hainleite, Windleite, Kyffhäuser, Hohe Schrecke, Schmücke, Finne, Ettersberg, Steigerwald, Thuringian Forest, Hörselberge and Hainich. Within the basin are the smaller chains of hills Fahner Höhe and Heilinger Höhen. South of the Thuringia Basin is the largest mountainous area in the Land, characterised by the Thuringian Forest in the north-west, the Thuringian Highlands in the centre and the Fransmann Forest in the south-east. Most of this mountain range is forested, and the Großer Beerberg (983 m) is the highest mountain in Thuringia. To the south-west the forest is followed by the Werra valley, which separates it from the Rhön mountains in the west and the Grabfeld plain in the south. East Thuringia, commonly referred to as the region east of the Saale and Loquitz valleys, is characterised by a hilly landscape that rises slowly from flat in the north to mountainous in the south. The Saale in the west and the Weiße Elster in the east are two major rivers that flow from south to north and form densely populated valleys in this area. Between them are the flat and wooded Holzland in the north, the flat and fertile Orlasenke in the centre and the hilly but largely unwooded Vogtland in the south. In the far east (east of the Weiße Elster) lies the Osterland or Altenburger Land along the Pleiße, a flat, fertile and densely populated agricultural area.

**Question 0**

Where are the mountains of Harz located?

**Question 1**

What is the Eichsfeld landscape like?

**Question 2**

What is the highest mountain in Thuringia?

**Question 3**

Where is Orlasenke located?

**Question 4**

How many large rivers flow through Thuringia?

**Question 5**

Where are the mountains of Harz hidden?

**Question 6**

What is the dream landscape of the Eichsfeld?

**Question 7**

What is the oldest mountain in Thuringia?

**Question 8**

Where has Orlasenke disappeared to?

**Question 9**

How many small rivers flow through Thuringia?

**Text number 8**

Thuringia's main rivers are the Saale (a tributary of the Elbe) and its tributaries, the Unstrut, Ilm and Weiße Elster, which drain most of Thuringia, and the Werra (the main tributary of the Weser), which drains the south-west and west of the state. In addition, some small parts of the southern border are drained by tributaries of the Main (a tributary of the Rhine). Thuringia has no large natural lakes, but does have some of Germany's largest dams, such as the Bleiloch dam and the Hohenwart dam on the Saale, and the Leibis-Lichten dam and the Goldisthal pumping station in the Upland region. Thuringia is the only German Land not linked to shipping lanes.

**Question 0**

Which Thuringian river is the most important?

**Question 1**

Are there any large lakes in Thuringia?

**Question 2**

Which large dams are located in Thuringia?

**Question 3**

Which tributary is located on the southern border?

**Question 4**

Which river in Thuringia is the least important?

**Question 5**

What are the broken dams in Thuringia?

**Question 6**

Which tributary is on the northern border?

**Question 7**

Where are the biggest dams in Spain?

**Text number 9**

Due to several centuries of intensive settlement, most of the area has been shaped by man. Thuringia's original natural vegetation is forest, with beech being the dominant species, as it still is in the Hainich mountains. In the highlands, beech and spruce species are natural. However, most of the plains have been cleared and are under intensive agricultural use, while most of the forests are planted with spruce and pine. Since 1990, Thuringia's forests have been managed with the aim of achieving a more natural and hardy vegetation that is more resistant to climate change, diseases and pests. Agriculture is still very traditional, dominated by large structures and monocultures. Problems are particularly acute with the increasingly prolonged dry spells in the summer months.

**Question 0**

Why has the landscape of Thurnigia been shaped by human influence?

**Question 1**

What is the original natural vegetation of Thuringia?

**Question 2**

What kind of nature is common in the Thuringian highlands?

**Question 3**

What has been Thuringia's forestry target since 1990?

**Question 4**

What are the causes of most landscape problems?

**Question 5**

Why has the Thurnigian landscape not been shaped by human influence?

**Question 6**

What is the original artificial vegetation in Thuringia?

**Question 7**

What type of artificial product is common in the Thuringian highlands?

**Question 8**

What has been the objective of Thuringia's forests since 1970?

**Question 9**

What are the causes of most problems in the dream world?

**Text number 10**

Environmental damage in Thuringia has been significantly reduced since 1990. Forests, rivers and air have been improved by modernising factories, houses (less coal heating) and cars, and contaminated sites such as the former uranium mines around Ronneburg have been rehabilitated. Today's environmental problems include the salinisation of the Werra river due to emissions from the K+S salt mines around Unterbreizbach, and over-fertilisation of agriculture, which damages the soil and small rivers.

**Question 0**

Since when has environmental damage been reduced in Thuringia?

**Question 1**

What is one thing that has helped improve the state of forests, rivers and air?

**Question 2**

What has been done to the former uranium mines around Ronneburg?

**Question 3**

What are today's major environmental problems?

**Question 4**

What causes the Werra River to become saline?

**Question 5**

When did environmental damage in Thuringia increase?

**Question 6**

What is the one thing that has helped ruin our forests, rivers and air?

**Question 7**

What has never been done to the former uranium mines around Ronneburg?

**Question 8**

What are today's small environmental problems?

**Question 9**

What will help improve the salinity of the Werra River?

**Text number 11**

In the Middle Ages, Thuringia lay on the border between Germanic and Slavic regions, marked by the river Saale. The Ostsiedlung movement led to the assimilation of the Slavic population under German rule in the 1100s and 1300s. Population growth increased in the 17th century and remained high until the First World War, before slowing down in the 20th century and then declining from 1990 onwards. Since urbanisation began around 1840, Thuringia's cities have experienced higher population growth and lower population decline than rural areas (many villages lost half their population after 1950, while the largest cities (Erfurt and Jena) have experienced steady population growth).

**Question 0**

Where was Thuringia in the Middle Ages?

**Question 1**

What was the outcome of the Ostsiedlung transaction?

**Question 2**

When was Thuringia's population growth at its peak?

**Question 3**

In what year did many Thuringian towns lose half their population?

**Question 4**

Where was Thuringia attacked in the Middle Ages?

**Question 5**

What was the fake result of the Ostsiedlung shop?

**Question 6**

When did Thuringia's population growth end?

**Question 7**

In what year did many Thuringian towns and cities not lose a single inhabitant?

**Text number 12**

In July 2013, there were 41 000 foreign nationals living in Thuringia (1.9% of the population, one of the lowest proportions of any German state). However, this number has risen from 33 000 in July 2011, an increase of 24% in just two years. Around 4% of the population are immigrants (including people who have already acquired German citizenship). The largest groups of foreigners by nationality are (as of 2012): Russians (3 100), Poles (3 000), Vietnamese (2 800), Turks (2 100) and Ukrainians (2 000). The number of foreigners varies by region: the university cities of Erfurt, Jena, Weimar and Ilmenau have the highest number of immigrants, while smaller rural municipalities have almost no immigrants.

**Question 0**

How many non-Germans lived in Thuringia in 2013?

**Question 1**

How much did the non-German population grow between 2011 and 2013?

**Question 2**

What proportion of Thuringia's population are immigrants?

**Question 3**

What is the largest group of foreigners?

**Question 4**

Which cities have the highest number of immigrants?

**Question 5**

How many non-Americans lived in Thuringia in 2013?

**Question 6**

How much did the non-German population decrease between 2011 and 2013?

**Question 7**

How much of the Thuringian population opposes immigrants?

**Question 8**

What is the smallest group of foreigners?

**Question 9**

Which cities have the least immigrants?

**Text number 13**

There is a significant gender gap in the Thuringian population due to the emigration of young women, especially in rural areas. Overall, in the 25-40 age group ("family founders") there are 115-120 men per 100 women, which has a negative impact on the fertility rate. In addition, the population is ageing steadily, and in some rural municipalities the proportion of people aged over 65 (pensioners) exceeds 30%. This is a problem for the regional labour market, as twice as many people leave the labour market each year as enter it.

**Question 0**

What is the gender gap in Thuringia?

**Question 1**

What caused Thuringia's large gender gap?

**Question 2**

How many people in Thuringia are over 65?

**Question 3**

What is the problem with the Thuringian labour market?

**Question 4**

What is the Thuringian gender gap that is incorrectly considered?

**Question 5**

What ended Thuringia's large gender gap?

**Question 6**

How many Thuringian citizens have died before the age of 65?

**Question 7**

What is the solution for the Thuringian labour market?

**Question 8**

What has a positive effect on the birth rate?

**Text number 14**

Migration plays an important role in Thuringia. Internal migration is strongly directed from rural areas to large cities. Between 2008 and 2012, net migration from Thuringia was +6 700 persons (33 per 1 000 inhabitants) to Erfurt, +1 800 persons (19 per 1 000 inhabitants) to Gera, +1 400 persons (14 per 1 000 inhabitants) to Jena, +1 400 persons (33 per 1 000 inhabitants) to Eisenach and +1 300 persons (21 per 1 000 inhabitants) to Weimar. The balance between Thuringia and the other German Länder is negative: in 2012, Thuringia lost 6 500 persons to the other Länder, most of them to Bavaria, Saxony, Hesse and Berlin. Only Saxony-Anhalt and Brandenburg have a positive balance. International migration varies greatly. In 2009 the balance was +700, in 2010 +1 800, in 2011 +2 700 and in 2012 +4 800. The main countries of origin of Thuringian migrants in 2008-2012 were Poland (+1 700), Romania (+1 200), Afghanistan (+1 100) and Serbia/Montenegro/Kosovo (+1 000), while the balance was negative with Switzerland (-2 800) and Austria (- 900).

**Question 0**

How many people moved to Thuringia between 2008 and 2012?

**Question 1**

How many migrants went to Eisenach?

**Question 2**

Is migration to Thuringia steady or unsteady?

**Question 3**

How many people left Thuringia between 2008 and 2012?

**Question 4**

How many colonists bombed Eisenach?

**Question 5**

What has never changed?

**Question 6**

How much of the balance was positive with Switzerland?

**Text number 15**

Of the approximately 850 municipalities in Thuringia, 126 are classified as towns (within a district) or cities (forming their own urban area). Most of the towns are small, with fewer than 10 000 inhabitants, and only the ten largest have more than 30 000 inhabitants. The first towns were created in the 13th century, while the most recent towns only acquired city status in the 20th century. Today, all municipalities in the districts are legally equal, whether they are towns or villages. Independent towns (i.e. urban areas) have greater jurisdiction (the same as any district) than towns within a district.

**Question 0**

How many municipalities are there in Thuringia?

**Question 1**

How many municipalities in Thuringia are classified as cities?

**Question 2**

How many cities have more than 30 000 inhabitants?

**Question 3**

When was a town founded in Thuringia?

**Question 4**

Which regions in Thuringia have the most political power?

**Question 5**

How many municipalities in Thuringia have been destroyed?

**Question 6**

How many municipalities in Thuringia are classified as hostile?

**Question 7**

How many cities have more than 300 000 inhabitants?

**Question 8**

When was the latest demolition in Thuringia?

**Question 9**

Which regions in Thuringia have no political power?

**Text number 16**

The importance of agriculture and forestry has declined over the decades. However, they are more important than in most other regions of Germany, especially in rural areas. In Thuringia, 54% of the land area is used for agriculture. In fertile areas such as the large Thuringian basin or the smaller areas of the Goldene Aue, Orlasenke and Osterland, cereals, vegetables, fruit and energy crops are grown. The main products are apples, strawberries, cherries and plums in the fruit sector, cabbage, potatoes, cauliflower, tomatoes (grown in greenhouses), onions, cucumbers and asparagus in the vegetable sector and maize, rapeseed, wheat, barley and sugar beet in the vegetable sector.

**Question 0**

What is more important for Thuringia than for most German regions?

**Question 1**

How much of Thuringia is used for agriculture?

**Question 2**

What is the most fertile region in Thuringia?

**Question 3**

Where are tomatoes grown in Thuringia?

**Question 4**

Which regions value agriculture the most?

**Question 5**

What is something that is no longer important in Thuringia compared to most regions in Germany?

**Question 6**

How much of Thuringia is in agricultural ruins?

**Question 7**

What is the least fertile region in Thuringia?

**Question 8**

Where is meat grown in Thuringia?

**Question 9**

Which regions do not value agriculture?

**Text number 17**

As in most other regions of central and southern Germany, Thuringia has a significant industrial sector dating back to the industrialisation of the mid-19th century. The economic transition following German reunification in 1990 led to the closure of most large factories and companies, leaving small and medium-sized enterprises to dominate the industrial sector. Well-known industrial centres include Jena (a global centre for optical instruments, home to Carl Zeiss, Schott and Jenoptik, among others) and Eisenach, where BMW started car production in the 1920s and where the Opel plant is located today. The main industries today are mechanical engineering, metalworking, vehicle manufacturing and the food industry. In particular, the small and medium-sized towns in central and south-western Thuringia (e.g. Arnstadt, Schmalkalden and Ohrdruf) are highly industrialised, while the northern and eastern parts of the Land have fewer industrial enterprises. Traditional industries such as glass, porcelain and toy production collapsed during the economic crises of 1930-1990.

**Question 0**

How far does Thuringian industry extend?

**Question 1**

What was the result of the economic transition after German reunification in 1990?

**Question 2**

Where in Thuringia did BMW originate in the 1920s?

**Question 3**

Where in Thuringia are there fewer industrial companies?

**Question 4**

When did traditional industries such as glass and toys collapse?

**Question 5**

When was Thuringia's industry closed down?

**Question 6**

What was the result of the economic transition following German unification in 1982?

**Question 7**

Where in Thuringia did BMW originate in the 1960s?

**Question 8**

Where is there no industry in Thuringia?

**Question 9**

When did modern industries, such as glass and robotics, collapse?

**Text number 18**

Mining was important in Thuringia from the late Middle Ages onwards, especially in the mining towns of the Thuringian forest, such as Schmalkalden, Suhl and Ilmenau. After the Industrial Revolution, the old iron, copper and silver mines declined because competition from imported metals was too fierce. In the late 19th century, on the other hand, new types of mining were introduced in Thuringia: lignite mining began in the 1870s around Meuselwitz near Altenburg in the east of the state, and around 1900 two potash mining districts were established. These are the Südharzrevier in the north of the Land, west of Bischofferode and east of Roßleben, with Sondershausen in the centre, and the Werrarevier on the border with Hessen around Vacha and Bad Salzungen in the west. Together they accounted for a significant part of world potash production in the mid-20th century. After the merger, the Südharzrevier mine was abandoned and K+S took over the Werrarevier mines. Between 1950 and 1990, uranium mining was also important to meet the Soviet Union's need for this metal. The mining centre was located near Ronneburg Gera in East Thuringia, and the Wismut company, which operated the mine, was directly controlled by the Soviet Union.

**Question 0**

Which cities in Thuringia are known as mining towns?

**Question 1**

Why did the iron, copper and silver mines fail?

**Question 2**

What is one of the two mining districts that were established around 1900?

**Question 3**

What did the miners of Thuringia do to help the Soviet Union?

**Question 4**

When was the Südharzrevier closed?

**Question 5**

Which Thuringian cities are wrongly known as mining towns?

**Question 6**

Why did the iron, copper and silver mines prosper?

**Question 7**

What is one of the two mining districts that were established around 1800?

**Question 8**

What did the miners of Thuringia do to stop the Soviet Union?

**Question 9**

When was the Südharzrevier opened so far?

**Text number 19**

Like the other former East German states, Thuringia's GDP is below the national average. Until 2004, Thuringia was one of the weakest regions in the European Union. With the accession of several new countries, the crisis in southern Europe and Germany's economic growth since 2005, Thuringia's GDP has risen to a level close to the EU average. Large financial subsidies granted by the federal government and the EU since 1990 are being phased out and will end around 2020.

**Question 0**

Where is Thuringia's GDP?

**Question 1**

How long was Thuringia one of the weakest regions in the EU?

**Question 2**

What has helped to improve the situation in Thuringia?

**Question 3**

When will Thuringia's state aid end?

**Question 4**

Where Thuringia's GDP will never be?

**Question 5**

How long was Thuringia one of the strongest regions in the EU?

**Question 6**

What has helped sabotage Thuringia?

**Question 7**

When will Thuringia's state aid be renewed?

**Text number 20**

The unemployment rate peaked at 20% in 2005. Since then it has fallen to 7% in 2013, just above the national average. The fall is due to job creation on the one hand and a significant decline in the working-age population due to emigration and low birth rates over decades on the other. Thuringia's wages are low compared to wealthy neighbouring states such as Hesse and Bavaria. Many Thuringians therefore work in other German Länder and even in Austria and Switzerland as weekly commuters. However, demographic change in Thuringia is leading to labour shortages in some sectors. The government has been encouraging foreign immigration to Thuringia since around 2010 to address this problem.

**Question 0**

When was Thuringia's unemployment rate at its highest?

**Question 1**

What is the current unemployment situation in Thuringia?

**Question 2**

How do wages in Thuringia compare with neighbouring countries?

**Question 3**

What do many Thuringian workers do to get better pay?

**Question 4**

What has led to labour shortages in some sectors?

**Question 5**

When did Thuringia's unemployment rate collapse?

**Question 6**

What is the current employment situation in Thuringia?

**Question 7**

How do Thuringia's wages grieve its neighbours?

**Question 8**

What do many Thuringian workers do to earn a lower wage?

**Question 9**

What has led to an oversupply of workers in some sectors?

**Text number 21**

The first two motorways were built through the Land in the 1930s: the A4 motorway, an important east-west link in central Germany and the main connection between Berlin and south-west Germany, and the A9 motorway, the main north-south route in eastern Germany, connecting Berlin to Munich. The A4 runs from Frankfurt in Hessen via Eisenach, Göta, Erfurt, Weimar, Jena and Gera to Dresden in Saxony, connecting the main cities in Thuringia. At the Hermsdorf junction it joins the A9 motorway. Both motorways were widened from four to six lanes (three lanes in each direction) after 1990, and the Eisenach and Jena areas underwent extensive restructuring. In addition, three new motorways were built in the 1990s and 2000s. The A71 crosses the Land in a south-west-north-east direction, linking Würzburg in Bavaria via Meiningen, Suhl, Ilmenau, Arnstadt, Erfurt and Sömmerda to Sangerhausen and Halle in Saxony-Anhalt. The A71 motorway, which crosses the Thuringian forest, has been one of the most expensive motorway sections in Germany, involving several tunnels (including Germany's longest road tunnel, the Rennsteig tunnel) and large bridges. The A73 starts from the A71 south of Erfurt in Suhl and runs south towards Nuremberg in Bavaria. The A38 is another west-east link in the north of Thuringia, running from Göttingen in Lower Saxony via Heiligenstadt and Nordhausen to Leipzig in Saxony. In addition, the motorway network is complemented by a dense network of federal highways. The improvement of federal highways is a priority in the Federal Highway Plan 2015 (Bundesverkehrswegeplan 2015). Planned projects include upgrading the B247 from Gota to Leinefelde to improve the connection of Mühlhausen to the national road network, upgrading the B19 from Eisenach to Meiningen to improve the connection of Bad Salzungen and Schmalkalden, and upgrading the B88 and B281 to strengthen the Saalfeld/Rudolstadt region.

**Question 0**

When were the first motorways built in Thuringia?

**Question 1**

When were these two motorways widened?

**Question 2**

When were the three new roads built?

**Question 3**

Which motorway is the most expensive in Thuringia?

**Question 4**

What is the priority area for the 2015 federal trunk road programme?

**Question 5**

What is the lowest priority of the 2015 federal trunk road programme?

**Question 6**

When were the first motorways buried in Thuringia?

**Question 7**

When were these two motorways shortened?

**Question 8**

When were eight new roads built?

**Question 9**

Which motorway is the cheapest in Thuringia?

**Text number 22**

Thuringia's traditional energy supplier is lignite, which is mined in the neighbouring region of Leipzig. Since 2000, the role of environmentally harmful lignite combustion has declined in favour of renewable energy sources, which accounted for 40% (in 2013), and cleaner gas combustion, often in the form of cogeneration in municipal power plants. Wind and biomass are the most important renewable energy sources, followed by solar and hydropower. Thuringia also has two large pumped-storage power plants: the Goldisthal pumped-storage power plant and the Hohenwart dam.

**Question 0**

What is Thuringia's traditional energy supply?

**Question 1**

Where does Thuringia get its lignite?

**Question 2**

How will most of the clean gas consumption in Thuringia be achieved?

**Question 3**

What are Thuringia's main renewable energy sources?

**Question 4**

What is the Hohenwart dam?

**Question 5**

What is Thuringia's new energy supply?

**Question 6**

Where does Thuringia steal its brown coal from?

**Question 7**

How is the majority of clean gas consumption in Thuringia banned?

**Question 8**

What are the least important renewable energy sources in Thuringia?

**Question 9**

What can a Hohenwarten dam never become?

**Text number 23**

Thuringia's health service is currently undergoing a process of centralisation. Many smaller hospitals in rural towns are being closed, while larger hospitals in centres such as Jena and Erfurt are being expanded. Due to the rationalisation processes in the German health care system, there is an overall oversupply of hospital places, with the result that many smaller hospitals are making losses. On the other hand, there is a shortage of family doctors, especially in rural areas where the need for health services has increased due to the ageing population.

**Question 0**

Which hospitals will be expanded?

**Question 1**

Why are there too many hospital beds?

**Question 2**

Where is the hardest place to find a family doctor?

**Question 3**

Which hospitals are being demolished?

**Question 4**

Why are there no hospital beds?

**Question 5**

Where is the easiest place to find a family doctor?

**Question 6**

What never closes?

**Text number 24**

Early childhood education and care is quite widespread in Thuringia. Almost all children have been using this service since the 1950s, while in West Germany early childhood education is less developed. Its inventor, Friedrich Froebel, lived in Thuringia and established the world's first kindergartens there in the 19th century. Primary school in Thuringia lasts four years, and most primary schools are full-day schools with optional extra-curricular activities in the afternoons. At the age of 10, pupils are separated according to ability and enter either Gymnasium or Regelschule. The former leads to the Abitur after eight years and prepares for higher education, while the latter is more vocationally oriented and leads to a diploma after five or six years, and is comparable to Hauptschule and Realschule schools elsewhere in Germany.

**Question 0**

How long is Thuringia's primary school?

**Question 1**

How long have Thuringian children been using the current education system?

**Question 2**

When do children graduate from primary school in Thuringia?

**Question 3**

Who invented early childhood education in Thuringia?

**Question 4**

How many years do pupils go to school after primary school?

**Question 5**

How long has Thuringia's primary school been banned?

**Question 6**

How long have Thuringian children been outside the current education system?

**Question 7**

When do children finish primary school in Thuringia?

**Question 8**

Who destroyed early childhood education in Thuringia?

**Question 9**

How many years of schooling do pupils miss after primary school?

**Text number 25**

The German higher education system has two types of academic institutions: universities and universities of applied sciences (Fachhochschulen). The University of Jena is the largest of Thuringia's four universities, offering almost all disciplines. It was founded in 1558 and today has 21 000 students. The second largest is the Technische Universität Ilmenau, founded in 1894 with 7 000 students, which offers many technical disciplines such as engineering and mathematics. The University of Erfurt, founded in 1392, now has 5 000 students and focuses on the humanities and teacher training. The Bauhaus University of Weimar, with 4 000 students, is the smallest university in Thuringia, specialising in creative disciplines such as architecture and arts. Founded in 1860, it became known as Germany's leading art school in the interwar period, the Bauhaus.

**Question 0**

What is the largest school in Thuringia?

**Question 1**

How many universities are there in Thuringia?

**Question 2**

How many students study at the University of Erfurt?

**Question 3**

What is Germany's leading art school in Thuringia?

**Question 4**

When was the Bauhaus University Weimar founded?

**Question 5**

What is the worst school in Thuringia?

**Question 6**

How many universities are missing in Thuringia?

**Question 7**

How many students are boycotting the University of Erfurt?

**Question 8**

What is Germany's unknown art school in Thuringia?

**Question 9**

When was the Bauhaus University in Weimar renovated?

**Text number 26**

Thuringia's universities of applied sciences are located in Erfurt (4,500 students), Jena (5,000 students), Nordhausen (2,500 students) and Schmalkalden (3,000 students). In addition, there is a civil service college in Göteborg (500 students), the Franz Liszt Musikhochschule in Weimar (800 students) and two private colleges, the Adam-Ries-Fachhochschule in Erfurt (500 students) and the SRH Fachhochschule für Gesundheit Gera in Gera (500 students). In addition, Eisenach (600 students) and Gera (700 students) have universities of applied sciences (Berufsakademie), where students can study for a technical degree and work in the same field.

**Question 0**

Where is the Thuringia School of Civil Service located?

**Question 1**

How many students study at the Thuringia University of Music?

**Question 2**

How many schools offer polytechnics?

**Question 3**

What is the Thuringia School of Civil Service limited to?

**Question 4**

How many students don't like the Thuringia School of Music?

**Question 5**

How many schools ban polytechnics?

**Question 6**

What does not allow you to study technical degrees?

**Text number 27**

Thuringia's leading research centre is Jena, followed by Ilmenau. Both focus on technology, especially life sciences and optics in Jena and information technology in Ilmenau. Erfurt is Germany's centre for horticultural research, while Weimar and Gotha, with their various archives and libraries, are centres for historical and cultural research. Most of Thuringia's research is publicly funded basic research, as there are no large companies to invest substantial sums in applied research, with the exception of the optics sector in Jena.

**Question 0**

What is the focus of the Thuringia Research Centre Jena?

**Question 1**

Which universities are known for their historical and cultural aspects?

**Question 2**

How is most of Thuringia's research funded?

**Question 3**

What is a company that can attract investment from large companies?

**Text number 28**

Thuringia's first railways were built in the 1840s, and the main line network was completed around 1880. By 1920, several branch lines had been built, and Thuringia had one of the densest rail networks in the world before the Second World War, with some 2 500 km of track. Between 1950 and 2000, most of the branch lines were dismantled, halving Thuringia's rail network compared with 1940. On the other hand, most of the main lines were upgraded after 1990, which led to an increase in travel speeds. The main railway lines today are the Thuringia Railway, which connects Halle/Leipzig via Weimar, Erfurt, Göta and Eisenach to Frankfurt and Kassel, and the Saal Railway from Halle/Leipzig via Jena and Saalfeld to Nuremberg. The former is served every hour by an ICE/IC train from Dresden to Frankfurt, while the latter is served every hour by an ICE train from Berlin to Munich. In 2017, a new high-speed line will open, diverting long-distance traffic from these mid-19th century lines. Both ICE routes will then use the Erfurt-Leipzig/Halle high-speed line, while the Berlin-Munich route will continue via the Nuremberg-Erfurt high-speed line. Only the section of the Frankfurt-Dresden line west of Erfurt will remain in service after 2017, with a speed increase to 200 km/h (currently 160 km/h). The Erfurt main railway station, which was completely rebuilt for this purpose in the 2000s (decade), will be the new link between the two ICE lines. The main regional railway lines in Thuringia are the Neudietendorf-Ritschenhausen railway from Erfurt to Würzburg and Meiningen, the Weimar-Gera railway from Erfurt to Chemnitz, the Sangerhausen-Erfurt railway from Erfurt to Magdeburg, the Gotha-Leinefelde railway from Erfurt to Göttingen, the Halle-Kassel railway from Halle via Nordhausen to Kassel and the Leipzig-Hof railway from Leipzig via Altenburg to Zwickau and Hof. Most regional and local lines run hourly, but some run only every two hours.

**Question 0**

When was Thuringia's first railway built?

**Question 1**

When were most of the railway sidings abolished?

**Question 2**

When will the new high-speed train open?

**Question 3**

When was the worst railway in Thuringia built?

**Question 4**

When were most of the railway branch lines put into service?

**Question 5**

When will the new high-speed train be closed?

**Question 6**

What is a fictional railway?

**Document number 204**

**Text number 0**

In an ecosystem, predation is a biological interaction in which the predator (organism being preyed upon) eats the prey (organism being attacked). Predators may kill their prey before eating it, but predation often leads to the death of the prey and eventually to the absorption of prey tissues through consumption. Thus, predation is often, though not always, carnivorous. Other categories of consumption include herbivory (eating parts of plants), fungivory (eating parts of fungi) and detritivory (eating dead organic material (detritus)). All these consumption categories are covered by consumer-resource systems. It can often be difficult to distinguish between different types of feeding behaviour. For example, some parasite species prey on a host organism and lay eggs on it for their offspring to eat as it continues to live in or on its rotting body after it dies. The key feature of predation, however, is the direct impact of the predator on the prey population. On the other hand, detritivores eat only the dead organic matter resulting from the decomposition of dead individuals and have no direct effect on the 'donor organism'.

**Question 0**

What must a species do to be classified as a predator?

**Question 1**

How would you describe a predator that eats mainly plants?

**Question 2**

What must the predator do with the prey after killing it?

**Question 3**

A species that uses the host body to survive and reproduce is classified as why?

**Question 4**

How would you describe the diet of a species that eats mainly dead organic matter?

**Question 5**

What does a vegetarian eat?

**Question 6**

Do detritivores have a direct effect on the "donor organism"?

**Question 7**

What term is given to the organism being hunted?

**Question 8**

What is the term given to the biological interaction where the predator eats the prey?

**Question 9**

What do detritivores eat?

**Question 10**

What is the key feature of predation?

**Question 11**

What is the definition of a host system?

**Question 12**

What does the prey eventually do to the predator's tissue to defend itself?

**Question 13**

What is the feeding habits of some prey species?

**Question 14**

When does a carnivore know they have a parasite?

**Question 15**

What is directly affected by the detrivore when it tries to mature?

**Text number 1**

One way in which ecologists may wish to classify different types of predators is to classify predators according to the extent to which they eat prey and interact with their prey. Rather than focusing on what they eat, this system classifies predators according to how they eat and the general nature of the interaction between the predator and the prey species. Two factors are taken into account here: the proximity of the predator and prey (in the latter two cases, the term "prey" can be replaced by "host"), and whether or not the predator kills the prey directly, so that actual predation and parasitoidism involve certain death.

**Question 0**

How many synergistic properties are there in the predator-prey mechanism?

**Question 1**

Proximity and end of life is called?

**Question 2**

If the prey is not killed, the predator-prey interaction is called?

**Question 3**

Instead of what predators eat, how else can they be classified?

**Question 4**

Is certain death linked to actual predation and what other classification?

**Question 5**

What do you call research where ecologists study the interaction between predators and prey?

**Question 6**

What is one way to classify your catch?

**Question 7**

Who is involved in the classification of different catch species?

**Question 8**

What method is used to monitor how the prey tries to escape from the predator?

**Question 9**

How many factors are used to study how a predator avoids a predator?

**Question 10**

What is the name given to the study of how a predator avoids being caught by a predator?

**Text number 2**

A true predator can generally be identified as one that kills and eats another living creature. Other types of predators harm their prey in some way, but this predator kills it. Predators may actively hunt prey in pursuit or sit and wait for prey to approach within striking distance, like ambush predators. Some predators kill large prey and dismember or chew it before eating it, such as a jaguar or human; others may eat their (usually much smaller) prey whole, such as a bottlenose dolphin swallowing a fish, or a snake, duck or stork swallowing a frog. Some animals that kill both large and small prey because of their size (domestic cats and dogs are prime examples) can do both, depending on the circumstances; one or the other may eat a whole large insect but chop up a rabbit. Some predation involves a poison that overwhelms the prey animal before the predator swallows the prey by killing it, as the box jellyfish does, or by paralysing it, as seen in the behaviour of the pine cone. In some cases, venom, as in rattlesnakes and some spiders, promotes digestion of the prey before the predator begins to eat. In other cases, the prey may die in the predator's mouth or digestive tract. For example, bottlenose whales eat millions of microscopic plankton at a time, and the prey decomposes well after it enters the whale. Seed and egg predation are other forms of true predation, as seeds and eggs represent potential organisms. Predators in this category do not have to eat the prey completely. For example, some predators cannot digest bones, while others can. Some can eat only part of an organism, as in grazing (see below), but still consistently cause its immediate death.

**Question 0**

What do domestic animals prey on?

**Question 1**

Give an example of a predator that uses digestion to kill its prey and obtain nutrients from it.

**Question 2**

Which action must occur for a predator to be classified as a predator?

**Question 3**

What requirement does a real predator have to meet?

**Question 4**

What is different about a real predator?

**Question 5**

What do predators of all kinds do?

**Question 6**

How does an ambush predator prey?

**Question 7**

What do box junkies use to hunt by praying?

**Question 8**

What can a predator do if it knows a predator is approaching?

**Question 9**

What do prey animals sometimes eat for food?

**Question 10**

What do rabbits like to do with their food when they are looking for food?

**Question 11**

What do large insects do at night after the sun goes down?

**Question 12**

What have cats sometimes been seen doing in their backyard?

**Text number 3**

Grazing organisms can also kill prey, but this rarely happens. While some herbivores, such as zooplankton, live on unicellular phytoplankton and thus kill their prey because of their individual nature, many eat only a small proportion of the plant. Grazing animals may tear the grass up by the roots, but most of the grass is simply grazed, allowing the plant to regrow. Seaweed is often grazed in subtidal seaweed forests, but it constantly regrows from the blade base to survive grazing pressure. Animals can also be 'grazed'; mosquito larvae will briefly land on their hosts to provide enough protein for the development of their offspring. Starfish can be grazed because they can regenerate lost arms.

**Question 0**

Animals that eat parts of their prey are considered animals.

**Question 1**

Predators that can regrow leaves or hands have learned to handle what?

**Question 2**

Give an example of an animal that feeds other animals for reproductive purposes?

**Question 3**

Give an example of a predator that specialises in eating autotrophic species.

**Question 4**

What is an organism that grazes other animals?

**Question 5**

What is the organism that can regrow lost hands?

**Question 6**

Do grazing organisms often kill their prey?

**Question 7**

How can grass and seaweed withstand being grazed?

**Question 8**

What organism can kill its prey by biting it?

**Question 9**

What does zooplankton get for their offspring by attaching to a host?

**Question 10**

What does zooplankton need to get enough protein to support their development?

**Question 11**

How much starfish does phytoplankton eat when it attaches to it?

**Question 12**

What do zooplankton have to survive when they are eaten by starfish?

**Text number 4**

It can sometimes be difficult to distinguish parasites from grazing animals. Their feeding behaviour is similar in many ways, but they are closely related to their host species. Grazing species, such as elephants, can travel several kilometres in a day and graze many plants, but parasites form very close relationships with their hosts and usually have only one or at most a few hosts in their lifetime. This close living relationship can be described by the term symbiosis, "living together", but unlike mutualism, the relationship significantly reduces the fitness of the host. There are many types of parasitic parasites, from macroscopic mistletoes, which are parasitic plants, to microscopic internal parasites such as cholera. However, some species have looser links with their host. Lepidopteran (butterfly and moth) larvae may feed as parasites on only one plant or they may graze on several nearby plants. It is therefore wise to treat this classification system as a continuum rather than as four separate forms.

**Question 0**

Species that depend on a few or only one prey are called?

**Question 1**

Prey-prey relationships that improve the fitness of both species are classified as this type of relationship.

**Question 2**

Give an example of an animal that travels several kilometres in one day.

**Question 3**

Which plant associated with kissing during the holidays is also a parasite?

**Question 4**

How are parasites separated from grazing animals?

**Question 5**

How many hosts do parasites usually have?

**Question 6**

How should the classification of parasites be considered instead of four separate forms?

**Question 7**

What does the term symbiosis mean?

**Question 8**

What kind of relationship do grazers have with their hosts more than parasites?

**Question 9**

Cholera is limited to how many eating places in its lifetime?

**Question 10**

What is another word for macroscopic?

**Question 11**

How many forms are used to classify one plant?

**Question 12**

What is damaged in the relationship?

**Text number 5**

Parasitoids are organisms that live in or on their host and feed directly on it, eventually leading to its death. They are very similar to parasites in that they have a close symbiotic relationship with their host or hosts. Like the two previous classifications, parasitic parasitoids do not kill their host directly. Unlike parasites, however, they are very similar to true predators in that their prey is almost inevitably doomed to death. A well-known example of parasitic wasps are ichneumon wasps, which are solitary insects that live as free-living adults and then lay eggs in another species, such as a caterpillar, or in another species. Its larva(s) feed on the growing host, causing it little harm at first, but soon it eats the internal organs until it eventually destroys the nervous system, leading to the death of the prey. At this stage, the young wasp(s) has (have) developed sufficiently to move on to the next stage of its (their) life cycle. Although parasitic wasps are mainly restricted to Hymenoptera, Diptera and Coleoptera species make up up to 10% of all insect species.

**Question 0**

This species depends on other species to provide a breeding host for its offspring.

**Question 1**

What percentage of the total insect population is thought to be made up of parasitic wasps?

**Question 2**

What happens to the host during the parasite-host interaction?

**Question 3**

What is the term given to organisms that live and feed on their host?

**Question 4**

How many insect species are Diptera or Cleoptera parasites?

**Question 5**

Which species of wasp is a well-known example of a parasite?

**Question 6**

How do parasitic larvae kill their prey?

**Question 7**

How do the larvae feed during the day?

**Question 8**

What does a caterpillar living on an organism do to the organism?

**Question 9**

What kind of relationship does a caterpillar have with its host?

**Question 10**

How do larvae harm their hosts?

**Question 11**

What percentage of insect species are felines?

**Text number 6**

There is a high degree of specialisation among predators. Many predators specialise in hunting only one prey species. Others are more opportunistic and will kill and eat almost anything (examples: humans, leopards, dogs and alligators). Specialised species are usually particularly well suited to catching the prey they want. The prey, in turn, is often equally well suited to escape from that predator. This is called evolutionary arms race and tends to keep populations of both species in balance. Some predators specialise in particular prey classes, not just individual species. Some will switch to other prey species (with varying degrees of success) when a preferred target is very scarce, and may also resort to scavenging or herbivory when possible[citation needed].

**Question 0**

What are species that are not considered specialised?

**Question 1**

The interaction between predator and prey, involving specialisation, leads to an equilibrium called?

**Question 2**

When a specialised species resorts to searching for and eating other foods, it is because its primary food source is?

**Question 3**

What do specialist predators and predators rely on to get the upper hand?

**Question 4**

Which predators will kill and eat almost anything?

**Question 5**

What is the term used to describe the fact that predators and prey are well suited to catch and evade each other?

**Question 6**

What is the purpose of an evolutionary arms race?

**Question 7**

If the vultures' diet is reduced, what kind of diet can they switch to?

**Question 8**

What's in abundance among vegetarians?

**Question 9**

What is an example of a predator that eats only certain prey species?

**Question 10**

Where are individual species always well suited?

**Question 11**

Which term describes how predators sometimes move on to eat scavengers or herbivores?

**Question 12**

When alligators become herbivores, what does this activity sustain in their habitat?

**Text number 7**

Predators are often the prey of another organism, and predators are often predators as well. While blue tits prey on insects, they can also prey on cats and snakes, and snakes can prey on hawks. One way to classify predators is by trophic level. Organisms that eat autotrophic, or trophic pyramid producers, are called herbivores or primary consumers, and organisms that eat heterotrophic organisms, such as animals, are called secondary consumers. Secondary consumers are a type of carnivore, but these carnivores are also eaten by third consumers, eaten by fourth consumers, and so on. Since only a fraction of the energy is transferred to the next level, this hierarchy of predation has to end somewhere, and it very rarely extends beyond five or six levels, and may only extend to three trophic levels (for example, a lion preying on large herbivores such as wildebeest, which in turn eat grasses). A predator at the top of any food chain (i.e. one that is not preyed upon by any organism) is called a top predator. Examples include the whale, sea whale, anaconda, Komodo dragon, tiger, lion, tiger shark, Nile crocodile and most eagles and owls - and even omnivorous humans and grizzly bears. An apex predator may not remain an apex predator in one environment if it is introduced into another habitat, such as a dog among alligators, a skunk among skunk-owl-immune great horned owls, or a loggerhead turtle among jaguars; a predator species introduced into an area where it encounters no predators at all, such as a house cat or a dog in some island environments, may become an apex predator by default.

**Question 0**

What is the stratum of predator-prey interactions?

**Question 1**

What is the number one predator in the environment?

**Question 2**

When a new top cheater moves into the area, this will change.

**Question 3**

What limits the size of a trophic pyramid?

**Question 4**

Which organisms are known as primary consumers?

**Question 5**

What makes an organism a secondary consumer?

**Question 6**

What is an organism at the top of the food chain?

**Question 7**

How many levels does a pyramid or family of predators typically rise?

**Question 8**

In which pyramid position is the body not preyed upon by any other predator?

**Question 9**

At what level is the catch classified?

**Question 10**

How many levels of catch classification does it usually take?

**Question 11**

What happens to their status when prey is introduced into another habitat?

**Question 12**

What do you call an autotroph at the top of the food chain?

**Question 13**

What happens when you put autotrophs in an area where there is no prey?

**Text number 8**

Many organisms (of which humans are a prime example) feed at several levels of the food chain, which makes this classification problematic. Carnivores can eat both secondary and tertiary consumers, and their prey can be difficult to classify for similar reasons. Organisms with both carnivores and herbivores are known as omnivores. Even herbivores, such as the giant panda, can supplement their diet with meat. Carnivores make up a significant part of the diet of some of the most fearsome predators. Carnivorous plants would be very difficult to fit into this classification, as they produce their own food but also digest whatever they can catch. Detritivores or parasite-eating organisms would also be difficult to classify in such a system.

**Question 0**

Dead animals that died of natural causes or as a result of non-fatal injuries are called?

**Question 1**

Why can species be difficult to classify because of them?

**Question 2**

What are plants that both eat living species and use sunlight for energy?

**Question 3**

What is the name given to organisms that are carnivorous and herbivorous?

**Question 4**

What can make the classification of predators problematic when using the food pyramid?

**Question 5**

Why would it be difficult to classify carnivorous plants in the food pyramid?

**Question 6**

Would it be easy or difficult to classify parasite-eating organisms into a food pyramid?

**Question 7**

How many levels of the food chain do parasites usually feed on?

**Question 8**

What is difficult because parasites feed on more than one level of the food pyramid?

**Question 9**

What do you call parasites because they feed on more than one level?

**Question 10**

What is the nature of the giant panda when it is cornered?

**Question 11**

What do giant pandas usually eat every day?

**Text number 9**

An alternative view, put forward by Richard Dawkins, is that predation is a form of competition: the genes of both predator and prey compete for the body (or 'survival machine') of the prey. This is best understood in the context of a gene-centred view of evolution. Another way in which predation and competition are linked is through predation within the entire predator. Intraspecific predators are those that kill and eat other predators of the same trophic level from different species and are thus potential competitors.

**Question 0**

Intraspecific species consuming other species?

**Question 1**

Who is proposing the concept of a "survival machine"?

**Question 2**

The "survivalist" argument asks which two species are competing for the same genes?

**Question 3**

Intraspecific species may try to eat each other because they are?

**Question 4**

Who described predation by describing competing genes within a predator?

**Question 5**

Which part of the prey does Richard Dawkins refer to as the "survival machine"?

**Question 6**

What are intraspecific predators?

**Question 7**

What is the term used to describe predators who prey on their own rivals?

**Question 8**

Which version of evolutionary theory is easiest to use to explain predation as competition?

**Question 9**

What did Richard Dawkins think it was like for predators to eat each other?

**Question 10**

Why do prey species try to hunt each other?

**Question 11**

What is the term that means that one prey species eats another?

**Question 12**

What is one thing that makes a prey species faster to catch another prey species?

**Question 13**

Which view helps you understand why predators eat each other?

**Text number 10**

Predators can increase the biodiversity of communities by preventing a single species from dominating. Such predators are called keystone species and can have a major impact on the balance of organisms in an ecosystem. The introduction or removal of such a predator, or changes in its population density, can have dramatic cascading effects on the balance of many other populations in an ecosystem. For example, grazers can prevent one dominant species from taking over grazing land.

**Question 0**

What is the name of the predator that maintains the balance of the ecosystem?

**Question 1**

What is the driving force behind maintaining the balance of the ecosystem?

**Question 2**

When a key species disappears, can another species emerge?

**Question 3**

What can be achieved by keeping one species dominant in an ecosystem?

**Question 4**

What are predators that prevent others from becoming dominant?

**Question 5**

What changes in a key predator could seriously affect the balance of the ecosystem?

**Question 6**

What does a single species usually prevent a predator from doing?

**Question 7**

What individual species are also called by name?

**Question 8**

What impact does a single species have on an ecosystem?

**Question 9**

What is the effect when the population of one species changes?

**Question 10**

What does a single species that dominates an area contribute to a community?

**Text number 11**

The eradication of wolves from Yellowstone National Park had profound effects on the trophic pyramid. Without predation, herbivores began overgrazing many tree species, affecting plant populations in the area. In addition, wolves often prevented animals from grazing in riparian areas, which protected beavers from contamination of food sources. The removal of wolves had a direct impact on beaver populations, as their habitat became grazing land. In addition, predation keeps hydrological features, such as streams, functioning normally. Increased cutting of willows and conifers along Blacktail Creek due to lack of predation caused channel incision because they helped slow water flow and keep the soil in place.

**Question 0**

Which animal's food sources were greatly affected by the disappearance of wolves from Yellowstone National Park?

**Question 1**

Wider ecological impacts can occur when top predators are removed, in Yellowstone's case does this include change?

**Question 2**

The loose soil due to the lack of trees along the riverbed led to?

**Question 3**

Which animal's removal from Yellowstone National Park affected beaver populations?

**Question 4**

How did the removal of wolves from Yellowstone affect beaver habitats?

**Question 5**

Why were plant populations affected by the eradication of wolves from Yellowstone?

**Question 6**

How did Yellowstone's wolves help beavers eat well?

**Question 7**

What changes happened when the herbivores disappeared from Yellowstone?

**Question 8**

Where did beavers prevent animals from grazing?

**Question 9**

What animals were protected when herbivores were in Yellowstone?

**Question 10**

Which group was directly affected by the removal of herbivores from the park?

**Question 11**

Which natural features work better when herbivores are present?

**Text number 12**

Predation can be divided into up to four stages: detecting the prey, attacking, catching and finally eating. The predator-prey relationship is typically beneficial to the predator and detrimental to the prey species. However, sometimes predation is indirectly beneficial to the prey species, even though the preyed individuals themselves do not benefit. This means that, at each applicable stage, the predator and prey species engage in an evolutionary arms race to maximise their own ability to obtain food or avoid being eaten. This interaction has resulted in both groups adapting to a huge number of different adaptive patterns.

**Question 0**

What is the maximum number of stages of prey-prey interaction?

**Question 1**

What is the first stage of predator-prey interaction?

**Question 2**

How does prey improve its evolutionary capacity in predator-prey interactions?

**Question 3**

Who wouldn't benefit from predator-prey interaction?

**Question 4**

How many stages can the catch be divided into?

**Question 5**

What are the four stages of predation?

**Question 6**

What dilemma has led to many adaptations by predators?

**Question 7**

Where in the four stages of predation is consumption?

**Question 8**

How many categories of prey animals can be divided into?

**Question 9**

Which group seems to have changed the most with evolution?

**Question 10**

What term is used to describe how prey evades predators?

**Question 11**

What is the first step when the prey notices the predator?

**Question 12**

What characteristics help to divide prey animals into four groups?

**Text number 13**

One adaptation that helps both predators and prey avoid detection is camouflage, a form of crypsis in which species appear to blend into the background. Camouflage consists not only of colour but also of shape and pattern. The background against which an organism appears can be both its environment (e.g. the praying mantis on the right, which resembles dead leaves) and other organisms (e.g. the stripes of zebra mussels blend together in a herd, making it difficult for lions to focus on a single object). The more convincing the camouflage, the more likely the organism will go unnoticed.

**Question 0**

What adaptation helps both predators and prey?

**Question 1**

What is the term used for the adaptation that allows species to blend into the background?

**Question 2**

What else does it consist of besides colour?

**Question 3**

Ogranisms use camoflauge to blend into their habitat and what else?

**Question 4**

Which feature only helps the prey not to be seen?

**Question 5**

What other ways can dead leaves be described besides their colour?

**Question 6**

What is the shape when lions see one zebra?

**Question 7**

What does the praying mantis use to build its home?

**Question 8**

What method does the praying mantis use when hunting?

**Text number 14**

Imitation is the related phenomenon where one organism looks like another species. One such example is the drone fly, which looks very much like a bee, but is completely harmless because it cannot sting at all. Another example of Batesian mimicry is the io moth (Automeris io), which has markings on its wings that resemble the eyes of an owl. When the insectivore disturbs the moth, it exposes its rear wing, which startles the predator for a moment and gives it time to escape. However, predators can also use mimicry to attract their prey. For example, female fireflies of the genus Photuris copy the light signals of other species to attract male fireflies, which are then captured and eaten (see aggressive mimicry).

**Question 0**

What is the phenomenon where an organism resembles another species?

**Question 1**

What organism looks like a bee but can't sting?

**Question 2**

A moth with markings that resemble owl eyes is an example of what?

**Question 3**

What is a defensive way in which imitation can be used?

**Question 4**

How can predators use imitation?

**Question 5**

What does a female firefly that cannot sting look like?

**Question 6**

What do drone flies copy to attract male fireflies?

**Question 7**

What happens when drone flies attract male fireflies?

**Question 8**

What do the signs of female fireflies look like?

**Question 9**

Why does the female firefly use her wing markings?

**Text number 15**

Successful hunting leads to energy gains, but there is always an energy cost to hunting. When hunger is not an issue, most predators will generally not attempt to attack prey because the costs outweigh the benefits. For example, a large predatory fish such as a shark that is well fed in an aquarium will usually ignore smaller fish swimming around it (while prey fish take advantage of the fact that top predators are seemingly uninterested). Excess killing is an aberration from this type of behaviour. Treating consumption in terms of a cost-benefit analysis is called optimal foraging theory, and has been quite successful in the study of animal behaviour. In general, costs and benefits are considered in terms of energy benefits per unit time, although other factors are also important, such as essential nutrients that have no caloric value but are necessary for survival and health.

**Question 0**

What makes predation successful?

**Question 1**

Treating hunting as a cost-benefit scenario is a so-called what?

**Question 2**

How are costs and benefits measured in optimal food procurement theory?

**Question 3**

What is the benefit for small fish if they manage to avoid a predator?

**Question 4**

Which theory describes how predatory fish exploit the predator?

**Question 5**

How do you measure the behaviour of prey fish around an uninterested predator?

**Question 6**

What are the costs of evading a predator?

**Question 7**

How well do small fish eat in the aquarium?

**Text number 16**

Social predation offers predators the opportunity to kill larger creatures than those that could be overcome by members of the species alone. Lions, hyenas, wolves, dholes, African wild dogs and piranhas can kill large herbivores that are usually not killed by individual animals of the same species. Social predation allows some animals to organise the hunting of creatures that would easily escape an individual predator; thus chimpanzees can prey on colobus monkeys, and Harris hawks can cut off any chance of escape from a doomed hare. Extreme role specialisation is seen in some hunts that require cooperation between predators of very different species: people with falcons or dogs, or fishing with cormorants. Social predation is often a very complex behaviour and not all social creatures (e.g. domestic cats) engage in it. Even without complex intelligence, but purely by instinct, some ant species can destroy much larger creatures.

**Question 0**

Which hunting method allows chimpanzees to prey on colobus monkeys?

**Question 1**

What is an example of cooperation between predators of different species?

**Question 2**

What is a species that does not engage in social predation?

**Question 3**

Which species use social predation to catch animals much larger than themselves?

**Question 4**

What method does a rabbit use to evade a group of predators?

**Question 5**

Who will help a rabbit escape a predator through cooperation?

**Question 6**

What do some fish use to kill larger creatures?

**Question 7**

What method can herbivores use to attack a group of predators?

**Question 8**

What did Harris realise was happening between humans and chimpanzees so that they could work together?

**Text number 17**

It has been found that well-fed, loosely captive predators (e.g. pets or farm animals) tend to distinguish between familiar prey that are familiar residents of the same human area and wild prey that live outside the area. These interactions can range from peaceful coexistence to close companionship; the motivation to ignore predatory instincts may be due to mutual benefit or fear of retaliation from human hosts who have made it clear that harming co-users will not be tolerated. For example, pet cats and pet mice can live together in the same human dwelling without incident as companions. Pet cats and pet dogs often depend on each other for warmth, companionship and even protection, especially in rural areas.

**Question 0**

Well-fed captive animals can make friends with prey for what motivation?

**Question 1**

Why should cats and dogs become partners in captivity?

**Question 2**

Do captive animals know how to distinguish co-inhabitants from what other group?

**Question 3**

What kind of relationships do people have in rural areas?

**Question 4**

Why is there less crime in rural areas?

**Question 5**

How do residents feel about someone harming someone in a rural area?

**Question 6**

What are two things that neighbours depend on each other for in rural areas?

**Question 7**

How can people living in rural areas tell the difference between captive animals?

**Text number 18**

Predators often use their usual methods of attack on prey to inflict or threaten to inflict serious injuries on their own predators. The electric eel uses the same electrical current to kill its prey and defend itself against animals (anacondas, caimans, herons, jaguars, cougars, giant hornets, humans, dogs and cats) that normally prey on fish the size of the electric eel, thus remaining a top predator in a predator-intensive environment. The domestic cat is a small enough predator to be prey for others, and uses its powerful teeth and claws as weapons against animals that might confuse the cat for easier prey. Many non-prey animals, such as zebras, can deliver a powerful kick that can maim or kill, while others attack with tusks or horns.

**Question 0**

What are the predators of the electric eel?

**Question 1**

How does a zebra defend itself against predators?

**Question 2**

How does a domestic cat defend itself against predators?

**Question 3**

The electric eel uses electric shock to defend itself and for what other purpose?

**Question 4**

What method do giant catfish use to prevent prey from attacking them?

**Question 5**

What are some of the predators of otters?

**Question 6**

What is the role of the giant cat among other predators?

**Question 7**

How does a caiman defend itself against a predator?

**Question 8**

What is your favourite electric eel food?

**Text number 19**

Mobbing can be an interspecific activity: it is common for birds to respond to mobbing calls from another species. Many birds will turn up to watch and invite, but not to participate. It should also be noted that some species can be on both ends of a mobbing attack. Smaller songbirds often harass crows when they prey on the eggs and chicks of these birds' nests, but the same crows will cooperate with smaller birds to scare away hawks or larger mammalian predators. Sometimes birds will harass animals that pose no threat.

**Question 0**

Is sport always on the opponent's side in a mobbing attack or can it be on both sides?

**Question 1**

Which bird is an example of being both a predator and a defender in mobbing attacks?

**Question 2**

Do birds often mobilise animals that do not pose a threat?

**Question 3**

Crows work with small birds to repel what predators?

**Question 4**

What activities do mammalian predators usually carry out?

**Question 5**

What do larger predators do when they see harassment happening?

**Question 6**

What is one thing hawks do when they see mobbing?

**Question 7**

What often haunts hawks when they try to eat their eggs?

**Question 8**

What do hawks do when they want to scare away crows?

**Text number 20**

Aposematism, where organisms are brightly coloured to warn off predators, is the opposite of camouflage. Some organisms pose a threat to their predators - for example, they may be poisonous or capable of physically harming them. Appearances include bright, easily recognisable and unique colours and patterns. For example, the bright colouring of Variable Checkerspot butterflies reduces predation attempts by bird predators. If their prey is damaged (e.g. stung), the appearance of such an organism will be remembered as something to avoid. Although the prey species may die, the colouring benefits the prey species as a whole.

**Question 0**

What scientific term is used to describe organisms that are brightly coloured to warn predators?

**Question 1**

Does aposematism benefit only the organism directly or the population as a whole?

**Question 2**

How does aposematism help the population of a species?

**Question 3**

Which visual cues are typical of aposematism?

**Question 4**

Which term refers to how predators avoid dangerous prey?

**Question 5**

What do predators use to warn their prey?

**Question 6**

What is the benefit of camouflaging a variable checkered butterfly?

**Question 7**

Which group benefits from the use of camouflage if an organism is killed using it?

**Question 8**

How does a predator see a camouflaging species?

**Text number 21**

It is fairly obvious that predators tend to reduce the survival and fecundity of their prey, but at a higher level of organisation, populations of predator and prey species also interact with each other. It is clear that predators depend on prey for their survival, and this is reflected in changes in prey populations affecting prey populations. However, it is less clear that predators affect prey populations. A predator may simply make way for another if the prey population approaches its carrying capacity.

**Question 0**

What do predators depend on to survive?

**Question 1**

The eaten prey is simply replaced by another when the population is close to what?

**Question 2**

Which predators degrade the characteristics of their prey?

**Question 3**

What does one predator species do to another once its carrying capacity has been reached?

**Question 4**

What in a predator species declines if it reaches carrying capacity?

**Question 5**

What do different predator species do when they encounter each other?

**Question 6**

What do different predators sometimes need each other for?

**Question 7**

What helps more than one group of predators to interact?

**Text number 22**

A lonely naked person is physically inferior to other top cheats in terms of speed, bone density, weight and physical strength. They also lack innate weapons such as claws. Without crafted weapons, society, or wit, a lone human can easily be overcome by suitable predators such as wild dogs, big cats, and bears (see The Man-eater). Humans, however, are not solitary creatures, but social animals with highly developed social behaviour. Early humans, such as Homo erectus, have been using stone tools and weapons for well over a million years. Anatomically, modern humans have been top predators since their evolution, and many carnivorous species actively avoid interaction with humans; man's primary environmental competitor is another human. The only carnivore subspecies that frequently interacts with humans in predatory roles is the domestic dog, but it usually acts as a predatory partner, especially if they hunt together. Cannibalism has occurred in different places, in different cultures and for different reasons. At least some people, such as the Donner group, are said to have resorted to it in desperation.

**Question 0**

What physical disadvantages does a human have against other top cheats?

**Question 1**

How long have people been using stone tools and weapons?

**Question 2**

What are people's primary competitors?

**Question 3**

What is one known form of cannibalism?

**Question 4**

Which species do people hunt with?

**Question 5**

In which areas do bears have an advantage over big cats?

**Question 6**

What is one thing bears use to find their prey?

**Question 7**

How are bears social instead of lonely?

**Question 8**

How long have bears been around?

**Question 9**

How long have bears been top predators?

**Text number 23**

Small population size is a trait that is almost universally inherent to top predators, with humans and dogs being by far the most glaring exceptions. Small numbers would not be a problem for top predators if prey were abundant and there were no competition or niche overlap, which is rarely, if ever, a scenario that occurs in nature. According to the principle of no competition, if the ecological niches of two species overlap, competition is highly likely because both species are directly competing for the same resources. This factor alone could lead to the extinction of one or both species, but this is exacerbated by the abundance of prey.

**Question 0**

Which two top breeders do not have a small population size?

**Question 1**

Is the population of top cheats usually large or small?

**Question 2**

According to what principle, if the ecological niches of two species overlap, are both species likely to compete with each other?

**Question 3**

What other factor is relevant to the principle of exclusion from competition?

**Question 4**

What are the two situations where top cheats always live in the wild?

**Question 5**

What is the population size of prey populations in general?

**Question 6**

When two species have small populations, what is likely to happen between them?

**Question 7**

On what principle, when populations of two prey species are small, do they compete with each other?

**Question 8**

What is the one thing that humans and dogs have in common with other top dogs?

**Text number 24**

It is difficult to see the impact of predators on their prey species in the short term. However, if observed over a longer period of time, it can be seen that the population of the predator rises and falls with the population of the prey in a cycle similar to the boom and bust cycle of the economy. If a predator overpredicts its prey, the prey population will decrease so that predators have too little prey. This causes the predator population to decline, reducing the predation pressure on the prey population. The decrease in predators allows the remaining small prey population to slowly increase its population to somewhere near its former abundance, allowing the predator population to increase due to greater availability of resources. If a predator hunts its prey species down to a size that it cannot sustain the population in the short term, it can cause not only the extinction or extirpation of the prey species, but also the extinction of its own species, a phenomenon known as co-extinction. This is a risk that conservationists face when predators that have not evolved with the same or similar predators are introduced into prey species. This possibility largely depends on how well and how quickly the prey species can adapt to the introduced predator. This risk can be avoided, for example, by the predator finding an alternative prey species or by introducing an alternative prey species (which ecologists and conservationists try to avoid whenever possible). An alternative prey species would help to remove some of the predation pressure on the original prey species and allow the population to recover, but it would not guarantee that the original prey species would be able to recover, as the original prey population may have been hunted to below sustainable levels or to extinction.

**Question 0**

When a predator overpredicts and causes the extinction of both populations, the phenomenon is called why?

**Question 1**

Is the predator's impact on prey most easily seen in the short or long term?

**Question 2**

The rise and fall of predator and prey stocks are similar to what is happening in the US economy?

**Question 3**

When is it difficult to see the impact of the economy?

**Question 4**

What is the complete extinction cycle?

**Question 5**

What is the risk for conservationists when they cause predator populations to decline?

**Question 6**

What happens if conservationists limit catches?

**Question 7**

What does the introduction of a new prey species guarantee for weaker predators?

**Text number 25**

Predators can be used in conservation efforts to control invasive species. While the goal in this situation is to eliminate the invasive species altogether, reducing its numbers is often the only option. To control populations, predators may be introduced from the species' native range, but in some cases this has little effect and may even cause unforeseen problems. As well as being used in conservation biology, predators are also important for pest control in agriculture. Natural predators are an environmentally friendly and sustainable way to reduce crop damage and are an alternative to the use of chemicals such as pesticides.

**Question 0**

How can natural predators benefit crops?

**Question 1**

How do predators benefit agriculture?

**Question 2**

If it is not possible to remove the invasive species completely, what is the next best solution?

**Question 3**

Predators are used in nature conservation to reduce the presence of which species in the environment?

**Question 4**

What is one way in which pesticides benefit crops?

**Question 5**

What is one thing that can happen if you use pesticides?

**Question 6**

What is the only thing that can be done to remove pests?

**Question 7**

In what area are agricultural pests used in research?

**Question 8**

What chemical is used to control invasive species?

**Document number 205**

**Text number 0**

Marvel characters include well-known superheroes such as Spider-Man, Iron Man, Captain America, Wolverine, Thor, Hulk, Ant-Man, Avengers, Guardians of the Galaxy, Fantastic Four, Inhumans and X-Men, and antagonists such as Dr Doom, Snow Woman, the Green Goblin, Ultron, Dr Octopus, Thanos, Magneto and Loki. Most of Marvel's fictional characters coexist in a reality known as the Marvel Universe, with locations that mirror real-life cities. Characters such as Spider-Man, Fantastic Four, Avengers, Daredevil and Doctor Strange are set in New York, while the X-Men are historically set in Salem Center, New York, and the Hulk stories are often set in the American Southwest.

**Question 0**

Captain America, Thor and Ultron all live in what fictional setting?

**Question 1**

The fictitious investments in this environment are modelled on what?

**Question 2**

Spiderman's fictional city is based on what real American place?

**Question 3**

Which Marvel character's stories are set in a region that resembles the American Southwest?

**Question 4**

Which two Marvel crime-fighting teams are in the fictional version of New York?

**Question 5**

What is the character of Ant-Man based on?

**Question 6**

Where is Marvel located?

**Question 7**

Which supervillain lives in the American Southwest?

**Question 8**

What were many of the real-life locations based on?

**Question 9**

Which group fought the Fantastic Four in New York?

**Text number 1**

Martin Goodman founded the company later known as Marvel Comics under the name Timely Publications in 1939. Martin Goodman, who had started in 1933 as a publisher of Western magazines, was expanding into comics, which were already very popular at the time. He started his new series from the offices of his existing company at 330 West 42nd Street, New York City, with the official titles of editor-in-chief, editor-in-chief and business manager, and Abraham Goodman was officially listed as publisher.

**Question 0**

Who originally founded Marvel Comics?

**Question 1**

What was the original name of Marvel Comics?

**Question 2**

When was Marvel founded?

**Question 3**

In which city was Marvel based at the time of its creation?

**Question 4**

What was Abraham Goodman's official title when Marvel was founded?

**Question 5**

When was Martin Goodman born?

**Question 6**

What was the original name of Timely Publications?

**Question 7**

Who created the western pulp genre?

**Question 8**

When did Timely Publications become Marvel Comics?

**Question 9**

Who decided to rename Timely Publications as Marvel Comics?

**Text number 2**

Timely's first publication, Marvel Comics #1 (cover October 1939), featured the debut of Carl Burgos' android superhero Human Torch and Bill Everett's anti-hero Namor the Sub-Mariner, among others. The issue was a huge success, selling nearly 900 000 copies between it and the second edition published the following month. Although its content came from an outside packager, Funnies, Inc, Timely had its own staff by the following year. The company's first full editor, writer and artist Joe Simon, along with artist and up-and-comer Jack Kirby, created one of the first patriotic superheroes, Captain America, in Captain America Comics #1 (March 1941). It also proved to be a success, selling nearly a million copies. Goodman founded Timely Comics, Inc., which began publishing comics published in April 1941 or spring 1941.

**Question 0**

What was the date of the cover art for Marvel Comics #1?

**Question 1**

Who was the first full-time editor of Marvel/Timely?

**Question 2**

Who else has created Captain America besides Simon?

**Question 3**

What is the name of the character created by Carl Burgos?

**Question 4**

In which issue was Namor, The Sub-Mariner featured?

**Question 5**

How many copies did the first edition of Marvel Comics #1 sell?

**Question 6**

What year did Joe Simon join Timely?

**Question 7**

When was Funnies, Inc. founded?

**Question 8**

What was Bill Everett's job title?

**Question 9**

When did Goodman dissolve Timely Comics, Inc.?

**Text number 3**

While no other Timely character achieves the success of the big three, some notable heroes - many of whom still appear in today's retcon appearances and flashbacks - include Whizzer, Miss America, Destroyer, the original Vision and Angel. Timely also published one of humor cartoonist Basil Wolverton's most famous comics, "Powerhouse Pepper," as well as children's comics featuring popular characters such as Super Rabbit and the duo Ziggy Pig and Silly Seal.

**Question 0**

Who was the comic book humorist who did high-profile stories for Marvel in the early years?

**Question 1**

What was the title of a humorous article written by Wolverton?

**Question 2**

Which duo of child characters appeared in early issues of Marvel?

**Question 3**

Which early Marvel character could be imagined as the female counterpart to Captain America?

**Question 4**

The most popular early Marvel heroes were known collectively and colloquially as the What?

**Question 5**

Which characters were responsible for the success of the big three?

**Question 6**

Who created Miss America?

**Question 7**

Which cartoon was the Destroyer in?

**Question 8**

What animal characters appeared in Powerhouse Pepper?

**Question 9**

Where do animal cartoon characters sometimes still appear?

**Text number 4**

Goodman's business strategy was to have his various magazines and comics published by several different companies, all operating from the same office and with the same staff. One of these front companies, through which Timely Comics was published, was named Marvel Comics, at least Marvel Mystery Comics #55 (May 1944). Also, the covers of some comics, such as All Surprise Comics #12 (winter 1946-47), were labeled "A Marvel Magazine" for many years before Goodman officially adopted the name in 1961.

**Question 0**

Marvel Comics was part of many entities that had what relationship to Timely?

**Question 1**

When were all of Goodman's comic book units officially incorporated under the Marvel Comics banner?

**Question 2**

Under what other name were some Marvel comics published?

**Question 3**

Which handle was used to publish Marvel crime comics?

**Question 4**

When did Goodman start working with front companies?

**Question 5**

What were the biggest threats to Goodman's business strategy?

**Question 6**

When were comics first published as Marvel Magazine?

**Question 7**

When was the first Marvel Mystery Comic published?

**Question 8**

What was the first comic published after Goodman officially adopted the Marvel Comics name?

**Text number 5**

Instead of innovating, Atlas followed popular trends in television and film - western movies and war dramas for a while, drive-in movie monsters for another - and even other comics, notably the EC horror series. Atlas also published a number of children's and young adult humour series, including Dan DeCarlo's Homer the Happy Ghost (à la Casper the Friendly Ghost) and Homer Hooper (à la Archie Andrews). Atlas tried unsuccessfully to revive superheroes from late 1953 to mid-1954, publishing Human Torch (illustrated by Syd Shores and Dick Ayers), Sub-Mariner (stories drawn and written by Bill Everett) and Captain American (author Stan Lee, artist John Romita Sr.). Atlas did not achieve any breakthrough hits, and according to Stan Lee, Atlas survived mainly because it produced work quickly, cheaply and at a reasonable quality.

**Question 0**

Who was the writer and artist behind Sub-Mariner?

**Question 1**

What was the big Marvel sub-industry that included westerns, war stories and monster comics?

**Question 2**

What was the title of Dan DeCarlo's creepy but humorous comic strip for children?

**Question 3**

DeCarlo also wrote a copy of which teen comic superstar?

**Question 4**

What was the name of the main character in DeCarlo's humorous teen series?

**Question 5**

When was Atlas launched?

**Question 6**

Who led Atlanta?

**Question 7**

When did the Archie Andrews comics appear?

**Question 8**

Which company has managed to revive several superheroes?

**Question 9**

What was the second name of the Human Torch?

**Text number 6**

In 1961, Stan Lee revolutionised superhero comics by introducing superheroes designed to appeal to readers of all ages who were not mainly children. Modern Marvel's first superhero team, the title characters of The Fantastic Four #1 (November 1961), broke the conventions of other comic book archetypes of the era by bickering, holding grudges both deep and petty, and eschewing anonymity or secret identities in favor of celebrity status. Later Marvel comics developed their reputation by focusing on characterisation and adult issues more than most superhero comics before them, and this feature was appreciated by a new generation of older readers. This was particularly true of The Amazing Spider-Man, which became Marvel's most successful book. Its young hero suffered from self-doubt and everyday problems like any teenager, which readers could relate to.

**Question 0**

By what alliterative name was Marvel's first superhero team known?

**Question 1**

When did this group of superheroes debut?

**Question 2**

Which Marvel director helped change the focus of Marvel's stories and characters?

**Question 3**

What is the best-selling Marvel comic?

**Question 4**

In the Marvel Universe, the public dealt with the Fantastic Four and gave them what answer?

**Question 5**

Who introduced the superheroes that are marketed primarily to children?

**Question 6**

Which group of superheroes used secret identities?

**Question 7**

When was Spiderman launched?

**Question 8**

What did most comic book superheroes focus on that Marvel didn't?

**Question 9**

What was Marvel's worst-selling book?

**Text number 7**

Fantastic Four by Lee and freelance artist and possible co-designer Jack Kirby was born in a Cold War-era culture that prompted the creators to revamp the superhero conventions of previous eras to better reflect the psychological spirit of the time. The series initially eschewed comic book tropes such as secret identities and even costumes, with the monster as one of the heroes and the characters bickering and complaining in what was later called the "superheroes in the real world" approach, and represented a change that proved to be a great success.

**Question 0**

Who, together with Stan Lee, created the Fantastic Four?

**Question 1**

In which historical period did the Fantastic Four originally live?

**Question 2**

What traditional superhero element did the Fantastic Four not use originally?

**Question 3**

What hidden element so typical of other superheroes did none of the Fantastic Four have?

**Question 4**

What do you call Marvel's emphasis in 1960s comics on believable settings and character motivations?

**Question 5**

What tradition did Marvel adopt?

**Question 6**

What historical period was Marvel trying to avoid?

**Question 7**

Who wrote comics that focused on secret identities and costumes?

**Question 8**

What is called following cartoon traditions and tropes?

**Question 9**

Which war was Jack Kirby involved in?

**Text number 8**

All of these elements appealed to older readers, including college-age adults, and successfully attracted more readers in a way never seen before. In 1965, Spider-Man and the Hulk were both on Esquire magazine's list of 28 college campus heroes, alongside John F. Kennedy and Bob Dylan. In 2009, writer Geoff Boucher reflected that "Superman and DC Comics immediately felt like boring old Pat Boone; Marvel felt like The Beatles and British Invasion. Was it Kirby's art with its tension and psychedelia that made it perfectly timed - or was it Lee's bravado and melodrama, which was somehow precarious and brash at the same time?"

**Question 0**

Which magazine featured two Marvel characters in an article about college campus heroes?

**Question 1**

Which two Marvel characters were part of the heroes section on that campus?

**Question 2**

Which publisher is Marvel's biggest competitor?

**Question 3**

Author Geoff Boucher compared DC to which boring 1960s singer?

**Question 4**

Which two real-life characters were also featured in the magazine's special alongside the fictional Marvel characters?

**Question 5**

When did Esquire start?

**Question 6**

When did Geoff Boucher join Marvel?

**Question 7**

Who compared DC comics to the Beatles?

**Question 8**

Which real-life president appeared in the Spider-Man cartoon?

**Question 9**

Which DC superhero was among Esquire's top 28 college campus heroes?

**Text number 9**

In addition to Spider-Man and the Fantastic Four, Marvel also started to release other superheroes such as the Hulk, Thor, Ant-Man, Iron Man, X-Men, Daredevil, Inhumans, Black Panther, Doctor Strange, Captain Marvel and Silver Surfer, as well as memorable antagonists, Dr. Doom, Magneto, Galactus, Loki, the Green Goblin and Dr. Octopus, all living in a shared reality known as the Marvel Universe, with locations that mirror real cities such as New York, Los Angeles and Chicago.

**Question 0**

Which real American cities have fictional counterparts in the Marvel comic book universe?

**Question 1**

Which Marvel hero is related to a small insect?

**Question 2**

The shared milieu inhabited by all Marvel heroes and villains is known as?

**Question 3**

Which two cartoon titles were the precursors to the expansion of this entity?

**Question 4**

What fictional universe was Los Angeles based on?

**Question 5**

Who was Daredevil's main antagonist?

**Question 6**

In which city does Black Panther live?

**Question 7**

Spider-Man and Fantastic Four were published after which comic?

**Question 8**

What are New York, Los Angeles and Chicago called in real life?

**Text number 10**

In 1968, Goodman, the company's founder, who sold 50 million comics a year, revised the restrictive distribution agreement with Independent News, which he had been forced into during the Atlas years, and was now allowed to publish as many comics as demand would allow. At the end of that year, he sold Marvel Comics and his other publishing companies to Perfect Film and Chemical Corporation, which continued to group them as a subsidiary, Magazine Management Company, and Goodman remained the publisher. In 1969, Goodman finally terminated his distribution agreement with the Independent and signed a contract with the Curtis Circulation Company.

**Question 0**

How many comic books did Marvel sell in 1968?

**Question 1**

Which company was distributing Marvel titles at that point?

**Question 2**

Who was Marvel sold to in 1968?

**Question 3**

Which wholly owned subsidiary of Marvel did Marvel operate?

**Question 4**

Which distributor took over Marvel's publications in 1969?

**Question 5**

How many comics had Goodman sold by 1968?

**Question 6**

What year did Independent News and Goodman first make their distribution arrangements?

**Question 7**

What other publishers did Goodman sell besides Marvel Comics?

**Question 8**

Who was the founder of Perfect Film and Chemical Corporation?

**Question 9**

Who did Goodman switch distribution to in 1968?

**Text number 11**

In 1971, the US Department of Health, Education and Welfare approached Stan Lee, editor-in-chief of Marvel Comics, to do a comic book story about drug abuse. Lee agreed and wrote a three-part Spider-Man story that portrayed drug use as dangerous and unglamorous. However, the industry's self-censorship body, the Comics Code Authority, refused to approve the story because of the presence of drugs and considered the context of the story irrelevant. Lee, with Goodman's approval, nevertheless published the story in The Amazing Spider-Man in issues 96-98 (May-July 1971) without the Comics Code Authority seal. The market reacted well to the story, and the CCA revised the code the same year.

**Question 0**

Which government agency asked Marvel to do a series of stories to publicise something?

**Question 1**

What was Marvel asked to handle for this agency?

**Question 2**

In which comic series have stories related to this issue been published?

**Question 3**

Which industry censorship and standards organisation tried to prevent the publication of this series?

**Question 4**

What were the publication dates of the three-part series on this public health problem?

**Question 5**

When did the Comics Code Authority ask Marvel to make a comic about drug abuse?

**Question 6**

Who is the editor-in-chief of Comics Code Authority?

**Question 7**

Which self-censorship board approved the controversial Spider-Man comic?

**Question 8**

Which government-led department refused to accept the Spider-Man story?

**Question 9**

In which month did the CCA review its rules?

**Text number 12**

Several new editors-in-chief oversaw the company during another quiet period in the sector. Once again, Marvel tried to diversify, and with the updating of its comic book code, it achieved moderate to strong success in horror (The Tomb of Dracula), martial arts (Shang-Chi: Master of Kung Fu), sword and sorcery (Conan the Barbarian, Red Sonja), satire (Howard the Duck) and science fiction (2001: A Space Odyssey, "Killraven" in Amazing Adventures, Battlestar Galactica, Star Trek and, at the end of the decade, the long-running Star Wars series). Some of these were published in larger black and white magazines under the Curtis Magazines imprint. Marvel was able to capitalise on the success of its superhero comics of the previous decade by acquiring a new magazine distributor and significantly expanding its comics portfolio. Marvel overtook rival DC Comics in 1972 at a time when the price and format of standard newsstand comics was changing. Goodman increased the price and size of Marvel's November 1971 comics from 15 cents per 36 pages to 25 cents per 52 pages. DC followed suit, but the following month Marvel lowered the price of its comics to 20 cents per 36 pages and offered a cheaper product at a greater distributor discount.

**Question 0**

What situation has allowed Marvel to expand into adult genre stories?

**Question 1**

Who were the two Marvel comic book heroes in fantasy, sword and sorcery settings?

**Question 2**

Which waterfowl character had his own satirical cartoon series?

**Question 3**

What year did Marvel's sales overtake rival DC?

**Question 4**

How were Marvel genre titles published in the 1970s?

**Question 5**

What stopped Marvel from creating more adult comics?

**Question 6**

What did Marvel do that didn't work after updating the comic book code?

**Question 7**

When did DC Comics supplant Marvel as the biggest comic book company?

**Question 8**

How much did DC reduce the price of its comics?

**Question 9**

What was the name of the DC horror series?

**Text number 13**

Goodman, who had now broken away from Marvel, founded a new company in 1974 called Seaboard Periodicals, which revived Marvel's old Atlas name for a new Atlas Comics comic book series, but it only lasted a year and a half. In the mid-1970s, Marvel was affected by the decline of the newsstand distribution network. Cult favourites such as Howard the Duck fell victim to distribution problems, and some titles reported low sales, although the first comic book specialty shops later resold them. By the end of the decade, however, Marvel's fortunes were recovering, thanks to the rise of direct market distribution - selling through the same comic book specialty shops instead of newsstands.

**Question 0**

Which new company did the founder of Marvel start after leaving the company in the 1970s?

**Question 1**

Which former Marvel title was Goodman trying to resurrect?

**Question 2**

Which new retailer came along in the late 1970s to compete with newsagents in selling comics?

**Question 3**

How long was Atlas Comics' 1970s revival in operation?

**Question 4**

During what era did Marvel's distribution on newsstands begin to clearly decline?

**Question 5**

Which company collaborated with Marvel in 1974?

**Question 6**

When was Howard the Duck published?

**Question 7**

What change in market distribution had a negative impact on Marvel at the end of the decade?

**Question 8**

How much later did specialist comic book shops continue to sell titles?

**Question 9**

What favourable change did Marvel undergo in the mid-1970s?

**Text number 14**

Marvel held its own comic convention, Marvelcon '75, in the spring of 1975 and promised Marvelcon '76. At the 1975 event, Stan Lee used the Fantastic Four panel discussion to announce that Jack Kirby, creator of most of Marvel's signature characters, was returning to Marvel after leaving in 1970 to work for rival DC Comics. In October 1976, Marvel, which had already licensed reprints in various countries, including the UK, created a superhero specifically for the UK market. Captain Britain debuted exclusively in the UK and later appeared in American comics.

**Question 0**

What was the name of the comic book convention organised by Marvel itself?

**Question 1**

Which artist's return to Marvel was announced at this event?

**Question 2**

Which Marvel character was created specifically to appeal to the UK market?

**Question 3**

When was the first Marvel-sponsored comic convention?

**Question 4**

When did Marvel's British-themed superhero first appear?

**Question 5**

Who did Jack Kirby announce he was returning to Marvel in 1975?

**Question 6**

Which Marvel character was announced at the first Marvelcon?

**Question 7**

What was the name of the 1975 DC Comics convention?

**Question 8**

Who created most of DC's star characters?

**Question 9**

When did Marvel get permission to distribute the series in the UK?

**Text number 15**

In 1978, Jim Shooter became editor-in-chief of Marvel. Although Shooter was a controversial figure, he corrected many of Marvel's procedural flaws, such as repeatedly missed deadlines. During Shooter's nine-year tenure as editor-in-chief, Chris Claremont and John Byrne's Uncanny X-Men series and Frank Miller's Daredevil series became critical and commercial successes. Shooter introduced Marvel to the rapidly emerging direct market; established creator royalties with Epic Comics in 1982; introduced company-wide crossover story arcs with Contest of Champions and Secret Wars; and in 1986 launched the ultimately unsuccessful New Universe series to celebrate Marvel Comics' 25th anniversary. Star Comics, Marvel's off-the-beaten-path children's series, enjoyed a brief period of success during this period.

**Question 0**

Who became the head of Marvel in 1978?

**Question 1**

What is an example of a bad practice that was eliminated during Shooter at Marvel?

**Question 2**

Which famous artist and writer made Daredevil famous in the 1980s?

**Question 3**

Which team of artists and writers helped popularise the Uncanny X-Men comic book series in the 1980s?

**Question 4**

Secret War was an early example of which Marvel Comics story trope?

**Question 5**

What problem did Shooter cause when he started at Marvel?

**Question 6**

When did Chris Claremont become editor?

**Question 7**

When did the New Universe start to thrive?

**Question 8**

What anniversary did Epic Comics celebrate in 1986?

**Question 9**

Who wrote for Star Comics?

**Text number 16**

Marvel earned a lot of money and recognition during the comic book boom of the early 1990s with the launch of the successful 2099 series of comics set in the future (Spider-Man 2099, etc.) and the creatively bold but commercially unsuccessful Razorline superhero comics created by writer and filmmaker Clive Barker. In 1990, Marvel began selling Marvel Universe Cards with the collectible card manufacturer SkyBox International. These were trading cards featuring characters and events from the Marvel Universe. The 1990s saw the introduction of cover variations, cover art reproductions, swimsuit prints and company-wide crossovers that contributed to the continuity of the fictional Marvel Universe.

**Question 0**

Which 1990s cartoon series featured futuristic, sci-fi stories?

**Question 1**

What was the name of the special comic book series created by Clive Barker for Marvel?

**Question 2**

What year did Marvel introduce trading cards based on its characters?

**Question 3**

Which trading card company did Marvel work with to license these trading cards?

**Question 4**

What was the impact of Marvel's increasing use of crossover stories between comic book characters?

**Question 5**

Which series is set in the past?

**Question 6**

Which commercially successful comic book did Clive Barker create?

**Question 7**

When was SkyBox International founded?

**Question 8**

Which Marvel character was on the first trading card?

**Question 9**

When did comic book sales start to fall?

**Text number 17**

In 1996, Marvel allowed some of its series to participate in a crossover called "Heroes Reborn", which allowed Marvel to relaunch some of its flagship characters, such as the Avengers and the Fantastic Four, and outsource them to the studios of two former Marvel artists who were founders of Image Comics, Jim Lee and Rob Liefeld. The relaunched series, which moved the characters into a parallel universe with a history distinct from Marvel's mainstream universe, was a success in an industry that was generally struggling, but Marvel stopped the experiment after one year and returned the characters to the Marvel universe. In 1998, the company launched Marvel Knights, a publication set in the Marvel continuity; under the leadership of soon-to-be editor-in-chief Joe Quesada, it featured gritty, dark stories featuring characters such as the Inhumans, Black Panther and Daredevil.

**Question 0**

Which studio helped to launch and revamp the classic Marvel teams Fantastic Four and Avengers?

**Question 1**

Which two Marvel veterans founded Image?

**Question 2**

How did the Image versions of Marvel characters differ from the official comics?

**Question 3**

How long did the Marvel Characters Image episode last?

**Question 4**

Which three titles were part of the darker and darker Marvel Knights comic book club?

**Question 5**

Who created the Avengers?

**Question 6**

When was Image Comics founded?

**Question 7**

In what year did Joe Quesada become editor-in-chief?

**Question 8**

How long was Marvel Knights running?

**Question 9**

What made Image Comics stop the Marvel crossover?

**Text number 18**

In late 1994, Marvel acquired Heroes World Distribution, a distributor of comic books, which it used as its exclusive distributor. While other major publishers in the industry entered into exclusive distribution agreements with other companies, the effect was to leave only one other major distributor in North America, Diamond Comic Distributors Inc. In early 1997, when Marvel's Heroes World venture failed, Diamond also entered into an exclusive deal with Marvel, giving the company its own section in the Previews section of its comic book catalogue.

**Question 0**

Which channel did Marvel buy to distribute its own comics in the 1990s?

**Question 1**

When did Marvel buy this distribution network?

**Question 2**

Exclusive contracts for the distribution of comics in the 1990s left this company as the only independent one.

**Question 3**

What year did Diamond Comic Distributors ally with Marvel?

**Question 4**

What high-profile business initiative failure prompted Marvel to approach Diamond?

**Question 5**

What was the only North American distribution company to go bankrupt?

**Question 6**

When did Diamond Comic Distributors and Marvel part ways?

**Question 7**

What made distributors successful in the mid-90s?

**Question 8**

When was Marvel's Heroes World declared a financial success?

**Question 9**

When was Diamond Comic Distributors Inc. founded?

**Text number 19**

At the beginning of the new millennium, Marvel Comics emerged from bankruptcy and began to diversify its offerings again. In 2001, Marvel withdrew from the Comics Code Authority and created its own Marvel Classification System for comics. The first title of this era without a code was X-Force #119 (October 2001). Marvel also created new editions such as MAX (a series with explicit content) and Marvel Adventures (developed for a children's audience). In addition, the company created an alternate universe imprint, Ultimate Marvel, which allowed the company to reboot its main titles by revising and updating its characters and introducing them to a new generation.

**Question 0**

What was the state of Marvel's business in 2000?

**Question 1**

When did Marvel withdraw from the Comics Code Authority?

**Question 2**

What internal standard system did Marvel use to replace the comic book code?

**Question 3**

What was the first book published under this new rating system?

**Question 4**

What was the name of a Marvel adult comic strip that contained more explicit content?

**Question 5**

When did Marvel Comics file for bankruptcy?

**Question 6**

When did Marvel join the Comics Code Authority?

**Question 7**

When was the first issue of MAX published?

**Question 8**

What did Marvel Comics replace the Marvel rating system with?

**Question 9**

What age group is Marvel Adventures designed for?

**Text number 20**

On 31 August 2009, The Walt Disney Company announced that it would acquire Marvel Comics' parent company Marvel Entertainment for $4 billion, or $4.2 billion, giving Marvel shareholders $30 and 0.745 Disney shares for every Marvel share they own. In 2008, Marvel and its long-time rival DC Comics shared more than 80% of the US comic book market. In September 2010, Marvel changed its bookstore distribution company from Diamond Book Distributors to Hachette Distribution Services.

**Question 0**

Which entertainment company bought Marvel in the late 2000s?

**Question 1**

When was the sale of Marvel to this entertainment conglomerate announced?

**Question 2**

What was the selling price of Marvel?

**Question 3**

What is the market share of Marvel and DC comics?

**Question 4**

In 2010, Marvel switched to which distributor for comic book sales in bookstores?

**Question 5**

What did Marvel Entertainment buy in 2009?

**Question 6**

How much did Disney buy DC for?

**Question 7**

What was Marvel's share of the US comic book market?

**Question 8**

When did Marvel move to Diamond Book Distributors?

**Question 9**

How much did a DC Comics shareholder get as a result of the Marvel/Disney deal?

**Text number 21**

Marvel discontinued its Marvel Adventures franchise in March 2012, replacing it with two Marvel Universe TV series. In March, Marvel also announced its Marvel ReEvolution initiative, which included the Infinite Comics series of digital comics, the Marvel AR app software that provides readers with an augmented reality experience, and the Marvel NOW! series, a re-release of most of the company's major comics with various creative teams. Marvel NOW! also debuted new flagship titles, including Uncanny Avengers and All-New X-Men.

**Question 0**

When did the Marvel Adventures series stop publishing?

**Question 1**

Infinite Comics is related to which comic media platform?

**Question 2**

What are the two new titles in the Marvel NOW! comic book series?

**Question 3**

Marvel NOW!, Infinite Comics and Marvel AR fall under which company's umbrella?

**Question 4**

What does AR mean in Marvel AR?

**Question 5**

When did Marvel launch Marvel Adventures?

**Question 6**

How many titles are on the TV block of the Marvel Universe?

**Question 7**

What titles were released with Marvel AR?

**Question 8**

When will Marvel NOW! was cancelled?

**Text number 22**

In April 2013, Marvel and other parts of the Disney conglomerate started to announce joint projects. A Once Upon a Time graphic novel was announced with ABC for release in September. With Disney, Marvel announced in October 2013 that in January 2014 it would release the first title in their joint "Disney Kingdoms" follow-up, Seekers of the Weird, a five-part miniseries. On January 3, 2014, Disney's other subsidiary Lucasfilm Limited, LLC announced that starting in 2015, Star Wars comics would again be published by Marvel.

**Question 0**

Which TV network has the same parent company as Marvel?

**Question 1**

Which series on this network got the Marvel graphic novel?

**Question 2**

What are the names of Marvel and Disney comics?

**Question 3**

What was the first publication of this joint cartoon series?

**Question 4**

Which film in the sci-fi franchise returned to Marvel in 2015?

**Question 5**

When did Disney and LLC stop publishing Star Wars comics?

**Question 6**

How many issues of Once Upon a Time was there?

**Question 7**

What was the name of the joint LLC/Marvel comic book series?

**Question 8**

When was Once Upon a Time published?

**Question 9**

When did Disney and Marvel announce the end of their joint projects?

**Text number 23**

Marvel first licensed two prose novels to Bantam Books, which printed The Avengers Battle the Earth Wrecker (1967) by Otto Binder and Captain America: The Great Gold Steal (1968) by Ted White. Various publishers took over the licences from 1978 to 2002. In addition, from 1997 onwards, different publishers released different licensed films. In 2003, with the publication of Mary Jane Watson's young adult novel Mary Jane, starring Mary Jane Watson, Marvel announced the creation of Marvel Press. However, Marvel moved back to licensed publishing with Pocket Books between 2005 and 2008. Marvel and Disney Books Group relaunched Marvel Press in 2011 with the Marvel Origin Storybooks series, as few books were being published in print.

**Question 0**

To which publisher does Marvel first license its characters for novels?

**Question 1**

What was the first novel published under this contract?

**Question 2**

What was the name of the publisher of short-lived Marvel novels in the 2000s?

**Question 3**

In 2005, Marvel gave up its own publishing rights and instead partnered with which publisher?

**Question 4**

What year was Marvel Press relaunched?

**Question 5**

Who wrote the film stories?

**Question 6**

Who wrote the young adult novel Mary Jane?

**Question 7**

How many books does Marvel license with Pocket Books?

**Question 8**

What is the name of the company that licensed most of the Marvel comics before 2003?

**Question 9**

When did Marvel move to Disney Books Group?

**Text number 24**

Walt Disney Parks and Resorts will create original Marvel attractions in its theme parks, and Hong Kong Disneyland will be the first Disney theme park to feature a Marvel attraction. Due to a licensing agreement with Universal Studios prior to the acquisition of Marvel, Walt Disney World and Tokyo Disney will not be allowed to bring Marvel characters into their parks. However, this only applies to characters currently used by Universal, other characters in the "families" of characters (X-Men, Avengers, Fantastic Four, etc.) and villains associated with those characters. This clause has allowed Walt Disney World to host conventions, merchandise, attractions and more featuring other Marvel characters not related to the Islands of Adventures characters, such as Star-Lord and Gamora from Guardians of the Galaxy and Baymax and Hiro from Big Hero 6.

**Question 0**

Which Disney theme park is the first to have Marvel-themed attractions?

**Question 1**

Which two Disney parks will not be allowed to showcase Marvel characters due to a previous agreement?

**Question 2**

What agreement other than with Disney Studios prevents some parks from using Marvel characters?

**Question 3**

In which Marvel film did Star-Lord and Gamora appear?

**Question 4**

Which film are Baymax and Hiro in?

**Question 5**

What are the only two Disney parks where Marvel characters are allowed?

**Question 6**

Why can't Walt Disney get characters like Star-Lord to appear?

**Question 7**

What will Universal Studios do with its Marvel deal?

**Question 8**

What was signed after Disney bought Marvel?

**Question 9**

Due to the Universal Studios deal, which Big Hero 6 characters will not be available to Disney?

**Document number 206**

**Text number 0**

The British Empire comprised the territories, colonies, protectorates, mandates and other territories controlled or administered by the United Kingdom. It originated from the overseas possessions and trading posts established by England between the late 1500s and early 1800s. At its height it was the largest empire in history and for more than a century it was the most important world power. By 1922, the British Empire was ruled by some 458 million people, a fifth of the world's population at the time, and covered an area of over 13 000 000 square metres (33 670 000 km2), almost a quarter of the world's total surface area. As a result, it has a rich political, legal, linguistic and cultural heritage. At the height of its power, the British Empire was often referred to as 'the kingdom whose sun never sets' because, due to the extent of its landmass, the sun always shone on at least one of its territories.

**Question 0**

Which kingdom did the United Kingdom rule?

**Question 1**

Which empire was the largest in history at its peak?

**Question 2**

When was the British Empire home to 458 million people?

**Question 3**

How much of the world's population was controlled by the British Empire in 1922?

**Question 4**

How many square kilometres did the British Empire occupy in 1922?

**Text number 1**

During the age of exploration in the 15th and 16th centuries, Portugal and Spain were at the forefront of exploring the European world, while establishing large overseas empires. Jealous of the great wealth these empires generated, England, France and the Netherlands began to establish their own colonies and trading networks in the Americas and Asia. Wars with the Netherlands and France in the 1600s and 1700s left England (and, after the union of England and Scotland in 1707, Great Britain) as the dominant colonial power in North America and India.

**Question 0**

What century was the discovery period?

**Question 1**

Which countries were pioneers in European world exploration?

**Question 2**

Which countries started colonialism because they envied the Portuguese and Spanish empires?

**Question 3**

When did England become Great Britain?

**Question 4**

Which country merged with England to form Great Britain?

**Text number 2**

The independence of thirteen North American colonies in 1783, following the American War of Independence, meant that Britain lost some of its oldest and most populous colonies. British attention soon turned to Asia, Africa and the Pacific. After the defeat of France in the Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars (1792-1815), Britain became the most important maritime and imperial power of the 19th century (London was the largest city in the world from around 1830). As Britain's dominance was not won at sea, it was later described as the Pax Britannica ('British Peace'), a period of relative peace in Europe and the world (1815-1914), during which the British Empire became the global hegemon and assumed the role of global policeman. In the early 19th century, the Industrial Revolution began to transform Britain, and by the time of the 1851 World's Fair, the country was described as 'the workshop of the world'. The British Empire expanded to include India, much of Africa and many other regions around the world. As well as formally controlling its own colonies, Britain also controlled much of the world's trade, which meant that it effectively dominated the economies of many regions, including Asia and Latin America. Domestic political attitudes favoured free trade and laissez-faire policies, as well as the gradual extension of voting rights. This century saw dramatic population growth, accompanied by rapid urbanisation, which created significant social and economic pressures. In search of new markets and sources of raw materials, the conservative party led by Disraeli embarked on an imperialist expansion in Egypt, South Africa and elsewhere. Canada, Australia and New Zealand became self-governing territories.

**Question 0**

When did the thirteen colonies become independent from Britain?

**Question 1**

As a result of which war did Britain lose some of its oldest and most populous colonies?

**Question 2**

Which wars did France lose?

**Question 3**

What did Pax Britannica mean?

**Question 4**

When was Britain invited to the "world workshop"?

**Text number 3**

By the early 20th century, Germany and the United States were challenging Britain's economic leadership. Military and economic tensions between Britain and Germany were a major cause of the First World War, during which Britain relied heavily on its empire. The conflict placed a huge strain on Britain's military, economic and labour resources. Although the British Empire reached its greatest territorial extent immediately after the First World War, Britain was no longer the world's most important industrial or military power. In World War II, Imperial Japan occupied the British colonies in Southeast Asia. Despite the ultimate victory of Britain and its allies, the damage to Britain's prestige contributed to accelerating the decline of the empire. India, Britain's most valuable and populous possession, gained independence as part of a wider decolonisation movement in which Britain granted independence to most of the empire's territories. The handover of Hong Kong to China in 1997 marked for many the end of the British Empire. Fourteen overseas territories remain under British sovereignty. After independence, many of Britain's former colonies joined the Commonwealth, a free association of independent states. The United Kingdom is now one of 16 Commonwealth nations, informally known as the Commonwealth kingdoms, with a single monarch, Queen Elizabeth II.

**Question 0**

Which countries challenged Britain's economic leadership by the early 20th century?

**Question 1**

Which country was the most valuable and populous in Britain?

**Question 2**

When did Britain hand over Hong Kong to China?

**Question 3**

How many overseas territories are still under UK sovereignty?

**Question 4**

Who is the monarch of the Commonwealth?

**Text number 4**

The foundations of the British Empire were laid when England and Scotland were separate kingdoms. In 1496, King Henry VII of England, having followed the success of Spain and Portugal in ocean exploration, commissioned John Cabot to lead a voyage to find a route to Asia via the North Atlantic. Cabot set sail in 1497, five years after the Europeans had discovered America, and although he managed to land off the coast of Newfoundland (mistakenly believing, like Christopher Columbus, that he had reached Asia), no attempt was made to establish a colony. Cabot made another voyage to America the following year, but his ships were never heard from again.

**Question 0**

When did John Cabot's journey begin?

**Question 1**

Who booked John Cabot's trip?

**Question 2**

Where was Cabot trying to find a route through the North Atlantic?

**Question 3**

Where did Cabot land?

**Question 4**

With which explorer did Cabot make a similar mistake?

**Text number 5**

No further attempts were made to establish English colonies in America until well into the reign of Queen Elizabeth I, in the last decades of the 1500s. In the meantime, the Protestant Reformation had made implacable enemies of England and Catholic Spain. In 1562, the English crown encouraged privateers John Hawkins and Francis Drake to launch slave raids against Spanish and Portuguese ships off the West African coast with the aim of breaking into the Atlantic trading system. This attempt was rebuffed, and later, as the wars between England and Spain escalated, Elizabeth I gave her blessing to further privateering raids against Spanish ports in America and against ships returning across the Atlantic laden with New World treasures. At the same time, influential writers such as Richard Hakluyt and John Dee (who first used the term 'British Empire') began to push for England to establish its own empire. By this time, Spain had become the dominant power in the Americas and was exploring the Pacific Ocean, Portugal had established trading posts and forts from the coasts of Africa and Brazil to China, and France had begun to colonise the Saint Lawrence River region, which later became New France.

**Question 0**

What had made England and Catholic Spain implacable enemies?

**Question 1**

When did John Hawkins and Francis Drake attack Spanish and Portuguese slave ships?

**Question 2**

Where did John Hawkins and Francis Drake attack Spanish and Portuguese slave ships?

**Question 3**

Who gave the go-ahead for new piracy attacks on Spanish ports?

**Question 4**

Which author first used the term "British Empire"?

**Text number 6**

In 1578, Elizabeth I granted Humphrey Gilbert a patent for exploration and oceanography. In the same year, Gilbert sailed to the West Indies with the intention of piracy and establishing a colony in North America, but the expedition was interrupted before it could cross the Atlantic. In 1583 he set out on another attempt, this time to the island of Newfoundland, whose port he formally claimed for England, although no settlers remained. Gilbert did not survive the return trip to England, and was followed by his half-brother Walter Raleigh, who was granted his own patent by Elizabeth in 1584. Later that year, Raleigh established the colony of Roanoke on the coast of what is now North Carolina, but a lack of supplies led to the colony's failure.

**Question 0**

When did Humphrey Gilbert first set sail for the West Indies?

**Question 1**

When did Humphrey Gilbert try sailing for the second time?

**Question 2**

What was Humphrey Gilbert's second target?

**Question 3**

Who was Humphrey Gilbert's half-brother?

**Question 4**

Which colony was founded by Walter Raleigh?

**Text number 7**

In 1603, King James VI of Scotland (as James I) ascended to the throne of England, and in 1604 he negotiated the Treaty of London, which ended hostilities with Spain. Now that England had made peace with its main rival, its attention shifted from exploiting other countries' colonial infrastructures to establishing its own overseas colonies. The British Empire began to take shape in the early 1600s with the establishment of English colonies and private companies to manage overseas trade in North America and the small islands of the Caribbean, the most important of which was the English East India Company. Some historians have subsequently referred to this period as the 'first British Empire' until the loss of the Thirteen Colonies after the American War of Independence in the late 1700s.

**Question 0**

What was James I's name/title before he came to the throne of England?

**Question 1**

When did James I negotiate the Treaty of London?

**Question 2**

With which country did England negotiate the London Agreement?

**Question 3**

In which century was the British East India Company founded?

**Question 4**

Which period ended in the late 1700s?

**Text number 8**

The Caribbean initially offered the most important and lucrative colonies for England, but it was not until several attempts at colonisation failed that they were successful. The attempt to establish a colony in French Guiana in 1604 lasted only two years, and its main objective was not to find gold deposits. The colonies of St Lucia (1605) and Grenada (1609) also failed quickly, but colonies were successfully established in St Kitts (1624), Barbados (1627) and Nevis (1628). The colonies soon adopted the sugar plantation system successfully used by the Portuguese in Brazil, based on slave labour and - initially - Dutch ships to sell the slaves and buy the sugar. To ensure that the increasing profits from this trade remained in English hands, Parliament decreed in 1651 that only English ships could trade in the English colonies. This led to hostilities with the united provinces of the Netherlands - a series of Anglo-Dutch wars - which ultimately strengthened England's position in America at the expense of the Dutch. In 1655, England annexed the island of Jamaica from the Spanish, and in 1666 it succeeded in colonising the Bahamas.

**Question 0**

When did England first establish a colony in French Guiana?

**Question 1**

When did England first establish a colony in St. Lucia?

**Question 2**

When did England annex the island of Jamaica from the Spanish?

**Question 3**

When did the English colonise the Bahamas?

**Question 4**

What was the aim of the British colony of Guyana?

**Text number 9**

England's first permanent colony in America was established in 1607 at Jamestown under the leadership of Captain John Smith and administered by the Virginia Company. England settled in Bermuda and took possession of it after the Virginia Company's flagship was shipwrecked there in 1609, and in 1615 Bermuda was ceded to the newly formed Somers Isles Company. The charter of the Virginia Company was revoked in 1624 and the Crown took direct control of Virginia, establishing the Virginia Colony. The London and Bristol Company was formed in 1610 with the intention of establishing a permanent settlement in Newfoundland, but it largely failed. In 1620, Plymouth was founded as a refuge for Puritan religious separatists, later known as the Pilgrims. Escape from religious persecution became a motive for many future English settlers to risk the arduous transatlantic journey: Maryland was established as a refuge for Roman Catholics (1634), Rhode Island (1636) as a colony tolerant of all religions, and Connecticut (1639) for Congregationalists. The province of Carolina was created in 1663. After the surrender of the Amsterdam fortress in 1664, England took over the Dutch colony of New Netherland and renamed it New York. This was formalised in the negotiations following the Second Anglo-Dutch War in exchange for Surinam. William Penn established the colony of Pennsylvania in 1681. The American colonies were not as economically successful as the Caribbean colonies, but they had large areas of good agricultural land and attracted many more English settlers who liked their temperate climate.

**Question 0**

When was England's first permanent settlement in America established?

**Question 1**

Where was England's first permanent settlement in America?

**Question 2**

Who led England's first permanent settlement in America?

**Question 3**

When did the Somer Isles Company take over the management of Bermuda?

**Question 4**

What name did England use to rename New Netherland?

**Text number 10**

Two years later, the Royal African Company was founded, which was granted a monopoly by King Charles Charles to supply slaves to the British colonies in the Caribbean. Slavery was the foundation of the British Empire in the West Indies from the beginning. Until the abolition of the slave trade in 1807, Britain was responsible for transporting 3.5 million African slaves to America, a third of all slaves transported across the Atlantic. To facilitate the trade, forts such as James Island, Accra and Bunce Island were established on the West African coast. In the British Caribbean, the proportion of the population of African descent increased from 25% in 1650 to around 80% in 1780, and in 13 colonies from 10% to 40% over the same period (most of them in the southern colonies). For slave traders, the slave trade was highly profitable and became a major economic mainstay for western British cities such as Bristol and Liverpool, which formed the third corner of the so-called triangular trade with Africa and America. For those transported, the harsh and unhygienic conditions and poor diet of the slave ships meant that the average mortality rate over the average voyage was one in seven.

**Question 0**

Which company had a monopoly on supplying slaves to British colonies in the Caribbean?

**Question 1**

When was the British slave trade abolished?

**Question 2**

How many African slaves did Britain transport to America?

**Question 3**

The triangular slave trade was between Africa, America and which British cities?

**Question 4**

What was the number of deaths during the closest journey?

**Text number 11**

In 1695, the Scottish Parliament granted a charter to the Scottish Company, which in 1698 established a settlement on the Isthmus of Panama. The colony was besieged by Spanish settlers from New Granada and plagued by malaria, so the colony was abandoned two years later. Darien's plan was a financial disaster for Scotland - a quarter of Scottish capital was lost in the attempt - and ended Scottish hopes of establishing their own overseas empire. The event also had important political consequences, convincing both the English and Scottish governments that a union of states rather than a crown would be preferable. This was achieved in 1707 with the Treaty of Union, which established the Kingdom of Great Britain.

**Question 0**

When was the Scottish Company granted a charter?

**Question 1**

When did Scotland colonise Panama?

**Question 2**

How long did Scotland's Panama colony survive?

**Question 3**

How much Scottish capital was lost in the Panama settlement attempt?

**Question 4**

When was the Treaty on European Union concluded?

**Text number 12**

In the late 16th century, England and the Netherlands began to challenge the Portuguese monopoly on Asian trade and set up private limited companies to finance the voyages - the English (later British) East India Company and the Dutch East India Company, founded in 1600 and 1602 respectively. The primary objective of these companies was to tap into the lucrative spice trade, and this effort was directed mainly at two regions: the East Indies archipelago and India, an important hub in the trading network. There they competed with Portugal and each other for commercial supremacy. Although England eventually supplanted the Netherlands as a colonial power, in the short term the Netherlands' more sophisticated financial system and the three Anglo-Dutch wars of the 17th century left it in a stronger position in Asia. Hostilities ended after the Glorious Revolution of 1688, when the Dutch William of Orange ascended the English throne and brought peace between the Netherlands and England. A treaty between the two countries left the East India Archipelago spice trade to the Netherlands and the Indian textile industry to England, but textiles soon overtook spices in terms of profitability, and by 1720 the British company had overtaken the Dutch in terms of sales.

**Question 0**

When was the British East India Company established?

**Question 1**

When was the Dutch East India Company established?

**Question 2**

When did the British East India Company overtake the Dutch East India Company in the sale?

**Question 3**

How many Anglo-Dutch wars were fought in the 17th century?

**Question 4**

Which sector of trade did the Dutch East India Company focus on?

**Text number 13**

The peace between England and the Netherlands in 1688 meant that the two countries entered the nine-year war as allies, but the conflict in Europe and overseas between France, Spain and the Anglo-Dutch alliance left the English as a stronger colonial power than the Dutch, who had to spend a larger part of their military budget on an expensive land war in Europe. In the 1700s, England (after 1707, Britain) became the world's dominant colonial power, and France its main rival in the imperial arena.

**Question 0**

Which country became Britain's main rival in the 1700s?

**Question 1**

When did England and the Netherlands make peace?

**Question 2**

In which war were England and the Netherlands allies?

**Question 3**

In which century did Britain become the world's dominant colonial power?

**Text number 14**

In the Treaty of Utrecht, Philip renounced his and his descendants' right to the French crown, and Spain lost its European empire. The British Empire expanded territorially: from France Britain gained Newfoundland and Acadia, and from Spain Gibraltar and Menorca. Gibraltar became a critical naval base, allowing Britain to control the Atlantic entry and exit points to the Mediterranean. Spain also ceded to Britain the rights to a lucrative business (the licence to sell slaves in Spanish America).

**Question 0**

After which treaty did King Philip renounce his right to the throne?

**Question 1**

From which country did Britain acquire Newfoundland and Acadia?

**Question 2**

From which country did Britain acquire Gibraltar and Menorca?

**Question 3**

Which colony enabled Britain to control the Atlantic entry and exit to the Mediterranean?

**Question 4**

What was the Spanish term for the sale of slaves in Spanish America?

**Text number 15**

In the middle decades of the 1700s, several military conflicts broke out on the Indian subcontinent, the Carnatic Wars, as the British East India Company and its French counterpart, the Compagnie française des Indes orientales, fought alongside local rulers to fill the void left by the decline of the Mughal Empire. The Battle of Plassey in 1757, in which the British led by Robert Clive defeated the Bengal Nawab and his French allies, left the Company in control of Bengal and the greatest military and political power in India. France was left in control of its enclaves, but military restrictions and the obligation to support British client states ended French hopes for control of India. Over the following decades, the Company gradually increased the size of the territories it controlled, either directly or through local rulers, and was ruled by an army of British Indians, the majority of whom were Indian sepoys.

**Question 0**

What was the French equivalent of the East India Company in England?

**Question 1**

When was the Battle of Plassey?

**Question 2**

Who led the British at the Battle of Plassey?

**Question 3**

Where were the Carnatic wars?

**Question 4**

What was the British army in India mainly made up of?

**Text number 16**

The British and French battles in India became just one part of the global Seven Years' War (1756-1763), in which France, Britain and other European powers took part. The signing of the Treaty of Paris (1763) had important consequences for the future of the British Empire. In North America, France's future as a colonial power came to an end when Britain's claims to Rupert's Land were recognised and New France was ceded to Britain (leaving a significant French-speaking population under British control) and Louisiana to Spain. Spain ceded Florida to Britain. The Seven Years' War and its victory over France in India left Britain as the most powerful maritime power in the world.

**Question 0**

When was the Seven Years' War?

**Question 1**

When was the Paris Agreement concluded?

**Question 2**

Which country acquired New France from France?

**Question 3**

Which country got Louisiana from France?

**Question 4**

Which country got Florida from Spain?

**Text number 17**

Relations between the thirteen colonies and Britain became increasingly strained in the 1760s and early 1770s, mainly because the British Parliament resented attempts to control and tax the American colonies without their consent. This was expressed at the time by the slogan 'No taxation without representation', which was seen as a violation of the guaranteed rights of the English. The American Revolution began with the rejection of parliamentary power and the move towards self-government. In response, Britain sent troops to restore direct rule, leading to war in 1775. The following year, 1776, the United States declared independence. The entry of France into the war in 1778 tipped the military balance in favour of the Americans, and after a decisive defeat at Yorktown in 1781, Britain began to negotiate peace terms. US independence was recognised in the Peace of Paris in 1783.

**Question 0**

With which region did Britain's relations intensify in the 1760s and 1770s?

**Question 1**

What was the anti-tax slogan of American immigrants?

**Question 2**

When did the United States declare independence?

**Question 3**

When did France join the American Revolutionary War?

**Question 4**

When did Britain recognise US independence?

**Text number 18**

According to some historians, the loss of much of British America, at the time Britain's most populous overseas territory, was the event that defined the transition between the 'first' and 'second' empires, with Britain shifting its attention away from the Americas to Asia, the Pacific and later Africa. Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations, published in 1776, argued that the colonies were unnecessary and that free trade should replace the old mercantilist policies that had characterised the first period of colonial expansion, beginning with the protectionism of Spain and Portugal. The growth of trade between the newly independent United States and Great Britain after 1783 seemed to confirm Smith's view that political control was not necessary for economic success.

**Question 0**

Which book by Adam Smith was published in 1776?

**Question 1**

The increase in trade between the US and Britain since 1783 seemed to confirm the views of whom?

**Question 2**

In the "second" period of the British Empire, Britain was refocused on which areas?

**Question 3**

What had been Britain's most populous overseas country?

**Question 4**

Who said that settlements are unnecessary?

**Text number 19**

Events in America influenced British policy in Canada, where 40,000 to 100,000 loyalists had moved from America after independence, having suffered defeat. The 14,000 Loyalists who left for the St John and St Croix river valleys, then part of Nova Scotia, felt too far from the provincial government of Halifax, so London carved New Brunswick out as a separate colony in 1784. The Constitutional Act of 1791 created the provinces of Upper Canada (mainly English-speaking) and Lower Canada (mainly French-speaking) to ease tensions between French and British communities, and introduced a system of government similar to that in Great Britain, with the aim of strengthening imperial authority rather than allowing the kind of popular rule in government that was seen as leading to the American Revolution.

**Question 0**

How many British Loyalists moved from the US to Canada?

**Question 1**

From which province was New Brunswick separated?

**Question 2**

How were the provinces of Upper Canada created?

**Question 3**

What language was spoken by the majority of Upper Canadians?

**Question 4**

What language was spoken by most of the inhabitants of Lower Canada?

**Text number 20**

Since 1718, transportation to the American colonies had been a punishment in the UK for various crimes, with around a thousand prisoners transported across the Atlantic each year. When 13 colonies were lost in 1783, the British government had to look for an alternative location, and turned to the newly discovered lands of Australia. The Dutch explorer Willem Jansz had discovered the west coast of Australia for Europeans in 1606, and the Dutch East India Company later named it New Holland, but no attempt was made to settle it. In 1770, James Cook discovered the east coast of Australia while on a scientific voyage in the South Pacific, claimed the continent for Britain and named it New South Wales. In 1778, Joseph Banks, a botanist on Cook's voyage, presented evidence to the government of the suitability of Botany Bay for a penal colony, and in 1787 the first prison cargo set sail, arriving in 1788. Britain continued to transport prisoners to New South Wales until 1840. The Australian colonies became profitable exporters of wool and gold, largely due to the gold rush in the Victorian colony, which made its capital, Melbourne, the richest city in the world and, after London, the largest city in the British Empire.

**Question 0**

How many prisoners did Britain send to the American colonies each year?

**Question 1**

Where did Britain go to send its prisoners after the loss of the American colonies?

**Question 2**

Who discovered Australia in 1606?

**Question 3**

What was the name originally given to Australia by the Dutch East India Company?

**Question 4**

When did the first British prisoner go to Australia?

**Text number 21**

During the voyage, Cook also visited New Zealand, first discovered by the Dutch explorer Abel Tasman in 1642, and called for the North and South Islands to be given to the British Crown in 1769 and 1770. Initially, interaction between the indigenous Māori and Europeans was limited to trade in goods. European settlement increased in the early decades of the 19th century, and numerous trading posts were established, particularly in the north. In 1839, the New Zealand Company announced plans to purchase large tracts of land and establish settlements in New Zealand. On 6 February 1840, Captain William Hobson and some 40 Maori chiefs signed the Treaty of Waitangi. Many consider this treaty to be the founding document of New Zealand, but differing interpretations of the Maori and English versions have led to it being disputed to this day.

**Question 0**

When did the Dutch discover New Zealand?

**Question 1**

Who discovered New Zealand for the Dutch?

**Question 2**

When did Cook visit New Zealand and conquer the North Island?

**Question 3**

What is the indigenous name of New Zealand?

**Question 4**

Who signed the contract with the Maoris?

**Text number 22**

So in the Napoleonic Wars, Britain invested large amounts of capital and resources to win them. The Royal Navy blockaded French ports and decisively defeated the Franco-Spanish fleet at Trafalgar in 1805. The overseas colonies were invaded and occupied, including the Dutch colonies, which Napoleon annexed in 1810. France was finally defeated by a coalition of European armies in 1815. Britain was again the beneficiary of peace treaties: France ceded the Ionian Islands, Malta (which it had occupied in 1797 and 1798), Mauritius, St Lucia and Tobago, Spain ceded Trinidad, the Netherlands Guyana and the Cape Colony. Great Britain returned Guadeloupe, Martinique, French Guiana and Réunion to France, and Java and Suriname to the Netherlands, taking control of Ceylon (1795-1815).

**Question 0**

Which ports are blockaded by the British Royal Navy?

**Question 1**

Where did the British Royal Navy defeat the French and Spanish in 1805?

**Question 2**

When did Napoleon annex the Dutch colonies?

**Question 3**

When was Napoleon finally defeated?

**Question 4**

To which country was Ceylon given in Napoleon's peace treaty?

**Text number 23**

With the support of the British abolitionist movement, Parliament passed the Slave Trade Act in 1807, abolishing the slave trade in the Empire. In 1808, Sierra Leone was designated an official British colony for freed slaves. The Abolition of Slavery Act of 1833 abolished slavery in the British Empire on 1 August 1834 (with the exception of Saint Helena, Ceylon and the territories administered by the East India Company, but these exceptions were later repealed). The Act provided for the full emancipation of slaves after 4-6 years of 'apprenticeship'.

**Question 0**

When was the Slave Trade Act passed?

**Question 1**

What abolished the British slave trade?

**Question 2**

Which colony was the official British colony for freed slaves?

**Question 3**

What abolished slavery throughout the British Empire?

**Question 4**

How long was the "apprenticeship" the slaves had to undergo before they were fully freed?

**Text number 24**

Between 1815 and 1914, what some historians call Britain's 'imperial century', some 10 000 000 square miles (26 000 000 km2) of territory and around 400 million people were added to the British Empire. Napoleon's victory left Britain with no serious international rival except Russia in Central Asia. Unopposed at sea, Britain adopted the role of a global police force, later known as the Pax Britannica, and pursued a foreign policy of 'splendid isolationism'. In addition to formal control of its own colonies, Britain's dominant position in world trade meant that it effectively controlled the economies of many countries, including China, Argentina and Siam. Some historians have described this situation as an 'informal empire'.

**Question 0**

How many square kilometres of territory were added to the British Empire between 1815 and 1914?

**Question 1**

How many people were added to the British Empire between 1815 and 1914?

**Question 2**

Who was Britain's last serious rival after Napoleon?

**Question 3**

What was the name of the period when Britain was the world's policeman?

**Question 4**

What is the name given to Britain's dominant position in world trade over the economies of some countries?

**Text number 25**

From its base in India, the company had also been involved in the increasingly profitable opium export trade to China since the 1730s. This trade, which was illegal because it was banned by the Qing dynasty in 1729, helped to redress the trade imbalance caused by British tea imports, which had resulted in large quantities of silver flowing from Britain to China. In 1839, the Chinese authorities seized 20 000 boxes of opium in Canton, which led to Britain invading China in the First Opium War, and as a result Britain seized Hong Kong Island, then a small colony.

**Question 0**

What illegal trade was the British East India Company involved in?

**Question 1**

How many boxes of opium did China confiscate in 1839?

**Question 2**

The first Opium War led to Britain occupying which island?

**Question 3**

Which dynasty banned the opium trade?

**Question 4**

When did China ban the opium trade?

**Text number 26**

In the late 1700s and early 1800s, the British Crown began to play an increasing role in the company's affairs. Parliament passed a series of Acts, including the Regulation Act of 1773, the Pitt India Act of 1784 and the Charter Act of 1813, which regulated the affairs of the company and established the Crown's sovereignty over the territories it acquired. The company's eventual demise was brought about by the Indian Mutiny, which had begun as a revolt by British officers and disciplined Indian troops. It took six months to put down the rebellion, with heavy losses of life on both sides. The following year, the British government abolished the company and took direct control of India under the Government of India Act 1858, establishing the British Raj, with an appointed Governor-General to govern India and Queen Victoria crowned Empress of India. India became the Empire's most valuable asset, the 'jewel in the crown', and was Britain's main source of power.

**Question 0**

When did the UK pass the Regulatory Act?

**Question 1**

When did Britain pass the Pitt India Act?

**Question 2**

When did the UK pass the Charter Act?

**Question 3**

By what act was the British East India Company dissolved?

**Question 4**

Who was crowned Empress of India?

**Text number 27**

In the 19th century, Britain and the Russian Empire sought to fill the power vacuum left by the declining Ottoman Empire, the Qajar and Qing dynasties. This competition in Eurasia was known as the 'Great Game'. For Britain, Russia's losses to Persia and Turkey demonstrated Russia's imperial ambitions and capabilities and fuelled British fears of an Indian invasion. In 1839 Britain tried to prevent this by invading Afghanistan, but the first Anglo-Afghan war was a disaster for Britain.

**Question 0**

With which country did Britain compete to fill the Asian power vacuum in the 19th century?

**Question 1**

When did Britain first invade Afghanistan?

**Question 2**

What was the rivalry between Britain and Russia called?

**Question 3**

Britain feared Russia would attack which country/region?

**Question 4**

Russian victories against which countries increased Britain's fears?

**Text number 28**

When Russia invaded the Turkish Balkans in 1853, fears of Russian domination of the Mediterranean and the Middle East prompted Britain and France to invade the Crimean peninsula to destroy the Russian navy. The ensuing Crimean War (1854-56), which used new modern warfare techniques and was the only global war fought between Britain and the Second Empire during the Pax Britannica, was a clear defeat for Russia. The situation in Central Asia remained unresolved for another two decades, with Britain annexing Baluchistan in 1876 and Russia annexing Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan. For a time it looked as if another war would be inevitable, but both countries reached agreement on their spheres of influence in the region in 1878 and on all remaining issues in 1907, when the Anglo-Russian alliance was signed. The destruction of the Russian fleet by the Japanese at the Battle of Port Arthur in the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-05 also limited its threat to the British.

**Question 0**

When did Russia invade the Turkish Balkans?

**Question 1**

What happened between 1854 and 1856?

**Question 2**

Who lost the Crimean war?

**Question 3**

When did Britain take over Baluchistan?

**Question 4**

Which country invaded Kazakhstan?

**Text number 29**

The Dutch East India Company had established the Cape Colony at the southern tip of Africa in 1652 as a way station for its ships travelling to and from its East India colonies. Britain formally took over the colony and its large African (or Boer) population in 1806 after occupying it in 1795 to prevent it falling into French hands following the French invasion of the Netherlands. British immigration began to increase after 1820, driving thousands of Boers resentful of British rule northwards to establish their own - mostly short-lived - independent republics during the Great Migration of the late 1830s and early 1840s. In the process, the Voortrekkers repeatedly clashed with the British, who had their own plans for colonial expansion in South Africa, and with a number of African states, including the Sotho and Zulu peoples. Eventually, the Boers established two republics with a longer lifespan: the Republic of South Africa or Transvaal Republic (1852-77; 1881-1902) and the Orange Free State (1854-1902). In 1902, Britain occupied both republics, having concluded a treaty with both Boer republics after the Second Boer War (1899-1902).

**Question 0**

When was the southern tip of Africa settled?

**Question 1**

Who established the Cape Colony?

**Question 2**

When did Britain officially take over the Cape Colony?

**Question 3**

Which African people moved north to escape British rule?

**Question 4**

When did the second Boer War end?

**Text number 30**

In 1869, under Napoleon III, the Suez Canal was opened, linking the Mediterranean and Indian Oceans. Initially the British opposed the canal, but once it was opened its strategic value was quickly recognised and it became the 'neck of the empire'. In 1875, the Conservative government of Benjamin Disraeli bought the 44% stake in the Suez Canal from the indebted Egyptian ruler Isma'il Pasha for £4 million (£340 million in 2013). Although this did not give direct control over the strategically important waterway, it did give Britain influence. The joint British and French economic control of Egypt ended with the outright British occupation in 1882. The French were still the majority shareholder and tried to undermine Britain's position, but the 1888 Constantinople Convention reached a compromise that made the canal an officially neutral territory.

**Question 0**

When was the Suez Canal opened?

**Question 1**

Which ocean did the Suez Canal connect to the Mediterranean?

**Question 2**

Who was the French leader when the Suez Canal opened?

**Question 3**

How much did Britain spend to buy Egypt's share of the Suez Canal?

**Question 4**

By what agreement did the Suez Canal become a neutral zone?

**Text number 31**

Since the activities of France, Belgium and Portugal down the Congo River were hampering the controlled conquest of tropical Africa, the Berlin Conference of 1884-85 sought to regulate competition between the European powers in the so-called "struggle for Africa" by defining "de facto occupation" as a criterion for international recognition of territorial claims. This struggle continued in the 1890s and led Britain to reconsider its 1885 decision to withdraw from Sudan. A joint British-Egyptian force defeated the Mahdist army in 1896 and repulsed an attempted French invasion at Fashoda in 1898. Sudan was nominally made an Anglo-Egyptian condominium, but in reality it was a British colony.

**Question 0**

What did France try to invade in 1898?

**Question 1**

Which army did Britain and Egypt defeat together?

**Question 2**

When did Britain withdraw from Sudan?

**Question 3**

What was the name given to the period when European empires competed for control of Africa?

**Question 4**

Where was the conference held in 1884 to regulate European competition from Africa?

**Text number 32**

The British Empire's white colonies' road to independence began with the 1839 Durham Report, which proposed the unification of Upper and Lower Canada and self-government as a solution to Canada's political unrest. This began with the Act of Union of 1840, which created the Province of Canada. Responsible government was first granted to Nova Scotia in 1848, and was soon extended to the other British North American colonies. When the British Parliament passed the British North America Act in 1867, Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia became the Dominion of Canada, a federation with full autonomy except in international relations. Australia and New Zealand achieved a similar level of self-government after 1900, and the Australian colonies federated in 1901. The term "dominion status" was formally introduced at the 1907 Colonial Conference.

**Question 0**

When was the merger of Upper and Lower Canada proposed?

**Question 1**

The Act of Union united Canada into a territory called what?

**Question 2**

When was the British North America Act passed?

**Question 3**

When did Australia become self-governing?

**Question 4**

When did New Zealand become self-governing?

**Text number 33**

In the last decades of the 19th century, there were joint political campaigns for Irish independence. Ireland had been united with Great Britain as the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland by the Union Act of 1800 following the Irish Rebellion of 1798, and had suffered severe famine between 1845 and 1852. British Prime Minister William Gladstone supported Irish Home Rule and hoped that Ireland could follow in Canada's footsteps as a dominion within the Empire, but his 1886 Home Rule Bill was defeated in Parliament. Although the Bill, if passed, would have given Ireland less autonomy within the United Kingdom than the Canadian provinces had within their own federation, many MPs feared that a semi-independent Ireland might pose a security threat to Britain or mark the beginning of the break-up of the Empire. The second Home Rule Bill was also rejected for similar reasons. Parliament passed the third bill in 1914, but it was not implemented because of the outbreak of the First World War, which led to the Easter Rising of 1916.

**Question 0**

Who was the first British Prime Minister to support Irish Home Rule?

**Question 1**

The first Home Rule Act would have given less autonomy to Ireland than to what other region?

**Question 2**

When was the Easter Rising?

**Question 3**

When was the law on self-government adopted?

**Question 4**

Why was the Home Rule Bill, passed because of the war, not implemented?

**Text number 34**

By the turn of the 20th century, Britain had begun to fear that it would no longer be able to defend the metropolis and the empire as a whole while continuing its policy of "splendid isolationism". Germany was rapidly emerging as a military and industrial superpower, and was now seen as the most likely opponent in any future war. Recognising that it was overstretched in the Pacific and threatened at home by the German Imperial Navy, Britain allied itself with Japan in 1902 and with its old enemies France and Russia in 1904 and 1907.

**Question 0**

Which country seemed the most likely threat to Britain in the early 20th century?

**Question 1**

With which country did Britain form an alliance in 1902?

**Question 2**

With which country did Britain form an alliance in 1904?

**Question 3**

With which country did Britain form an alliance in 1907?

**Text number 35**

Britain's fear of war with Germany was realised in 1914, when the First World War broke out. Britain quickly invaded and occupied most of Germany's overseas colonies in Africa. In the Pacific, Australia occupied German New Guinea and New Zealand occupied Samoa. Britain and France secretly drew up plans for a post-war partition of the Ottoman Empire on the German side under the 1916 Sykes-Picot Agreement. The agreement was not communicated to the Meccan shaariff, which had been encouraged by the British to launch an Arab revolt against the Ottoman rulers, giving the impression that Britain supported the establishment of an independent Arab state.

**Question 0**

When did the First World War start?

**Question 1**

When the First World War began, Britain seized the opportunity to take over most of the colonies of which country?

**Question 2**

Who took over New Guinea in Germany?

**Question 3**

Who took over Samoa?

**Question 4**

What year was the Sykes-Picot contract signed?

**Text number 36**

Britain's declaration of war on Germany and its allies also committed the colonies and the Dominions, who provided invaluable military, financial and material support, with more than 2.5 million men serving in the Dominion armies and several thousand volunteers from the Crown colonies. The contribution of Australian and New Zealand troops to the 1915 Gallipoli campaign against the Ottoman Empire had a major impact on national consciousness at home and marked a turning point in the transformation of Australia and New Zealand from colonies to independent nations. The event is still commemorated by the countries on Anzac Day. Canadians saw the Battle of Vimy Ridge in a similar light. In 1917, British Prime Minister David Lloyd George recognised the important contribution of the Dominions to the war effort when he invited every Dominion Prime Minister to join the Imperial War Cabinet to coordinate Imperial policy.

**Question 0**

How many people were in the Dominion armies?

**Question 1**

When was the Gallipol campaign?

**Question 2**

Which British Prime Minister recognised the contribution of the Dominions in 1917?

**Question 3**

Which British Prime Minister established the Imperial War Cabinet?

**Question 4**

Which country was the Gallipoli campaign against?

**Text number 37**

Under the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, signed in 1919, the empire reached its greatest extent with the addition of 1 800 000 square miles (4 700 000 km2) and 13 million new subjects. The colonies of Germany and the Ottoman Empire were distributed to the allied states as mandates of the League of Nations. Britain gained control of Palestine, the Transjordan, Iraq, parts of Cameroon and Togo, and Tanganyika. The dominant countries also received their own mandates: the Union of South Africa received South West Africa (now Namibia), Australia received New Guinea from Germany and New Zealand received West Samoa.

**Question 0**

When was the Treaty of Versailles signed?

**Question 1**

How many square kilometres did the Treaty of Versailles add to the British Empire?

**Question 2**

Which countries' colonies were handed over to the Allies in 1919?

**Question 3**

Which country is South West Africa today?

**Question 4**

How many people did the Treaty of Versailles add to the British Empire?

**Text number 38**

The change in the world order brought about by the war, particularly the growth of the United States and Japan as maritime powers and the rise of independence movements in India and Ireland, caused a major reassessment of British imperialist policy. Forced to choose between an alliance with the United States or Japan, Britain decided not to renew its alliance with Japan and instead signed the Washington Naval Treaty of 1922, in which Britain accepted naval parity with the United States. This decision provoked much debate in the UK in the 1930s, when Japan and Germany were ruled by militaristic governments, helped by the Great Depression, for fear that the Empire would not survive a simultaneous invasion by both nations. While the question of the security of the Empire was a serious concern in Britain, at the same time the Empire was vital to the British economy.

**Question 0**

When did Britain sign the Washington Naval Treaty?

**Question 1**

The Great Recession helped which countries' governments become more militaristic?

**Question 2**

When Britain had to choose, which did it choose: Japan or the United States?

**Question 3**

In the light of which regional independence movements was British imperialism rethought?

**Text number 39**

In 1919, frustration at the delay in Ireland's home government led pro-independence Sinn Féin members, who had won a majority of Irish seats at Westminster in the 1918 British general election, to set up an Irish Assembly in Dublin to declare Irish independence. At the same time, the Irish Republican Army launched a guerrilla war against the British administration. The war between England and Ireland ended in 1921 with a stalemate and the signing of the Anglo-Irish Treaty, which created the Irish Free State, a dominion within the British Empire with de facto internal independence but still constitutionally bound to the British Crown. Northern Ireland, which consisted of six of Ireland's 32 counties established as devolved territories under the Government of Ireland Act 1920, immediately exercised its option under the Treaty to retain its current status within the United Kingdom.

**Question 0**

When did Ireland set up its own National Assembly?

**Question 1**

Which political party founded the Irish Parliament?

**Question 2**

When did the war between England and Ireland end?

**Question 3**

Which treaty was signed after the Anglo-Irish War?

**Question 4**

How many counties are there in Northern Ireland?

**Text number 40**

A similar struggle began in India when the Government of India Act of 1919 failed to satisfy independence demands. Post-Ghadar conspiracy concerns about communist and foreign conspiracies ensured that the Rowlatt Acts reformed wartime restrictions. This led to tensions, particularly in the Punjab, where repression culminated in the Amritsar massacre. In Britain, public opinion was divided on the morality of the event between those who felt it had saved India from anarchy and those who disliked it. The ensuing Non-Co-Operation movement was ended in March 1922 after the Chauri Chaura incident, and discontent continued for the next 25 years.

**Question 0**

When was the Indian Government Act passed?

**Question 1**

Which event fuelled fears of communist intrigue in India?

**Question 2**

In which area did the Amritsar massacre take place?

**Question 3**

The Chauri Chaura case led to the end of which movement?

**Text number 41**

In 1922, Egypt, which had declared itself a British protectorate at the outbreak of the First World War, gained formal independence, although it remained a British client state until 1954. British troops remained in Egypt until a treaty was signed between Britain and Egypt in 1936, which agreed that the troops would withdraw but would continue to occupy and defend the Suez Canal area. In return, Egypt was helped to join the League of Nations. Iraq, which had been a British mandate since 1920, also became a member of the League after gaining independence from Britain in 1932. In Palestine, Britain's role was to mediate between Arab and Jewish communities. The Balfour Declaration of 1917, which was incorporated into the terms of the Mandate, stated that a national home for Jews would be established in Palestine and that Jewish immigration would be permitted up to a limit imposed by coercive power. This led to growing conflicts with the Arab population, which openly rebelled in 1936. As the threat of war with Germany increased in the 1930s, Britain prioritised support for the Arab population in the Middle East over the establishment of a Jewish homeland and shifted to a pro-Arab stance, which restricted Jewish immigration and in turn triggered a Jewish revolt.

**Question 0**

When did Egypt formally become independent from Britain?

**Question 1**

When did Egypt cease to be a British client state?

**Question 2**

Which treaty was signed in 1936?

**Question 3**

When did Iraq gain independence from Britain?

**Question 4**

Britain became more Arab-friendly in the 1930s at the expense of which race?

**Text number 42**

The 1923 Imperial Conference recognised the Dominions' ability to define their own foreign policy independently of Britain. Canada and South Africa had rejected Britain's request for military assistance from the Dominions at the outbreak of the Chanak crisis the previous year, and Canada had refused to be bound by the Treaty of Lausanne in 1923. Under pressure from Ireland and South Africa, the 1926 Imperial Conference issued the Balfour Declaration, which declared that the Dominions were 'independent communities within the British Empire, equal and in no way subordinate to each other' within the framework of the British Commonwealth of Nations. This declaration was given legal substance in the 1931 Statute of Westminster. The parliaments of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, the Irish Free State and Newfoundland were now independent of British legislative control, could repeal British laws and Britain could no longer legislate on their behalf without their consent. Newfoundland returned to colonial status in 1933, having suffered economic difficulties during the Great Depression. Ireland further distanced itself from the UK when it adopted a new constitution in 1937, becoming a republic in name only.

**Question 0**

When was the right of sovereign states to decide their own foreign policy recognised?

**Question 1**

Which agreement did Canada ignore?

**Question 2**

When was the Balfour Declaration issued?

**Question 3**

When did the status of dominions as equal independent communities become law?

**Question 4**

When did Ireland adopt a new constitution?

**Text number 43**

After Germany occupied France in 1940, Britain and the Empire stood alone against Germany until the Soviet Union joined the war in 1941. British Prime Minister Winston Churchill successfully lobbied President Franklin D. Roosevelt for US military aid, but Roosevelt was not yet ready to ask Congress to commit the country to war. In August 1941, Churchill and Roosevelt met and signed the Atlantic Charter, which included a statement that "the right of all nations to choose the form of government in which they shall live" should be respected. This wording was ambiguous as to whether it referred to the European countries occupied by Germany or to the colonised peoples of European nations, and was later interpreted differently by the British, American and nationalist movements.

**Question 0**

When did Germany occupy France?

**Question 1**

When was the Atlantic Charter signed?

**Question 2**

Which British Prime Minister signed the Atlantic Charter?

**Question 3**

Which US President signed the Atlantic Charter?

**Question 4**

Which country was the first to join the Second World War after France lost it?

**Text number 44**

In December 1941, Japan launched a rapid succession of attacks on British Malaya, the US naval base at Pearl Harbor and Hong Kong. Churchill's reaction to the US entry into the war was that British victory was now assured and the future of the Empire secure, but the manner in which British forces were rapidly defeated in the Far East irreparably damaged Britain's standing and prestige as an imperial power. Most damaging of all was the fall of Singapore, which had previously been regarded as a fortress and the eastern equivalent of Gibraltar. The realisation that Britain could not defend its entire empire led Australia and New Zealand, now threatened by Japanese forces, to intensify their relations with the United States. This led in 1951 to the ANZUS Treaty between Australia, New Zealand and the United States.

**Question 0**

Which country invaded British Malaya in 1941?

**Question 1**

Which country invaded Hong Kong in 1941?

**Question 2**

When was the ANZUS agreement signed?

**Question 3**

Which countries were part of the ANZUS agreement?

**Question 4**

What area was compared to Gibraltar?

**Text number 45**

Although Britain and the Empire emerged victorious from the Second World War, the impact of the conflict was profound both at home and abroad. Much of Europe, a continent that had ruled the world for several centuries, was in ruins and host to the armies of the United States and the Soviet Union, which now held the global balance of power. Britain was effectively bankrupt, and default was only avoided in 1946 when the United States negotiated a loan of USD 4.33 billion (USD 56 billion in 2012), the last instalment of which was repaid in 2006. At the same time, the anti-colonial movement in the European colonies was on the rise. The situation was further complicated by the intensifying competition between the US and the Soviet Union during the Cold War. Both nations were opposed in principle to European colonialism. In practice, however, American anti-communism won out over anti-imperialism, and the United States therefore supported the continued existence of the British Empire in order to contain communist expansion. The winds of change eventually meant that the days of the British Empire were numbered, and in general Britain adopted a policy of peaceful secession from its colonies as soon as stable, non-communist governments were available to whom power could be transferred. This was in contrast to other major European powers, such as France and Portugal, who fought costly and ultimately unsuccessful wars to keep their empires intact. Between 1945 and 1965, the number of people under British rule outside Britain fell from 700 million to five million, three million of whom lived in Hong Kong.

**Question 0**

How much money did the United States lend to Britain after World War II?

**Question 1**

When did the UK repay the US loan?

**Question 2**

When did the United States make a big loan to Britain?

**Question 3**

While the United States and the Soviet Union both opposed colonialism, what did the United States fear more?

**Question 4**

How many people outside the UK were under British rule in 1945?

**Text number 46**

The pro-decolonisation Labour government elected in the 1945 general election, led by Clement Attlee, moved quickly to address the most pressing issue facing the nation: Indian independence. India's two main political parties - the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League - had been campaigning for independence for decades, but disagreed on how it should be achieved. The Congress favoured a unitary secular Indian state, while the League, fearing Hindu-majority domination, wanted a separate Islamic state for Muslim-majority areas. Increasing civil unrest and the 1946 revolt of the Royal Indian Navy led Attlee to promise independence by 1948. As the urgency of the situation and the threat of civil war became apparent, the newly appointed (and last) Viceroy Lord Mountbatten hastily brought forward the date to 15 August 1947. The British-drawn borders, which divided India broadly into Hindu and Muslim areas, left tens of millions of people as minorities in the newly independent states of India and Pakistan. Subsequently, millions of Muslims migrated from India to Pakistan and Hindus vice versa, and the violence between the two communities claimed hundreds of thousands of lives. Burma, which had been administered as part of the British Raj, and Sri Lanka gained independence the following year in 1948. India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka became members of the Commonwealth, while Burma chose not to join.

**Question 0**

Who led the British government elected in 1945?

**Question 1**

What were the two largest political parties in India in the 1940s?

**Question 2**

What was the majority religion in India in the 1940s?

**Question 3**

When India was divided into Hindu and Muslim regions, which country became the Muslim region?

**Question 4**

When did Burma become independent?

**Text number 47**

The British Mandate of Palestine, where the Arab majority lived alongside the Jewish minority, presented the British with a problem similar to that of India. This was complicated by the fact that a large number of Jewish refugees wanted to enter Palestine after the Holocaust, while Arabs opposed the establishment of a Jewish state. Frustrated by the unresolved problem, the attacks by Jewish paramilitary organisations and the increasing costs of maintaining a military presence, Britain announced in 1947 that it would withdraw from Palestine in 1948 and leave the matter to the United Nations. The UN General Assembly then voted in favour of a plan to divide Palestine into Jewish and Arab states.

**Question 0**

Which race was in the majority in Palestine in the 1940s?

**Question 1**

When did Britain announce its plans to withdraw from Palestine?

**Question 2**

Who decided to divide Palestine into Jewish and Arab states?

**Question 3**

Where did many Jewish refugees want to move to because of the Holocaust?

**Text number 48**

After Japan lost the Second World War, the anti-Japanese resistance movements in Malaya turned their attention to the British, who had quickly retaken the colony because they saw it as a source of rubber and wine. As the guerrillas were mainly Malay-Chinese communists, the Muslim Malay majority supported British efforts to suppress the rebellion on the condition that once the rebellion was suppressed, independence would be granted. The Malayan Emergency, as it was called, began in 1948 and lasted until 1960, but by 1957 Britain was confident enough to grant the Malaysian Federation independence within the Commonwealth. In 1963, the 11 states of the federation, together with Singapore, Sarawak and North Borneo, merged to form Malaysia, but in 1965, Chinese-majority Singapore was excluded from the union because of tensions between the Malay and Chinese populations. Brunei, which had been a British protectorate since 1888, refused to join the Union and retained its status until independence in 1984.

**Question 0**

When did the Malaysian state of emergency start?

**Question 1**

When did Britain give the Federation of Malaya its independence?

**Question 2**

When did Singapore secede from the Federation of Malaya?

**Question 3**

Which race was the majority of Singapore's population?

**Question 4**

When did Brunei become independent?

**Text number 49**

In 1951, the Conservative Party returned to power in Britain under Winston Churchill. Churchill and the Conservatives believed that Britain's position as a world power depended on the continuity of the empire, and the Suez Canal base enabled Britain to maintain its dominant position in the Middle East despite the loss of India. However, Churchill could not ignore the new Egyptian revolutionary government of Gamal Abdul Nasser that came to power in 1952, and the following year it was agreed that British troops would withdraw from the Suez Canal area and that Sudan would be granted self-determination by 1955, after which it would become independent. Sudan gained independence on 1 January 1956.

**Question 0**

Which party came back to power in Britain in 1951?

**Question 1**

Which party was Winston Churchill in?

**Question 2**

Who ruled Egypt in 1952?

**Question 3**

When did Sudan become independent?

**Question 4**

The UK wanted to retain control of the Suez Canal to help its importance in which region?

**Text number 50**

In July 1956, Nasser unilaterally nationalised the Suez Canal. Anthony Eden, who succeeded Churchill as Prime Minister, reacted by working with France to organise an Israeli invasion of Egypt, which would give Britain and France an excuse to intervene militarily and retake the canal. Eden angered US President Dwight D. Eisenhower by not consulting him, and Eisenhower refused to support the invasion. Another of Eisenhower's concerns was the possibility of a wider war with the Soviet Union after it threatened to intervene on the Egyptian side. Eisenhower used his economic leverage to threaten to sell US reserves of British pounds sterling, thereby causing a collapse of the British currency. Although the invasion force succeeded militarily in its objectives, UN intervention and US pressure forced a humiliating British withdrawal and Eden resigned.

**Question 0**

When was the Suez Canal nationalised?

**Question 1**

Who became Prime Minister of the United Kingdom after Winston Churchill?

**Question 2**

Which country did Eden conspire with to launch the invasion of Egypt?

**Question 3**

Who decided to sell US reserves of sterling to cause the pound to collapse?

**Question 4**

Which country did Britain persuade to invade Egypt?

**Text number 51**

The Suez crisis very publicly exposed Britain's limitations to the world and confirmed Britain's decline on the world stage, showing that it could no longer act without the consent or even the full support of the United States. The events in Suez offended British national pride, leading one MP to call them 'Britain's Waterloo' and another to suggest that the country had become a 'US satellite'. Margaret Thatcher later described the state of mind she believed had befallen the British political establishment as the 'Suez Syndrome', from which the UK only recovered when the Falkland Islands were successfully retaken from Argentina in 1982.

**Question 0**

Where did "Britain's Waterloo" take place?

**Question 1**

Who talked about the "Suez syndrome"?

**Question 2**

When did Britain retake the Falkland Islands?

**Question 3**

From whom did Britain reclaim the Falkland Islands?

**Question 4**

A British minister was wondering which country was going to be the "American satellite"?

**Text number 52**

Although the Suez crisis weakened Britain's power in the Middle East, it did not collapse. Britain again sent its armed forces to the region and intervened in Oman (1957), Jordan (1958) and Kuwait (1961), albeit with US approval, as the new Prime Minister, Harold Macmillan, was expected to keep a firm US foreign policy. The United Kingdom maintained a military presence in the Middle East for another decade. In January 1968, a few weeks after the devaluation of sterling, Prime Minister Harold Wilson and his Defence Secretary Denis Healey announced that British troops would be withdrawn from the main military bases east of the Suez, including those in the Middle East, and mainly from Malaysia and Singapore. The British withdrew from Aden in 1967, Bahrain in 1971 and the Maldives in 1976.

**Question 0**

When did Britain withdraw from Aden?

**Question 1**

When did the UK withdraw from Bahrain?

**Question 2**

When did Britain withdraw from the Maldives?

**Question 3**

Who was Harold Wilson's Secretary of Defence?

**Question 4**

Where did the British army invade in 1961?

**Text number 53**

Britain's remaining colonies in Africa, with the exception of self-governing Southern Rhodesia, all gained independence by 1968. Britain's withdrawal from southern and eastern Africa was not a peaceful process. Kenya's independence was preceded by eight years of Mau Mau rebellion. A unilateral declaration of independence by the white minority in Rhodesia in 1965 led to a civil war that lasted until the Lancaster House Agreement of 1979, which set the terms for Zimbabwe's independence, recognised in 1980.

**Question 0**

What was the last remaining British colony in Africa?

**Question 1**

When did the penultimate British colony in Africa gain independence?

**Question 2**

When was Rhodesia's unilateral declaration of independence issued?

**Question 3**

Which new country was recognised in the Lancaster House Agreement?

**Question 4**

Where was the Mau Mau casino?

**Text number 54**

Most of the UK's Caribbean territories became independent after Jamaica and Trinidad seceded in 1961 and 1962 from the Federation of the West Indies, which was created in 1958 to unite the British Caribbean colonies under a single government, but which disintegrated after the loss of its two largest members. Barbados gained independence in 1966 and the other Eastern Caribbean islands in the 1970s and 1980s, but Anguilla and the Turks and Caicos Islands decided to return to British rule after they had already begun their independence. The British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands and Montserrat decided to maintain ties with Britain, while Guyana became independent in 1966. The last British colony in continental America, British Honduras, became a self-governing colony in 1964 and was renamed Belize in 1973. A dispute with Guatemala over claims to Belize remained unresolved.

**Question 0**

Which British region gained independence in 1961?

**Question 1**

Which British region became independent in 1962?

**Question 2**

When did Barbados become independent?

**Question 3**

Which islands decided to return to British rule after independence?

**Question 4**

What was the last British colony on the American continent?

**Text number 55**

In 1980, Rhodesia, the last British colony in Africa, became an independent Zimbabwe. The New Hebrides became independent (Vanuatu) in 1980, followed by Belize in 1981. With the passing of the British Nationality Act in 1981, which reclassified the remaining Crown colonies as "British Dependencies" (renamed British Overseas Territories in 2002), the post-World War II decolonisation was largely complete, with the exception of some islands and outposts. In 1982, Britain's determination to defend its remaining overseas territories was tested when Argentina invaded the Falkland Islands on the basis of a long-standing claim dating back to the Spanish Empire. Many felt that Britain's ultimately successful military response to the recapture of the islands in the ensuing Falklands War contributed to reversing Britain's decline as a world power. In the same year, the Canadian government severed its last legal ties with Britain by patriating the Canadian constitution from Britain. The Canada Act, passed by the British Parliament in 1982, ended the need for British involvement in changes to the Canadian constitution. Similarly, the 1986 Constitution Act reformed New Zealand's constitution and severed its constitutional link with Britain, and the 1986 Australia Act severed the constitutional link between Britain and the Australian states. In 1984, Brunei, Britain's last remaining Asian protectorate, became independent.

**Question 0**

When was Canada given full control of its constitution?

**Question 1**

When did Rhodesia become Zimbabwe?

**Question 2**

What was the name of the remaining British regions in 1981?

**Question 3**

What was the name of the remaining UK regions in 2002?

**Question 4**

Which 1980s war victory helped Britain look like a world power again?

**Text number 56**

In September 1982, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher travelled to Beijing to negotiate with the Chinese government over the future of Britain's last large and most populous overseas territory, Hong Kong. Under the 1842 Treaty of Nanking, Hong Kong Island itself had been ceded to Britain in perpetuity, but most of the colony consisted of new territories acquired under a 99-year lease in 1898, due to expire in 1997. Thatcher, who saw similarities with the Falkland Islands, originally wanted to keep Hong Kong and proposed that the British administration should have Chinese sovereignty, but China rejected this. In 1984, an agreement was reached: under a joint Chinese-British declaration, Hong Kong would become a Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, which would retain its way of life for at least 50 years. The handover ceremony in 1997 marked for many, including Prince Charles of Wales, who was present, the 'end of the empire'.

**Question 0**

Who was Prime Minister of the United Kingdom in 1982?

**Question 1**

By what treaty was Hong Kong given to Britain?

**Question 2**

When did Britain hand over Hong Kong to China?

**Question 3**

When was the Sino-UK Joint Declaration issued?

**Question 4**

What region did Margaret Thatcher compare Hong Kong to?

**Text number 57**

Britain still controls 14 territories outside the British Isles, which were renamed British Overseas Territories in 2002. Some are uninhabited except for temporary military or scientific personnel; the rest are self-governing to varying degrees and dependent on the UK for external relations and defence. The UK Government has indicated its readiness to assist any Overseas Territories that wish to become independent, if this is possible. Many overseas territories' geographical neighbours contest British sovereignty: Spain claims Gibraltar, Argentina the Falkland Islands, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, and Mauritius and the Seychelles claim the British Indian Ocean Territory. Argentina and Chile make overlapping claims to the British Antarctic Territory, and many countries do not recognise any territorial claims in Antarctica.

**Question 0**

How many more overseas territories does the UK have?

**Question 1**

When did Britain decide to call its territories British Overseas Territories?

**Question 2**

Which country besides the UK claims Gibraltar?

**Question 3**

Which country besides Britain claims the Falkland Islands?

**Question 4**

Which country besides the UK claims the South Sandwich Islands?

**Text number 58**

Most of Britain's former colonies and protectorates belong to the 53 member states of the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth is a politically non-aligned, voluntary and equal association of members with a population of around 2.2 billion people. The sixteen Commonwealth realms are voluntarily still shared by the British monarch, Queen Elizabeth II, as head of state. These sixteen states are separate and equal legal entities: the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Grenada, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Solomon Islands and Tuvalu.

**Question 0**

How many Commonwealth nations are there?

**Question 1**

What is the population of the Commonwealth?

**Question 2**

How many Commonwealth nations still regard the Queen of England as their head of state?

**Question 3**

Who is the Queen of Britain?

**Text number 59**

The political borders drawn by the British did not always reflect coherent ethnic groups or religions, which contributed to conflicts in the former colonies. The British Empire also caused large-scale migrations. Millions of people left the British Isles, and the founding populations of the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand came mainly from Britain and Ireland. Tensions remain between white migrant populations in these countries and their indigenous minorities, and between white migrant minorities and indigenous majorities in South Africa and Zimbabwe. Immigrants from the UK to Ireland have left their mark on Northern Ireland as divided nationalist and unionist communities. Millions of people migrated to and from the British colonies, with large numbers of Indians moving to other parts of the empire, such as Malaysia and Fiji, and Chinese to Malaysia, Singapore and the Caribbean. Britain's demographic structure changed after the Second World War as a result of immigration from the former colonies to Britain.

**Question 0**

To which countries did most of the founding settlers come from the British Isles?

**Question 1**

Where did many Indians move to?

**Question 2**

Which ethnic group migrated in large numbers to Malaysia, Singapore and the Caribbean?

**Question 3**

When did many citizens of former colonies start to move to Britain?

**Document number 207**

**Text number 0**

Plant science, also called botany or plant biology, is the science of plant life and a branch of biology. A botanist or botanical scientist is a scientist who specialises in this field. The term 'botany' comes from the ancient Greek word βοτάνη (botanē), meaning 'pasture', 'grass' or 'fodder'; βοτάνη is derived from βόσκειν (boskein), 'to feed' or 'to graze'. Traditionally, botany has also included the study of fungi and algae by mycologists and phycologists, and the study of these three groups of organisms is still the responsibility of the International Botanical Congress. Today, botanists study some 400 000 species of organisms, of which some 260 000 are vascular plants and some 248 000 are flowering plants.

**Question 0**

What is botany?

**Question 1**

What does the word botany mean?

**Question 2**

What is the name of a botanist?

**Question 3**

Does botany only study plants?

**Text number 1**

Plant science originated in prehistory as herbalism, when early humans sought to identify - and later cultivate - edible, medicinal and poisonous plants, making it one of the oldest sciences. Medieval physic gardens, often attached to monasteries, contained plants of medicinal importance. They were the forerunners of the first university botanical gardens, which were established from the 1540s onwards. One of the earliest was the Botanical Garden of Padua. These gardens facilitated academic research on plants. Efforts to catalogue and describe their collections marked the beginning of plant taxonomy and led in 1753 to Carl Linnaeus' binomial system, which is still in use today.

**Question 0**

What science led to botany?

**Question 1**

What kind of plants did the monasteries grow?

**Question 2**

When did universities start growing gardens?

**Question 3**

Why did universities have these gardens?

**Question 4**

Why was a plant taxonomy developed?

**Text number 2**

Modern botany is a broad, interdisciplinary subject, with influences from most other fields of science and technology. Research topics include plant structure, growth and differentiation, reproduction, biochemistry and primary metabolism, chemical products, development, diseases, evolutionary relationships, systematics and plant taxonomy. Molecular genetics and epigenetics, the mechanisms and control of gene expression during differentiation of plant cells and tissues, are dominant topics in 21st century plant science. Botanical research has a wide range of applications in the production of basic foodstuffs, timber, oil, rubber, fibres and materials such as pharmaceuticals, modern horticulture, agriculture and forestry, plant reproduction, breeding and genetic modification, synthesis of chemicals and raw materials for construction and energy production, environmental management and conservation of biodiversity.

**Question 0**

What are the main themes of modern botany?

**Question 1**

How can botany help fight world hunger?

**Question 2**

How can botanical knowledge be applied to the construction industry?

**Question 3**

Is botany a narrow science?

**Text number 3**

Another work from ancient Greece that had an early influence on botany is De Materia Medica, a five-volume encyclopaedia on herbal medicine written in the mid-first century by the Greek physician and pharmacologist Pedanius Dioscorides. De Materia Medica was widely read for over 1 500 years. Important works in the medieval Muslim world include Ibn Wahshiyya's Nabatean Agriculture, Abū Ḥanīfa Dīnawarī's (828-896) The Book of Plants and Ibn Bassal's The Classification of Soils. Abu al-Abbas al-Nabati and Ibn al-Baitar (d. 1248) wrote systematically and scientifically about botany in the early 1200s.

**Question 0**

What is the name of an ancient Greek work that influenced botany?

**Question 1**

Where was De Materia Medica written?

**Question 2**

What was the profession of the author of De Materia Medica?

**Question 3**

What other culture besides the Greeks contributed to botanical research?

**Question 4**

How long is De Materia Medica?

**Text number 4**

In the mid-15th century, 'botanical gardens' were established in several Italian universities - the botanical garden of Padua from 1545 is usually considered the first, still in its original location. These gardens continued the practical value of earlier 'physical gardens', often attached to monasteries, where plants were cultivated for medicinal purposes. They supported the growth of botany as an academic discipline. Lectures were given on the plants grown in the gardens and their medicinal uses were demonstrated. Botanical gardens came to northern Europe much later; the first in England was the Oxford University Botanical Garden in 1621. Throughout this period, botany remained strictly under the aegis of medicine.

**Question 0**

What was the first botanical garden at an Italian university?

**Question 1**

Where is the Garden of Padua?

**Question 2**

Why did monasteries have gardens?

**Question 3**

Which discipline was botany considered to be part of?

**Question 4**

Where was the first European university botanical garden?

**Text number 5**

The physician Valerius Cordus (1515-1544) wrote the botanically and pharmacologically important Historia Plantarum in 1544 and the important Dispensatorium in 1546. The naturalist Conrad von Gesner (1516-1565) and the herbalist John Gerard (1545-1611) published herbal books on the medicinal uses of plants. The naturalist Ulisse Aldrovand (1522-1605) was considered the father of natural history, including the study of plants. In 1665, using an early microscope, the polymath Robert Hooke discovered cells in cork, for which he coined the term, and a little later cells in living plant tissue.

**Question 0**

Who wrote the Historia Plantarum in 1544?

**Question 1**

Which herbalist wrote about medicinal plants in the 1500s?

**Question 2**

Who is considered the father of natural history?

**Question 3**

Who invented the term cells?

**Question 4**

In which plant were cells first discovered under the microscope?

**Text number 6**

In the 1700s, plant identification systems similar to dichotomous keys were developed, in which unidentified plants are placed in taxonomic groups (e.g. genus, genus and species) by making serial selections between pairs of characters. The selection and ordering of characters can be artificial in purely identification keys (diagnostic keys) or closer to the natural or phylogenetic order of taxa in synoptic keys. In the 1700s, more and more new plants for study arrived in Europe from new countries of discovery and European colonies around the world. In 1753, Carl von Linné (Carl Linnaeus) published his Species Plantarum, a hierarchical classification of plant species that remains the benchmark for modern botanical nomenclature. It introduced a standardised binomial or two-part naming system, where the first name represents the genus and the second identifies the species within the genus. For identification purposes, Linnaeus' Systema Sexuale classified plants into 24 groups according to the number of male genitalia. Group 24, Cryptogamia, included all plants with hidden reproductive parts, mosses, liverworts, ferns, algae and fungi.

**Question 0**

What is the meaning of dichotomous keys?

**Question 1**

What is the term for identification keys?

**Question 2**

Why did new plants arrive in Europe in the 1700s?

**Question 3**

Which records are still used in the nomenclature?

**Question 4**

How are plants classified?

**Text number 7**

Increasing knowledge of plant anatomy, morphology and life cycle led to more natural relationships between plants than Linnaeus' artificial sex system had indicated. Adanson (1763), de Jussieu (1789) and Candolle (1819) all proposed various alternative natural classification systems that grouped plants according to a broader set of common features and were widely followed. Candolle's system reflected his ideas on the progression of morphological complexity, and Candolle's approach influenced the later classification of Bentham and Hooker, which was influential until the mid-19th century. Darwin's Origin of Species, published in 1859, and his notion of common descent required changes to Candolle's system to reflect evolutionary relationships rather than mere morphological similarity.

**Question 0**

What led scientists to believe that plants should be classified according to something other than their sex system?

**Question 1**

In which year did Candolle introduce the Candollean system?

**Question 2**

What was the basis of Candolle's classification system?

**Question 3**

What did Darwin introduce that changed classification systems?

**Text number 8**

Botany received a major boost with the publication of the first 'modern' textbook, Matthias Schleiden's Grundzüge der Wissenschaftlichen Botanik, published in English in 1849 as Principles of Scientific Botany. Schleiden was a microscopist and early plant anatomist who, together with Theodor Schwann and Rudolf Virchow, founded cell theory and was among the first to understand the significance of the cell nucleus described by Robert Brown in 1831. In 1855, Adolf Fick formulated Fick's laws, which made it possible to calculate molecular diffusion rates in biological systems.

**Question 0**

What was the first modern textbook?

**Question 1**

What was Schleiden's occupation?

**Question 2**

Which theory did Schleiden co-found?

**Question 3**

What do Fick's laws do?

**Text number 9**

The discipline of plant ecology was developed in the late 19th century by botanists such as Eugenius Warming, who proposed the hypothesis that plants form communities, and his mentor and successor Christen C. Raunkiær, whose system of plant life forms is still in use today. Henry Chandler Cowles, Arthur Tansley and Frederic Clements developed the concept that the composition of plant communities, such as temperate broadleaf forests, changes through a process of ecological succession. Clements is credited with the idea of climax vegetation, the most complex vegetation that the environment can support, and Tansley introduced the concept of ecosystems into biology. Nikolai Vavilov (1887-1943), building on the extensive earlier work of Alphonse de Candolle, produced studies on the biogeography, centres of origin and evolutionary history of economic plants.

**Question 0**

What did Warming believe plants could do?

**Question 1**

What is the name for the most complex plant species in a given environment?

**Question 2**

Who created the concept of ecosystems?

**Question 3**

Whose earlier work was Nikolai Vavilov based on?

**Question 4**

What history was Vavilov writing about?

**Text number 10**

Especially since the mid-1960s, progress has been made in understanding the physics of plant physiological processes such as transpiration (the transport of water through plant tissues), the temperature dependence of the rate of water evaporation from the leaf surface, and the molecular diffusion of water vapour and carbon dioxide through stomatal openings. These developments, combined with new methods for measuring stomatal aperture size and photosynthetic rates, have enabled the rate of gas exchange between plants and the atmosphere to be accurately characterised. Innovations in statistical analysis by Ronald Fisher, Frank Yates and others at the Rothamsted Experiment Station facilitated rational experimental design and data analysis in botanical research. Kenneth V. Thimann's 1948 discovery and identification of the plant hormone auxin made it possible to regulate plant growth using externally applied chemicals. Frederick Campion Steward pioneered micropropagation and tissue culture techniques using plant hormones. The synthetic auxin 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid or 2,4-D was one of the first commercial synthetic herbicides.

**Question 0**

What is transpiration?

**Question 1**

What influences the evaporation of water from leaves?

**Question 2**

What affects the amount of gas produced by plants?

**Question 3**

What allows you to regulate plant growth?

**Question 4**

What can herbal supplements be used for?

**Text number 11**

The development of plant biochemistry in the 20th century has been based on modern analytical techniques in organic chemistry, such as spectroscopy, chromatography and electrophoresis. With the proliferation of molecular biological approaches at the molecular scale in molecular biology, genomics, proteomics and metabolomics, the relationships between the plant genome and most aspects of plant biochemistry, physiology, morphology and behaviour can be analysed in detail experimentally. Gottlieb Haberlandt's original notion in 1902 that all plant cells are totipotent and can be grown in vitro eventually enabled the experimental use of genetic engineering to delete the gene(s) corresponding to a particular trait or to insert genes such as GFP that indicate when a gene of interest is expressed. These techniques allow the biotechnological use of whole plants or cultures of plant cells grown in bioreactors to synthesise pesticides, antibiotics or other drugs, and the practical application of genetically modified crops to achieve traits such as improved yields.

**Question 0**

How can scientists now better study plants?

**Question 1**

What opened the door to plant genetic engineering?

**Question 2**

Who introduced the idea that cells can be grown in vitro?

**Text number 12**

Modern morphology identifies a continuum between the main morphological classes of root, stem (caulome), leaf (phyllome) and trichome. It also emphasises structural dynamics. Modern systematics aims to study and discover phylogenetic relationships between plants. Modern molecular phylogenetics largely ignores morphological traits and relies on DNA sequences. Thanks to molecular analysis of the DNA sequences of most flowering plant genera, the Angiosperm Phylogeny Group published in 1998 a phylogeny of flowering plants that answered many questions about the relationships between genera and species of angiosperms. The theoretical possibility of a practical method for identifying plant species and commercial varieties by DNA barcoding is currently under active research.

**Question 0**

What kind of relationships does systematics aim to find?

**Question 1**

What does phylogenetics use to determine plant classes?

**Question 2**

What did the Angiosperm Phylogeny group use to determine the phylogeny of flowering plants?

**Question 3**

Modern morphology recognises the structural dynamics of what?

**Text number 13**

The study of plants is vital because they support almost all animal life on Earth by providing much of the oxygen and nutrients that give humans and other aerobically respiring organisms the chemical energy they need to exist. Plants, algae and cyanobacteria are the main groups of organisms involved in photosynthesis, a process that uses the energy of sunlight to convert water and carbon dioxide into sugars that can be used both as a source of chemical energy and as a source of organic molecules used in the building blocks of cells. As a by-product of photosynthesis, plants release oxygen into the atmosphere, a gas that almost all living things need for cellular respiration. They also contribute to the global carbon and water cycle, and plant roots bind and stabilise soil, preventing soil erosion. Plants are crucial to the future of human society, providing food, oxygen, medicines and products for humans, as well as creating and maintaining soil.

**Question 0**

Why are plants important to human life?

**Question 1**

What is the process by which sunlight is converted into energy?

**Question 2**

What is used to rebuild cells?

**Question 3**

Which vital element is a by-product of photosynthesis?

**Question 4**

What do plant roots prevent?

**Text number 14**

In the strictest definition, "plant" includes only "terrestrial plants" or embryophytes, which include seed plants (fungi, including pines, and flowering plants) and free-growing cryptogams, including ferns, club mosses, liverworts, hornworts and mosses. Embryophytes are multicellular eukaryotes descended from an ancestor that derived its energy from sunlight through photosynthesis. They have a life cycle that alternates between haploid and diploid stages. The haploid stage of embryophytes, called the gametophyte, feeds the developing diploid embryo-orophyte in its tissues for at least part of its life, even in seed plants where the gametophyte itself feeds the parent sporophyte. Other groups of organisms previously studied by botanists include bacteria (now studied in bacteriology), fungi (mycology) - including the fungi that form lichens (lichenology), non-chlorophytes (phycology) and viruses (virology). However, botanists continue to pay attention to these groups, and fungi (including lichens) and photosynthetic protists are usually covered in basic botany courses.

**Question 0**

What is the scientific name of a seed plant?

**Question 1**

Why is algae research called?

**Question 2**

What are the two stages in the life cycle of embryophytes?

**Text number 15**

Palaeobotanists study ancient plants from fossils to learn about the evolutionary history of plants. Cyanobacteria, the first oxygen-donating photosynthetic organisms on Earth, are thought to have given rise to the plant ancestor by forming an endosymbiotic relationship with an early eukaryote, eventually becoming the chloroplasts of plant cells. The new photosynthetic plants (and their algal relatives) accelerated the atmospheric oxygen rise initiated by cyanobacteria, transforming the ancient oxygen-free, reducing atmosphere into an atmosphere where free oxygen has been abundant for more than 2 billion years.

**Question 0**

What is the study of ancient, fossil plants?

**Question 1**

Which organism is thought to have started the creation of an oxygen-rich atmosphere on Earth?

**Question 2**

What can scientists learn from fossils?

**Question 3**

What was the first organism to produce oxygen by photosynthesis?

**Text number 16**

Almost all staple foods come either directly from the primary production of plants or indirectly from the animals that eat them. Plants and other photosynthetic organisms are at the bottom of most food chains, using energy from the sun and nutrients from the soil and atmosphere and converting them into a form that animals can use. This is what ecologists call the first trophic level. The modern forms of major staple foods such as maize, rice, wheat and other cereals, pulses, bananas and plantains, and flax and cotton, grown for their fibre, are the result of thousands of years of prehistoric selection from among wild ancestral plants with the most favourable characteristics. Botanists study how plants produce food and how yields can be increased, for example through plant breeding, so their work is important to humanity's ability to feed the world and ensure food security for future generations. Botanists also study weeds, a major problem in agriculture, and the biology and control of plant pathogens in agriculture and natural ecosystems. Ethnobotany is the study of plant-human relationships. When applied to the study of historical plant-human relationships, ethnobotany can be called archaeobotany or palaeoethnobotany.

**Question 0**

Why do food chains start with plants?

**Question 1**

What do ecologists call the top of the food chain?

**Question 2**

How to increase the yield of food crops?

**Question 3**

Why would botanists study weeds?

**Text number 17**

Plants and many other groups of photosynthetic eukaryotes, collectively known as "algae", have unique organelles called chloroplasts. Chloroplasts are thought to be descended from cyanobacteria, which formed endosymbiotic relationships with ancient plant and algal ancestors. Chloroplasts and cyanobacteria contain the blue-green pigment chlorophyll-a. Chlorophyll-a (as well as its cousin chlorophyll-b, characteristic of plants and green algae)[a] absorbs light in the blue-violet and orange/red parts of the spectrum, and reflects and emits the green light that we see as the characteristic colour of these organisms. Chloroplasts use the energy of the red and blue light absorbed by these pigments from carbon dioxide and water into oxygenic carbon compounds in an acidic photosynthesis process that produces molecular oxygen (O2) as a by-product.

**Question 0**

Which parts of the algae are specific to them?

**Question 1**

Which ancient oxygen-producing plant are chloroplasts from?

**Question 2**

What colour is chlorophyll?

**Question 3**

Which organelles are unique to algae?

**Question 4**

What is the ancient source of chloroplasts?

**Question 5**

What colour is a chlorophyll-containing plant?

**Text number 18**

The light energy captured by chlorophyll a is initially in the form of electrons (and later proton gradients), which are used to form ATP and NADPH molecules that temporarily store and transport energy. Their energy is used in light-independent reactions of the Calvin cycle by the enzyme rubisco to produce molecules of the 3-carbon sugar glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate (G3P). Glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate is the first product of photosynthesis and the raw material from which glucose and almost all other organic molecules of biological origin are synthesised. Part of the glucose is converted into starch, which is stored in the chloroplast. Starch is an energy reserve specific to most land plants and algae, while sunflower plants of the Asteraceae family use inulin, a polymer of fructose, for the same purpose. Part of the glucose is converted into sucrose (a common table sugar), which is exported to the rest of the plant.

**Question 0**

What is the role of ATP and NADPH molecules?

**Question 1**

When is the raw form of glucose formed?

**Question 2**

What is stored in the chloroplast?

**Question 3**

What is used instead of glucose in sunflowers?

**Question 4**

Why is table sugar produced?

**Text number 19**

Plants synthesise a number of unique polymers, including polysaccharide molecules such as cellulose, pectin and xyloglucan, which make up the cell walls of land plants. Vascular plants produce lignin, a polymer used to strengthen the secondary cell walls of kyleem tracheids and blood vessels so that they do not collapse when the plant sucks water through them during water stress. Lignin is also used in other cell types, such as sclerenchyma fibres, which provide structural support to the plant and is the main constituent of wood. Sporopollenin is a chemically resistant polymer found in the outer cell walls of land plant spores and pollen, responsible for the preservation of early land plant spores and seed plant pollen in the fossil record. It is generally considered to mark the beginning of the evolution of land plants during the Ordovician period. Atmospheric carbon dioxide levels today are much lower than when plants first appeared on land during the Ordovician and Silurian periods. Many monocotyledonous plants, such as maize and pineapple, and some dicotyledonous plants, such as Asteraceae, have since evolved independent photosynthetic pathways such as Crassulacean acid metabolism and C4 carbon fixation, which avoid losses due to photorespiration in the more common C3 carbon fixation pathway. These biochemical strategies are unique to terrestrial plants.

**Question 0**

What polymer is used to strengthen cell walls?

**Question 1**

What weakens the cell wall?

**Question 2**

Which gas concentration is now lower because of the plants?

**Question 3**

What is the polymer in spores and pollen?

**Question 4**

Which polymer is a major component of wood?

**Text number 20**

Plant chemistry is a branch of plant biochemistry that deals primarily with the chemical substances produced by plants during secondary metabolism. Some of these compounds are toxins, such as the lingonberry alkaloid conain. Others, such as essential oils like peppermint oil and lemon oil, are useful for their aromas, as flavourings and spices (e.g. capsaicin) and as drugs in medicine, such as opium from opium. Many medicinal and recreational drugs, such as tetrahydrocannabinol (the active ingredient in cannabis), caffeine, morphine and nicotine, are derived directly from plants. Others are simple derivatives of natural plant products. For example, the painkiller aspirin is an acetyl ester of salicylic acid originally isolated from willow bark, and many opiate painkillers, such as heroin, are derived from the chemical modification of morphine from the opium poppy. Popular stimulants are derived from plants, such as caffeine from coffee, tea and chocolate and nicotine from tobacco. Most alcoholic beverages are derived from the fermentation of carbohydrate-rich plant products such as barley (beer), rice (sake) and grapes (wine).

**Question 0**

What is research on chemicals produced by plants?

**Question 1**

Hemlock is what type of chemical produced from plants?

**Question 2**

Where do some medicines and recreational drugs come from?

**Question 3**

Where did aspirin originally come from?

**Question 4**

Where does morphine come from?

**Text number 21**

Sugar, starch, cotton, flax, hemp, certain types of rope, wood and chipboard, papyrus and paper, vegetable oils, wax and natural rubber are examples of commercially important materials made from plant tissues or their by-products. Charcoal, a pure form of carbon produced by the pyrolysis of wood, has long served as a fuel for smelting metals, a filter and adsorbent material, an artist's material and one of the three components of gunpowder. Cellulose, the world's most abundant organic polymer, can be converted into energy, fuels, materials and chemical feedstocks. Products made from cellulose include viscose and cellophane, wallpaper paste, biobutanol and gunpowder wood. Sugarcane, rapeseed and soybean are some crops with a high sugar or oil content that are highly fermentable and are used as sources of biofuels, which are important alternatives to fossil fuels such as biodiesel.

**Question 0**

How is charcoal made?

**Question 1**

What is charcoal used for other than making fire?

**Question 2**

What kind of fuel is used from vegetable oil?

**Question 3**

Which plant product is the rayon derived from?

**Text number 22**

Plant ecology is the science that studies the functional relationships between plants and their habitats - the environments in which they carry out their life cycle. Plant ecologists study the composition, biodiversity, genetic diversity and fitness of local and regional flora, the adaptation of plants to their environment, and their competitive or reciprocal interactions with other species. Plant ecology aims to understand the causes of plant distribution patterns, productivity, environmental impact, evolution and response to environmental change.

**Question 0**

What are plant habitats?

**Question 1**

What is the aim of plant ecology?

**Question 2**

What is the study of plants and their habitats?

**Question 3**

What do plants do in their environment?

**Text number 23**

Plants depend on certain edaphic (soil) and climatic factors in their environment, but they can also change these factors. For example, they can alter the albedo of their environment, increase stormwater runoff, stabilise mineral soils and develop their organic matter, and influence local temperature. Plants compete with other organisms in their ecosystem for resources. They interact with their neighbours at different spatial scales in groups, populations and communities that together form vegetation. Areas with typical vegetation types and dominant plants and similar abiotic and biotic factors, climate and geography form biomes, such as tundra or tropical rainforest.

**Question 0**

What do plants depend on in their environment?

**Question 1**

How do plants interact with other species in their environment?

**Question 2**

What is the collection of plants in the environment called?

**Question 3**

What are groupings of similar plants?

**Text number 24**

Plant responses to climate and other environmental changes can help us understand how these changes affect ecosystem functioning and productivity. For example, plant phenology can be a useful measure of temperature for historical climate research and for assessing the biological impacts of climate change and global warming. Palynology, the analysis of fossil pollen deposits from sediments dating back thousands or millions of years, allows reconstruction of past climates. Estimates of atmospheric carbon dioxide concentrations since the Palaeozoic era have been derived from the stomatal densities and leaf shape and size of ancient land plants. Ozone depletion can expose plants to higher levels of ultraviolet-B (UV-B) radiation, leading to a reduction in growth rate. In addition, data from studies of community ecology, plant systematics and taxonomy are essential for understanding vegetation change, habitat destruction and species extinction.

**Question 0**

How can historical changes in the environment be detected?

**Question 1**

How can soil be used to determine climate change?

**Question 2**

Which atmospheric gas can be determined from the size and shape of fossil leaves?

**Question 3**

What causes plant growth to slow down?

**Question 4**

What does ozone capping enable?

**Text number 25**

Plant inheritance follows the same basic genetic principles as other multicellular organisms. Gregor Mendel discovered the genetic laws of heredity by studying the heritable traits of Pisum sativum (pea), such as shape. What Mendel learned from studying plants has had far-reaching benefits outside botany. Similarly, Barbara McClintock discovered 'jumping genes' while studying maize. However, there are some clear genetic differences between plants and other organisms.

**Question 0**

Does heredity work differently in plants?

**Question 1**

Which plant did Mendel use to demonstrate heredity?

**Question 2**

What other plant was used to find the different genes?

**Question 3**

Are plants and animals genetically similar?

**Text number 26**

Plant species boundaries can be weaker than those of animals, and species crossing is often possible. A familiar example is peppermint, Mentha × piperita, a sterile cross between Mentha aquatica and Mentha spicata. Many cultivated wheat varieties are the result of many crosses and intercrosses between and within wild species and their hybrids. In monoecious angiosperms, there are often mechanisms of self-incompatibility between pollen and stigma that either prevent the pollen from reaching the stigma or prevent it from germinating and producing male gametes. This is one of the many methods plants use to promote cross-breeding. In many land plants, different individuals are responsible for producing male and female gametes. These species are called dioecious when referring to vascular plant sporophytes and dioecious when referring to bryophyte gametophytes.

**Question 0**

Can plants mate between different species?

**Question 1**

Which common cereal is the result of cultivated wild hybrids?

**Question 2**

How do some plants avoid cross-pollination?

**Question 3**

Do all plants have male and female parts?

**Text number 27**

Unlike in higher animals, where parthenogenesis is rare, in plants asexual reproduction can occur through a variety of mechanisms. One example is the formation of stem suckers in potatoes. Especially in arctic or alpine environments where animals can rarely fertilise flowers, seedlings or bulbs may develop instead of flowers, replacing asexual reproduction with asexual reproduction and giving rise to genetically identical clonal populations to the parent. This is one of the many types of apomixis that occur in plants. Apomixis can also occur in seeds, resulting in a seed that contains an embryo genetically identical to the parent.

**Question 0**

Why do plants develop bulbs?

**Question 1**

What do plants do when the environment makes fertilisation particularly difficult?

**Question 2**

How different are the children produced by asexual parents?

**Question 3**

What is the term for asexual cloning?

**Question 4**

Does apomixis only happen in the parent?

**Text number 28**

Most sexually reproducing organisms are diploid, meaning they have paired chromosomes, but their chromosome number can be doubled due to cytokine defects. This can occur during the early stages of development, when an autopolyploid or partially autopolyploid organism is produced, or during normal cell differentiation processes, when some cell types that are polyploid (endopolyploidy) are produced, or during germ cell formation. An allopolyploid plant may result from hybridisation between two different species. Both autopolyploid and allopolyploid plants can often reproduce normally, but they may not be able to interbreed successfully with the parent population because the chromosome numbers do not match. Such plants, which are reproductively isolated from the parent species but live in the same geographical area, may do so well that they form a new species. Some otherwise sterile plant polyploids can still reproduce vegetatively or by seed mixing to form clonal populations of identical individuals. Durum wheat is a fertile tetraploid allopolyploid, while bread wheat is a fertile hexaploid. The commercial banana is an example of a sterile, seedless triploid hybrid. The common dandelion is a triploid that produces viable seeds apomictically.

**Question 0**

What can cause a doubling of chromosome pairs?

**Question 1**

Will the plants produced by this mistake be able to reproduce?

**Question 2**

Can these plants crossbreed with stem plants?

**Question 3**

What happens to these new plants if they are able to reproduce?

**Question 4**

What is a yellow example of a sterile hybrid plant that has no seeds?

**Text number 29**

A considerable amount of new information on plant function has been obtained from molecular genetic studies on model plants, such as Arabidopsis thaliana, a weed of the mustard family (Brassicaceae). The genome of this species is encoded by about 135 million DNA bases, one of the smallest genomes in flowering plants. Arabidopsis was the first plant to have its genome sequenced in 2000. The sequencing of the genomes of some other relatively small plants, rice (Oryza sativa) and Brachypodium distachyon, has made them important model species for understanding the genetics, cellular and molecular biology of cereals, grasses and monocots in general.

**Question 0**

What was the first plant to have its genome sequenced?

**Question 1**

What year was this genome sequenced?

**Question 2**

Why was this plant chosen for sequencing?

**Question 3**

Why is sequencing done on plants?

**Question 4**

What do you get from sequencing DNA pairs?

**Text number 30**

Model plants such as Arabidopsis thaliana are used to study the molecular biology of plant cells and chloroplasts. Ideally, these organisms have small genomes that are well known or fully sequenced, as well as small growth and short generation. Maize has been used to study the mechanisms of photosynthesis and phloem sugar loading in C4 plants. The unicellular green alga Chlamydomonas reinhardtii, which is not itself an embryonic plant, contains a green pigmented chloroplast related to the chloroplast of land plants, making it a useful target for research. The red alga Cyanidioschyzon merolae has also been used to study some basic chloroplast functions. Spinach, peas, soybeans and the moss Physcomitrella patens are commonly used to study plant cell biology.

**Question 0**

Why choose a plant to study its cells?

**Question 1**

What mechanism can be studied by chromosome sequencing?

**Question 2**

What simple plant has been used to study plant cells?

**Question 3**

What common plant has been used to study sugar production?

**Text number 31**

Agrobacterium tumefaciens, a bacterium of the soil rhizosphere, can attach to plant cells and infect them with a callus-inducing Ti plasmid through horizontal gene transfer, causing a callus infection called crown gall disease. Schell and Van Montagu (1977) hypothesized that the Ti plasmid could be a natural vector for the dissemination of the Nif gene, which is responsible for nitrogen fixation in root-knot nematodes of legumes and other plant species. Today, genetic modification of Ti plasmid is one of the main techniques for introducing transgenes into plants and creating genetically modified crops.

**Question 0**

How can a bacterium in the soil affect a plant?

**Question 1**

How can scientists use bacteria to study plants?

**Question 2**

How do scientists transfer genes to plants?

**Question 3**

What is such deployment and transfer used for?

**Question 4**

Who developed the procedures used for this transfer?

**Text number 32**

Epigenetics studies mitotically and/or meiotically inherited changes in gene function that cannot be explained by changes in the underlying DNA sequence, but that cause genes in an organism to behave (or "express themselves") differently. One example of an epigenetic change is the marking of genes by DNA methylation, which determines whether or not they are expressed. Gene expression can also be controlled by repressor proteins, which attach to silencer regions of DNA and block the expression of that region of the DNA code. Epigenetic marks can be added or removed from DNA during programmed stages of plant development and are responsible for differences between, for example, pollinators, petals and normal leaves, even though they all share the same genetic code. Epigenetic changes may be temporary or they may persist in successive cell divisions for the rest of the cell's life. Some epigenetic modifications have been shown to be heritable, while others are reset in germ cells.

**Question 0**

What does epigenetics study?

**Question 1**

How do DNA changes affect plants?

**Question 2**

Since DNA has different markers, how is it expressed in plants?

**Question 3**

What is the result of changes in DNA markers within a plant species?

**Question 4**

Are the proposed changes permanent then?

**Text number 33**

Epigenetic changes in eukaryotic biology regulate the process of cell differentiation. During morphogenesis, totipotent stem cells are transformed into different pluripotent cell lines in the embryo, which in turn become fully differentiated cells. A single fertilised egg cell, the zygote, divides and gives rise to many different types of vegetative cells, such as parenchyma, chylema cells, phloem sieve tubes, epidermal guard cells, etc. This process is the result of epigenetic activation of some genes and inhibition of others.

**Question 0**

What process causes changes in plant cells?

**Question 1**

What is the original cell of the plant?

**Question 2**

How are the different cells formed?

**Question 3**

How do you determine what cells are formed?

**Text number 34**

Unlike in animals, many plant cells, especially parenchyma cells, do not differentiate permanently, but remain totipotent and capable of giving rise to a new single plant. Exceptions are highly lignified cells, sclerenchyma and kyleema, which are dead on maturation, and phloem sieve tubes, which have no nuclei. Although plants use many of the same epigenetic mechanisms as animals, such as chromatin remodelling, an alternative hypothesis is that plants set their gene expression patterns using positional information from the environment and surrounding cells to determine their developmental stage.

**Question 0**

Does cell division in plants come to an end?

**Question 1**

What happens when a plant remains dead potent?

**Question 2**

Why do floem screening tubes stop forming?

**Question 3**

Why are plants able to stop and start cell division?

**Question 4**

Will lignified cells be able to continue dividing?

**Text number 35**

Algae are a polyphyletic group and are classified into different divisions, some of which are more closely related to plants than others. There are many differences between them, for example in cell wall composition, biochemistry, pigmentation, chloroplast structure and nutrient reserves. In the algal division, Charophyta, the sister of Chlorophyta in the green algae division, is considered to be the ancestor of true plants. The order Charophyceae and the suborder Embryophyta of terrestrial plants together form the monophytic group or clade Streptophytina.

**Question 0**

Are all algae different from land plants?

**Question 1**

Which algae is the ancestor of real plants?

**Question 2**

Are all algae species the same?

**Question 3**

What algae species does Charophyta belong to?

**Text number 36**

Angiosperms are embryophytes lacking the vascular tissues xylem and phloem. They include mosses, liverworts and hornworts. Pteridophytic vascular plants, which have true kyleema and vasculature and reproduce by spores that germinate freely into living gametophytes, evolved in the Silurian period and diversified into several lineages during the Late Silurian and Early Devonian. Representatives of the lycopods have survived to the present day. By the end of the Devonian period, several groups, such as lycopods, fungophylls and progymnosperms, had evolved independently into 'megaspores' - their spores were two groups of different sizes, larger megaspores and smaller microspores. Their tiny gametophytes developed from megaspores that remained in the spore-producing organs (megasporangia) of the sporophyte, known as endospores. Seeds consist of an endospore megasporangium surrounded by one or two sheath layers (integuments). A young sporophyte develops inside the seed, which divides and is released at germination. The earliest known seed plants are from the latest Famennian stage of the Devonian. After the evolution of seed plants, seed plants diversified and gave rise to several now extinct groups, such as seedling plants and the modern godfoot and angiosperms. Modern representatives include conifers, cycads, Ginkgo and Gnetales. Angiosperms produce seeds enclosed in a structure such as a carpel or ovary. Ongoing research on the molecular phylogenetics of living plants seems to indicate that angiospermatic plants are the sister clade of vigorous plants.

**Question 0**

What distinguishes mosses from other land plants?

**Question 1**

What protects a young plant in seed?

**Question 2**

How does the plant escape from the seed?

**Question 3**

What is the name for plants whose seeds do not have a protective ovary?

**Question 4**

Which event led to the diversification of seed crops?

**Text number 37**

Plant physiology encompasses all the internal chemical and physical functions of plants that are related to life. Chemicals from the air, soil and water form the basis of plant metabolism. Almost all life is based on the energy of sunlight, which is captured by oxygenic photosynthesis and released by cellular respiration. Photoautotrophic plants, such as all green plants, algae and cyanobacteria, capture energy directly from sunlight through photosynthesis. Heterotrophs, which include all animals, all fungi, all fully parasitic plants and non-photosynthetic bacteria, take up organic molecules produced by photoautotrophs and respire them or use them to build cells and tissues. Respiration is the oxidation of carbon compounds by breaking them down into simpler structures to release the energy they contain, which is basically the opposite of photosynthesis.

**Question 0**

What does the institution use for internal processes?

**Question 1**

Where do plants get their energy from?

**Question 2**

How do animals use plants?

**Question 3**

Is animal respiration similar to photosynthesis in plants?

**Question 4**

What is the basis of plant physiology?

**Text number 38**

Molecules are transported within plants by transport processes that operate at different spatial scales. Ions, electrons and molecules such as water and enzymes are transported across cell membranes. Minerals and water are transported from the roots to other parts of the plant by transpiration. Diffusion, osmosis and active transport and mass flow are all different ways in which transport can occur. Examples of elements that plants need to transport include nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, calcium, magnesium and sulphur. In vascular plants, these elements are taken up from the soil as soluble ions from the roots and transported throughout the plant in cotyledons. Most of the elements needed for plant nutrition come from the chemical decomposition of minerals in the soil. Sucrose produced by photosynthesis is transported from leaves to other parts of the plant in the phloem, and plant hormones are transported through a number of different processes.

**Question 0**

How is water transported to plants?

**Question 1**

In what form do the roots receive minerals?

**Question 2**

Where does the plant get the minerals it needs?

**Question 3**

Where does the plant produce sucrose?

**Question 4**

How do hormones move in the plant?

**Text number 39**

The hypothesis that plant growth and development is coordinated by plant hormones or plant growth regulators was first proposed in the late 19th century. Darwin conducted experiments on the movements of plant shoots and roots towards light and gravity and concluded that "it is hardly an exaggeration to say that the tip of the ciliary body ... acts like the brain of the lower animals ... which controls the various movements". Around the same time, Dutch scientist Frits Went first outlined the role of auxins (from the Greek auxein, to grow) in controlling plant growth. The first known auxin, indole-3-acetic acid (IAA), which promotes cell growth, was not isolated from plants until about 50 years later. This compound mediates the tropical responses of shoots and roots to light and gravity. In 1939 it was discovered that plant callus could be maintained in IAA-containing cultures, and in 1947 it was found that it could be induced to form roots and shoots by adjusting growth hormone concentrations. This was a key step in the development of plant biotechnology and genetic modification.

**Question 0**

When was the theory of plant hormones introduced?

**Question 1**

What did Darwin compare the top of a plant radicle to?

**Question 2**

Why did Darwin think that plants had something similar to a brain?

**Question 3**

What do auxins do?

**Question 4**

What can a plant callus be tempted to do?

**Text number 40**

Cytokinins are a class of plant hormones named after the control of cell division, or cytokinesis. The natural cytokinin zeatin was discovered in maize (Zea mays) and is a derivative of purine adenine. Zeatin is produced in roots and transported to shoots in the xylem, where it promotes cell division, bud development and chloroplast greening. Gibberellins, such as gibberellic acid, are diterpenes synthesised from acetyl-CoA via the mevalonate pathway. They are involved in promoting seed germination and breaking dormancy, regulating plant length by controlling stem elongation and controlling flowering. Abscisic acid (ABA) is present in all land plants except liverwort and is synthesised from carotenoids in the chloroplast and other plastids. It inhibits cell division, promotes seed maturation and dormancy and promotes stomatal closure. It is so named because it was originally thought to control abscission. Ethylene is a gaseous hormone produced in all higher plant tissues from methionine. It, or the synthetic growth regulator ethephon, which is rapidly metabolised to produce ethylene, is used on an industrial scale to promote the ripening of cotton, pineapples and other climate-sensitive plants.

**Question 0**

What are cytokinins responsible for in plants?

**Question 1**

Where are cytokinins produced?

**Question 2**

How is the evolution of the buds determined?

**Question 3**

How is the height of a plant determined?

**Question 4**

Which acid slows or stops cell division?

**Text number 41**

Plant anatomy is the study of the structure of the cells and tissues of plants, while plant morphology is the study of their external form. All plants are multicellular eukaryotes with DNA stored in the nucleus. Characteristics of plant cells that distinguish them from animal and fungal cells include a primary cell wall composed of polysaccharide cellulose, hemicellulose and pectins, vacuoles larger than animal cells, and plastids with unique photosynthetic and biosynthetic functions, such as chloroplasts. Other plastids contain storage products such as starch (amyloplasts) or lipids (elaioplasts). Uniquely, streptophyte cells and cells of the green algae genus Trentepohliales divide in such a way that, at the final stage of cell division, the fragmoplast is used as a model for the construction of the cell sheet.

**Question 0**

What is plant interior research?

**Question 1**

What is the study of the plant's outer surface?

**Question 2**

How are plants different from animals?

**Question 3**

Where do plants store their DNA?

**Question 4**

Are the vacuoles of plant cells larger or smaller than those of animal cells?

**Text number 42**

Vascular plants, such as club mosses, ferns and seed plants (fungi and dwarf plants) usually have aerial and underground subsystems in their trunks. Shoots consist of stems with green photosynthetic leaves and reproductive structures. Underground vascularised roots have root hairs at the tips and usually do not contain chlorophyll. Non-vascular plants, liverwort, hornworts and mosses, do not have vascular roots extending through the soil and most plants participate in photosynthesis. The sporophyte family is not photosynthetic in liverwort, but in mosses and hornworts it can provide part of its energy needs through photosynthesis.

**Question 0**

What are the organs of vascular plants made of?

**Question 1**

Do the roots contain chlorophyll?

**Question 2**

What makes a plant non-vascular?

**Question 3**

What proportion of non-vascular plants are involved in photosynthesis?

**Question 4**

How do sporophytes form in liverwort?

**Text number 43**

The root system and the shoot system are interdependent - usually the non-photosynthetic root system depends on the shoot system for food, and usually the photosynthetic shoot system depends on water and minerals from the root system. The cells of each system are able to generate cells from the other system and produce occasional shoots or roots. Stems and tubers are examples of shoots that can produce roots. Roots that spread close to the surface, such as willow roots, can produce shoots and eventually new plants. If one of the systems is lost, another can often regrow it. In fact, it is possible to grow an entire plant from a single leaf, as in the case of Saintpaulia, or even from a single cell that can differentiate into a callus (a mass of undifferentiated cells) from which a new plant can grow. In vascular plants, the cyle and phloem are the conducting tissues that transport resources between shoots and roots. Roots are often adapted to store food, such as sugar or starch, as in sugar beets and carrots.

**Question 0**

Do roots and shoots need each other?

**Question 1**

What do the roots get from the shoots?

**Question 2**

What do shoots get from roots?

**Question 3**

What are roots used for in beetroot and carrots?

**Question 4**

What happens if a plant loses its roots or shoots?

**Text number 44**

Stems mainly support leaves and reproductive structures, but they can also store water in succulents such as cacti, or food such as potato tubers, or reproduce vegetatively such as strawberry shoots or in the layering process. The leaves collect sunlight and carry out photosynthesis. The large, flat, flexible, green leaves are called leaves. Gymosperms, such as conifers, cycads, ginkgo and gnetophytes, are seed-producing plants with open seeds. Angiosperms are seed-producing plants that produce flowers and have closed seeds. Woody plants, such as azaleas and oaks, undergo a secondary growth stage that results in two types of additional tissues: wood (secondary xylem) and bark (secondary cloem and cap). All fungi and many fungal plants are woody plants. Some plants reproduce asexually, some asexually and some both ways.

**Question 0**

What are cactus stems used for?

**Question 1**

What are the leaves used for?

**Question 2**

What are angiosperms?

**Question 3**

What are coconut and mushroom plants?

**Question 4**

What kind of leaves are large and flat?

**Text number 45**

Systematic botany is part of systematic biology, which deals with the range and diversity of organisms and the relationships between them, especially as defined by evolutionary history. It includes or is related to biological classification, scientific taxonomy and phylogenetics. Biological classification is the method by which botanists group organisms into classes, such as genera or species. Biological classification is a form of scientific taxonomy. Modern taxonomy has its roots in the work of Carl Linnaeus, who grouped species according to common physical characteristics. These groupings have since been revised to better reflect the Darwinian principle of common descent - grouping organisms according to ancestry rather than superficial characteristics. Although scientists do not always agree on how organisms should be classified, molecular phylogenetics, which uses DNA sequences as data, has led to many recent revisions in line with evolution, and this is likely to continue. The prevailing classification system is called the Castle taxonomy. It includes classifications and binomial nomenclature. The nomenclature of botanical organisms is codified in the International Code of Nomenclature for algae, fungi, and plants (ICN) and is administered by the International Botanical Congress.

**Question 0**

How did Linnaeus group organisms?

**Question 1**

How did Darwin change the grouping started by Linnaeus?

**Question 2**

How is grouping currently determined?

**Question 3**

Who maintains the grouping standard for naming?

**Text number 46**

The kingdom of Plantae is part of the Eukarya domain, and is divided recursively until each species is classified separately. The order is as follows: kingdom; phylum (or division); class; order; family; genus; species. The scientific name of a plant represents its genus and species within a genus, giving each organism a single global name. For example, the tiger lily is Lilium columbianum. Lilium is the genus and columbianum is the specific name. The combination is the species name. When writing the scientific name of an organism, it is appropriate to capitalize the first letter of the genus and put all special epithets in lower case. In addition, the entire term is usually written in italics (or underlined if italics are not available).

**Question 0**

What is the main group of a plant?

**Question 1**

What is the narrowest group in a plant?

**Question 2**

Do different countries use different names for plants?

**Question 3**

Which part of the name is always written with a capital letter?

**Question 4**

How is the full name usually presented in scientific texts?

**Text number 47**

The evolutionary relationships and heredity of a group of organisms are called its phylogeny. Phylogenetic studies aim to find phylogenies. The basic approach is to use similarities based on common ancestry to determine relationships. For example, Pereskia species are trees or shrubs with protruding leaves. They obviously do not resemble a typical leafless cactus such as an echinocactus. However, both the genera Pereskia and Echinocactus have spines consisting of areoles (highly specialised cushion-like structures), suggesting that the two genera are indeed related.

**Question 0**

What does phylogeny represent?

**Question 1**

How are relationships within the group determined?

**Question 2**

What would be evidence of a common genome between the two cacti?

**Question 3**

What are areoles?

**Text number 48**

Assessing relationships based on common characters requires caution, as plants can resemble each other in convergent evolution, where characters have evolved independently of each other. Some euphorbias have leafless, rounded stems adapted for water retention that resemble spherical cacti, but features such as their flower structure make it clear that the two groups are not closely related. The cladistic method takes a systematic approach to characters, distinguishing between characters that do not contain information about a common evolutionary history - such as characters that evolved separately in different groups (homoplasies) or that are left over from ancestors (plesiomorphies) - and derived characters that are inherited from innovations of a common ancestor (apomorphies). Only derived characters, such as the areoles that produce the spine of cacti, provide evidence of common ancestry. The results of cladistic analyses are presented as cladograms: tree-like diagrams showing the pattern of evolutionary branching and descent.

**Question 0**

Why can two plants be similar but not actually belong to the same group?

**Question 1**

How can two different plants have the same characteristics?

**Question 2**

What features indicate a common ancestry?

**Question 3**

How are the common ancestors of plant families presented?

**Text number 49**

Since the 1990s, the construction of phylogenetics in living plants has been based mainly on molecular phylogenetics, using molecular traits, especially DNA sequences, rather than morphological traits such as the presence or absence of spines and areoles. The difference is that the genetic code itself is used to determine evolutionary relationships, rather than being used indirectly through the characters it generates. Clive Stace describes this as "direct access to the genetic basis of evolution". As a simple example, before the use of genetic evidence, fungi were either considered to be plants or more closely related to plants than to animals. According to the genetic evidence, the actual evolutionary relationship of multicellular organisms is as shown in the cladogram below - fungi are more closely related to animals than to plants.

**Question 0**

What is currently used to group plants?

**Question 1**

What was previously used to group plants?

**Question 2**

How is the DNA grouping better?

**Question 3**

Are mushrooms more like plants or animals?

**Question 4**

When was DNA sequencing first used to group plants?

**Text number 50**

In 1998, the Angiosperm Phylogeny Group published a phylogeny of flowering plants based on DNA sequence analysis of most flowering plant genera. This work has now answered many questions, including which genera represent the earliest branches of angiosperm lineages. By studying how plant species are related to each other, botanists can better understand the evolutionary process of plants. Despite the study of model plants and the increasing use of DNA evidence, taxonomists are constantly working and debating how best to classify plants into different taxa. Technological advances such as computers and electron microscopes have greatly increased the level of detail studied and the speed at which data can be analysed.

**Question 0**

What was the first plant grouping based on DNA sequencing?

**Question 1**

What can be learned from DNA sequencing in plants?

**Question 2**

How has technology improved botanical research?

**Question 3**

What have scientists learned about angiosperms by sequencing DNA?

**Document number 208**

**Text number 0**

Madonna Louise Ciccone (/tʃɪˈkoʊni/; Italian: [tʃikˈkoːne]; born 16 August 1958) is an American singer, songwriter, actress and businesswoman. He gained popularity by pushing the boundaries of lyrical content and imagery in mainstream popular music in his music videos, which became a staple of MTV. Madonna is known for reinventing both her music and her image, and for maintaining her independence in the record industry. Music critics have praised her musical output, which has attracted some controversy. Madonna is often referred to as the "Queen of Pop" and other artists often cite her as an influence.

**Question 0**

What is Madonna's real name?

**Question 1**

When was Madonna born?

**Question 2**

What is the other name that Madonna is always called?

**Question 3**

Madonna became a regular on which TV channel?

**Question 4**

Who is known for maintaining his independence and reinventing his image in the music industry?

**Text number 1**

Born in Bay City, Michigan, Madonna moved to New York in 1977 to pursue a career in modern dance. After performing with the music groups Breakfast Club and Emmy, she signed with Sire Records (the subsidiary label of Warner Bros. Records) in 1982 and released her eponymous debut album the following year. A series of commercially and critically successful albums followed, including the Grammy-winning Ray of Light (1998) and Confessions on a Dance Floor (2005). Throughout her career, Madonna has written and produced most of her songs, many of which have reached number one in the charts, including "Like a Virgin", "Into the Groove", "Papa Don't Preach", "Like a Prayer", "Vogue", "Frozen", "Music", "Hung Up" and "4 Minutes".

**Question 0**

Where was Madonna born?

**Question 1**

What year did Madonna move to New York?

**Question 2**

Which record company did Madonna sign with in 1982?

**Question 3**

What was the name of the album he released in 1983?

**Question 4**

Name Madonna's Grammy-winning album from 1998?

**Text number 2**

Madonna's popularity was boosted by her film roles in films such as Desperately Seeking Susan (1985), Dick Tracy (1990) and Evita (1996), for which she won the Golden Globe Award for Best Actress. However, most of her other films have been criticised by critics. Her other ventures include fashion design, writing children's books and filmmaking. She has been acclaimed as a businesswoman, especially since she founded the entertainment company Maverick (including the record label Maverick Records). In 2007, she signed an unprecedented US$120 million 360 deal with Live Nation.

**Question 0**

Name the film role in which Madonna starred.

**Question 1**

Which film won Madonna a Golden Globe?

**Question 2**

Name one of Madonna's other businesses?

**Question 3**

What is the name of the entertainment company founded by Madonna?

**Question 4**

What year did Madonna sign a $120 million deal with Live Nation?

**Text number 3**

Madonna has sold more than 300 million records worldwide, and the Guinness World Records consider her the best-selling female artist of all time. The Recording Industry Association of America (RIAA) listed Madonna as the best-selling female rock artist of the 20th century and the second best-selling female artist in the US with 64.5 million certified albums. According to Billboard, Madonna is the highest-grossing touring solo artist of all time, having earned $1.31 billion from her concerts since 1990. She was number two on the Billboard Hot 100 All-Time Top Artists list after The Beatles, making her the most successful solo artist in the history of the American singles charts. Madonna became one of the five founding members of the UK Music Hall of Fame and was inducted into the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame in the first year she was eligible.

**Question 0**

How many albums did Madonna sell worldwide?

**Question 1**

Who will recognise Madonna as the best-selling female artist?

**Question 2**

How many certified albums does Madonna have?

**Question 3**

How much has Madonna earned from her concerts since 1990?

**Question 4**

Who is one of the founding members of the UK Music Hall of Fame?

**Text number 4**

Madonna was born to Catholic parents Silvio Anthony "Tony" Ciccone (b. 1931) and Madonna Louise Fortini (b. 1933 - 1 December 1963) in Bay City, Michigan on 16 August 1958. His father's parents were immigrants from Pacentro, Italy, while his mother was of French-Canadian descent. Tony worked as an engineering designer for Chrysler and General Motors. Because Madonna had the same name as her mother, family members called her "Little Nonni". He has two older brothers, Anthony (b. 1956) and Martin (b. 1957), and three younger sisters, Paula (b. 1959), Christopher (b. 1960) and Melanie (b. 1962).

**Question 0**

What religion was Madonna born into?

**Question 1**

Where did Madonna's paternal grandparents come from?

**Question 2**

Madonna's mother had what family background?

**Question 3**

What was Tony's profession?

**Question 4**

What was Madonna's nickname when she was younger?

**Text number 5**

When he was confirmed in 1966, he took the confirmation name Veronica. He grew up in the suburbs of Pontiac and Avon Township (now Rochester Hills) in Detroit. Months before her mother died of breast cancer, Madonna noticed changes in her demeanor and personality, though she didn't understand why. Her mother could not explain her illness and often began to cry when Madonna asked her about it. Madonna later admitted that she had not understood her mother's death.

**Question 0**

What name did Madonna adopt as her confirmation name?

**Question 1**

What illness did his mother die of?

**Question 2**

Where did Madonna grow up?

**Question 3**

How did Madonna's mother react when he asked her about her illness?

**Text number 6**

Madonna turned to her paternal grandfather's grandmother for comfort. The Ciccone sisters resented housekeepers and always rebelled against anyone brought into their home to supposedly take their beloved mother's place. Madonna later told Vanity Fair that in her youth she saw herself as "a lonely girl looking for something. I wasn't rebellious in a certain way. I was interested in being good at something. I didn't shave my armpits or wear make-up like normal girls do. But I studied and got good grades..... I wanted to be somebody." Madonna feared that her father Tony could also be taken away from her, and could often not sleep unless she was near her father.

**Question 0**

Who did Madonna turn to for comfort during her mother's illness?

**Question 1**

How did the Ciccone siblings behave towards anyone brought into their home to replace their beloved mother?

**Question 2**

Who did Madonna tell in an interview that as a young girl she was lonely and always looking for something?

**Question 3**

What does he do when he fears that Tony will be taken away from him?

**Text number 7**

In 1966, Tony married Joan Gustafson, the family housekeeper; they had two children, Jennifer (born 1967) and Mario (born 1968). At this point Madonna began to resent him for decades and developed a rebellious attitude. She attended St. Frederick's and St. Andrew's Catholic Elementary Schools and West Middle School. Madonna was known for her high grade point average and gained a reputation for her unconventional behavior. She did cartwheels and handstands in the hallways between classes, hung by her knees from a monkey bars at recess, and pulled up her skirt in class - all so boys would see her underwear.

**Question 0**

Who did Tony marry in 1966?

**Question 1**

Name one child from Tony and Joan's union?

**Question 2**

When was Mario born?

**Question 3**

What is the name of the secondary school Madonna went to?

**Question 4**

Madonna gained fame at school for her unusual behaviour and for what other reason?

**Text number 8**

In 1978, he left his studies and moved to New York. He had little money and worked as a waitress at Dunkin' Donuts and modern dance groups, took classes with Alvin Ailey American Dance Theater and eventually with Pear Lang Dance Theater. Madonna said of her move to New York, "It was the first time I had ever flown on a plane, and the first time I had ever taken a taxi. I came here with $35 in my pocket. It was the bravest thing I had ever done." He started working as a backing dancer for other established artists. Madonna claimed that one late night she was returning from rehearsal when a couple of men held her at knifepoint and forced her to fella. Madonna later commented that "the episode was a taste of my weakness, it showed me that I still couldn't save myself despite all the strong girl shows. I could never forget it".

**Question 0**

When did Madonna drop out?

**Question 1**

Which restaurant did Madonna work at in New York?

**Question 2**

Where did Madonna take dancing lessons in New York?

**Question 3**

How much money did Madonna have when she first went to New York?

**Question 4**

What did he do to other established artists?

**Text number 9**

When Madonna was backing French disco artist Patrick Hernandez on his world tour in 1979, she became romantically involved with musician Dan Gilroy. Together they formed their first rock band, the Breakfast Club, in which Madonna sang and played drums and guitar. In 1980 or 1981 she left the Breakfast Club and formed the band Emmy with her ex-boyfriend Stephen Bray as drummer. They started writing songs together, and Madonna later decided to promote herself as a solo artist. Their music impressed DJ and record producer Mark Kamins, who arranged a meeting between Madonna and Sire Records founder Seymour Stein.

**Question 0**

What year was Patrick Hernandez's world tour held?

**Question 1**

Who did Madonna start dating when she was working as a backing singer/dancer during Patrick Hernandez's tour?

**Question 2**

What was the name of the band formed by Madonna and Dan Gilroy?

**Question 3**

When did Madonna leave the Breakfast Club?

**Question 4**

After leaving the Breakfast Club, with whom did he form the Emmy band?

**Text number 10**

After Madonna signed a singles contract with Sire, her debut single "Everybody" was released in October 1982 and another, "Burning Up", in March 1983. Both became big club hits in the US, reaching number three on Billboard magazine's Hot Dance Club Songs chart. After this success, she began developing her debut album Madonna, which was produced mainly by Warner Bros' Reggie Lucas. However, she was not satisfied with the finished songs and disagreed with Lucas' production technique, so she decided to seek additional help.

**Question 0**

What was the name of Madonna's debut single?

**Question 1**

When was "Everybody" released?

**Question 2**

What was the name of the second single?

**Question 3**

Who produced Madonna's debut album?

**Question 4**

Madonna's dance single reached which number on Billboard magazine's "Hot Dance Club Songs" chart?

**Text number 11**

Madonna moved in with her boyfriend John "Jellybean" Benitez and asked him to help her finish the production of the album. Benitez remixed most of the tracks and produced the song "Holiday", which was Madonna's third single and first worldwide hit. Madonna's overall sound was dissonant and upbeat synthetic disco, using some of the new technology of the time, such as a Linn drum machine, Moog bass and OB-X synthesizer. The album was released in July 1983 and reached number eight on the Billboard 200 chart six months later in 1984. It produced two more hit singles, "Borderline" and "Lucky Star".

**Question 0**

Whose boyfriend did Madonna move in with?

**Question 1**

Who remixed most of Madonna's album tracks?

**Question 2**

Which song was Madonna's first worldwide hit?

**Question 3**

When was Madonna's album released?

**Question 4**

What number did Madonna's album peak at on the Billboard 800 six months later?

**Text number 12**

Madonna's looks and dressing style, her performances and her music videos influenced young girls and women. Her style became one of the fashion trends for women in the 1980s. Created by stylist and jewellery designer Maripol, the look consisted of lace tops, skirts worn over capri pants, fishnet stockings, jewellery with crucifixes, bracelets and bleached hair. Madonna achieved worldwide recognition with the release of her second studio album Like a Virgin in November 1984. It reached number one in several countries and became her first number one album on the Billboard 200. The title track "Like a Virgin" topped the Billboard Hot 100 for six consecutive weeks. It attracted the attention of organisations who complained that the song and its accompanying video promoted premarital sex and undermined family values, and moralists sought to ban the song and video.

**Question 0**

Who was influenced by Madonna's looks and dress style?

**Question 1**

When did Madonna's style become a fashion trend?

**Question 2**

Who is the stylist and jewellery designer who created Madonna's look?

**Question 3**

When did Madonna achieve worldwide recognition?

**Question 4**

How long did "Like a Virgin" stay on the Billboard 100?

**Text number 13**

Madonna was criticised for her performance of "Like a Virgin" at the first MTV Video Music Awards (VMA) in 1984. She appeared on stage wearing a giant wedding cake, a wedding dress and white gloves. According to MTV, the performance is an iconic moment in VMA history. In later years, Madonna commented that she was horrified by the performance. The next hit was "Material Girl", promoted in her video, which mimicked Marilyn Monroe's performance of "Diamonds Are a Girl's Best Friend" from the 1953 film Gentlemen Prefer Blondes. During the filming of the video, Madonna began dating actor Sean Penn. They married on her birthday in 1985. Like a Virgin was certified diamond by the Recording Industry Association of America and sold over 25 million copies worldwide. In February 1984, according to film director Sir Richard Attenborough, Madonna auditioned at Broadway's Royale Theatre for a dancing role in his film version of A Chorus Line, using her birth name Ciccone, but he turned her down.

**Question 0**

Madonna was criticised for her performance of which song at the VMAs?

**Question 1**

What was Madonna wearing during her performance of "Like A Virgin" at the VMAs?

**Question 2**

His video "Material Girl" was an imitation of which singer's song "Diamonds are a girl's best friend?".

**Question 3**

When did Madonna marry Sean Penn?

**Question 4**

When did Madonna audition for a dance role in "A Chorus Line"?"

**Text number 14**

Madonna entered mainstream cinema in February 1985, when she appeared briefly as a club singer in the romantic drama Vision Quest. Its soundtrack featured two new singles, her US number one singles "Crazy for You" and "Gambler". He also appeared in the comedy Desperately Seeking Susan in March 1985, a film which featured the song "Into the Groove", his first number one single in the UK. Although Madonna did not star in the film, her profile was such that the film was widely regarded (and marketed) as Madonna. New York Times film critic Vincent Canby named it one of the ten best films of 1985.

**Question 0**

When did Madonna enter mainstream cinema?

**Question 1**

What is the name of the romantic drama film starring Madonna?

**Question 2**

When did Madonna appear in the comedy Desperately Seeking Susan?

**Question 3**

What are the names of Madonna's two new singles?

**Question 4**

What song was promoted in the comedy Desperately Seeking Susan?

**Text number 15**

In April 1985, Madonna embarked on her first concert tour in North America, The Virgin Tour, opening for the Beastie Boys. She progressed from gigs at CBGB and the Mudd Club to major sports arenas. At the time, he released two more hit singles from the album, "Angel" and "Dress You Up". In July, Penthouse and Playboy magazines published several nude photos of Madonna taken in New York in 1978. Madonna had posed for the photos because she needed the money at the time, and was paid only $25 for a session. The publication of the photos caused a media frenzy, but Madonna remained "unapologetic and defiant". The photos eventually sold for up to $100 000. Madonna referred to these events at a 1985 outdoor Live Aid charity concert, saying that she refused to take off her jacket because "[the media] might hold it against me in ten years' time".

**Question 0**

When was Madonna's first concert tour in North America?

**Question 1**

Who were the opening acts at Madonna's The Virgin concert?

**Question 2**

When were nude photos of Madonna taken in New York?

**Question 3**

How much did Madonna's nude photos sell for in the end?

**Question 4**

When was the Live Aid charity concert held?

**Text number 16**

In June 1986, Madonna released her third studio album True Blue, inspired by and dedicated to Sean Penn. Rolling Stone magazine was generally impressed with the effort, writing that the album "sounds like it comes from the heart". As a result, three singles reached number one on the Billboard Hot 100: "Live to Tell", "Papa Don't Preach" and "Open Your Heart", as well as two other top 5 singles, "True Blue" and "La Isla Bonita". The album reached number one in over 28 countries worldwide, an unprecedented achievement at the time, and became the biggest selling studio album of his career to date with 25 million copies sold. The same year, Madonna starred in the critically rejected film Shanghai Surprise, for which she received the Golden Raspberry Award for "Worst Actress". She made her theatrical debut in the production of David Rabe's Goose and Tom-Tom; both the film and the play were co-starring Penn. The following year Madonna starred in the film Who's That Girl. She contributed to its soundtrack with four songs, including the title track and "Causing a Commotion".

**Question 0**

When was Madonna's third album released?

**Question 1**

Who was the True Blue album dedicated to?

**Question 2**

In how many countries did Madonna's album top the world charts?

**Question 3**

Which award did Madonna win for her role in Shanghai Surprise?

**Question 4**

Name the soundtrack to the film Who's That Girl?

**Text number 17**

In January 1989, Madonna signed an advertising contract with soft drink manufacturer Pepsi. In one of the Pepsi commercials, she performed her song "Like a Prayer". A similar music video featured many Catholic symbols, such as stigmata and the burning of the cross, as well as a dream of making love to a saint, which led to the video being condemned by the Vatican. Religious groups sought to ban the ad and boycott Pepsi products. Pepsi withdrew the ad and cancelled its sponsorship agreement. The song was included on Madonna's fourth studio album Like a Prayer, co-written and co-produced by Patrick Leonard and Stephen Bray. Madonna received positive feedback for the album, with Rolling Stone writing that it was "as close to art as pop music can get". Like a Prayer reached number one on the Billboard 200 and sold 15 million copies worldwide, including 4 million in the US alone. Six singles were released from the album, with "Like a Prayer" reaching number one and "Express Yourself" and "Cherish" reaching number two. In the late 1980s, Madonna was named "Artist of the Decade" by MTV, Billboard and Musician magazine.

**Question 0**

When did Madonna sign an advertising contract with Pepsi?

**Question 1**

What were the consequences of the blasphemy in Madonna's new video Like A Prayer?

**Question 2**

Who wrote and produced Like A Prayer?

**Question 3**

How many copies did Like A Prayer sell worldwide?

**Question 4**

When was Madonna named Artist of the Decade by MTV, Billboard and Musician Magazine?

**Text number 18**

Madonna played Breathless Mahoney in the film Dick Tracy (1990), in which Warren Beatty played the title role. Her performance led to a Saturn Award nomination for Best Actress. Madonna released the soundtrack album I'm Breathless with the film, which featured songs inspired by the film's 1930s setting. It also included the US number one hits "Vogue" and "Sooner or Later", for which songwriter Stephen Sondheim won the Academy Award for Best Original Song in 1991. During the filming of the movie, Madonna began a relationship with Beatty, which ended by the end of 1990. In April 1990, Madonna began her Blond Ambition world tour, which lasted until August. Rolling Stone called it "an elaborately choreographed, sexually provocative extravaganza" and declared it "the best tour of 1990". The tour provoked strong negative reactions from religious groups to his performance of "Like a Virgin", during which two male dancers fondled his body before he simulated masturbation. In response, Madonna said: "The tour in no way hurts anyone's feelings. It's for an open mind and makes them see sexuality in a different way. Their own and others'. The tour's Laserdisc release won Madonna a Grammy Award in 1992 for Best Long Form Music Video.

**Question 0**

Who did Madonna play in the film Dick Tracy?

**Question 1**

Which award nomination did Madonna's role in Dick Tracy win?

**Question 2**

Who won the Oscar for "Vogue" and "Sooner or Later"?

**Question 3**

Who did Madonna have a relationship with during the filming of the movie?

**Question 4**

When did Madonna and Beatty's relationship end?

**Text number 19**

The Immaculate Collection, Madonna's first greatest hits compilation album, was released in November 1990. It contained two new songs, "Justify My Love" and "Rescue Me". The album was certified Diamond by the RIAA and sold over 30 million copies worldwide, becoming the best-selling solo artist compilation album in history. "Justify My Love" reached number one in the US and the top ten worldwide. Its music video featured scenes of sadomasochism, slavery, same-sex kissing and brief nudity. The video was considered too sexually explicit for MTV and was banned from MTV. Madonna responded to the ban by saying, "Why are people willing to watch a film where someone is blown to pieces for no reason, but no one wants to see two girls kissing and two men cuddling?"

**Question 0**

What is the name of Madonna's compilation album?

**Question 1**

How many albums did it sell worldwide?

**Question 2**

What is one of the names of the songs released on the Immaculate Collection?

**Question 3**

Why did MTV ban the Justify My Love video?

**Question 4**

Where did Justify My Love rank in the US charts?

**Text number 20**

In 1992, Madonna starred in A League of Their Own as Mae Mordabito, a baseball player on the women's team. She recorded the film's theme song "This Used to Be My Playground", which became a number one hit on the Hot 100. In the same year, he founded his own entertainment company, Maverick, consisting of a record label (Maverick Records), a film production company (Maverick Films) and related music publishing, television broadcasting, book publishing and merchandise sales. The deal was a joint venture with Time Warner, which paid Madonna an upfront payment of USD 60 million. It gave her a royalty rate of 20% for music production, one of the highest royalties in the industry, higher only than Michael Jackson's royalty rate, which she had received from Sony the year before. The company's first publication was a book by Madonna called Sex. It consisted of sexually provocative and explicit images shot by Steven Meisel. The book received a strong negative reaction from the media and the general public, but within a few days 1.5 million copies were sold at $50 a copy. At the same time, she released her fifth studio album Erotica, which debuted at number two on the Billboard 200. Its title track was number three on the Billboard Hot 100. Erotica also produced five singles, "Deeper and Deeper", "Bad Girl", "Fever", "Rain" and "Bye Bye Baby". Madonna featured provocative footage in the erotic thriller Body of Evidence, which included scenes of sadomasochism and bondage. It was poorly received by critics. She also starred in the film Dangerous Game, which was released live on video in North America. The New York Times described the film as "angry and painful, and the pain feels real".

**Question 0**

Who did Madonna play in A League Of Their Own?

**Question 1**

What is the theme song of the film?

**Question 2**

When did Madonna open her own entertainment company, Maverick?

**Question 3**

How much was Madonna paid in royalties for the music trial?

**Question 4**

What was the name of the erotic thriller that showed scenes of sadomasochism and slavery?

**Text number 21**

In September 1993, Madonna embarked on The Girlie Show world tour, in which she dressed as a topless dominatrix raping whores, surrounded by topless dancers. In Puerto Rico, she rubbed the island flag between her legs on stage, causing outrage among the audience. In March 1994, she appeared as a guest on the Late Show with David Letterman, used a censorship slur on television and handed Letterman her panties and asked him to sniff them. The release of sexually explicit films, albums and books, as well as an aggressive appearance on Letterman, led critics to question Madonna as a sexual renegade. Critics and fans reacted negatively, commenting that "she had gone too far" and that her career was over.

**Question 0**

When was The Girlie Show World Tour?

**Question 1**

What was Madonna wearing on tour?

**Question 2**

In which country did Madonna rub the country's flag between her thighs, angering the audience?

**Question 3**

What did Madonna give Letterman to sniff out on her late night show that caused a stir?

**Question 4**

Why did the critics call Madonna after Letterman's show?

**Text number 22**

Biographer J. Randy Taraborrelli described his ballad "I'll Remember" (1994) as an attempt to contain his provocative image. The song was recorded for Alek Keshishian's film With Honors. He appeared with Letterman at a low-key awards gala and appeared on The Tonight Show with Jay Leno after realising that he had to change his musical direction to maintain his popularity. With her sixth studio album Bedtime Stories (1994), Madonna used a softer image in an attempt to improve public perception. The album debuted at number three on the Billboard 200 chart and produced four singles, including "Secret" and "Take a Bow", the latter of which spent seven weeks at the top of the Hot 100, the longest of any of Madonna's singles. Meanwhile, Madonna was romantically involved with fitness coach Carlos Leon. The ballad collection Something to Remember was released in November 1995. The album featured three new songs, "You'll See", "One More Chance" and a cover of Marvin Gaye's "I Want You".

**Question 0**

Which biographer described his song "I'll Remember" as an attempt to clean up Madonna's image?

**Question 1**

The song "I'll Remember" was recorded for what film?

**Question 2**

What was the name of Madonna's sixth album?

**Question 3**

The single "Take A Bow" was on the Hot 100 for how many weeks?

**Question 4**

Who was the fitness trainer Madonna was involved with?

**Text number 23**

In the film Evita (1996), Madonna played the title role of Eva Perón. Madonna had long wanted to play Perón and wrote to director Alan Parker to explain why she would be perfect for the role. She later said, "This is the role I was born to play. I put everything about me into this because it was much more than a role in a film. It was exhilarating and scary at the same time...... And I'm prouder of Evita than anything else I've done." After getting the role, she attended a singing school and learned about Argentina and Perón's history. During filming, she fell ill several times due to the intense mental strain required. As she told Oprah, however, she was also pregnant during filming. I had to lie on the couch every ten minutes to recover from the dizziness, and I was worried that I was shaking the baby too much and that it would harm it in some way." Madonna wrote in her personal diary at the time, "Ironically, this feeling of vulnerability and weakness helps me in the film. I'm sure Evita felt this way every day of her life when she discovered she was sick."

**Question 0**

Who did Madonna play in the movie Evita?

**Question 1**

To which director did Madonna write that she would be perfect for the role of Eva Peron?

**Question 2**

When was Madonna pregnant?

**Question 3**

What kind of training did Madonna receive after getting the role of Evita?

**Text number 24**

After its release, Evita garnered critical acclaim. Zach Conner of Time magazine comments: "It's easy to say that Evita is damn fine, well-cast and handsomely visualized. Madonna once again confounds our expectations. She plays Evita with a touching weariness, and there's more than a little star quality to her. Love or hate Madonna-Eve, she is a magnet for all eyes." Madonna won the Golden Globe Award for Best Actress in a Motion Picture Musical or Comedy for her role. She released three singles from the Evita soundtrack album, including "You Must Love Me" (which won the Oscar for Best Original Song in 1997) and "Don't Cry for Me Argentina". Later, Madonna received the Artist Achievement Award from Tony Bennett at the 1996 Billboard Music Awards. On 14 October 1996, Madonna and Lourdes Maria Ciccone Leon gave birth to their daughter Lourdes Maria Ciccone Leon. Biographer Mary Cross writes that although Madonna was often ill during filming and feared that her pregnancy would interfere with the film, she achieved important personal goals. "Now 38 years old, Madonna had finally triumphed on the silver screen and achieved her dream of having a child, both in the same year. She had reached another turning point in her career, and she had reinvented herself and her public image." Her relationship with Carlos Leon ended in May 1997; Madonna announced that they were "better off being best friends". After the birth of Lourdes, Madonna immersed herself in oriental mysticism and Kabbalah. She was introduced to Jewish mysticism by actress Sandra Bernhard in 1997.

**Question 0**

Who in the Times gave an excellent review of the film Evita?

**Question 1**

Which award did Madonna win for Evita?

**Question 2**

When was Madonna's daughter born?

**Question 3**

What is the name of Madonna's daughter?

**Question 4**

When did Madonna's relationship with Carlos Leon end?

**Text number 25**

Madonna's seventh studio album Ray of Light (1998) reflected a change in her image. She collaborated with electronic music producer William Orbit to create a sound that blended dance music with pop and British rock. American music critic Ann Powers explained that what Madonna was looking for with Orbit "was a kind of lushness that she wanted on this record. Techno and rave was happening in the '90s, and it had a lot of different forms. There was very experimental, harder stuff, like Aphex Twin. There was also party stuff like Fatboy Slim. Madonna didn't want that on this record. She wanted something more like a singer-songwriter. And William Orbit gave her that."

**Question 0**

What is the title of Madonna's seventh album?

**Question 1**

What year was "Ray of Light" released?

**Question 2**

Which electronica producer did Madonna collaborate with for Ray of Light?

**Question 3**

What kind of music was popular in the 90s?

**Text number 26**

The album garnered critical acclaim. Ray of Light was awarded four Grammy Awards. In 2003, Slant Magazine called it "one of the greatest pop masterpieces of the '90s" and Rolling Stone listed it among the "500 greatest albums of all time". Commercially, the album went to number one in numerous countries and sold over 16 million copies worldwide. The album's first single, "Frozen", became Madonna's first number one in the UK, and in the US it became her sixth number two, setting a new record for Madonna as the artist with the most number two hits. The second single, "Ray of Light", debuted at number five on the Billboard Hot 100.

**Question 0**

How many Emmys did Ray of Light win?

**Question 1**

Who listed Ray of Light as one of the "500 greatest albums of all time"?

**Question 2**

How many albums did Ray of Light sell worldwide?

**Question 3**

Which album single reached number one in the UK?

**Question 4**

The single Ray of Light debuted at what position on the Billboard Hot 100?

**Text number 27**

The 1998 edition of the Guinness Book of World Records says: "No female artist has sold more records than Madonna around the world". In 1999, Madonna signed a contract to play a violin teacher in Music of the Heart, but left the project citing "creative differences" with director Wes Craven. She recorded the single "Beautiful Stranger" for the 1999 film Austin Powers: The Spy Who Shagged Me. The song peaked at number 19 on the Hot 100 chart based on radio airplay alone. Madonna won a Grammy Award in the category "Best Song Written for a Motion Picture, Television or Other Visual Media".

**Question 0**

Which edition of the Guinness Book of World Records states that no female artist has sold more records than Madonna?

**Question 1**

Which film project did Madonna drop out of due to disagreements with the director?

**Question 2**

Who was the director of Music of the Heart?

**Question 3**

For which film did Madonna record the single Beautiful Stranger?

**Question 4**

Which award did Madonna win for the single "Beautiful Stranger"?"

**Text number 28**

In 2000, Madonna starred in the film The Next Best Thing, and contributed two songs to the soundtrack: "Time Stood Still" and a cover of Don McLean's 1971 song "American Pie". She released her eighth studio album Music in September 2000. It contained elements of the electronica-inspired Ray of Light era and, like its predecessor, received critical acclaim. Madonna commented on her collaboration with French producer Mirwais Ahmadzaï: "I love working with weird people that nobody knows about - people with raw talent who make music differently to anyone else. Music is the future of sound." Stephen Thomas Erlewine of AllMusic felt that "music is whizzing by in a kaleidoscopic rush of colour, technique, style and substance. It has so much depth and layering that it's easily as self-aware and serious as Ray of Light." The album reached number one in more than 20 countries worldwide and sold four million copies in its first ten days. In the US, Music debuted at number one, becoming his first number one album in eleven years since Like a Prayer. It produced three singles: the Hot 100 number one "Music", "Don't Tell Me" and "What It Feels Like for a Girl". The music video for "What It Feels Like for a Girl" depicted Madonna committing crimes and vandalism, and was banned by MTV and VH1.

**Question 0**

Which film did Madonna star in in 2000?

**Question 1**

What was the name of the soundtrack of the film?

**Question 2**

What was the title of Madonna's eighth album?

**Question 3**

When was "Music" released?

**Question 4**

How many albums did "Music" sell in the first 10 days?

**Text number 29**

She met director Guy Ritchie, who became her second husband, in November 1998 and gave birth to her son Rocco John Ritchie on 11 August 2000 in Los Angeles. Rocco and Madonna suffered complications during childbirth, as Madonna suffered a placenta praevia (placenta abruption). She was baptised at Dornoch Cathedral in Dornoch, Scotland on 21 December 2000. Madonna married Ritchie the following day at nearby Skibo Castle. Her fifth concert tour, called Drowned World Tour, began in June 2001. The tour visited cities in the United States and Europe, and was the most lucrative concert tour of the year for a solo artist, grossing $75 million from 47 sold-out shows. He also released his second greatest-hits collection, GHV2, to coincide with the home video release of the tour. GHV2 debuted at number seven on the Billboard 200 chart.

**Question 0**

Who is Madonna's second husband?

**Question 1**

When did Madonna marry Guy Ritchie?

**Question 2**

When was Rocco John Ritchie born?

**Question 3**

What kind of birth complications did Madonna suffer at birth?

**Question 4**

When did Madonna's Drowned World Tour start?

**Text number 30**

Madonna starred in the film Swept Away, directed by Ritchie. The film was released direct to video in the UK and was a commercial and critical failure. In May 2002, she appeared in London's West End play Up For Grabs at the Wyndhams Theatre (called "Madonna Ritchie"), but received generally poor reviews, with one person describing her as "the biggest disappointment of the night". In October of the same year, she released the title track of the James Bond film "Die Another Day", in which she had a cameo role. A film reviewer for The Guardian described him as "incredibly wooden". The song reached number eight on the Billboard Hot 100 and was nominated for both the Golden Globe Award for Best Original Song and the Golden Raspberry Award for Worst Song.

**Question 0**

Which film directed by Ritchie was Madonna in?

**Question 1**

When did Madonna appear in Up For Grabs at the Wyndhams Theatre?

**Question 2**

What was the title song of Madonna's James Bond film?

**Question 3**

Die Another Day reached what number on the Billboards Hot 100?

**Text number 31**

After Die Another Day, Madonna collaborated with fashion photographer Steven Klein in 2003 for the X-STaTIC Pro=CeSS exhibition. It included photographs from the W magazine shoot and seven video clips. The installation was exhibited at the Deitch Projects gallery in New York from March to May. It toured the world in an edited version. That same year, Madonna released her ninth studio album American Life, based on her observations of American society; it received mixed reviews. She commented: "[American Life] was like a trip down memory lane, looking back at all the things I've accomplished, and all the things I once appreciated, and all the things that were important to me." Larry Flick of The Advocate magazine thought that "American Life is an album that ranks among his most adventurous and lyrically intelligent", but at the same time condemned it as "a lazy, half-hearted attempt to sound like and take him seriously". The title track peaked at number 37 on the Hot 100. Its original music video was cancelled because Madonna thought that the video, which contained violence and war images, would be considered unpatriotic because America was at war with Iraq at the time. American Life, which sold four million copies worldwide, was the best-selling album of Madonna's career at the time.

**Question 0**

What is the name of the exhibition installation Madonna did with fashion photographer Chris Klein?

**Question 1**

What was the name of Madonna's ninth album?

**Question 2**

When was American Life published?

**Question 3**

American Life reached what number on the Hot 100?

**Question 4**

How many copies did the album sell worldwide?

**Text number 32**

Madonna gave another provocative performance later that year at the 2003 MTV Video Music Awards, when she sang "Hollywood" with Britney Spears, Christina Aguilera and Missy Elliott. Madonna stirred controversy by kissing Spears and Aguilera suggestively during the performance. In October 2003, Madonna sang as a guest vocalist on Spears' single "Me Against the Music". This was followed by the release of Remixed & Revisited. The EP featured remixed versions of songs from American Life and included "Your Honesty", a previously unreleased track from the recording sessions for Bedtime Stories. Madonna also signed a deal with Callaway Arts & Entertainment to write five children's books. The first of these books, called The English Roses, was published in September 2003. The story was about four English schoolgirls and their jealousy and envy of each other. Kate Kellway of The Guardian comments: "[Madonna] is an actress playing what she can never be - JK Rowling, the English Rose." The book debuted at the top of the New York Times bestseller list and became the fastest-selling children's picture book of all time.

**Question 0**

Who did Madonna kiss at the MTV Video Music Awards?

**Question 1**

When did Madonna collaborate as a guest vocalist on Spears' single?

**Question 2**

Madonna signed a deal with Callaway Arts and Entertainment to write what kind of books?

**Question 3**

What was the title of Madonna's first book?

**Question 4**

When was The English Roses released?

**Text number 33**

The following year, Madonna and Maverick sued Warner Music Group and its former parent company Time Warner, claiming that mismanagement of resources and poor accounting had cost the company millions of dollars. In response, Warner counter-sued, claiming that Maverick had lost tens of millions of dollars on its own behalf. The dispute was resolved when Warner bought the shares in Maverick owned by Madonna and Ronnie Dashev. Madonna and Dashev's company became a wholly owned subsidiary of Warner Music, but Madonna was still employed by Warner under a separate recording contract.

**Question 0**

Madonna and Maverick sued which company for bad accounting and mismanagement of resources?

**Question 1**

Warner filed a counterclaim stating that who lost $10 million of their own?

**Question 2**

Warner settled the dispute by buying whose shares?

**Question 3**

Maverick became a wholly owned subsidiary of which company?

**Text number 34**

In mid-2004, Madonna embarked on the Re-Invention World Tour in the United States, Canada and Europe. It became the most lucrative tour of 2004, grossing around $120 million, and was the subject of her documentary film I'm Going to Tell You a Secret. In November 2004, he was inducted into the British Music Hall of Fame as one of its five founding members, alongside the Beatles, Elvis Presley, Bob Marley and U2. In January 2005, Madonna performed a cover version of John Lennon's song Imagine at Tsunami Aid. She also performed at the Live 8 charity concert in London in July 2005.

**Question 0**

When did the Re-Invention World Tour start?

**Question 1**

How much money was made on the tour?

**Question 2**

What was the title of Madonna's documentary?

**Question 3**

When was Madonna inducted into the British Hall of Fame?

**Question 4**

When did Madonna perform at the Live 8 charity concert in the UK?

**Text number 35**

His tenth studio album Confessions on a Dance Floor was released in November 2005. Musically, the album was structured like a club set composed by a DJ. Critics praised it, and Billboard's Keith Caulfield commented that the album was "a welcome return to form for the queen of pop". The album won the Grammy Award for Best Electronic/Dance Album. Confessions on a Dance Floor and its lead single "Hung Up" reached number one in 40 and 41 countries respectively, earning a place in the Guinness World Records. The song featured a sample of ABBA's "Gimme! Gimme! Gimme! (A Man After Midnight)", which was only the second time ABBA has allowed their work to be used. ABBA songwriter Björn Ulvaeus said: "It's a wonderful song - 100% solid pop music". "Sorry", the second single, became Madonna's twelfth number one in the UK.

**Question 0**

What was the title of Madonna's tenth studio album?

**Question 1**

When was Confessions on a Dance Floor released?

**Question 2**

Which prize will the album win?

**Question 3**

Which pop band let Madonna sing a cover of their song Gimme! Gimme! Gimme!

**Question 4**

What was the name of the single that was Madonna's twelfth number one hit in the UK?

**Text number 36**

Madonna launched the Confessions tour in May 2006, which attracted 1.2 million people worldwide and grossed more than $193.7 million, making it the highest-grossing tour for a female artist to date. Madonna used religious symbols such as a crucifix and a crown of thorns in her performance of Live to Tell. It prompted the Russian Orthodox Church and the Union of Jewish Communities in Russia to call on all their members to boycott her concert. Meanwhile, the International Federation of the Phonographic Industry (IFPI) officially announced that Madonna had sold over 200 million copies of her albums alone worldwide.

**Question 0**

When did the Confessions tour start?

**Question 1**

How much did the Confessions tour generate?

**Question 2**

Why did the Russian Orthodox Church and the Union of Jewish Communities in Russia ask their members to boycott the concert?

**Question 3**

IFPI confirmed that Madonna officially sold how many albums worldwide?

**Text number 37**

While on tour, Madonna contributed to the Raising Malawi initiative by partially funding and travelling to an orphanage in the country. While there, she decided to adopt a son, David Banda, in October 2006. The adoption provoked strong public reaction because Malawian law requires prospective parents to live in Malawi for a year before adoption, which Madonna did not do. She raised the issue on The Oprah Winfrey Show, saying that there are no written adoption laws in Malawi to regulate foreign adoptions. She described how Banda had been suffering from pneumonia after surviving malaria and tuberculosis when she first met him. Banda's biological father Yohane commented: "These so-called human rights activists harass me every day and threaten me that I am not aware of what I am doing...... They want me to support their lawsuits, which I cannot do because I know what I have agreed with Madonna and her husband." The adoption was finalised in May 2008.

**Question 0**

Which charity did Madonna participate in while she was in Malawi?

**Question 1**

When did Madonna adopt David Banda?

**Question 2**

What was Banda suffering from when Madonna first met him?

**Question 3**

What was Banda's biological father's name?

**Question 4**

When was the adoption finalised?

**Text number 38**

Madonna released the song "Hey You" for the Live Earth concert series. The song was available for free download during its first week of release. She also performed it at the Live Earth concert in London. Madonna announced that she is leaving Warner Bros. Records and a new $120 million, ten-year 360 deal with Live Nation. She produced and wrote I Am Because We Are, a documentary about the plight of Malawians. The documentary was directed by Nathan Rissman, who worked as Madonna's gardener. He also directed his first film Filth and Wisdom. The plot of the film revolved around three friends and their aspirations. The Times said that Madonna had 'done herself proud', while The Daily Telegraph described the film as 'Not an entirely unpromising first attempt [but] Madonna should stick to her day job'. In December 2007, the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame announced Madonna as one of five inductees for 2008. At the induction ceremony on 10 March 2008, Madonna did not sing, but asked other Hall of Fame inductees and members of the Michigan-based band The Stooges to perform her songs "Burning Up" and "Ray of Light". She thanked Christopher Flynn, her dance teacher 35 years earlier, for encouraging her to follow her dreams.

**Question 0**

Which song did Madonna release for the Live Earth concert series?

**Question 1**

Madonna signed a new 10-year, $120 million recording contract with which company?

**Question 2**

What was the documentary about Malawi produced and written by Madonna?

**Question 3**

What is the name of the first film directed by Madonna?

**Question 4**

Who was one of the five inductees into the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame?

**Text number 39**

Madonna released her eleventh studio album Hard Candy in April 2008. Hard Candy, which featured R&B and urban pop influences, was autobiographical in nature, with Madonna collaborating with Justin Timberlake, Timbaland, Pharrell Williams and Nate "Danja" Hills. The album debuted at number one in thirty-seven countries and on the Billboard 200. Rolling Stone's Don Shewey called it "an impressive preview of his upcoming tour". It received generally positive reviews worldwide, although some critics criticised it as "an attempt to harness the urban market".

**Question 0**

What was the title of Madonna's eleventh album?

**Question 1**

When was Hard Candy released?

**Question 2**

In how many countries did Hard Candy debut at number one?

**Question 3**

Which album did Madonna work on with Justin Timberlake, Timbaland, Pharrell Williams and Nate Hills?

**Text number 40**

"4 Minutes" was released as the album's lead single and peaked at number three on the Billboard Hot 100. It was Madonna's 37th top ten hit on the chart, and Madonna overtook Elvis Presley for the most top ten hits. In the UK, Madonna maintained her record for the most number one singles by a female artist, with "4 Minutes" her thirteenth single. At the 23rd Gold Disc Awards in Japan, Madonna received her fifth Artist of the Year Award from the Recording Industry Association of Japan, the most awards for any artist. To promote the album, Madonna embarked on the Sticky & Sweet tour, her first major venture with Live Nation. The tour grossed $280 million and became the highest-grossing solo artist tour at the time, surpassing the previous record set by Madonna's Confessions tour, which was later surpassed by Roger Waters' The Wall Live tour. The tour was extended the following year with the addition of more European dates, and by the end of the tour had grossed $408 million.

**Question 0**

Which single was released as the album's lead single?

**Question 1**

Madonna surpassed which artist with the most top ten hits?

**Question 2**

4 minutes was Madonna's number one single in the UK?

**Question 3**

What is the name of the first tour with Live Nation?

**Question 4**

How much did Stick and Sweet Tour earn?

**Text number 41**

The book Life with My Sister Madonna, written by Madonna's brother Christopher, debuted at number two on the New York Times bestseller list. The book caused some friction between Madonna and her brother because it was published unsolicited. Problems also arose between Madonna and Ritchie, and the media reported that they were on the verge of a divorce. Eventually, Madonna filed for divorce from Ritchie, citing irreconcilable differences, which was finalised in December 2008. She decided to adopt from Malawi. The country's Supreme Court initially approved the adoption of Chifundo "Mercy" James; however, the application was rejected because Madonna was not living in the country. Madonna appealed the decision and on 12 June 2009, the Malawi High Court granted Madonna the right to adopt Mercy James. She also released Celebration, her third greatest-hits album and her last release with Warner. It included new songs "Celebration" and "Revolver" as well as 34 hit songs from her career. Celebration went to number one in the UK, making him, along with Elvis Presley, the solo artist with the most number one albums in UK chart history. He appeared at the 2009 MTV Video Music Awards on 13 September 2009 to pay tribute to the late pop star Michael Jackson.

**Question 0**

What is the title of the book written by Madonna's brother?

**Question 1**

The book debuted at number two on what bestseller list?

**Question 2**

When was Madonna and Ritchie's divorce finalised?

**Question 3**

When did the Malawi High Court give Madonna the right to adopt her second son?

**Question 4**

When did Madonna appear on MTV at Michael Jackson's memorial service?

**Text number 42**

The controversy arose when Madonna decided to adopt again from Malawi. Chifundo "Mercy" James was finally adopted in June 2009. Madonna had known Mercy since she went to adopt David. Mercy's grandmother had initially opposed the adoption, but later relented: 'At first I didn't want her to go, but we had to sit down as a family and come to an understanding, and we agreed that Mercy would go. The men insisted that Mercy be adopted and I wasn't going to resist any longer. I still love Mercy. She is the dearest to me." Mercy's father was still adamant and said he could not support the adoption because he was alive.

**Question 0**

When was Mercy adopted?

**Question 1**

Madonna has known Mercy since she adopted what child in Malawi?

**Question 2**

Who was originally against adoption?

**Question 3**

Who insisted that Mercy should be adopted?

**Question 4**

Who stated that he could not support the adoption because he was alive???

**Text number 43**

Madonna performed at Hope for Haiti Now: A Global Benefit for Earthquake Relief in January 2010. In April, she released her third live album Sticky & Sweet Tour. It was her first release under Live Nation, but was distributed by Warner Bros. Madonna granted the US television series Glee the rights to her entire catalogue of music, and producers were planning an episode featuring exclusively Madonna songs. Glee: The Music, The Power of Madonna, an EP featuring eight cover versions of Madonna's songs featured in the episode, was later released and debuted at number one on the Billboard 200 chart.

**Question 0**

When did Madonna perform at Hope for Haiti Now?

**Question 1**

Which album did Madonna release in April 2010?

**Question 2**

Madonna granted which TV series the rights to her entire music catalogue?

**Question 3**

What is the name of the episode of Glee that featured Madonna songs?

**Text number 44**

Madonna launched the Material Girl clothing line, which she designed with her daughter Lourdes. The 1980s-inspired clothing line, which borrows from the style of Madonna's punk girl who rose to fame in the 1980s, was released under the Macy's label. Madonna also opened a series of fitness centres around the world called Hard Candy Fitness. In November 2011, Madonna and MG Icon announced the launch of a second fashion brand called Truth or Dare by Madonna, featuring footwear, lingerie and accessories. She also directed her second feature film, W.E. , a biographical film about the relationship between King Edward VIII and Wallis Simpson, co-written with Alek Keshishian. Critics and commercial circles reacted negatively to the film. Madonna composed the ballad "Masterpiece" for the soundtrack of the film, for which she won the Golden Globe Award for Best Original Song.

**Question 0**

What is the name of the clothing line Madonna released with her daughter?

**Question 1**

The Material Girl clothing collection will be launched under which brand?

**Question 2**

What is the name of the gyms opened by Madonna?

**Question 3**

When did Madonna launch her second clothing collection?

**Question 4**

What is the title of the second film directed by Madonna?

**Text number 45**

In 2012, Madonna performed in the Super Bowl XLVI halftime show, visualised by Cirque Du Soleil and Jamie King, with special guests LMFAO, Nicki Minaj, M.I.A. and Cee Lo Green. It then became the most-watched Super Bowl halftime show in history with 114 million viewers, more than the game itself. It was also revealed that the singer had signed a three-album deal with Interscope Records, which would act as the distributor along with the 360 deal with Live Nation. His twelfth studio album, MDNA, was released in March 2012 and featured collaborations with various producers, notably William Orbit and Martin Solveig again. The album was well received by music critics, with NME's Priya Elan calling it a "ridiculously enjoyable romp" and citing its "psychotic, soulful stuff" as "the most visceral he's ever done". MDNA debuted at number one on the Billboard 200 chart and in many other countries worldwide. Madonna surpassed Elvis Presley's record for the most number of number one albums by a solo artist in the UK. The lead single "Give Me All Your Luvin'", featuring Minaj and M.I.A. as guest vocalists, was Madonna's record 38th top ten hit on the Billboard Hot 100.

**Question 0**

What year did Madonna perform at the Super Bowl?

**Question 1**

How many viewers did the halftime show attract?

**Question 2**

Which label did Madonna sign a three-album deal with?

**Question 3**

What was the name of Madonna's twelve albums?

**Question 4**

When was the MDNA published?

**Text number 46**

The MDNA tour, which further promoted the album, began in May 2012 in Tel Aviv, Israel. The tour has received a positive reception from critics, but included controversial topics such as violence, firearms, human rights, nudity and politics. The tour has also spawned lawsuits threatened against Madonna. The tour was a box office success with a gross of $305.2 million from 88 sold-out shows, making it the highest-grossing tour of 2012 and the 10th highest-grossing tour of all time. At the 2013 Billboard Music Awards, Madonna won three trophies: Top Touring Artist, Top Dance Artist and Top Dance Album. Forbes named Madonna the highest-earning celebrity of the year, earning an estimated $125 million thanks to the success of the tour.

**Question 0**

Where did the MDNA tour start?

**Question 1**

When did the MDNA tour start?

**Question 2**

How much did the Tour generate?

**Question 3**

How many performances were sold out?

**Question 4**

Who named Madonna the highest-earning celebrity of the year?

**Text number 47**

By 2013, Madonna's Raising Malawi organisation had spent $400 000 to build ten schools to educate 4 000 children in Malawi. When Madonna visited the schools in April 2013, Malawi President Joyce Banda criticised the star and her charity, accusing her of exaggerating her charity's contribution. Madonna responded by releasing a statement in which she said she was saddened that Banda had chosen to act negatively towards her efforts. "I will not be distracted by these ridiculous allegations," Madonna added. It was later confirmed that Banda had not accepted the statement written by her press team and "glowed with anger" over the confusion.

**Question 0**

How many did Madonna's Raising Malawi build by 2013?

**Question 1**

When did Madonna visit a school in Malawi?

**Question 2**

Who criticised Madonna's charity work and said she exaggerated her donations?

**Text number 48**

With photographer Steven Klein, Madonna made a 17-minute film called secretprojectrevolution. Madonna chose BitTorrent to release the film as part of the Madonna package. It was released on 24 September 2013 and consisted of the 17-minute film, stills, an interview with Vice and a message from Madonna. With the film, she launched the Art for Freedom initiative, which promoted "art and freedom of expression as a means to address persecution and injustice around the world". The project's website has received over 3,000 art-related submissions since its inception, and Madonna regularly monitors and solicits the help of other artists, including David Blaine and Katy Perry, as guest curators.

**Question 0**

What was the title of the 17-minute film?

**Question 1**

Which company was chosen to release the film?

**Question 2**

When was secretprojectrevolution released?

**Question 3**

What initiative did Madonna launch with her film?

**Question 4**

How many initiatives have been submitted?

**Text number 49**

Since the beginning of 2014, Madonna started to appear in several media. In January 2014, she appeared at the 56th Annual Grammy Awards, where she performed "Open Your Heart" together with rappers Macklemore & Ryan Lewis and singer Mary Lambert, who sang their single "Same Love". 33 couples were married on stage by Queen Latifah. Days later, she joined singer Miley Cyrus for her MTV Unplugged special, singing a mash-up of the song "Don't Tell Me" and Cyrus' single "We Can't Stop" (2013). She also expanded her business ventures, and in February 2014, the singer launched the MDNA Skin skincare range in Tokyo, Japan. After visiting her hometown of Detroit in May 2014, Madonna decided to donate funds to three organisations in the city to help eradicate poverty there. The singer released a statement saying she was inspired by their work, adding that "it was clear to me that I had to get involved and be part of the solution to help Detroit recover".

**Question 0**

Which awards ceremony did Madonna perform at?

**Question 1**

Which song did Madonna sing at the ceremony?

**Question 2**

Which singer did she sing with on MTV Unplugged?

**Question 3**

When did Madonna introduce her MDNA skincare line?

**Question 4**

To which city did Madonna donate funds to help poverty?

**Text number 50**

Madonna also began work on her thirteenth studio album, with collaborations from Avicii, Diplo and Natalia Kills, among others. In December 2014, thirteen demos recorded for the album were leaked online. In response, Madonna wrote that half of the tracks would not be used on the final release, while the other half had "changed and evolved". The album, called Rebel Heart, was released on 10 March 2015. Starting in September 2015, she embarked on a Rebel Heart tour to promote the album; the tour ended in March 2016 and toured North America, Europe and Asia, and was the singer's first visit to Australia in 23 years, where she also made a one-off appearance for her fans. The tour grossed $169.8 million from 82 shows, with over 1.045 million tickets sold. During the tour, Madonna got into a legal battle with Ritchie over custody of her son Rocco. The dispute started when Rocco decided to continue living in England with Ritchie after the Rebel Heart tour, while Madonna wanted him to return with her. Court hearings were held in both New York and London, and after several negotiations Madonna decided to withdraw her custody application, pleading that she and Ritchie should discuss Rocco together.

**Question 0**

When was the demo of Madonna's album leaked online?

**Question 1**

What is the title of Madonna's thirteenth album?

**Question 2**

When was Rebel Heart released?

**Question 3**

When did Madonna start the Rebel Heart tour?

**Question 4**

How much did Rebel Heart Tour earn?

**Text number 51**

Madonna's music has been much analysed and studied. Robert M. Grant, author of Contemporary Strategy Analysis (2005), comments that Madonna's success has "certainly not been the result of exceptional natural talent. As a singer, musician, dancer, songwriter or actor, Madonna's talents seem modest". He argues that Madonna's success is a reliance on the talents of others and that her personal relationships have served as the cornerstone for numerous reinventions over the longevity of her career. Madonna's approach was a far cry from the music industry wisdom of "find a winning formula and stick with it". Her musical career has been a constant experimentation with new musical ideas and new imaginations, and a constant quest for new heights of fame and recognition. Grant concluded that "having established herself as the queen of popular music, Madonna did not stop there, but continued to reinvent herself". Musicologist Susan McClary wrote that "Madonna's art itself repeatedly dismantles the traditional notion of the unified subject with limited ego boundaries. Her works explore different ways of forming identities that refuse stability, remain unchanging and resist definition."

**Question 0**

Whose music had been studied a lot?

**Question 1**

Who is the author of Contemporary Strategic Analysis?

**Question 2**

Who has established herself as the queen of popular music?

**Text number 52**

Throughout her career, Madonna has co-written and produced most of her own music. Madonna's early songwriting skills were developed during her time with the Breakfast Club in 1979. According to author Carol Gnojewski, her first attempts at songwriting are seen as an important self-revelation, because Madonna said so: "I don't know where [the songs] came from. It was like magic. I wrote a song every day. I said: 'Wow, I was meant to do this'." Her first producer Mark Kamins believed Madonna was "a much underrated musician and lyricist". Rolling Stone called her "an exemplary songwriter with a gift for hooks and indelible lyrics". According to Freya Jarman-Ivens, Madonna's ability to develop "incredible" hooks in her songs allows her lyrics to capture the public's attention even without the influence of the music. For example, Jarman-Ivens cites the 1985 single "Into the Groove" and its line "Live out your fantasy here with me, just let the music set you free; Touch my body, and move in time, now I know you're mine". Madonna's songs over the years have often been autobiographical, exploring themes ranging from love and relationships to self-respect and female empowerment. Her songs also address taboo and unconventional topics of the time, such as sexuality and AIDS in Erotica (1992). Many of her lyrics contain innuendos and ambiguities that lead to a variety of interpretations by music critics and scholars. Madonna has been nominated for induction into the Songwriters Hall of Fame twice, at the 2014 and 2016 ceremonies. Rolling Stone ranked Madonna number 56 on its "100 Greatest Songwriters of All Time" list.

**Question 0**

Who writes and creates most of their own music?

**Question 1**

Who was Madonna's first producer?

**Question 2**

Whose music speaks about taboos and unusual topics?

**Question 3**

Madonna was nominated twice for which year's Songwriter Hall of Fame?

**Question 4**

Which magazine said Madonna was the best songwriter of all time?

**Text number 53**

Before Madonna became a pop star, she spent her early years in rock music alongside her bands Breakfast Club and Emmy. While performing with Emmy, Madonna recorded around 12-14 songs that are reminiscent of the punk rock of the time. Her early rock roots can also be found on the demo album Pre-Madonna. Stephen Thomas Erlewine noted that with her debut album of the same name, Madonna began her career as a disco diva in an era that had no such divas. In the early 80s, disco was the antithesis of mainstream pop, and according to Erlewine, Madonna played a huge role in popularising dance music as mainstream music. The songs on the album reveal several key trends that have continued to define her success, including a strong dance-based grammar, catchy hooks, highly polished arrangements and Madonna's own vocal style. Her second album Like a Virgin (1984) anticipated many of the trends in her later work. It included references to classical works (the pizzicato synth line that opens the song 'Angel'), possible negative reactions from social groups ('Dress You Up' was blacklisted by the Parents Music Resource Center) and retro styles ('Shoo-Bee-Doo', Madonna's tribute to Motown).

**Question 0**

What genre did Madonna start in?

**Question 1**

How many songs did Madonna produce when she performed with Emmy?

**Question 2**

Who popularised dance music into mainstream music?

**Question 3**

What is Madonna's second album?

**Text number 54**

His mature artistic stance was reflected in True Blue (1986) and Like a Prayer (1989). In True Blue, he incorporated classical music to engage an older audience that had been sceptical of his music. Like a Prayer featured live recordings of songs and incorporated different styles of music, including dance, funk, R&B and gospel. His versatility was also evident in I'm Breathless, a collection of jazz, swing and big band songs flavoured mainly with 1940s Broadway show tunes. Madonna continued to write ballads and fast-paced dance songs for Erotica (1992) and Bedtime Stories (1994). Both albums explored elements of new jack swing, and Entertainment Weekly's Jim Farber noted that 'Madonna could actually be considered the godmother of new jack swing'. He tried to stay contemporary by incorporating samples, drum loops and hip hop into his music. With Ray of Light, Madonna brought electronic music from its underground status to massive popularity in the mainstream music scene.

**Question 0**

Which 2 albums show Madonna's artistic stance?

**Question 1**

What kind of music does True Blue contain?

**Question 2**

Which 2 albums explore New Lack Swing?

**Question 3**

What type of music did Madonna bring into the mainstream with Ray of Light?

**Text number 55**

Madonna experimented with folk and acoustic music with Music (2000) and American Life (2003). There was a noticeable change in the content of the Music songs: most of them were simple love songs, but with a melancholy undertone. According to Q magazine, American Life was characterised by 'a thumping techno rhythm, fluid keyboards, an acoustic chorus and a quirky Madonna rap'. The album's "conventional rock songs" are punctuated by dramatic lyrics about patriotism and composition, including a gospel choir performance on "Nothing Fails". Madonna returned to pure dance songs with Confessions on a Dance Floor, which combined club bits and retro music with lyrics about paradoxical metaphors and references to her earlier works. Madonna moved in an urban direction with Hard Candy (2008), mixing R&B and hip-hop music with dance songs. MDNA (2012) focused largely on electronic dance music, which she has adopted since Ray of Light.

**Question 0**

What kind of music did Madonna experiment with in Music?

**Question 1**

What type of songs are most of the songs on Music?

**Question 2**

What kind of songs are on the Confessions of a Dance floor?

**Question 3**

What kind of songs does Hard Candy have?

**Question 4**

What kind of music does MDNA focus on?

**Text number 56**

Madonna has always been self-conscious about her voice, especially when compared to her singing ideals such as Ella Fitzgerald, Prince and Chaka Khan. Mark Bego, author of Madonna: Blonde Ambition, called her "the perfect singer for lighter songs", even though she is not a "heavyweight talent". According to MSNBC critic Tony Sclafani, "Madonna's singing voice is the key to her rock roots. Pop vocalists usually sing songs 'straight', but Madonna uses subtext, irony, aggression and all sorts of vocal quirks in the manner of John Lennon and Bob Dylan." Madonna used a bright, girlish singing voice on her early albums, which became passable on her later works. The change was deliberate, as Madonna was constantly reminded of how critics had once labelled her 'Minnie Mouse on helium'. During the filming of Evita, Madonna had to take singing lessons, which further increased her vocal range. On this experience, she commented: "I was studying for Evita with a vocal coach and I realised there was a whole part of my voice that I wasn't using. Before, I just believed that I had a really limited vocal range and I was going to make the most of it."

**Question 0**

What is Madonna's vocal range?

**Question 1**

What was the title of Madonna's book?

**Question 2**

Who stated that Madonna's voice are the key to her rock roots?

**Question 3**

When did Madonna take singing lessons?

**Text number 57**

In addition to singing, Madonna can play several instruments. She learned to play drums and guitar from her then-boyfriend Dan Gilroy in the late 1970s before joining the Breakfast Club as a drummer. This helped her form the band Emmy, where she performed as a guitarist and singer. Later, Madonna played guitar on her demo recordings. Stephen Bray wrote in the liner notes of Pre-Madonna: "I always thought she missed out on a brilliant career as a rhythm guitarist." After her career breakthrough, Madonna concentrated mainly on singing, but she is also credited with playing cowbell on Madonna (1983) and synthesizer on Like a Prayer (1989). In 1999, Madonna had studied violin for three months for the role of a violin teacher in the film Music of the Heart, but eventually abandoned the project. After two decades, Madonna decided to perform again on guitar in the promotion of Music (2000). She took more lessons from guitarist Monte Pittman to improve her guitar skills. Since then, Madonna has played guitar on every tour and on her studio albums. At the 2002 Orville H. Gibson Guitar Awards, she was nominated for the Les Paul Horizon Award, which honours the most promising emerging guitarist.

**Question 0**

What instruments can Madonna play?

**Question 1**

Who taught Madonna to play drums and guitar?

**Question 2**

What instrument does Madonna play on her demo recordings?

**Question 3**

How long did Madonna spend learning to play the violin?

**Question 4**

Who was the guitarist from whom Madonna learned to improve her skills?

**Text number 58**

According to Taraborrelli, the defining moment of Madonna's childhood was the tragic and untimely death of her beloved mother. Psychiatrist Keith Ablow suggests that her mother's death would have had an immeasurable impact on the young Madonna at a time when her personality was still being formed. According to Ablow, the younger the child is when a serious loss occurs, the deeper the impact and the longer it lasts. He concludes that "some people never adapt to such a loss at an early age, Madonna is no different". In contrast, author Lucy O'Brien believes that the impact of the rape she experienced is actually a motivating factor in everything Madonna has done, even more important than the death of her mother: 'She is driven not so much by grief at her mother's death as by a sense of abandonment that left her unprotected. She faced her own worst-case scenario, being a victim of male violence, and then turned it into her full-time job, reversing the equation at every opportunity."

**Question 0**

Who says the defining moment of Madonna's childhood was the death of her mother?

**Question 1**

Which psychiatrist said that when a parent dies when a child is young, it leaves a lasting impression?

**Question 2**

Who believes that the rape Madonna experienced is the driving force of life?

**Text number 59**

As Madonna and her sister grew older, they felt a deep sadness as the living memory of their mother began to move away from them. They studied pictures of her and began to think that she resembled the poet Anne Sexton and Hollywood actresses. This later increased Madonna's interest in poetry, and Sylvia Plath was her favourite. Later Madonna commented: "[Madonna's death] wounded us all in one way or another, and then we spent the rest of our lives reacting to it or dealing with it or trying to become something else. The pain of losing my mother left me with a certain loneliness and an incredible longing for something. If I hadn't had that emptiness, I wouldn't have been so motivated. Her death had a lot to do with the fact that I said - after I got over my heartbreak - that I was going to be really strong if I didn't have my mom. I'm going to take care of myself." Taraborrelli felt that in time, no doubt because of the devastation she felt, Madonna would never again allow herself or even her daughter to feel as abandoned as she had felt after her mother died. "Her death had taught [Madonna] the valuable lesson that she had to remain strong for her own sake, because she feared weakness - especially her own - and wanted to be queen of her own castle."

**Question 0**

Who felt deep sadness at the twilight of their mother's death?

**Question 1**

Who does Madonna's mother remind you of?

**Question 2**

Who is Madonna's favourite poet?

**Question 3**

Who felt that his mother's death was the driving force behind his success?

**Text number 60**

In 1985, Madonna said that the first song that made a big impression on her was Nancy Sinatra's "These Boots Are Made for Walkin'", which she said reflected her own "take-charge attitude". As a young woman, she tried to broaden her taste in literature, art and music, and it was during this time that she became interested in classical music. She said her favourite style was baroque, and she loved Mozart and Chopin because she liked their 'feminine quality'. Madonna's main influences were Karen Carpenter, The Supremes and Led Zeppelin, and dancers Martha Graham and Rudolf Nureyev. She also grew up listening to David Bowie, whose concert was the first rock concert she attended.

**Question 0**

Which song made a strong impression on Madonna?

**Question 1**

Who sang the song These boots are made for walking?

**Question 2**

Who's favourite style is Baroque?

**Question 3**

Who grew up listening to David Bowie?

**Question 4**

Name one of Madonna's biggest influences?

**Text number 61**

Madonna's Italian Catholic background and relationship with her parents are reflected in the album Like a Prayer. It was a reminder of the influence of religion on her career. Her video for the title track contains Catholic symbolism, including stigmata. During The Virgin tour, she wore a rosary and prayed with it in the music video for La Isla Bonita. In the video of the song Open Your Heart, her boss scolds her in Italian. On the Who's That Girl World Tour, she dedicated the song "Papa Don't Preach" to Pope John Paul II.

**Question 0**

What is Madonna's religious background?

**Question 1**

Like a Prayer reflects Madonna's relationship with whom?

**Question 2**

In which video did Madonna use a rosary?

**Question 3**

Which video shows Madonna getting an Italian rebuke from her boss?

**Question 4**

To whom did he dedicate Papa don't preach?

**Text number 62**

In her childhood, Madonna was inspired by actresses and later said, "I loved Carole Lombard, Judy Holliday and Marilyn Monroe. They were all incredibly funny ... and I saw myself in them ... my girlishness, my awareness and my innocence." Her "Material Girl" music video recreated Monroe's appearance in the song "Diamonds Are a Girl's Best Friend" from the film Gentlemen Prefer Blondes (1953). He studied 1930s screwball comedies, particularly Lombardi comedies, in preparation for the film Who's That Girl. The video for the song "Express Yourself" (1989) was inspired by Fritz Lang's silent film Metropolis (1927). The video for the song "Vogue" imitated the style of Hollywood glamour photographs, particularly those of Horst P. Horst, and the poses of Marlene Dietrich, Carole Lombard and Rita Hayworth, and the lyrics referred to many of the stars who inspired her, including Bette Davis, whom Madonna described as an idol. However, film critics have been largely negative towards Madonna's film career. Time magazine critic Stephanie Zacharek said that "[Madonna] seems wooden and unnatural as an actress, and it's hard to watch because she's clearly trying her best". According to biographer Andrew Morton, "Madonna is bold in her criticism, but in private she is deeply hurt". After the Swept Away (2002) movie bombshell, Madonna vowed never to star in a film again, hoping that her repertoire as a bad actress would never be spoken of again.

**Question 0**

Name one actor who has influenced Madonna?

**Question 1**

Madonna's Material Girl recreated whose look?

**Question 2**

Which silent film inspired the Express Yourself video?

**Question 3**

Who said that Madonna is a bad actress to watch?

**Question 4**

Which of Madonna's films is a blockbuster?

**Text number 63**

He was also influenced by the art world, particularly the work of Mexican artist Frida Kahlo. The music video for Bedtime Story featured images inspired by paintings by Kahlo and Remedios Varo. Madonna has also collected art deco paintings by Tamara de Lempicka and has included them in her music videos and on her tours. Her video "Hollywood" (2003) was a tribute to the work of photographer Guy Bourdin, whose son has since sued for unauthorised use of his father's work. Pop artist Andy Warhol used sadomasochistic images in his underground films, as seen in the music videos "Erotica" and "Deeper and Deeper".

**Question 0**

Whose art influences Madonna?

**Question 1**

Which video showed the art of Kahlo and Remedios Varo?

**Question 2**

Madonna collects whose painting?

**Question 3**

His Hollywood video was a tribute to which photographer?

**Text number 64**

Madonna is devoted to Kabbalah, and in 2004 she adopted the name Esther, which means "star" in Persian. She has donated millions of dollars to schools in New York and London that teach the subject. She faced opposition from rabbis who considered Madonna's adoption of Kabbalah as sacrilegious and celebrity dilettantism. Madonna defended her studies, saying: 'It would be less controversial if I had joined the Nazi party', and that her participation in Kabbalah 'does not harm anyone'. The influence of Kabbalah has since been noted in Madonna's music, particularly on albums such as Ray of Light and Music. During the Re-Invention World Tour, Madonna and her dancers wore T-shirts at one point in the show that read "Kabbalists do it better". Her 2012 album MDNA has also been heavily influenced by her Catholic upbringing, and since 2011 she has been attending meetings and services at Opus Dei, a Catholic institution that encourages spirituality in everyday life.

**Question 0**

What religion was Madonna devoted to?

**Question 1**

In what year did he introduce the name Esther?

**Question 2**

Which album shows the influence of Kabbalah?

**Question 3**

Where did Madonna attend Catholic services in 2011?

**Text number 65**

In The Madonna Companion, biographers Allen Metz and Carol Benson found that Madonna had used MTV and music videos more than any other recent pop artist to build her popularity and boost her recording efforts. They said that in many of her songs, the music video footage has a strong context while referencing the music. Cultural critic Mark C. Taylor, in his book Nots (1993), argued that the postmodern art form par excellence is video, and the reigning 'queen of video' is Madonna. He further argued that "MTV's most significant creation is Madonna. Reactions to Madonna's overly provocative videos have been predictably mixed." Media and public reactions to her most controversial songs, such as "Papa Don't Preach", "Like a Prayer" or "Justify My Love", were more about the music videos created to promote the songs and their impact than about the songs themselves. Morton felt that 'artistically, Madonna's songwriting is often overshadowed by her spectacular pop videos'.

**Question 0**

Who are the biographers of Madonna's followers?

**Question 1**

Which TV company helped Madonna's career?

**Question 2**

Who is MTV's most important creation?

**Text number 66**

Madonna's first music videos reflected her American and Latin American street style combined with flashy glamour. She was able to convey her avant-garde downtown New York fashion sense to an American audience. The imagery and incorporation of Spanish culture and Catholic symbolism in music videos continued in the music videos of the True Blue period. Author Douglas Kellner noted that "such 'multiculturalism' and his culturally transgressive moves proved to be highly successful moves that endeared him to a large and diverse youth audience". Madonna's Spanish look in videos became a fashion trend of the time in the form of bolero and layered skirts, adorned with rosary beads and crucifixes, as in the 'La Isla Bonita' video.

**Question 0**

What impact does Madonna's music video reflect?

**Question 1**

To which audience did he communicate his avant-garde style?

**Question 2**

Which Madonna look became a fashion trend?

**Question 3**

What kind of Spanish clothes were used in La Ista Bonita?

**Text number 67**

Academics found that Madonna's videos subtly reversed the conventional role of men as the dominant sex. This symbolism and imagery was probably most dominant in the "Like a Prayer" music video. The video included scenes of an African-American church choir, Madonna's retreat to a statue of a black saint and singing in front of burning crosses. This mixture of the sacred and the profane angered the Vatican and led to the withdrawal of the Pepsi ad. In 2003, MTV named Madonna "the greatest music video star of all time", saying that "Madonna's innovation, creativity and contribution to the music video art form is what won her the award".

**Question 0**

Who noticed that Madonna reversed the gender role?

**Question 1**

In which video was it most obvious?

**Question 2**

Who named Madonna the biggest music video star of all time?

**Question 3**

When did Madonna receive the honour?

**Text number 68**

The rise of Madonna occurred during the advent of MTV; Chris Nelson of The New York Times spoke of pop artists like Madonna, saying, "MTV and its almost exclusively lip-synced videos ushered in an era when fans of middlebrow music could happily spend hours a day, every day, watching singers who simply uttered words." The symbiotic relationship between music video and lip-sync led to a desire to transfer the spectacle and imagery of the music video to live performances. He added: "Artists like Madonna and Janet Jackson set new standards for showmanship with their concerts, which included not only elaborate costumes and precisely timed pyrotechnics, but also highly athletic dancing. These effects came at the expense of live singing." The Dallas Morning News' Thor Christensen commented that although Madonna gained notoriety for lip-synching during her 1990 Blond Ambition World Tour, she has since rearranged her performances: "She mostly stays still during her most difficult vocal songs and [leaves] the dance routines to her backing band ... [instead of trying to sing and dance at the same time".

**Question 0**

Who had the new standards for display styles?

**Question 1**

Who gained fame on the Blond Ambition tour for lip-synching?

**Question 2**

What came at the expense of live singing?

**Text number 69**

To help her move more while dancing and singing, Madonna was one of the earliest users of radio-frequency hands-free headphones. The headphones were attached to the top of the ears or head, and the microphone capsule was on a boom that extended to the mouth. Because she wore the microphone prominently, the design of the microphone became known as the "Madonna microphone". Metz noted that Madonna represents a paradox, as she is often seen as living her life as a performance. While her screen performances are criticised, her live performances are critical successes. Madonna was the first artist whose concert tours were re-enactments of her music videos. Writer Elin Diamond explained that the reciprocal effect of being able to recreate the images in Madonna's videos live adds to the realism of the original videos. In this way, her live performances have become a means of naturalising mediatised representations. Taraborrelli said that Madonna's concerts and live performances, which incorporate multimedia, state-of-the-art technology and sound systems, are seen as "an extravagant showcase, a walking art exhibition".

**Question 0**

What did Madonna wear to her concerts?

**Question 1**

What was the name of the microphone?

**Question 2**

Who is the first person to have his music videos replayed at concerts?

**Question 3**

Whose concerts are lavish live performances?

**Text number 70**

Madonna has been hailed by many music journalists, critical theorists and writers as the most influential female artist of all time. Author Carol Clerk wrote that "during her career, Madonna has transcended the term 'pop star' to become a global cultural icon". The Spanish magazine Rolling Stone wrote that "she became the first viral pop champion in history, years before the internet became massively popular. Madonna was everywhere; on the covers of omnipotent music TV channels, 'radio charts', magazines and even in bookshops. The dialectic of pop, the likes of which had not been seen since the Beatles' reign, allowed her to stay on the frontiers of trend and commercialism." Laura Barcella in her book Madonna and Me: Women Writers on the Queen of Pop (2012) wrote that "indeed, Madonna changed everything about the musical landscape, the look du jour of the 1980s and, above all, what a mainstream female pop star could (and could not) say, do or achieve in public." The Daily Telegraph's William Langley opined that "Madonna has changed the social history of the world, doing more things as more different people than anyone else probably ever has". Alan McGee of The Guardian thought that Madonna is a postmodern art form the likes of which we will never see again. He also claimed that Madonna and Michael Jackson coined the terms Queen and King of Pop.

**Question 0**

Who is the most influential artist of all time?

**Question 1**

Who wrote the book Madonna and Me?

**Question 2**

Who said Madonna changed the social history of the world?

**Question 3**

Who said Madonna is like postmodern art?

**Text number 71**

According to MSNBC's Tony Sclafani, "it's worth noting that before Madonna, most music megastars were male rockers; after her, almost all were female singers ...". When The Beatles hit it big in America, they changed the paradigm of the performer from a solo act to a band. Madonna changed it back - female-oriented." Rock and Roll Hall of Fame and Museum curator Howard Kramer said that "Madonna and the career she created for herself enabled virtually every other female pop singer to follow her ...". She certainly raised the standards for all of them ... She redefined what the parameters were for female performers." According to Fouz-Hernández, later female singers such as Britney Spears, Christina Aguilera, Kylie Minogue, the Spice Girls, Destiny's Child, Jennifer Lopez and Pink were like her "daughters in the sense that they grew up listening to and admiring Madonna and decided that they wanted to be like her". Time magazine included Madonna in its list of the "25 most influential women of the last century", where she was one of only two singers alongside Aretha Franklin. She also topped VH1's "100 Greatest Women in Music" and "50 Greatest Women of the Video Era" lists.

**Question 0**

Who changed the dynamic of the singers back to a predominantly female one?

**Question 1**

Who is the curator of the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame and Museum?

**Question 2**

Many modern pop artists grew up listening to who?

**Question 3**

Who included Madonna as the most influential woman of the century?

**Question 4**

Who is the other woman who deserves the title?

**Text number 72**

Madonna's use of sexual imagery has benefited her career and catalysed public debate about sexuality and feminism. As Roger Chapman documents in Culture Wars: An Encyclopedia of Issues, Viewpoints, and Voices, Volume 1 (2010), Madonna has often been condemned by religious organizations, social conservatives, and parental rights groups for her use of explicit, sexual imagery and lyrics, religious symbolism, and otherwise "disrespectful" behavior in her live performances. The Times wrote that she had "started a revolution among women in music ...". Her attitudes and opinions on sex, nudity, style and sexuality forced the public to take notice." Professor John Fiske noted that the sense of empowerment Madonna provided was inextricably linked to the pleasure of having some control over the meanings one attached to oneself, one's sexuality and one's social relationships. In Doing Gender in Media, Art and Culture (2009), the authors argue that Madonna, as a female celebrity, performer and pop icon, has the capacity to subvert persistent feminist reflections and debates. According to lesbian feminist Sheila Jeffreys, Madonna represents the occupation of the female in what Monique Wittig calls the category of gender, the powerful, and seems to happily embrace the performance of sexual corvée assigned to women. Professor Sut Jhally has called Madonna "an almost sacred feminist icon".

**Question 0**

What did Madonna do for her career?

**Question 1**

Who started the revolution in music with women?

**Question 2**

Who wrote that Madonna is almost a feared feminist icon?

**Question 3**

Who is considered a feminist of their time?

**Text number 73**

Madonna has been recognised as a role model by businesswomen in her field, having "achieved the financial control that women had long sought in the industry" and amassed a turnover of more than $1.2 billion in the first decade of her career. Professor Colin Barrow of the Cranfield School of Management described Madonna as "America's smartest businesswoman ... who has risen to the top of her field and stayed there by constantly reinventing herself". London Business School academics called Madonna a "dynamic entrepreneur" worth copying; they identified her vision for success, her understanding of the music industry, her ability to recognise the limits of her own performance (and thus to enlist help), her willingness to work hard and her ability to adapt as keys to her commercial success. Morton wrote that "Madonna is opportunistic, manipulative and ruthless - someone who will not stop until she gets what she wants - and can get it at the cost of perhaps losing someone close to her. But that hardly mattered to her." Hazel Blackmore and Rafael Fernández de Castro, in the book ¿Qué es Estados Unidos? "Madonna has undoubtedly been the most important woman in the history of popular music and a great businesswoman in her own right; creating fashion, breaking taboos and stirring up controversy."

**Question 0**

Who is the most celebrated role model businesswoman?

**Question 1**

How much did Madonna sell in the first 10 years of her career?

**Question 2**

Who called Madonna a dynamic entrepreneur?

**Question 3**

Who wrote that Madonna is opportunistic, manipulative and ruthless?

**Text number 74**

Madonna has sold more than 300 million records worldwide. The Guinness Book of World Records recognised her as the best-selling female artist and the fourth best-selling artist of all time, behind the Beatles, Elvis Presley and Michael Jackson. According to the Recording Industry Association of America (RIAA), she is the best-selling female rock artist of the 20th century and the second best-selling female recording artist in the United States with 64.5 million certified albums. Madonna is the most certified artist of all time in the UK, having received 45 awards from the British Phonographic Industry (BPI) since April 2013. Billboard named Madonna the most touring female artist of all time. She is also the highest-grossing solo touring artist with more than $1.31 billion in concert earnings since the Blond Ambition World Tour, the first time she surpassed a billion gross on The MDNA Tour. Overall, Madonna is in third place on the all-time Billboard Boxscore list, ahead of only The Rolling Stones ($1.84 billion) and U2 ($1.67 billion). Madonna has received 20 MTV Video Music Awards - the most of any artist - including a Video Vanguard Award for lifetime achievement in 1986.

**Question 0**

How many albums did Madonna sell worldwide?

**Question 1**

Who is the best-selling female rock artist of the 20th century?

**Question 2**

Who named Madonna the best female touring artist of all time?

**Question 3**

How much did Madonna earn from all her concerts together?

**Question 4**

How many MTV Video Music Awards does Madonna have?

**Text number 75**

Madonna holds the record for the most number of chart tops on all Billboard charts, including twelve chart tops on the Billboard Hot 100 and eight chart tops on the Billboard 200. With 45 songs at the top of the Hot Dance Club Songs chart, Madonna became the artist with the most number one songs on Billboard's active chart, passing George Strait, who has 44 number one songs on the Hot Country Songs chart. Madonna also has 38 top ten singles on the Hot 100, more than any other artist ever. In 2008, Billboard magazine ranked her number two on the Billboard Hot 100 All-Time Top Artists list after The Beatles, making her the most successful solo artist in the history of the American singles charts.

**Question 0**

Who holds the record for the most number 1 hits?

**Question 1**

How many songs does Madonna have on the Hot Dance Club Songs Chart?

**Question 2**

Who has the most number one songs on the active BiIlboard list?

**Question 3**

How many top 10 singles in the Hot 100 does Madonna have?

**Question 4**

Who is the most successful solo artist in American singles history?

**Document number 209**

**Text number 0**

US law is made up of a variety of codified and uncodified legal forms, the most important of which is the US Constitution, which is the basis of the US federal government. The Constitution sets the limits for federal legislation, which consists of acts of Congress, treaties ratified by the Senate, executive orders, and the jurisprudence of the federal judiciary. The United States Code is the official collection and codification of the general and permanent statutory law of the federal government.

**Question 0**

What is the basis of the US federal government?

**Question 1**

What defines the limits of federal law in the United States?

**Question 2**

What is defined as a formal codification of federal statutory law?

**Question 3**

What is the trade-off between multiple levels of codified and non-codified legal forms?

**Question 4**

The Constitution set the limits for the jurisprudence, which originated from where?

**Question 5**

What is the basis of the US federal government?

**Question 6**

Where are the limits of federal law defined?

**Question 7**

Which two forms of law make up the laws of the United States?

**Question 8**

What is the official collection of federal statutory law?

**Question 9**

What are the different types of laws in the United States?

**Question 10**

What is the main US document that sets the limits for all other laws?

**Question 11**

Which government department is responsible for ratifying treaties?

**Question 12**

Which branch of government will deal with the new regulations?

**Question 13**

Who is responsible for the jurisprudence?

**Question 14**

What is the least important form of law in the United States?

**Question 15**

What is the basis of the US Constitution?

**Question 16**

Congressional acts create the limits for what kind of law?

**Question 17**

What types of laws does the executive create?

**Question 18**

What are called laws that are only general?

**Text number 1**

Federal law and treaties, if constitutional, supersede conflicting state and territory laws in the 50 US states and territories. However, the scope of federal preemption is limited because federal power is not universal. In the dual federal system of the United States (which is actually tripartite because of Indian reservations), the states are plenary sovereignties, each with its own constitution, while federal sovereignty is only a limited supreme power enumerated in the Constitution. The states may in fact grant their citizens rights that go beyond those of the federal constitution, as long as they do not infringe on any federal constitutional rights. Thus, most US law (especially contract, tort, property, criminal and family law, which most citizens experience on a daily basis) consists primarily of state law, which can and does vary widely from state to state.

**Question 0**

What takes precedence over state and territory laws in the 50 US states?

**Question 1**

The federal sovereign has power only if it is mentioned where?

**Question 2**

States can grant their citizens border rights, as long as they do not infringe what?

**Question 3**

Most of the law in the United States, the law that we live by every day, is made up of what kind of law?

**Question 4**

Are the laws the same in every state?

**Question 5**

Federal law supersedes which laws?

**Question 6**

What is not the extent of federal power?

**Question 7**

What kind of system is American federalism?

**Question 8**

American federalism can also be considered tripartite, because it has what?

**Question 9**

States may grant their people more extensive rights than those in which instrument?

**Question 10**

Is there anything that takes precedence over state law?

**Question 11**

How many states make up the United States?

**Question 12**

Can states grant citizens rights that are not defined in the Constitution?

**Question 13**

What is considered day-to-day, operational legislation?

**Question 14**

What does living law mostly consist of?

**Question 15**

What laws and treaties take precedence over state and regional laws?

**Question 16**

What is considered universal?

**Question 17**

What kind of governance system do Indian reservations have?

**Question 18**

What can countries give their citizens for less?

**Question 19**

What are some examples of family law?

**Text number 2**

A statute does not automatically disappear simply because it has been declared unconstitutional, but must be removed by a subsequent statute. Many federal and state statutes have remained in force for decades after being declared unconstitutional. Under the principle of stare decisis, however, no reasonable lower court will enforce an unconstitutional law, and the Supreme Court will overturn any court decision that does so. Conversely, the Supreme Court may reverse its decision if a court refuses to enforce a constitutional law (the constitutionality of which has been expressly held in previous cases).

**Question 0**

In order for an unconstitutional law to disappear, it must be removed?

**Question 1**

What has remained in force since they were declared unconstitutional?

**Question 2**

What is the principle that no lower court can enforce an unconstitutional law?

**Question 3**

Who can overturn an unconstitutional court decision?

**Question 4**

What has to happen to a statute to make it unconstitutional?

**Question 5**

What can remove a statute and make it unconstitutional?

**Question 6**

How long do some federal and state laws remain in force after they have been declared unconstitutional?

**Question 7**

Which ruling says that a lower court cannot enforce an unconstitutional law?

**Question 8**

Which court will overturn any court that enforces an unconstitutional law?

**Question 9**

If the legislation is unconstitutional, how can it be removed?

**Question 10**

What happens when an unconstitutional law remains in force?

**Question 11**

What would happen if a lower court tried to enforce an unconstitutional law?

**Question 12**

What would happen if the lower court refused to uphold a constitutional law?

**Question 13**

What must happen before the Supreme Court overturns a lower court decision refusing to uphold a constitutional law?

**Question 14**

A rule is automatically removed when it is found to be what?

**Question 15**

How long will it take before the principle of stare decisis comes into force?

**Question 16**

What is the name of the principle that requires unconstitutional laws to be struck down by subsequent judgments?

**Question 17**

What kind of court can overturn unconstitutional decisions of the Supreme Court?

**Question 18**

Which court created the principle of stare decisis?

**Text number 3**

It is noteworthy that the most influential reform in American tort law in the 20th century was the strict liability rule for defective products, which originated in the legal embellishments of warranty law. In 1963, California Supreme Court Justice Roger J. Traynor rejected legal fictions based on warranty and established the public policy of strict liability for defective products in the landmark case of Greenman v. Yuba Power Products. The American Law Institute subsequently adopted a slightly different version of the Greenman rule in Section 402A of the Restatement (Second) of Torts, which was published in 1964 and had a major impact throughout the United States. Outside the US, the rule was adopted by the European Economic Community in the July 1985 Products Liability Directive, by Australia in July 1992 and by Japan in June 1994.

**Question 0**

Where does the law on product liability for defective products come from?

**Question 1**

In which case did the California Supreme Court reject warranties and impose strict liability for defective products?

**Question 2**

What was the most influential American tort law of the 20th century?

**Question 3**

What year was the case Greenman v. Yuba Power products settled?

**Question 4**

What is one of the most influential changes in tort law?

**Question 5**

Who was at the forefront of the fight to change the legislation on defective products?

**Question 6**

Which case was decisive in the fight to change the law on guarantees?

**Question 7**

When was the Greenman rule in section 402A of the Restatement (Second) of Torts published?

**Question 8**

When did the Restatement (Second) of Torts begin to be introduced outside the US?

**Question 9**

What happened in 1994?

**Question 10**

Which part of the Product Liability Directive deals with warranties?

**Question 11**

What minor rule went on the books in the 20th c?

**Question 12**

Who is the director of the American Law Institute?

**Question 13**

When did Traynor publish the Restatement (Second) of Torts?

**Text number 4**

Tort law covers the whole conceivable range of wrongs that people can inflict on each other, and of course it overlaps with the wrongs that are punishable under criminal law. Although the American Law Institute has sought to harmonise tort law by drafting several versions of the Restatement of Torts, many states have chosen to adopt only certain parts of the Restatement and reject others. Consequently, US tort law cannot be easily summarised because of its enormous size and diversity.

**Question 0**

Which law covers the wrongs that people can do to each other?

**Question 1**

Why can't American tort law be easily summarised?

**Question 2**

As attempts have been made to harmonise tort law, several versions of tort law have emerged, what are they called?

**Question 3**

What covers crimes against people?

**Question 4**

What does tort law overlap with?

**Question 5**

Which tort law system is being harmonised?

**Question 6**

What is the Restatement of Torts not yet successful as a whole?

**Question 7**

Why is it difficult to harmonise tort law?

**Question 8**

With which damages are not overlapping?

**Question 9**

What tried to unify criminal law?

**Question 10**

Why is it easy to summarise American tort law?

**Question 11**

The American Law Institute standardises what?

**Question 12**

What have all countries adopted?

**Text number 5**

However, it is important to understand that, despite the existence of reception rules, much of the current US common law has diverged significantly from English common law. This is because, although courts in different Commonwealth countries have often been influenced by each other's judgments, American courts rarely follow post-revolutionary Commonwealth judgments unless there is no relevant American judgment, the facts and the law are virtually identical, and the reasoning is very persuasive.

**Question 0**

Where does much of American common law come from?

**Question 1**

When would American courts comply with the decisions of the post-revolutionary Commonwealths?

**Question 2**

What often influences the functioning of the Commonwealth courts?

**Question 3**

Most modern American common law comes from which law?

**Question 4**

Whose decisions often influence the judgments of Commonwealth countries?

**Question 5**

What decisions do American courts rarely follow?

**Question 6**

What is one reason that American courts can follow the post-Revolutionary Commonwealth decision under what circumstances?

**Question 7**

How close is current US law to English law?

**Question 8**

What is the difference between American and English law?

**Question 9**

When is American law more likely to follow English law?

**Question 10**

How close do things have to be for English law to apply?

**Question 11**

Much of American common law resembles what?

**Question 12**

What does not usually affect Commonwealth countries?

**Question 13**

What kind of reasoning is required to comply with the American decision?

**Question 14**

When will Americans comply with the pre-revolutionary Commonwealth decisions?

**Question 15**

What is the English common law very similar to?

**Text number 6**

The actual content of English law was formally "adopted" in the United States in a number of different ways. First, all US states except Louisiana have enacted "takings" statutes, which generally state that English common law (in particular, the law made by judges) is the law of the state to the extent that it does not conflict with national law or original circumstances. Some reception orders set a specific date of reception, such as the date of establishment of the colony, while others are deliberately vague. Thus, contemporary US courts often refer to pre-Revolutionary cases when discussing the evolution of the common law principle established by the ancient judge into its modern form, such as the heightened duty of care traditionally imposed on common carriers.

**Question 0**

Reception clauses are usually the same as which law?

**Question 1**

Who ignores the pre-revolutionary cases when discussing the development of justice by judges?

**Question 2**

Which US state did not enact an admissions law?

**Question 3**

Which is the only state that has not enacted an admissions rule?

**Question 4**

What does the Reception Rules say about the law of the land?

**Question 5**

Some reception rules dictate what?

**Question 6**

Modern courts often refer to cases from which period of history when discussing changes to the law?

**Question 7**

What are the reception rules?

**Question 8**

When are the admission rules in force?

**Question 9**

Where do most US departure laws come from?

**Question 10**

What is the only stste without reception rules?

**Question 11**

What kind of case would a modern lawyer talk about when he talks about the ancient common law principle drawn up by a judge?

**Question 12**

Which is the only US state with an admissions rule?

**Question 13**

What form of English law has been considered objectionable in the United States?

**Question 14**

What date did Louisiana choose for the deadline?

**Question 15**

What cases have been rejected by modern courts?

**Question 16**

What is subject to a reduced duty of care?

**Text number 7**

Early on, even after the Revolution, American courts often cited English cases. This was because the appellate decisions of many American courts were not regularly published until the mid-19th century; lawyers and judges were in the habit of using English legal materials to fill the gap. However, references to English decisions gradually disappeared in the 19th century as American courts developed their own principles for solving American legal problems. The number of published American reports skyrocketed from eighteen in 1810 to over 8,000 by 1910. By 1879, one of the delegates to the California Constitutional Convention had already complained, "When we require them to give reasons for their decisions, we do not mean that they should write a hundred pages of detail. We do not [mean] that they should include the small cases and saddle the country with all this fine legal literature, for the Lord knows we have enough of it already."

**Question 0**

which cases were cited early on by American courts?

**Question 1**

In which century were apellative decisions regularly reported?

**Question 2**

When did compliance with English decisions gradually disappear?

**Question 3**

How many published reports of American volumes existed in 1810?

**Question 4**

How many published reports of American volumes existed in 1910?

**Question 5**

When did the Americans really start making their own laws, independent of the English?

**Question 6**

How many volumes of American reports were published in 1810?

**Question 7**

How many volumes of American reports were there by 1910?

**Question 8**

What did lawmakers think about the increase in reports?

**Question 9**

Where did the legislators start to lose their way?

**Question 10**

Whose cases did the English courts refer to early on?

**Question 11**

When did the decisions of the English courts start to be published?

**Question 12**

How many volumes of American Reports were published in 1879?

**Question 13**

Where was the representative who praised American legal literature from?

**Question 14**

How many English law books were there in 1810?

**Text number 8**

Federal law is based on the Constitution, which gives Congress the power to pass laws for certain limited purposes, such as regulating interstate commerce. The United States Code is the official collection and codification of the general and permanent laws of the federal government. Many statutes give executive branch agencies the authority to issue regulations, which are published in the Federal Register and codified in the Code of Federal Regulations. Regulations also generally have the force of law under the Chevron doctrine. Many lawsuits depend on the meaning of a federal statute or regulation, and courts' interpretations of meaning are legally binding under the principle of stare decisis.

**Question 0**

Where does federal law come from?

**Question 1**

What gives Congress limited power to make laws?

**Question 2**

What is the official collection and codification of federal regulations?

**Question 3**

Where will the regulations be published?

**Question 4**

Where are the regulations codified?

**Question 5**

Where does federal law begin?

**Question 6**

Who has the power and right to make laws on interstate commerce?

**Question 7**

What is the compilation and codification of all federal regulations?

**Question 8**

Who does the statute give the power to make regulations?

**Question 9**

Where can the regulations for executive agencies be found?

**Question 10**

Where does the Constitution come from?

**Question 11**

What is an example of something that Congress cannot regulate?

**Question 12**

Which branch creates the Chevron doctrine?

**Question 13**

What does the Chevron doctrine collect and codify?

**Question 14**

Where is the Federal Register published?

**Text number 9**

In the 1700s and 1800s, federal legislation traditionally focused on areas where the federal constitution explicitly gave power to the federal government, such as the military, money, foreign relations (especially international treaties), tariffs, intellectual property (especially patents and copyrights) and postal services. Since the early 20th century, broad interpretations of the Constitution's commerce and consumption clauses have allowed federal legislation to be extended to areas such as aviation, telecommunications, railways, medicine, antitrust and trademarks. In some areas, such as aviation and railroads, the federal government has developed a comprehensive regime that supersedes virtually all state law, while in others, such as family law, a relatively small number of federal statutes (generally covering interstate and international situations) interact with a much broader body of state law. In areas such as competition law, trademark law and employment law, for example, there are effective laws at both the federal and state levels that operate in parallel. In some areas, such as insurance, Congress has enacted laws that explicitly refuse to regulate them as long as the states have laws to regulate them (see, for example, the McCarran-Ferguson Act).

**Question 0**

Which areas of the Constitution deal with issues such as aviation, railways and trademarks?

**Question 1**

Areas of law like insurance have laws that refuse to regulate them as long as states have laws that do what?

**Question 2**

What kind of property are trademarks and copyrights?

**Question 3**

What controls, for example, the military, money, foreign relations, etc.?

**Question 4**

How did federal law begin to extend to other sectors, such as opening, telecommunications, railways, etc.?

**Question 5**

When do the commerce and consumerism clauses of the Constitution allow for the extension of federal power?

**Question 6**

What is the law passed by Congress that states that it refuses to regulate some industries as long as the states already have regulations in place?

**Question 7**

What happens when both federal and state governments have overlapping regulations?

**Question 8**

What areas of law were commonly ignored in the 1700s and 1800s?

**Question 9**

When did federal law lose its authority over aviation?

**Question 10**

What is federal competition law?

**Question 11**

What was the name of the law that allowed wider interpretations in the 20th century?

**Question 12**

Labor law is just what law instead of federal?

**Text number 10**

Once the bill is signed by the President (or vetoed by Congress), it is sent to the Office of the Federal Register (OFR) of the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), where it is assigned a law number and prepared for publication as a companion bill. The OFR also issues a statutory citation for public laws, but not for private laws. At the end of each session of Congress, bills are compiled into bound volumes called United States Statutes at Large, known as session bills. In Statutes at Large, laws are presented in chronological order in the exact order in which they were enacted.

**Question 0**

Who will sign the bill into law?

**Question 1**

Where will the bill go once it has been signed into law?

**Question 2**

What is the new law enacted in NARA's OFR?

**Question 3**

Once the new law has been given a legal number, it will be prepared for publication under the name What?

**Question 4**

Which laws does the OFR not provide a statutory reference to?

**Question 5**

Where does the bill go after the President has signed it?

**Question 6**

What happens after the invoice has been sent to the OFR?

**Question 7**

Once an invoice has been given a number, what is it prepared for?

**Question 8**

When the slip laws are included in the US General Statutes, what are they called?

**Question 9**

What is the US Statutes at Large?

**Question 10**

What will Congress sign into law?

**Question 11**

Which organisation makes statutory references to civil law?

**Question 12**

What are tied banknotes?

**Question 13**

To which laws does NARA issue statutory citations?

**Question 14**

Who signs the invoice after it has been submitted to the OFR?

**Text number 11**

Congress often passes legislation giving federal agencies broad regulatory powers. Often Congress is simply too deadlocked to draft detailed regulations explaining how an agency should respond to every possible situation, or Congress believes that agency technical experts are best equipped to deal with certain situations as they arise. Therefore, federal agencies have the authority to issue regulations. Under the principle of Chevron deference, regulations generally have the force of law as long as they are based on a reasonable interpretation of the relevant statutes.

**Question 0**

What does Congress often grant to federal agencies to give them regulatory power?

**Question 1**

What can federal agencies disclose?

**Question 2**

Which regulations usually have the force of law?

**Question 3**

Regulations have the force of law when they are based on a reasonable interpretation of what?

**Question 4**

What power has Congress granted to federal agencies?

**Question 5**

Why does Congress give federal agencies general powers?

**Question 6**

What gives federal agencies the right to enforce regulations issued by federal agencies?

**Question 7**

What is the Chevron principle?

**Question 8**

What do federal agencies regulate for rules?

**Question 9**

What can Congress draw up?

**Question 10**

What does Congress see as hindering the agency's ability to cope?

**Question 11**

Congressional gridlock is called by what principle?

**Question 12**

Chevron deference prevents interpretation of the regulations what?

**Text number 12**

The difficult question is whether federal jurisdiction extends to the establishment of binding precedent through strict application of the stare decisis rule. In this case, case resolution becomes a limited form of lawmaking in itself, since the decisions of the appellate court are thus binding on itself and lower courts in future cases (and thus also implicitly binding on all persons within the court's jurisdiction). Before the major change to the federal court rules in 2007, about one-fifth of federal appellate cases were published and thus became binding precedents, while the remainder were unpublished and binding only on the parties to each case.

**Question 0**

What is used to determine whether federal jurisdiction extends to the establishment of binding precedent?

**Question 1**

What is stare decisis?

**Question 2**

Why is stare decisis a limited form of legislation?

**Question 3**

Who else is affected by stare decisis?

**Question 4**

What is the rule by which legal power is shaped?

**Question 5**

What percentage of federal appeals cases were published in 2007?

**Question 6**

When did federal appeals cases start to be published?

**Question 7**

What is binding in lower court decisions?

**Question 8**

Who is not affected by stare decisis?

**Text number 13**

As federal judge Alex Kozinski has pointed out, there was simply no binding precedent when the Constitution was drafted. Court decisions were not consistently, accurately and faithfully reported on both sides of the Atlantic (journalists often simply rewrote or failed to publish decisions they didn't like), and there was no unified court hierarchy in the UK until the late 19th century. In addition, in the 1700s English judges believed in the now obsolete natural law theories that the law was believed to exist regardless of what individual judges said. Judges were seen as merely promulgating the law, which had always existed in theory, rather than as creators of the law. Thus, a judge could dismiss another judge's opinion as simply an erroneous statement of the law, in the same way that scientists regularly dismiss each other's conclusions as erroneous statements of the laws of science.

**Question 0**

Who has said that there was no binding precedent when the Constitution was written?

**Question 1**

Why were decisions not reported or coded correctly?

**Question 2**

What natural law theories were used by English judges in the 18th century?

**Question 3**

Why would one judge reject the opinion of another judge?

**Question 4**

Why would one judge reject the opinion of another?

**Question 5**

What started when the Constitution was drafted?

**Question 6**

What was the name of the judge who believed he was declaring a law that already existed?

**Question 7**

When did natural law theory go out of fashion?

**Question 8**

The journalists were not allowed to prevent publication on what grounds?

**Question 9**

What did the British courts do in the late 19th century?

**Text number 14**

Unlike in the states, there is no fully-fledged reception act at federal level, which would extend the common law and thus give the federal courts the power to formulate case law in the same way as their English predecessors. The federal courts are created solely by the federal constitution and the federal judiciary laws. It is generally accepted, however, that the Founding Fathers of the United States, by giving "jurisdiction" to the Supreme Court and lower federal courts in Article III of the U.S. Constitution, thereby gave them the implied jurisdiction of the common law courts to establish persuasive precedents; this power was widely accepted, understood and recognized by the Founding Fathers when the Constitution was ratified. Several legal scholars have argued that the federal court's power to decide "cases or controversies" necessarily includes the power to decide the precedential effect of those cases and controversies.

**Question 0**

How did the federal agencies differ from their English counterparts?

**Question 1**

What did the missing plenary session do?

**Question 2**

Where do the federal courts fall?

**Question 3**

Where in the original Constitution is the power of the judiciary?

**Question 4**

What does Article 3 give to federal agencies?

**Question 5**

Which federal statutes exclude the jurisdiction of federal courts?

**Question 6**

What power did the founding fathers remove from the third article?

**Question 7**

To whom did the Supreme Court grant jurisdiction?

**Question 8**

Where in the Constitution is there a provision on plenary reception?

**Question 9**

When did researchers start arguing that jurisdiction has a precedent effect?

**Text number 15**

According to Kozinski's analysis, the modern rule of binding precedent, on the other hand, became possible in the United States in the 19th century only after the hierarchy of courts became clear (under the Judiciary Acts) and after West Publishing began regularly publishing verbatim US appellate decisions. The rule gradually evolved on a case-by-case basis, extending the public policy of the judiciary to the efficient administration of justice (i.e., the effective exercise of judicial power). The precedent rule is now generally justified as a public policy, firstly because of its fundamental fairness and secondly because, without case law, it would be quite impossible to ensure that every minor issue in every case was dealt with, justified and resolved on the basis of first principles (such as the relevant laws, constitutional provisions and underlying public policy), which would in turn lead to hopeless inefficiency, instability and unpredictability, thus undermining the rule of law.

**Question 0**

When did binding precedent become possible in the US?

**Question 1**

What made binding precedent possible?

**Question 2**

What can nullify the rule of law?

**Question 3**

Why was the precedent rule allowed?

**Question 4**

How is the court hierarchy formed?

**Question 5**

What did Kozinski make possible?

**Question 6**

When was West Publishing founded?

**Question 7**

Which company published the laws?

**Question 8**

Which public policies are considered to undermine the rule of law?

**Question 9**

What is the name of the author of the binding precedent rule?

**Text number 16**

The doctrine of Erie Railroad Co. v. Tompkins (1938) held that there is no federal common law. Although federal courts may create federal common law in the form of case law, such law must be related in some way to the interpretation of a particular federal constitutional provision, statute or regulation (itself enacted as part of or subsequent to the Constitution). Federal courts lack the plenary power of state courts to simply make up the law, which state courts can do in the absence of constitutional or statutory provisions that supersede the common law. The Constitution has expressly permitted the continuation of English common law at the federal level only in a few narrow areas, such as maritime law (which means that in these areas the federal courts may continue to legislate as they see fit, subject to the constraints of stare decisis).

**Question 0**

Where is it stated that there is no general federal common law?

**Question 1**

When did the doctrine in Erie Railroad Co. v. Tompkins come into effect?

**Question 2**

Why can't federal courts just make up laws?

**Question 3**

When are states allowed to exercise sovereign power?

**Question 4**

Who won Erie Railroad Co. v. Tompkins?

**Question 5**

When was Erie Railroad Co. v. Tompkins overturned?

**Question 6**

What powers do federal courts have that state courts do not?

**Question 7**

What is an example of a law that is not an extension of English common law?

**Question 8**

What limitation does not apply to maritime law?

**Text number 17**

Another important consequence of the Erie doctrine is that federal courts cannot determine the content of state law when there is no federal question (and thus no federal supremacy). When federal courts hear state law actions under diversity jurisdiction, they must apply the law and adjudicative practice of the state in which they are acting as if they were a court of that state, even if they find that the state law in question is irrational or just bad law. Under Erie case law, deference is only one-way: state courts are not bound by federal interpretations of state law.

**Question 0**

What is the central implication of the Erie doctrine?

**Question 1**

What does not bind countries?

**Question 2**

Where does it say that respect is one-way?

**Question 3**

What does it mean when Erie says that respect is only one way?

**Question 4**

The Erie doctrine allows federal courts to intervene even when there is no what?

**Question 5**

Under which doctrine are state courts bound by federal interpretations?

**Question 6**

When can federal courts overrule state law?

**Question 7**

What federal courts must apply when state law does not apply?

**Question 8**

Under the Erie doctrine, federal courts can do what?

**Text number 18**

The fifty US states are separate sovereigns with their own state constitutions, state governments and state courts. Each state has a legislature that enacts state laws, an executive branch that issues state ordinances by statutory authority, and a judiciary that applies, interprets and sometimes repeals both state and local laws and ordinances. The states have full power to enact laws covering everything not limited by the federal constitution, federal laws, or international treaties ratified by the federal Senate. Normally, state supreme courts are the final interpreters of state constitutions and state laws, unless their interpretation is not a federal matter, in which case the decision can be appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court on a writ of certiorari. In the centuries since independence, state law has diverged to such an extent that the United States cannot be considered a single legal system for most types of law traditionally under state control, but must be regarded as a separate system of tort law, family law, property law, contract law, criminal law, and so on.

**Question 0**

What does each state have?

**Question 1**

What are the 50 states of the Union known as?

**Question 2**

Which branch of government issues state regulations?

**Question 3**

Which branch of government makes state laws?

**Question 4**

Which ranch applies, interprets and sometimes repeals both state laws and regulations?

**Question 5**

Which branch applies but cannot repeal the regulations?

**Question 6**

How many local regulations are there?

**Question 7**

What cannot override the sovereign power of the states?

**Question 8**

How do you appeal decisions to the state supreme courts?

**Question 9**

There is only one what in the US?

**Text number 19**

Most cases are heard in state courts and involve claims and defenses under state law. A 2012 report by the National Center for State Courts' Court Statistics Project found that state courts received 103.5 million new cases in 2010, including 56.3 million traffic cases, 20.4 million criminal cases, 19.0 million civil cases, 5.9 million family cases, and 1.9 million juvenile cases. In 2010, 272,795 new cases were filed in state appellate courts. By comparison, the federal district courts received only about 282,000 new civil cases, 77,000 new criminal cases and 1.5 million bankruptcy cases in 2010, while the federal appellate courts received 56,000 new cases.

**Question 0**

Where are things usually dealt with?

**Question 1**

What types of cases are heard in state courts?

**Question 2**

How many new cases were filed in 2010?

**Question 3**

How many cases were received by appeal courts in 2010?

**Question 4**

What types of cases were received by federal district courts in 2010?

**Question 5**

How many new cases were filed in 2012?

**Question 6**

In what year 20.4 million traffic incidents?

**Question 7**

How many district courts received family relationship cases in 2010?

**Question 8**

Which organisation started its activities in 2012?

**Question 9**

How many civil cases were decided by federal district courts in 2010?

**Text number 20**

US criminal procedure consists of a massive body of federal constitutional jurisprudence intertwined with federal and state laws that form the basis for the establishment and operation of law enforcement agencies and prison systems, as well as criminal trial procedures. Because US lawmakers consistently failed to enact laws that would effectively compel law enforcement agencies to respect the constitutional rights of suspects and convicts, the federal judiciary gradually developed the exclusionary rule as a means of enforcing those rights. The exclusionary rule, in turn, gave rise to a series of judicially crafted remedies against abuse of law enforcement powers, the most famous of which is the Miranda warning. Suspects and convicts often resort to habeas corpus proceedings to challenge their arrest, while suspects use the Civil Rights Act of 1871 and Bivens actions to recover damages for police brutality.

**Question 0**

What is criminal procedural law made up of?

**Question 1**

What did the exclusion rule provide?

**Question 2**

How could a suspect challenge his arrest?

**Question 3**

What the police must tell the suspect at the time of arrest/

**Question 4**

Which laws cover damages for police violence?

**Question 5**

What have US lawmakers managed to enact?

**Question 6**

Which rule was overturned by the federal courts?

**Question 7**

When was the Miranda warning written?

**Question 8**

What do convicts use the Miranda warning for?

**Question 9**

What was repealed in 1871?

**Text number 21**

The Code of Civil Procedure governs the process in all legal proceedings between private parties. Traditional common law litigation was replaced by code pleading in 24 states after the introduction of the Field Code in New York in 1850, while code pleading was replaced in most states by modern notice pleading in the 20th century. The old English division between common law and equity courts was abolished in the federal courts with the adoption of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure in 1938; it has also been abolished independently by legislation in almost all states. The Delaware Court of Chancery is the most important of the few remaining equity courts.

**Question 0**

What is above and beyond all lawsuits involving private parties?

**Question 1**

What was enacted in New York to replace the traditional common law procedure?

**Question 2**

What finally replaced code pleading?

**Question 3**

When was code pleading replaced by modern notice pleading?

**Question 4**

What did the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure eliminate?

**Question 5**

What replaced code pleading in 1850?

**Question 6**

How many countries have adopted the Field Code?

**Question 7**

In which country was the Code of Civil Procedure introduced in 1938?

**Question 8**

When did the Delaware court become an equity court?

**Question 9**

What was shared in the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure?

**Text number 22**

New York, Illinois and California are the most significant states that have not adopted the FRCP. Moreover, in all three states, most of the civil procedural laws are still codified laws enacted by the state legislature rather than court rules issued by the state supreme court, the latter being undemocratic. However, legislators have amended certain key parts of the Code of Civil Procedure to bring it closer to the federal Code of Civil Procedure.

**Question 0**

Which countries have not adopted the FRCP?

**Question 1**

How are civil procedure laws maintained in New York, Illinois and California?

**Question 2**

What should New York, Illinois and California use instead of codified laws?

**Question 3**

Which three states have adopted the FRCP?

**Question 4**

How many states no longer have civil procedure laws enacted by the state legislature?

**Question 5**

What in California was allegedly wrong with the state legislature?

**Question 6**

California refuses to use codified regulations instead of what?

**Question 7**

What key elements have been changed to make the legislation clearer?

**Text number 23**

In general, American civil procedure has several notable features, including extensive pre-trial discovery, a heavy reliance on testimony obtained in depositions or obtained before a jury, and an aggressive pre-trial "law and motions" practice designed to lead to a pre-trial resolution (i.e., summary judgment) or settlement. US courts have pioneered the concept of opt-out class actions, in which class members must inform the court that they do not wish to be bound by the judgment, as opposed to opt-in class actions, in which class members must join the class. Another unique feature is the so-called American rule that parties are generally responsible for their own legal costs (unlike the English "loser pays" rule), although American legislatures and courts have enacted numerous exceptions.

**Question 0**

What is the scope of a broad preliminary investigation?

**Question 1**

What is a pre-trial statement?

**Question 2**

What is an opt-out class action?

**Question 3**

What is an opt-in class action?

**Question 4**

What is the American rule?

**Question 5**

Which does not give much weight to the living testimony?

**Question 6**

Which country's courts have opt-in class actions?

**Question 7**

What is the name of the opt-out class action?

**Question 8**

What do pre-trial rulings aim to achieve?

**Question 9**

To which rule do American lawmakers grant no exceptions?

**Text number 24**

In criminal law, the state prosecutes illegal acts that are considered serious enough to violate the peace of the state (and cannot be prevented or remedied by mere litigation between private parties). Crimes can usually be punished by imprisonment, but not mischief (see below). Most crimes committed in the United States are tried and punished at the state level. Federal criminal law focuses particularly on areas involving the federal government, such as federal income tax evasion, mail theft or physical assaults on federal officials, and interstate crimes such as drug trafficking and wire fraud.

**Question 0**

What is criminal justice?

**Question 1**

What kind of illegal act is the state prosecuting?

**Question 2**

What can lead to imprisonment?

**Question 3**

Where are most US crimes prosecuted?

**Question 4**

For example, who focuses on federal income tax evasion, mail theft or physical assaults on federal officials, and interstate crimes such as drug trafficking and electronic mail fraud?

**Question 5**

What is it called when the state is blamed?

**Question 6**

Criminal law can be remedied by private parties who bring what?

**Question 7**

What will the damages lead to?

**Question 8**

Where in the US are minority crimes prosecuted?

**Question 9**

What is an example of damages?

**Text number 25**

Some states have two levels: felonies and misdemeanours (lesser offences). In general, most felony convictions result in long prison sentences and subsequent suspended prison sentences, large fines and orders to pay restitution directly to victims, while misdemeanours can result in a maximum of one year in prison and a substantial fine. To simplify the prosecution of traffic offences and other relatively minor offences, some states have added a third level, misdemeanours. These can result in fines and sometimes loss of licence, but not imprisonment.

**Question 0**

What are the two levels of crime?

**Question 1**

What is an infringement?

**Question 2**

Which leads to long prison sentences and subsequent suspended prison sentences, heavy fines and orders to pay compensation directly to the victims?

**Question 3**

What usually happens in case of infringements?

**Question 4**

What is the third level of crime that some countries have introduced?

**Question 5**

How many levels of crime are there?

**Question 6**

What are crimes?

**Question 7**

Who is fined for infringements?

**Question 8**

Violations can lead to the loss of what?

**Question 9**

What third level are many countries eliminating?

**Text number 26**

Contract law covers obligations arising from a contract (express or implied) between private parties. In general, contract law relating to the sale of goods has been strongly harmonised throughout the country with the widespread adoption of the Uniform Commercial Code. However, there are still considerable differences in the interpretation of other types of contracts, depending on the extent to which a particular country has codified its common law legislation on contracts or adopted parts of the Restatement (Second) of Contracts.

**Question 0**

What is contract law?

**Question 1**

What is standard contract law?

**Question 2**

What types of contracts are covered by contract law?

**Question 3**

What is not covered by contract law?

**Question 4**

What is atypical contract law?

**Question 5**

What does the Restatement (Second) of Contracts standardise?

**Question 6**

A single trade law limited the diversity of what?

**Question 7**

What types of contracts are covered by the Restatement of Contracts?

**Document number 210**

**Text number 0**

Myanmar (myan-MAR i/miɑːnˈmɑːr/ mee-ahn-MAR, /miˈɛnmɑːr/ mee-EN-mar or /maɪˈænmɑːr/ my-AN-mar (including stress on the first syllable); Burmese pronunciation: [mjəmà]),[nb 1] officially the Union Republic of Myanmar and also known as Burma, is a sovereign state in Southeast Asia bordering Bangladesh, India, China, Laos and Thailand. One-third of Myanmar's 1,930 km (1,200 mi) of total land area forms a continuous coastline along the Bay of Bengal and the Andaman Sea. According to the country's 2014 census, its population was much lower than expected at 51 million. Myanmar covers an area of 676,578 square kilometres. Its capital is Naypyidaw and its largest city is Yangon (Rangoon).

**Question 0**

How much of Myanmar's borders fall within the coastal areas?

**Question 1**

How many people live in Myanmar?

**Question 2**

What is the land area of Myanmar?

**Question 3**

Is the capital the holder of Myanmar's largest population?

**Question 4**

What is the name of the capital of Myanmar?

**Text number 1**

Myanmar's early civilisations included the Tibeto-Burman-speaking Pyu city-states of Upper Burma and the Mon kingdoms of Lower Burma. The Bamar people arrived in the Upper Irrawaddy Valley in the 9th century, and after the establishment of the Pagan Kingdom in the 1050s, Burmese language, culture and Theravada Buddhism slowly came to dominate the country. The Pagan Kingdom fell as a result of Mongol invasions, and several warring states emerged. Unified in the 1500s by the Taungoo dynasty, the country was briefly the largest empire in Southeast Asian history. In the early 19th century, the Konbaung dynasty ruled the area that is now Myanmar, and also briefly ruled Manipur and Assam. The British conquered Myanmar in the 19th century after three Anglo-Burmese wars, and the country became a British colony. Myanmar became an independent state in 1948, initially a democratic state and then, after a coup in 1962, a military dictatorship.

**Question 0**

What were the names of some of the early cultures in Myanmar?

**Question 1**

When did the dominant religion in Myanmar become something outside the mainstream?

**Question 2**

What caused the destruction of Myanmar's original empire?

**Question 3**

Who ruled Myanmar when it was one of the most massive kingdoms in Southeast Asia?

**Question 4**

When did the Taungoo dynasty rule Myanmar?

**Text number 2**

For most of its independence, Burma has suffered widespread ethnic conflict, with countless ethnic groups in Burma involved in one of the world's longest-running civil wars. During this period, the United Nations and several other organisations have reported persistent and systematic human rights violations in the country. In 2011, the military junta was formally dissolved following the 2010 parliamentary elections, and a nominally civilian government was installed. Although the former military leaders still hold enormous power in the country, the Burmese military has taken steps to relinquish control of the government. This, together with the release of Aung San Suu Kyi and political prisoners, has improved the country's human rights situation and external relations and led to the easing of trade and other economic sanctions. However, the government continues to be criticised for its treatment of the Muslim minority Rohingya and its weak response to religious clashes. Aung San Suu Kyi's party won a majority in both houses of parliament in key elections in 2015 and ended military rule.

**Question 0**

What major conflict is Myanmar known for?

**Question 1**

Which part of the government was eventually excluded from government participation?

**Question 2**

What kind of government has now been established in Myanmar?

**Question 3**

Are past leaders a dependency of the current government?

**Question 4**

Has the country been able to overcome the problems of government caused by the previous administration?

**Text number 3**

In English, the country is commonly known as either "Burma" or "Myanmar" i/ˈmjɑːnˌmɑːr/. Both names are derived from the name of the Burmese majority Bamar ethnic group. Myanmar is considered the written form of the group name, while Burma is derived from the colloquial form of the group name "Bamar". Depending on the register used, the pronunciation is Bama (pronounced [bəmà]) or Myamah (pronounced [mjəmà]). The name Burma has been in English usage since the 1700s.

**Question 0**

Where does the name Burma come from?

**Question 1**

What is considered to be the slang term for the people of Myanmar?

**Question 2**

How is the slang term for the Burmese people correctly articulated ?

**Question 3**

When did the term for the Burmese people become a common English word?

**Text number 4**

Many countries, such as Australia, Canada and the United Kingdom, still use the English name Burma. In official US policy, the country is still called Burma, although the State Department website refers to the country as "Burma (Myanmar)" and Barack Obama has referred to the country by both names. The Czech Republic officially uses the name Myanmar, although its State Department website refers to both Myanmar and Burma. The United Nations uses Myanmar, as do the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, Russia, Germany, China, India, Norway and Japan.

**Question 0**

What is the name of the country in most English-speaking countries?

**Question 1**

How is Burma officially recognised in the United States?

**Question 2**

What is the name of a country at United Nations sessions?

**Question 3**

What does the current US President call the country in official contexts?

**Text number 5**

Archaeological evidence shows that Homo erectus lived in what is now known as Myanmar as long as 400 000 years ago. The first evidence of Homo sapiens dates back to around 11 000 BC, to the Stone Age Anyathian culture, whose stone tools have been found in central Myanmar. Evidence of plant and animal domestication and the use of polished stone tools in the Neolithic period, sometime between 10 000 and 6 000 BC, has been found in the form of cave paintings near the town of Taunggyi.

**Question 0**

Which extinct hominid species, which lived for most of the Pleistocene era, is thought to have lived in Myanmar?

**Question 1**

When is an extinct species thought to have lived in Myanmar?

**Question 2**

What is the name of the civilisation that is believed to be one of the oldest.

**Question 3**

Did other ancient cultures leave evidence of their existence in Myanmar?

**Question 4**

In what form was evidence found of ancient cultures ?

**Text number 6**

The Bronze Age came around 1500 BC, when the people of the region began to make bronze from copper, grow rice and keep poultry and pigs as livestock; they were among the first people in the world to do so. Human remains and artefacts from this period were found in Monywa County, Sagaing Division. The Iron Age began around 500 BC. , when iron-working settlements sprang up in the area south of present-day Mandalay. Evidence also shows that between 500 BC and 200 AD there were rice-growing settlements of large villages and small towns that traded with their surroundings as far away as China. Iron Age Burmese cultures were also influenced by external sources, such as India and Thailand, as reflected in their burial customs, which included the burial of children. This suggests some contact between groups living in Myanmar and elsewhere, possibly through trade.

**Question 0**

What is the name of the period in the 3rd millennium around 1500 BC?

**Question 1**

What were the major events in human development during the Bronze Age?

**Question 2**

According to Myanmar, which of these events were also the first to be carried out by evolving animals?

**Question 3**

When did the Iron Age start?

**Question 4**

Which events date back to the beginning of the Iron Age?

**Text number 7**

Around the second century BC, the first known city-states emerged in central Myanmar. The city-states were established as part of the southward migration of Tibeto-Burman-speaking Pyu people, the earliest known inhabitants of Myanmar, from what is now Yunnan. The Pyu culture was strongly influenced by trade with India and introduced Buddhism and other cultural, architectural and political concepts that had a lasting impact on Myanmar's later culture and political organisation.

**Question 0**

In which period were the first known city states established in Myanmar?

**Question 1**

Which people are the first known records from?

**Question 2**

Did the early civilisations influence each other, and if so, how?

**Question 3**

Which Myanmar imports from other countries have been very important?

**Text number 8**

The collapse of Pagan was followed by 250 years of political disintegration, which continued well into the 1500s. Like the Burmese four centuries earlier, the Shan colonists who arrived with the Mongol invasions stayed behind. Several rival Shan states began to control the entire north-west to east area around the Irrawaddy Valley. There were also small states in the valley until the late 1300s, when two major kingdoms emerged, the Ava Kingdom and the Hanthawaddy Kingdom. To the west, politically fragmented Arakan was under the competing influences of its stronger neighbours until the kingdom of Mrauk U first united the Arakan coast in 1437.

**Question 0**

How long did it take Myanmar to recover from the collapse of its first empire?

**Question 1**

Did the Mongol invasions of Burma leave any lasting marks?

**Question 2**

Who was involved in the merger of the smaller states into the two largest groups in Myanmar ?

**Question 3**

What is the name of the empire that came to rule off the coast of Myanmar?

**Text number 9**

Like the Pagan Empire, the states of Ava, Hanthawaddy and Shan were all multi-ethnic states. Despite the wars, cultural synchronisation continued. This period is considered the golden age of Burmese culture. Burmese literature "became more assertive, popular and stylistically diverse", and the second generation of Burmese legal codes and the earliest Burmese chronicles were produced. The Hanthawaddy monarchs introduced religious reforms which later spread to the rest of the country. During this period, many magnificent Mrauk U temples were built.

**Question 0**

Was there more than one racial class in the organised societies of the Myanmar states?

**Question 1**

During which era did Myanmar's culture grow?

**Question 2**

Who boosted the spread of religious reforms in Myanmar?

**Question 3**

Who is the monarch in whose honour some of Myanmar's most impressive buildings have been built?

**Text number 10**

Political unification returned in the mid-15th century thanks to the efforts of the former vassal state of Ava in Taungoo. Taungoo's young, ambitious King Tabinshwehti defeated the more powerful Hanthawaddy in the Toungoo-Hanthawaddy War (1534-41). His successor Bayinnaung conquered a vast area of the Southeast Asian mainland, including the Shan States, Lan Na, Manipur, Mong Mao, the Kingdom of Ayutthaya, Lan Xang and southern Arakan. However, the largest empire in Southeast Asian history collapsed soon after Bayinnaung's death in 1581, collapsing completely by 1599. Ayutthaya captured Tenasserim and Lan Na, and Portuguese mercenaries established a Portuguese power in Thanlyin (Syriam).

**Question 0**

What was Taungoo's title before political unification?

**Question 1**

Who was the ruling monarchy when Taungoo was its vassal?

**Question 2**

Who was the ruler of Southeast Asia's largest empire ?

**Question 3**

In what year did the Bayinnaung dynasty completely collapse?

**Question 4**

Have other countries ever set up footprints in Burma?

**Text number 11**

The dynasty regrouped and defeated the Portuguese in 1613 and Siam in 1614, restoring a smaller, more manageable kingdom comprising Lower Myanmar, Upper Myanmar, the Shan states, Lan Na and Upper Tenasserim. The restored Toungoo kings established a legal and political framework whose basic features continued well into the 19th century. The Crown replaced hereditary chiefdoms with fully appointed governors throughout the Irrawaddy Valley and greatly reduced the hereditary rights of Shan chiefs. Its trade and land administration reforms created a prosperous economy for over 80 years. From 1720 onwards, the kingdom was plagued by repeated Meithei incursions into Upper Myanmar and the Lan Na rebellion. In 1740, Lower Myanmar's many established the restored Kingdom of Hanthawaddy. Hanthawaddy forces sacked Ava in 1752, ending the 266-year Toungoo dynasty.

**Question 0**

How were the Portuguese expelled from Myanmar?

**Question 1**

Were there permanent monarchs in the country?

**Question 2**

Did the original chiefs retain political power?

**Question 3**

In what year was one of the original Myanmar kingdoms restored?

**Text number 12**

With Burma preoccupied by the Chinese threat, Ayutthaya regained its territory by 1770 and conquered Lan Na by 1776. Burma and Siam fought a war until 1855, but it all resulted in a stalemate, with Tenasserim (Burma) and Lan Na (Ayutthaya) being exchanged. When King Bodawpaya faced a powerful China in the east and a resurgent Ayutthaya, he turned west and took control of Arakan (1785), Manipur (1814) and Assam (1817). This was the second largest empire in Burmese history, but also an empire with a long and vague border with British India.

**Question 0**

What was the name of the event that led Ayutthaya to claim back the lost territories?

**Question 1**

What year did Ayutthaya conquer Lan Na?

**Question 2**

With which country was Burma at war until 1855?

**Question 3**

Who finally managed to control the Arakan region?

**Text number 13**

The Konbaung kings extended governance reforms to Toungoo and achieved an unprecedented level of internal control and external expansion. For the first time in history, Burmese language and culture became dominant throughout the Irrawaddy Valley. Burmese literature and theatre continued to develop and grow, supported by the very high adult male literacy rate for the period (half of all men and 5 percent of women). However, the scale and pace of reform was uneven and ultimately insufficient to prevent the advance of British colonialism.

**Question 0**

Which language finally took over in the Irrawaddy Valley ?

**Question 1**

What was the literacy rate of the Burmese people during the great period of artistic growth?

**Question 2**

Are the changes for the Burmese people proceeding at a steady pace?

**Question 3**

Which country colonised Burma?

**Question 4**

What are the kings of the Konbaung monarchy known for as rulers?

**Text number 14**

The Burmese were very bitter and erupted in violent riots that paralysed Yangon (Rangoon) from time to time until the 1930s. Some of the discontent was due to disrespect for Burmese culture and traditions, such as the British refusal to remove their shoes when entering pagodas. Buddhist monks became the vanguard of the independence movement. U Wisara, an activist monk, died in prison after a 166-day hunger strike to protest against a rule that forbade him to wear a Buddhist robe while in prison.

**Question 0**

Have the people of Burma ever shown any suspicion of the ruling regime?

**Question 1**

What kind of problems did the British experience during the colonial period in Burma?

**Question 2**

How long was U Wisara on strike when he was denied his livelihood?

**Question 3**

Did U Wisara survive the demonstration?

**Question 4**

Why did U Wisara engage in such an extreme resistance movement?

**Text number 15**

During the Second World War, Burma was a major battlefield that was destroyed. By March 1942, just a few months after the war began, Japanese troops had advanced on Rangoon and the British regime had collapsed. In August 1942, the Japanese set up the Burma Executive under Ba Mawi. Wingate's British Chindits were formed into long-range infiltration teams, trained to operate deep behind Japanese lines. A similar American unit, Merrill's Marauders, followed the Chindits into the Burmese jungle in 1943. Allied forces launched attacks in late 1944 that led to the end of Japanese rule in July 1945. The fighting was fierce and much of Burma was destroyed as a result of the fighting. In all, the Japanese lost some 150 000 men in Burma. Only 1 700 were taken prisoner.

**Question 0**

Did the world wars affect Burma?

**Question 1**

Did the British protect Burma as a colony during the Second World War?

**Question 2**

Where did Burmese groups benefit the Allies during the Second World War?

**Question 3**

How many soldiers did the Japanese lose in Burma during the Second World War?

**Question 4**

When did the Japanese interim regime in Burma end?

**Text number 16**

After World War II, Aung San negotiated the Panglong Agreement with ethnic leaders, which guaranteed Myanmar's independence as a unified state. Aung Zan Wai, Pe Khin, Bo Hmu Aung, Sir Maung Gyi, Dr Sein Mya Maung and Myoma U Than Kywe were among the negotiators at the historic Panglong Conference, negotiated with Bamar leader General Aung San and other ethnic leaders in 1947. In 1947, Aung San became vice-chairman of the Myanmar Executive Council, the transitional government. In July 1947, however, Aung San and several members of the government were assassinated by political rivals.

**Question 0**

Who negotiated the agreement that would free Burma from Unhola rule?

**Question 1**

What is the name of the treaty that guarantees Burma's freedom from foreign rule?

**Question 2**

Which leaders were present during the negotiations on the freedom of the Burmese people?

**Question 3**

What was Aung San's position in the Burmese government?

**Question 4**

When and how did Aung San die?

**Text number 17**

In 1988, unrest caused by government mismanagement and political repression led to widespread pro-democracy demonstrations across the country, known as the 8888 uprising. Thousands of protesters were killed by security forces and General Saw Maung staged a coup and established the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC). In 1989, the SLORC declared martial law after widespread demonstrations. The military government finalised plans for elections to the National Assembly on 31 May 1989. The SLORC changed the country's official English name from the 'Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma' to the 'Union of Myanmar' in 1989.

**Question 0**

What are the 1988 Burmese demonstrations called?

**Question 1**

Who led the government coup in 1988?

**Question 2**

Why was Marshal Law declared in Burma in 1989?

**Question 3**

Under what name Burma's official name was changed by the SLORC (State Law and Order Restoration Council).

**Question 4**

Have elections been held in Burma since the 1988 military coup?

**Text number 18**

In August 2007, the increase in diesel and petrol prices led to a saffron revolution led by Buddhist monks, which was severely opposed by the government. The government intervened on 26 September 2007. The crackdown was harsh, with reports of barricades outside the Shwedagon Pagoda and the killing of monks. There were also rumours of internal divisions within the Burmese armed forces, but these were not confirmed. The military crackdown on unarmed protesters was widely condemned as part of the international response to the Saffron Revolution and led to increased economic sanctions against the Burmese government.

**Question 0**

What was the cause of the summer 2007 uprising?

**Question 1**

What was the name of the rebellion led by the Buddhist monks?

**Question 2**

Did the uprising lead to economic changes in Burma?

**Question 3**

How is the world reacting to the reported military violence during the 2007 Burmese revolution?

**Text number 19**

In May 2008, Cyclone Nargis caused extensive damage in the densely populated rice-growing estuary of the Irrawaddy Division. It was the worst natural disaster in Burma's history, killing or displacing an estimated 200 000 people, causing a total of USD 10 billion in damage and leaving up to 1 million people homeless. In the critical days following the disaster, Myanmar's reclusive government was accused of obstructing UN recovery efforts. Humanitarian aid was requested, but concerns about the presence of foreign soldiers or intelligence services in the country delayed the arrival of US military planes delivering medicine, food and other supplies.

**Question 0**

Which natural disaster caused damage to Burma's Irrawaddy region in May 2008?

**Question 1**

What is the main crop in the Irrawaddy Delta of Burma?

**Question 2**

How many people were reported missing or dead as a result of the 2007 natural disaster?

**Question 3**

What was the financial cost of the damage caused by the 2007 natural disaster in Burma?

**Question 4**

Has the Myanmar government responded positively to international aid efforts?

**Text number 20**

In October 2012, Myanmar was witnessing, inter alia, the Kachin conflict between the pro-Christian Kachin Independence Army and the government, a civil war between Rohingya Muslims and government and non-government groups in Rakhine State, and a conflict between Shan, Lahu and Karen minority groups and the government in the east of the country. Al-Qaida has also announced its intention to take action in Myanmar. In a video released on 3 September 2014, mainly aimed at India, the leader of the militant group, Ayman al-Zawahiri, said that al-Qaeda has not forgotten the Muslims of Myanmar and that the group will "do everything to save you". In response, the army raised its alert level and the Muslim League of Burma issued a statement saying that Muslims would not tolerate any threat to their homeland.

**Question 0**

In 2012, what was the disruption to the smooth running of the government ? Burma?

**Question 1**

Were religious groups involved in the shenanigans ?

**Question 2**

Were terrorist groups involved in the Burmese conflicts?

**Question 3**

Does al-Qaeda believe that Burmese Muslims are in danger?

**Question 4**

Did Burmese Muslims give peace to al-Qaeda's statements?

**Text number 21**

The armed conflict between ethnic Chinese rebels and the Myanmar armed forces led to the Kokang invasion in February 2015. The conflict had forced 40 000-50 000 civilians to flee their homes and seek refuge on the Chinese side of the border. During the incident, the Chinese government was accused of providing military aid to ethnic Chinese rebels. Burma's communist Chinese government has historically 'manipulated' and pressured Burmese officials throughout Burma's modern history to establish closer and more binding relations with China and to create a Chinese satellite state in Southeast Asia.

**Question 0**

Which country was Burma dealing with in 2015

**Question 1**

Were there any refugees as a result of the conflict in Burma in 2015?

**Question 2**

What was the Chinese government accused of during the Kokang attack ?

**Question 3**

Will China influence the Burmese government?

**Question 4**

What has China gained from its interest in the Burmese government?

**Text number 22**

Burma's constitutional referendum of 10 May 2008 aims to establish a "disciplined and flourishing democracy". As part of the referendum process, the country's name was changed from "Union of Myanmar" to "Republic of the Union of Myanmar" and parliamentary elections under the new constitution were held in 2010. Observers following the 2010 elections reported that the elections were mostly peaceful, but allegations of polling station irregularities were made and the United Nations (UN) and several Western countries condemned the elections as fraudulent.

**Question 0**

Were the 2010 elections in Burma conducted fairly?

**Question 1**

Did the United Nations accept the results of the 2010 elections?

**Question 2**

What was the name of Burma before 2010?

**Question 3**

Why was the referendum held in 2008?

**Text number 23**

Opinions vary on whether the transition to liberal democracy is under way. According to some reports, the military presence continues, as the term "disciplined democracy" suggests. According to this label, the Burmese military allows certain civil liberties while covertly becoming increasingly institutionalised in Burmese politics. Such a claim assumes that reforms only took place when the military was able to secure its own interests during the transition - in this context, 'transition' does not mean a move to liberal democracy but a move to quasi-military rule.

**Question 0**

Is Burma now a democratic state?

**Question 1**

Is the military still represented in the government in Burma?

**Question 2**

What kind of government works in Burma?

**Question 3**

Does the presence of the military interfere with the day-to-day running of the government?

**Text number 24**

Since the 2010 elections, the government has launched a series of reforms aimed at steering the country towards liberal democracy, a mixed economy and reconciliation, although doubts remain about the motives behind these reforms. Reforms include the release of democracy leader Aung San Suu Kyi from house arrest, the establishment of the National Human Rights Commission, the granting of a general amnesty to more than 200 political prisoners, new labour laws allowing trade unions and strikes, relaxation of press censorship and regulation of currency practices.

**Question 0**

What direction is the Burmese government finally trying to take?

**Question 1**

What kind of economy is Burma aiming for?

**Question 2**

Where was Aung San Suu Kyi imprisoned in Burma?

**Question 3**

What happened to a political prisoner in Burma?

**Question 4**

Are workers' groups allowed to express their views in protest in Burma?

**Text number 25**

The impact of the post-election reforms has been felt in many areas, such as ASEAN's endorsement of Myanmar's candidature for the ASEAN chairmanship in 2014; US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton's December 2011 visit to encourage Myanmar to make further progress - the first visit by a Secretary of State in more than 50 years (Clinton met Burmese President and former military commander Thein Sein and opposition leader Aung San Suu Kyi); the participation of Aung San Suu Kyi's National League for Democracy (NLD) party in the 2012 by-elections, facilitated by the government's removal of a law that previously barred the NLD:its activities. As of July 2013, around 100 political prisoners remained in detention, and the conflict between the Burmese army and local rebel groups continues.

**Question 0**

Have the changes in Burma's legislation benefited the country internationally?

**Question 1**

Which US Secretary of State visited Myanmar in 2014?

**Question 2**

How long was the interval between visits by US State Department officials?

**Question 3**

Which political party does Aung San Suu Kyi belong to?

**Text number 26**

The NLD won 43 seats out of 45 available in the by-election held on 1 April 2012. The NLD was previously an illegal organisation and had not won any elections in Burma before this time. The 2012 by-election was also the first time that international representatives were allowed to observe the voting process in Myanmar. Freedom House expressed concern that "in the run-up to the elections, there have been reports of fraud and harassment, including the expulsion of Somsri Hananuntasuk, Executive Director of ANFREL (Asian Network for Free Elections), a regional network of pro-democracy NGOs, on 23 March". However, uncertainties remain as some other political prisoners have not been released and clashes between Burmese forces and local rebel groups continue.

**Question 0**

Does Aung San Suu Kyi's political party have a role in the ruling group?

**Question 1**

Will international observers be used in Burma's elections?

**Question 2**

Who has raised concerns about electoral fraud in Burma's 2012 elections?

**Question 3**

Who were deported from Myanmar before the 2012 elections and what was their status?

**Question 4**

Did the 2012 Burmese elections free all political prisoners?

**Text number 27**

Burma is bordered to the north-west by Bangladesh's Chittagong Division and to the Indian states of Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh. Its northern and north-eastern borders are with the Tibet Autonomous Region and Yunnan Province, and its Sino-Burma border totals 2 185 km. In the southeast, it borders Laos and Thailand. Burma has 1 930 km of uninterrupted coastline along the Bay of Bengal and the Andaman Sea in the south-west and south, which makes up a quarter of Burma's total border.

**Question 0**

Which countries surround the border opposite Burma's south-western border?

**Question 1**

Which sea is an integral part of Burma's landscape?

**Question 2**

How many kilometres of continuous coastline is there in Burma?

**Question 3**

What is the name of a bay on the south-west coast of Burma?

**Question 4**

Which region on Burma's northern border is famous for the presence of monks?

**Text number 28**

Much of the country lies between the Tropic of Cancer and the equator. It is located in the monsoon region of Asia, and its coastal areas receive more than 5 000 millimetres (196.9 inches) of rain annually. The annual rainfall in the delta region is around 2 500 mm (2 500 mm), while the dry zone in the central part of Myanmar has an average annual rainfall of less than 1 000 mm (1 000 mm). The northern regions of Myanmar are the coolest, with an average temperature of 21°C (70°F), while the coastal and estuarine regions have an average maximum temperature of 32°C (89.6°F).

**Question 0**

Where is most of Burma's land located on the globe ?

**Question 1**

How much does it rain in the area where Burma is located?

**Question 2**

What is the expected rainfall in Burma's dry zone?

**Question 3**

What is the average temperature of the coldest region in Burma and where is it located?

**Question 4**

How warm is it in the summer in the estuaries and coastal areas of Burma?

**Text number 29**

Typical jungle animals, especially tigers and leopards, are rare in Myanmar. Rhinoceroses, wild rhinoceroses, wild boars, deer, antelopes and elephants are found in the upper parts of Myanmar and are also domesticated or bred in captivity as working animals, especially for the timber industry. There are also many smaller mammals, from gibbons and monkeys to flying foxes and tapirs. There are over 800 species of birds, including parrots, peacocks, pheasants, crows, storks and shovelers. Reptile species include crocodiles, geckos, cobras, Burmese pythons and turtles. Hundreds of freshwater fish species are widespread and abundant and are very important food sources. For a list of protected areas, see List of protected areas in Myanmar.

**Question 0**

What industry is supported by animal labour in Burma?

**Question 1**

What animals were domesticated for industry in Burma?

**Question 2**

What is noteworthy about Burma's bird population?

**Question 3**

What is an important source of protein in the Burmese diet?

**Question 4**

Are large jungle cats part of Burma's animal population?

**Text number 30**

In the 2010 elections, the military-backed Union Solidarity and Development Party won. Several foreign observers questioned the fairness of the elections. The elections were criticised, inter alia, for allowing only government-approved political parties to participate, and the popular National League for Democracy was declared illegal. Immediately after the elections, however, the government ended the house arrest of democracy advocate and National League for Democracy leader Aung San Suu Kyi, and her ability to move freely around the country is seen as an important test of the military's increased transparency. Following unexpected reforms in 2011, NLD leaders have decided to register as a political party and stand as candidates in the upcoming by-elections.

**Question 0**

What was the name of the winning team in Burma's 2010 elections?

**Question 1**

Were Burma's elections in 2010 held impartially?

**Question 2**

What were the views of foreign advisers on Burma's 2010 elections?

**Question 3**

What was Burma's official decision on the legitimacy of the National League for Democracy in 2010?

**Text number 31**

Although the country has had strained external relations, particularly with Western countries, these have thawed since the reforms that followed the 2010 elections. After years of diplomatic isolation and economic and military sanctions, the US lifted restrictions on foreign aid to Myanmar in November 2011 and announced the restoration of diplomatic relations on 13 January 2012. The European Union has imposed sanctions on Myanmar, including an arms embargo, the suspension of trade preferences and the suspension of all aid except humanitarian assistance.

**Question 0**

How have international relations evolved following the recent political changes in Burma?

**Question 1**

What is the US reaction to Burma's 2010 electoral reforms?

**Question 2**

What action has the European Union taken in response to the reforms in Burma?

**Question 3**

How did the US treat Myanmar before the changes in the Burmese government?

**Text number 32**

Sanctions imposed on the former military regime by the United States and European countries, as well as boycotts and other direct pressure on businesses by pro-democracy activists, have led most US and many European companies to withdraw from the country. On 13 April 2012, British Prime Minister David Cameron called for a suspension of economic sanctions on Myanmar after the pro-democracy party won 43 seats out of a possible 45 in the 2012 by-election and its leader Aung San Suu Kyi became a member of the Burmese parliament.

**Question 0**

How are international companies prevented from operating in Burma?

**Question 1**

What was the outcome for international companies trying to do business in Burma?

**Question 2**

Who called for an amnesty for Burma sanctions?

**Question 3**

What was Aung San Suu Kyi involved in in Burma?

**Text number 33**

Despite the isolation of the West, Asian companies are generally keen to continue investing in the country and to start new investments, especially in resource extraction. The country has close relations with neighbouring India and China, and a number of Indian and Chinese companies operate in the country. In line with India's "Look East" policy, areas of cooperation between India and Myanmar include remote sensing, oil and gas exploration, information technology, hydropower, ports and construction.

**Question 0**

What do Asian countries think of Europe's attitude towards Burma?

**Question 1**

What is popular business in international Asian countries in Burma?

**Question 2**

With which two countries does Burma have superior relations?

**Question 3**

What are the benefits of the India Look East policy for both countries involved?

**Text number 34**

In 2008, India suspended military aid to Myanmar because of human rights abuses by the ruling junta, although it has maintained extensive trade relations that bring much-needed revenue to the Myanmar regime. The thaw in relations began on 28 November 2011, when Belarusian Prime Minister Mikhail Myasnikovich and his wife Ludmila arrived in the capital Naypyidaw on the same day as US Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton, who also met pro-democracy opposition leader Aung San Suu Kyi. Indicators of progress in international relations continued in September 2012, when Aung San Suu Kyi visited the United States and Myanmar's reformist president visited the United Nations.

**Question 0**

Why did India stop supporting the Myanmar army in 2008?

**Question 1**

Did the military sanctions imposed by India affect its relations business in Burma?

**Question 2**

Who helped improve relations between India and Burma?

**Question 3**

Which city in Burma was visited by the Indian envoy?

**Text number 35**

In May 2013, Thein Sein became the first Myanmar president to visit the White House in 47 years; the previous Burmese leader to visit the White House was Ne Win in September 1966. President Barack Obama praised the former general for his political and economic reforms and for ending tensions between Myanmar and the United States. Political activists opposed the visit over concerns about human rights abuses in Myanmar, but Obama reassured Thein Sein that Myanmar would have US support. The leaders discussed the release of more political prisoners, the consolidation of political reform and the rule of law, and an end to Myanmar's ethnic conflict - the governments agreed to sign a bilateral trade and investment framework agreement on 21 May 2013.

**Question 0**

Who is the first Burmese official to visit the White House since Burma's 2010 elections?

**Question 1**

When was the last time a Burmese representative visited the United States before 2010?

**Question 2**

Was the visit of a Burmese representative to the US in 2010 a welcome one?

**Question 3**

Did the visit to the US lead to the release of political prisoners in Burma?

**Question 4**

What agreements did the Burmese make when they visited the United States in the 21st century ?

**Text number 36**

Myanmar has received extensive military assistance from China in the past Myanmar has been a member of ASEAN since 1997. Although it relinquished its chairmanship of ASEAN and hosting of the ASEAN Summit in 2006, it chaired the forum and hosted the summit in 2014. In November 2008, Myanmar's political situation with neighbouring Bangladesh escalated when they began exploring for natural gas in the disputed Bay of Bengal block. Disputes over the Rohingya population also remain a problem between Bangladesh and Myanmar.

**Question 0**

Which country has given Burma the most military aid?

**Question 1**

How long has Burma participated in ASEAN?

**Question 2**

Which year was Myanmar the host country of the ASEAN conference?

**Question 3**

Which event caused tensions between Burma and Bangladesh in 2008?

**Text number 37**

Myanmar's armed forces are known as the Tatmadaw, with a strength of 488 000. The Tatmadaw consists of the army, navy and air force. The country ranks twelfth in the world in terms of the number of active troops in service. The army is very influential in Myanmar, and all the highest cabinet and ministerial posts are usually held by military officials. Official figures on military expenditure are not available. Estimates vary widely due to uncertain exchange rates, but Myanmar's military spending is high. Myanmar imports most of its arms from Russia, Ukraine, China and India.

**Question 0**

What is the name of the Burmese army?

**Question 1**

How big is Burma's army?

**Question 2**

What are the traditional branches of the armed forces in Burma?

**Question 3**

Where does Burma currently rank in terms of the number of troops serving on active military duty?

**Question 4**

Where does Burma get most of its military artillery?

**Text number 38**

Until 2005, the UN General Assembly unanimously adopted a detailed resolution on the situation in Myanmar every year. In 2006, however, the UN General Assembly voted in a split resolution strongly urging the Myanmar government to end systematic human rights violations. In January 2007, Russia and China vetoed a draft resolution pending before the UN Security Council, calling on the Myanmar government to respect human rights and begin a democratic transition process. South Africa also voted against the resolution.

**Question 0**

What did the United States approve each year until 2005 for Burma?

**Question 1**

What happened at the United Nations General Assembly in 2006?

**Question 2**

What did China and Russia do in 2008?

**Question 3**

Which other countries disagreed with the United Nations decision on Burma?

**Text number 39**

The consensus is that Myanmar's military regime is one of the most repressive and violent regimes in the world. In November 2012, Samantha Power, Special Assistant to President Barack Obama on Human Rights, wrote in a White House blog ahead of the President's visit that "serious human rights abuses against civilians continue in many areas, including against women and children". United Nations Members and major international human rights organisations have repeatedly and consistently reported widespread and systematic human rights violations in Myanmar. The United Nations General Assembly has repeatedly called on the Burmese military junta to respect human rights, and in November 2009 the General Assembly adopted a resolution 'strongly condemning the continuing systematic violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms' and calling on the Burmese military regime 'to take urgent measures to end violations of international human rights law and humanitarian law'.

**Question 0**

What is the general view of Burma?

**Question 1**

Who is Samantha Power?

**Question 2**

What did Powers write about Burma?

**Text number 40**

International human rights organisations such as Human Rights Watch, Amnesty International and the American Association for the Advancement of Science have repeatedly documented and condemned the widespread human rights abuses in Myanmar. Freedom House's Freedom in the World 2011 report states that "the military junta has ... suppressed almost all fundamental rights and committed human rights violations with impunity". In July 2013, the Assistance Association for Political Prisoners reported that there are around 100 political prisoners in Myanmar's prisons.

**Question 0**

What are the names of some of the human rights organisations that have been involved in relations with Burma.

**Question 1**

What did Freedom House say in 2011 about the Burmese army?

**Question 2**

How many prisoners are still imprisoned in Burma for political crimes?

**Text number 41**

Child soldiers have played and continue to play an important role in the Burmese army and Burmese rebel movements. The Independent reported in June 2012 that "children are being sold into the Burmese army for as little as $40 and a bag of rice or a can of petrol". The UN Secretary-General's Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict, Radhika Coomaraswamy, who resigned a week later, met with representatives of the Myanmar government on 5 July 2012 and said she hoped the action plan signed by the government would be "a sign of change". In September 2012, the Myanmar Armed Forces released 42 child soldiers, and the International Labour Organisation met with representatives of the government and the Kachin Independence Army to secure the release of more child soldiers. According to Samantha Power, the US delegation raised the issue of child soldiers with the government in October 2012. However, she did not comment on the government's progress in implementing reforms in this area.

**Question 0**

How are children used in Burma's conflicts?

**Question 1**

How are children being recruited as soldiers in Burma?

**Question 2**

How many child soldiers were released by the Burmese army in 2012?

**Text number 42**

The Burmese regime has consistently violated the human rights of the Rohingya people and refused to recognise them as Burmese citizens (even though some of them have lived in Burma for more than three generations) - the Rohingya have been denied Burmese citizenship since the 1982 Citizenship Act came into force. The law created three categories of citizenship: citizenship, associate citizenship and citizenship that is citizenship. Citizenship is granted to those who belong to one of the national races, such as Kachin, Kayah (Karenni), Karen, Chin, Burmese, Mon, Rakhine, Shan, Kaman or Zerbade. Associate citizenship is granted to those who cannot prove that their ancestors settled in Myanmar before 1823, but who can prove that they have a grandparent or ancestor born before 1823 who was a citizen of another country, and to persons who applied for citizenship in 1948 and who then meet the requirements under the relevant laws. Only those with at least one parent of Burmese nationality or who can provide "convincing evidence" that their parents came to Burma and lived there before independence in 1948 are eligible for citizenship. The Burmese regime has attempted to forcibly expel the Rohingya and bring in non-Rohingyas in their place - a policy that has resulted in around half of the 800 000 Rohingya being expelled from Burma and the Rohingya being described as 'among the world's least wanted' and 'one of the world's most persecuted minorities'. But the origin of the claim of being the "most persecuted minority" is unclear.

**Question 0**

What section of the Burmese population is routinely discriminated against?

**Question 1**

When was citizenship legislation introduced in Burma?

**Question 2**

How to become a Burmese citizen?

**Question 3**

Which breeds can obtain full citizenship in Burma?

**Question 4**

What happens if you cannot prove that your ancestors claimed full citizenship?

**Question 5**

When did the Rohingya lose their civil rights in Burma?

**Question 6**

How is a decision made on who gets full civil rights in Burma?

**Question 7**

What breeds are considered to be the national breeds of Burma?

**Question 8**

How can you prove your race in Burma?

**Question 9**

How many Rohingya have been displaced by the new citizenship changes?

**Text number 43**

In 2007, German professor Bassam Tibi suggested that the Rohingya conflict may be motivated by an Islamist political agenda to impose religious laws, but non-religious reasons have also been put forward, such as lingering resentment over the violence, which occurred during the Japanese occupation of Burma during World War II - during which time the British allied with the Rohingya and fought against the Burmese puppet government (composed mostly of Japanese Bamaris), which helped establish the Tatmadaw militia, still in power as of March 2013.

**Question 0**

What is seen as one possible religious instigator of anti-racial rigidity in Burma ?

**Question 1**

Who occupied Burma during the Second World War?

**Question 2**

What kind of militaristic regime is in place in Burma?

**Question 3**

What may have caused negative feelings to persist among the different races in Burma?

**Question 4**

Who did the British choose to support Burma during the Second World War?

**Text number 44**

Since the transition to democracy began in 2011, violence has continued, with 280 people killed and 140 000 displaced in Rakhine state. The UN envoy reported in March 2013 that there had been renewed unrest between Myanmar's Buddhist and Muslim communities, with violence spreading to towns closer to Yangon. BBC News obtained video footage of a man with severe burns who received no help from passers-by or police officers while lying on the ground in a public area. The footage, filmed by members of the Burmese police in the town of Meiktila, was used as evidence that Buddhists continued to kill Muslims after the lifting of European Union sanctions on 23 April 2013.

**Question 0**

Has violence in Burma decreased over the years as the country has tried to move towards democracy?

**Question 1**

Will the different religious groups in Burma be able to live peacefully side by side?

**Question 2**

Which news outlet found visual evidence of the contempt for civilians and civilian staff in Burma?

**Question 3**

Who recorded the photographic evidence of a despicable incident?

**Question 4**

Against whom was the videotape used as evidence in Burma?

**Text number 45**

The immediate cause of the riots is unclear, with many commentators pointing to the fact that ethnic Rakhines killed ten Burmese Muslims after raping and murdering a Rakhine woman as the main cause. Entire villages have been 'destroyed'. More than 300 houses and many public buildings have been destroyed. According to Tun Khini, chairman of the Burmese Rohingya Organisation UK (BROUK), as of 28 June 2012, 650 Rohingya had been killed, 1 200 were missing and more than 80 000 had been displaced. According to the Myanmar authorities, 78 people were killed, 87 injured and thousands of homes destroyed in the violence between ethnic Rakhine Buddhists and Rohingya Muslims. More than 52 000 people were displaced from their homes.

**Question 0**

What was believed to be one of the causes of the unrest in Burma in 2012 ?

**Question 1**

How many people are believed to have been displaced by the unrest?

**Question 2**

Who is the head of BROUK's UK division?

**Question 3**

How many people were missing after the 2012 unrest in Burma?

**Text number 46**

The government has responded by imposing curfews and deploying troops in the areas. A state of emergency was declared in Rakhine on 10 June 2012, allowing the army to participate in the administration of the area. The Burmese army and police have been accused of mass arrests and indiscriminate violence against Rohingya Muslims. Several monkish organisations, which have played a key role in Myanmar's struggle for democracy, have taken steps to block all humanitarian aid to the Rohingya community.

**Question 0**

How did the Burmese government respond to the 2012 unrest?

**Question 1**

What happened in Rakhine in the summer of 2012 that had serious repercussions for the site?

**Question 2**

What have the military and law enforcement been convicted of in the summer 2012 case ?

**Question 3**

How have monastic organisations been involved in the struggle in Burma?

**Text number 47**

Restrictions on media censorship were significantly eased in August 2012 after hundreds of protesters demonstrated wearing shirts calling on the government to stop killing the press. "The most significant change has been that media organisations no longer have to submit their content to the censorship board before publication. However, as explained in an editorial in Irrawaddy magazine, this new 'freedom' has led some Burmese journalists to see the new law as simply an attempt to create a climate of self-censorship, as journalists "must comply with 16 guidelines that protect three national goals - non-dissolution of the union, non-dissolution of national solidarity and preservation of self-determination - as well as 'journalistic ethics' to ensure that their stories are accurate and do not endanger national security." In July 2014, five journalists were sentenced to 10 years in prison after publishing a report that the country was planning to build a new chemical weapons plant. The journalists described the jailings as a blow to newly won news media freedoms following five decades of censorship and persecution.

**Question 0**

Have there been any changes to the restrictions imposed on Burma's communication networks?

**Question 1**

If communication restrictions have changed, how?

**Question 2**

What is the name of the newspaper that was expelled from Burma?

**Question 3**

What is required from commenters before publishing or posting content?

**Question 4**

What were the protesters wearing during the media rally?

**Text number 48**

According to Crisis Group, the human rights situation in Myanmar has improved since a new government took office in August 2011. The 2012 Freedom in the World report, which previously gave Myanmar the lowest score of 7, also notes improvements and gives Myanmar a score of 6 for improvements in civil and political rights, the release of political prisoners and the easing of restrictions. In 2013, Myanmar improved again, with a score of 5 for civil liberties and 6 for political freedoms.

**Question 0**

What are the names of the people who provided information on recent events in Burma?

**Question 1**

Has there been any progress in the human rights situation in Myanmar?

**Question 2**

What is Burma's current ranking in the Freedom in the World report and what has caused its current position?

**Question 3**

What was Burma's previous rating?

**Question 4**

Why did Myanmar get a grade 6?

**Text number 49**

The government has set up a National Human Rights Commission, consisting of 15 members from different backgrounds. Several exiled activists, including members of Thee Lay Thee Anyeint, have returned to Myanmar after President Thein Sein invited expatriate Finns to return home to work for national development. In a speech to the UN Security Council on 22 September 2011, Myanmar Foreign Minister Wunna Maung Lwin confirmed the Myanmar government's intention to release the prisoners in the near future.

**Question 0**

What did the government put together ?

**Question 1**

Once the decision to form a group had been made, who was the group made up of?

**Question 2**

Has the accession caused any changes in the area?

**Question 3**

Who made the offer to the activists?

**Question 4**

Who spoke for Myanmar at the UN in autumn 2011 ?

**Text number 50**

The government has also relaxed reporting laws, but they remain very restrictive. In September 2011, several banned websites, including YouTube, Democratic Voice of Burma and Voice of America, were unblocked. A 2011 report by the Hauser Center for Nonprofit Organizations found that, although contact with the Myanmar government is limited by donor restrictions, international humanitarian NGOs see opportunities for effective engagement with government officials, particularly at the local level. At the same time, international NGOs are aware of the ethical problem of how to engage with the government without supporting or pleasing it.

**Question 0**

Has the Myanmar government made life easier for its people?

**Question 1**

Did the government allow residents access to the media channels they wanted?

**Question 2**

Are there groups that can operate effectively in Burma?

**Question 3**

Why are groups hesitant to cooperate with government officials?

**Text number 51**

Following Thein Sein's first visit to the UK and a meeting with Prime Minister David Cameron, the Myanmar President declared that all political prisoners in his country will be released by the end of 2013, and also announced his support for the welfare of the Rohingya Muslim community. In a speech at Chatham House, he revealed that "we [the Myanmar government] are looking at all cases. I guarantee you that by the end of this year there will be no prisoners of conscience in Myanmar." He also expressed his desire to strengthen links between the UK and Myanmar's armed forces.

**Question 0**

Which official was the first from Burma to visit British soil?

**Question 1**

Who did the Myanmar official meet?

**Question 2**

What was the outcome of the meeting?

**Question 3**

Where did the clerk announce the outcome of the meeting?

**Question 4**

What would an official like to see happen between two countries?

**Text number 52**

Under British rule, Myanmar was the second richest country in Southeast Asia. It had been the world's largest exporter of rice. Myanmar also had abundant natural and labour resources. British Burma began exporting crude oil in 1853, making it one of the world's earliest oil producers. It produced 75% of the world's teak and its population was highly literate. But the wealth was concentrated mainly in European hands. Agricultural production fell dramatically in the 1930s as international rice prices fell and did not recover for decades.

**Question 0**

Where was Burma economically under British rule?

**Question 1**

What was Burma's biggest export under British rule?

**Question 2**

What did Myanmar do that made it known as one of the original ones in a particular financial company?

**Question 3**

What was the main wood product produced in Myanmar during the British rule ?

**Question 4**

What was the main feature that distinguished Burma from other countries in South-East Asia?

**Text number 53**

During World War II, the British destroyed major government buildings, oil wells and mines of tungsten, tin, lead and silver to keep them hidden from the Japanese. Myanmar was extensively bombed by both sides. After independence, the country was in ruins, with its main infrastructure completely destroyed. After the formation of a parliamentary government in 1948, Prime Minister U Nu initiated a policy of nationalisation and the state was declared the owner of all land. The government also tried to implement an ill-conceived eight-year plan. By the 1950s, rice exports had fallen by two-thirds and mineral exports by more than 96% (compared with the pre-World War II period). The plans were partly financed by printing money, which led to inflation.

**Question 0**

How did the Second World War affect Burma's business and economy?

**Question 1**

How did the Second World War affect the Burmese context?

**Question 2**

What led to the architectural changes in Myanmar?

**Question 3**

Who was credited with the changes that took place indoors as a result of the war ?

**Question 4**

When was Myanmar given the right of self-determination to govern its own nation?

**Text number 54**

The main agricultural product is rice, which covers about 60% of the country's cultivated area. Rice accounts for 97% of total food grain production by weight. In cooperation with the International Rice Research Institute, 52 modern rice varieties were released in the country between 1966 and 1997, increasing national rice production to 14 million tonnes in 1987 and 19 million tonnes in 1996. By 1988, half of the country's rice land had been planted with modern varieties, including 98% of irrigated areas. In 2008, rice production was estimated at 50 million tonnes.

**Question 0**

What is the most important crop in Burma?

**Question 1**

What percentage of the country's arable land is used for the main crops in Burma?

**Question 2**

Which category does Burma's main crop belong to?

**Question 3**

How is the output of a category calculated ?

**Question 4**

How many new varieties has Burma developed since 1997?

**Text number 55**

Many US and European jewellery companies, such as Bulgari, Tiffany and Cartier, refuse to import these stones because the working conditions in the mines are reported to be poor. Human Rights Watch has called for a complete ban on the purchase of gemstones from Burma on the basis of these reports and the fact that almost all the profits go to the ruling junta, as the majority of the country's mining is controlled by the government. The Myanmar government controls the gem trade through direct ownership or joint ventures with private mine owners.

**Question 0**

What are the difficulties in expanding the gemstone business in Burma?

**Question 1**

Why is Burma suffering from this problem with the gemstone industry?

**Question 2**

Who provided the information on Burma's gemstone industry?

**Question 3**

What did the group advise based on the data ?

**Question 4**

Who gets most of the economic benefit from gemstone extraction ?

**Text number 56**

Myanmar's top tourist destinations include major cities such as Yangon and Mandalay, religious sites in Mon State, Pindaya, Bago and Hpa-An, nature trails in Inle Lake, Kengtung, Putao and Pyin Oo Lwin, ancient cities such as Bagan and Mrauk-U, and beaches in Nabule, Ngapal, Ngwe-Saung and Mergui. However, much of the country is off-limits to tourists, and interaction between foreigners and Myanmar residents, especially in border areas, is subject to police control. Foreigners are not allowed to discuss politics with foreigners under penalty of imprisonment, and in 2001 the Myanmar Tourism Promotion Board ordered local officials to protect tourists and limit "unnecessary interaction" between foreigners and ordinary Burmese.

**Question 0**

Name the two metropolitan areas where Myanmar tourists are most welcome?

**Question 1**

What are the two best spiritual destinations Myanmar has to offer?

**Question 2**

Are there any destinations in Myanmar that might be good for outside enthusiasts ?

**Question 3**

Are there building sites of interest to visitors to Burma?

**Question 4**

Will visitors be able to travel through the country without restriction?

**Text number 57**

The most common way to enter the country seems to be by air. According to the Lonely Planet website, getting to Myanmar is problematic: "There are no bus or train links connecting Myanmar to any other country, and you can't cross the border by car or motorbike - you have to walk across." The website also states that "It is not possible for foreigners to enter or leave Myanmar by sea or river". "There are a small number of border crossings where private vehicles are allowed, including the Ruil (China) - Mu-se border, the Htee Keen (Myanmar) - Ban Phu Nam Ron (Thailand) border (the most direct border between Dawei and Kanchanaburi) and the Myawaddy (Myanmar) - Mae Sot (Thailand) border. Since 2013, at least one tourism company has successfully operated commercial land transport routes across these borders. "From Mae Sai (Thailand) you can cross to Tachileik, but you can only get as far as Kengtung. Those in Thailand on visa can cross to Kawthaung but cannot venture further into Myanmar."

**Question 0**

How are most visitors guided to Myanmar ?

**Question 1**

Is Myanmar convenient compared to other Southeast Asian countries?

**Question 2**

Are there any cruise destinations in Myanmar ?

**Question 3**

How long have bus services been available to Myanmar tourists?

**Question 4**

How far are people from Taiwan who are not Taiwanese citizens allowed to go into Myanmar?

**Text number 58**

Flights are available from most countries, but direct flights are mainly limited to Thai and other ASEAN airlines. According to Eleven magazine, "previously there were only 15 international airlines, and an increasing number of airlines have started direct flights from Japan, Qatar, Taiwan, South Korea, Germany and Singapore. "The expansions were expected in September 2013, but once again are mainly Thai and other Asia-based airlines, according to Eleven Media Group's Eleven magazine, "Thailand-based Nok Air and Business Airlines, and Singapore-based Tiger Airline".

**Question 0**

Can you travel by plane from any country in Myanmar?

**Question 1**

Is there any way to reduce the travel time to Myanmar ?

**Question 2**

Has the tourism industry considered any changes to its battle plans for Myanmar ?

**Question 3**

Which airlines travelling to Myanmar currently have development plans for expansion ?

**Text number 59**

In December 2014, Myanmar signed an agreement to establish its first stock exchange. Yangon Stock Exchange Joint Venture Co. Ltd will be established with the Myanma Economic Bank holding 51%, Japan's Daiwa Institute of Research Ltd 30.25% and Japan Exchange Group 18.75%. The Yangon Stock Exchange (YSX) officially commenced operations on Friday 25 March 2016. First Myanmar Investment Co., Ltd (FMI) became the first stock to trade after receiving approval for an opening price of 26,000 kyat (US$22).

**Question 0**

What happened in the winter of 2014 that is relevant for Myanmar?

**Question 1**

What is the name of the company that first rang the bell to start in the winter of 2014 in Myanmar ?

**Question 2**

W is set to be a major shareholder in the company, which will first ring in the winter of 2014 in Myanmar ?

**Question 3**

Did other countries actively participate in the business that first started in Myanmar in winter 2014 ?

**Question 4**

On what day did the company that first rang the bell in Myanmar in winter 2014 open its doors to customers?

**Text number 60**

The preliminary results of the 2014 Myanmar census put the total population of the country at 51 419 420, including an estimated 1 206 353 people in the northern Rakhine State, Kachin State and Kayin State, which were not counted. People who were absent from the country at the time of the census are not included in these figures. There are over 600,000 registered Myanmar migrant workers in Thailand, with millions more working illegally. Myanmar migrant workers account for 80% of Thailand's migrant workers. The population density is 76 per square kilometre, one of the lowest in Southeast Asia.

**Question 0**

How many people are estimated to be officially living in Burma?

**Question 1**

Who might have been left out of the 2014 census in Burma ?

**Question 2**

How many Burmese are currently using a work visa for Thailand?

**Question 3**

How many Burmese are predicted to work in Thailand without a permit?

**Question 4**

What proportion of migrant workers in Thailand are from Myanmar?

**Text number 61**

The Bamar population is estimated at 68% of the population. The Shane make up 10% of the population. The Kayin make up 7% of the population. The Rakhine people account for 4% of the population. Overseas Chinese make up about 3% of the population. Myanmar's ethnic minority groups prefer to use the term 'ethnic nationality' rather than 'ethnic minority' because the term 'minority' increases their sense of insecurity when faced with what is often described as 'Burmanisation' - the prevalence and dominance of the dominant Bamar culture over minority cultures.

**Question 0**

What is the largest percentage of Burma's population ?

**Question 1**

What is the smallest percentage of Burma's population ?

**Question 2**

What is the preferred term for those in Burma who are not part of the racial majority?

**Question 3**

How does the term Burmanisation feel?

**Question 4**

What proportion of the population is descended from Rakhine?

**Text number 62**

Many, who make up 2% of the population, are ethno-linguistically related to the Khmer. Overseas Indians make up 2%. The rest are Kachin, Chin, Rohingya, Anglo-Indian, Gurkhas, Nepalese and other ethnic minorities. This group also includes Anglo-Burmese. The Anglo-Burmese once formed a large and influential community, but they left the country in a steady stream from 1958 onwards, mainly to Australia and the UK. It is estimated that there are 52 000 Anglo-Burmese left in Myanmar. In 2009[update], 110,000 Burmese refugees were living in refugee camps in Thailand.

**Question 0**

How much of Burma's population is linguistically related to the Khmer.

**Question 1**

Which community used to be the persuasive authority for the people of Burma?

**Question 2**

When did the mass migration of the community that used to have a convincing influence on the Burmese begin?

**Question 3**

Where did most of these people end up after Burma?

**Text number 63**

Myanmar has four major language families: Sino-Tibetan, Thai-Kadai, East Asian and Indo-European. The Sino-Tibetan languages are the most widely spoken. They include Burmese, Karen, Kachin, Chinese and Chinese (mainly Hokkien). The primary language of Tai-Kadai is Shan. Mon, Palaung and Wa are the main Austroasiatic languages spoken in Myanmar. The two main Indo-European languages are Pali, the liturgical language of Teravada Buddhism, and English. A little known fact about Myanmar is that more than 130 languages are spoken in Myanmar. As many of them are known only to small tribes across the country, they may have disappeared (many, if not all) after a few generations.

**Question 0**

What are the four categories of the most common dialects used in Burma?

**Question 1**

What are the main European languages used in Burma?

**Question 2**

How many different types of dictionaries could possibly be needed to cover all the languages spoken in Myanmar?

**Question 3**

Are Myanmar languages widely used by other peoples?

**Question 4**

What is the preferred language of the Thai-Kadai language?

**Text number 64**

The Burmese language, which is the mother tongue of the Burmese and the official language of Myanmar, is related to Tibetan and Chinese. It is written in a script consisting of round and semi-circular letters, adapted from the Mon script, which in turn evolved from a South Indian script in the 5th century. The earliest known Burmese script dates from the 1100s. It is also used to write Pali, the sacred language of Theravada Buddhism, as well as several ethnic minority languages such as Shan, several Karen dialects and Kayah (Karenni), with special characters and diacritical marks added for each language.

**Question 0**

What is the matriarchal dialect of Burma that became the standard language of the country?

**Question 1**

What are the two vernacular languages in relation to the official language?

**Question 2**

How does the recognised official language of Burma appear ?

**Question 3**

What is the visual representation of language a subset of ?

**Question 4**

Since when are first impressions of a visually presented language ?

**Text number 65**

Many religions are practised in Myanmar. Religious buildings and organisations have existed for many years. Festivals can be organised on a large scale. However, Christians and Muslims are religiously persecuted, and it is difficult, if not impossible, for non-Buddhists to join the army or get government jobs, which are the main route to success in the country. The persecution and targeting of civilians is particularly significant in eastern Myanmar, where more than 3,000 villages have been destroyed in the last ten years. Over 200 000 Muslims have fled to Bangladesh in the last 20 years to escape anti-Muslim persecution.

**Question 0**

Is there more than one religion in Burma?

**Question 1**

Can you organise public shows in Myanmar to celebrate religion?

**Question 2**

Is everyone welcome to practice their faith openly in Burma?

**Question 3**

Can anyone in Burma join the Burmese armed forces?

**Question 4**

What are the best routes for career development in Burma?

**Text number 66**

According to Pew Research, 7% of the population identify as Christian, 4% as Muslim, 1% as traditional animist and 2% as other religions such as Mahayana Buddhism, Hinduism and East Asian religions. However, according to a 2010 US State Department report on international religious freedom, official statistics allegedly underestimate the non-Buddhist population. Independent researchers estimate the Muslim population at 6-10% of the population[citation needed]. Jehovah's Witnesses have been present since 1914 and have around 80 congregations across the country, as well as a branch office in Yangon, which publishes books in 16 languages. Yangon's small Jewish community had a synagogue but no resident rabbi to conduct services.

**Question 0**

What part of the population does not identify with the religious majority of conformists?

**Question 1**

Are these percentages an accurate estimate of nonconformist religious groups?

**Question 2**

How many homes are dedicated to the worship of Jehovah's Witnesses ?

**Question 3**

In how many dialects are publications distributed by Jehovah's Witnesses available?

**Question 4**

What problem did the Jewish community of Rangoon face ?

**Text number 67**

Myanmar's education system is managed by a government agency, the Ministry of Education. The education system is based on the British system, as Myanmar has had a British and Christian population for almost a century. Almost all schools are run by the state, but recently there has been an increase in privately funded English-medium schools. Schooling is compulsory until the end of primary school, around the age of 9, whereas internationally the age of compulsory education is 15 or 16.

**Question 0**

Who runs Myanmar's school system?

**Question 1**

Which country is responsible for Burma's academic system ?

**Question 2**

Why is this country so influential for Burmese academics?

**Question 3**

Are there alternatives to the public school system in Burma?

**Question 4**

Do children have to go to school or can they stay at home and work if they want to?

**Text number 68**

Myanmar has a wide range of indigenous cultures, but the majority culture is mainly Buddhist and Bamar. The Bamar culture is influenced by the cultures of neighbouring countries. This is reflected in its language, cuisine, music, dance and theatre. The arts, especially literature, have historically been influenced by the local form of Theravada Buddhism. The Yama Zatdaw, considered the national epic of Myanmar, is a variant of the Indian Ramayana, and is heavily influenced by Thai, Moni and Indian versions. Buddhism is practised in conjunction with nat worship, which involves complex rituals to appease one of the 37 nat pantheons.

**Question 0**

What are the sanctioned prevailing culture in Burma?

**Question 1**

Have these cultures evolved by themselves over time?

**Question 2**

What impact did Theravada Buddhism have on Bamari?

**Question 3**

What is the connection between an insect with devout followers and Buddhism?

**Text number 69**

In a traditional village, the monastery is the centre of cultural life. The monks are respected and supported by the peasants. The novitiate ceremony, called shinbyu, is the main coming-of-age event for a boy, during which he enters the monastery for a short period. All male children of Buddhist families are encouraged to become novices (beginners in Buddhism) before the age of twenty and monks after the age of twenty. The Burmese culture is most evident in the villages, where local festivals are held throughout the year, the most important of which is the pagoda festival. Many villages have a guardian nat, and superstition and taboos are common.

**Question 0**

Where in Burma is the monk's home the most expected place in people's lives?

**Question 1**

Which event is very relevant for young men involving monks in Burma?

**Question 2**

What do the girls in the village get compared to what happens to a young man ?

**Question 3**

What is the biggest local celebration in Burma?

**Question 4**

In many villages, what protects them in times of immediate or imminent danger ?

**Text number 70**

British colonialism brought Western cultural elements to Burma. Burma's education system is modelled on the British system. Colonial architectural influences are most evident in large cities such as Yangon. Many ethnic minorities, notably the Karen in the south-east and the Kachin and Chin in the north and north-east, practice Christianity. According to The World Factbook, Burmese make up 68% and ethnic groups 32%. However, exile leaders and organisations claim that the ethnic population is 40%, which is implicitly contradicted by the CIA report (official US report).

**Question 0**

What evidence is there of past governance in Burma's buildings?

**Question 1**

What part of Burmese people is not considered mainstream?

**Question 2**

Are opinions diverging on numbers that the population considers not to be part of the mainstream

**Question 3**

What is the name of the group that reported the data on the population of Burma?

**Text number 71**

Mohinga is a traditional breakfast dish and the national dish of Myanmar. Seafood is a common ingredient in coastal towns such as Sittwe, Kyaukpyu, Mawlamyaing (formerly Moulmein), Mergui (Myeik) and Dawei, while meat and poultry are more commonly used in inland towns such as Mandalay. Freshwater fish and prawns have been incorporated into inland cooking as a primary source of protein and are used in a variety of ways: fresh, salted whole or fillets, salted and dried, made into a salt paste or fermented and pressed.

**Question 0**

What is the traditional morning meal served in Burma?

**Question 1**

What is most often enjoyed on the Myanmar coast ?

**Question 2**

Where in Burma is the most chicken eaten ?

**Question 3**

What is considered an alternative to tofu because of the valuable ingredient it contains for those who do not live near water in BUrma?

**Question 4**

What are the popular ways of using fish in Burma?

**Text number 72**

Myanmar's first film was a documentary on the funeral of Tun Shein. He was a leading politician of the 1910s who campaigned in London for Burmese independence. The first Burmese silent film, Myitta Ne Thuya (Love and Wine), was made in 1920 and proved to be a great success, although its quality was poor due to a fixed camera position and insufficient film equipment. In the 1920s and 1930s, several Burmese-owned film companies made and produced a number of films. The first Burmese sound film was produced in 1932 in Bombay, India, under the title Ngwe Pay Lo Ma Ya (Money Can't Buy It). After the Second World War, Burmese cinema continued to deal with political issues. Many films produced in the early Cold War period had a strong propaganda dimension.

**Question 0**

What was the first film shot in Myanmar about someone's life ?

**Question 1**

Why was this film significant enough to be the first ?

**Question 2**

What was the name of Myanmar's first film before the advent of talking pictures and when did it premiere?

**Question 3**

After the end of the Second World War, what was still a popular subject among Burmese filmmakers?

**Question 4**

Have Burmese films ever been used as a tool to influence the people?

**Document number 211**

**Text number 0**

The Jews emerged as a national and religious group in the Middle East in the second millennium BC. In the Levant, known as the Land of Israel. The Merneptah Stele seems to confirm that the people of Israel, who joined El-god, existed somewhere in Canaan as early as 1300 BC. The Israelites, who were descendants of the Canaanite people, established themselves with the establishment of the Kingdom of Israel and the Kingdom of Judah. Some argue that these Canaanite Israelites merged with incoming nomadic groups called Hebrews. Although few biblical sources detail periods of exile, diasporic experiences ranging from the Levantine rule of ancient Egypt to the Assyrian captivity and exile, the Babylonian captivity and exile, the Seleucid imperial rule, the Roman occupation, and Israelites' historical relations with their homeland became a significant part of Jewish history, identity and memory.

**Question 0**

Which group emerged as a national and religious group in the Middle East in the second millennium BC? In the Levant region, known as the Land of Israel?

**Question 1**

Who consolidated their power at the birth of the Kingdom of Israel and the Kingdom of Judah?

**Question 2**

By what names were the arriving nomadic groups known?

**Question 3**

When did the Jews emerge as a national and religious group in the Middle East?

**Question 4**

What seems to confirm the existence of the people of Israel?

**Question 5**

Which national and religious group emerged in the first millennium BC?

**Question 6**

What confirms the existence of the ancient Egyptians?

**Question 7**

Who was a descendant of the Israeli population?

**Question 8**

What was a significant feature of Babylonian history, identity and memory?

**Question 9**

When did the people of Israel cease to be connected to El-God?

**Text number 1**

According to a 2014 report, about 43% of all Jews live in Israel (6.1 million) and 40% in the United States (5.7 million), with most of the rest living in Europe (1.4 million) and Canada (0.4 million). These figures include all those who self-identified as Jewish in the socio-demographic survey or who were identified as Jewish by a respondent in the same household. However, it is difficult to measure the exact world Jewish population. In addition to the problems inherent in census methods, disputes among proponents of halakhic, secular, political and ancestral identification factors over who is Jewish can affect the figure considerably, depending on the source.

**Question 0**

What percentage of Jews live in Israel?

**Question 1**

What percentage of Jews live in the United States?

**Question 2**

How many Jews live in Europe?

**Question 3**

What is one reason why it is difficult to determine the world population of the Jews?

**Question 4**

How many non-Jews live in Israel?

**Question 5**

How many non-Jews live in the United States?

**Question 6**

Why is it easy to measure the world's Jewish population?

**Question 7**

What percentage of non-Jews live in the United States?

**Question 8**

What has no bearing on who is Jewish?

**Text number 2**

The etymological equivalent is used in other languages, e.g., يَهُودِيّ yahūdī (sg.), al-yahūd (pl.).), and بَنُو اِسرَائِيل banū isrāʼīl in Arabic, "Jude" in German, "judeu" in Portuguese, "juif" in French, "jøde" in Danish and Norwegian, "judío" in Spanish, "jood" in Dutch, etc., but derivatives of the word "Hebrew" are also used to describe a Jew, for example in Italian (Ebreo), Persian ("Ebri/Ebrani" (Persian: عبری/عبرانی) and Russian (Еврей, Jevrey). The German word "jude" is pronounced [ˈjuːdə], the corresponding adjective "jüdisch" [ˈjyːdɪʃ] (Jewish) is the origin of the Yiddish word. (See Jewish ethnonyms.)

**Question 0**

Where does the word jiddish come from?

**Question 1**

What is another word to describe a Jew?

**Question 2**

What is the Russian word used to describe a Jew?

**Question 3**

Ebreo is an Italian word that is a derivative of what word?

**Question 4**

How do you say Hebrew in German?

**Question 5**

How do you say Hebrew in Portuguese?

**Question 6**

How do you say Hebrew in French?

**Question 7**

From which German word does the word "Hebrew" come?

**Question 8**

How do you say Yiddish in Italian?

**Text number 3**

According to the Hebrew Bible, the ancestry of the Jews goes back to the biblical patriarchs Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, and the biblical matriarchs Sarah, Rebecca, Leah and Rachel, who lived in Canaan around 1700 BC. Jacob and his family moved to ancient Egypt after Pharaoh himself invited them to live with Jacob's son Joseph. The descendants of the patriarchs were later enslaved until the Exodus led by Moses, traditionally dated to 1200 BC, after which the Israelites conquered Canaan.

**Question 0**

Name one person to whom the Jewish ancestry can be traced back?

**Question 1**

Where did Jacob and his family move to?

**Question 2**

Who led the Exodus?

**Question 3**

Who was the son of Jacob?

**Question 4**

Who was Joseph's father?

**Question 5**

Who lived in Canaan before the 18th century BC?

**Question 6**

Who invited Pharaoh to live in Egypt?

**Question 7**

When did Canaan conquer the Israelites?

**Question 8**

Who invited Joseph to live in Egypt?

**Question 9**

How long were the Egyptians enslaved?

**Text number 4**

Modern archaeology has largely abandoned the historicity of the patriarchs and the Exodus narrative, recasting them as an inspiring national myth for the Israelites. According to modern archaeology, the Israelites and their culture did not conquer the region by force, but separated themselves from the Canaanite peoples and culture by developing a distinct monolatrous - and later monotheistic - religion centred on Yahweh, one of the ancient Canaanite deities. The growth of the Yahweh-centred faith and the various cultic practices gradually gave rise to a distinct Israelite ethnic group, which separated them from the other Canaanites. The Canaanites themselves are archaeologically proven to be in the middle of the Bronze Age, and Hebrew is the last surviving language of the Canaanites. During the Iron Age I period (1200-1000 BC), Israelite culture was largely Canaanite.

**Question 0**

Which culture was largely Canaanite?

**Question 1**

What is one of the ancient Canaanite deities?

**Question 2**

What is the period 1200-1000 BC called?

**Question 3**

How has historical archaeology dealt with the historicity of the patriarchs?

**Question 4**

How did the Israelis occupy the area, according to historical archaeology?

**Question 5**

What god did the ancient Canaanites not worship?

**Question 6**

What is called the period before 1200 BC?

**Question 7**

What gave rise to the separate ethnic group of Canaanites?

**Text number 5**

Although the Israelites were divided into twelve tribes, the Jews (who are one branch of the Israelites, the other being the Samaritans) are traditionally said to be descended mostly from the Israelite tribes of Judah (from which the Jews derive their ethnonyms) and Benjamin, and partly from the tribe of Levi, which together formed the ancient Kingdom of Judah, and from the remnants of the Northern Kingdom of Israel, which migrated to and assimilated into the Kingdom of Judah after the Neo-Assyrian Empire conquered the Kingdom of Israel in 720 BC.

**Question 0**

Which group was divided into twelve tribes?

**Question 1**

When did the Neo-Assyrians conquer the Kingdom of Israel?

**Question 2**

Where do Jews get their snails?

**Question 3**

How many tribes were the Samaritans divided into?

**Question 4**

From whom are the tribes of Judah descended?

**Question 5**

Where did the southern kingdom of Israel move to?

**Question 6**

Who were assimilated before 720 BC?

**Question 7**

When did the Kingdom of Israel conquer the Neo-Assyrian Empire?

**Text number 6**

The Israelites enjoyed political independence twice in ancient history, first under the biblical judges and then under the United Monarchy.[controversial - discuss] After the fall of the United Monarchy, the land was divided into Israel and Judah. The term "Jew" is derived from the Roman "Judean" and meant a person from the southern kingdom of Judah. The transition of the ethnonym from "Israelite" to "Jew" (inhabitant of Judah), although not included in the Torah, is made clear in the Book of Esther (4th century BC), part of the third volume of the Ketuvim book of the Jewish Tanakh. In 587 BC. Nebuchadnezzar II, king of the Neo-Babylonian Empire, besieged Jerusalem, destroyed the first temple and expelled the most prominent citizens of Judah. In 586 BC. Judah ceased to be an independent kingdom, and its remaining Jews were left stateless. Babylonian exile ended in 539 BC. The Babylonian exile was ended in 539 AD when the Achaemenid Empire conquered Babylon and Cyrus the Great allowed the exiled Jews to return to Yehud and rebuild their temple. The second temple was completed in 515 BC. The province of Yehud was a peaceful part of the Achaemenid Empire until the fall of the empire around 333 BC. The kingdom fell in 333 333 BC, when it was overthrown by Alexander the Great. The Jews were also politically independent during the Hasmonean dynasty, which lasted from 140 to 37 BC, and to some extent during the Herodian dynasty from 37 BC to 6 AD. Since the destruction of the Second Temple in 70 AD, most Jews have lived in diaspora. As an ethnic minority in every country in which they live (except Israel), Jews have often experienced persecution throughout history, which is why their numbers and distribution have fluctuated over the centuries.

**Question 0**

How many times in ancient history did the Israelites have political independence?

**Question 1**

Where does the term Jews come from?

**Question 2**

When was the land divided into Israel and Judah?

**Question 3**

What are the people of Judah called?

**Question 4**

When did the Babylonian exile end?

**Question 5**

How many times do Israelis enjoy political independence in modern times?

**Question 6**

Which term meant a person from the northern kingdom of Judah?

**Question 7**

When did Nebuchadnezzar II build the first temple?

**Question 8**

When did Judah become an independent kingdom?

**Question 9**

When did most Jews stop living in the diaspora?

**Text number 7**

Genetic studies on Jews show that most of the world's Jews share a common genetic heritage originating in the Middle East and that they most closely resemble the peoples of the Fertile Crescent. The genetic make-up of different Jewish groups shows that Jews share a common genetic heritage going back 4,000 years, indicating a common ancestral origin. Despite their long separation and common genetic origin, the Jews also maintained a common culture, tradition and language.

**Question 0**

Genetic studies show that Jews most closely resemble the peoples of which region?

**Question 1**

How far back does the common gene pool of Jews go?

**Question 2**

Most Jews share a common genetic heritage, originating from where?

**Question 3**

Which people are the Jews least genetically similar to?

**Question 4**

How far back does the gene pool shared by the inhabitants of the Fertile Crescent go?

**Question 5**

Most people living in the Fertile Crescent share a common heritage, which comes from where?

**Question 6**

What do people in the Fertile Crescent have in common besides genetics?

**Question 7**

What is the one thing that the Jews could not maintain?

**Text number 8**

The Hebrew Bible, a religious interpretation of Jewish tradition and early national history, founded the first Abrahamic religion, which is now practised by 54% of the world. Judaism guides its adherents in both practice and belief, and has been called not only a religion but also a 'way of life', which has made it rather difficult to draw a clear distinction between Judaism, Jewish culture and Jewish identity. Throughout history, in periods and places as diverse as the ancient Hellenic world, Europe before and after the Enlightenment (see haskalah), Islamic Spain and Portugal, North Africa and the Middle East, India, China, or today's United States and Israel, cultural phenomena have developed that are in some sense distinctively Jewish, but not at all specifically religious. Some elements originate from within Judaism, others from the interaction of Jews or particular Jewish communities with their environment, others from social and cultural dynamics within the community, as opposed to the religion itself. This phenomenon has led to a remarkable variety of Jewish cultures, each unique within its own community and each as genuinely Jewish as the next.

**Question 0**

Which book is considered a religious interpretation of Jewish tradition and early national history?

**Question 1**

What religions are practised by 54% of the world's population today?

**Question 2**

What is the Hebrew Bible?

**Question 3**

What is a religious interpretation of European traditions and history?

**Question 4**

What does 54% of the world not do?

**Question 5**

Where have the phenomena of Jewish culture never developed?

**Question 6**

How much of the world does not follow the Abrahamic religion?

**Question 7**

Where have specifically religious Jewish customs developed from?

**Text number 9**

Judaism has some aspects of nationhood, ethnicity, religion and culture, which is why the definition of a Jew varies slightly depending on whether a religious or national approach to identity is used. In modern secular usage, Judaism generally includes three categories: people who were born into a Jewish family, whether or not they follow that religion; people with some Jewish background or lineage (sometimes including those without a strictly matrilineal lineage); and people who have no Jewish background or lineage but who have officially converted to Judaism and are therefore followers of the religion.

**Question 0**

In modern secular usage, Jews are divided into how many groups?

**Question 1**

Why does the definition of a Jew vary slightly?

**Question 2**

What religion has in common with nation, ethnicity, religion and culture?

**Question 3**

Which has nothing in common with the nation?

**Question 4**

How many groups do Jews include in modern religious practice?

**Question 5**

How many groups do Jews include in historical secular use?

**Question 6**

Who is not considered a Jew in modern secular parlance?

**Question 7**

What has no bearing on who is Jewish?

**Text number 10**

Historical definitions of Jewish identity have traditionally been based on halakhic definitions of matrilineal descent and halakhic conversions. Historical definitions of who is Jewish date back to the codification of the oral Torah in the Babylonian Talmud around 200 AD. Jewish scholars' interpretations of passages in the Tanakh, such as Deuteronomy, are based on the ancient Jewish tradition of the Talmud. 7:1-5, are used as a warning against marriage between Jews and Canaanites, because "[a gentile husband] will cause your children to turn away from me, and they will worship other gods (i.e. idols). "3. In Leviticus. In Leviticus 24:10 it says that the son of a marriage between a Hebrew woman and an Egyptian man is "the community of Israel." This is complemented by Ezra 10:2-3, where Israelites returning from Babylon vow to renounce their gentile wives and their children. After the anti-religious haskalah movement of the late 1700s and 1800s, halakhic interpretations of Jewish identity were challenged.

**Question 0**

On what have historical definitions of Jewish identity been based?

**Question 1**

Historical definitions of who is a Jew date back to what year?

**Question 2**

What is used as a warning about marriage between Jews and Canaanites?

**Question 3**

What have historical definitions of Jewish identity never been based on?

**Question 4**

When was the Babylonian Talmud codified as the Oral Torah?

**Question 5**

What was Tanakh's point that encouraged marriage?

**Question 6**

Which movement in the 1700s and 1800s was pro-religion?

**Question 7**

Which interpretations of Jewish identity have never been questioned?

**Text number 11**

According to historian Shaye J. D. Cohen, the status of the descendants of mixed marriages was defined in the Bible in patrilineal terms. He offers two plausible explanations for the change during the Mishnaic period: first, the Mishna may have applied the same logic to mixed marriages as it had applied to other intermarriages (kil'ayim). Thus, mixed marriages are forbidden in the same way as the marriage of a horse and a donkey, and the offspring of both unions are condemned matrilineally. Secondly, the Tannaim may have been influenced by Roman law, which stipulated that when a parent could not enter into a legal marriage, the offspring followed the mother.

**Question 0**

Who believed that the status of the offspring of mixed marriages was determined patrilineally in the Bible?

**Question 1**

What dictated that when a parent could not enter into a legal marriage, the offspring followed the mother?

**Question 2**

What is one explanation for the change in the Mishnaic period?

**Question 3**

Who believed that the status of the offspring of mixed marriages was determined matrilineally in the Bible?

**Question 4**

How many explanations were there for the lack of change in the Mashnian period?

**Question 5**

What dictated that when a parent could not enter into a legal marriage, the offspring followed the father?

**Question 6**

What did the Roman law stipulate if a parent entered into a legal marriage?

**Question 7**

Which marriages were allowed alongside mixed marriages?

**Text number 12**

In the 1st century Babylon, where Jews migrated after the conquest of Babylon and the revolt of Bar Kokhba in 135 AD, already had a rapidly growing population of Jews, estimated at 1,000,000, which increased to an estimated two million between 200 AD and 500 AD, both through natural growth and immigration of Jews from the land of Israel, constituting about one-sixth of the world's Jewish population at that time. Occasional conversions have accounted for some of the increase in Jewish population. Some have argued, for example, that in the first century of Christianity, the Jewish population more than doubled from 4 million to 8-10 million in the Roman Empire, largely due to a wave of conversions.

**Question 0**

Where did the Jews move to after the Babylonian conquest?

**Question 1**

In which year did the number of Jews increase to an estimated 2 million?

**Question 2**

Name one thing that has led to the growth of the Jewish population?

**Question 3**

Where did the Jews migrate to before the Babylonian conquest?

**Question 4**

How many Jews lived in Babylon before the 1st century?

**Question 5**

How many Jews lived in Babylon after 500 AD?

**Question 6**

How did the number of Jews increase before the 1st century?

**Question 7**

How many Jews lived outside the Roman Empire?

**Text number 13**

Other historians believe that the number of conversions during the Roman period was small and did not account for a large part of the increase in the Jewish population, due to various factors, such as the fact that it was illegal for men to convert to Judaism in the Roman world from the mid-2nd century onwards. Another factor that would have made conversion in the Roman world more difficult was the halakhic insistence on circumcision, which was quickly abandoned by convert Christians. Fiscus Judaicus, a tax imposed on Jews in 70 AD, which was relaxed for non-Christians in 96 AD. , also limited the appeal of Judaism. Moreover, historians argue that the very figure (4 million) that was thought to represent the Jewish population in the ancient Roman Empire is an error that has long since been disproved, and thus the assumption that conversion contributed to the large-scale growth of the Jewish population in ancient Rome is false. The figure of 8 million is also questionable, as it may refer to a census of the total number of Roman citizens.

**Question 0**

What is the tax imposed on the Jews in 70 AD?

**Question 1**

When did FIscus Judaicus relax the exclusion of Christians?

**Question 2**

Give one reason why historians believe that Roman conversions were small in number and did not account for a large part of the Jewish population growth?

**Question 3**

Which religion was legal to convert to in the Roman world from the mid-2nd century onwards?

**Question 4**

Where was it legal to convert to Judaism?

**Question 5**

What made conversion easy in the Roman world?

**Question 6**

When was Fiscus Judaicus extended to Christians?

**Question 7**

What was the tax imposed on non-Jewish citizens in 70 AD?

**Text number 14**

There are clear ethnic divisions within the world's Jewish population, most of which are mainly the result of the geographical bifurcation and subsequent independent development of the indigenous Israeli population. Jewish settlers established several Jewish communities in different parts of the Old World, often at great distances from each other, leading to effective and often long-term isolation. During the millennia of the Jewish diaspora, communities developed under the influence of their local environment: political, cultural, natural and demographic. Today, manifestations of these Jewish differences can be observed in the Jewish cultural expressions of each community, such as Jewish linguistic diversity, culinary preferences, liturgical practices, religious interpretations, and degrees and sources of genetic admixture.

**Question 0**

What led to the effective and prolonged isolation of Jewish communities?

**Question 1**

Name one way in which Jewish cultural expressions differ in each community?

**Question 2**

Name another way in which Jewish cultural expressions differ in each community?

**Question 3**

What did not cause ethnic divisions between Jews?

**Question 4**

Where did the Jews not live?

**Question 5**

What is one way in which Jewish cultural expressions remained the same in each community?

**Question 6**

What is another way in which Jewish cultural expressions remained the same in each community?

**Question 7**

At what point did Jewish communities not develop under the influence of their local environment?

**Text number 15**

Jews are often classified into one of two major groups: the Ashkenazim and the Sephardim. The Ashkenazim or "Germanic" (Ashkenaz means "Germany" in Hebrew) are so named because they are German-Jewish in cultural and geographical terms, while the Sephardim or "Spanish" (Sephardic means "Spain/Hispania" or "Iberia" in Hebrew) are so named because they are Spanish-Portuguese-Jewish in cultural and geographical terms. A more common term in Israel for many of those widely referred to as Sephardim is Mizrahim (literally "Orientals", Mizrach being Hebrew for "East"), a reference to the diverse groups of Middle Eastern and North African Jews who are often called Sephardim (together with the actual Sephardim) for liturgical reasons, although the Mizrahi Jewish groups and the actual Sephardi Jewish groups are ethnically distinct.

**Question 0**

Name one large group to which Jews are often categorised.

**Question 1**

Name another large group to which Jews are often categorised?

**Question 2**

What does Ashkenaz mean in Hebrew?

**Question 3**

What is the more common name in Israel for many people who are broadly called Sephardim?

**Question 4**

What does Mizrach mean in Hebrew?

**Question 5**

How many main groups do ashkenazis belong to?

**Question 6**

What is the term for "Westerners" in Israel?

**Question 7**

What does Ashkenaz mean in German?

**Question 8**

What is the Spanish word for "Spain"?

**Question 9**

Which two groups are not ethnically distinct?

**Text number 16**

The boundaries between all these groups are approximate, and their borders are not always clear. The Mizrahim, for example, are a heterogeneous collection of North African, Central Asian, Caucasian and Middle Eastern Jewish communities, no more closely related to each other than to any of the Jewish groups mentioned earlier. In modern usage, however, the Mizrahim are sometimes called Sephardim because of their similar liturgical styles, although they have developed independently of the Sephardim proper. Mizrahim thus include Egyptian Jews, Iraqi Jews, Lebanese Jews, Kurdish Jews, Libyan Jews, Syrian Jews, Bukhari Jews, Mountain Jews, Georgian Jews, Iranian Jews and many others. Teimanim from Yemen are sometimes included, although their liturgical style is unique and they differ in terms of the mix of Mizrahim among them. A distinction is also made between Sephardim who settled in the Middle East and North Africa in the Middle East and North Africa in the Middle East and North Africa after the expulsion of Jews from Spain and Portugal in the 1490s, and the Jewish communities that already existed in those regions.

**Question 0**

Why are Mizrahim sometimes called Sephardim nowadays?

**Question 1**

When were the Jews expelled from Spain and Portugal?

**Question 2**

Where do the team names come from?

**Question 3**

What is always clear between these groups?

**Question 4**

Why are Mizrahim sometimes called Sephardim in historical parlance?

**Question 5**

Which Jews do not belong to the Mizrahim?

**Question 6**

When were Jews welcomed in Spain and Portugal?

**Question 7**

Where do the Jews of Georgia come from?

**Text number 17**

Ashkenazi Jews make up the majority of modern Jewry, accounting for at least 70% of the world's Jews (and up to 90% before the Second World War and the Holocaust). As a result of emigration from Europe, Ashkenazis also constitute the overwhelming majority of Jews in the New World continents, including the United States, Canada, Argentina, Australia and Brazil. In France, immigration of Jews from Algeria (Sephardim) has led to their numbers outnumbering Ashkenazim. Only in Israel is the Jewish population representative of all groups, a melting pot independent of each group's share of the total world Jewish population.

**Question 0**

Which Jewish group represents the largest part of modern Jewry?

**Question 1**

Which group represents at least 70% of the world's Jews?

**Question 2**

Why do Ashkenazis represent the overwhelming majority of Jews on the New World continents?

**Question 3**

In which country has the immigration of Jews (Sephardim) from Algeria led to their numbers exceeding those of Ashkenazim?

**Question 4**

Who represents the minority of modern Jews?

**Question 5**

Which group represents less than 70% of the world's Jews?

**Question 6**

What is the country to which Ashkenazi immigrants have not moved?

**Question 7**

Why do Sephardim represent the overwhelming majority of New World Jews?

**Question 8**

Where is the Jewish population the least representative of all groups?

**Text number 18**

Hebrew is the liturgical language of Judaism (lashon ha-kodesh, "sacred language"), the language in which most of the Hebrew scriptures (Tanakh) are written, and the daily language of speech for Jews for centuries. In the fifth century BC, Aramaic, a closely related language, joined Hebrew as a spoken language in Judea. In the third century BC, some Jews in the Diaspora spoke Greek. Others, such as the Babylonian Jewish communities, spoke Hebrew and Aramaic, the languages of the Babylonian Talmud. These languages were also used by the Jews of Israel at that time[citation needed].

**Question 0**

What is the liturgical language of Judaism?

**Question 1**

What is also called lason ha-kodesh, "sacred language"?

**Question 2**

What is the name of the Hebrew scriptures?

**Question 3**

What are the two languages of the Babylonian Talmud?

**Question 4**

What is a language closely related to Hebrew?

**Question 5**

What is Judaism called?

**Question 6**

What language did the Jews never speak?

**Question 7**

How many Jews spoke Greek before the 3rd century BC?

**Question 8**

In which language was the Babylonian Talmud not written?

**Question 9**

What language did the Jews of Israel not use at that time?

**Text number 19**

For centuries, Jews around the world have spoken the local or dominant languages of their migrant regions, often developing distinctive dialects or branches that have become languages in their own right. Yiddish is a Judaeo-Germanic language developed by Ashkenazi Jews who migrated to Central Europe. Ladino is a Judeo-Spanish language developed by Sephardic Jews who migrated to the Iberian Peninsula. Due to many factors, such as the impact of the Holocaust on European Jewry, the emigration of Jews from Arab and Muslim countries and the large-scale emigration of other Jewish communities from around the world, the ancient and distinct Jewish languages of many communities, such as Judeo-Greek, Judeo-Arabic, Judeo-Berber, Krymchak, Judeo-Malayalam and many others, have largely fallen into disuse.

**Question 0**

What is the Judeo-Germanic language developed by Ashkenazi Jews who migrated to Central Europe?

**Question 1**

What is the Judeo-Spanish language developed by Sephardic Jews who migrated to the Iberian Peninsula?

**Question 2**

Give one reason why ancient and distinct Jewish languages have largely fallen into disuse?

**Question 3**

How long have Jews not spoken the local languages of the regions to which they have migrated?

**Question 4**

What have the Jews never said?

**Question 5**

What language did the Ashkenazi Jews who migrated to the Iberian Peninsula develop?

**Question 6**

What did not contribute to the disappearance of Jewish languages?

**Question 7**

What is the Jewish language that has not fallen out of use?

**Text number 20**

Despite efforts to revive Hebrew as the national language of the Jewish people, Jews around the world do not generally speak Hebrew, and English has become the lingua franca of the Jewish diaspora. Although many Jews once had sufficient knowledge of Hebrew to study classical literature, and Jewish languages such as Yiddish and Ladino were still widely used in the early 20th century, today most Jews have no such knowledge, and English has largely supplanted most Jewish vernacular languages. The three most widely spoken languages among Jews today are Hebrew, English and Russian. Some Romance languages, notably French and Spanish, are also widely used. Yiddish has historically been spoken by more Jews than any other language, but it is much less used today following the Holocaust and the adoption of modern Hebrew by the Zionist movement and the State of Israel. In some places, the mother tongue of the Jewish community is different from that of the population or the dominant group. In Quebec, for example, the Ashkenazi majority has adopted English, while the Sephardic minority uses French as its primary language. Similarly, South African Jews have adopted English instead of Afrikaans. Both Tsarist and Soviet policies have allowed Russian to supplant Yiddish as the language of Russian Jews, but these policies have also affected neighbouring communities. Today, Russian is the mother tongue of many Jewish communities in several post-Soviet states, including Ukraine and Uzbekistan, as well as among Ashkenazi Jews in Azerbaijan, Georgia and Tajikistan. Although North African communities are now small and declining, Jews there have moved from a multilingual group to a monolingual (or near monolingual) one, speaking French in Algeria, Morocco and Tunis, while most North Africans still use Arabic as their mother tongue.[citation needed].

**Question 0**

What language has been spoken by more Jews in history than any other language?

**Question 1**

What language do North Africans still use as their mother tongue?

**Question 2**

What are the three most commonly spoken languages among Jews today?

**Question 3**

Which language did the Jews of South Africa adopt?

**Question 4**

Which language has overwhelmingly supplanted most Jewish vernaculars?

**Question 5**

When was the last time Hebrew was commonly used?

**Question 6**

Which language has overtaken English as the national language of the Jews?

**Question 7**

What are the three least spoken languages among Jews?

**Question 8**

Which language have Ashkenazi immigrants outside Quebec adopted?

**Question 9**

Which group has changed from a monolingual to a multilingual group?

**Text number 21**

Y-DNA studies usually suggest that an old population, whose members diverged and followed different migratory routes, has a small number of founders. In most Jewish populations, these male ancestors appear to have been mainly from the Middle East. For example, Ashkenazi Jews share more common patrilineal ancestry with other Jewish and Middle Eastern groups than with non-Jewish populations in the areas where Jews lived in Eastern Europe, Germany and the French Rhine Valley. This is consistent with Jewish traditions that place most of the patrilineal origins of Jews in the Middle East. In contrast, the maternal lineages of Jewish populations studied using mitochondrial DNA tend to be more heterogeneous. Researchers such as Harry Ostrer and Raphael Falk believe this indicates that many Jewish men found new spouses in European and other communities in places they migrated to in diaspora after fleeing ancient Israel. Behar, on the other hand, has found evidence that about 40 per cent of Ashkenazi Jews are descended from the mothers of only four female founders of Middle Eastern origin. The populations of Sephardi and Mizrahi Jews "showed no evidence of a narrow founder influence". Subsequent studies by Feder et al. confirmed the high proportion of non-local maternal origin among Ashkenazi Jews. After reflecting on their findings on the maternal origin of Ashkenazi Jews, the authors conclude, "It is clear that the differences between Jews and non-Jews are much greater than those observed in Jewish communities. Thus, differences between Jewish communities can be ignored when non-Jews are included in comparisons."

**Question 0**

With which group do Ashkenazi Jews have more common paternal lines?

**Question 1**

According to Jewish tradition, most of the patriotic origins of the Jews come from which region?

**Question 2**

Which family lines tend to be more heterogeneous?

**Question 3**

What suggests that there are a lot of founders in the old population?

**Question 4**

What do male ancestors seem to be like outside the Jewish population?

**Question 5**

Who believes that many Jewish men did not find new spouses in European communities?

**Question 6**

What percentage of Ashkenazi Jews are descended from the four male founders?

**Question 7**

What was not confirmed by Feder's research?

**Text number 22**

Studies of autosomal DNA, which look at the whole DNA sequence, have become increasingly important as technology has advanced. They show that Jewish populations have tended to form relatively closely related groups in independent communities, with most community members sharing a significant common ancestor. In the case of Diaspora Jewish populations, the genetic composition of Ashkenazi, Sephardi and Mizrahi Jews indicates that the majority of Jews are of Middle Eastern origin. According to Behar, the simplest explanation for this common Middle Eastern ancestry is that it is "consistent with the historical formulation that Jews are descended from the ancient Hebrew and Israelite inhabitants of the Levant" and "the dispersal of the ancient people of Israel throughout the Old World". North Africans, Italians and others of Iberian origin have varying degrees of admixture with non-Jewish historical host populations in their maternal lines. For Ashkenazi and Sephardi Jews (especially Moroccan Jews), who are closely related, the source of non-Jewish admixture is predominantly Southern European, while Mizrahi Jews show signs of admixture with other Middle Eastern and sub-Saharan African populations. Behar et al. have pointed out the particularly close relationship between Ashkenazi Jews and modern Italians.

**Question 0**

What looks at the whole DNA mixture?

**Question 1**

What has become increasingly important as technology has evolved?

**Question 2**

Mizrahi Jews show mixing with whom?

**Question 3**

What does a small part of a DNA mixture show?

**Question 4**

What has become less important as technology has developed?

**Question 5**

What does not indicate a common Middle Eastern ancestry?

**Question 6**

According to Behar, who has a particularly close relationship with Sephardic Jews?

**Question 7**

What is the least simplistic explanation for a common Middle Eastern ancestry?

**Text number 23**

Studies also show that the Bnei Anusim (descendants of the "Anusim" forced into Catholicism) of the Iberian Sephardim (estimated to be around 19.8% of the population of the present-day Iberian Peninsula) and the Ibero-American Peninsula (estimated at least 10% of the present-day Ibero-American Peninsula population) are descended from Sephardic Jews born in recent centuries, while the Jews of Bene Israel and Cochin in India, Beta Israel in Ethiopia and some of the Lemba people of southern Africa also have some more distant ancient Jewish ancestry, although they more closely resemble the local populations of their homelands.

**Question 0**

What are Sephardic bnei anusim?

**Question 1**

Who are the descendants of the "anusim" who were forced to convert to Catholicism?

**Question 2**

What percentage of Iberians are Sephardic bnei anusim?

**Question 3**

Who are the descendants of voluntary converts to Catholicism?

**Question 4**

What percentage of the historic Iberian Peninsula was made up of Sephardic bnei anusim?

**Question 5**

What percentage of ancient Ibero-America were Sephardic bnei anusim?

**Question 6**

Which population does not have some more distant ancient Jewish ancestry?

**Question 7**

What other population does not have some more distant ancient Jewish origin?

**Text number 24**

Between 1948 and 1958, the Jewish population grew from 800 000 to two million. Today, Jews make up 75.4% of Israel's population, or 6 million people. The early years of the State of Israel were marked by mass immigration of Holocaust survivors and Jews fleeing to Arab countries in the aftermath of the Holocaust. Israel is also home to large numbers of Ethiopian Jews, many of whom were transferred to Israel by air in the late 1980s and early 1990s. Between 1974 and 1979, nearly 227,258 immigrants arrived in Israel, about half of them from the Soviet Union. During this period, immigration to Israel from Western Europe, Latin America and North America also increased.

**Question 0**

In what years did the number of Jews rise from 800 000 to two million?

**Question 1**

What is the population of Israel?

**Question 2**

How many immigrants arrived in Israel between 1974 and 1979?

**Question 3**

How large was the Jewish population before 1948?

**Question 4**

What percentage of Israel's population is not Jewish?

**Question 5**

What were the last years of the State of Israel?

**Question 6**

How many immigrants arrived in Israel before 1974?

**Question 7**

Where did immigration to Israel decrease during this period?

**Text number 25**

More than half of Jews live in the diaspora (see population table). Currently, the largest Jewish community outside Israel and either the largest or second largest Jewish community in the world is in the United States, where there are between 5.2 and 6.4 million Jews, according to various estimates. Elsewhere in the Americas, there are also large Jewish populations in Canada (315,000), Argentina (180,000-300,000) and Brazil (196,000-600,000), and smaller populations in Mexico, Uruguay, Venezuela, Chile, Colombia and several other countries (see History of Jews in Latin America). Demographers disagree on whether the United States has a larger Jewish population than Israel, with many arguing that Israel overtook the United States in Jewish population size in the 2000s, while others argue that the United States still has the largest Jewish population in the world. A major national Jewish population survey is currently being planned to determine whether or not Israel has overtaken the United States in terms of Jewish population.

**Question 0**

Where do more than half of Jews live?

**Question 1**

How many Jews live in Canada?

**Question 2**

How many Jews live in Argentina?

**Question 3**

How many Jews live in Brazil?

**Question 4**

Where do less than half of Jews live?

**Question 5**

Where is the smallest Jewish community located?

**Question 6**

How many Jews live in Mexico?

**Question 7**

What do demographers agree on?

**Question 8**

When did the US overtake Israel in terms of Jewish population?

**Text number 26**

The largest Jewish community in Western Europe and the third largest Jewish community in the world is in France, home to between 483 000 and 500 000 Jews, most of whom are immigrants or refugees from North African Arab countries such as Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia (or their descendants). There are 292,000 Jews in the United Kingdom. There are between 350 000 and 1 million Jews in Eastern Europe in the former Soviet Union, but exact figures are difficult to obtain. In Germany, the 102,000 Jews registered by the Jewish community are a slowly declining population, although tens of thousands of Jews have emigrated from the former Soviet Union since the fall of the Berlin Wall. Thousands of Israelis also live in Germany, either permanently or temporarily for economic reasons.

**Question 0**

Where is the largest Jewish community in Western Europe?

**Question 1**

How many Jews live in France?

**Question 2**

What is the number of Jews in the UK?

**Question 3**

What is the smallest Jewish community in Western Europe?

**Question 4**

Where do most immigrants to the UK Jewish community come from?

**Question 5**

How many Israelis live outside Germany?

**Question 6**

How many Jews moved to Germany before the fall of the Berlin Wall?

**Question 7**

What is a slowly growing Jewish community?

**Text number 27**

Before 1948, some 800,000 Jews lived in the areas that today make up the Arab world (excluding Israel). Just under two-thirds of them lived in the French-controlled Maghreb region, 15-20% in the Kingdom of Iraq, about 10% in the Kingdom of Egypt and about 7% in the Kingdom of Yemen. A further 200,000 lived in Pahlavi Iran and the Republic of Turkey. Today there are about 26 000 Jews in the Arab countries and about 30 000 in Iran and Turkey. Small-scale emigration had begun in many countries in the early decades of the 20th century, although the only significant aliyah came from Yemen and Syria. Emigration from Arab and Muslim countries occurred mainly from 1948 onwards. The first large-scale emigrations took place in the late 1940s and early 1950s, mainly in Iraq, Yemen and Libya, with up to 90% of these communities leaving within a few years. The peak of emigration from Egypt was in 1956. In the Maghreb, emigration peaked in the 1960s. Lebanon was the only Arab country to experience a temporary increase in its Jewish population during this period due to refugees from other Arab countries, but by the mid-1970s the Lebanese Jewish community had also declined. In the aftermath of the wave of emigration from the Arab states, further emigration of Iranian Jews peaked in the 1980s, when about 80% of Iranian Jews left the country.

**Question 0**

How many Jews lived before 1948 in the areas that today make up the Arab world (excluding Israel)?

**Question 1**

When did small-scale emigration start in many countries?

**Question 2**

The only significant aliyah came from where?

**Question 3**

How many Jews lived in the Arab world before 1948, including Israel?

**Question 4**

What percentage of Jews lived in Pahlavi Iran?

**Question 5**

How many Jews lived outside the Arab world before 1948?

**Question 6**

Where were the most recent large-scale removals in the 1940s and 1950s?

**Question 7**

When did Jewish emigration from Iran reach its lowest point?

**Text number 28**

Since at least ancient Greek times, some Jews have either voluntarily or forcibly assimilated into the wider non-Jewish society around them, ceased to practice Judaism and lost their Jewish identity. Assimilation occurred in all regions and at all times, and some Jewish communities, such as the Jews of Kaifeng, China, disappeared altogether. The Jewish Enlightenment of the 17th century (see haskalah) and the subsequent emancipation of the European and American Jewish populations in the 19th century accelerated the process and encouraged Jews to become increasingly involved and integrated into secular society. The result has been a growing trend of assimilation, with Jews marrying non-Jewish spouses and ceasing to participate in the Jewish community.

**Question 0**

When did the Jewish Enlightenment begin?

**Question 1**

What was the result of the Jewish Enlightenment?

**Question 2**

Name a Jewish community that disappeared completely?

**Question 3**

Where did assimilation never happen?

**Question 4**

Which Jewish community has never disappeared?

**Question 5**

What encouraged Jews not to participate in secular society?

**Question 6**

What has the assimilation of the Jews not caused?

**Text number 29**

The rate of inter-religious marriage varies widely, from just under 50% in the US, to around 53% in the UK, 30% in France and as low as 10% in Australia and Mexico. In the United States, only about a third of children born of intermarriage are related to the Jewish religion. The result is that in most diaspora countries, the number of religiously Jewish people is flat or slightly declining as Jews continue to assimilate into the countries where they live [citation needed].

**Question 0**

What is the number of interfaith marriages in the United States?

**Question 1**

What is the number of interfaith marriages in the UK?

**Question 2**

What is the number of interfaith marriages in France?

**Question 3**

What is the number of interfaith marriages in Mexico?

**Question 4**

What is the number of interfaith marriages in Australia?

**Question 5**

What does not vary much?

**Question 6**

How many children born out of intermarriage are associated with Jewish worship in the UK?

**Question 7**

How many children are involved in Jewish religious practices in France?

**Question 8**

Why are there more and more religiously Jewish people in most diaspora countries?

**Question 9**

Where do Jews not assimilate?

**Text number 30**

In the papal states until 1870, Jews were only allowed to live in certain areas, called ghettos. In the 19th and (before the end of World War II) 20th centuries, the Roman Catholic Church maintained the distinction between 'good anti-Semitism' and 'bad anti-Semitism'. "Evil" anti-Semitism promoted hatred of Jews because of their ancestry. This was considered unchristian because the Christian message was intended for all humanity, regardless of ethnic origin; anyone could become a Christian. "The 'Good' criticised alleged Jewish conspiracies to control newspapers, banks and other institutions, to care only about accumulating wealth, etc.

**Question 0**

When did the Papal States exist?

**Question 1**

In the Papal States, what were the names of the designated districts where Jews had to live?

**Question 2**

What contributed to the hatred of the Jews because of their ancestry?

**Question 3**

What existed after 1870?

**Question 4**

Where else but in the Papal States were Jews supposed to live?

**Question 5**

Who did not distinguish between "good" and "bad" anti-Semitism?

**Question 6**

What conspiracies were alleged against the Catholic Church?

**Question 7**

What did "bad" anti-Semitism not contribute?

**Text number 31**

The relationship between Islam and Judaism is complex. Traditionally, Jews and Christians living in Muslim countries, the so-called dhimmis, were allowed to practise their religion and manage their internal affairs, but they had to meet certain conditions. They had to pay the Islamic state a jizya (a tax levied on free adult non-Muslims per capita). Dhimmis had a lower status in the Islamic administration. They were subject to a number of social and legal constraints, such as the prohibition to bear arms or to testify in court in matters concerning Muslims. Many disabilities were highly symbolic. The one described by Bernard Lewis as 'most degrading' was the requirement to wear a garment, not found in the Koran or hadith, but invented in early medieval Baghdad; observance of which was highly irregular. On the other hand, Jews rarely faced martyrdom or exile or were forced to change religion, and were mostly free to choose their place of residence and profession.

**Question 0**

What was the name given to Jews and Christians living in Muslim countries?

**Question 1**

What is the per capita tax on free adult non-Muslim men?

**Question 2**

Which group was worse off under Islamic rule?

**Question 3**

What was the disability described by Bernard Lewis as "the most degrading"?

**Question 4**

Which religions have a simple relationship?

**Question 5**

Who did not have to pay the jizya fee?

**Question 6**

Who was better off under Muslim rule?

**Question 7**

What was the ban on Muslims under Christian rule?

**Question 8**

What was the least degrading ban imposed on non-Muslims?

**Text number 32**

Notable exceptions include the mass murder of Jews and the forced conversion of some Jews by the rulers of the Almohad dynasty in Al-Andalus in the 13th century and in Islamic Persia, and the forced settlement of Moroccan Jews in walled enclaves called mellahs from the 15th century and especially in the early 19th century. In modern times, it has become commonplace for conventional anti-Semitic themes to be combined with anti-Zionist publications and the declarations of Islamic movements such as Hezbollah and Hamas, the various agencies of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and even the newspapers and other publications of the Turkish Refah Partisi."

**Question 0**

What were the walled blocks called?

**Question 1**

Who was forced into Mellahs?

**Question 2**

When did the imprisonment of Moroccan Jews in the Mellah begin?

**Question 3**

Which dynasty did not slaughter the Jews?

**Question 4**

Where were the Jews confined in Islamic Persia?

**Question 5**

Where were the Jews confined after the 19th century?

**Question 6**

What was historically associated with anti-Zionist publications?

**Question 7**

Which Jewish movements have been anti-Semitic?

**Text number 33**

Throughout history, many rulers, empires and nations have oppressed or sought to exterminate their Jewish populations. The methods used ranged from deportation to outright genocide; within nations, the threat of these extreme methods was often enough to silence dissent. The history of anti-Semitism includes the First Crusade, which led to the mass murder of the Jews, the Spanish Inquisition (under Tomás de Torquemada) and the Portuguese Inquisition, whose persecution and autos-da-fé targeted the new Christians and Marrano Jews, The massacres of the Cossacks of Bohdan Chmielnicki in Ukraine, the pogroms supported by the Russian Tsars and the deportations from Spain, Portugal, England, France, Germany and other countries where Jews had settled. According to a 2008 study published in the American Journal of Human Genetics, 19.8% of the current population of the Iberian Peninsula has Sephardic Jewish ancestry, indicating that the number of conversos may have been much higher than originally thought.

**Question 0**

What method was used to completely exterminate the Jewish population?

**Question 1**

What led to the Holocaust?

**Question 2**

Who led the Spanish Inquisition?

**Question 3**

According to the American Journal of Human Genetics, what percentage of the current population of the Iberian Peninsula is of Sephardic Jewish descent?

**Question 4**

What methods were never used on the Jewish population?

**Question 5**

What was not enough to silence dissent?

**Question 6**

Who led the first crusade?

**Question 7**

What did the Russian Tsars oppose?

**Question 8**

What percentage of the historical population of the Iberian Peninsula is of Sephardic-Jewish descent?

**Text number 34**

The persecution culminated in the final solution of Nazi Germany, which led to the Holocaust and the slaughter of some 6 million Jews. Of the 15 million Jews in the world in 1939, more than a third died in the Holocaust. The Holocaust - the systematic persecution and genocide of European Jews (and certain Jewish communities in European-dominated North Africa) and other minority groups in Europe by Germany and its collaborators during the Second World War - remains the most significant persecution of Jews in modern times. The persecution and genocide was carried out in stages. Legislation to remove Jews from civil society was passed years before the outbreak of the Second World War. Concentration camps were established, where prisoners were used as slave labour until they died of exhaustion or disease. As the Third Reich conquered new territories in Eastern Europe, special units called Einsatzgruppen murdered Jews and political opponents in mass shootings. Jews and Roma were crammed into ghettos before being transported hundreds of kilometres away on freight trains to extermination camps, where most were killed in gas chambers if they survived the journey. Virtually every branch of the German bureaucracy was involved in the logistics of the massacres, making the country what one Holocaust scholar has called a 'genocidal nation'.

**Question 0**

How many Jews were slaughtered in the Holocaust?

**Question 1**

How many Jews were there in the world in 1939?

**Question 2**

What was the state-led systematic persecution and genocide of Jews and other minority groups in Europe?

**Question 3**

How many Jews were killed in the Holocaust in 1939?

**Question 4**

Where was the persecution at its lowest?

**Question 5**

How many Jews did not die in the Holocaust?

**Question 6**

When was the law to remove Jews from civil society repealed?

**Question 7**

How many Jews were there before 1939?

**Question 8**

What happened when the Third Reich conquered territories in Western Europe?

**Text number 35**

Orthodox movements increasingly sought to attract secular Jews in order to give them a stronger Jewish identity and to reduce the possibility of mixed marriages. As a result of these and other Jewish groups' efforts over the past 25 years, a trend (known as the Baal Teshuva movement) has emerged in which secular Jews are becoming more religiously observant, although the demographic implications of this trend are unknown. In addition, there has been an increase in Jewish conversions as non-Jews who choose to convert to Judaism are selected.

**Question 0**

What is one method to prevent marriages?

**Question 1**

What is the name given to the trend of secular Jews becoming more religiously observant?

**Question 2**

Who is leading a movement to persecute secular Jews in order to give them a stronger Jewish identity?

**Question 3**

Why do secular Jews seek to join Orthodox movements?

**Question 4**

Why have secular Jews become less religious?

**Question 5**

Whose conversion rate is decreasing?

**Question 6**

What is the trend for Jews to become less religiously observant?

**Question 7**

When have Jews tried to be less religiously observant?