**Document number 336**

**Text number 0**

William Penn founded the city in 1682 as the capital of the colony of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia played an important role in the American Revolution, hosting the meeting of the founding fathers of the United States, who signed the Declaration of Independence in 1776 and the Constitution in 1787. Philadelphia was one of the nation's capitals during the Revolutionary War, and served as the temporary capital of the United States while Washington was under construction. In the 19th century, Philadelphia became a major industrial centre and railroad hub, growing with the arrival of European immigrants. It became a prime destination for African Americans during the Great Migration, and its population exceeded two million by 1950.

**Question 0**

Who founded Philadelphia?

**Question 1**

What role did Philadelphia play in the American Revolution?

**Question 2**

What purpose did Philadelphia serve when the D.C. was under construction?

**Question 3**

When did it reach 2 million inhabitants>

**Text number 1**

Following similar changes in the country's economy after 1960, Philadelphia experienced a loss of manufacturing businesses and jobs to lower-taxed areas of the United States and often overseas. As a result, Philadelphia's economic base, which had traditionally been manufacturing, weakened significantly. In addition, the consolidation of several American industries (notably retail, financial services and health care) reduced the number of companies headquartered in Philadelphia. The economic impact of these changes would reduce Philadelphia's tax base and local government resources. Philadelphia struggled through a long period of adjustment to these economic changes, which were accompanied by a significant demographic shift as wealthier residents moved to nearby suburbs and more immigrants moved into the city. In fact, the city was approaching bankruptcy in the late 1980s. The revival began in the 1990s, when gentrification turned many parts of the city around and reversed decades of population decline.

**Question 0**

What was Philadelphia's historic economic base?

**Question 1**

When was the city close to bankruptcy?

**Question 2**

Where did the wealthy move to?

**Question 3**

Who replaced the rich?

**Text number 2**

The region's many universities and colleges make Philadelphia an international study destination, as the city has developed into an educational and economic hub. With a gross domestic product of $388 billion, Philadelphia ranks ninth among world cities and fourth in the country. Philadelphia is the centre of economic activity in Pennsylvania, home to seven Fortune 1000 companies. Philadelphia's skyline is growing, with several nationally significant skyscrapers. Known for its arts, culture and history, the city attracted more than 39 million domestic tourists in 2013. Philadelphia has more outdoor sculptures and murals than any other American city, and Fairmount Park is the largest landscaped urban park in the world. The city's 67 National Historic Landmarks helped generate $10 billion in tourism. Philadelphia is the birthplace of the US Marines and is also home to many of the first buildings in the United States, including the first library (1731), the first hospital (1751) and medical school (1765), the first Capitol (1777), the first stock exchange (1790), the first zoo (1874) and the first trade school (1881). Philadelphia is the only World Heritage Site in the United States.

**Question 0**

What is the GDP of a city?

**Question 1**

Where does it rank compared to other US cities in terms of GDP?

**Question 2**

How many Fortune 500 companies live in Philadelphia?

**Question 3**

How many domestic tourists visit each year?

**Question 4**

Which branch of the US Army was born in Philadelphia?

**Text number 3**

Before the arrival of Europeans in the Philadelphia area, the Lenape Indians (Delaware Indians) lived in the village of Shackamaxon. The Lenape are a Native American tribe and a First Nations government. Also called Delaware Indians, their historic territory was in the Delaware River watershed, western Long Island and the lower Hudson Valley. In the 1700s, expanding European settlements pushed most of the Lenape out of their Delaware Indian homelands, and they also suffered losses in intertribal conflicts. Lenape communities were weakened by new diseases, mainly smallpox, and violent conflicts with Europeans. The Iroquois sometimes fought against the Lenape. The surviving Lenape migrated west to the upper Ohio River. The American Revolutionary War and American independence pushed them further west. In the 1860s, the US government sent most of the remaining Lenape in the eastern United States to Indian Territory (present-day Oklahoma and surrounding areas) under a policy of Indian Removal. In the 2000s, most of the Lenape now live in the US state of Oklahoma, with some communities also living in Wisconsin, Ontario (Canada) and their traditional homelands.

**Question 0**

Which Native American tribe lived in the area before settlement?

**Question 1**

What other tribe sometimes fought the Lenape?

**Question 2**

Which disease killed the most lentils?

**Question 3**

Where did the lenape go after they were pushed out of Philidelphia?

**Question 4**

Where do the lenape live nowadays?

**Text number 4**

Europeans arrived in the Delaware Valley in the early 1600s, and the first settlements were established by the Dutch, who in 1623 built Fort Nassau on the Delaware River across the Schuylkill River from present-day Brooklawn, New Jersey. The Dutch considered the entire Delaware River valley part of their New Netherland colony. In 1638, Swedish settlers, led by renegade Dutchmen, established a New Sweden colony at Fort Christina (now Wilmington, Delaware) and quickly spread throughout the valley. In 1644, New Sweden supported the Susquehannocks, who militarily defeated the English colony of Maryland. In 1648, the Dutch built Fort Beversreede on the west bank of Delaware, south of the Schuylkill, near Philadelphia's present-day Eastwick neighborhood, to reassert their dominance in the area. The Swedes responded by building the fortress of Nya Korsholm, which was named Uuseks Korsholm after a town in what is now Finland. In 1655, a Dutch expedition led by Peter Stuyvesant, Governor-General of New Netherland, took control of the Swedish colony and ended its claim to independence, although the Swedish and Finnish settlers still had their own militia, religion and court, and considerable autonomy under Dutch rule. The English conquered the colony of New Netherland in 1664, but the situation did not really change until 1682, when the territory was incorporated into William Penn's Pennsylvania charter.

**Question 0**

Who were the first settlers in the Delaware Valley?

**Question 1**

What was the name of the first settlement in the area?

**Question 2**

Who claimed the entire Delaware River?

**Question 3**

When did the English conquer the colony of New Netherland?

**Text number 5**

In 1681, Charles II of England granted William Penn a charter for the colony of Pennsylvania, which later became the Pennsylvania Colony, as partial repayment of a debt. Despite the royal charter, Penn bought land from the local Lenape to be on good terms with the Indians and ensure peace for his colony. Penn made a treaty of friendship with Lenape chief Tammany at Shackamaxon, under an elm tree in what is now Fishtown. Penn named the town Philadelphia, which is Greek for brotherly love (from philos, "love" or "friendship", and adelphos, "brother"). As a Quaker, Penn had experienced religious persecution and wanted his colony to be a place where anyone could freely practice their religion. This tolerance, far greater than in most other colonies, led to better relations with local indigenous tribes and contributed to Philadelphia's rapid growth as the most important city in America. Penn planned a city on the Delaware River that would serve as a port and administrative centre. Hoping to make Philadelphia more like an English country town rather than a city, Penn laid out the roads in a grid pattern to space houses and businesses apart and to provide areas for gardens and orchards. The town's residents did not follow Penn's plans, as they crowded in along the Delaware River and the harbour and subdivided and resold their plots. Before Penn left Philadelphia for the last time, he issued a charter in 1701 establishing it as a city. It became an important commercial center, poor at first but with tolerable living conditions by the 1750s. Benjamin Franklin, a leading citizen, helped improve the city's services and established new ones, including a fire department, a library, and one of the first hospitals in the American colonies.

**Question 0**

Who founded the colony of Pennsylvania?

**Question 1**

Who did Penn buy the land from?

**Question 2**

What religion did William Penn practice?

**Question 3**

When was Philadelphia founded as a city?

**Question 4**

What kind of street layout did Penn use in Philadelphia?

**Text number 6**

Philadelphia's importance and central location in the colonies made it a natural hub for American revolutionaries. By 1750, Philadelphia had overtaken Boston to become the largest city and busiest port in British America and the second largest city in the British Empire after London. The city hosted the First Continental Congress before the American Revolutionary War, the Second Continental Congress, where the Declaration of Independence was signed, during the war, and the Constitutional Convention (1787) after the war. Several battles were also fought in and near Philadelphia.

**Question 0**

Which important revolutionary document was signed in Philadelphia?

**Question 1**

When was the Constitutional Convention held in Philadelphia?

**Question 2**

How many battles of the Revolutionary War were fought around Philadelphia?

**Text number 7**

The state government left Philadelphia in 1799, and the federal government moved to Washington in 1800, when the White House and Capitol were completed. The city remained the largest in the young nation at the turn of the 19th century, with a population of nearly 50,000. The city was an economic and cultural centre. Before 1800, its free black community founded the African Methodist Church (AME), the first independent black denomination in the country, and the first black Episcopal church. The free black community also established many schools for its children with the help of Quakers. New York City soon overtook Philadelphia in population, but with the construction of roads, canals and railroads, Philadelphia became the first major industrial city in the United States.

**Question 0**

When did the US government leave Philadelphia for Washington?

**Question 1**

What religion was founded by the black community?

**Question 2**

Which city exceeded the population of Philadelphia?

**Question 3**

What was the economy like in Philadelphia?

**Text number 8**

Philadelphia in the 19th century was home to a wide range of industries and businesses, the largest of which was textiles. Major companies in the 19th and early 20th centuries included Baldwin Locomotive Works, William Cramp and Sons Ship and Engine Building Company, and the Pennsylvania Railroad. In 1876, the Centennial Exposition, the first official world's fair in the United States, celebrated industry and the centennial of the United States. Settlers, mostly Irish and Germans, settled in Philadelphia and the surrounding areas. Population growth in the surrounding neighborhoods led to the Act of Consolidation of 1854, which expanded the boundaries of the City of Philadelphia from the current two square miles of Center City to about 130 square miles in Philadelphia County.

**Question 0**

What was Philadelphia's largest industry in the 19th century?

**Question 1**

When was the first World Expo?

**Question 2**

What were the two largest immigrant groups in Philadelphia?

**Question 3**

What is its size in square kilometres today?

**Text number 9**

These immigrants were largely responsible for the first general strike in North America in 1835, when city workers staged a ten-hour workday. The city was the destination for thousands of Irish immigrants fleeing the Great Famine of the 1840s. Housing was built for them on the south side of South Street, and later settlers occupied it. They established a network of Catholic churches and schools and ruled the Catholic clergy for decades. Anti-Irish and anti-Catholic nativist riots had broken out in Philadelphia in 1844. In the second half of the century, immigrants from Russia, Eastern Europe and Italy settled in the city, as did African-Americans from the southern United States. Between 1880 and 1930, Philadelphia's African American population grew from 31,699 to 219,559. The black arrivals of the 20th century were part of a great migration from the rural South to the industrial cities of the North and Midwest.

**Question 0**

Who made the first strike in North America?

**Question 1**

When was the strike held?

**Question 2**

What did the strikers achieve?

**Question 3**

Why did so many Irish immigrants come to Philadelphia?

**Question 4**

When did the black population explode?

**Text number 10**

By the turn of the 20th century, Philadelphia was known as "corrupt and content", with a complacent population and an established Republican political machine. The first major reform came in 1917, when outrage over a police murder led to the reduction of the Philadelphia City Council from two chambers to one. In July 1919, Philadelphia was one of more than 36 industrial cities nationally affected by racial riots, pitting whites against blacks during the post-World War I Red Summer, when recent immigrants competed with blacks for jobs. In the 1920s, the public flouting of prohibition laws, mob violence and police involvement in illegal activities led to the appointment of US Marine Brigadier General Smedley Butler as Director of Public Safety, but political pressure prevented long-term success in the fight against crime and corruption.

**Question 0**

Which political party ruled Philadelphia in the early 1900s?

**Question 1**

What phrase could be used to describe Philadelphia in the early 20th century?

**Question 2**

When was the first major political reform?

**Text number 11**

In 1940, 86.8% of the city's population was white. The population peaked at over two million in 1950, then began to decline with industrial restructuring, leading to the loss of many middle-class union jobs. In addition, suburbanisation had drawn many wealthier residents away to outlying towns along the railways and to newer housing. Neighborhood revitalization and gentrification began in the late 1970s and continues into the 2000s, with much of the development occurring in the Center City and University City areas. After many of the older manufacturers and businesses left Philadelphia or went out of business, the city began to attract service businesses and market itself more aggressively as a tourist destination. Glass and granite skyscrapers were built in Center City. Historic sites such as Independence National Historical Park in Old City and Society Hill were redeveloped during the reformist mayoralty from the 1950s to the 1980s. They are now among Center City's most desirable neighborhoods. This has slowed the city's 40-year population decline after losing nearly a quarter of its population.

**Question 0**

When was Philadelphia's population at its peak?

**Question 1**

Why did the population decline after this?

**Question 2**

What is the main driver of the economy now?

**Question 3**

What is the other big industry?

**Question 4**

How much of the population left after 1950?

**Text number 12**

Philadelphia's central city was created in the 1600s according to a plan by William Penn surveyor Thomas Holme. Center City's design features long, straight streets running east-west and north-south in a grid pattern. The original urban plan was designed to allow easy movement and to separate residential buildings in an open area that would help prevent the spread of fires. The Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers served as early boundaries between which the city's early street plan remained. In addition, Penn designed five public parks in the city, renamed in 1824 (in brackets): Centre Square, North East Publick Square (Franklin Square), Northwest Square (Logan Square), Southwest Square (Rittenhouse Square) and Southeast Square (Washington Square). Centre City has grown to become the second most populous downtown area in the United States after New York's Midtown Manhattan, with an estimated 183,240 residents in 2015.

**Question 0**

Who designed the central city?

**Question 1**

Which rivers flow through the city?

**Question 2**

How many public parks did Penn design?

**Question 3**

How many people now live in the city centre?

**Text number 13**

The City Planning Commission, which is charged with guiding the city's growth and development, has divided the city into 18 planning areas as part of the Philadelphia2035 Development Plan. Much of the city's 1980 zoning code was overhauled between 2007 and 2012 as part of a joint effort by former mayors John F. Street and Michael Nutter. The zoning changes were intended to correct a flawed zoning map that would streamline future community preferences and development, which the city predicts will add 100,000 residents and 40,000 jobs to Philadelphia in 2035.

**Question 0**

How many planning areas are there in Philadelphia?

**Question 1**

When was the 1980 Planning Act reformed?

**Question 2**

Which two mayors implemented the reform of the zoning law?

**Text number 14**

In the first decades of the 19th century, Federal and Greek Revival architecture was dominated by Philadelphia architects such as Benjamin Latrobe, William Strickland, John Haviland, John Notman, Thomas U. Walter and Samuel Sloan. Frank Furness is considered Philadelphia's greatest architect of the second half of the 19th century, but his contemporaries included John McArthur Jr, Addison Hutton, Wilson Eyre, Wilson Brothers and Horace Trumbauer. In 1871, construction began on the Second Empire-style Philadelphia City Hall. The Philadelphia Historical Commission was established in 1955 to preserve the city's cultural and architectural history. The Commission maintains the Philadelphia Register of Historic Places and adds historic buildings, structures, sites, objects and areas as it deems appropriate.

**Question 0**

Name 6 important architects from Philadelphia?

**Question 1**

Who is Philadelphia's greatest late 19th century architect?

**Question 2**

When did construction start on Philadelphia City Hall?

**Question 3**

Which Commission was set up in 1955?

**Question 4**

What does this Commission control?

**Text number 15**

The 167-metre-high City Hall was the tallest building in the city until 1987, when One Liberty Place was built. Since the late 1980s, a number of glass and granite skyscrapers were built in Center City, Philadelphia. In 2007, the Comcast Center overtook One Liberty Place to become the tallest building in the city. The Comcast Innovation and Technology Center is under construction in Center City, with a planned height of 342 meters (1,121 feet); when completed, the tower is expected to be the tallest skyscraper in the United States outside of New York and Chicago.

**Question 0**

How high is City Hall?

**Question 1**

What is the tallest building?

**Question 2**

Which building under construction will surpass the Comcast Center?

**Text number 16**

For most of Philadelphia's history, the typical home has been a townhouse. Townhouses came to the United States via Philadelphia in the early 1800s, and for a time, townhouses built elsewhere in the United States were called "Philadelphia rows". There are different types of townhouses in different parts of the city, from the Victorian-style houses of North Philadelphia to the two-storey townhouses of West Philadelphia. While newer houses are scattered throughout the city, many of the homes date from the early 20th century or earlier. The advanced age of the houses has caused numerous problems, including blight and vacant lots in many neighborhoods, while other neighborhoods, such as Society Hill, home to the largest concentration of 17th century architecture in the United States, have been renovated and redeveloped.

**Question 0**

What is the predominant house type in Philadelphia?

**Question 1**

What are townhouses called outside Philadelphia?

**Question 2**

Name the type of townhouse in the city?

**Question 3**

How old are most of the homes in Philadelphia?

**Question 4**

Which region has the oldest homes in America?

**Text number 17**

According to Köppen's climate classification, Philadelphia falls in the northern part of the humid subtropical climate zone (Köppen Cfa). Summers are typically hot and humid, autumns and springs are generally mild and winters are cold. Snowfall is highly variable, with some winters having little snowfall and others having several large snowstorms. Normal seasonal snowfall is 57 cm; snow rarely falls in November or April and permanent snow cover is rare. Rainfall is generally distributed throughout the year, with 8-12 days of rain per month, and an average annual rainfall of 41.5 inches (1 050 mm), but historically rainfall has ranged from 744 mm (29.31 inches) in 1922 to 1 634 mm (64.33 inches) in 2011. The most rainfall in one day occurred on July 28, 2013, when 204 mm (8.02 inches) fell at Philadelphia International Airport.

**Question 0**

Which climate zone does Philadelphia belong to?

**Question 1**

What is summer weather like?

**Question 2**

What is normal snowfall?

**Question 3**

How much does it rain in Philadelphia on average?

**Question 4**

What is the maximum amount of rainfall in one day?

**Text number 18**

The average daily temperature in January is 33.0 °F (0.6 °C), but during a normal winter, temperatures often rise to 10 °C (50 °F) during thaw and fall to -12 °C (10 °F) for two or three nights. The average temperature in July is 25.6 °C (78.1 °F), although heat waves associated with high humidity and heat indices are common; highs reach or exceed 32 °C (90 °F) on 27 days of the year. The average frost period is from November 6 to April 2, for a growing season of 217 days. Early autumn and late winter are generally dry, with February being the driest month in the region, averaging 2.64 inches (67 mm). In summer, dew point averages 59.1 °F (15 °C) to 64.5 °F (18 °C).

**Question 0**

What is the average temperature in January?

**Question 1**

What is the average temperature in July?

**Question 2**

What is the average time to frost?

**Question 3**

How long is the growing season on average?

**Question 4**

Which month is the driest?

**Text number 19**

According to the 2014 US Census estimates, the City of Philadelphia was home to 1 560 297 people, an increase of 2.2% since 2010.From the 1960s until 2006, the city's population declined year on year. It finally reached a low of 1,488,710 inhabitants in 2006 before starting to rise again. After 2006, Philadelphia added 71 587 residents in eight years. According to a study by the city, the population would grow to about 1 630 000 by 2035, an increase of about 100 000 since 2010.

**Question 0**

What is the population for 2014?

**Question 1**

When was Philadelphia's population at its lowest point?

**Question 2**

How much is the population projected to grow by 2035?

**Text number 20**

By comparison, according to 2010 Census data, the racial composition of the city was 661,839 (43.4%) African American, 626,221 (41.0%) White, 6,996 (0.5%) Native American, 96,405 (6.3%) Asian (2.0% Chinese, 1.2% Indian, 0.9% Vietnamese, 0.6% Cambodian, 0.4% Korean, 0.3% Filipino, 0.2% Pakistani, 0.1% Indonesian), 744 (0.0%) Pacific Islanders, 90,731 (5.9%) other races and 43,070 (2.8%) two or more races. There were 187,611 (12.3%) Hispanics or Latinos; 8.0% of Philadelphians are Puerto Rican, 1.0% Dominican, 1.0% Mexican, 0.3% Cuban, and 0.3% Colombian. The racial breakdown of Philadelphia's Hispanic population was 63,636 (33.9%) White, 17,552 (9.4%) African American, 3,498 (1.9%) Native American, 884 (0.47%) Asian, 287 (0.15%) Pacific Islander, 86,626 (46.2%) other races, and 15,128 (8.1%) two or more races. The top five European ancestries reported in the 2010 US Census were Irish (12.5%), Italian (8.4%), German (8.1%), Polish (3.6%) and English (3.0%).

**Question 0**

What is the proportion of blacks?

**Question 1**

What is the white share?

**Question 2**

What is the Spanish-speaking composition of the population?

**Question 3**

What is the largest European ancestry?

**Text number 21**

The average population density was 11 457 people per square mile (4 405.4/km²). According to the census, 1 468 623 people (96.2% of the population) lived in households, 38 007 (2.5%) in non-institutional group housing and 19 376 (1.3%) in institutional care. In 2013, there were a total of 668,247 dwellings in the city, down slightly from 670,171 in 2010. In 2013[update] 87% of housing units were occupied while 13% were vacant, a slight change from 2010 when 89.5% of units were occupied at 599,736 and 10.5% were vacant at 70,435. Thirty-two percent of city residents reported having no vehicles, while 23 percent had two or more vehicles, according to the 2013[update].

**Question 0**

What is density?

**Question 1**

How many houses or flats were there in 2010?

**Question 2**

What percentage will be vacant in 2013?

**Question 3**

What percentage do not own a car?

**Question 4**

What percentage own 2 or more cars?

**Text number 22**

In 2010, 24.9% of households reported having children under 18 living with them, 28.3% were married couples living together, 22.5% had a female householder without a husband, 6.0% had a male householder without a wife and 43.2% were non-families. According to the city, 34.1 percent of all households were made up of individuals, while 10.5 percent of households had a person 65 or older living alone. The average household size was 2.45 and the average family size was 3.20. In 2013, the proportion of unmarried women who had given birth in the previous 12 months was 56 percent. Of Philadelphia adults, 31 percent were married or in a relationship, 55 percent were single, 11 percent were divorced or separated, and 3 percent were widowed.

**Question 0**

In the last census, how many households had children under the age of 18?

**Question 1**

What percentage were non-family households?

**Question 2**

What is the size of the average household?

**Question 3**

Percentage of children born out of wedlock?

**Text number 23**

According to the Census Bureau, the median household income in 2013 was $36,836, down 7.9 percent from 2008, when the median household income was $40,008 (in 2013 dollars). By comparison, the median household income for metropolitan areas was $60,482, down 8.2 percent over the same period, and the national median household income was $55,250, down 7.0 percent from 2008. Urban wealth disparities are evident when comparing neighborhoods. Society Hill residents had a median household income of $93,720, while residents of a North Philadelphia neighborhood had the lowest median income of $14,185.

**Question 0**

What was the median household income in 2013?

**Question 1**

What is the name of a wealthy district?

**Question 2**

What is the lowest median income in Philadelphia?

**Text number 24**

Over the past decade, the age structure of Philadelphia has changed considerably. In 2000, the city's population pyramid was largely stationary. In 2013, the city took on an expanding pyramid shape, with three age groups of millennials, 20-24, 25-29 and 30-34, growing. The city's 25-29 age group was the largest age cohort in the city. According to the 2010 Census, 343,837 (22.5%) were under the age of 18, 203,697 (13.3%) were 18-25, 434,385 (28.5%) were 25-44, 358,778 (23.5%) were 45-64, and 185,309 (12.1%) were 65 or older. The median age was 33.5 years. There were 89.4 men for every 100 women. For every 100 women aged 18 and over, there were 85.7 men. There were 22,018 births in the city in 2013, compared to a peak of 23,689 births in 2008. Philadelphia's mortality rate was the lowest in at least half a century, at 13,691 deaths in 2013. Another factor contributing to population growth is Philadelphia's immigration rate. In 2013, 12.7 percent of residents were foreign-born, just slightly below the national average of 13.1 percent.

**Question 0**

What is the largest age group in the city?

**Question 1**

How many people were under 18 in the last census?

**Question 2**

How many babies were there in 2013?

**Question 3**

How many deaths were there in 2013?

**Text number 25**

Irish, Italian, Polish, German, English and Greek are the largest ethnic European groups in the city. Philadelphia has the second largest Irish and Italian population in the US after New York. South Philadelphia remains one of the largest Italian neighbourhoods in the country, home to the Italian Market. The Pennsport district and the Gray's Ferry area of South Philadelphia, home to many mummery clubs, are known as Irish neighbourhoods. The Kensington area, Port Richmond and Fishtown have historically been heavily Irish and Polish. Port Richmond is particularly known as a centre for Philadelphia's Polish immigrant and Polish-American community, and remains a frequent destination for Polish immigrants. Although Northeast Philadelphia is known for its Irish and Irish-American population, it is also home to a large Jewish and Russian population. Mount Airy in Northwest Philadelphia also has a large Jewish community, while nearby Chestnut Hill is historically known as an Anglo-Saxon Protestant stronghold.

**Question 0**

What are the six largest European ethnic groups in the city?

**Question 1**

Which city has the highest concentration of Irish and Italians?

**Question 2**

Which district has a large Italian neighbourhood?

**Question 3**

Which three regions have a high concentration of Irish and Polish people?

**Question 4**

Which part of the city has a large Jewish district?

**Text number 26**

There has also been an increase in the number of yuppies, bohemians and hipsters, particularly around Center City, the Northern Liberties district and areas around the city's universities, such as near Temple in North Philadelphia and Drexel and the University of Pennsylvania in West Philadelphia. Philadelphia is also home to a significant gay and lesbian population. Philadelphia's Gayborhood, located near Washington Square, is home to many gay and lesbian-friendly businesses, restaurants and bars.

**Question 0**

Name three Center City subcultures?

**Question 1**

What is the name of the gay area?

**Question 2**

Name the university in your city?

**Text number 27**

In 2010[update] 79.12% (1 112 441) of Philadelphia residents aged 5 and older spoke English as their primary language at home, while 9.72% (136 688) spoke Spanish, 1.64% (23 075) Chinese, 0.89% (12 499) Vietnamese, 0.77% (10 885) Russian, 0.66% (9 240) French, 0.61% (8 639) other Asian languages, 0.58% (8 217) African languages, 0.56% (7 933) Cambodian (Mon-Khmer) and 0.55% (7 773) of the over 5s spoke Italian as their main language. Overall, 20.88% (293,544) of Philadelphians aged 5 and over spoke a mother tongue other than English.

**Question 0**

What percentage of people aged 5 and over speak English?

**Question 1**

What percentage of people aged 5 or over speak Spanish?

**Question 2**

How many children over 5 speak a language other than English?

**Text number 28**

Philadelphia's annual unemployment rate was 7.8 percent in 2014, down from 10.0 percent the previous year. This is higher than the national average of 6.2 percent. Similarly, the number of new jobs added to the city's economy lagged behind national job growth. Some 8,800 jobs were added to the city economy in 2014. The largest job additions were in education and health services, leisure and hospitality, and professional and business services. Jobs declined in the city's manufacturing and public administration sectors.

**Question 0**

Unemployment rate in 2014?

**Question 1**

What was the average unemployment rate in the US in 2014?

**Question 2**

How many jobs were created in 2014?

**Question 3**

Which sectors accounted for most of the city's job growth?

**Question 4**

Which sectors are affected by the downturn?

**Text number 29**

Philadelphia has many national historic sites related to the founding of the United States. Independence National Historical Park is the hub of these historic landmarks, one of the country's 22 UNESCO World Heritage Sites. Independence Hall, where the Declaration of Independence was signed, and the Liberty Bell are among the city's most famous attractions. Other historic sites include the homes of Edgar Allan Poe, Betsy Ross and Thaddeus Kosciuszko, early government buildings such as the First and Second Banks of the United States, Fort Mifflin and the Gloria Dei (Church of the Old Swedes). Philadelphia alone has 67 National Historic Landmarks, the third most of any city in the country.

**Question 0**

What are the major historical sites?

**Question 1**

How many UNESCO sites does the United States have?

**Question 2**

Where was the Declaration of Independence signed?

**Question 3**

Which famous clock is in Philadelphia?

**Question 4**

Which famous author has a house in Philadelphia?

**Text number 30**

Philadelphia's main science museums include the Franklin Institute, home to the Benjamin Franklin National Monument, the Academy of Natural Sciences, the Mütter Museum and the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology. Historical museums include the National Constitution Center, Atwater Kent Museum of Philadelphia History, National Museum of American Jewish History, African American Museum in Philadelphia, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons in the State of Pennsylvania, The Masonic Library and Museum of Pennsylvania and Eastern State Penitentiary. Philadelphia is home to the first zoo and hospital in the United States and Fairmount Park, one of America's oldest and largest urban parks.

**Question 0**

What is the name of the archaeological museum?

**Question 1**

Name a museum named after the founding father?

**Question 2**

In which city was the nations' first zoo?

**Question 3**

What is the largest park in Philidelphia?

**Text number 31**

The Philadelphia dialect, which has spread throughout the Delaware Valley and South Jersey, is part of Middle Atlantic American English, and as such is in many ways identical to the Baltimore dialect. Unlike the Baltimore dialect, however, the Philadelphia accent also shares many similarities with the New York accent. Thanks to over a century of linguistic data collected by University of Pennsylvania researchers, the Philadelphia dialect has been one of the best-studied forms of American English under the direction of sociolinguist William Labov[f].

**Question 0**

Name the accent spoken in the region?

**Question 1**

What dialect is it similar to?

**Question 2**

What other city has a similar accent to Philadelphia?

**Question 3**

Who studies accents at the University of Pennsylvania?

**Text number 32**

Areas like South Street and the Old City have a lively nightlife. Center City's Avenue of the Arts has many restaurants and theaters, including the Kimmel Center for the Performing Arts, home to the Philadelphia Orchestra, widely regarded as one of the top five orchestras in the United States, and the Academy of Music, the oldest continuously operating opera house in the country, home to the Philadelphia Opera Company and the Pennsylvania Ballet. The Wilma Theatre and the Philadelphia Theatre Company have new buildings built on the street in the last decade. They are producing a variety of new works. A few blocks to the east is the Walnut Street Theatre, the oldest theatre in America and the largest subscription theatre in the world, and the Lantern Theatre at St. Stephens Church, one of several smaller theatres.

**Question 0**

Name two neighbourhoods with good nightlife?

**Question 1**

Where is the orchestra based?

**Question 2**

What is the oldest opera house in the country?

**Question 3**

Who uses the Opera House?

**Question 4**

What is the oldest theatre in the United States?

**Text number 33**

Philadelphia has more public art than any other American city. In 1872, the Association for Public Art (formerly the Fairmount Park Art Association) was founded, the first private association in the United States to combine public art with urban planning. In 1959, lobbying by the Artists Equity Association helped create the Percent for Art Ordinance, the first for an American city. The program, which has funded more than 200 public art projects, is administered by the Philadelphia Department of Arts and Culture, the city's arts agency.

**Question 0**

Which American city has the most public art?

**Question 1**

What was the name of the Assoc. for Public Art before?

**Question 2**

How many works of art were funded by the Percent for Art Regulation?

**Text number 34**

Philadelphia artists have played a major national role in popular music, and in the 1970s, Philadelphia soul influenced the music of that and later eras. On July 13, 1985, Philadelphia hosted the American closing concert of Live Aid at John F. Kennedy Stadium. The city repeated this role for Live 8, when some 700,000 people turned out on Ben Franklin Parkway on 2 July 2005. Philadelphia is home to the world-renowned Philadelphia Boys Choir & Chorale, which has performed its music around the world. The choir's founder, Dr. Robert G. Hamilton is a prominent Philadelphia native. The Philly Pops is another famous Philadelphia music group. The city has played a major role in the development and support of American rock and rap music. Hip-hop and rap artists such as The Roots, DJ Jazzy Jeff & The Fresh Prince, The Goats, Freeway, Schoolly D, Eve and Lisa "Left Eye" Lopes are all from the city.

**Question 0**

Name a type of music from the 70s that influenced the nation?

**Question 1**

Which concert was held in Philly on 13 July 1985?

**Question 2**

What is the name of the stadium that hosted Live Aid?

**Question 3**

Name a hip/hop artist from the city?

**Text number 35**

Rowing has been popular in Philadelphia since the 1700s. Boathouse Row is a symbol of Philadelphia's rich rowing history, and every member of the Big Five has their own boathouse. Philadelphia is home to numerous local and collegiate rowing clubs and races, including the annual Dad Vail Regatta, the largest intercollegiate rowing event in the United States, the Stotesbury Cup Regatta and the Head of the Schuylkill Regatta, all held on the Schuylkill River. The regattas are hosted and organized by the Schuylkill Navy, the region's rowing club association, which has produced numerous Olympic rowers.

**Question 0**

What water sports are popular in the city?

**Question 1**

What is the symbol of the paddle in the city?

**Question 2**

What is the name of a major rowing race?

**Question 3**

Where will these competitions take place?

**Text number 36**

The city uses a strong mayor version of the mayor-council form of government, where the mayor runs the city and has executive powers. The mayor is elected by universal suffrage and, according to the city's self-government statute, can only serve two consecutive four-year terms, but can stand for re-election at the end of the term. The mayor is Jim Kenney, who replaced Michael Nutter, who served two terms from 2009 to January 2016. Kenney, like all Philadelphia mayors since 1952, belongs to the Democratic Party, which tends to control local politics so thoroughly that the Democratic mayoral nomination is often more widely discussed than the general election. The legislative body, the Philadelphia City Council, is composed of ten council members representing individual wards and seven at-large elected members. The Democrats currently hold 14 seats, while the Republicans represent two seats reserved for the minority party and the 10th District in the Northeast. The current Council President is Darrell Clarke.

**Question 0**

What kind of government is there in Philadelphia?

**Question 1**

How many terms can a mayor serve?

**Question 2**

Who is the current mayor?

**Question 3**

Which party does the mayor represent?

**Question 4**

What is the name of the legislative power?

**Text number 37**

The Philadelphia County Court of Common Pleas (First Judicial District) is Philadelphia's common pleas court, which hears criminal and civil cases above the $7,000 minimum (except small claims cases, which range from $7,000 to $12,000, and landlord-tenant cases, which are heard in municipal court), within its original jurisdiction; it also has appellate jurisdiction over decisions of municipal courts and traffic courts, and over decisions of certain Pennsylvania state agencies (e.g.e.g., the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board). The court has 90 legally trained judges elected by the voters. The court is funded and operated largely by municipal funds and employees. The current District Attorney is Seth Williams, a Democrat. The last Republican to hold office was Ron Castille, who left office in 1991 and currently serves as Chief Justice of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court.

**Question 0**

What is the name of the main hearing court?

**Question 1**

What kind of cases are dealt with here?

**Question 2**

How are judges appointed?

**Question 3**

Who was the last Republican prosecutor?

**Text number 38**

From the US Civil War until the mid-20th century, Philadelphia was a bastion of the Republican Party, born out of the steadfast Northern views of Philadelphians during and after the war (Philadelphia was elected host city of the first Republican National Convention in 1856). After the Great Depression, Democratic registration increased, but Democrat Franklin D. Roosevelt did not win the city in his 1932 landslide victory (in which Pennsylvania was one of the few states won by Republican Herbert Hoover). Four years later, however, turnout rose and the city finally went Democratic. Roosevelt won Philadelphia with over 60% of the vote in 1936. The city has remained loyal to the Democrats in every presidential election since then. It is now one of the most Democratic in the country; in 2008, Democrat Barack Obama won 83% of the city's votes. In 2012, Obama's victory was even bigger, with 85% of the vote.

**Question 0**

Which party ruled until the mid-20th century?

**Question 1**

What happened in Philadelphia in 1856?

**Question 2**

When did the Democrats take over the city?

**Question 3**

Who got the most votes in the city in 2008?

**Text number 39**

Philadelphia once had six congressional districts. However, as a result of the city's population decline, it now has four: the 1st District, represented by Bob Brady, the 2nd District, represented by Chaka Fattah, the 8th District, represented by Mike Fitzpatrick, and the 13th District, represented by Brendan Boyle. With the exception of Fitzpatrick, all others are Democrats. While Democrats have generally trailed Democrats in city, state and national elections, Republican support in the district remains somewhat strong, mostly in the Northeast. Republicans still represented a significant part of Philadelphia in the House of Representatives in 1983, and Sam Katz ran competitive mayoral races as the Republican candidate in both 1999 and 2003.

**Question 0**

How many congressional districts are there in the city?

**Question 1**

How many congressional districts were at the peak of the population?

**Question 2**

Who represents the 8th District?

**Question 3**

When was the last time a large part of the city was represented by Republicans?

**Question 4**

Who was the last Republican who was quite competitive in the mayoral race?

**Text number 40**

Like many American cities, Philadelphia saw a gradual but marked increase in crime in the years after World War II. In 1990, there were 525 murders, equivalent to 31.5 murders per 100 000 inhabitants. Murders averaged about 600 per year for most of the 1990s. In 2002, the number of murders fell to 288, but rose four years later to 406 in 2006 and 392 in 2007. A few years later, homicide and violent crime rates in Philadelphia began to decline rapidly. In 2013, there were 246 homicides, down more than 25 percent from the previous year and more than 44 percent from 2007. In 2014, there were 248 homicides, one more than in 2013.

**Question 0**

Did crime rise or fall after the war years?

**Question 1**

How many murders took place in 1990?

**Question 2**

What was the average murder rate in the 1990s?

**Question 3**

How many murders took place in 2013?

**Text number 41**

The number of shooting incidents in the city has decreased significantly over the last 10 years. Shooting incidents peaked in 2006, when 1,857 shootings were recorded. The number has dropped by 44% to 1,047 shootings in 2014. Similarly, the number of major crimes in the city has gradually declined over the past 10 years since the peak year of 85,498 major crimes reported in 2006. Over the past three years, the number of serious crimes reported fell by 11% to 68,815. Violent crime, including homicide, rape, aggravated assault and robbery, fell by 14% over the last three years to 15 771 reported in 2014. Based on the number of violent crimes per 1,000 residents in U.S. cities with 25,000 or more residents, Philadelphia ranked as the 54th most dangerous city in 2015.

**Question 0**

When were the shooting incidents at their peak in the city?

**Question 1**

How many shooting incidents were there that year?

**Question 2**

Has violent crime decreased or increased over the last 10 years?

**Question 3**

What is Philadelphia's risk status in the US?

**Text number 42**

The number of K-12 students in the city's district-run schools has fallen over the past five years, from 156,211 in 2010 to 130,104 in 2015. Over the same period, the number of students in charter schools has increased from 33,995 in 2010 to 62,358 in 2015. This continued decline in student enrollment has led the City to close 24 public schools in 2013. In the 2014 school year, the City spent an average of $12,570 per pupil, which is below the average for comparable urban school districts.

**Question 0**

Has the number of pupils in public schools decreased or increased in the last five years?

**Question 1**

How many public schools have been closed in 2013?

**Question 2**

How much money does the city spend per child per year?

**Text number 43**

The graduation rate in county-run schools, on the other hand, has risen steadily over the past ten years. In 2005, the graduation rate for Philadelphia schools was 52%. In 2014, the figure rose to 65%, which is still below national and state averages. Pennsylvania's Pennsylvania System of School Assessment (PSSA) scores have increased from 2005 to 2011, but declined since then. In 2005, district-run schools averaged scores of 37.4 percent in math and 35.5 percent in reading. City schools reached peak scores in 2011, with math scores of 59.0 percent and reading scores of 52.3 percent. In 2014, scores dropped significantly to 45.2 percent in math and 42.0 percent in reading.

**Question 0**

Have graduation rates fallen or risen in recent years?

**Question 1**

What was the graduation rate in 2005?

**Question 2**

What was it in 2014?

**Question 3**

Is it above or below the national average?

**Text number 44**

The largest private school in the city is Temple University, followed by Drexel University. Along with the University of Pennsylvania, Temple University and Drexel University are the city's main research universities. Drexel University College of Medicine, Perelman School of Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine, Temple University School of Medicine and Thomas Jefferson University. Hospitals, universities and higher education research institutions in Philadelphia's four congressional districts received more than $252 million in National Institutes of Health grants in 2015.

**Question 0**

What is the largest private institution in the city?

**Question 1**

What are the 3 research universities in the city?

**Question 2**

How many medical schools are there?

**Text number 45**

Philadelphia's two largest newspapers are The Philadelphia Inquirer, the eighteenth largest newspaper in the country and the third oldest surviving newspaper, and the Philadelphia Daily News. Philadelphia Media Holdings bought both newspapers from The McClatchy Company (after buying out Knight Ridder) in 2006, and the group ran them until the organization filed for bankruptcy in 2010. After two years of financial difficulties, both newspapers were sold to Interstate General Media in 2012. The two newspapers have a combined circulation of about 500 000 readers.

**Question 0**

How many major publications will be published?

**Question 1**

What is the third oldest newspaper in the country?

**Question 2**

Who owns the biggest newspapers in the city?

**Text number 46**

The city also has several other, smaller newspapers and magazines, such as the Philadelphia Tribune, which serves the African-American community, Philadelphia, a monthly regional magazine, Philadelphia Weekly, a weekly alternative newspaper, Philadelphia City Paper, another weekly newspaper, Philadelphia Gay News, serving the LGBT community, The Jewish Exponent, a weekly newspaper serving the Jewish community, Philadelphia Metro, a free newspaper, and Al Día, a weekly newspaper serving the Latino community.

**Question 0**

Name a smaller newspaper?

**Question 1**

What community does Tribune serve?

**Question 2**

Which magazine serves the LGBT community?

**Question 3**

Name a Jewish newspaper?

**Text number 47**

The first experimental radio licence was granted in Philadelphia in August 1912 to St Joseph's College. The first commercial broadcast radio stations appeared in 1922: first WIP, then owned by Gimbel's department store, on 17 March, and in the same year WFIL, WOO, WCAU and WDAS. Philadelphia's highest-rated stations include soft rock WBEB, KYW Newsradio and urban adult contemporary WDAS-FM. Philadelphia has three major non-commercial public radio stations, WHYY-FM (NPR), WRTI (jazz, classical music) and WXPN-FM (adult alternative music), as well as several smaller stations.

**Question 0**

Where was the first radio licence issued?

**Question 1**

When did the first radio stations appear?

**Question 2**

Name 3 public radio stations?

**Text number 48**

In the 1930s, Philco-owned W3XE pilot station became Philadelphia's first television station; it became NBC's first affiliate in 1939, and later became KYW-TV (CBS). WCAU-TV, WPVI-TV, WHYY-TV, WPHL-TV and WTXF-TV had been established by the 1970s. In 1952, WFIL (now WPVI) debuted the television program Bandstand, which later became the nationally broadcast American Bandstand, hosted by Dick Clark. Today, every commercial television network has an affiliate, as do many major metropolitan areas, and the call letters have been replaced by corporate names: CBS3, 6ABC, NBC10, Fox29, Telefutura28, Telemundo62, Univision65 as well as My PHL 17 and CW Philly 57. The region is also home to public broadcasters WYBE-TV (Philadelphia), WHYY-TV (Wilmington, Delaware and Philadelphia), WLVT-TV (Lehigh Valley) and NJTV (New Jersey). In September 2007, Philadelphia adopted a public television cable channel.

**Question 0**

Who owned W3XE?

**Question 1**

When did it become NBC's first affiliate?

**Question 2**

Which programme started in the city?

**Text number 49**

In 1981, much of SEPTA's regional train service to the far suburbs of Philadelphia was discontinued due to lack of funding. Several projects have been proposed to extend train service back into these areas, but lack of funding has again been the major obstacle to implementation. These projects include the proposed Schuylkill Valley Metro to Wyomissing, PA, and the extension of the Media/Elwyn line back to Wawa, PA. SEPTA Airport Regional Rail Line The Regional Rail Line provides direct service to Philadelphia International Airport.

**Question 0**

When were SEPTA services cut?

**Question 1**

Why were SEPTA rail services cut?

**Question 2**

Has the service ever been restored?

**Question 3**

Name the proposed project to fix it?

**Text number 50**

Philadelphia is served by two airports, Philadelphia International Airport (PHL), located on the city's southern border, and Northeast Philadelphia Airport (PNE), a general aviation facilitator in Northeast Philadelphia. Philadelphia International Airport provides scheduled domestic and international air service, while Northeast Philadelphia Airport serves general and corporate aviation. In 2013, Philadelphia International Airport was the 15th busiest airport in the world in terms of traffic (i.e., takeoffs and landings). It is also American Airlines' second largest hub and the primary international hub.

**Question 0**

What is the main airport?

**Question 1**

Where does PHL rank on the list of busiest airports?

**Question 2**

Which airline uses this airport as its primary international hub?

**Text number 51**

Interstate 95 runs through the city along the Delaware River as a north-south arterial known as the Delaware Expressway. The city is also served by the Schuylkill Expressway, a section of Interstate 76 along the Schuylkill River. It meets the Pennsylvania Turnpike in King of Prussia, Pennsylvania, which provides access to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania and points west. Interstate 676, the Vine Street Expressway, was completed in 1991 after years of planning. The connection between I-95 and I-76 runs below street level through Center City and connects to the Ben Franklin Bridge at its eastern end.

**Question 0**

What is the name of the north-south motorway?

**Question 1**

What is the name of the section of I-76?

**Question 2**

When was the Vine Street Expressway completed?

**Question 3**

Name a city bridge?

**Text number 52**

Roosevelt Boulevard and the Roosevelt Expressway (U.S. 1) connect Northeast Philadelphia and Center City. Built in 1966, Woodhaven Road (Route 63) and Cottman Avenue (Route 73) serve the residential areas of Northeast Philadelphia and run between Interstate 95 and Roosevelt Boulevard (U.S. 1). The Fort Washington Expressway (Route 309) extends north from the city's northern border and serves Montgomery County and Bucks County. U.S. 30, which runs east-west from West Philadelphia to Lancaster, is known as Lancaster Avenue in most of the city and adjacent Main Line neighborhoods.

**Question 0**

What is the second name of the Roosevelt Expressway?

**Question 1**

When was the Woodhaven road built?

**Question 2**

What neighbourhoods are served by Cottman Avenue?

**Question 3**

What is another name for the Fort Washington Expressway?

**Question 4**

What is the US-30 known as?

**Text number 53**

Philadelphia is also a major hub for Greyhound Lines, which operates round-the-clock service to locations east of the Mississippi River. Most Greyhound services in Philadelphia operate out of the Philadelphia Greyhound Terminal, located at 1001 Filbert Street in Center City Philadelphia. In 2006, the Philadelphia Greyhound Terminal was the second busiest Greyhound terminal in the United States after the Port Authority Bus Terminal in New York City. In addition to Greyhound, six other bus companies operate service to the Center City Greyhound Terminal: Bieber Tourways, Capitol Trailways, Martz Trailways, Peter Pan Bus Lines, Susquehanna Trailways and New Jersey Transit's bus division. Other services include Megabus and Bolt Bus.

**Question 0**

Which bus line uses the city as a hub?

**Question 1**

Where is the Greyhound terminal located?

**Question 2**

How many other bus companies operate from Philadelphia?

**Question 3**

What are the names of the six bus companies?

**Text number 54**

Since the early days of the US railroad, Philadelphia has been a hub for several major railroads, notably the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Reading Railroad. The Pennsylvania Railroad operated first at Broad Street Station, then at 30th Street Station and Suburban Station, and the Reading Railroad operated at Reading Terminal, now part of the Pennsylvania Convention Center. The two companies also operated competing commuter rail systems in the area, collectively known as the Regional Rail system. Today, the two systems, still largely intact but now combined, operate as a single system under the control of SEPTA, the regional transportation authority. In addition, the PATCO Speedline subway system and NJ Transit's Atlantic City Line operate into southern New Jersey.

**Question 0**

Name 2 railway companies that use the city as a hub?

**Question 1**

Where was the first station on the Pennsylvania Railroad?

**Question 2**

Where does Reading work?

**Question 3**

What is the current name of Reading Terminal?

**Text number 55**

Historically, Philadelphia got its water from the Fairmount Water Works, the country's first major urban water supply system. In 1909, the Water Works was decommissioned as the city switched to modern sand filtration methods. Today, the Philadelphia Water Department (PWD) provides drinking water, wastewater collection and stormwater services in Philadelphia and surrounding counties. The PWD takes about 57% of its drinking water from the Delaware River and the rest from the Schuylkill River. The public wastewater system includes three water treatment plants, 21 pumping stations and approximately 3,657 miles of sewers. A 2007 EPA study found elevated levels of iodine-131 in the city's drinking water. A 2012 EPA reading found that the city had the highest iodine-131 levels in the country. The city campaigned against an Associated Press report that said the high levels of I-131 were the result of local gas drilling in the Upper Delaware River[citation needed].

**Question 0**

What was the name of the first water supply system?

**Question 1**

Who supplies the city's water now?

**Question 2**

Where does PWD get its water from?

**Question 3**

How many pumping stations are there in the sewerage network?

**Question 4**

How many kilometres of sewers are there in the city?

**Text number 56**

Philadelphia Gas Works (PGW), which is regulated by the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission, is the largest municipally owned natural gas utility in the country. It serves more than 500,000 homes and businesses in the Philadelphia area. Founded in 1836, the company was acquired by the City in 1987 and has supplied most of the gas distributed in the City. In 2014, the Philadelphia City Council refused to hold hearings on the $1.86 billion sale of PGW, part of a two-year project proposed by the mayor. The refusal led to the bidder withdrawing its offer.

**Question 0**

What is the largest city-owned gas plant?

**Question 1**

How many homes does PGW serve?

**Question 2**

When was PGW founded?

**Question 3**

When did the city take over PGW?

**Text number 57**

Southeastern Pennsylvania was given the area code 215 in 1947, when the Bell System's North American numbering plan went into effect. The geographic area covered by the code was nearly split in half in 1994 when area code 610 was created, leaving 215 for the city and its northern suburbs. In 1997, area code 267 was added to the 215 service area, and in 1999, area code 484 was added to 610. The 2001 plan to introduce a third overlapping area code in both service areas (area code 445 to 215 and area code 835 to 610) was postponed and later cancelled.

**Question 0**

What area code is used in Philadelphia in 1947?

**Question 1**

When was the 610 area code added?

**Question 2**

When was 267 added?

**Text number 58**

Philadelphia has dedicated landmarks to its sister cities. Launched in June 1976, the 2,000-square-metre Sister Cities Plaza, located at 18th Street and Benjamin Franklin Parkway, honours Philadelphia's relationship with Tel Aviv and Florence, its first sister cities. Another landmark, the Toruń Triangle, which honors the twinning relationship with Polish Toruń, was built in 1976 on the west side of the United Way building at 18th Street and Benjamin Franklin Parkway. The triangle also contains the Copernicus Monument. Sister Cities Park underwent renovations in mid-2011, and on May 10, 2012, SCP reopened and now features an interactive fountain, a café and visitor center, a children's playground, an outdoor garden and boat pond, and a pavilion built to environmentally friendly standards in honor of Philadelphia's ten sister cities.

**Question 0**

Which city in Poland is the sister city of Philadelphia?

**Question 1**

Which city in Israel is the sister city of Philadelphia?

**Question 2**

When was the Torun Triangle built?

**Question 3**

What else does the triangle contain?

**Question 4**

How many twin cities does Philadelphia have?

**Document number 337**

**Text number 0**

Kerry was born in Aurora, Colorado, and went to boarding school in Massachusetts and New Hampshire. He graduated from Yale University in 1966 with a major in political science. Kerry enlisted in the Naval Reserve in 1966, and from 1968 to 1969 he served an abbreviated four-month tour of duty in South Vietnam as an officer aboard the Swift Boat. For that service, he was awarded combat medals including the Silver Star, Bronze Star and three Purple Hearts. Kerry returned early to the United States and joined Vietnam Veterans Against the War, where he served as a nationally recognized spokesman and outspoken opponent of the Vietnam War. He appeared before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in a Fulbright Hearing where he argued that US war policy in Vietnam was causing war crimes.

**Question 0**

What was Kerry's major?

**Question 1**

Where did Kerry study?

**Question 2**

Which branch of the military did Kerry join?

**Question 3**

What medals did Kerry win?

**Question 4**

Which group was Kerry representing?

**Text number 1**

After graduating from Boston College Law School, Kerry worked as an assistant district attorney in Massachusetts. He served as Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts under Michael Dukakis from 1983 to 1985 and was elected to the United States Senate in 1984, and was sworn in the following January. At the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, he chaired the 1987-1989 hearings that were the precursor to the Iran-Contra case. Kerry was re-elected for further terms in 1990, 1996, 2002 and 2008. In 2002, Kerry voted to authorise the president "to use force, if necessary, to disarm Saddam Hussein", but warned that the administration should use all diplomatic means before launching war.

**Question 0**

Where did Kerry get his law degree?

**Question 1**

Who was Kerry's lieutenant governor for?

**Question 2**

When did Kerry become a senator?

**Question 3**

Where was Kerry as lieutenant governor?

**Question 4**

When was Kerry deputy governor?

**Text number 2**

During his 2004 presidential campaign, Kerry criticised George W. Bush for the war in Iraq. He and his running mate, North Carolina Senator John Edwards, lost the election, falling 35 electoral votes behind Bush and Vice President Dick Cheney. Kerry returned to the Senate, becoming Chairman of the Senate Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship in 2007 and then Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee in 2009. In January 2013, President Barack Obama nominated Kerry to succeed outgoing Secretary of State Hillary Clinton, after which he was confirmed by the US Senate and took office on 1 February 2013.

**Question 0**

When did Kerry run for president?

**Question 1**

Who was Kerry's running mate?

**Question 2**

How much did Kerry lose?

**Question 3**

Who was Bush's running mate?

**Text number 3**

John Forbes Kerry was born on 11 December 1943 in Aurora, Colorado, at Fitzsimons Army Hospital. He was the second oldest of four children born to Richard John Kerry, a Foreign Service officer and lawyer, and Rosemary Isabel Forbes, a nurse and social activist. His father was brought up Catholic (John's paternal grandparents were Austro-Hungarian Jewish immigrants who converted to Catholicism) and his mother was Episcopalian. He had an older sister named Margaret (born 1941), a younger sister named Diana (born 1947) and a younger brother named Cameron (born 1950). The children were raised in their father's faith; John Kerry served as an altar boy.

**Question 0**

What is Kerry's middle name?

**Question 1**

In which institution was Kerry born?

**Question 2**

What was Kerry's father's religion?

**Question 3**

What was Kerry's mother's religion?

**Question 4**

What is the name of Kerry's older sister?

**Text number 4**

In his second year at Yale, Kerry became chairman of the Liberal Party of the Yale Political Alliance, and a year later he served as its president. Among his influential teachers during this period was Professor H. Bradford Westerfield, himself a former President of the Political League. His involvement in the Political League allowed him to be involved in the important issues of the day, such as the civil rights movement and the New Frontier programme. He also became a member of the secretive Skull and Bones Society and travelled to Switzerland through AIESEC Yale.

**Question 0**

What was Kerry's role in the Yale Political League as a junior?

**Question 1**

What secret society did Kerry join?

**Question 2**

Which country did Kerry visit as a student?

**Question 3**

Who was Kerry's most influential professor?

**Question 4**

What was Kerry's role in the Yale Political League as a sophomore?

**Text number 5**

On 18 February 1966, Kerry joined the Naval Reserve. He began active military service on 19 August 1966. After completing 16 weeks of officer training at the U.S. Naval Training Center in Newport, Rhode Island, Kerry was commissioned an officer on December 16, 1966. During the 2004 election, Kerry posted his military record on his website and gave reporters access to his medical records. In 2005, Kerry released his military and medical records to three news agencies, but he has not given permission for public access to these records.

**Question 0**

When did Kerry join the Naval Reserve?

**Question 1**

When did Kerry become a naval officer?

**Question 2**

How long did officer training last?

**Question 3**

Where is the Naval Training Centre?

**Text number 6**

While aboard the guided missile frigate USS Gridley, Kerry requested service in South Vietnam and his first request was for a position as commander of the Fast Patrol Craft (PCF), also known as the "Swift boat". These 15-metre boats have an aluminium hull and little or no armour, but are heavily armed and rely on speed. "I didn't really want to get involved in the war," Kerry said in a 1986 Vietnam memoir. "When I signed up for the speedboats, they had very little to do with the war. They were involved in coastal patrols, and that's what I thought I was doing." His other option, however, was the river patrol boat, or "PBR", which at the time was performing a more dangerous mission on the rivers of Vietnam.

**Question 0**

When did Kerry publish his memoirs on Vietnam?

**Question 1**

What was the USS Gridley like?

**Question 2**

What was the official name of the speedboats?

**Question 3**

How long were the fast boats?

**Question 4**

What did Kerry expect the "speedboats" to do?

**Text number 7**

On the night of December 2 and early morning of December 3, 1968, Kerry was in command of a small boat operating near the headland north of Cam Ranh Bay in company with the Swift boat (PCF-60). According to Kerry and the two crew members with him that night, Patrick Runyon and William Zaladonis, they surprised a group of Vietnamese men unloading sturgeon at a river crossing who started to run and disobeyed the order to stop. As the men fled, Kerry and his crew opened fire on the sampans, destroying them, and then made a quick getaway. During this confrontation, Kerry received a shrapnel wound to his left arm above the elbow. This injury earned Kerry his first Purple Heart medal.

**Question 0**

Where was Kerry's boat on 2-3 December 1968?

**Question 1**

How many crew members were with Kerry?

**Question 2**

Who was in Kerry's crew?

**Question 3**

What did Kerry's crew destroy?

**Question 4**

Where was Kerry injured?

**Text number 8**

Kerry received his second Purple Heart for his wounding on 20 February 1969 on the Bồ Đề River. The plan was for the Swift boats to be accompanied by support helicopters. However, on the way up the Bo De River, the helicopters were attacked. When the Swift boats reached the Cửa Lớn River, Kerry's boat was hit by a B-40 (rocket-propelled grenade launcher) and shrapnel hit Kerry's left leg, wounding him. Enemy fire then ceased and Kerry's boat made it safely to the Gulf of Thailand. Kerry still has fragments in his left thigh because the doctors who first treated him decided to remove the damaged tissue and close the wound with stitches rather than make a wide opening to remove the fragment. Although Kerry was wounded like many others earlier in the day, he did not lose any of his leave.

**Question 0**

When did Kerry earn his second Purple Heart?

**Question 1**

Where did Kerry earn his second Purple Heart?

**Question 2**

Which projectile hit Kerry's boat?

**Question 3**

Where did Kerry's boat flee to safety?

**Text number 9**

Eight days later, on 28 February 1969, the events for which Kerry was awarded the Silver Star Medal began. On this occasion, Kerry was in tactical command of his Swift boat and two other Swift boats during a combat operation. Their mission on the Duong Keo River was to bring an underwater demolition team and dozens of South Vietnamese Marines to destroy enemy sampans, structures and bunkers, as described in the story The Death Of PCF 43. Firing heavily from the river banks with small arms fire, Kerry "directed the units to turn the beach and attack the Viet Cong positions" and "expertly directed" his boat's fire, which caused the enemy to flee, while coordinating the transfer of ninety South Vietnamese soldiers to shore (according to the original citation signed by Admiral Zumwalt). As Kerry's boat moved a short distance upriver, a B-40 rocket launch hit it; Kerry charged the enemy positions, and as his boat crashed ashore, a Viet Cong insurgent armed with a rocket launcher emerged from the cobwebs and fled. While the boat's gunner opened fire and wounded the Vietnamese in the leg, and as other boats approached and offered covering fire, Kerry jumped from the boat in pursuit of the Vietnamese insurgent, killing him and seizing his loaded rocket launcher.

**Question 0**

When did Kerry get his silver star?

**Question 1**

Where did Kerry get his silver star?

**Question 2**

How many speedboat commanders was Kerry?

**Question 3**

Who awarded Kerry a silver star?

**Question 4**

Which story described the events of 28 February 1969?

**Text number 10**

Kerry's commanding officer, Lieutenant Commander George Elliott, told Douglas Brinkley in 2003 that he did not know whether Kerry should be court-martialed for beaching the boat without orders or whether he would give Kerry a medal for saving the crew. Elliott recommended the Silver Star medal for Kerry, and Zumwalt flew to An Tho to personally present the medals to Kerry and the other sailors involved in the operation. The Navy's account of Kerry's action is shown on the original medal inscription signed by Zumwalt. The operation was documented in an after-action report, a press release of 1 March 1969 and a historical summary dated 17 March 1969.

**Question 0**

Who was Kerry's commander?

**Question 1**

What did Elliot complain about Kerry's actions?

**Question 2**

Where did Kerry get his silver star?

**Question 3**

When was the press release about Kerry's Silver Star award issued?

**Question 4**

What was published on 17 March 1969?

**Text number 11**

On 13 March 1969 on the Bái Háp River, Kerry was in command of one of five Swift boats returning to base after completing Operation Sealords' mission to transport South Vietnamese troops from the Cái Nước garrison and MIKE advisers to the Viet Cong camp in the Rach Dong Cung Canal for an attack on the Viet Cong camp. Earlier in the day, Kerry sustained a minor shrapnel wound to his buttock when he blew up a rice bunker. The boats left some but not all passengers in a small village, and the boats approached a fishing dam; one group of boats circled the dam to the left, along the shoreline, and a group carrying Kerry's PCF-94 boat circled to the right, along the shoreline. The mine was detonated directly below the lead boat, PCF-3, as it crossed the dam to the left, lifting PCF-3 "about 10 feet out of the water."

**Question 0**

Where was Kerry on 13 March 1969?

**Question 1**

Which part of the body was Kerry wounded in on 13 March 1969?

**Question 2**

What was Kerry doing when he was wounded on 13 March 1969?

**Question 3**

What was the lead boat on 13 March?

**Question 4**

What ship was Kerry on on 13 March?

**Text number 12**

James Rassmann, a Green Beret adviser on board Kerry's PCF-94, fell overboard when, according to eyewitnesses and documentation of the incident, a mine or rocket exploded near the boat. According to documents relating to the incident, Kerry's arm was injured when he was thrown into the bulkhead during the explosion. PCF 94 returned to the scene, and Kerry rescued Rassmann, who received sniper fire from the water. Kerry received the Bronze Star Medal, with a combat "V" for "heroic performance," for his actions during this incident; he also received his third Purple Heart Medal.

**Question 0**

Which ship was Rassmann on?

**Question 1**

Who fell overboard from Kerry's boat?

**Question 2**

What was Rassmann's job?

**Question 3**

What medal did Kerry get for saving Rassmann?

**Question 4**

What does Combat V mean?

**Text number 13**

After Kerry's third wounding, he was entitled by Navy regulations to retire from combat duty. On 11 April 1969, he reported to the Atlantic Military Transport Unit in Brooklyn, where he was on active duty for the next year as a personal assistant to an officer, Rear Admiral Walter Schlech. On January 1, 1970, Kerry was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Provisional. Kerry had agreed to extend his active duty from December 1969 to August 1970 to complete Swift Boat duty. John Kerry was on active duty in the US Navy from August 1966 to January 1970. He continued his service in the Naval Reserve until February 1978.

**Question 0**

What wound caused Kerry to leave combat duty?

**Question 1**

Where was Kerry transferred to in April 1969?

**Question 2**

When did Kerry become a lieutenant?

**Question 3**

Whose personal assistant was Kerry?

**Question 4**

When did Kerry leave the Naval Reserve?

**Text number 14**

George W. Bush's military service had been the subject of controversy since the 2000 presidential election (when he was accused of using his father's political influence to get into the Texas Air National Guard to protect himself from being drafted into the US Army and potentially serving in the Vietnam War), so John Kerry's status as a Vietnam War veteran was a problem for Bush's re-election campaign, which Republicans sought to counter by questioning Kerry's war experiences. As the 2004 presidential campaign unfolded, some 250 members of the group Swift Boat Veterans for Truth (SBVT, later renamed Swift Vets and POWs for Truth) opposed the Kerry campaign. The group held press conferences, released advertisements and supported a book questioning Kerry's service record and military awards. The group included several members of Kerry's unit, including Larry Thurlow, who commanded the Swift boat that ran alongside Kerry's unit, and Stephen Gardner, who served on Kerry's boat. The campaign inspired the widely used political slur "swiftboating", which describes an unfair or false political attack. Most of Kerry's former crewmates have said the SBVT's claims are false.

**Question 0**

Who kept George W. Bush out of Vietnam?

**Question 1**

Which branch of the military was George W. Bush in?

**Question 2**

How did the Republicans attack Kerry?

**Question 3**

Under what name did the SBVT change its name?

**Question 4**

What term inspired the attacks on Kerry?

**Text number 15**

On his return to the US, Kerry joined the Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW). The VVAW was seen by some (including President Richard Nixon's administration) as an effective, if controversial, part of the anti-war movement. Kerry participated in the VVAW's "Winter Soldier Inquiry" into US atrocities in Vietnam and appears in the film of the same name documenting the inquiry. According to Nixon's Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird, "I did not approve of what he did, but I understood the protesters quite well", and he rejected two Navy requests to court-martial Lieutenant Kerry for his anti-war activities.

**Question 0**

How many members did the VVAW have when Kerry joined?

**Question 1**

Which VVAW study did Kerry participate in?

**Question 2**

Who was Melvin Laird?

**Question 3**

Why did Laird refuse to court martial Kerry?

**Text number 16**

On 22 April 1971, Kerry appeared before a US Senate committee hearing on proposals to end the war. The day after this testimony, Kerry joined thousands of other veterans in a demonstration where he and other Vietnam War veterans threw their medals and service ribbons over the fence erected in front of the steps of the US Capitol to show their opposition to the war. Marine Jack Smith read a statement explaining why the veterans returned their military awards to the government. For more than two hours, nearly a thousand angry veterans threw their medals, ribbons, hats, jackets and military papers over the fence. Each veteran gave their name, hometown, branch of service and statement. Kerry threw some of his own medals and awards, as well as some that other veterans had given him to throw. As Kerry threw his medal over the fence, his statement was, "I do this not for any violent reasons, but for peace and justice and to wake this country up once and for all."

**Question 0**

What did Kerry do on 22 April 1971?

**Question 1**

What was the subject of Kerry's hearing?

**Question 2**

What did Kerry throw over the fence?

**Question 3**

Why did Kerry take part in the demonstration?

**Question 4**

How many veterans took part in the demonstration?

**Text number 17**

Kerry was arrested on 30 May 1971 during a VVAW march to honour American prisoners of war captured by North Vietnam. The march was planned as a multi-day event from Concord to Boston, and in Lexington participants attempted to camp on the village green. At 2.30am local and state police arrested 441 protesters, including Kerry, for trespassing. All were issued Miranda warnings and transported by school buses to the Lexington Public Works garage for the night. Kerry and the other protesters later paid a $5 fine and were released. The mass arrests sparked a community backlash, and ultimately gave positive publicity to the VVAW.

**Question 0**

When was Kerry arrested for protesting?

**Question 1**

Who was honoured on 30 May 1971?

**Question 2**

How many people were arrested with Kerry?

**Question 3**

What time was Kerry arrested?

**Question 4**

Why were the protesters arrested?

**Text number 18**

In 1970, Kerry had considered running for Congress in the Democratic primary against Philip J. Philbin, a hawkish Democrat from Massachusetts' Third Congressional District, but postponed the nomination in favour of Jesuit priest and anti-war activist Robert Drinan, who defeated Philbin. In February 1972, Kerry's wife bought a house in Worcester, and Kerry planned to run against the aging, thirteen-term Democrat Harold Donohue of the Fourth District. The couple never moved into the house. Republican Congressman F. Bradford Morse of the Fifth District had announced his retirement and resignation as Assistant Secretary General for Political Affairs and the General Assembly of the United Nations. Instead, the couple rented an apartment in Lowell so that Kerry could run to succeed him.

**Question 0**

Who was Kerry considering running against in 1970?

**Question 1**

In which constituency had Kerry considered running in 1970?

**Question 2**

Who ran against Philbin instead of Kerry?

**Question 3**

Why did Morse retire?

**Question 4**

Which political party did Morse belong to?

**Text number 19**

Including Kerry, there were 10 candidates in the Democratic primary, including attorney Paul J. Sheehy, state representative Anthony R. DiFruscia, John J. Desmond and Robert B. Kennedy. Kerry ran a "very expensive and sophisticated campaign" funded by out-of-state donors and supported by many young volunteers. DiFruscia's campaign headquarters were in the same building as Kerry's. On the eve of the September 19 primary, police found Kerry's younger brother Cameron and campaign field director Thomas J. Vallely breaking into the building where the phone lines were located. They were arrested and charged with "breaking and entering with intent to commit grand larceny", but the charges were dropped a year later. At the time of the incident, DiFruscia claimed that the two were trying to interfere with his voting activities. Vallely and Cameron Kerry claimed that they were only checking their own phone lines because they had received an anonymous phone call warning that Kerry's lines had been cut.

**Question 0**

What was Paul Sheehy's job?

**Question 1**

What was DiFruscia's position?

**Question 2**

With whom did Kerry share the campaign headquarters?

**Question 3**

Why did Kerry's brother mess up the phone lines?

**Question 4**

What is the name of Kerry's younger brother?

**Text number 20**

In the general election, Kerry was originally projected to defeat the Republican candidate, former state representative Paul W. Cronin, and conservative Democrat Roger P. Durkin, who was running as an independent. A week after the primaries, a poll showed Kerry 26 percentage points ahead of Cronin. His campaign called for a national health insurance plan, reduced prescription drugs for the unemployed, a jobs program to clean up the Merrimack River and rent control in Lowell and Lawrence. But a major obstacle was the district's leading newspaper, the conservative The Sun. The paper wrote an editorial against him. It also published critical news stories about his out-of-state donations and "carpet-bagging" since he had only moved to the district in April. Later released "Watergate" tapes from the Nixon White House showed that Kerry's winning the nomination had attracted the personal attention of President Nixon. Kerry himself claims that Nixon sent agents to Lowell to help bring down his campaign.

**Question 0**

Which party did Durkin stand for?

**Question 1**

How far ahead of Cronin was Kerry?

**Question 2**

Which way did The Sun lean?

**Question 3**

Who did Kerry say tried to block his campaign?

**Question 4**

How did Kerry want to create jobs?

**Text number 21**

The race was the most expensive congressional race in the country that year, and four days before the election Durkin withdrew and endorsed Cronin, hoping Kerry would lose. In a poll taken a week earlier, Kerry had been 10 percentage points ahead of Cronin and Dukin 13%. In the final days of the campaign, Kerry felt it was "slipping away" and Cronin emerged victorious with 110,970 votes (53.45%) to Kerry's 92,847 votes (44.72%). After his defeat, Kerry complained in a letter to supporters that "for two weeks [The Sun] called me un-American, an anti-war agitator for the new left, unpatriotic and branded me in every other way possible as 'un' and 'anti'. It's hard to believe that one newspaper could be so influential, but they were." He later felt that his failure to respond directly to The Sun's attacks cost him the race.

**Question 0**

How many votes did Cronin get against Kerry?

**Question 1**

What percentage of the vote did Cronin get against Kerry?

**Question 2**

How many votes did Kerry get against Cronin?

**Question 3**

What percentage of the vote did Kerry get against Cronin?

**Question 4**

What did Kerry think cost him the race against Cronin?

**Text number 22**

After Kerry's defeat in 1972, he and his wife bought a house in Belvidere, Lowell, and began a decade that his brother Cameron later called "the exile years". He worked for a time as a fundraiser for the international humanitarian organisation Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE). In September 1973, he enrolled at Boston College Law School. While attending college, Kerry worked as a radio host for WBZ and in July 1974 was appointed Executive Director of Mass Action, a Massachusetts-based organization.

**Question 0**

Where did Kerry move to after the 1972 election?

**Question 1**

What did Kerry's brother call the decade after 1972?

**Question 2**

What was Kerry fundraising for?

**Question 3**

When did Kerry start law school?

**Question 4**

Where was Kerry a talk radio host?

**Text number 23**

In January 1977, Droney appointed him as his first assistant district attorney, effectively making Kerry his campaign and media surrogate because Droney was suffering from amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS, or Lou Gehrig's disease). As first deputy, Kerry handled cases that included obtaining convictions in high-profile rape and murder cases. He also contributed to the administration of the office, including initiating the creation of the White Collar and Organized Crime Special Units, creating programs to address the problems of victims and witnesses of rape and other crimes, and managing court dockets according to case priorities. In this role, Kerry announced in 1978 that he was investigating possible criminal charges against then-Senator Edward Brooke for false statements he made in his first divorce trial. The investigation ended in no charges being brought when investigators and prosecutors concluded that Brooke's false statements were related to the case, but not so material as to affect the outcome.

**Question 0**

When did Kerry become an ADA?

**Question 1**

How was Droney?

**Question 2**

What is the nickname for ALS?

**Question 3**

Which Senator was Kerry investigating in 1978?

**Question 4**

Why was Brooke investigated?

**Text number 24**

Droney was in poor health, and Kerry had decided to run for his seat in the 1978 election if Droney would step down. Droney was re-elected, however, and his health improved; he resumed many of the duties he had delegated to Kerry. Kerry decided to leave in 1979 with Assistant District Attorney Roanne Sragow to set up his own law firm. Kerry also worked as a commentator for WCVB-TV and co-founded the bakery Kilvert & Forbes Ltd. with businessman and former Kennedy aide K. Dun Gifford.

**Question 0**

When did Kerry consider running for president if Droney did not?

**Question 1**

When did Kerry leave the DA's office?

**Question 2**

Who left the DA's office with Kerry?

**Question 3**

Which bakery did Kerry set up?

**Question 4**

With whom did Kerry start a bakery?

**Text number 25**

Paul Tsongas, a junior US Senator from Massachusetts, announced in 1984 that he was stepping down for health reasons. Kerry ran, but as in his 1982 gubernatorial run for lieutenant governor, he failed to win the support of the state Democratic Party's caucus. Congressman James Shannon, a favourite of House Speaker Tip O'Neill, was the front-runner for the nomination, and he "received broad support and led in early polls". As in 1982, however, Kerry won in a tight primary.

**Question 0**

What was Paul Tsongas' job in 1984?

**Question 1**

When did Kerry run for the Senate?

**Question 2**

When did Kerry run for lieutenant governor?

**Question 3**

What was James Shannon's job?

**Question 4**

What was Tip O'Neill's job?

**Text number 26**

On April 18, 1985, a few months after Kerry took over as Senator, Kerry and Senator Tom Harkin of Iowa traveled to Nicaragua and met with the country's President Daniel Ortega. Although Ortega had won an internationally certified election, the trip was criticised because Ortega and his left-wing Sandinista government had strong links to Cuba and the Soviet Union and were accused of human rights abuses. The Sandinista government was opposed by right-wing CIA-backed rebels known as the Contras. While in Nicaragua, Kerry and Harkin held talks with representatives of both sides of the conflict. Through the Senators, Mr Ortega offered a ceasefire agreement in exchange for the US withdrawing its support for the Contras. The Reagan administration denounced the offer as a "propaganda initiative" designed to influence the House vote on the $14 million Contra aid package, but Kerry said: "I am willing..... to take a risk in an effort to test the sincerity of the Sandinistas." The House of Representatives voted against Contra aid, but Ortega flew to Moscow the next day to receive a $200 million loan, which helped persuade the House to approve a larger $27 million aid package six weeks later.

**Question 0**

When did Kerry visit Nicaragua?

**Question 1**

Who did Kerry visit Nicaragua with?

**Question 2**

Where was Tom Harkin from?

**Question 3**

Who did Kerry visit in Nicaragua?

**Question 4**

What was criticised in the Ortega administration?

**Text number 27**

Meanwhile, Kerry's staff launched their own investigation and on 14 October released a report exposing the illegal actions of Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North. He had set up a private network, involving the National Security Council and the CIA, to supply military equipment to the right-wing Nicaraguan rebels (Contras). The Kerry report accused North and certain members of the presidential administration of illegally funding and supplying armed combatants without congressional authorization. The Kerry staff investigation, based on a year-long inquiry and interviews with fifty unnamed sources, is said to raise "serious questions about whether the United States has followed the law in dealing with the Contras over the past three years."

**Question 0**

Who did Kerry's staff expose in the 14 October report?

**Question 1**

Who was Oliver North supporting?

**Question 2**

Who were the Contras?

**Question 3**

Which government agencies worked with North?

**Question 4**

What crime had Kerry said North had committed?

**Text number 28**

The Kerry Committee report found that "Contra drug connections involved..... the US State Department paying drug traffickers with funds approved by Congress for humanitarian assistance to Contra, in some cases after federal law enforcement agencies had prosecuted the traffickers on drug charges, in other cases at the same time that the same agencies were actively investigating the traffickers." The US State Department paid more than $806,000 to known drug traffickers to provide humanitarian aid to the Contras. Kerry's findings provoked little reaction in the media and in official Washington.

**Question 0**

Who did the State Department give money to?

**Question 1**

Where did the money given to the drug dealers come from?

**Question 2**

How much money did the State Department give to traffickers?

**Question 3**

What was the response to Kerry's accusations of funding traffickers?

**Text number 29**

During its investigation of Noriega, Kerry's staff found reason to believe that the Pakistan-based Bank of Credit and Commerce International (BCCI) had facilitated Noriega's drug trafficking and money laundering. This led to a separate investigation of BCCI, which resulted in the closure of BCCI by banking regulators in 1991. In December 1992, Kerry and Senator Hank Brown, a Colorado Republican, published a report on the BCCI scandal, The BCCI Affair. The report showed that the bank was crooked and collaborated with terrorists such as Abu Nidal. It criticised the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Finance, the Customs Department, the Central Bank, as well as powerful lobbyists and the CIA.

**Question 0**

Where is the BCCI located?

**Question 1**

Which bank helped Noriega?

**Question 2**

When was the BCCI closed?

**Question 3**

Who collaborated on the BCCI report?

**Question 4**

What was the title of the BCCI report?

**Text number 30**

In 1996, Kerry faced a difficult re-election battle against Governor William Weld, a popular Republican incumbent who had been re-elected in 1994 with 71% of the vote. The contest was one of the most closely watched Senate races of that year, and was reported across the country. Kerry and Weld had several debates and negotiated a $6.9 million campaign spending cap at Kerry's Beacon Hill townhouse. Both candidates spent more than the cap, and each camp accused the other of being the first to break the agreement. During the campaign, Kerry spoke briefly at the 1996 Democratic National Convention. Kerry won re-election with 53% and Weld with 45%.

**Question 0**

Who stood against Kerry in 1996?

**Question 1**

When Weld was re-elected governor, how many votes did he get?

**Question 2**

When was Weld re-elected Governor?

**Question 3**

What did Kerry and Weld agree to limit their campaign spending to?

**Question 4**

Who broke the agreed spending cap?

**Text number 31**

Kerry said his intention was to mock President Bush, and described the remarks as a "failed joke" because he had inadvertently omitted the key word "us" (which would have read "If you don't do that, we'll be stuck in Iraq") and left out the phrase "just ask President Bush" at the end of the sentence. In Kerry's prepared remarks, which he released during the media frenzy, the corresponding phrase was "... and eventually we will be stuck in the Iraq war". Just ask President Bush." He also said that the context of the speech, which before the "stuck in Iraq" line made several references to Bush and his biography, showed that Kerry was referring to President Bush and not to American troops in general.

**Question 0**

What was Kerry supposed to say when he "blew the joke"?

**Question 1**

Who did Kerry say was stuck in Iraq?

**Question 2**

What mistake did Kerry make in the joke?

**Text number 32**

Kerry "has emerged in recent years as an important envoy to Afghanistan and Pakistan in times of crisis", said a Washington Post report in May 2011, when Kerry made another trip to the two countries. The killing of Osama bin Laden "has created perhaps the most important crossroads to date," the report continued, as the senator spoke at a press conference and prepared to fly from Kabul to Pakistan. Among the issues discussed during the May visit to Pakistan, which included a "recalibration" of bilateral relations, Kerry sought and retrieved from the Pakistanis the tail section of a US helicopter that had been abandoned in Abbottabad during the bin Laden attack. In 2013, Kerry met with Pakistan's army commander, General Ashfaq Parvez Kayan, to discuss the peace process with the Afghan Taliban.

**Question 0**

To whom did the Washington Post say Kerry was an envoy?

**Question 1**

When did the Washington Post say Kerry was an important envoy?

**Question 2**

How did WaPo describe the killing of Bin Laden in May 2011?

**Question 3**

What did Kerry get from the Pakistanis?

**Question 4**

Who was Pakistan's army chief in 2013?

**Text number 33**

In most analyses, Kerry's voting behaviour is to the left of the Senate Democratic caucus. During the 2004 presidential election, conservative groups and the Bush campaign portrayed Kerry as a staunch liberal, and the Bush campaign often pointed out that in 2003 Kerry was rated the best liberal in the Senate by the National Journal. However, this rating was based only on legislative votes over the past year. In fact, according to National Journal, Kerry is the 11th most liberal member of the Senate in terms of career voting record. By most analyses, Kerry is at least slightly more liberal than the typical Democratic senator. Kerry has stated his opposition to privatizing Social Security, his support for abortion rights for adult women and minors, his support for same-sex marriage, his opposition to the death penalty except for terrorists, his support for most gun control legislation, and his general support for trade agreements. Kerry supported the North American Free Trade Agreement and China's preferential status, but opposed the Central American Free Trade Agreement.

**Question 0**

Who said Kerry was "the Senate's top liberal"?

**Question 1**

When was Kerry called the "leading liberal in the Senate"?

**Question 2**

What was Kerry's actual career voting record on "liberalism"?

**Question 3**

Which trade deal did Kerry support?

**Question 4**

Which trade deal was Kerry against?

**Text number 34**

In the run-up to the Iraq war, Kerry said on 9 October 2002: 'I will vote to give the President of the United States the authority to use force, if necessary, to disarm Saddam Hussein because I believe that the lethal arsenal of weapons of mass destruction in his possession is a real and serious threat to our security'. Bush invoked this resolution when ordering the invasion of Iraq in 2003. On 23 January 2003, Kerry gave a speech at Georgetown University in which he said: "We must disarm Saddam Hussein without question. He is a brutal and murderous dictator who runs a repressive regime and poses a particularly serious threat because he is constantly prone to misjudgment. The threat that Saddam Hussein has weapons of mass destruction is therefore real." However, Kerry warned that the administration should use all diplomatic means before going to war: "Mr. President, don't rush to war, take the time to build a coalition, because winning a war is not hard, winning peace is hard."

**Question 0**

When did Kerry say he was going to support the war in Iraq?

**Question 1**

When did Bush declare war on Iraq?

**Question 2**

Who did Kerry say we should disarm?

**Question 3**

When did Kerry speak at Georgetown University?

**Text number 35**

Kerry chaired the Senate Committee on POW/MIAs from 1991 to 1993. The Committee's report, which Kerry endorsed, concluded that there is "no compelling evidence that any American is alive in captivity in Southeast Asia". In 1994, the Senate passed a resolution, sponsored by Kerry and Vietnam veteran John McCain, calling for an end to the embargo on Vietnam to pave the way for normalisation. In 1995, President Bill Clinton normalised diplomatic relations with Vietnam.

**Question 0**

Which committee did Kerry chair from 1991 to 1993?

**Question 1**

What did the POW/MIA Committee say about the POWs of Vietnam?

**Question 2**

When did Kerry support the resolution to reopen trade with Vietnam?

**Question 3**

Who with Kerry supported the resolution to reopen trade with Vietnam?

**Question 4**

When will Bill Clinton normalise relations with Vietnam?

**Text number 36**

In the 2004 Democratic presidential primaries, John Kerry defeated several Democratic rivals, including Senator John Edwards (Democratic Party of North Carolina), former Vermont Governor Howard Dean and retired Army General Wesley Clark. His victory in the Iowa caucuses is widely believed to be the turning point that allowed Kerry to revive his sagging campaign in New Hampshire and the February 3, 2004 primaries in states such as Arizona, South Carolina and New Mexico. Kerry then won landslide victories in Nevada and Wisconsin. Kerry thus won the Democratic nomination for President of the United States against George W. Bush. On 6 July 2004, he announced his choice of John Edwards as his running mate. Democratic strategist Bob Shrum, who was Kerry's campaign adviser in 2004, wrote an article in Time magazine in which he claimed that after the election Kerry had said he wished he had never chosen Edwards and that the two had since stopped talking to each other. Kerry then refused to respond to Shrum's claim on ABC's This Week, calling it a "ridiculous waste of time".

**Question 0**

Where was John Edwards a senator?

**Question 1**

Where was Howard Dean as governor?

**Question 2**

What was Wesley Clark's former job?

**Question 3**

Who won the Iowa Democratic caucus in 2004?

**Question 4**

When did Kerry choose John Edwards as his vice-president?

**Text number 37**

While running for president in 2004, Kerry frequently criticised President George W. Bush over the Iraq war. Kerry had originally voted to authorise President Bush to use force against Saddam Hussein, but he voted against the $87 billion supplemental appropriations bill to pay for the war. His March 16, 2004 statement "I actually voted for $87 billion before I voted against it" helped the Bush campaign portray him as a turncoat and has been credited with contributing to Kerry's defeat.

**Question 0**

Who did Kerry criticise during the 2004 campaign?

**Question 1**

Why did Kerry criticise Bush during the 2004 campaign?

**Question 2**

What had Kerry voted against after he had supported the original Iraq resolution?

**Question 3**

What name did the Bush campaign call Kerry for changing his mind about Iraq?

**Text number 38**

Kerry established a separate political action committee, Keeping America's Promise, with the mandate "A Democratic Congress to restore accountability to Washington and help change the disastrous course in Iraq", and raised money and channelled contributions to Democratic candidates in state and federal elections. Through Keeping America's Promise, Kerry raised more than $5.5 million for other Democrats in 2005. Through his campaign account and political action committee, Kerry's campaign operation generated more than $10 million for various party committees and 179 candidates for U.S. House, Senate, state and local offices in 42 states, focusing on the 2006 midterm elections. "Cumulatively, John Kerry has done as much if not more than any other single senator," said DSCC National Finance Chairman Hassan Nemazee.

**Question 0**

What was Kerry's PAC?

**Question 1**

What was the mission of Keeping America's Promise?

**Question 2**

How many candidates did Kerry help support?

**Question 3**

How many state candidates did Kerry help support?

**Question 4**

Which elections did Kerry's PAC focus on?

**Text number 39**

On 15 December 2012, several news agencies reported that President Barack Obama would nominate Kerry to succeed Hillary Clinton as Secretary of State after Susan Rice, widely considered Obama's top choice, had withdrawn from consideration, citing a politicised confirmation process following criticism of her response to the 2012 Benghazi attack. Obama proposed the nomination on 21 December, which received positive comments. His confirmation hearing took place on 24 January 2013 before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the same panel where he first testified in 1971. The committee unanimously approved him on January 29, 2013, and on the same day the full Senate confirmed him by a vote of 94-3. In a letter to Massachusetts Governor Deval Patrick, Kerry announced his resignation from the Senate as of 1 February.

**Question 0**

When was it announced that Kerry would become SoS?

**Question 1**

Who was Secretary of State before Kerry?

**Question 2**

Who backed out of becoming SoS after Hillary?

**Question 3**

Why did Rice withdraw?

**Question 4**

When was Kerry's nomination confirmed?

**Text number 40**

At the State Department, Kerry quickly earned a reputation for being "aloof, keeping to himself and not bothering to read staff memos". State Department officials have complained that under Kerry's leadership, power has become too concentrated, slowing down the department's operations when Kerry is often away on foreign trips. Other State Department officials describe Kerry as suffering from "a kind of diplomatic inattention deficit" because he shifts from one issue to another instead of focusing on long-term strategy. When asked if he travelled too much, he replied: "Hell no. I'm not going to slow down." Despite Kerry's early accomplishments, State Department officials say morale is lower than under Hillary Clinton. Yet after Kerry's first six months at the State Department, a Gallup poll showed he had high approval ratings among Americans as secretary of state. After a year, another poll showed that Kerry's popularity continued to rise. Less than two years into Kerry's tenure, Foreign Policy Magazine's 2014 Ivory Tower poll of international relations scholars asked, "Who was the most effective US Secretary of State over the past 50 years?" John Kerry and Lawrence Eagleburger were tied for 11th place out of 15 confirmed Secretaries of State during that period.

**Question 0**

Who complained about the way Kerry ran the State Department?

**Question 1**

What was the complaint about the way Kerry ran the State Department?

**Question 2**

How had some government employees described Kerry?

**Question 3**

Who published the Ivory Tower Survey?

**Question 4**

What was Kerry's ranking in the Ivory Tower study on his effectiveness as Secretary of State?

**Text number 41**

In January 2014, when Kerry met Foreign Minister Archbishop Pietro Parolini, he said: "We talked about almost all the important issues that we are working on and that are of concern to all of us." First, we talked at length about Syria, and I was particularly grateful that the Archbishop raised this issue, and equally grateful for the Holy Father's comments - the Pope's comments yesterday about his support for the Geneva II process. We welcome this support. It is very important to have widespread support and I know that the Pope is particularly concerned about the huge number of displaced people and the violence that has claimed the lives of more than 130,000 people".

**Question 0**

Who met Kerry in January 2014?

**Question 1**

Which country did Kerry discuss with Parolin?

**Question 2**

What did the Pope express his support for in January 2014?

**Question 3**

How many people did Kerry say died in Syria in January 2014?

**Text number 42**

Kerry said on 9 September, in response to a reporter's question about whether Syrian President Bashar al-Assad could avoid a military strike, "He could hand over all his chemical weapons to the international community next week. He could hand them all over to the US military in May week, without delay, and allow a full and complete accounting. But he is not going to do that, and of course it cannot be done." This unscripted remark set in motion a process that would lead to Syria agreeing to give up its chemical weapons arsenal and destroy it, as Russia took Kerry's statement as a serious proposal. Russian Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov said Russia would work "immediately" to convince Syria to give up and destroy its large chemical weapons arsenal. Syria quickly welcomed this proposal, and on 14 September the UN formally accepted Syria's application to join the CWC, and separately the US and Russia agreed on a plan to destroy Syria's chemical weapons by mid-2014. On 28 September, the UN Security Council adopted a resolution ordering the destruction of Syria's chemical weapons and condemning the 21 August Ghouta attack.

**Question 0**

Who was the President of Syria in 2014?

**Question 1**

What did Kerry say Syria could do to avoid a military strike?

**Question 2**

Which country persuaded Syria to give up its chemical weapons?

**Question 3**

What was Sergei Lavrov's position?

**Question 4**

When did the UN Security Council order the destruction of Syria's chemical weapons?

**Text number 43**

In a November 2013 speech to the Organization of American States, Kerry said that the era of the Monroe Doctrine is over. He continued: "The relationship we seek and have worked hard to foster is not a declaration by the United States of how and when it will intervene in the affairs of other American states. It is about all our countries treating each other as equals, sharing responsibilities, cooperating on security issues, and abiding by the decisions we make as partners to advance our shared values and interests."

**Question 0**

Where did Kerry speak in November 2013?

**Question 1**

What did Kerry say in his November 2013 speech had ended?

**Question 2**

When did Kerry address the OAS?

**Text number 44**

Kerry's paternal grandparents, shoe salesman Frederick A. "Fred" Kerry and musician Ida Lowe, were immigrants from the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Fred was born "Fritz Kohn" before he and Ida took the name Kerry and immigrated to the United States. Fred and Ida were born Jewish and converted to Catholicism together in Austria. His maternal ancestors were of Scottish and English descent, and his maternal grandfather James Grant Forbes II was of the Forbes family, while his maternal grandmother Margaret Tyndal Winthrop was of the Dudley-Winthrop family. Margaret's paternal grandfather, Robert Charles Winthrop, served as the 22nd Speaker of the US House of Representatives. Robert's father was Governor Thomas Lindall Winthrop. Thomas' father John Still Winthrop was a great-great-grandson of Massachusetts Bay Colony Governor John Winthrop and great-grandson of Governor Thomas Dudley. Through his mother, John is the first cousin of French politician Brice Lalonde.

**Question 0**

Who was Kerry's paternal grandmother?

**Question 1**

Who was Kerry's paternal grandfather?

**Question 2**

What was Kerry's paternal grandmother's career?

**Question 3**

What was Kerry's paternal grandfather's career?

**Question 4**

Where did Kerry's paternal grandparents move from?

**Text number 45**

Alexandra was born a few days before Kerry started law school. In 1982, Julia asked Kerry for a divorce after suffering from severe depression. They divorced on 25 July 1988 and the marriage was officially annulled in 1997. "After 14 years as a political wife, I associated politics only with anger, fear and loneliness," she wrote in her book about depression, A Change of Heart. Thorne later married architect Richard Charlesworth and moved to Bozeman, Montana, where she became active in local environmental groups, including the Greater Yellowstone Coalition. Thorne supported Kerry's presidential bid in 2004. He died of cancer on April 27, 2006.

**Question 0**

When did Kerry and his wife divorce?

**Question 1**

When did Kerry and his wife divorce?

**Question 2**

When did Kerry and his wife divorce?

**Question 3**

What book did Kerry's ex-wife write?

**Question 4**

Who did Kerry's ex-wife remarry?

**Text number 46**

Kerry and his second wife, Mozambican-born businesswoman and philanthropist Maria Teresa Thierstein Simões Ferreira (Teresa), the widow of Kerry's late Pennsylvania Republican Senatorial colleague Henry John Heinz III, met at an Earth Day event in 1990. Early the following year, Senator Heinz was killed in a plane crash near Lower Merion. Teresa has three sons from her previous marriage to Heinz, Henry John Heinz IV, André Thierstein Heinz and Christopher Drake Heinz. Heinz and Kerry were married on 26 May 1995 in Nantucket, Massachusetts.

**Question 0**

Who is Kerry's second wife?

**Question 1**

What is the citizenship of Kerry's 2nd wife?

**Question 2**

Who was the previous husband of Kerry's 2nd wife?

**Question 3**

When did Kerry and Teresa meet?

**Question 4**

Where did Kerry and Teresa meet?

**Text number 47**

In 2004, the Forbes 400 estimated that Teresa Heinz Kerry had a net worth of $750 million. However, estimates have often varied, ranging from around $165 million to as much as $3.2 billion, according to a Los Angeles Times investigation. Whichever figure is correct, Kerry was the wealthiest US senator while in the Senate. Heinz aside, Kerry is wealthy in his own right and is the beneficiary of at least four foundations inherited from relatives of the Forbes family, including his mother Rosemary Forbes Kerry, who died in 2002. Forbes magazine (named after the Forbes publishing family, which is not related to Kerry) estimates that if Kerry were elected, and if the Heinz family fortune were taken into account, he would have been the third richest US president in history, adjusted for inflation. The estimate was based on the combined wealth of Heinz and Kerry, but the couple signed a prenuptial agreement to keep their assets separate. According to Kerry's 2011 financial disclosure form, his personal wealth ranges from $230,000,000 to $320,000,000, including assets of his spouse and dependent children. This included just over three million dollars worth of assets of the H.J. Heinz Company, which rose to over six hundred thousand dollars in 2013 when Berkshire Hathaway announced its intention to buy the company.

**Question 0**

What was Teresa Heinz Kerry's net worth in 2004 according to Forbes?

**Question 1**

What estimates have been made about Teresa Heinz Kerry's net worth?

**Question 2**

What was Kerry's mother's name?

**Question 3**

When did Kerry's mother die?

**Question 4**

Where would Kerry have ranked among the richest US presidents in inflation-adjusted terms?

**Text number 48**

Kerry is a Roman Catholic, and is said to have carried a religious rosary, a prayer book and the St Christopher's Medal (patron saint of tourists) with him on his campaign. Although personally opposed to abortion, Kerry supports a woman's legal right to abortion. On her faith, Kerry said: "I was thinking of becoming a priest. I was very religious when I was at school in Switzerland. I was an altar boy and prayed all the time. I was very focused on Mass and church." He also said that Paul's (Apostle Paul's) letters touched him the most, saying that they taught him "not to feel sorry for myself".

**Question 0**

What religion does Kerry represent?

**Question 1**

What religious objects did Kerry bring with him on the campaign trail?

**Question 2**

Which patron saint of saints is St Christopher?

**Question 3**

What was Kerry doing in church while living in Switzerland?

**Question 4**

What was the most moving passage in the Bible for Kerry?

**Text number 49**

Kerry told Christianity Today in October 2004: 'I am a Catholic and I practice religion, but at the same time I am open to many other expressions of spirituality that come through different religions...'. I have spent some time reading and thinking about religion and trying to study it, and I have not so much understood the differences as I have understood the similarities in many ways." He said he believes that the Torah, the Qur'an and the Bible share a fundamental story that unites readers.

**Question 0**

Who interviewed Kerry in October 2004 about his religion?

**Question 1**

What did Kerry tell Christianity Today about being open-minded?

**Question 2**

What did Kerry say about the main religious texts?

**Text number 50**

In addition to the sports he plays at Yale, Kerry is described by Sports Illustrated, among others, as an "avid cyclist" who mainly rides a road bike. Prior to his presidential candidacy, Kerry is known to have participated in several long-distance (centuries) cycling events. Even during his many campaigns, he was reported to have visited bike shops both in his home state and elsewhere. His staff requested recumbent bicycles for his hotel rooms. He has also taken up snowboarding, windsurfing and sailing.

**Question 0**

Who said Kerry was an "avid cyclist"?

**Question 1**

What kind of bicycle does Kerry like best?

**Question 2**

What are "centuries" in cycling?

**Question 3**

What bicycles did Kerry use to campaign?

**Question 4**

What other sports does Kerry play?

**Text number 51**

According to an article in the Boston Herald of 23 July 2010, Kerry commissioned the construction of a new $7 million yacht (Friendship 75) in New Zealand and anchored it in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, where Friendship is based. The article claimed that this allowed him to avoid paying Massachusetts taxes on the property, including sales tax of about $437,500 and an annual excise tax of about $500. On July 27, 2010, however, Kerry announced that he had not yet legally taken possession of the boat, that he had no intention of avoiding the taxes, and that once he took possession of the boat, he would pay the taxes whether he owed them or not.

**Question 0**

What kind of yacht did Kerry buy?

**Question 1**

How expensive was Kerry's yacht?

**Question 2**

Where was Kerry's yacht built?

**Question 3**

How much did Kerry owe in sales tax on a yacht?

**Question 4**

Which state got Kerry's yacht sales tax?

**Document number 338**

**Text number 0**

Rajasthan (/ˈrɑːdʒəstæn/ Hindustani pronunciation: [raːdʒəsˈt̪ʰaːn] ( listen); literally "Land of Kings") is the largest state in India by area (342,239 square kilometres, or 10.4% of India's total area). It is located in the west of the country, where it comprises most of the vast and inhospitable Thar Desert (also known as the "Rajasthan Desert" and the "Great Indian Desert"), and shares a border with the Pakistani provinces of Punjab in the north-west and Sindh in the west along the Sutlej-Indus River valley. Elsewhere, it borders other Indian states: Punjab in the north, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh in the north-east, Madhya Pradesh in the south-east and Gujarat in the south-west. Its special features include the ruins of the Indus Valley civilisation at Kalibanga, the temples of Dilwara, the pilgrimage site of the Jains in Rajasthan's only mountain range, Mount Abu, on the ancient Aravalli mountain range, and in eastern Rajasthan, the Keoladeo National Park near Bharatpur, a World Heritage site famous for its birdlife. Rajasthan also has two national tiger reserves, Ranthambore National Park in Sawai Madhopur and Sariska Tiger Reserve in Alwar.

**Question 0**

How many square kilometres is Rajasthan?

**Question 1**

What percentage of India's total land area is in Rajasthan?

**Question 2**

By what alternative names is the Thar desert known?

**Question 3**

Which province of Pakistan does Rajasthan border in the north?

**Question 4**

The temples of Dilwara are a pilgrimage destination for whom?

**Question 5**

What is the area of the Jain desert?

**Question 6**

What percentage of the total area of Punjab is the Thar Desert?

**Question 7**

What is the literal meaning of Madhya Pradesh?

**Question 8**

What is Uttar Pradesh known for?

**Question 9**

What are the names of two tiger reserves in Haryana?

**Text number 1**

The first mention of the name "Rajasthan" is in James Tod's 1829 Annals and Antiquities of Rajast'han or the Central and Western Rajpoot States of India, while the earliest known mention of "Rajputana" as the name of the region is in George Thomas' 1800 memoir Military Memories. John Keay in his India: A History noted that 'Rajputana' was coined by the British in 1829, and John Briggs in his translation of Ferishta's history of early Islamic India used the term 'Rajpoot (Rajput) princes' rather than 'Indian princes'.

**Question 0**

When was the word Rajasthan first used?

**Question 1**

In which publication did the name Rajasthan first appear?

**Question 2**

What is the second name of the Rajasthan region?

**Question 3**

In what year did George Thomas write his memoirs, known as Military Memories?

**Question 4**

Who wrote the book India: a History?

**Question 5**

When was the word Rajpoot first used?

**Question 6**

What is another name for Islamic India?

**Question 7**

What did John Keay write in 1829?

**Question 8**

When did the British invent the word Ferishta?

**Question 9**

What expression did James Tod use when translating Ferishta's history of Islamic India?

**Text number 2**

Part of what is now Rajasthan was part of the Indus Valley civilisation. Kalibangan in Hanumangarh district was a major provincial capital of the Indus Valley civilisation. It is believed that the western Kshatrapas (405-35 BC) were the Saka rulers of western India (Saurashtra and Malwa: present-day Gujarat, South Sindh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan). They were the successors of the Indo-Scythians and were contemporaneous with the Kushans who ruled the northern part of the Indian subcontinent. The Indo-Scythians invaded the Ujjain region and established the Saka era (on their calendar), marking the beginning of the long-lived Saka-West Satrap state. The Matsya state, part of the Vedic civilisation of India, is said to have roughly corresponded to the former state of Jaipur in Rajasthan, and included all of Alwar and parts of Bharatpur. The capital of Matsya was at Viratanagar (now Bairat), which is said to have been named after its founder king Virata.

**Question 0**

Some parts of Rajasthan were involved with which ancient civilisation?

**Question 1**

Where in the Indus Valley civilisation was Kalibangan located?

**Question 2**

What was the name believed to be given to the Saka rulers of the West Indies?

**Question 3**

During what period were the Western Kshatrapas in power?

**Question 4**

What part of the Indian subcontinent did the Kushans rule?

**Question 5**

During which period were the Hanumangarh in power?

**Question 6**

Who were the followers of Hanumangarh?

**Question 7**

In which region did Sindh rule?

**Question 8**

Which area did Saurashtra invade to establish the Saka period?

**Question 9**

Who was the capital of Gujarat named after?

**Text number 3**

Traditionally, the Rajputs, Jats, Meenas, Gurjars, Bhils, Rajpurohis, Charans, Yadavis, Bishnois, Sermals, PhulMals (Sainis) and other tribes have made great contributions to the state building of Rajasthan. All these tribes are facing great difficulties in protecting their culture and land. Millions of them were killed trying to protect their land. Many Guryars were wiped out in the Bhinmal and Ajmer regions while fighting the invaders. The Bhils once ruled Kota. The Meenas were the rulers of the Bund and Dhundhari regions.

**Question 0**

Which tribe was wiped out in Ajmer?

**Question 1**

Which tribe used to rule Kota?

**Question 2**

What was the name of the group that previously controlled the Bund?

**Question 3**

What is another way to refer to PhulMali?

**Question 4**

Which state were the Yazis helping to build?

**Question 5**

Which three tribes helped build the state of Gujars?

**Question 6**

What did Rajasthan suffer trying to protect its culture?

**Question 7**

What area did Saini once rule?

**Question 8**

Which two areas did the Karans control?

**Question 9**

Which group was killed while Jats and Bhili were fighting the attackers?

**Text number 4**

Gurjar Pratihar's empire acted as a barrier to Arab conquerors in the 8th-11th centuries. The main achievement of the Gurjar Pratihara Empire is its successful resistance to foreign invasions from the West, starting in the days of the Junaid. Historian R.C. Majumdar says that this was openly acknowledged by Arab writers. He further notes that Indian historians have marveled at the slow advance of Muslim invaders in India compared to their rapid advance elsewhere in the world. There now seems to be no doubt that it was the strength of Gurjara Pratihara's army that effectively prevented the Arab advance beyond the borders of Sindh, their first conquest in nearly 300 years.

**Question 0**

Which empire stopped the Arab attacks?

**Question 1**

In which century did the Arabs attempt to invade the kingdom of Gurjar Pratihar?

**Question 2**

What was the greatest achievement of the Gurjara Pratihara kingdom?

**Question 3**

Which historian claims that even the Arabs recognised the importance of the Gurjara Pratihara kingdom in stopping the invasions?

**Question 4**

The Arab conquest was limited to what territory?

**Question 5**

What did the Arab empire stand in the way of?

**Question 6**

How long did the Arab empire last?

**Question 7**

What is the main achievement of the Arab Kingdom?

**Question 8**

What did Sindh discover that Indian historians wondered about?

**Question 9**

How long did it take Gurjara Pratihara's army to conquer Sindh?

**Text number 5**

Modern Rajasthan comprises most of Rajputana, which consists of the former nineteen principalities, two chiefdoms and the British district of Ajmer-Merwara. Marwar (Jodhpur), Bikaner, Mewar (Chittorgarh), Alwar and Dhundhar (Jaipur) were some of the most important principalities of Rajput. Bharatpur and Dholpur were Jat principalities, while Tonk was a principality ruled by a Musliminawab. The Rajput families rose to prominence in the 6th century AD. The Rajputs bravely resisted Islamic invasions and protected the country with their warfare and chivalry for over 500 years. They also resisted Mughal incursions into India, thus contributing to their slower than expected entry into the Indian subcontinent. Later, through skilful warfare, the Mughals managed to gain a firm grip on northern India, including Rajasthan. Mewar led other kingdoms in resisting outside domination. In particular, Rana Sanga fought the battle of Khanuan against Babur, the founder of the Mughal Empire.

**Question 0**

How many principalities does Rajputana contain?

**Question 1**

What is the name of a British county in Rajputana?

**Question 2**

Bharatpur is an example of what kind of state?

**Question 3**

During the Musliminawab period there was a principality, what was its name?

**Question 4**

Which families rose to power in the 6th century?

**Question 5**

How many principalities are part of Alwar?

**Question 6**

What is the name of the British county of Mewar?

**Question 7**

In which era did the Marwar families become important?

**Question 8**

How long did the Marwar resist Islamic attacks?

**Question 9**

What do the Alwars gain from skilful warfare?

**Text number 6**

Over the years, the Mughals' internal disputes began to disturb them greatly at times. The Mughal Empire continued to decline, and with the decline of the Mughal Empire in the 1700s, Rajputana came under Marathi rule. The Marathas, who were Hindus from the present state of Maharashtra, ruled Rajputana for most of the 1700s. The Maratha Empire, which had replaced the Mughal Empire as overlord of the mainland, was eventually supplanted by the British Empire in 1818.

**Question 0**

Among which group in the Rajasthan region did internal disputes begin to occur?

**Question 1**

In which century did the Mughal Empire begin to decline?

**Question 2**

What did the marathons get from Rajputana?

**Question 3**

Where did the marathas come from?

**Question 4**

In what year did the British Empire replace the Maratha Empire?

**Question 5**

How long did the Mughal Empire rule Marantha?

**Question 6**

When did the Mughal Empire replace the British Empire?

**Question 7**

What did the British Empire get from Rajputana?

**Question 8**

What was disturbing about the British Empire over time?

**Question 9**

In which century did the British Empire decline?

**Text number 7**

The geographical features of Rajasthan are the Thar Desert and the Aravalli Mountains, which run through the state from south-west to north-east, almost from one end to the other, for more than 850 km. Mount Abu lies at the south-western end of the range and is separated from the main range by the West Banas River, but a series of discontinuous ridges continues into Haryana towards Delhi, where it is visible in the form of the Raisina Hill and the ridges further north. About three-fifths of Rajasthan lies to the northwest of Aravallis, and two-fifths remains to the east and south.

**Question 0**

Which mountain range runs through Rajasthan?

**Question 1**

What is the length of the Aravalli Range in kilometres?

**Question 2**

Which peak is located in the south-western part of the Aravalli Mountains?

**Question 3**

Which river separates the main rivers of the Aravelli?

**Question 4**

Which part of Rajasthan lies to the east and south of the Aravalli range?

**Question 5**

How long is the Western Banas River?

**Question 6**

How far is Mount Abu located northwest of Raisina HIll?

**Question 7**

Where is Delhi located?

**Question 8**

What continues in the Thar desert towards Delhi?

**Question 9**

How far through Rajasthan does Haryana run?

**Text number 8**

The north-western part of Rajasthan is generally sandy and dry. Most of this area is covered by the Thar Desert, which extends into neighbouring parts of Pakistan. The Aravalli Mountains do not intercept the moisture-generating winds of the southwest monsoon winds from the Arabian Sea, as they are parallel to the incoming monsoon winds, leaving the northwestern region in the shadow of the rain. The Thar Desert is sparsely populated; the town of Jodhpur is the largest town in the desert and is known as the gateway to the Thar Desert. There are some large areas of the desert, including Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Barmer, Bikaner and Nagour. This area is also important from a defence point of view. Jodhpur Airbase is the largest airbase in India and is also home to army and BSF bases. Jodhpur also has one civilian airport. The northwestern thornbush forests are located around the Thar Desert, between the desert and the Aravall. The average annual rainfall in this area is less than 400 mm. Temperatures can exceed 48 °C in the summer months and fall below freezing in winter. The areas of Godwar, Marwar, Shekhawat and the town of Jodhpur are located in the thornbush belt. The River Luni and its tributaries are the main river basin of Godwar and Marwar districts, draining the western slopes of the Aravallis and flowing southwest into the large Rann of Kutch wetland in neighbouring Gujarat. The river is saline downstream and is drinkable only as far as Balotara in Barmer district. The Ghaggar River, which originates in Haryana, is an intermittent river that disappears into the sands of the Thar desert in the northern part of the state and is considered a remnant of the primitive Saraswati River.

**Question 0**

Which region of Rajasthan is characterised by dry and sandy conditions?

**Question 1**

Which desert is located in the north-west of Rajasthan?

**Question 2**

What is the most populous city in the Thar Desert?

**Question 3**

What are the names of the major areas of Thar?

**Question 4**

How much does it rain less than average each year in the Thar desert on average?

**Question 5**

Which part of Pakistan is sandy and dry?

**Question 6**

In which region is the city of Nagouri the largest city?

**Question 7**

Which city is the gateway to the Arabian Sea?

**Question 8**

What are the main regions of Pakistan?

**Question 9**

What is the largest airbase in Pakistan?

**Text number 9**

The Aravalli massif and the areas to the east and south-east are generally more fertile and better irrigated. In this area lies the Kathiarbar-Giri Dry Deciduous Forest Ecological Reserve, which contains tropical dry deciduous forests with species such as teak, acacia and other trees. The hilly Vagad district, which includes Dungarpur and Banswara, is located in southernmost Rajasthan, on the border of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh. With the exception of Mount Abu, Vagad is the wettest and most forested region of Rajasthan. To the north of Vagad is the Mewar district, home to the towns of Udaipur and Chittaurgarh. Hadot district lies to the south-east on the border with Madhya Pradesh. North of Hadot and Mewar is the Dhundhari district, which contains the state capital Jaipur. Mewat, the easternmost district of Rajasthan, borders Haryana and Uttar Pradesh. The eastern and south-eastern parts of Rajasthan are drained by the Banas and Chambal rivers, tributaries of the Ganges.

**Question 0**

What is typical of the area east of the Aravalli mountains?

**Question 1**

What is the name of the ecological region to the east and south-east of the Aravalli Mountains?

**Question 2**

What are two examples of trees in deciduous forests east of the Aravalli Mountains?

**Question 3**

What is the name of the region where Dungarpur is located?

**Question 4**

What is the most forested area in Rajasthan?

**Question 5**

What is the wettest region of Rajasthan apart from Gujarat?

**Question 6**

What is another characteristic of the Gujarat region?

**Question 7**

In which region of northern Uttar Pradesh are Udaipur and Chittaurgarh located?

**Question 8**

Which rivers drain the Udaipur area?

**Question 9**

What are the tributaries of Haryana and Dhundhar?

**Text number 10**

The Aravalli range runs across the state from the south-western peak of Guru Shikhar (Mount Abu), 1 722 metres high, to Khetri in the north-east. This mountain range divides the state into 60 per cent in the north-west and 40 per cent in the south-east. The north-west is sandy and barren with little water, but it gradually improves from a desert land in the far west and north-west to relatively fertile and habitable land in the east. The area includes the Thar Desert. The south-eastern part is higher (100-350 m above sea level) and more fertile, with highly variable topography. In the south-east, a large area in the districts of Kota and Bund forms a plateau. To the north-east of these districts is a badlands area along the Chambal River. Farther north, the land flattens out; the flat plateau of northeastern Bharatpur district is part of an alluvial plain. Merta City lies at the geographical centre of Rajasthan.

**Question 0**

How many metres high is Guru Shikhar?

**Question 1**

How much of Rajasthan lies north-west of the Aravalli range?

**Question 2**

What is the average altitude of the south-eastern region of Rajasthan?

**Question 3**

Which south-eastern regions include the lowlands?

**Question 4**

Which river flows along the badlands of north-eastern Rajasthan?

**Question 5**

What is the altitude position of Mewar?

**Question 6**

How does the City of Merta share the state?

**Question 7**

What do the North-Eastern Mewar plains belong to?

**Question 8**

Which city is located at the geographical centre of the Thar Desert?

**Question 9**

What is the topography of the hilly area of Khetri in the south?

**Text number 11**

The Jaisalmer Desert National Park covers an area of 3 162 square kilometres and is an excellent example of the Thar Desert ecosystem and its diverse fauna. The park's mussel shells and massive fossil tree trunks bear witness to the geological history of the desert. The area is a haven for desert migrants and local birds. Many eagles, herons, falcons, hawks, falcons, kestrels and vultures can be seen here. Short-toed eagles (Circaetus gallicus), white-tailed eagles (Aquila rapax), mottled eagles (Aquila clanga), gulls (Falco jugger) and kestrels are the most common.

**Question 0**

In which area is Desert National Park located?

**Question 1**

How many square kilometres is Desert National Park?

**Question 2**

What kind of large fossils are found in Desert National Park?

**Question 3**

What are the most common species of eagle that can be seen in the Jaisalmer area?

**Question 4**

What is another name for laggarhauka?

**Question 5**

What species of bird is the magpie?

**Question 6**

What is the other name for the short-toed eagle besides Falco jugger?

**Question 7**

What is the Latin name of one of the most common vultures?

**Question 8**

What is the scientific name of a harrier?

**Question 9**

What do migratory and native birds help researchers do?

**Text number 12**

Ranthambore National Park is known worldwide for its tiger population, and is considered by both wilderness enthusiasts and photographers to be one of the best places in India to see tigers. Due to poaching and neglect, tigers once became extinct in Sariska, but five have been translocated there. Among the wildlife sanctuaries, Mount Abu Sanctuary, Bhensrod Garh Sanctuary, Darrah Sanctuary, Jaisamand Sanctuary, Kumbhalgarh Wildlife Sanctuary, Jawahar Sagar Sanctuary and Sita Mata Wildlife Sanctuary are the most famous.

**Question 0**

Which Rajasthan National Park is famous for its tigers?

**Question 1**

How many tigers were moved to Sariska?

**Question 2**

Ranthambi National Park is known to photographers as what?

**Question 3**

Why did tigers become extinct in Sariska?

**Question 4**

What is Sarska known for worldwide?

**Question 5**

What do wilderness lovers and photographers think of Sarska?

**Question 6**

Why did tigers become extinct in Bhensrod Garhi?

**Question 7**

What has the Jawahar Sagar Sanctuary done to increase the tiger population?

**Question 8**

What Bhensrod Garh Reserve Bhensrod Garh considers to be the best place to reintroduce tigers?

**Text number 13**

The economy of Rajasthan is mainly agricultural and livestock-based. Wheat and barley are grown over large areas, as are pulses, sugarcane and oilseeds. Cotton and tobacco are the state's cash crops. Rajasthan is one of India's largest producers of edible oils and the second largest producer of oilseeds. Rajasthan is also India's largest producer of wool and the main producer and consumer of opium. There are mainly two growing seasons. Water for irrigation comes from wells and tanks. The Indira Gandhi Canal irrigates the north-western part of Rajasthan.

**Question 0**

What types of industries make up the bulk of the Rajasthan economy?

**Question 1**

What are the two most important cash crops in Rajasthan?

**Question 2**

What type of oil does Rajasthan produce in the largest quantities in India?

**Question 3**

What is the most consumed product in Rajasthan?

**Question 4**

How many growing seasons are there in Rajasthan?

**Question 5**

How many opium producers are there in India?

**Question 6**

Where does the water for cotton and tobacco production come from?

**Question 7**

Which region produces the most tobacco?

**Question 8**

How many sugar cane periods are there?

**Question 9**

What will Indira Ghandi's channel help to deliver in large areas?

**Text number 14**

The main industries are mineral-based, agro-based and textile-based. Rajasthan is India's second largest producer of polyester fibre. Pali and Bhilwara district produce more fabric than Bhiwandi, Maharashtra, and Bhilwara is the largest city in production and export of suits and Pali is the largest city in production and export of cotton and polyester sweaters and rubia. The city of Kota in southern Rajasthan is home to several important chemical and engineering companies. Rajasthan is India's largest mining and quarrying company. The Taj Mahal was built from white marble quarried in a town called Makrana. The state is India's second largest source of cement. Sambhar has rich salt deposits, Khetri and Jhunjhunu copper mines, Dariba zinc mines, Zawar mines and Rampura Aghucha (open pit) near Bhilwara. In Rajasthan, dimension stone is also mined. Jodhpur sandstone is mostly used for monuments, important buildings and residential buildings. This stone is called 'chittar patthar'. Jodhpur is a leading artisan and guar gum industry. Rajasthan is also part of the Mumbai-Delhi industrial corridor, from which it benefits economically. The state receives 39% of the DMIC, benefiting the major districts of Jaipur, Alwar, Kota and Bhilwara.

**Question 0**

In which type of fibre production is Rajasthan ranked number 2?

**Question 1**

What is the largest city in Rajasthan where polyster sweater pieces are made?

**Question 2**

Which city does the Taj Mahal marble come from?

**Question 3**

What kind of performances are there in Sambhar?

**Question 4**

What kind of mines are there in Khetri and Jhunjhunu?

**Question 5**

What does Bhiwandi produce more than Kota?

**Question 6**

What major businesses are located in Pali?

**Question 7**

What was mined in Pali for the Taj Mahal?

**Question 8**

What kind of mines are there in Bhilwara?

**Question 9**

What is another term for white marble?

**Text number 15**

Rajasthan earns 150 million rupees (about 2.5 million US dollars) a day in revenue from the crude oil sector. This revenue is expected to rise to €250 million per day in 2013 (an increase of €100 million or over 66%). The Indian government has given permission to extract 300,000 barrels of crude oil per day from the Barmer area, which now stands at 175,000 barrels per day. Once this limit is reached, Rajasthan will become the country's leading crude oil extraction region. Bombay High will lead with a crude oil production of 250,000 barrels per day. When 300,000 barrels per day is reached, the country's total production will increase by 15%. Cairn India is engaged in crude oil exploration and production in Rajasthan.

**Question 0**

What is Rajasthan's crude oil revenue in 2013?

**Question 1**

How many barrels of crude oil can Rajasthan take from Barmer every day?

**Question 2**

Which region leads India's crude oil production by 250 000 barrels per day?

**Question 3**

Which group is engaged in exploration for crude oil in Rajasthan??

**Question 4**

How many barrels per day are currently extracted from the Barmer site?

**Question 5**

How much will Cairn India earn from oil in 2013?

**Question 6**

How much has the Indian government allowed Cairn to mine per day?

**Question 7**

How many barrels per day is Cairn mining now?

**Question 8**

How much does Cairn earn per day from crude oil?

**Question 9**

How much has Cairn's oil production increased?

**Text number 16**

Rajasthani cooking has been influenced both by the warlike lifestyles of the inhabitants and the availability of raw materials in this arid region. Food that lasted for several days and could be eaten without heating was preferred. The scarcity of water and fresh green vegetables has influenced cooking. It is known for snacks like Bikaneri Bhujia. Other famous dishes include bajre ki roti (millet bread) and lashun ki chutney (hot garlic paste), mawa kachori from Mirchi Bada, Pyaaj Kachori and ghevar from Jodhpur, Alwar ka Mawa (milk cake), malpauas from Pushkar and rassgollas from Bikaner. Marwari Bhojnalaya, or vegetarian restaurants, originated in the Marwari region of the state and are now found in many parts of India, serving Marwari vegetarian food. 4 Dal-Bati-Churma is very popular in Rajasthan. The traditional way of serving it is to first crush the baati coarsely and pour pure ghee over it. It is served with daal (lentils) and spicy garlic chutney. It is also served with Besa (gram flour) ki kadi cheese. It is commonly served in Rajasthan on all festive occasions such as religious occasions, wedding ceremonies and birthday celebrations. "Dal-Baati-Churma is a combination of three different foods - Daal (lentils), Baati and Churma (sweet). It is a typical Rajasthani dish.

**Question 0**

What kind of food was recommended in Rajasthani cooking?

**Question 1**

What has contributed to Rajasthani food besides the scarcity of green vegetables?

**Question 2**

What kind of snacks is Rajasthan known for?

**Question 3**

Which famous dish is also known as hot garlic paste?

**Question 4**

Where do vegetarian restaurants come from in Rajasthan?

**Question 5**

What has contributed to the scarcity of food that lasts for days?

**Question 6**

What influenced the cooking of Bikaneri Bhujia?

**Question 7**

Which concept originated in the Bikaneri Bhujia region?

**Question 8**

What is the traditional way to serve Pyaaj Kachori?

**Question 9**

How is Pyaaj Kachori served?

**Text number 17**

Jodhpur Marwar's Ghoomar dance and Jaisalmer's Kalbeliya dance have received international recognition. Folk music is a big part of Rajasthani culture. Kathputli, Bhopa, Chang, Teratali, Ghindr, Kachchhighori and Tejaji are examples of traditional Rajasthani culture. Folk songs are usually ballads about heroic deeds and love stories, and there are also religious or devotional songs called bhajans and bani, often accompanied by instruments such as dholak, sitar and sarangi.

**Question 0**

What kind of dance originated in Jodhpur Marwar?

**Question 1**

Kalbeliya dance originates from which region?

**Question 2**

What kind of music is an important part of Rajasthani culture?

**Question 3**

Heroic rituals are often the theme of which Rajasthani songs?

**Question 4**

What kind of song is called a bhajan?

**Question 5**

What are some examples of Ghoomar dance?

**Question 6**

What have the folk songs of Jodhpur Marwar got?

**Question 7**

What is a big part of dholak culture?

**Question 8**

What is the common name for sarangi?

**Question 9**

What topics are usually told in dholak when they are sung?

**Text number 18**

Rajasthan is known for its traditional, colourful art. Printed designs, tie-dye prints, Bagaru prints, Sanganer prints and Zari embroidery are Rajasthan's main exports. Handicraft products such as wooden furniture and handicrafts, carpets and blue ceramics are commonly found here. Shopping reflects a colourful culture, and Rajasthan's clothing is rich in mirror work and embroidery. The traditional Rajasthani dress for women consists of an ankle-length skirt and a short top, also known as a lehenga or chaniya choli. A cloth is used to cover the head to protect from heat and maintain modesty. Rajasthani dresses are usually designed in bright colours such as blue, yellow and orange.

**Question 0**

What art forms are Bagaru and Sanganer?

**Question 1**

Zari is what type of art that is Rajasthan's main export?

**Question 2**

What kind of traditional clothes do Rajasthani women wear?

**Question 3**

What are the names of the traditional women's short top garments?

**Question 4**

What colours do Rajasthani dresses typically use?

**Question 5**

What things will be taken from Zari?

**Question 6**

What is Zari known for?

**Question 7**

What kind of objects are usually found in Baragu?

**Question 8**

What kind of decorations are on Zari clothes?

**Question 9**

What are the colours of traditional Zari dresses?

**Text number 19**

Spirit possession is documented in contemporary Rajasthan. Some spirits possessing Rajasthanis are considered good and beneficial, while others are considered malevolent. Good spirits include murdered royalty, the manala god Bhaironji and Muslim saints. Evil spirits include eternal debtors dying in debt, stillborn children, dead widows and foreign tourists. The possessed person is called a ghorala ('mountain'). Possession, even by a benevolent spirit, is considered undesirable because it leads to loss of self-control and violent outbursts.

**Question 0**

What kind of possession is documented in Rajasthan?

**Question 1**

Which god of the underworld rules Rajasthan?

**Question 2**

What are possessed individuals called?

**Question 3**

Ghorala is another word for what?

**Question 4**

What is the consequence of possessing even benevolent spirits?

**Question 5**

What kind of possession has been documented by Muslim pilgrims?

**Question 6**

What is called a benevolent spirit?

**Question 7**

What does Bhaironji think of foreign tourists?

**Question 8**

What is another word for stillborn child?

**Question 9**

Which god of the underworld owns the Muslim saints?

**Text number 20**

In recent decades, the literacy rate in Rajasthan has risen significantly. In 1991, the literacy rate in the state was only 38.55% (54.99% for males and 20.44% for females). In 2001, the literacy rate rose to 60.41% (75.70% for males and 43.85% for females). This was the largest jump in literacy rate measured in India (female literacy increased by 23%). In the 2011 census, Rajasthan's literacy rate was 67.06% (80.51% for males and 52.66% for females). Although Rajasthan's literacy rate is below the national average of 74.04% and the female literacy rate is the lowest in the country, the state has been praised for its efforts and achievements in raising the literacy rates of men and women.

**Question 0**

What was the literacy rate in Rajasthan in 1991?

**Question 1**

How many women were literate in Rajasthan in 1991?

**Question 2**

How did women's literacy increase in Rajasthan between 1991 and 2001?

**Question 3**

What is the national average literacy rate in India?

**Question 4**

What was the literacy rate in Rajasthan in 2001?

**Question 5**

How high was the literacy rate in India in 1991?

**Question 6**

What was the female literacy rate in the 1991 census?

**Question 7**

By how much is female literacy below average in India in 2001?

**Question 8**

What was the male literacy rate in the 1991 census?

**Question 9**

How has the country been recognised for its census efforts?

**Text number 21**

In Rajasthan, Jodhpur and Kota are two major training centres. Kota is known for its quality education to prepare for various competitive exams, medical and engineering degrees, while Jodhpur has many higher educational institutions such as IIT, AIIMS, National Law University, Sardar Patel Police University, National institute of Fashion Technology, MBM Engineering College etc. Home is commonly referred to as the 'Coaching Capital of India'. Other important educational institutions include Birla Institute of Technology and Science Pilani, Malaviya National Institute of Technology Jaipur, IIM Udaipur r and LNMIIT. Rajasthan has nine universities and more than 250 colleges, 55 000 primary schools and 7 400 secondary schools. There are 41 engineering colleges, with around 11 500 students enrolled every year. There are also 41 private universities, including Amity University Rajasthan, Jaipur, Manipal University Jaipur, OPJS University, Churu, Mody University of Technology and Science Lakshmangarh (Women's University, Sikar), RNB Global University, Bikaner. The state has 23 polytechnics and 152 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) providing vocational training.

**Question 0**

What are the main training centres in Rajasthan?

**Question 1**

Where is the AIIMS training centre located?

**Question 2**

What is Kota known as in India?

**Question 3**

How many universities are there in Rajasthan?

**Question 4**

How many technical colleges are there in Rajasthan?

**Question 5**

What are Birla's two main training centres?

**Question 6**

What is Birla called?

**Question 7**

How many higher education institutions are there in Birla?

**Question 8**

What is Birla's annual enrolment rate?

**Question 9**

How many polytechnics are there in Birla?

**Text number 22**

Rajasthan attracted 14% of all foreign tourists in 2009-2010, the fourth highest among Indian states. It also ranks fourth in the number of domestic tourists. Tourism is a thriving industry in Rajasthan. The palaces of Jaipur and Ajmer-Pushkar, the lakes of Udaipur, the desert forts of Jodhpur, the Star Fort of Ajmer, Bikaner and Jaisalmer are among the favourite destinations of many Indian and foreign tourists in India. Tourism accounts for 8% of the state's domestic product. Many old and neglected palaces and forts have been converted into heritage hotels. Tourism has boosted employment in the hotel and restaurant sector.

**Question 0**

What percentage of foreign tourists from India arrived in Rajasthan in 2009-2010?

**Question 1**

Where does Rajasthan rank in India in terms of foreign visits?

**Question 2**

How highly does Rajasthan rank among domestic Indian tourists?

**Question 3**

Which two palaces are common tourist attractions in Rajasthan?

**Question 4**

What percentage of Rajasthan's GDP comes from tourism?

**Question 5**

What has increased hospitality?

**Question 6**

How many foreign visitors has Ajmer-Pushkar attracted?

**Question 7**

At what time did Ajmer Pushkar have the fourth highest number of foreign tourists in India?

**Question 8**

Where are jobs in the hotel and restaurant sector thriving?

**Question 9**

How much of GDP is accounted for by hotels and restaurants?

**Text number 23**

Rajasthan is famous for its forts, carved temples and ornate havens built by the Rajput kings before the Muslim era in Rajasthan. Jaipur's Jantar Mantar, Jodhpur's Mehrangarh Fort and Stepwell, the temples of Dilwara, Chittorgarh Fort, Lake Palace, the miniature paintings of the Bund and numerous city palaces and haveli buildings are part of India's architectural heritage. Jaipur, the Pink City, is known for its ancient houses made of a type of sandstone dominated by a pink hue. In Jodhpur, most of the houses are painted blue. In Ajmer, there is a Bara-dari built of white marble on the banks of Anasagar Lake. There are Jain temples in Rajasthan from north to south and east to west. The Dilwara temples in Mount Abu, the Ranakpur temple dedicated to Lord Adinath in Pali, the Jain temples in the Chittor, Jaisalmer and Kumbhalgarh fort complexes, the Jain temples in Lodurva, the Jain temple in Mirpur, the Sarun Mata temple in Kotputli, the Bhandasar and Karni Mata temples in Bikaner and the Mandore in Jodhpur are some of the best examples.

**Question 0**

Who built the famous decorated havelis in Rajasthan?

**Question 1**

Jaipur is also known as which city?

**Question 2**

What are the remarkable houses of Jaipur made of?

**Question 3**

What kind of temples are there in Rajasthan from north to south?

**Question 4**

Which temple in the Pali District is dedicated to Lord Adinath?

**Question 5**

What is another name for Rajput?

**Question 6**

What kind of architecture is Rajput known for?

**Question 7**

What's on Stepwell's Anasagar Lake?

**Question 8**

To whom is the Jantar Mantar temple in Pali dedicated?

**Question 9**

What colour are the havelis painted in Ajmer?

**Document number 339**

**Text number 0**

Guam (i/ˈɡwɑːm/ or /ˈɡwɒm/; Chamorro: Guåhån;[needs IPA] officially Guam Territory) is a non-aligned and organized territory of the United States. Guam is located in the Pacific Northwest and is one of five US territories with an established civilian administration. The capital is Hagåtña, and the most populous city is Dededo. In 2015, Guam was home to 161,785 people. Guamanians are native-born US citizens. With a surface area of 544 km2 (210 sq mi) and a population density of 297/km² (770/sq mi), Guam is the largest and southernmost of the Mariana Islands and the largest island in Micronesia. Of the municipalities, Mongmong-Toto-Maite has the highest population density of 1 425/km², while Inarajan and Umatac have the lowest population density of 47/km². The highest point is Mount Lamlam at 406 m above sea level.

**Question 0**

Which country is Guam part of?

**Question 1**

Where is the island of Guan located?

**Question 2**

How many people are currently living in Guam as of 2015?

**Question 3**

What is the most populous city in Guam?

**Question 4**

What is the name of the largest mountain in Guam?

**Question 5**

How many people live in Hagatna?

**Question 6**

Which is the smallest of the Mariana Islands?

**Question 7**

What is the northernmost Mariana Island?

**Question 8**

What are the citizens of Micronesia?

**Question 9**

What is the highlight of Micronesia?

**Text number 1**

The Chamorros, the indigenous people of Guam, settled the island around 4 000 years ago. The Portuguese explorer Ferdinand Magellan was the first European to visit the island on 6 March 1521. Guam was settled in 1668 with the help of settlers such as the Catholic missionary Diego Luis de San Vitores. Guam was an important stopover for Spanish galleons from Manila in the 1500s and 1700s. During the Spanish-American War, the United States occupied Guam on 21 June 1898. Under the Treaty of Paris, Spain ceded Guam to the United States on 10 December 1898. Guam is one of the seventeen non-self-governing territories of the United Nations.

**Question 0**

What is the official name of the indigenous peoples of Guam?

**Question 1**

When did the indigenous peoples of Guam arrive?

**Question 2**

Who was the first European to visit the island?

**Question 3**

In what year was Guam settled?

**Question 4**

What year did the United States invade Guam?

**Question 5**

Which nationality first settled Guam?

**Question 6**

When was the Paris Agreement concluded?

**Question 7**

On what day in 1668 did Diego Luis de San Vitores land in Guam?

**Question 8**

What year did the first Spanish Manila galleon dock in Guam?

**Question 9**

On what day in 1521 did the Portuguese explorer Ferdinand Magellan set sail from Guam?

**Text number 2**

Before the Second World War, Guam and three other territories - American Samoa, Hawaii and the Philippines - were the only US jurisdictions in the Pacific. On 7 December 1941, hours after the attack on Pearl Harbor, Guam was invaded by the Japanese and occupied for thirty months. During the occupation, the Guamese suffered cultural assimilation, forced labour, beheadings, rape and torture. Guam withstood the hostilities when American troops retook the island on 21 July 1944; Liberation Day commemorates the victory. Since the 1960s, the economy has been supported by two industries: tourism and the US military.

**Question 0**

What other territories, besides Guam, were under US jurisdiction before the Second World War?

**Question 1**

What was the date of the attack on Pearl Harbor?

**Question 2**

What happened immediately after the Peal Harbour attack?

**Question 3**

How long did the occupation of Japan last?

**Question 4**

In what year did the United States acquire American Samoa?

**Question 5**

In what year did the United States acquire the Philippines?

**Question 6**

In what year did the US military establish its first base in Guam?

**Question 7**

On what day did the Second World War start?

**Text number 3**

The ancient Chamorro society had four classes: the Chamorri (chiefs), the Matua (upper class), the Achaot (middle class) and the Mana'chang (lower class).20-21 The Matua were located in coastal villages, which meant they had the best fishing opportunities, while the Mana'chang were located in the interior of the island. Matua and mana'chang were rarely in contact with each other, and matua often used achaot as intermediaries. They also had 'makåhna' (similar to shamans) who were skilled healers and doctors. The belief in the spirits of the ancient Chamorros, called "Taotao mo'na", is still a relic of pre-European culture. Their society was organised according to matrilineal clans:21

**Question 0**

Which four classes made up the ancient -Chamorro society?

**Question 1**

Where was the worm located on the island?

**Question 2**

Where was the mana'chag located?

**Question 3**

Where did the Chamorros live?

**Question 4**

Where did the worm live?

**Question 5**

What was the best mana'chang to do?

**Question 6**

Which worm had the best access?

**Question 7**

Who was most often cured by macaque medicines?

**Text number 4**

The first European to discover Guam was Ferdinand Magellan, a Portuguese navigator sailing for the King of Spain, who discovered the island on 6 March 1521 during his fleet's circumnavigation of the world.41-42 When Magellan arrived in Guam, he was greeted by hundreds of small canoes that seemed to fly over the water because of their remarkable speed. These outboard canoes were called Proas, and for this reason Magellan named Guam Islas de las Velas Latinas ('Islands of the Latin Sail'). Antonio Pigafetta, one of Magellan's original 18, called the islands "islands of sails", but he also writes that the inhabitants "boarded ships and stole everything they could get their hands on", including "a small boat attached to the flagship's buoys".129 "These people are poor, but ingenious and very thieving, which is why we named the three islands Islas de los Ladrones ("islands of thieves"). "131

**Question 0**

What was Magellan's nationality?

**Question 1**

What year did Magellan discover the island of Guam?

**Question 2**

What was the name of the outboard canoes?

**Question 3**

On what day did Portuguese navigator Ferdinand Magellan set off on his circumnavigation of the world?

**Question 4**

Which country was Antonio Pigafetta from?

**Question 5**

Who was the King of Spain in 1521?

**Question 6**

Which sailor invented the name Islas De Los Ladrones for Guam?

**Question 7**

On what day did Ferdinand Magellan make his circumnavigation of the Earth?

**Text number 5**

Despite Magellan's visit, Spain did not officially take possession of Guam until 26 January 1565, when General Miguel López de Legazpi took possession. 46 From 1565 to 1815, Guam and the Northern Marianas, the only Spanish outpost in the Pacific Ocean east of the Philippines, was an important stopping point for the Manila galleons that plied the Pacific trade route between Acapulco and Manila.51 To protect these Pacific fleets, Spain built several defensive structures that are still standing, such as Fort Nuestra Señora de la Soledad in Umatac. It is the largest single subdivision of Micronesia, the largest of the islands between the island of Kyushu (Japan), New Guinea, the Philippines and the Hawaiian Islands.

**Question 0**

What year did Spain claim Guam?

**Question 1**

What was the name of the general who insisted on Guam?

**Question 2**

What did Spain build to protect its navy in Guam?

**Question 3**

What were the Spanish outposts on the western side of the Philippines?

**Question 4**

In which country is Acapulco located?

**Question 5**

In which country is Manila located?

**Question 6**

In what year was the fortress of Nuestra Senora de la Soledad built?

**Question 7**

What was an important stopping point for the Manila galleons on the Atlantic trade route?

**Text number 6**

The Spanish settlement began on 15 June 1668 with the arrival of Diego Luis de San Vitores and Pedro Calungsod, who founded the first Catholic church on the islands.64 The islands were part of the Spanish East Indies, administered from the Philippines, which in turn was part of the Viceroyalty of New Spain in Mexico. Other colonial monuments include the old governor's palace in the Plaza de España and the Spanish Bridge, both in Hagatña. Guam's Dulce Nombre de Maria Cathedral was officially inaugurated on 2 February 1669, as was the Royal College of San Juan de Letran. 68 Guam, like the other Mariana and Caroline Islands, was treated as part of the Spanish colony of the Philippines. Although Guam's Chamorro culture has indigenous roots, the cultures of both Guam and the Northern Marianas share many similarities with Spanish and Mexican cultures, due to three centuries of Spanish rule.

**Question 0**

When did the Spanish colonial power begin?

**Question 1**

Which two Spaniards helped this colonisation and founded the first Catholic Church?

**Question 2**

When was Guam Cathedral first opened?

**Question 3**

What was the name of the first cathedral?

**Question 4**

In what year did Spain colonise Mexico City?

**Question 5**

What was the name of the Catholic Church of Pedro Calungsod?

**Question 6**

On what day did Spain colonise the Philippines?

**Question 7**

On what day was the Governor's Palace in Plaza de Espana completed?

**Question 8**

Who built the Royal College of San Juan de Letran?

**Text number 7**

Intermittent wars from 23 July 1670 to July 1695, as well as typhoons in 1671 and 1693 and especially the smallpox epidemic of 1688, reduced the population of the Camorra from 50,000 to 10,000 to less than 5,000.86 The death of Quipuha and the murders of Father San Vitores and Pedro Calungsod by the local rebel leader Matapang led to a series of conflicts. Captain Juan de Santiago launched a campaign to pacify the island, which was continued by successive commanders of Spanish forces.68-74

**Question 0**

When did the smallpox outbreak happen?

**Question 1**

What years were intermittent war prices?

**Question 2**

To what extent did the smallpox epidemic reduce the Chamorro population?

**Question 3**

What was the name of the person who started the campaign to pacify the area?

**Question 4**

What year did Quipua die?

**Question 5**

Where did Quipuha die?

**Question 6**

In what year did Captain Juan de Santiago start the pacification of Guam?

**Question 7**

What year did Father San Vitores arrive in Guam?

**Question 8**

How did local rebel leader Matapang finally die?

**Text number 8**

After arriving in 1674, Captain Damian de Esplana ordered the arrest of rebels who were attacking the inhabitants of certain towns. The hostilities eventually led to the destruction of villages such as Chochogo, Pepura, Tumon, Sidia-Aty, Sagua, Nagan and Ninca. 74-75 From June 1676, Guam's first Spanish governor, Captain Francisco de Irrisarri y Vinar, exercised tighter control over internal affairs than his predecessors in order to contain tensions. He also ordered the construction of schools, roads and other infrastructure.75-76 Later, Captain Jose de Quiroga arrived in 1680 and continued some of the development projects begun by his predecessors. He also continued the search for the rebels who had assassinated Father San Vitores, which led to campaigns against rebels hiding in some islands and eventually to the deaths of Matapang, Hurao and Aguarin.:77-78 Quiroga brought some natives from the northern islands to Guam and ordered the population to settle in a few large villages.:78-79 These included Jinapsan, Umatac, Pago, Agat and Inarajan, where he built several churches.:79 By July 1695, Quiroga had completed the pacification process in Guam, Rota, Tinian and Aguigan.:85

**Question 0**

When did Captain Damian de Esplana arrive?

**Question 1**

What did Captain Damian do after his arrival?

**Question 2**

Who was the first Spanish governor of Guam?

**Question 3**

In what year did Jose de Quiroga arrive in the country?

**Question 4**

In what year did Quiroga complete his pacification?

**Question 5**

In what year did Captain Francisco de Irrisarri y Vinar resign as Governor of Guam?

**Question 6**

Who murdered Father San Vitores?

**Question 7**

Which island were the Jinapsans from?

**Question 8**

Which island were the Utmatacs from?

**Question 9**

Which island was Pago from?

**Text number 9**

The United States gained control of the island in the Spanish-American War of 1898 as part of the Treaty of Paris. Guam was transferred to the control of the US Navy on 23 December 1898 by Executive Order 108-A. Guam became the base for American ships travelling to and from the Philippines, while the Northern Marianas passed first to Germany and then to Japan. A US Navy shipyard was established in Piti in 1899 and a naval barracks in Sumayhi in 1901.13 After the Philippine-American War, Emilio Aguinaldo and Apolinario Mabini were deported to Guam in 1901.:vi

**Question 0**

When did the United States take over the island?

**Question 1**

What happened to give the United States Guam?

**Question 2**

What is the name of the order that transferred Guam to the United States?

**Question 3**

Which two people were deported to Guam after the Philippine-American War?

**Question 4**

In what year did the Northern Mariana Islands move from Germany to Japan?

**Question 5**

Who started the Spanish-American War?

**Question 6**

Which country exiled Emilio Aguinaldo to Guam?

**Question 7**

Which country exiled Apolinario Mabin to Guam?

**Text number 10**

Northern Mariana Islands had become a protectorate of Japan before the war. It was the Chamorros from the Northern Mariana Islands who were brought to Guam to serve as interpreters and in other capacities for the Japanese occupation forces. The Japanese army treated the Guamanian Chamorros as an occupied enemy. After the war, this caused resentment between the Guamanian Chamorros and the Northern Mariana Chamorros. The Chamorros of Guam believed that they should have been treated with compassion by their northern brothers, while the Chamorros of the Northern Marianas had been occupied for over 30 years and were loyal to Japan.

**Question 0**

Why were chamorros brought to Guam?

**Question 1**

How did the Japanese react to the Guamanian Chamorros?

**Question 2**

Who were loyal to Japan?

**Question 3**

How does the northern chamorro relate to the Guamanian chamorro?

**Question 4**

How many years did Japan occupy Guam?

**Question 5**

How many years before the war had the Northern Mariana Islands been a protectorate of Japan?

**Question 6**

To whom were the Guamanian Chamorros loyal?

**Question 7**

What was the attitude of the northern Chamorros towards the Guamanian Chamorros during the occupation?

**Text number 11**

After World War II, the Guam Organic Act of 1950 established Guam as an unincorporated territory of the United States, provided for the civil government structure of the island and granted US citizenship to its residents. The Governor of Guam was appointed by the federal government until 1968, when the Guam Elected Governor Act provided for the popular election of the office.242 Since Guam is not a US state, US citizens residing in Guam are not allowed to vote for the President, and their congressional representative is not a voting member.

**Question 0**

On what basis did Guam become an unincorporated territory?

**Question 1**

After which conflict did organic law come?

**Question 2**

What did Guam's law allow the population to do now that it was US territory?

**Question 3**

What year did the Second World War end?

**Question 4**

What are US citizens allowed to vote in Guam?

**Question 5**

Who ruled Guam before the Second World War?

**Question 6**

Whose congressman is a voting member?

**Text number 12**

Guam is located between 13.2° N and 13.7° N, 144.6° E and 145.0° E, and has an area of 212 square miles (549 km2), making it the 32nd largest island in the United States. It is the southernmost and largest island in the Mariana Island chain and also the largest island in Micronesia. This island chain was formed when the Pacific and Philippine Sea continental plates collided. Guam is the closest landmass to the Mariana Trench, a deep subduction zone on the eastern side of the island chain. Challenger Deep, the deepest explored point in the oceans, is located southwest of Guam at a depth of 10 911 metres (35 797 feet). The highest point on Guam is Mount Lamlam, at 407 metres (1 334 feet).

**Question 0**

How many square kilometres is Guam?

**Question 1**

How did this island chain come about?

**Question 2**

How deep is the Mariana Trench near Guam?

**Question 3**

What is the largest island in the United States?

**Question 4**

At which coordinates is the Mariana Trench located?

**Question 5**

What is the highest point of the Mariana Island chain?

**Question 6**

What is the smallest island in Micronesia?

**Question 7**

What is the lowest point on Guam?

**Text number 13**

The island of Guam is 50 kilometres long and 6-19 kilometres wide, or 3⁄4 the size of Singapore. The island experiences occasional earthquakes because it is located on the western edge of the Pacific plate and close to the plates of the Philippine Sea. In recent years, earthquakes with epicentres near Guam have ranged from 5.0 to 8.7 magnitude. Unlike the Anatahan volcano in the Northern Marianas, Guam is not volcanic. However, due to its proximity to Anatahan, vog (or volcanic smog) occasionally affects Guam.

**Question 0**

How many kilometres is Guam across?

**Question 1**

What unforeseeable natural disaster should Guam be worried about?

**Question 2**

Since Guam is so close to Anatahan, what should they be worried about?

**Question 3**

On which island is Anataha located?

**Question 4**

What was the size of the last earthquake that hit Guam?

**Question 5**

How far is the Anatahan volcano from Guam?

**Question 6**

How far off the coast is a typical Guam earthquake?

**Text number 14**

Guam has a tropical maritime climate, governed by seasonal north-easterly trade winds. The weather is generally very warm and humid, with little seasonal variation in temperature. The average high temperature is 30 °C (86 °F) and the average low temperature is 24 °C (76 °F), with an average annual rainfall of 2180 mm (96 inches). The dry season lasts from December to June. The remaining months (July to November) constitute the rainy season. January and February are considered the coolest months of the year, with overnight temperatures of 70-75°F (21-24°C) and low humidity. Guam's all-time high temperature was 36 °C (36 °F) on April 18, 1971 and April 1, 1990, and the lowest temperature was 18 °C (64 °F) on February 8, 1973.

**Question 0**

What is the climate like in Guam?

**Question 1**

What is the highest average temperature in Guam?

**Question 2**

What is the average annual rainfall in Guam?

**Question 3**

How long does the dry season typically last in Guam?

**Question 4**

Which months are the coldest in Guam?

**Question 5**

What is the usual minimum night-time temperature in March?

**Question 6**

What is the highest average temperature in Guam in November?

**Question 7**

What is the average annual rainfall in Guam?

**Question 8**

What is usually the hottest month in Guam?

**Question 9**

What is usually the coldest month in Guam?

**Text number 15**

The post-European-contact Chamorro culture is a combination of American, Spanish, Filipino, other Micronesian islanders and Mexican traditions, with only a few indigenous pre-Hispanic customs remaining. These influences are reflected in the local language, music, dance, seafaring, cuisine, fishing, games (such as batu, chonka, estuleks and bayogu), songs and fashion. During the Spanish colonial period (1668-1898), most of the population converted to Roman Catholicism and religious festivals such as Easter and Christmas became more common. Post-contact chamorro cuisine is largely based on corn, and includes tortillas, tamales, atole and chilaquiles, a clear influence of Spain's trade between Mesoamerica and Asia. The modern Chamorro language is a Malay-Polynesian language with many Spanish and Filipino influences. Many Chamorros also have Spanish surnames because they have converted to Roman Catholic Christianity and adopted names from the Catálogo alfabético de apellidos register, which is also common in the Philippines.

**Question 0**

which years did the Spanish rule Guam?

**Question 1**

To which religion did the entire population convert?

**Question 2**

Which two major holidays are popular in Guam?

**Question 3**

What is the name of the modern Chamorro language?

**Question 4**

What was the basis of the pre-touch chamorro cuisine?

**Question 5**

What language did the Chamorros speak before contact?

**Question 6**

What year was the catalogo alfabetico de apellidos published?

**Question 7**

What year was the batu game created?

**Question 8**

What year was the chonka game created?

**Text number 16**

Two features of indigenous pre-Hispanic culture that have stood the test of time are chenchule' and inafa'maolek. Chenchule' is a complex system of reciprocity that lies at the heart of Chamorro society. It has its roots in the core value of the inafa'maole. Historian Lawrence Cunningham wrote in 1992: 'In the Chamorro mind, the land and its products belong to everyone. Inafa'maolek, or interdependence, is the core value of Chamorro culture...'. Inafa'maolek is based on the spirit of cooperation and sharing. This is the foundation or core around which everything in Chamorro culture revolves. It is a strong concern for reciprocity rather than individualism and private property rights."

**Question 0**

Which two pre-Hispanic indigenous peoples have survived until now?

**Question 1**

What is the name of Guam's complex system?

**Question 2**

What do the Chamorro people believe in, according to historian Lawrence Cinningham?

**Question 3**

What is one of historian Lawrence Cunningham's own cultural concepts?

**Question 4**

What is the chamorro word for selfishness?

**Question 5**

What is the chamorro word for reciprocal refusal?

**Question 6**

In what year did historian Lawrence Cunningham first start to learn about the Chamorros?

**Question 7**

What is the Chamorro term for individualism?

**Text number 17**

The core of Pengngan Chamorro culture is based on a complex social protocol centred on respect: it starts with the licking of elders' hands (chamorroksi mangnginge), the transmission of legends, songs and courtship rituals, and ends with asking permission from spiritual ancestors before entering the jungle or ancient battlefields. Other pre-Hispanic conquest practices include the making of galaide canoes, belembaotuyan (a stringed instrument made from pumpkin), the carving of åcho'atupat loops and stones, tool making, the Måtan Guma burial rituals and herbal medicines made by Suruhanu.

**Question 0**

What is the culture of Pengngan Chamorro based on?

**Question 1**

What is mangnging, which is directly related to one great human treasure?

**Question 2**

What is belembaotuyan in Guam?

**Question 3**

What is the culture of licking the feet of the elderly?

**Question 4**

Which culture is based on very simple social practices?

**Question 5**

What are chamorro canoes made of?

**Question 6**

What is the chamorro term for licking the feet of the elderly?

**Question 7**

What are the traditional busts used by the Chamorro tribe?

**Text number 18**

The cosmopolitan and multicultural nature of modern Guam poses challenges for the Chamorros, who struggle to maintain their culture and identity amidst the forces of acculturation. The increasing migration of Chamorros, especially Chamorro youth, to the continental United States has further complicated both the definition and preservation of Chamorro identity. While there are only a few masters who continue the traditional art forms, the Chamorro's renewed interest in preserving their language and culture has led to a growing number of young Chamorros seeking to continue the ancient ways of the Chamorro.

**Question 0**

What challenges do Chamorros face in preserving their culture?

**Question 1**

What else has made it difficult for the Chamorros to maintain the culture in which their children participate?

**Question 2**

What has recently led to the revival of Chamorro culture and the preservation of old customs?

**Question 3**

What are the easy ways in which the Chamorros preserve their culture?

**Question 4**

What has made it easier to maintain a chamorro identity over the years?

**Question 5**

What has benefited today's chamorro?

**Question 6**

Who are the primary migrants from the US mainland to Guam?

**Text number 19**

Guam is governed by a popularly elected governor and a unicameral 15-member legislature, whose members are called senators. Guam elects one non-voting representative to the US House of Representatives, currently Democrat Madeleine Z. Madeleine Z. Bordallo. Guam citizens vote in a straw poll in the US presidential election, but as Guam has no votes in the Electoral College, the vote has no real impact. However, because Guam sends delegates to the Republican and Democratic National Conventions, it does have influence in the national presidential race. These delegates are elected at local conventions.

**Question 0**

How many people are covered by the Guam legislature?

**Question 1**

Who is the current non-voting representative of Guam?

**Question 2**

How many electoral votes does Guam currently have?

**Question 3**

Who elects one non-voting representative to the US House of Representatives?

**Question 4**

Who is the current Governor of Guam?

**Question 5**

Who is one of Guam's current lawmakers?

**Question 6**

Who was the last person Guam sent as a delegate to the Republican National Convention?

**Question 7**

Which party does the current Governor of Guam belong to?

**Text number 20**

In the 1980s and early 1990s, there was a significant movement in favour of making the territory a commonwealth, which would give it the same kind of autonomy as Puerto Rico and the Northern Mariana Islands. However, the federal government rejected the Guam government's proposed version of the Commonwealth because it contained clauses that were incompatible with the territoriality clause of the US Constitution (Article IV(3)(2)). Other movements advocate the incorporation of Guam as a US state, accession to the State of Hawaii, integration with the Northern Mariana Islands as a single territory or independence.

**Question 0**

What major changes took place in Guam in the 1980s and 1990s?

**Question 1**

Why is it so important for Guam to become a Commonwealth?

**Question 2**

What is the name of this US state that could potentially form an alliance with Guam?

**Question 3**

In which decade was the alliance between Hawaii and Guam first raised?

**Question 4**

In what decade did the talk of a Guam-North Mariana Islands alliance begin?

**Question 5**

In which decade was the US Constitution last amended?

**Question 6**

When did the people of Guam begin to defend US independence?

**Text number 21**

The US military has proposed building a new aircraft carrier berth on Guam and transferring 8 600 marines and 9 000 dependants from Okinawa, Japan, to Guam. Including construction workers, this would increase Guam's population by 45%. In a letter dated February 2010, the US Environmental Protection Agency strongly criticised these plans because of water shortages, sewage problems and impacts on coral reefs. By 2012, these plans had been scaled back to accommodate up to 4 800 Marines on the island, two-thirds of whom would be there on a rotational basis without their dependents.

**Question 0**

What has the US military proposed?

**Question 1**

How many Marines would the US deploy to Guam?

**Question 2**

How many Marines could the US send to live in Guam because of the EPA?

**Question 3**

How many Marines are stationed in Okinawa, Japan?

**Question 4**

How many Marines are deployed in Okinawa, Japan?

**Question 5**

How many dependents of Marines are now allowed on Guam?

**Question 6**

What kind of military base does the US military have in Okinawa, Japan?

**Question 7**

How many construction workers had the US military planned for Guam to build a berth for a new aircraft carrier?

**Text number 22**

Guam, in the western Pacific Ocean, is a popular destination for Japanese tourists. Its tourist resort of Tumon features more than 20 major hotels, a Duty Free Shoppers Galleria, a Pleasure Island area, an indoor aquarium, Sandcastle Las Vegas-style shows and other shopping and entertainment venues. It is a relatively short flight from Asia or Australia compared to Hawaii, and the hotels and seven public golf courses accommodate more than a million tourists each year. Although 75% of tourists are Japanese, Guam receives a significant number of tourists from South Korea, the United States, the Philippines and Taiwan. Major sources of income are the tax-free designer shopping and American-style malls: the Micronesia Mall, Guam Premier Outlets, Agana Mall and the world's largest Kmart.

**Question 0**

What kind of tourist commonly visits Guam?

**Question 1**

How many hotels are there in Guam at the moment?

**Question 2**

How many public golf courses are there in Guam at the moment?

**Question 3**

How many tourists visit Guam each year?

**Question 4**

Which US metropolis in Guam is currently the largest in the world?

**Question 5**

How many shops are there in the Duty Free Shoppers Gallery?

**Question 6**

After Japan, where do most tourists come to Guam?

**Question 7**

How many retail stores are there in Agana Shopping Center?

**Question 8**

Where do most tourists to the Philippines come from?

**Question 9**

Where do most tourists to Taiwan come from?

**Text number 23**

The Free Association Agreements between the United States, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands and the Republic of Palau granted the former Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands political "free association" with the United States. Under the treaties, citizens of these island nations generally have no restrictions on residing in the United States (or its territories), and many were attracted to Guam by its proximity, environment and cultural familiarity. Over the years, some Guam residents have argued that the territory has had to bear the consequences of this agreement in the form of public assistance and public education programs for those from the territories, and the federal government should compensate the states and territories affected by this type of migration. Over the years, Congress had provided "Compact Impact" grants to Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands and Hawaii, and eventually this provision was included in each renewed agreement. However, some continue to argue that the compensation is inadequate or that the distribution of compensation actually received is significantly disproportionate[citation needed].

**Question 0**

What is the name of the agreement between the United States, Micronesia, the Marshall Islands and Palau?

**Question 1**

What are the benefits of free trade agreements?

**Question 2**

What has Guam claimed about the free association agreements?

**Question 3**

Which Pacific island is closest to the Republic of the Marshall Islands?

**Question 4**

Which Pacific island nation has the largest population of Gaum?

**Question 5**

Which Pacific island nation has the least population of Guam?

**Question 6**

Which Pacific island nation has more citizens in the Federated States of Micronesia than anywhere else?

**Question 7**

Which Pacific island culture is most culturally similar to Guam?

**Text number 24**

In 1899, "Guam" was printed on local stamps, as was done for other former Spanish colonies, but this was discontinued shortly afterwards, and regular US stamps have been used ever since. As Guam is also part of the US postal system (postal abbreviation: GU, postal code: 96910-96932), mail sent from the US mainland to Guam is considered domestic mail and is not subject to surcharges. However, private carriers such as FedEx, UPS and DHL are not subject to this obligation and do not consider Guam as domestic.

**Question 0**

What year was the local stamp overprinted and has since been replaced?

**Question 1**

What is the current postal service in Guam?

**Question 2**

What is the current postcode area in Guam?

**Question 3**

Which three major companies do not consider Guam as their home country when it comes to shipping?

**Question 4**

What year did Guam receive regular US postage stamps?

**Question 5**

Which private shipping company considers Guam to be an international state?

**Question 6**

Which private shipping company charges more for sending parcels to Guam?

**Question 7**

Which private shipping company delivers packages to and from Guam the fastest?

**Question 8**

What year did UPS start sending packages to Guam?

**Text number 25**

The speed of mail between Guam and the states varies depending on size and time of year. Lightweight first class mail usually takes less than a week to or from the mainland, but larger first class or Priority class mail can take a week or two. Fourth class mail, such as magazines, is transported by sea on arrival in Hawaii. Most residents use post office boxes or private mailboxes, although mail delivery to homes is increasingly available. Mail from outside the Americas must be addressed to "Guam" rather than "USA" to avoid having to travel long distances through the continental United States and to avoid higher rates (especially from Asia).

**Question 0**

What determines how quickly mail arrives from the US to Guam?

**Question 1**

What kind of service usually takes less than a week to deliver the postage to the island?

**Question 2**

What do most Guam residents use to receive mail?

**Question 3**

Which is more important for the speed of shipping to Guam, size or season?

**Question 4**

How long does it take for fourth class mail to arrive in Guam?

**Question 5**

How long does it take to take a boat from Hawaii to Guam?

**Question 6**

How long does it take to travel by boat from the US mainland to Guam?

**Text number 26**

The commercial port of Guam is the island's lifeline, as most products have to be transported to Guam for consumers. The port receives the weekly Hawaii-based Matson Inc, whose container ships connect Guam to Honolulu, Hawaii; Los Angeles, California; Oakland, California; and Seattle, Washington. The port is also a regional transshipment center for more than 500,000 customers throughout Micronesia. The port is a shipping and receiving point for containers destined for the island's US Department of Defense installations, Andersen Air Force Base and the Marianas Naval Command and eventually the Navy's Third Expeditionary Force.

**Question 0**

What is considered the lifeblood of Guam?

**Question 1**

What is the name of the Hawaiian shipping company that connects Guam?

**Question 2**

Why is the port so important?

**Question 3**

How many tonnes can a Matson, Inc. container ship carry to Guam?

**Question 4**

What is the population of Seattle?

**Question 5**

What is the population of Honolulu?

**Question 6**

On which island is Anderson Air Base?

**Question 7**

On which island is the Marianas navy located?

**Text number 27**

Guam is served by Antonio B. Won Pat International Airport, the hub of United Airlines. The island is outside the US customs territory, so Guam is responsible for establishing and operating its own customs and quarantine facility. The US Customs and Border Protection therefore only handles immigration matters (but not customs). Since Guam falls under the jurisdiction of the federal immigration authorities, passengers arriving directly from the United States bypass immigration and go directly to Guam Customs and Quarantine.

**Question 0**

What is the name of Guam International Airport?

**Question 1**

Which major airline is based at the airport?

**Question 2**

What is Guam responsible for when goods both arrive and leave?

**Question 3**

Where was Antonio B. Won Pat originally from?

**Question 4**

Where do American passengers arriving indirectly from the US go first?

**Question 5**

From which country are there most flights to Guam?

**Question 6**

Which company's planes land most often at Antonio B. Won Pat International Airport?

**Text number 28**

It is believed that the brown wood snake (Boiga irregularis) was a stowaway on a US military transport at the end of World War II, and was accidentally brought to Guam, where there was previously no native snake species. It nearly wiped out the native bird population. The problem was compounded by the fact that the reptile has no natural predators on the island. The brown tree snake, known locally as the kulebla, is native to the north and east coasts of Australia, Papua New Guinea and the Solomon Islands. Although somewhat venomous, the snake is relatively harmless to humans. Although some studies suggest that these snakes are abundant in Guam, residents rarely see the nocturnal animals. The US Department of Agriculture has trained search dogs to keep the snakes out of the island's cargo streams. The US Geological Survey also has dogs that can detect snakes in the forested environments of the islands in the region.

**Question 0**

What animal was accidentally brought to Guam?

**Question 1**

What was brought to Guam by mistake?

**Question 2**

When a non-native snake was introduced to Guam, what was the impact on the island?

**Question 3**

What has the US Department of Agriculture done to help guard snakes?

**Question 4**

How many indigenous bird species were there in Guam before the Second World War?

**Question 5**

How many native bird species were there in the Solomon Islands before the Second World War?

**Question 6**

What are the Australian authorities doing to prevent a brown tree snake being accidentally sent to Guam?

**Question 7**

Which snake is highly toxic to humans?

**Question 8**

Where was the US military transport finally heading when it accidentally brought a brown tree snake to Guam?

**Text number 29**

Before the arrival of the brown wood snake, Guam was home to several endemic bird species. These included the Guam bunting (chamorroksi ko'ko') and the Guam flycatcher, both of which are common throughout the island. Today, the flycatcher is completely extinct, while the Guam flycatcher is no longer found in the wild, but is bred in captivity by the Division of Aquatic and Wildlife Resources. The damage caused by the snake has been significant in recent decades. Up to twelve species of birds are believed to have become extinct. According to many elders, ko'ko'ko' birds were common on Guam before World War II.

**Question 0**

What are the names of the two original birds of Guam before the brown snake invasion?

**Question 1**

How many bird species have become extinct in Guam?

**Question 2**

What other bird was very common before the Second World War, according to the elders?

**Question 3**

Which species is believed to have been Guam's first bird species?

**Question 4**

What was the most populous bird in Guam before the Second World War?

**Question 5**

What was the least populated bird on Guam before World War II?

**Question 6**

Which species of bird was first driven to extinction by brown tree snakes?

**Text number 30**

On 12 September 2007, an infestation of the coconut hornworm (Oryctes rhinoceros) was detected in Guam. CRB is not known to occur in the United States except in American Samoa. Boundary surveys conducted from 13 to 25 September 2007 showed that the infestation was confined to the area of Tumon Bay and Faifai Beach, an area of approximately 900 hectares (3.6 square kilometres). The Guam Department of Agriculture (GDA) placed a quarantine on all properties in the Tumon area on 5 October and later extended the quarantine on 25 October to an area of approximately 10 km2 (2 500 acres); the quarantine extended to a radius of approximately 800 metres (0.5 mile) in all directions from all known areas of CRB distribution. CRB is native to South Asia and has spread throughout Asia and the Western Pacific, including Sri Lanka, Upolu, Samoa, American Samoa, Palau, New Britain, Western Ireland, New Ireland, Pak and Manus Islands (New Guinea), Fiji, Cocos Islands (Keeling Islands), Mauritius and Reunion.

**Question 0**

Which insect was discovered in 2007?

**Question 1**

What other region of the Americas has these beetles that have infested Guam?

**Question 2**

Where is the coconut beetle from?

**Question 3**

How big is Reunion Island?

**Question 4**

Where does the coconut hornworm come from?

**Question 5**

When was the coconut hornworm discovered in American Samoa?

**Question 6**

How long is Reunion Island?

**Question 7**

How big is Fiji?

**Text number 31**

Wildfires plague Guam's forested areas every dry season, despite the island's humid climate. Most of the fires are man-made, and 80% of them are caused by arson. Poachers often start fires to attract deer to new growth. Many areas that burn regularly are home to invasive species that depend on fire as part of their natural life cycle. Grasslands and "reefs" have replaced previously forested areas, leading to increased soil erosion. During the rainy season, heavy rains carry sediment into the Fena Lake reservoir and the Ugum River, causing water quality problems in southern Guam. The sludge also destroys marine life on the island's reefs. Efforts by volunteers and forestry workers (planting trees) to stabilise the soil have done little to preserve natural habitats.

**Question 0**

What's wrong with Guam's dry season?

**Question 1**

What causes most of the fires in the region?

**Question 2**

What causes water quality problems in Guam?

**Question 3**

What causes 20% of fires?

**Question 4**

What has been successful in stabilising the soil in Guam?

**Question 5**

What transports sediment to the artificial lake in Lake Fena during the dry season?

**Question 6**

Which animal is not from Guam?

**Text number 32**

Efforts have been made to protect Guam's coral reef habitats from pollution, erosion and overfishing, which have led to declining fish stocks (Since Guam is a major vacation destination for scuba divers, this is important.) In recent years, the Department of Agriculture's Division of Aquatic and Wildlife Resources has established several new marine protected areas where biologists monitor fish stocks. Before the US Environmental Protection Agency standards were implemented, hotel chains dredged parts of Tumon Bay to improve the experience for hotel guests. Tumon Bay has since been turned into a protected area. The federal Guam National Wildlife Refuge in northern Guam protects a diminished sea turtle population and a small colony of mariana fruit bats.

**Question 0**

What has Guam been trying to protect lately?

**Question 1**

What has led to the decline of fish near Guam?

**Question 2**

What is the name of the Guam flying mammal that some are worried about?

**Question 3**

Who made Tumon Bay a protected area?

**Question 4**

What is the main cause of the decline in fish stocks?

**Question 5**

Which tourist area is near the Guam National Wildlife Refuge?

**Question 6**

What threatened the Mariana fruit bats the most?

**Question 7**

What threatened the sea turtle population the most?

**Text number 33**

The University of Guam (UOG) and Guam Community College, both fully accredited by the Western Association of Schools and Colleges, offer higher education. UOG is one of an exclusive group of only 76 US land-grant institutions of higher education in the entire United States. Pacific Islands University is a small Christian liberal arts college that is nationally accredited by the Transnational Association of Christian Colleges and Schools. It offers courses at both the undergraduate and graduate levels.

**Question 0**

What are the names of the two universities in Guam?

**Question 1**

Who has approved these two schools?

**Question 2**

What is the name of a small Christian college in Guam?

**Question 3**

What kind of education does the University of Guam offer?

**Question 4**

What kind of education does Guam Community College offer?

**Question 5**

What type of institution is Guam Community College?

**Question 6**

Besides Pacific Islands University, where else in Guam can I do a postgraduate degree?

**Question 7**

How many schools belong to the International Association of Christian Colleges and Schools?

**Text number 34**

The Guam Ministry of Education serves the whole island of Guam. In 2000, there were 32 000 students in Guam's public schools. Guam's public schools have struggled with problems such as high drop-out rates and poor test scores. Guam's education system has always faced unique challenges as a small community located 9 700 km from the US mainland, with a diverse student body and many students coming from backgrounds without a traditional American education. Guam's economic downturn since the mid-1990s has exacerbated the schools' problems.

**Question 0**

How many pupils attended public schools in Guam in 2000?

**Question 1**

What has plagued Guam's public schools?

**Question 2**

What is the name of the whole Guam school governing body?

**Question 3**

How many pupils currently attend public school in Guam?

**Question 4**

How many people live in Guam?

**Question 5**

What challenges are affecting schools in the continental United States?

**Question 6**

How many people work in the Guam Ministry of Education?

**Question 7**

How many Guam students come from backgrounds without a traditional American education?

**Text number 35**

The Government of Guam runs the island's main health facility, the Guam Memorial Hospital in Tamuning. US licensed doctors and dentists work in all specialties. In addition, the US Naval Hospital in Agana Heights serves active duty soldiers and dependents of the military community. The island is home to one subscriber-based air ambulance, CareJet, which provides emergency patient transport to and from Guam and surrounding islands. A private hospital, Guam Regional Medical City, opened its doors in early 2016.

**Question 0**

Who runs Guam's main health institution?

**Question 1**

What is the name of the main health facility in Guam?

**Question 2**

Which privately owned care facility opened in 2016?

**Question 3**

When did Guam Memorial Hospital open?

**Question 4**

Where is Guam Regional Medical City located?

**Question 5**

When did CareJet start operating in Guam?

**Question 6**

In which city is CareJet headquarters located?

**Question 7**

What kind of doctors work at the Guam Regional Hospital?

**Document number 340**

**Text number 0**

Philosophical empiricists believe that no knowledge can be correctly deduced or derived unless it is derived from sensory experience. This view is generally contrasted with rationalism, which holds that knowledge can be derived by reason independently of the senses. For example, John Locke held that certain knowledge (for example, the existence of God) can be attained by intuition and reason alone. Similarly, Robert Boyle, a prominent advocate of the experimental method, held that we have innate ideas. The main continental rationalists (Descartes, Spinoza and Leibniz) were also proponents of the empirical 'scientific method'.

**Question 0**

What is generally considered the opposite of empiricism?

**Question 1**

Where does rationalism say knowledge comes from?

**Question 2**

What is an example of knowledge derived from intuition?

**Question 3**

Where did Locke think some knowledge could come from?

**Question 4**

Where were the main European rationalists?

**Question 5**

Who were the main philosophical empiricists?

**Question 6**

According to John Locke, what is the need for knowledge from experience?

**Question 7**

Where was philosophical empiricism popular?

**Question 8**

Why are empiricists and rationalists the same?

**Question 9**

How did empiricists find innate ideas?

**Text number 1**

Aristotle's explanation of how this was possible was not strictly empiricist in the modern sense, but rather based on his theory of potentiality and actuality, and the experience of sensory perception still requires the assistance of an active nous. These notions differed from the Platonic notions of the human mind as an entity that existed before it was sent down to join the terrestrial body (see, among others, Plato's Phaedo and Apologia). Aristotle was seen as giving sensory perceptions a more important role than Plato, and medieval commentators summarised one of his statements as 'nihil in intellectu nisi prius fuerit in sensu' (Latin: 'nothing is in the mind without first being in the senses').

**Question 0**

On what theory was Aristotle's explanation based?

**Question 1**

How did Plato's Phaedo and Apology think about the mind?

**Question 2**

Who thought the senses were more important, Aristotle or Plato?

**Question 3**

Who thought senses were less important, Aristotle or Plato?

**Question 4**

What does "nihil in intellectu nisi prius fuerit in sensu" mean?

**Question 5**

Which commentator summarised the position in Latin?

**Question 6**

What did Aristotle write?

**Question 7**

Why is Plato considered an empiricist?

**Question 8**

What was Plato's position summarised by medieval commentators?

**Question 9**

Where did Aristotle say that the human mind exists?

**Text number 2**

This idea was later developed in ancient philosophy in the Stoic school. Stoic epistemology generally emphasised that the mind begins as a blank, but acquires knowledge as it is influenced by the outside world. The doxographer Aetius summarises this view as follows. "When a man is born, say the Stoics, he has the commanding part of his soul, like a sheet of paper ready to be written on." Later Stoics, such as Sextus of Chaeronea, continued this empiricist idea in their later Stoic writings. As Sextus argues, "For every thought comes from sense perception or not without sense perception and either from immediate experience or not without immediate experience" (Against the Professors, 8.56-8).

**Question 0**

What is the Stoic view?

**Question 1**

What was the career of Aetius?

**Question 2**

Where was Sextus from?

**Question 3**

Who wrote "Against the Professors"?

**Question 4**

Whose ideas did Sextus build on?

**Question 5**

Where did Aetius come from?

**Question 6**

Which book did Aetius write?

**Question 7**

What was Sextus' career like?

**Question 8**

What are the innate thoughts of a human being?

**Question 9**

Who invented stoicism?

**Text number 3**

In the Middle Ages, Islamic philosophers developed Aristotle's theory of tabula rasa, starting with Al Farabi, and Avicenna developed an advanced theory of it, which Ibn Tufail presented as a thought experiment. For Avicenna (Ibn Sina), for example, tabula rasa is pure potential realised through education, and knowledge is achieved through "empirical acquaintance with the objects of this world, from which general concepts are abstracted", developed by "a syllogistic method of reasoning in which observations lead to propositions which, when combined, lead to further abstract concepts". Intelligence itself evolves from material intelligence (al-'aql al-hayulani), which is a potentiality "that can acquire knowledge, to active intelligence (al-'aql al-fa'il), which is a state of human intelligence together with a complete source of knowledge". The immaterial "active intellect", which is separate from the individual human being, is thus still necessary for the emergence of understanding.

**Question 0**

Whose idea was the "tabula rasa"?

**Question 1**

What religion was Al Farabi?

**Question 2**

What does al-'aql al-hayulani mean?

**Question 3**

What does al-'aql al-fa'il mean?

**Question 4**

What is crucial for understanding?

**Question 5**

What was Aristotle's religion?

**Question 6**

What did Al Farabi say the tabula rasa was?

**Question 7**

Who developed the syllogistic method?

**Question 8**

What did Aristotle call the active intellect?

**Question 9**

What does tabula rasa mean?

**Text number 4**

In the 13th century AD, the Andalusian Muslim philosopher and novelist Abu Bakr Ibn Tufail (known in the West as "Abubacer" or "Ebn Tophail") incorporated the theory of tabula rasa as a thought experiment in his Arabic philosophical novel Hayy ibn Yaqdhan, in which he described the development of the mind of a child in the wilderness from "tabula rasa to the development of an adult mind completely isolated from society" on a desert island, through experience alone. Edward Pococke the Younger's 1671 Latin translation of his philosophical novel Philosophus Autodidactus influenced John Locke's formulation of the concept of tabula rasa in An Essay Concerning Human Understanding.

**Question 0**

What was Abubacer's name usually?

**Question 1**

What was the name of the "Ebn Topnail"?

**Question 2**

What was Ibn Tufail's religion?

**Question 3**

What was the ethnic origin of Ibn Tufail?

**Question 4**

When did Ibn Tufail live?

**Question 5**

When was John Locke's essay written?

**Question 6**

What was the religion of Edward Pococke Jr.?

**Question 7**

Where was John Locke from?

**Question 8**

What did Ibn Tufail publish in 1671?

**Question 9**

What does Hayy ibn Yaqdhan mean?

**Text number 5**

In the late Renaissance, various authors began to question the medieval and classical concept of knowledge acquisition in a more fundamental way. In political and historical literature, Niccolò Machiavelli and his friend Francesco Guicciardini initiated a new style of realistic writing. Machiavelli in particular scorned writers on politics who judged everything in terms of intellectual ideals, and insisted that people should instead investigate 'effective truth'. Their contemporary Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519) said: "If you find from your own experience that something is a fact, and it contradicts what some authority has written down, you must reject the authority and base your reasoning on your own observations. "

**Question 0**

When was da Vinci born?

**Question 1**

When did da Vinci die?

**Question 2**

What did the Renaissance writers question?

**Question 3**

Who did Machiavelli despise?

**Question 4**

What did da Vinci advise you when your experience contradicted authority?

**Question 5**

When did Niccolo Machiavelli live?

**Question 6**

Who judges everything by spiritual ideals?

**Question 7**

What was Leonardo da Vinci most famous for?

**Question 8**

Who said you have to base your reasoning on authority and not on your own observations?

**Question 9**

When was Francesco Guicciardini born?

**Text number 6**

Clearly anti-Aristotelian and anti-clerical music theorist Vincenzo Galilei's father and inventor of monody Vincenzo Galilei (ca. 1520-1591) used the method to successfully solve musical problems, firstly, of tuning, such as the relationship between pitch and tension and mass of strings in stringed instruments and air volume in wind instruments, and secondly, of composition, by giving composers different suggestions in his Dialogo della musica antica e moderna (Florence, 1581). The Italian word he used for 'experiment' was esperienza. It is known that he had a fundamental pedagogical influence on the young Galileo, his eldest son (cf. Coelho, ed. Music and Science in the Age of Galileo Galilei), arguably one of the most influential empiricists in history. Through his tuning studies, Vincenzo discovered the truth behind the misunderstood myth of the 'hammers of Pythagoras' (the square of the figures in question produced the pitch intervals in question, not the actual figures as was believed), and this and other discoveries that proved the traditional authorities wrong developed a radically empirical attitude, passed on to Galileo, which regarded 'experience and proof' as a necessary condition for valid rational research.

**Question 0**

When was Vincenzo Galilei born?

**Question 1**

When did Vincenzo Galilei die?

**Question 2**

Who was Vincenzo Galilei's eldest son?

**Question 3**

What does 'esperienza' mean?

**Question 4**

When was Galileo born?

**Question 5**

When did Galileo die?

**Question 6**

Who wrote Music and Science in the Age of Galileo?

**Question 7**

When did Vincenzo discover the importance of Pythagoras' hammers"?

**Question 8**

Where was Galileo born?

**Text number 7**

British empiricism dates back to the early 1600s era of modern philosophy and modern science, although it was not used as a term at the time. The term became useful to describe the differences observed between its two founders, Francis Bacon, described as an empiricist, and René Descartes, described as a rationalist. Thomas Hobbes and Baruch Spinoza of the next generation are also often described as empiricist and rationalist. John Locke, George Berkeley and David Hume were the primary exponents of empiricism during the Enlightenment of the 1700s, and Locke is the person generally known as the founder of empiricism per se.

**Question 0**

When was the age of British empiricism?

**Question 1**

What kind of philosopher was Francis Bacon?

**Question 2**

What kind of philosopher was Descartes?

**Question 3**

What kind of philosopher was Hobbes?

**Question 4**

What kind of philosopher was Spinoza?

**Question 5**

What did George Berkeley find?

**Question 6**

Who was the representative of rationalism during the Enlightenment?

**Question 7**

What was the original name of British empiricism?

**Question 8**

What was Baruch Spinoza's nationality?

**Question 9**

Who was the founder of rationalism?

**Text number 8**

In response to the "continental rationalism" of the early and mid-16th century, John Locke (1632-1704), in his 1689 An Essay Concerning Human Understanding (1689), put forward the highly influential view that the only knowledge a human being can have is a posteriori, i.e. based on experience. Locke is known for his claim that the human mind is a tabula rasa, a 'blank slate', in Locke's words a 'white sheet of paper' on which the experiences of the senses are written as the human life progresses. Our thoughts have two sources: sensations and reflection. In both cases, a distinction is made between simple and complex ideas. The former are unanalysed and are divided into primary and secondary properties. Primary properties are necessary for the object in question to be what it is. Without certain primary properties, an object would not be what it is. For example, an apple is an apple because of the order of its atomic structure. If an apple had a different structure, it would no longer be an apple. Secondary properties are sensory information that we can perceive from its primary properties. For example, an apple may be perceived as a different colour, size and texture, but it is still recognised as an apple. Primary properties therefore determine what an object essentially is, while secondary properties determine its characteristics. Complex ideas combine simple ideas and are divided into substances, modes and relations. According to Locke, our knowledge of things is a perception of ideas that are in harmony or contradiction with each other, which is very different from Descartes' pursuit of certainty.

**Question 0**

When was "An Essay Concerning Human Understanding" published?

**Question 1**

Who wrote "An Essay Concerning Human Understanding"?

**Question 2**

What does tabula rasa mean?

**Question 3**

What did Locke say "tabula rasa" meant?

**Question 4**

What happens to the mind, according to Locke's "tabula rasa"?

**Question 5**

What did Descarte call our knowledge of things?

**Question 6**

What did Descarte publish in 1689?

**Question 7**

When was Descartes born?

**Question 8**

Who founded continental rationalism?

**Question 9**

Why are the primary characteristics not essential?

**Text number 9**

A generation later, the Irish Anglican Bishop George Berkeley (1685-1753) noted that Locke's view immediately opened the door that would eventually lead to atheism. In response to Locke, in his Treatise Concerning the Principles of Human Knowledge (1710), he presented an important challenge to empiricism, in which things exist only either as a result of being perceived or by virtue of being an entity performing the act of perception. (For Berkeley, God replaces man by performing the act of perception when man is not present to perform it.) In his Alciphron, Berkeley argued that all order observed by man in nature is the language or handwriting of God. Berkeley's approach to empiricism was later called subjective idealism.

**Question 0**

Who wrote the "Treatise Concerning the Principles of Human Knowledge"?

**Question 1**

When was the "Treatise Concerning the Principles of Human Knowledge" published?

**Question 2**

What religion was George Berkeley?

**Question 3**

What nationality was George Berkeley?

**Question 4**

Who wrote "Alciphron"?

**Question 5**

When was Alciphron released?

**Question 6**

What was Locke's religion?

**Question 7**

Who answered to George Berkeley?

**Question 8**

Who did Locke claim created order?

**Text number 10**

The Scottish philosopher David Hume (1711-1776) responded to Berkeley's criticism of Locke and other disagreements among early modern philosophers by taking empiricism to a new level of scepticism. Hume argued for the empiricist view that all knowledge comes from sense experience, but he accepted that this had consequences that philosophers generally did not accept. For example, he wrote: "Locke divides all arguments into evidential and probable. According to this view, we must say that it is only probable that all men must die, or that the sun will rise tomorrow, because neither of these can be proved. But to better adapt our language for general use, we should divide arguments into proofs, evidences and probabilities - 'proofs' being claims derived from experience that leave no room for doubt or objection." And,

**Question 0**

What did Hume bring to empiricism?

**Question 1**

What was Hume's citizenship?

**Question 2**

What two types of arguments did Locke say exist?

**Question 3**

When was Hume born?

**Question 4**

When did Hume die?

**Question 5**

Who claimed that scepticism is a form of empiricism?

**Question 6**

When did David Hume respond to Berkeley?

**Question 7**

How many claims did Berkeley say there were?

**Question 8**

What was Locke's nationality?

**Question 9**

Who was Locke's contemporary?

**Text number 11**

Hume divided all human knowledge into two categories: relations of ideas and facts (see also Kant's analytic-synthetic distinction). Mathematical and logical propositions (e.g. "the square of a hypotenuse is equal to the sum of the squares of two sides") are examples of the former, while propositions involving some contingent observation of the world (e.g. "the sun rises in the east") are examples of the latter. All people's "ideas", in turn, are derived from their "impressions". For Hume, an "impression" is roughly equivalent to what we call a sensation. Remembering or imagining such impressions is an "idea". Ideas are therefore weak copies of sensations.

**Question 0**

According to Hume, what are the different types of human knowledge?

**Question 1**

What kind of human knowledge is mathematics?

**Question 2**

What kind of human knowledge observes the world?

**Question 3**

What kind of human knowledge is "the sun rises in the east"?

**Question 4**

Where did Hume say people's thoughts come from?

**Question 5**

How many categories did Kant divide the world into?

**Question 6**

What would be incorrect about the phrase "the sun rises in the west"?

**Question 7**

Why are sensations considered copies of ideas?

**Question 8**

What was the analytical and synthetic difference?

**Text number 12**

Hume believed that all knowledge, even the most fundamental beliefs about the natural world, cannot be definitively confirmed by reason. Rather, he argued, our beliefs are the result of accumulated habits developed in response to accumulated sensory experiences. Among his many arguments, Hume added another important aspect to the debate on the scientific method - the problem of induction. Hume argued that inductive reasoning is necessary to reach the premises of the principle of inductive reasoning, and therefore the justification of inductive reasoning is a circular argument. Among Hume's conclusions about the induction problem is that there is no certainty that the future will resemble the past. Thus, as a simple example given by Hume, we cannot know with certainty by inductive reasoning that the sun will continue to rise in the east, but instead we will expect it to rise in the east because it has done so repeatedly in the past.

**Question 0**

What does Hume think our beliefs are?

**Question 1**

On what did Hume think that our beliefs cannot be based on nothing alone?

**Question 2**

What did Hume consider a circular argument?

**Question 3**

What did Hume say that we cannot know by inductive reasoning?

**Question 4**

Why did Hume say that we wait for the sun to rise?

**Question 5**

Who invented the circular argument?

**Question 6**

Why does Hume say that we can know the sun rises in the east?

**Question 7**

Which problem of the scientific method did Hume solve?

**Question 8**

Where does Hume say the sun sets?

**Question 9**

Humes argues that there is no way to know what the past is like?

**Text number 13**

Most of Hume's followers have disagreed with his conclusion that belief in the external world cannot be rationally justified, arguing that Hume's own principles implicitly contained a rational justification for such belief, i.e., in addition to the fact that he was content to leave it to human instincts, habits, and customs. According to the extreme empiricist theory known as phenomenalism, which both Hume's and George Berkeley's arguments anticipated, the physical object is a kind of construct born of our experience. Phenomenalism is the view that physical objects, properties and events (everything that is physical) are reducible to mental objects, properties and events. Ultimately, only mental objects, properties, events exist - hence the closely related term subjective idealism. According to phenomenalist thinking, the visual experience of a real physical thing is the experience of a particular set of experiences. Such a set of experiences has a permanence and coherence that is lacking in the set of experiences to which, for example, hallucinations belong. As John Stuart Mill put it in the mid-19th century, matter is 'the permanent possibility of sensation'. Mill's empiricism went much further than Hume's in another respect: he argued that induction is necessary for all meaningful knowledge, including mathematics. As D.W. Hamlin summarizes:

**Question 0**

Which conclusion do most of Hume's followers disagree with?

**Question 1**

What did Hume say that cannot be rationally justified?

**Question 2**

What is phenomenalism?

**Question 3**

What is subjective idealism closely related to?

**Question 4**

What did John Stuart Mill say matter was?

**Question 5**

Who founded the philosophy of phenomenalism?

**Question 6**

When did DW Hamlin publish his essays?

**Question 7**

Why did John Stuart Mill disagree with Hume?

**Question 8**

When did phenomenalism begin?

**Question 9**

Who advocated subjective idealism?

**Text number 14**

According to Mill's empiricism, therefore, knowledge of any kind is not based on direct experience but is an inductive inference from direct experience. The problems that other philosophers have had with Mill's position focus on the following issues: first, Mill's formulation encounters difficulties in describing what direct experience is by distinguishing only between actual and possible sensations. This misses some key discussions about the conditions under which such 'groups of persistent sensory possibilities' can exist at all. Berkeley placed God in that gap; the phenomenalists, including Mill, essentially left the question unanswered. Ultimately, such a position leads to a version of subjective idealism, because it fails to recognise a side of 'reality' that goes beyond mere 'sensory possibilities'. Questions about how floor joists continue to support the floor even though they are not perceived, how trees continue to grow even though they are not perceived and touched by human hands, etc. remain unanswered, and perhaps unanswerable under these conditions. Second, Mill's formulation leaves open the troubling possibility that 'gap-filling entities are purely possibilities and not realities at all'. Third, Mill's position, which calls mathematics only another kind of inductive reasoning, misunderstands mathematics. It fails to take full account of the structure and method of mathematical science, the products of which are produced by internally consistent deductive procedures that are not now, or at the time of Mill's writing, within the agreed meaning of induction.

**Question 0**

Where did Mill say the information came from?

**Question 1**

What were the feelings that distinguished Mill?

**Question 2**

When Mill left the question of sensations unanswered, how did Berkeley answer it?

**Question 3**

What did Mill say, that there might not be?

**Question 4**

What did Mill get wrong about mathematics?

**Question 5**

What did Mill put in the hole?

**Question 6**

What do indirect experiences produce?

**Question 7**

Who disagreed that "gap-filling entities are purely possibilities and not realities at all"?

**Question 8**

what did Mill understand about mathematics?

**Question 9**

What does subjective idealism lead to?

**Text number 15**

The phenomenalist phase of post-Hume empiricism came to an end in the 1940s, by which time it had become obvious that claims about physical things could not be translated into claims about actual and potential sensory data. If a statement about a physical object can be translated into a statement about sensory information, the former must at least be deducible from the latter. But it became clear that there is no finite set of actual and possible sensory data statements from which we could infer even one physical object statement. Recall that a reversible or paraphrasal statement must be formulated for normal observers under normal perceptual conditions. However, there is no finite set of statements, formulated in purely sensory terms, that can express the satisfaction of the condition of the presence of a normal observer. According to phenomenalism, to say that a normal observer is present is to make the hypothetical claim that if a doctor were to inspect an observer, the observer would appear normal to the doctor. But of course the doctor himself must be the normal observer. If we are to specify the normality of this doctor by sensory means, we must refer to a second doctor who, when examining the sensory organs of the first doctor, would himself have to possess the sensory information that a normal observer has when examining the sensory organs of the subject who is the normal observer. And if we are to specify sensorially that the second doctor is a normal observer, we must refer to the third doctor, and so on (see also third person).

**Question 0**

Which phase of empiricism ended in the 1940s?

**Question 1**

How can a finite set of statements not be described?

**Question 2**

What is needed to explain the normality of the doctor's senses?

**Question 3**

When did the phenomenal phase begin?

**Question 4**

When was the third man problem published?

**Question 5**

How should a finite set of statements be described?

**Question 6**

How many doctors are needed to solve a hypothetical problem?

**Question 7**

How did it become possible to translate statements about physical objects into statements about sensory information?

**Text number 16**

Logical empiricism (also known as logical positivism or neo-positivism) was an early 20th century attempt to synthesise the central ideas of British empiricism (e.g. the strong emphasis on sensory experience as the basis of knowledge) with some insights from mathematical logic developed by Gottlob Frege and Ludwig Wittgenstein. Otto Neurath, Moritz Schlick and other members of the Vienna Circle as well as A.J. Ayer, Rudolf Carnap and Hans Reichenbach were among the key figures of this movement.

**Question 0**

What other terms exist for logical empiricism?

**Question 1**

When was logical emprisism formulated?

**Question 2**

What did logical empiricism try to combine with mathematical logic?

**Question 3**

Where was Otto Neurath an important member?

**Question 4**

Where was AJ Ayer an important member?

**Question 5**

When were Gottlob Frege's mathematical insights published?

**Question 6**

Who named neo-positivism?

**Question 7**

Where did Ludwig Wittgenstein belong?

**Question 8**

What was Ludwig Wittgenstein's nationality?

**Question 9**

Who founded the Vienna District?

**Text number 17**

Neo-positivists supported the concept of philosophy as a conceptual clarification of the methods, insights and discoveries of science. They saw in the logical symbolism developed by Frege (1848-1925) and Bertrand Russell (1872-1970) a powerful tool for rationally reconstructing all scientific discourse into an ideal, logically complete language, free from the ambiguities and deformities of natural language. This gave rise, they believed, to metaphysical pseudo-problems and other conceptual confusions. Combining Frege's thesis that all mathematical truths are logical with the early Wittgensteinian idea that all logical truths are mere linguistic tautologies, they arrived at a twofold classification of all propositions: analytic (a priori) and synthetic (a posteriori). On this basis, they formulated a strong demarcation principle between propositions that make sense and those that do not: the so-called verification principle. Any sentence that is not purely logical or that cannot be verified is meaningless. As a result, most metaphysical, ethical, aesthetic and other traditional philosophical problems came to be regarded as pseudo-problems.

**Question 0**

When was Bertrand Russell born?

**Question 1**

When did Bertrand Russell die?

**Question 2**

What did Frege say about mathematics?

**Question 3**

What did Wittgenstein say about logic?

**Question 4**

What are pseudo-problems?

**Question 5**

When was Frege's dissertation published?

**Question 6**

When was Wittgenstein born?

**Question 7**

When did Wittgenstein die?

**Question 8**

Who was the neo-positivist?

**Question 9**

What gave the sentence meaning?

**Text number 18**

In the extreme empiricism of the neo-positivists - at least before the 1930s - every genuinely synthetic claim must be reducible to an ultimate claim (or set of ultimate claims) expressing direct observations or perceptions. In later years, Carnap and Neurath rejected this kind of phenomenalism in favour of a rational reconstruction of knowledge in the language of objective spatio-temporal physics. In other words, instead of translating sentences about physical objects into sense data, such sentences had to be translated into so-called protocol sentences, e.g. 'X at location Y and time T observes so-and-so'. The central theses of logical positivism (verificationism, analytic-synthetic distinction, reductionism, etc.) came under sharp attack after the Second World War by thinkers such as Nelson Goodman, W.V. Quine, Hilary Putnam, Karl Popper and Richard Rorty. By the late 1960s, most philosophers had already concluded that the movement was pretty much over, although its influence remains significant among contemporary analytic philosophers such as Michael Dummett and other anti-realists.

**Question 0**

Who were the extreme empiricists?

**Question 1**

Who attacked logical positivism?

**Question 2**

What position is Dummett in?

**Question 3**

Who rejected phenomenalism?

**Question 4**

When did Carnap and Neurath leave phenomenalism?

**Question 5**

When did Michael Dummett start defending neo-positivism?

**Question 6**

When was logical positivism at its most popular?

**Question 7**

What war led to the abandonment of phenomenalism?

**Question 8**

Which position did Hilary Putnam play?

**Text number 19**

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, several forms of pragmatist philosophy emerged. The ideas of pragmatism in its various forms developed mainly from the debates between Charles Sanders Peirce and William James, both at Harvard in the 1870s. James popularised the term 'pragmatism' and gave Peirce full credit for its legacy, but Peirce later reacted negatively to the tangents created by the movement and renamed the idea he originally considered 'pragmatism'. Alongside its pragmatic theory of truth, this perspective combines the basic concepts of empirical (experience-based) and rational (concept-based) thinking.

**Question 0**

When was pragmatism born?

**Question 1**

Who developed pragmatism?

**Question 2**

Where did Peirce and James meet?

**Question 3**

When did Peirce and James meet?

**Question 4**

What did Peirce later call his ideas instead of pragmatism?

**Question 5**

What year did Charles Sanders Peirce graduate from Harvard?

**Question 6**

Why did James rename pragmatism?

**Question 7**

When did James and Pierce divorce?

**Question 8**

When did pragmatic philosophy become extinct?

**Question 9**

What was the tangent of pragmatism that Peirce didn't like?

**Text number 20**

Charles Peirce (1839-1914) was highly influential in laying the foundations for the modern empirical scientific method.Although Peirce was highly critical of many elements of Descartes' rationalism, he did not reject rationalism altogether. In fact, he agreed with the main ideas of rationalism, most importantly the idea that rational concepts can be meaningful, and the idea that rational concepts necessarily go beyond the information provided by empirical observation. In later years, he even emphasized the conceptualist side of the debate between strict empiricism and strict rationalism that was going on at the time, partly to counterbalance the excesses to which some of his close associates had led pragmatism in the "data-based" strict empiricist view.

**Question 0**

When was Peirce born?

**Question 1**

When did Peirce die?

**Question 2**

Which view did Peirce consider to have drifted into excess?

**Question 3**

Who laid the foundations for the modern scientific method?

**Question 4**

Whose rationalism is Peirce criticising?

**Question 5**

When did Pierce start to take an exaggerated view of data-driven empiricism?

**Question 6**

Why did Pierce reject rationalism?

**Question 7**

Which philosopher did Pierce agree with most?

**Question 8**

When did the strict-empiricist view emerge?

**Question 9**

Why did Pierce favour an empiricist view based on knowledge?

**Text number 21**

Peirce's major achievements included placing inductive reasoning and deductive reasoning in a complementary rather than competing mode, the latter having been the primary trend among educated people since David Hume wrote a century earlier. To this Peirce added the concept of abductive reasoning. The combined three forms of reasoning serve today as the primary conceptual basis of the empirically based scientific method. Peirce's approach "presupposes that (1) the objects of knowledge are real things, (2) the characteristics (properties) of real things do not depend on the things we observe, and (3) everyone with sufficient experience of real things agrees on the truth about them". According to Peirce's doctrine of fallibilism, scientific conclusions are always tentative. The rationality of the scientific method depends not on the certainty of its conclusions but on its self-correcting nature: by continuing to apply the method, science can discover and correct its own errors and thus ultimately lead to the discovery of truth'.

**Question 0**

How long before Peirce did Hume write?

**Question 1**

How did Peirce deal with inductive vs. deductive reasoning?

**Question 2**

How did Hume deal with inductive and deductive reasoning?

**Question 3**

What did fallibilism say?

**Question 4**

On what does the rationality of the scientific method depend?

**Question 5**

When was abductive reasoning added?

**Question 6**

When was the Fallibilism Doctrine published?

**Question 7**

Who said that the teachings of science are always final?

**Question 8**

Why does the scientific method rely on certainty?

**Text number 22**

In his Harvard University book Lectures on Pragmatism (1903), Peirce listed the "three cotary propositions of pragmatism" (L: cos, cotis whetstone), which he called "the maxims of pragmatism", saying that they "set the maxims of pragmatism on edge". The first of these he listed was the peripatetic-sensory perception mentioned above, but he also pointed out that this connection between sensory perception and intellectual perception is a two-way street. In other words, it can be taken to mean that whatever we perceive in the intellect is also initially in the senses. Thus, if theories are theoretical, so are the senses, and perception itself can be seen as a species of abductive reasoning, the difference being that it is beyond control and therefore beyond criticism - in a word, incorrigible. This in no way contradicts the fallibility and verifiability of scientific concepts, for only immediate perception, in its unique individuality or 'this-ness' - what the Scholastics called its haecceity - is beyond control and correction. Scientific concepts, on the other hand, are universal in nature, and transient sensations find, in another sense, a correction within them. This notion of perception as abduction has occasionally received new impetus in AI and cognitive science research, most recently, for example, with Irvin Rock's work on implicit perception.

**Question 0**

Who wrote "Lectures on pragmatism"?

**Question 1**

When was "Lectures on Pragmatism" published?

**Question 2**

What is "haecceity"?

**Question 3**

What did Irvin Rock write about?

**Question 4**

Where is there repeated talk of "detection as abduction"?

**Question 5**

In which essay was haecceity defined?

**Question 6**

When did Irvin Rock publish his essay?

**Question 7**

Which school did Irvin Rock go to?

**Question 8**

What is the inverse relationship between theories and senses?

**Question 9**

Who refuted the peripatetic-tomistic observation?

**Text number 23**

Around the beginning of the 20th century, William James (1842-1910) used the term "radical empiricism" to describe a branch of his pragmatism that he claimed could be treated separately from his pragmatism - although in fact the two concepts are intertwined in James's published lectures. James argued that the empirically observed 'directly observed universe needs ... no external trans-empirical coupling support', by which he meant to exclude the notion that the search for supernatural explanations for natural phenomena could add any value. James's "radical empiricism" is thus not radical in the context of the term "empiricism", but is instead quite consistent with the modern use of the term "empirical". (The way in which he arrived at this view, however, is still easily debated in philosophy today.)

**Question 0**

Who invented "radical empiricism"?

**Question 1**

Where did James' pragmatism and radical empiricism intertwine?

**Question 2**

When was William James born?

**Question 3**

When did William James die?

**Question 4**

When did James invent 'radical empiricism'?

**Question 5**

Why is James' method considered radical?

**Question 6**

Which Jacob's method is now generally accepted?

**Question 7**

Where did James show that pragmatism and radical empiricism can be treated separately?

**Question 8**

How did James justify the importance of the supernatural?

**Text number 24**

John Dewey (1859-1952) modified James's pragmatism to form a theory known as instrumentalism. The role of sensory experience in Dewey's theory is crucial, as he saw experience as a unified whole of things through which everything else is connected. Dewey's basic idea, in line with empiricism, was that reality is determined by prior experience. Therefore, man adapts his previous experience of things in order to experiment and test the pragmatic values of that experience. The value of such experience is measured empirically and scientifically, and the results of such tests generate ideas that serve as tools for future experiments in both physics and ethics. Thus, ideas retain their empirical flavour in Dewey's system in the sense that they are known only after the fact.

**Question 0**

Who invented "instrumentalism"?

**Question 1**

What did Dewey think about reality?

**Question 2**

When was Dewey born?

**Question 3**

When did Dewey die?

**Question 4**

What instrumentalism was a transformation?

**Question 5**

How did James define reality?

**Question 6**

Why is Dewey's system considered a priori?

**Question 7**

Who changed Dewey's solution?

**Question 8**

Why is basic thinking crucial to Dewey's theory?

**Question 9**

Who said that people make experiments based on their perceived future?

**Document number 341**

**Text number 0**

In philosophy, idealism is a group of philosophies that claim that reality, or reality as we know it, is essentially mental, spiritually constructed or otherwise immaterial. Epistemologically, idealism manifests itself as skepticism about the possibility of knowing anything independent of the mind. In sociological terms, idealism emphasises how human ideas - especially beliefs and values - shape society. As an ontological doctrine, idealism goes even further and asserts that all beings are composed of mind or spirit. Idealism thus rejects physicalist and dualist theories, which do not give primacy to the mind.

**Question 0**

What do idealist philosophies tell us to build in our minds?

**Question 1**

What kinds of things are idealistic philosophies sceptical about?

**Question 2**

What theories of physicalism, alongside idealism, are in conflict?

**Question 3**

What kind of ideas does idealism focus on in sociology?

**Question 4**

What processes do idealists say construct reality?

**Question 5**

In what philosophy are things independent of the mind taken for granted?

**Question 6**

With which theories does idealism intersect?

**Question 7**

What is dualism sceptical about?

**Question 8**

What kind of human ideas are not of interest to idealism?

**Text number 1**

The earliest surviving claims that the world of experience is based on the mental come from India and Greece. Indian Hindu idealists and Greek Neoplatonists made panentheistic arguments for all-pervasive consciousness as the basis or true essence of reality. In contrast, the Yogācāra school, which arose within Mahayana Buddhism in India in the 4th century AD, was based on the premise of the existence of a true and realistic reality. , based its 'mind-only' idealism to a greater extent on phenomenological analyses of personal experience. This tendency towards subjectivity anticipated empiricists such as George Berkeley, who revived idealism in 17th century Europe by using sceptical arguments against materialism.

**Question 0**

Which Indian thinkers were early idealists?

**Question 1**

Which Greek philosophers were idealistic?

**Question 2**

To which sect of Buddhism did the Yogācāra school belong?

**Question 3**

In which century was the Yogācāra school born?

**Question 4**

In which century did George Berkeley live?

**Question 5**

When were the Neo-Platonists born?

**Question 6**

Who started the Yogacara school?

**Question 7**

When did the Yogacara School end?

**Question 8**

What kind of Buddhism was prevalent in Greece?

**Question 9**

What practice do neo-Platonists argue against?

**Text number 2**

Starting with Immanuel Kant, German idealists such as G. W. F. Hegel, Johann Gottlieb Fichte, Friedrich Wilhelm Joseph Schelling and Arthur Schopenhauer dominated 19th century philosophy. This tradition, which emphasised the mental or 'ideal' nature of all phenomena, gave rise to idealist and subjectivist schools of thought, from British idealism to phenomenalism and existentialism. The historical influence of this branch of idealism remains central even in those schools that rejected its metaphysical premises, such as Marxism, pragmatism and positivism.

**Question 0**

What was the ethnic origin of Friedrich Wilhelm Joseph Schelling?

**Question 1**

In which century was Hegel writing?

**Question 2**

Alongside British idealism and existentialism, what was the influence of the German idealist tradition on philosophy?

**Question 3**

Which philosophy, along with positivism and pragmatism, rejected the metaphysical views of idealism, but what did it contribute?

**Question 4**

Whose philosophy was Immanuel Kant writing against?

**Question 5**

Which schools were opposed to British idealism?

**Question 6**

What was the name of the first British idealist?

**Question 7**

What philosophy did Hegel write about that rejected metaphysical assumptions?

**Question 8**

When did Marxism dominate philosophy?

**Text number 3**

Idealism is a term with several interrelated meanings. It comes from the Greek word ide (ἰδεῖν), which means "to see". The term entered the English language by 1743. In common usage, as in Woodrow Wilson's political idealism, it usually refers to the primacy of ideals, principles, values and goals over concrete reality. Idealists are understood to represent the world as it could or should be, in contrast to pragmatists who focus on the world as it currently is. In art, idealism similarly reinforces the imagination and seeks to realise a mental conception of beauty, a standard of perfection, as opposed to aesthetic naturalism and realism.

**Question 0**

What does ἰδεῖν mean in English?

**Question 1**

By when was "idealism" a word in the English language?

**Question 2**

Whose worldview is opposed to the idealists in the usual sense of the word?

**Question 3**

What language is ἰδεῖν?

**Question 4**

When did the Greek word idein mean to see?

**Question 5**

Who was president in 1793?

**Question 6**

What does the English word idein mean?

**Question 7**

Do idealists see the world in the same way as which other philosophers?

**Question 8**

How do pragmatists approach the arts?

**Text number 4**

A philosophy that gives the ideal or spiritual world a crucial role in describing human existence can be called idealistic. Metaphysical idealism is an ontological doctrine according to which reality itself is intrinsically immaterial or experiential. In addition to this, idealists disagree about which aspects of the spiritual are more fundamental. Platonic idealism asserts that abstractions are more fundamental to reality than things we perceive, while subjective idealists and phenomenalists tend to favour sense experience over abstract reasoning. Epistemological idealism is the view that reality can only be known through ideas, that only psychological experience can be grasped through the mind.

**Question 0**

What is the term used for philosophers who consider the spiritual to be of paramount importance?

**Question 1**

Which branch of idealism believes that reality is essentially non-physical?

**Question 2**

Which branch of idealism considers abstract objects more real than perceived objects?

**Question 3**

Which idealists, along with the phenomenalists, believe that the senses are more important than reason?

**Question 4**

According to which branch of idealism can we know the real world only through ideas?

**Question 5**

What philosophies that hold the spiritual world aloft cannot be called?

**Question 6**

According to which doctrine is reality embodied?

**Question 7**

On what aspects of spirituality do idealists agree?

**Question 8**

Platonic idealism's view of abstractions resembles what view?

**Question 9**

Which view considers ideas to be irrelevant to the real world?

**Text number 5**

Subjective idealists like George Berkeley are anti-realists of a mind-independent world, while transcendental idealists like Immanuel Kant are strongly sceptical of such a world and advocate epistemological rather than metaphysical idealism. Thus Kant defines idealism as 'the claim that we can never be sure whether all our supposed external experience is merely imaginary'. He argued that idealism "does not allow us to prove rigorously the reality of external objects. On the contrary, however, the reality of the object of our inner sense (self and state) is immediately clear through consciousness." Not all idealists, however, limit what is real or knowable to our immediate subjective experience. Objectivist idealists make claims about a transempirical world, but simply deny that this world is essentially separate from or ontologically prior to the mental. Thus Plato and Gottfried Leibniz affirm a reality beyond our subjective consciousness that is objective and knowable - a rejection of epistemological idealism - but suggest that this reality is based on ideal entities, a form of metaphysical idealism. Nor do all metaphysical idealists agree on the nature of the ideal; for Plato, the fundamental entities were non-mental abstract forms, while for Leibniz they were proto-mental and concrete monads.

**Question 0**

Who is the great subjective idealist?

**Question 1**

Which famous philosopher was a transcendental idealist?

**Question 2**

Who are the subjective idealists opposing?

**Question 3**

Which major philosopher, apart from Plato, rejected epistemological idealism?

**Question 4**

Who believed that the essence of reality is made up of monads?

**Question 5**

Which idealist does George Berkeley most resemble?

**Question 6**

Berkeley defines idealism by saying that we can never be sure of what?

**Question 7**

What did Kant say reality had to admit?

**Question 8**

Who do subjective idealists agree with?

**Question 9**

Who disagreed with Plato's rejection of epistemological idealism?

**Text number 6**

Christian theologians have held idealistic views, often based on neo-Platonism, although they were influenced by Aristotelian scholasticism from the 13th century onwards. More recent Western theistic idealism, such as Hermann Lotze's theory, offers a theory of a "world base" in which all things find their unity: Protestant theologians have widely adopted it. Several modern religious movements, such as the New Thought movement and Unity Church organisations, can be said to have a particularly idealistic orientation. The theology of Christian science involves a kind of idealism: it teaches that all that really exists is God and God's ideas; that the world as it appears to the senses is a distortion of the underlying spiritual reality, a distortion that can be corrected (both conceptually and in terms of human experience) by a reorientation of thought (spiritualisation).

**Question 0**

In what philosophy was Christian idealism often rooted?

**Question 1**

Which philosophy influenced the medieval church and opposed Christian idealism?

**Question 2**

In which century did Aristotle's scholasticism begin to influence Christian thought?

**Question 3**

Besides the Unity Church, what contemporary religious movement can be considered idealistic?

**Question 4**

Which great idealist was responsible for the theory of the "world base"?

**Question 5**

When did Hermann Lotz present his theory?

**Question 6**

Aristotelian scholasticism often formed the basis for what kind of theologian?

**Question 7**

Who founded the new thinking movement?

**Question 8**

What kind of idealism does the Unity Church teach about reality?

**Question 9**

Which theory did the Protestants reject?

**Text number 7**

Plato's theory of forms or "ideas" describes ideal forms (for example, Platonic solids in geometry or abstract forms such as goodness and justice) as universals that exist independently of any particular case. Arne Grøn calls this doctrine "a classical example of metaphysical idealism as transcendental idealism", while Simone Klein calls Plato "the earliest exponent of metaphysical objective idealism". Nevertheless, Plato holds that matter is real, albeit transient and imperfect, and that our bodies and their senses perceive it and give it existence through eternal ideas that our rational souls perceive directly. Plato was thus a metaphysical and epistemological dualist, a view that modern idealism has sought to avoid: Plato's thought cannot therefore be considered idealistic in the modern sense, although the claim of quantum physics that human consciousness is an immutable and primary condition for man not only to perceive matter but also to shape it and thus his reality would lend more credence to Plato's dualistic position.

**Question 0**

What was another term for forms in Plato's theory of forms?

**Question 1**

Who considered Plato to be the oldest exponent of metaphysical objective idealism?

**Question 2**

What kind of dualist is Plato considered to be?

**Question 3**

What area of physics could support a Platonic dualist worldview?

**Question 4**

What does Plato say is dependent?

**Question 5**

How does Arne Gron's theory of form suggest that ideal forms exist?

**Question 6**

Which two dualisms does modern idealism believe in?

**Question 7**

What kind of physics did Simone Klein study?

**Question 8**

Quantum physics disagrees with which philosopher?

**Text number 8**

With the Neoplatonist Plotinus, wrote Nathaniel Alfred Boll, "in Western philosophy there even appears, probably for the first time, an idealism which had long prevailed in the East even at that time, for it taught... that the soul had created the world by stepping out of eternity into time.... "Similarly, in the Enneads, Ludwig Noiré wrote of the passages "The only state or place of the world is the soul" and "Time is not supposed to exist outside the soul". However, Plotinus does not address the question of whether we know external objects, unlike Schopenhauer and other modern philosophers.

**Question 0**

What kind of philosopher was Plotinus?

**Question 1**

Who, according to Noiré, was the first true Western idealist?

**Question 2**

What did Schopenhauer deal with that Plotinus did not?

**Question 3**

What did the Enneads believe, that there may be nothing outside the soul?

**Question 4**

What kind of philosopher was Nathaniel Alfred Boll?

**Question 5**

Who was one of the Enneads?

**Question 6**

Which modern philosopher is Plotinus similar to?

**Question 7**

Who said that time exists outside the soul?

**Question 8**

Boll taught that the soul created the world by doing what?

**Text number 9**

Subjective idealism (immaterialism or phenomenalism) describes the relationship between experience and the world, where objects are just collections or "bundles" of sensory information in the perceiver. Among its proponents is Berkeley, Bishop of Cloyne, an Anglo-Irish philosopher who put forward a theory he called immaterialism, later referred to as 'subjective idealism'. He argued that an individual can only directly know sensations and ideas about objects, not abstractions such as 'matter', and that ideas depend for their existence on being perceived - esse est percipi; 'to be is to be perceived'.

**Question 0**

What is the other term for subjective idealism besides phenomenalism?

**Question 1**

Which diocese was Berkeley the bishop of?

**Question 2**

What was Berkeley's ethnic origin?

**Question 3**

What does esse est percipi mean?

**Question 4**

What did Berkeley consider to be things like matter?

**Question 5**

Who invented the term subjective idealism?

**Question 6**

Which philosophies are against subjective idealism?

**Question 7**

What is another word for sensory information?

**Question 8**

What is the Latin expression for subjective idealism?

**Question 9**

What does not need to be perceived to exist?

**Text number 10**

Arthur Collier published similar claims, although there does not seem to have been any influence between the two contemporaries. The only recognisable reality is the represented image of an external object. The substance as the cause of that image is incomprehensible to us and therefore nothing. The external world as an absolute substance, unrelated to the perceiver, does not exist as far as we are concerned. The universe cannot exist as it appears if there is no perceptual mind. Collier was influenced by the 'Cambridge Platonist' John Norris's An Essay Towards the Theory of the Ideal or Intelligible World (1701).

**Question 0**

Who was known as the "Cambridge Platonist"?

**Question 1**

Who was a major influence on John Norris?

**Question 2**

When was An Essay Towards the Theory of the Ideal or Intelligible World written?

**Question 3**

What was the reality that Collier thought he knew?

**Question 4**

What did Collier write?

**Question 5**

When did Collier publish his ideas?

**Question 6**

What was Collier's nickname?

**Question 7**

Who was Collier influencing?

**Question 8**

How many contemporary writers did Collier have?

**Text number 11**

and the proliferation of colloquialisms such as "the thing in itself" (Immanuel Kant), "things that interact with us" (Arthur Fine), "the table of conceptual reason" and "the table of physics" (Sir Arthur Eddington), which, according to Musgrave, are "warning signs" of conceptual idealism, because they do not supposedly exist, but merely highlight the many ways in which people come to know the world. This argument fails to take into account the issues of hermeneutics, especially in the background of analytic philosophy. Musgrave criticises Richard Rorty and postmodernist philosophy in general for confusing use and mention.

**Question 0**

Who invented the term "thing in itself"?

**Question 1**

Who came up with the idea of the "table of reason"?

**Question 2**

Who came up with the idea of "things in our interactions"?

**Question 3**

Who talked about the "warning signs" of idealism?

**Question 4**

What kind of philosopher was Richard Rorty?

**Question 5**

Who is Richard Rorty criticising?

**Question 6**

What compound word did Musgrave come up with?

**Question 7**

What did Immanuel Kant call warning signs?

**Question 8**

Who opposed the questions of hermeneutics?

**Question 9**

What kind of philosopher was Musgrave?

**Text number 12**

A. A. Luce and John Foster are other subjectivists. In Sense without Matter (1954), Luce attempts to bring Berkeley up to date by modernising his vocabulary and putting the issues he faced into modern terms. He deals with the biblical explanation of matter and the psychology of perception and nature. In The Case for Idealism, Foster argues that the physical world is the logical creation of the natural, non-logical limitations of human sensory experience. Foster defends his views most recently in A World for Us: The Case for Phenomenalistic Idealism.

**Question 0**

What kind of thinkers were Foster and Luce?

**Question 1**

Which book was written by A.A. Luce?

**Question 2**

That year saw the publication of Sense without Matter?

**Question 3**

Who wrote A World for Us: The Case for Phenomenalistic Idealism?

**Question 4**

Whose work is Sense without Matter seen as an update?

**Question 5**

When was The Case for Idealism published?

**Question 6**

What did Berkeley write in 1954?

**Question 7**

Which aspect of Berkeley literature is Foster modernising?

**Question 8**

What did Foster publish after A World For Us?

**Question 9**

Whose work is Foster updating?

**Text number 13**

The second edition (1787) included the Refutation of Idealism, in which he distinguished transcendental idealism from Descartes' sceptical idealism and Berkeley's anti-realist tendency of subjective idealism. The section Paralogisms of Pure Reason is an implicit critique of Descartes' idealism. Kant says that the "I" cannot be inferred as an object (Descartes' cogito ergo sum) merely from the "spontaneity of thought". Kant focused on ideas from British philosophers such as Locke, Berkeley and Hume, but distinguished his transcendental or critical idealism from earlier types;

**Question 0**

Which school of thought did Berkeley belong to?

**Question 1**

What kind of idealist was Descartes?

**Question 2**

Where was Descartes criticised?

**Question 3**

In which edition was the Refutation of Idealism?

**Question 4**

When was the second edition published?

**Question 5**

What does Descartes say is impossible?

**Question 6**

What Latin expression did Kant come up with?

**Question 7**

When did Locke publish his ideas?

**Question 8**

The 2nd edition combined its ideas into which two schools of thought?

**Question 9**

What was Descartes' nationality?

**Text number 14**

Schopenhauer wrote in the first volume of his Parerga and Paralipomena "A sketch of the history of the doctrine of the ideal and the real". He defined the ideal as the imagination that constitutes subjective knowledge. The ideal, for him, is that which can be considered as our own mind. The images in our heads constitute the ideal. Schopenhauer stressed that we are limited to our own consciousness. The existent world is only a representation or mental image of objects. We directly and immediately feel only representations. All objects outside the mind are known indirectly through our mind. He offered a history of the concept of "ideal" as "ideal" or "existing as an image in the mind".

**Question 0**

Who wrote Parerga and Paralipomena?

**Question 1**

Where does Schopenhauer say the ideal can be read?

**Question 2**

What did Schopenhauer believe we are limited to?

**Question 3**

What things did Schopenhauer think were the only things we could know?

**Question 4**

What kind of knowledge did Schopenhauer consider the ideal?

**Question 5**

Which essay is in the second volume of Schopenhauer?

**Question 6**

What does not limit us?

**Question 7**

How are external objects directly known?

**Question 8**

What are images?

**Question 9**

Schopenhauer said that the ideal is not what kind of knowledge?

**Text number 15**

Friedrich Nietzsche argued that Kant is guilty of agnostic tautology and does not offer a satisfactory answer to the philosophical justification for such or other metaphysical claims; he derides Kant's pride in having tackled "the most difficult thing that metaphysics has ever been able to undertake". The famous "thing-in-itself" was named as a product of a philosophical habit that seeks to introduce a grammatical subject: since wherever there is cognition, there must be a thing to be cognized, and it is argued that it must be added to the ontology as a being (whereas for Nietzsche, only the world as ever-changing appearances can be assumed). Yet he attacks the idealism of Schopenhauer and Descartes with an argument similar to Kant's critique of the latter (see above).

**Question 0**

Who condemned Kant for his agnostic tautology?

**Question 1**

Whose idealism was Nietzsche attacking alongside Schopenhauer?

**Question 2**

Nietzsche's attack on Schopenhauer used a similar argument to Kant's attack on whom?

**Question 3**

What did Kant think was the flaw in Nietzsche's argument?

**Question 4**

Which two philosophers agreed with Nietzsche?

**Question 5**

Who claimed that Nietzsche's theory of the world was wrong?

**Question 6**

What did Kant mock Nietzsche for?

**Question 7**

With whom did Kant agree?

**Text number 16**

Absolute idealism is G. W. F. Hegel's explanation of how existence can be understood as an all-encompassing whole. Hegel called his philosophy 'absolute' idealism in contrast to Berkeley's 'subjective idealism' and Kant and Fichte's 'transcendental idealism', which were not based on a critique of finitude and a dialectical philosophy of history as Hegel's idealism was. The exercise of reason and intellect enables the philosopher to know the ultimate historical reality, the phenomenological constitution of self-determination, self-consciousness and the dialectical development of personality in history.

**Question 0**

What kind of idealist was Fichte, according to Hegel?

**Question 1**

Who did Hegel consider a subjective idealist?

**Question 2**

What kind of idealist did Hegel define himself as?

**Question 3**

How did Hegel believe that historical reality could be known by a philosopher?

**Question 4**

Which two philosophers advocated subjective idealism?

**Question 5**

What were Kant and Fichte criticising?

**Question 6**

How did Berkeley understand existence?

**Question 7**

What prevents philosophy from knowing reality?

**Question 8**

How did Berkeley stamp his own idealism?

**Text number 17**

In The Science of Logic (1812-1814), Hegel argues that finite properties are not fully "real" because they depend on other finite properties that define them. Qualitative infinity, on the other hand, would be self-determining and therefore fully real. Similarly, finite natural things are less "real" - because they are less self-determining - than spiritual things such as morally responsible people, ethical communities and God. Thus any doctrine, such as materialism, that claims that finite properties or natural objects are absolutely real is false.

**Question 0**

When was the Science of Logic written?

**Question 1**

Who wrote Science of Logic?

**Question 2**

Why did Hegel believe that natural things are less real than spiritual things?

**Question 3**

Besides God and morally responsible people, what is an example of a spiritual thing for Hegel?

**Question 4**

What is an example of a school of thought that Hegel believed to be wrong?

**Question 5**

Why did Hegel claim that finite properties are real?

**Question 6**

When was Hegel born?

**Question 7**

When did Hegel die?

**Question 8**

What doctrine did Hegel advocate?

**Question 9**

What are examples of natural things?

**Text number 18**

Hegel certainly seeks to preserve what he regards as German idealism, especially Kant's insistence that ethical reason can and does transcend finite tendencies. For Hegel, there must be some identity of thought and being in order for the "subject" (any human observer)) to know any perceived "object" (any external entity, possibly even another human being) at all. According to Hegel's notion of "subject-object identity", subject and object both have Spirit (Hegel's replacement, redefined, non-supernatural "God") as their conceptual (not metaphysical) internal reality - and in this sense they are identical. But until the Spirit's "self-realization" takes place, and Spirit steps from the position of Spirit to that of Absolute Spirit, the subject (the human mind) mistakenly thinks that every "object" it perceives is something "alien", i.e. something separate or distinct from the "subject". In Hegel's words. Self-realization occurs when Hegel (part of the non-supernatural mind of Spirit, which is the collective mind of all men) arrives on the scene and realizes that each "object" is himself, because both subject and object are essentially Spirit. When self-actualization occurs and Spirit becomes Absolute Spirit, the "finite" (human, human) becomes "infinite" ("God", divine), replacing the imaginary or "imagined" supernatural God of theism: man becomes God. Tucker puts it this way: "Hegelianism ... is a religion of self-worship, the fundamental theme of which is given in Hegel's image of man striving to be God himself, claiming 'something more, namely the infinite'." The image Hegel presents is "the image of a self-glorifying humanity that strives compulsively and ultimately successfully to ascend to divinity."

**Question 0**

What is the internal reality of both subject and object in Hegel's thinking?

**Question 1**

What is another term for Hegel's "subject"?

**Question 2**

What does Hegel mean by "object"?

**Question 3**

What does the Spirit become when a person achieves self-realisation?

**Question 4**

Whom did Tucker claim Hegel's philosophy included worshipping?

**Question 5**

Which of Kant's ideas did Hegel reject?

**Question 6**

What did Kant think was necessary to know about the object?

**Question 7**

Who believed that a metaphysical inner reality was necessary?

**Question 8**

What position will the Absolute Spirit take?

**Question 9**

What was Tucker trying to preserve?

**Text number 19**

Kierkegaard criticised Hegel's idealist philosophy in several of his works, especially Hegel's claim of a comprehensive system that could explain all reality. Whereas Hegel argues that the ultimate understanding of the logical structure of the world is an understanding of the logical structure of the mind of God, Kierkegaard argues that reality may be a system for God, but it cannot be so for any human being, because both reality and man are imperfect and all philosophical systems require perfection. A logical system is possible, but an existential system is not. "That which is rational is real, and that which is real is rational". Hegel's absolute idealism blurs the distinction between existence and thought: our mortal nature sets limits to our understanding of reality;

**Question 0**

Who was a major critic of Hegel?

**Question 1**

To whom did Kierkegaard say that reality cannot be a system?

**Question 2**

Why can't reality, according to Kierkegaard, be a human system?

**Question 3**

Although Kierkegaard does not believe in the possibility of an existential system of reality, what kind of system can exist?

**Question 4**

Whose work is Hegel criticising?

**Question 5**

Where does Kierkegaard blur the boundaries?

**Question 6**

Why did Kierkegaard believe that people can have a system for reality?

**Question 7**

Kierkegaard said a logical system, and what other system was possible?

**Question 8**

What did Kierkegaard say that could explain all of reality?

**Text number 20**

In Hegel's Phenomenology of the Spirit (1807) and the philosophy of the philosophy of the Spirit, which he presents in his Encyclopaedia of the Philosophical Sciences (1817-1830), the central concern is the relationship between individuals, which he conceives as the concept of "mutual recognition". However, what Climacus means by the above statement is that Hegel, in his Philosophy of Right, believed that the best solution was to surrender individuality to the ways of the state and recognise right and wrong according to the prevailing bourgeois morality. The will of the individual human being at the highest level of development of the state should correctly coincide with the will of the state. Climacus rejects Hegel's suppression of individualism by pointing out that in no society is it possible to create a valid code or system that can adequately describe existence for any individual. The subordination of the individual will to the state denies personal freedom, choice and responsibility.

**Question 0**

Who wrote the Encyclopedia of the Philosophical Sciences?

**Question 1**

When was the Phenomenology of Spirit published?

**Question 2**

Which feature did Climacus believe Hegel suppressed?

**Question 3**

Whose will did Hegel believe was above the will of the individual?

**Question 4**

What concept of right and wrong did Climacus believe Hegel advocated?

**Question 5**

When was Philosophy of Right published?

**Question 6**

What did Climacus write?

**Question 7**

What term did Hegel invent?

**Question 8**

Which of Hegel's ideas did Climacus endorse?

**Question 9**

When was the Climacus critique of Hegel published?

**Text number 21**

Furthermore, Hegel believes that we can know the structure of God's mind, the ultimate reality. Hegel agrees with Kierkegaard that both reality and man are imperfect because we are in time and reality evolves over time. But the relationship between time and eternity is outside of time, and this is the "logical structure" that Hegel believes we can know. Kierkegaard refutes this claim because it removes the clear distinction between ontology and epistemology. Existence and thinking are not identical, and existence cannot be thought in any way. Thinking is always a form of abstraction, and thus pure existence is not thinkable, but all forms of existence are unthinkable; thinking depends on language, which only abstracts from experience and thus separates us from lived experience and the living essence of all beings. Moreover, since we are finite beings, we cannot possibly know or understand anything universal or infinite, such as God, and so we cannot know the existence of God, for that which transcends time is also beyond human understanding.

**Question 0**

What kind of reality did Hegel consider the mind of God to be?

**Question 1**

Who, along with Hegel, also argued for the imperfection of man?

**Question 2**

What form does Hegel's idea necessarily take?

**Question 3**

Why does Hegel believe that we cannot know God?

**Question 4**

If something transcends time, what does Hegel say it also transcends?

**Question 5**

Hegel believes that we cannot know which structure?

**Question 6**

Who opposed Hegel's claim of human imperfection?

**Question 7**

Kierkegaard removed the distinction between which two studies?

**Question 8**

What is always the form of thought?

**Question 9**

What, according to Hegel, does not transcend human understanding?

**Text number 22**

Bradley was the obvious target of G. E. Moore's radical rejection of idealism. Moore claimed that Bradley did not understand the claim that something is real. According to Moore, we know for certain, through common sense and prephilosophical beliefs, that some things are real, whether they are objects of thought or not. His 1903 article The Refutation of Idealism is one of the first demonstrations of Moore's commitment to analysis. He examines each of the three terms in Berkeley's aphorism esse est percipi, 'to be is to be perceived', and concludes that it must mean that object and subject are necessarily related such that 'to be yellow' and 'to perceive yellow' are identical - 'to be yellow' is 'to experience yellow'. But it also seems that there is a difference between "being yellow" and "sensing yellow" and "that the essay is considered percipi, solely because what is experienced is considered identical with its being experienced". While this was by no means a complete refutation, it was analytic philosophy's first strong stand against its idealist predecessors, or at least against the type of idealism represented by Berkeley. This argument did not show that GEM (in post-Stove parlance, see below) is logically flawed.

**Question 0**

Who wrote The Refutation of Idealism?

**Question 1**

Whose idea was Moore attacking in his rejection of idealism?

**Question 2**

Where does the saying "esse est percipi" come from?

**Question 3**

What did Bradley write?

**Question 4**

What did Bradley say Moore didn't understand?

**Question 5**

What Latin expression did Moore come up with?

**Question 6**

Which argument did Moore strengthen?

**Question 7**

Who was Bradley's target?

**Text number 23**

Pluralistic idealism, like Gottfried Leibniz, holds that there are many individual minds that together underlie the existence of the perceived world and make the existence of the physical universe possible. Unlike absolute idealism, pluralistic idealism does not assume the existence of a single ultimate mental reality or 'absolute'. Leibniz's form of idealism, known as panpsychism, considers 'monads' as actual atoms and entities of the universe with perceptual capacity. Monads are 'essential forms of being', elementary, individual, subject to their own laws, non-interactive, each reflecting the universe as a whole. Monads are centres of force that are substance, while space, matter and motion are phenomenal, and their form and existence depend on simple and immaterial monads. There is a pre-established harmony between the world in the minds of the monads and the external world of objects, created by God, the central monad. Leibniz's cosmology embraced traditional Christian theism. Inspired by Leibniz, the English psychologist and philosopher James Ward had also advocated a kind of pluralistic idealism. According to Ward, the universe is composed of different levels of "psychic monads" that interact with each other for self-improvement.

**Question 0**

Who is a prominent representative of pluralist idealism?

**Question 1**

What is the term for the idealism preached by Leibniz?

**Question 2**

What did Leibniz believe the universe was essentially made of?

**Question 3**

Who was an important student of Leibniz?

**Question 4**

What is the purpose of the interaction between the monads, in Ward's view?

**Question 5**

Which school of thought rejected Leibniz's cosmology?

**Question 6**

What was Leibniz's nationality?

**Question 7**

Who does James Ward inspire?

**Question 8**

What form of idealism did Ward create?

**Question 9**

Does pluralist idealism assume the absolute in the same way as any other form of idealism?

**Text number 24**

Others also called Howison's personal idealism "Californian personalism" to distinguish it from Bowne's "Bostonian personalism". Howison argued that both impersonal, monistic idealism and materialism are antithetical to the experience of moral freedom. To deny the freedom to pursue truth, beauty and 'benevolent love' is to undermine every profound human endeavour, including science, morality and philosophy. The personalist idealists Borden Parker Bowne and Edgar S. Brightman and the realist personal theist St. Thomas Aquinas address the core issue of dependence on an infinite personal God.

**Question 0**

Who was the representative of the so-called "Bostonian personalism"?

**Question 1**

What was Howison's personal idealism called?

**Question 2**

Who is a significant realistic personal theist?

**Question 3**

What are both Aquinas and Brightman discussing?

**Question 4**

What kind of freedom did Howison think was incompatible with materialism?

**Question 5**

California personalism is the same as Bowne's what personalism?

**Question 6**

Which two idealists took a realistic view?

**Question 7**

Which theist did Howison agree with?

**Question 8**

What did Bowne think was against moral freedom?

**Question 9**

Howison said materialism is compatible with the moral what?

**Text number 25**

J. M. E. McTaggart of Cambridge University argued that only minds exist and that they are only connected to each other through love. Space, time and material objects are unreal. In his book The Unreality of Time, he argued that time is an illusion because it is impossible to formulate a coherent account of a sequence of events. The Nature of Existence (1927) included his claim that space, time and matter cannot possibly be real. In Studies in Hegelian Cosmology (Cambridge, 1901, p. 196) he declared that metaphysics was irrelevant to social and political action. McTaggart "thought that Hegel was wrong in supposing that metaphysics could show that the state is more than a means to the good of the individuals who constitute it". For McTaggart, "philosophy can give us very little, if any, guidance for action...". Why should a Hegelian citizen be surprised that his belief in an absolute organic nature does not help him decide how to vote? Would it be reasonable for a Hegelian engineer to expect that his belief that all matter is spirit would help him design a bridge?

**Question 0**

Which university does J.M.E. McTaggart belong to?

**Question 1**

What year was The Nature of Existence published?

**Question 2**

According to McTaggart, what are the only things that really exist?

**Question 3**

How does McTaggart think minds are related?

**Question 4**

What does McTaggart believe space and time are?

**Question 5**

When was The Unreality of Time released?

**Question 6**

In which publication did McTaggart claim that space, time and matter are real?

**Question 7**

Who said that minds can only communicate through time?

**Question 8**

What did McTaggart say was relevant to metaphysics?

**Question 9**

Who, according to McTaggart, was best prepared to use his philosophy to choose his voters?

**Text number 26**

Thomas Davidson taught a philosophy called "apirotheism", "a form of pluralistic idealism... combined with a strict ethical rigorism", which he defined as "a theory of infinitely numerous gods". The theory was indebted to Aristotle's pluralism and his concepts of soul, the rational, living aspect of a living substance, which cannot exist apart from the body because it is not a substance but an essence, and nous, rational thought, reflection and understanding. Although Aristotle is an eternal controversialist, he probably considers the latter to be both eternal and immaterial, as exemplified by his theology of motionless movements. Davidson identified Aristotle with the rational thought of God and argued, unlike Aristotle, that just as the soul cannot exist apart from the body, God cannot exist apart from the world.

**Question 0**

What was the name of the philosophy preached by Thomas Davidson?

**Question 1**

What kind of idealism was Thomas Davidson's philosophy?

**Question 2**

How many gods does Davidson say there are?

**Question 3**

Whose philosophy influenced Davidson?

**Question 4**

What did Davidson believe Aristotle's God was synonymous with?

**Question 5**

What was Aristotle's pluralism based on?

**Question 6**

How many souls did Aristotle say there were?

**Question 7**

Davidson's claim that God cannot exist apart from the world was the equivalent of whose claim?

**Question 8**

Epiphytheism was pluralistic idealism without the what?

**Question 9**

What did Davidson say was the opposite of God in Aristotle's works?

**Text number 27**

Idealistic ideas gained a strong foothold among physicists in the early 20th century, who were confronted with the paradoxes of quantum physics and relativity. Karl Pearson wrote in The Grammar of Science (Preface to the 2nd edition, 1900): 'There are many indications that a healthy idealism is certainly replacing the crude materialism of the older physicists as the basis of natural philosophy.' This book influenced Einstein's attitude to the role of the observer in scientific measurements[citation needed]. In §5 of that book, Pearson argued that "...science is really the classification and analysis of the contents of the mind....". Moreover, "...the field of science is much more about consciousness than about the external world".

**Question 0**

Among which 20th century scientists was idealism popular?

**Question 1**

What scientific doctrine led some physicists to embrace idealism along with quantum physics?

**Question 2**

What year was the second edition of The Grammar of Science published?

**Question 3**

What did Pearson claim science classifies?

**Question 4**

Who is said to have been inspired by The Grammar of Science?

**Question 5**

When has the practice of idealism been abandoned?

**Question 6**

Where did relativity first appear?

**Question 7**

When did Einstein publish The Grammar of Science?

**Question 8**

Who influenced Einstein?

**Question 9**

What did Einstein say science was?

**Text number 28**

"The mental substances of the world are, of course, something more general than our individual consciousnesses..... The mental substances are not distributed in space and time; they are part of a cyclical system that is ultimately derived from it.... It is necessary constantly to remind ourselves that all the information about our environment, from which the physical world is constructed, has come in as messages transmitted along the nerves to the place of consciousness.... Consciousness is not sharply defined, but fades into the subconscious; and then we must postulate something vague, yet continuous, which is continuous with our mental nature.... It is difficult for a rational physicist to accept the view that the substrate of everything is mental in nature. But no one can deny that the mind is the first and most immediate thing in our experience, and all else is remote inference. "

**Question 0**

How to receive information from the physical world?

**Question 1**

What kind of consciousness is similar but not identical to consciousness itself?

**Question 2**

What is the basic nature of reality?

**Question 3**

According to the author, who would have particular difficulty in accepting that reality is essentially mental?

**Question 4**

What is the most important thing we experience?

**Question 5**

What is more common than the stuff of the world's mind?

**Question 6**

How do mind-altering substances spread?

**Question 7**

What is sharply defined?

**Question 8**

What is easily accepted by a competent physicist?

**Question 9**

Which cyclical system is used to transmit?

**Document number 342**

**Text number 0**

Czech language (/ˈtʃɛk/; čeština Czech pronunciation: [ˈt͡ʃɛʃcɪna]), formerly known as Bohemian (/boʊˈhiːmiən, bə-/; Latin: lingua Bohemica), is a West Slavic language with strong influences from Latin and German, spoken by over 10 million people, and is the official language of the Czech Republic. The closest relative of Czech is Slovak, with which it is mutually intelligible. It is closely related to other West Slavic languages such as Hedgehog and Polish. Although most of the vocabulary of Czech is based on common roots with Slavic, Romance and Germanic languages, many loanwords (most of them related to high culture) have been introduced in recent years.

**Question 0**

What was the Czech Republic previously known as?

**Question 1**

Which languages strongly influenced the Czech language?

**Question 2**

How many millions of people speak Czech?

**Question 3**

What higher cultural vocabulary has been adopted over the years?

**Question 4**

By what name was the Polish language formerly known?

**Question 5**

How many people speak Polish?

**Question 6**

Which language is closest to Latin?

**Question 7**

What has Latin America introduced in recent years?

**Question 8**

Which other two languages are closely related to Latin?

**Text number 1**

No deliberately minor linguistic differences in languages have been highlighted in the name of nationalism, as has been done in the Bosnian, Serbian and Croatian Serbo-Croat standards. However, most Slavic languages (including Czech) have been distanced from Russian influences in this way because of widespread public anger at the former Soviet Union (which occupied Czechoslovakia in 1968). The Czech and Slovak languages form a dialect continuum, and there is a high degree of similarity between the dialects of neighbouring Czech and Slovak (see 'Dialects' below).

**Question 0**

What has been deliberately done to some languages in the name of nationalism?

**Question 1**

Which language family does Czech belong to?

**Question 2**

Why did many Slavic languages move away from Russian influences?

**Question 3**

When did the Soviet Union occupy Czechoslovakia?

**Question 4**

With which language does Czech form a dialectal continuum?

**Question 5**

In what year did Croatia occupy Bosnia?

**Question 6**

Why has the Bosnian language chosen to separate itself from Croatian?

**Question 7**

What do most Russian dialects have in common?

**Question 8**

What has happened to Russian languages?

**Question 9**

What is the continuum between the Russian dialects?

**Text number 2**

One study found that there was an 80% difference between Czech and Slovak dictionaries, but this high percentage was found to be mainly due to different orthographies and minor inconsistencies in morphological formation; Slovak morphology is more regular (when switching from nominative to locative, Praha becomes Praze in Czech and Prahe in Slovak). The two vocabularies are generally considered to be similar, the differences being mainly in the colloquial vocabulary and some scientific terms. There are slightly more borrowed words in Slovak than in Czech.

**Question 0**

How much do Czech and Slovak dictionaries differ according to the survey?

**Question 1**

What was the origin of a large percentage of the different lexical items?

**Question 2**

When is Slovak morphology more regular than Czech?

**Question 3**

The main differences between Czech and Slovak are in colloquial vocabulary and what?

**Question 4**

What is a little more Slovak than Czech?

**Question 5**

What's more Prague than Prague?

**Question 6**

How many people speak Czech in Russia?

**Question 7**

Why do 80% of the Russian population speak Czech?

**Question 8**

What are the main differences in Prague, apart from the vocabulary?

**Question 9**

When is Prague morphology more regular than scientific terminology?

**Text number 3**

Because of the similarities between Czech and Slovak, a number of 19th century scholars who called themselves "Czechoslovaks" (Čechoslováci) regarded the two languages as a single language and believed that the peoples were related in a way that excluded German bohemians and (to a lesser extent) Hungarians and other Slavs. During the First Czechoslovak Republic (1918-1938), although 'Czechoslovak' was designated as the official language of the republic, both Czech and Slovak written standards were used. The Slovak written language was partly modelled on written Czech, and Czech was preferred for some official functions in the Slovak half of the republic. Slovak scholars resisted the influence of Czech on the Slovak language, and when Slovakia seceded from Czechoslovakia in 1938 as the Slovak state (which allied with Nazi Germany in World War II), literary Slovakia deliberately distanced itself from Czech. After the Axis powers lost the war and Czechoslovakia reformed, the Slovak language developed somewhat on its own (under Czech influence); during the Prague Spring of 1968, Slovak became independent of (and on an equal footing with) Czech. Since then, 'Czechoslovakia' has referred to the improvised pidgins of the languages, which have emerged as mutual intelligibility has declined.

**Question 0**

Who called themselves "Czechoslovakians"?

**Question 1**

Why did the Czechs consider Czech and Slovak to be one language?

**Question 2**

When was the first Czechoslovak Republic?

**Question 3**

What is the model of the standard text in Slovak partly based on?

**Question 4**

When was Prague Spring?

**Question 5**

What did 19th century German bohemians call themselves?

**Question 6**

Which languages were used by Hungarians only between 1918 and 1938?

**Question 7**

What did Hungarians think of Czech and Slovak?

**Question 8**

When did Prague ally with Nazi Germany?

**Question 9**

In which year did Hungary become independent?

**Text number 4**

Around the sixth century AD, Slavic tribes arrived in parts of central Europe. According to legend, they were led by a hero called Čech, from which the word 'Czech' derives. In the 9th century, the state of Greater Moravia was born, whose first ruler (Rastislav of Moravia) invited the Byzantine ruler Michael III to send missionaries in an attempt to reduce the influence of East Francia on the religious and political life of his country. These missionaries, Constantine and Methodius, helped convert the Czechs from traditional Slavic paganism to Christianity and established a church system. They also brought the Glagolitic alphabet to the Western Slavs, whose language was previously unwritten. This language, later known as Proto-Czech, had begun to distinguish itself from the other West Slavic languages, which were Protoslovak, Protopuola and Protosorbian. Among other features, Protochek was characterised by its use of the phonetic Vlach fricative consonant (/ɣ/) and its consistent emphasis on the first syllable.

**Question 0**

When did the Slavic tribe arrive in Central Europe?

**Question 1**

Who was the hero who, according to legend, led the Slavs to their new home?

**Question 2**

What did the ninth century bring?

**Question 3**

Whose influence did Rastislav want to reduce when he asked Michael III to send missionaries?

**Question 4**

What alphabets did the missionaries bring to the Western Slavs?

**Question 5**

When did Rastislav of Moravia arrive in Glagolitania?

**Question 6**

Who did Constantine and Methodius lead to Central Europe?

**Question 7**

Why did Cech send missionaries?

**Question 8**

In which area did Cech think Eastern France had too much influence?

**Question 9**

What kind of system did Cech create?

**Text number 5**

The Czech language diverged from the other Slavic languages and by the 13th century had become Old Czech, which was later called Old Czech and continued to be classified until the 16th century. Although Old Czech did not yet have a vocative phase and animacy distinction, its six-case, three-gender declension rapidly became more complex (partly to distinguish between homophones), and its declension patterns resembled those of Lithuanian (its Baltic Slavic cousin).

**Question 0**

What had the Czech language diverged from by the 13th century?

**Question 1**

For how long was the predecessor of the Czech language classified as Old Czech?

**Question 2**

How did the old Czech language differ from the current one?

**Question 3**

How many cases did Old Czech have?

**Question 4**

What other language did the declension patterns in Old Czech resemble?

**Question 5**

What other languages was Lithuanian different from?

**Question 6**

What was the name of the Lithuanian language in the 13th century?

**Question 7**

How many cases were there in Lithuania?

**Question 8**

How many genders were used in Lithuanian in the past?

**Question 9**

How long was Lithuanian considered an old Czech language?

**Text number 6**

Although Old Czech had a basic set of alphabets, which were used as the basis for a general orthographic equivalence series, it did not have a standardised orthography. It also included several groups of sounds that no longer exist; ě (/jɛ/) was allowed after soft consonants, which has since become e (/ɛ/), and complex consonant combinations could be pronounced at once rather than by syllables. Old Chek had a phonological phenomenon, Havlik's Law (which began in Proto-Slavic and took various forms in other Slavic languages); counting backwards from the end of a sentence, each odd yer was pronounced as a vowel, while the other yers disappeared.

**Question 0**

What kind of orthography was missing in the old Czech?

**Question 1**

Why are some groups of voices not used in today's Czech?

**Question 2**

How could some complex consonant sounds be pronounced in old Czech?

**Question 3**

What kind of phenomenon is Havliki's law?

**Question 4**

Which "yer" words were pronounced as vowels?

**Question 5**

Which law started in the old Czech Republic?

**Question 6**

What were the alphabets in the protoslavic language?

**Question 7**

What did the protoslaves have that they no longer have?

**Question 8**

How did the Protoslavic language allow the pronunciation of complex consonant clusters?

**Question 9**

What kind of orthography was missing from the protoslaves?

**Text number 7**

The power of Bohemia (as the Czech civilisation was known at the time) grew over the centuries, as did the regional importance of its language. This growth was accelerated in the 13th century by the Holy Roman Emperor Charles IV, who founded Charles University in Prague in 1348. Early Czech literature (Bible translation, hymns and hagiography) flourished here. Old Czech texts, such as poetry and cookery books, were also produced outside the university. Later in the century, Jan Hus made a major contribution to the standardisation of Czech orthography, championed the spread of literacy among ordinary Czechs (especially in the field of religion) and was an early adopter of the Czech written language as a model for the spoken language.

**Question 0**

What was the name of the Czech civilisation in the past?

**Question 1**

Which Holy Roman Emperor boosted Bohemia's growth in the 13th century?

**Question 2**

When was Charles University founded in Prague?

**Question 3**

Who had a major influence on the standardisation of Czech orthography?

**Question 4**

What did Jan Hus stand for among the Czech people?

**Question 5**

Which university was founded by Jan Hus?

**Question 6**

In which city did Jan Hus found Charles University?

**Question 7**

In what year did Jan Hus found Charles University?

**Question 8**

What works did Jan Hus write?

**Question 9**

What kind of literature was written by the Czechs in 1348?

**Text number 8**

The Czech language developed and gained regional importance over hundreds of years, and has been a written language in the Slovak region since the early 15th century. In the late 16th century (around the time of the King James and Luther versions), a Bible translation, the Kralice Bible, was published which was more linguistically conservative than either of them. The publication of the Kralice Bible gave rise to widespread nationalism, and in 1615 the Bohemian government decreed that only Czech-speaking inhabitants could become full citizens or inherit goods or land. This, and the conversion of the Czech upper classes from Catholicism to Protestantism in the Habsburg Empire, angered the Habsburgs and helped spark the Thirty Years' War (in which the Czechs were defeated at the Battle of White Mountain). The Czechs became serfs; the Bohemian printing industry (and its linguistic and political rights) was dismembered, removing official regulation and support for its language. German quickly became the dominant language in Bohemia.

**Question 0**

How many years did the Czech Republic develop and gain in regional importance?

**Question 1**

When was the Kralice Bible published?

**Question 2**

What did the publication of the Kralice Bible bring about?

**Question 3**

In which war were the Czechs defeated at the Battle of White Mountain?

**Question 4**

Which language became dominant in Bohemia after the defeat of the Czechs?

**Question 5**

In which battle were the Germans defeated?

**Question 6**

In which war was Germany involved the longest?

**Question 7**

What changes did the publication of the King James Bible bring about?

**Question 8**

In what year did the Germans become serfs?

**Question 9**

What did the Bohemian government only allow Germans to do?

**Text number 9**

Linguists agree that the modern Czech language standard emerged in the 1700s. By that time, the language had developed a literary tradition, and since then it has changed little; there are no significant differences between the newspapers of that period and the modern standard of Czech, and modern Czechs can understand them without much difficulty. Changes include the morphological shift from í to ej and from é to í (although é has been retained in some uses) and the merger of í and the former ejí. Sometime before the 1700s, Czech abandoned the distinction between the phonetic /l/ and /ʎ/, which has been preserved in Slovak.

**Question 0**

When do linguists think modern Czech was born?

**Question 1**

What had the Czech Republic developed in the 1700s?

**Question 2**

There are no essential differences in the 17th century diaries from what?

**Question 3**

How difficult is it for today's Czechs to understand the material of the 1700s?

**Question 4**

What has the Czech language given up and what has been preserved in Slovak?

**Question 5**

When was modern Slovakia born?

**Question 6**

What had the Slovakian developed?

**Question 7**

How much has the Slovak language changed from the past to the present?

**Question 8**

What are the differences between the writing of the past and the Slovak language of today?

**Question 9**

Which group believes that the modern Slovak language was born in the 1700s?

**Text number 10**

The Czech nation gained widespread national pride in the mid-1700s, inspired by the Enlightenment era that began half a century earlier. Czech historians began to highlight their nation's achievements in the 1400s and 1700s in the face of rebellions against the Counter-Revolution (which had debased Czech and other non-Latin languages). Czech philologists studied 16th-century texts and advocated a return of the language to high culture. This period is known as the Czech National Revival (or Renaissance).

**Question 0**

What did the Czechs have as a nation in the mid-19th century?

**Question 1**

What sparked Czech national pride?

**Question 2**

What did Czech historians emphasise about their compatriots?

**Question 3**

What did the Czech philologists advocate?

**Question 4**

What name is also used to remember the mid-1700s?

**Question 5**

What sentiment was supported by counter-revolution in the mid-19th century?

**Question 6**

Which period inspired the counter-revolution?

**Question 7**

When did the counter-revolution highlight human achievements?

**Question 8**

What had been degraded by the Enlightenment?

**Question 9**

Where did the counter-revolution advocate the return of language?

**Text number 11**

During the revival, the linguist and historian Josef Dobrovský published in 1809 a German-language Old Czech grammar book entitled Ausführliches Lehrgebäude der böhmischen Sprache (A comprehensive textbook of the Bohemian language). Dobrovský had intended his book to be descriptive and did not believe that Czech had a realistic chance of returning to prominence. However, Josef Jungmann and other revivalists used Dobrovský's book to argue for the revival of the Czech language. Changes made during this period included spelling reform (notably í replacing the former j and j with g), the use of t (rather than ti) at the end of infinitive verbs, and the omission of capitalisation of nouns (a late borrowing from German). These changes distinguish Czech from Slovak. Contemporary scholars disagree as to whether the conservative revivalists were nationalists or whether they considered the current spoken Czech unsuitable for formal, widespread use.

**Question 0**

What was Joseph Dobrovský's occupation?

**Question 1**

In what year did Joseph Dobrovský publish the Old Czech grammar in German?

**Question 2**

What Dobrovský did not believe that the Czech Republic would have a chance to return?

**Question 3**

What did Josef Jungmann advocate?

**Question 4**

Who disagrees on whether the revival was motivated by nationalism or whether they considered the current spoken Czech language unsuitable for official use?

**Question 5**

What was the title of a book published by Josef Jungmann?

**Question 6**

In what year did Josef Jungmann write his book?

**Question 7**

What did Josef Jungmann intend his book to be?

**Question 8**

Did Josef Jungmann think that German would return as a major language?

**Question 9**

What kind of revival did Josef Dobrovsky demand?

**Text number 12**

Czech is one of the official languages of the EU, and according to the 2012 Eurobarometer survey, Czech was the most widely used foreign language in Slovakia. Economist Jonathan van Parys collected data on language skills in Europe for the 2012 European Day of Languages. The top five countries using Czech were the Czech Republic (98.77%), Slovakia (24.86%), Portugal (1.93%), Poland (0.98%) and Germany (0.47%).

**Question 0**

What is the official language of the Czech Republic?

**Question 1**

How long has the Czech Republic been a member of the European Union?

**Question 2**

What is the difference between Czech and Slovak?

**Question 3**

Who collected data on language skills in Europe for the 2012 European Day of Languages?

**Question 4**

Which of the five countries where Czech is used the most has the least amount of Czech?

**Question 5**

How long has Slovakia been a member of the EU?

**Question 6**

Which group's official language is German?

**Question 7**

According to which survey, German is the most widely used foreign language in Poland?

**Question 8**

What did the EU collect on European Day of Languages in 2004?

**Question 9**

What percentage of the Portuguese population speaks German?

**Text number 13**

The Czech language is the least taught language in US schools, and is taught in Czech heritage centres. The states of Texas, Nebraska and Wisconsin are home to large communities of Czech Americans. In the 2000 US Census, Czech was reported as the most common language spoken at home (besides English) in Valley, Butler and Saunders counties in Nebraska and Republican County in Kansas. With the exception of Spanish (the language other than English that is most commonly spoken at home nationwide), Czech was the most common home language in more than a dozen other counties in Nebraska, Kansas, Texas, North Dakota and Minnesota. In 2009, 70 500 Americans spoke Czech as their first language (49th in the country, after Turkish and above Swedish).

**Question 0**

Czechs emigrated from Europe to the United States primarily from 1848 to When?

**Question 1**

What is the Czech language in US schools?

**Question 2**

Which states have large Czech-American communities?

**Question 3**

What is the most spoken language in homes in the United States other than English?

**Question 4**

How many Americans spoke Czech as their first language in 2009?

**Question 5**

What language is Swedish in US schools?

**Question 6**

Which states have large communities of Swedish Americans?

**Question 7**

What did the 2009 US Census say about Swedes?

**Question 8**

How many Americans spoke Swedish in 2009?

**Question 9**

Where does Spanish rank as a first language nationally?

**Text number 14**

In addition to the spoken standard and the closely related written standard, there are several regional dialects of Czech, mainly used by rural speakers who do not know other dialects or the Czech standard. By the early 1990s, the dialect was stigmatised, relegated to a shrinking lower class and used in literature or other media for comedic purposes. Increased access to travel and media for dialect-speaking populations has encouraged them to switch to (or add to) the standard Czech dialect. Although Czech has attracted considerable scholarly interest as a Slavic language, this interest has been focused mainly on the modern Czech standard and ancient texts rather than on dialects. Standard Czech is still the norm among politicians, businessmen and other Czechs in official situations, but the general language of Czech is becoming more common in journalism and the mass media.

**Question 0**

How many regional dialects are there in Czech?

**Question 1**

Where are Czech dialects commonly found?

**Question 2**

What is the use of dialect and why is it stigmatised?

**Question 3**

What kind of scientific interest has the Czech Republic attracted?

**Question 4**

Which Czech dialect is becoming more common in journalism and mass media?

**Question 5**

Which category did being a journalist fall into?

**Question 6**

What were the journalists' parodies used for?

**Question 7**

What has increased since 1990 for politicians and business people to be better known locally?

**Question 8**

When did interest in the study of ancient texts begin to wane?

**Question 9**

Which group became more famous in the 1990s when people wanted to hear the news of the day?

**Text number 15**

The Czech dialects spoken in Moravia and Silesia are called Moravian (moravština). In the Austro-Hungarian Empire, 'Bohemian-Moravian-Slovak' was the language that citizens could register as speaking (along with German, Polish and several other languages). In the national surveys of the Czech Statistical Office, only the Moravian dialect is distinguished from the Czech dialects. In 2011, 62 908 Czech citizens were native speakers of Moravian and 45 561 were digital speakers (native speakers of Moravian and standard Czech).

**Question 0**

What are the dialects spoken in Moravia and Silesia called?

**Question 1**

Where could citizens register to speak "Bohemian-Moravian-Slovak"?

**Question 2**

Which Czech dialect is the only one that is distinguished in national surveys by the Czech Statistical Office?

**Question 3**

How many Czechs spoke Muravian as their mother tongue in 2011?

**Question 4**

How many Czechs spoke both Moravian and standard Czech as their mother tongue in 2011?

**Question 5**

How many Czech citizens spoke German as their mother tongue in 2011?

**Question 6**

How many people spoke German and Hungarian as their mother tongue in 2011?

**Question 7**

What do you call it when you speak both German and Hungarian as your mother tongue?

**Question 8**

Which Czech dialects are spoken in Germany?

**Question 9**

What language could you register as speaking in the German Empire?

**Text number 16**

Czech has ten basic vowel phonemes and three others that only occur in loanwords. They are /a/, /ɛ/, /ɪ/, /o/ and /u/, their long counterparts /aː/, /ɛː/, /iː/, /oː/ and /uː/ and three diphthongs, /ou̯/, /au̯/ and /ɛu̯/. The latter two diftongs and the long /oː/ are exclusively loanwords. Vowels are never reduced to schwa sounds when they are unstressed. The main stress of each word is usually on its first syllable, except for enclitic syllables (minor, monosyllabic, unstressed syllables). In all words with more than two syllables, each odd syllable receives a secondary stress. The stress is not related to the length of the vowel, and the possibility of stressed short vowels and unstressed long vowels may confuse pupils whose mother tongue combines these features (as in English).

**Question 0**

How many basic vowel phonemes are there in Czech?

**Question 1**

Where do three extra vowel phonemes occur in Czech?

**Question 2**

Why do vowel sounds never reduce when they are unstressed?

**Question 3**

What are the few exceptions where there is a preferred word stress in Czech?

**Question 4**

What is stress not related to in Czech?

**Question 5**

How many basic vowel phonemes are there in English?

**Question 6**

Where are the other three phonemes in English?

**Question 7**

What are exclusively loanwords in English?

**Question 8**

Where do vowel sounds not contract in English when they are unstressed?

**Question 9**

Where in the English language is the main focus of each word usually found?

**Text number 17**

While older German loanwords were colloquial, more recent borrowings from other languages are related to high culture. In the 19th century, words with Greek and Latin roots were abandoned and replaced by words based on older Czech words and common Slavic roots; 'music' is muzyka in Polish and музыка (muzyka) in Russian, but in Czech it is hudba. Some Czech words have been borrowed as loanwords from English and other languages - for example, robot (from robota, "labour") and polka (from polka, "Polish woman" or půlka, "half").

**Question 0**

What do loanwords from other languages have to do with in Czech?

**Question 1**

Which word roots were abandoned in the 19th century in favour of words with more common Slavic roots?

**Question 2**

How do you say the word "music" in Czech?

**Question 3**

What is the origin of the Czech word for "robot" in English?

**Question 4**

What is the meaning of the Czech word "robota"?

**Question 5**

What were considered older Latin loanwords?

**Question 6**

What kind of culture are the words borrowed from Russia related to?

**Question 7**

What Russian-rooted words were abandoned in the 19th century?

**Question 8**

From what Russian word is the English word robot borrowed?

**Question 9**

Which language has used words borrowed from Russian?

**Text number 18**

Because the Czech language uses grammatical placement to express the function of a word in a sentence (instead of relying on word order, as English does), its word order is flexible. Because Czech is a pro-drop language, an intransitive sentence in Czech can only consist of a verb; the information about the subject of the sentence is encoded in the verb. The enclitic (mainly auxiliary verbs and pronouns) must be in the second syntactic position of the sentence, after the first stressed unit. The first position must contain the subject and object, the main form of the verb, an adverb or a conjunction (except for the light conjunctions a, "and", i, "and even" or ale, "but").

**Question 0**

The word order in Czech is flexible, because what is used to convey the function of a word in a sentence?

**Question 1**

In Czech, an intransitive sentence can only consist of what?

**Question 2**

What do Czech verbs encode about the subject?

**Question 3**

What is a difficult term to pronounce and remember, which mainly refers to auxiliary verbs and pronouns?

**Question 4**

Where in the sentence must there be enclitic words?

**Question 5**

What can an intransitive sentence consist of in English?

**Question 6**

Where can you find information on the subject of the sentence in English?

**Question 7**

What is the second word for word order?

**Question 8**

Where in an English sentence should there be an enclitic?

**Question 9**

What appears before the enclitic in an English sentence?

**Text number 19**

Czech syntax has a subject-verb-object sentence structure. In practice, however, the word order is flexible and is used for topicalisation and focus. Although Czech has a periphrastic passive structure (as in English), colloquial word order changes often produce a passive. For example, if you change "Peter killed Paul" to "Peter killed Paul", the order of subject and object is reversed: Petr zabil Pavla ("Peter killed Paul") becomes "Paul, whom Peter killed" (Pavla zabil Petr). Pavla is in the accusative, the grammatical object of the verb (in this case, the victim).

**Question 0**

What is the sentence structure of Czech syntax?

**Question 1**

Since the word order in Czech is flexible, what is it usually used for?

**Question 2**

What is the passive structure like in the Czech Republic?

**Question 3**

What happens to the subject and object in order to create the passive voice in Czech?

**Question 4**

Which case is the grammatical object of the verb?

**Question 5**

What kind of sentence structure is used in Pavla?

**Question 6**

Is the word order in Pavla fixed or flexible?

**Question 7**

What is the word order used for in Pavla?

**Question 8**

What do colloquial word order changes produce in Pavel's sentences?

**Question 9**

In which case is the grammatical object of the verb Pavla?

**Text number 20**

In Czech, nouns and adjectives are classified into one of seven grammatical cases. Nouns are inflected to indicate their use in a sentence. Czech is a nominative-accusative language, so Czech marks subject nouns in the nominative and object nouns in the accusative. The genitive marks possessive nouns and some movement types. The other cases (instrumental, locative, vocative and dative) express semantic relations such as secondary objects, movement or position (dative case) and accompaniment (instrumental case). The case of an adjective is the same as the case of the noun it describes. When Czech children learn the declension patterns of their language, cases are referred to by numbers:

**Question 0**

In how many grammatical cases can nouns and adjectives be counted in Czech?

**Question 1**

When are nouns inflected in Czech?

**Question 2**

How are subjects marked in Czech?

**Question 3**

Which nouns are marked with the accusative in Czech?

**Question 4**

With which form of the adjective do you have to agree in Czech?

**Question 5**

At what age do children usually start to understand grammatical cases?

**Question 6**

What happens to the case numbers so that they can be marked in a sentence?

**Question 7**

What kind of instrumental music do Czech children learn at school?

**Question 8**

What are the three different types of instrumental cases?

**Question 9**

What is the secondary object consistent with?

**Text number 21**

The Czech language distinguishes between three genders - masculine, feminine and neuter - and the masculine gender is divided into animate and inanimate. With a few exceptions, feminine nouns in the nominative case end in -a, -e or -ost, neuter nouns in -o, -e or -í and masculine nouns in the consonant case. Adjectives have the same gender and animation (in the accusative or genitive singular for masculine nouns and in the nominative plural for nominative nouns) as the nouns they modify. The main effect of gender in Czech is the difference in declension between nouns and adjectives, but other effects include past tense verb endings: for example, dělal (he did or did); dělala (he did or did) and dělalo (it did or did).

**Question 0**

How many genders are distinguished in Czech?

**Question 1**

What are the categories of masculine gender in the Czech language?

**Question 2**

Which Czech adjectives agree with the noun they modify?

**Question 3**

What is the main effect of gender in Czech?

**Question 4**

How does gender affect the Czech language?

**Question 5**

What are the three types of adjectives in Czech?

**Question 6**

How is the feminine gender divided?

**Question 7**

What do Czech consonants usually describe?

**Question 8**

What is the main effect of consonants in Czech?

**Question 9**

What do consonants also affect in Czech?

**Text number 22**

Nouns are also inflected according to their number, distinguishing between singular and plural nouns. Typical of Slavic languages, the cardinal numbers 1-4 in Czech allow nouns and adjectives they modify to be in any case, but numbers above five place these nouns and adjectives in the genitive when the whole expression is in the nominative or accusative case. The Czech koruna is an example of this feature; it is presented here as the subject of a hypothetical sentence, and is put into the genitive from the numbers five upwards.

**Question 0**

What are the bent amount in Czech?

**Question 1**

What are the cardinal numbers 1-4 in the Czech language that are allowed to be taken?

**Question 2**

In which case are the numbers more than five?

**Question 3**

When is the genitive used?

**Question 4**

What is typical of the Czech Republic when it comes to cardinal numbers?

**Question 5**

What is a typical way in which hypothetical sentences deal with adjectives?

**Question 6**

In which case do hypothetical sentences place numbers?

**Question 7**

Which adjectives are conjugated in Czech?

**Question 8**

Which two terms distinguish hypothetical sentences in Czech?

**Question 9**

When is a hypothetical sentence used?

**Text number 23**

Typical of Slavic languages, Czech marks one of two grammatical aspects of its verbs: the perfect and the imperfect. Most verbs are part of conjugated aspectual pairs - for example, koupit (perfect) and kupovat (imperfect). Although the verbs have similar meanings, in perfect verbs the action is finished and in imperfect verbs it is in progress. This is different from the past and present tenses, and any Czech verb with either aspect can be conjugated to any of the three tenses. The aspect describes the state of the action at the time specified by the tense.

**Question 0**

What do Slavic languages tend to do with their verbs?

**Question 1**

What two grammatical aspects can Czech verbs have?

**Question 2**

In which state is the verb it describes?

**Question 3**

In which Czech verbs is the action described by the verb still in progress?

**Question 4**

What describes the state of action of the verb at the time specified by its tense?

**Question 5**

What are the two ways of measuring time?

**Question 6**

Where do time measurements belong?

**Question 7**

Once the time format is defined, what happens to the action?

**Question 8**

How many main Slavic languages are there?

**Question 9**

What are the similarities between the three Czech tenses?

**Text number 24**

The verbs in most aspectual pairs differ in two ways: by prefix or suffix. In prefix pairs, a prefix is added to the perfect verb - for example, the imperfect psát (to write, to be writing) as opposed to the perfect napsat (to write, to stop writing). The most common prefixes are na-, o-, po-, s-, u-, vy-, z- and za-. In suffix pairs, a different infinitive ending is added to the perfective; for example, the perfective verbs koupit (to buy) and prodat (to sell) have the imperfective forms kupovat and prodávat. Imperfective verbs can morphologically change to form other imperfective verbs (iterative and frequentative forms) that describe repeated or regular actions. The verb jít (to go) has the iterative form chodit (to go repeatedly) and the frequentative form chodívat (to go regularly).

**Question 0**

In how many different ways can verbs differ in aspect pair?

**Question 1**

What has been added to the perfective verb in prefix pairs?

**Question 2**

What is added to the ending in suffix pairs?

**Question 3**

What can an imperfective verb experience to make other imperfective verbs?

**Question 4**

What kind of actions can second level morphed imperfective verbs express?

**Question 5**

What are the most common suffixes?

**Question 6**

What is added to the infinitive stem in the prefix?

**Question 7**

What could prefixes have done to other imperfect verbs?

**Question 8**

What kind of activity can morphed prefixes be a sign of?

**Question 9**

In what two ways do the stems of the perfective differ from each other?

**Text number 25**

The infinitive form ends in t (archaically ti). It is the form that appears in dictionaries and follows after auxiliary verbs (e.g. můžu tě slyšet-"I hear you"). Czech verbs have three grammatical moods: indicative, imperative and conditional. The imperative has separate endings for each of the three categories of person (or number): -Ø/-i/-ej in the second person singular, -te/-ete/-ejte in the second person plural and -me/-eme/-ejme in the first person plural. The conditional mood is formed with a particle after the past tense verb. This mood expresses possible events, which are expressed in English by the words "I would" or "I wish".

**Question 0**

Which verb form appears in Czech dictionaries?

**Question 1**

How many grammatical moods do Czech verbs have?

**Question 2**

What are the grammatical modes of Czech verbs?

**Question 3**

Which mood adds specific endings to each of the three categories of persons or numbers?

**Question 4**

Which mood of the Czech verb expresses a possible event?

**Question 5**

What are the three grammatical moods in English?

**Question 6**

Which verb form can you find in English dictionaries?

**Question 7**

How many grammatical moods do English verbs have?

**Question 8**

What kind of endings does the conditional mood add to each category in English?

**Question 9**

After which word in English is the imperative formed with a particle?

**Text number 26**

Czech has one of the most phonetic orthographies of any European language. Its thirty-one graphemes represent thirty phonemes (in most dialects i and y are the same sound), and it has only one digraph: ch, which follows h in the alphabet. This is why phonologists have used some of its characters to denote similar sounds in other languages. The characters q, w and x appear only in foreign words. háček (ˇ) is used with certain letters to form new characters: š, ž and č, as well as ň, ě, ř, ť and ď (the latter five are rare outside Czech). The last two letters are sometimes written with a comma (ʼ, abbreviated háček) because of their height. The character ó occurs only in loanwords and onomatopoeia.

**Question 0**

Which language has one of the largest orthographies in terms of phonetics of any European language?

**Question 1**

How many graphemes are there in Czech?

**Question 2**

What phonologists have used to mark some signs in Czech?

**Question 3**

Which Czech character is only found in loanwords?

**Question 4**

In which words in Czech do the signs "q", "w" and "x" appear exclusively?

**Question 5**

Which character is used only in other European languages?

**Question 6**

What do loanwords have more than other European languages?

**Question 7**

Which letters are common in loanwords?

**Question 8**

How many graphemes are there in loanwords?

**Question 9**

How many phonemes are there in foreign words?

**Text number 27**

The typographic features of Czech, which are not related to phonetics, tend to resemble those of most Latin European languages, including English. Proper nouns, honorifics and the first letters of quotations are capitalised, and punctuation is typical of other Latin European languages. The spelling of sequential numbers is similar to that of most European languages. In Czech, the decimal point is replaced by a decimal point. When writing long numbers, handwritten texts may use spaces between three digits (e.g. between hundreds and thousands) for better orientation, but not between decimals as in English. The number 1 234 567,8910 can be written 1234567,8910 or 1 234 567,8910. In sequential numbers (1.), a full stop is used as in German (1.). In noun clauses proper (except for personal names), only the first word is written with a capital letter (Pražský hrad, Prague Castle).

**Question 0**

What do Czech typographic features, not related to phonetics, usually resemble?

**Question 1**

How do you use proper nouns, honorifics and the initial letters of quotations in Czech?

**Question 2**

What is more typical of Czech than other Latin European languages?

**Question 3**

With which language does Czech share the use of the ordinal form?

**Question 4**

Which word is capitalised in Czech noun phrases?

**Question 5**

What is used instead of a decimal point in English?

**Question 6**

What can be used in Latin to write noun phrases?

**Question 7**

Which word is capitalised in the Latin pronunciation?

**Question 8**

What can always be used in decimal numbers in Latin?

**Question 9**

Instead of what is the decimal point used in Latin?

**Document number 343**

**Text number 0**

Education is the process of facilitating learning - the acquisition of knowledge, skills, values, beliefs and habits. Educational methods include storytelling, discussion, teaching, training and guided inquiry. Training is often provided under the guidance of trainers, but learners can also train themselves. Training can take place in formal or informal settings, and any experience that influences thinking, feelings or behaviour can be considered training. Teaching methods are called pedagogy.

**Question 0**

What does education consist of?

**Question 1**

What kind of methods does the training include?

**Question 2**

Where does training usually take place?

**Question 3**

What does education not consist of?

**Question 4**

What methods are not included in training?

**Question 5**

Where does education never happen?

**Question 6**

What happens only in a formal environment?

**Question 7**

What happens only in an informal setting?

**Text number 1**

After the fall of Rome, the Catholic Church became the sole maintainer of literate scholarship in Western Europe. In the early Middle Ages, the Church established cathedral schools as centres of higher education. Some of these institutions eventually developed into medieval universities, the forerunners of many of Europe's modern universities. During the High Middle Ages, Chartres Cathedral was home to the famous and influential Chartres Cathedral School. The medieval universities of Western Christendom were well integrated with the rest of Western Europe, encouraging freedom of research and producing a wide range of great scholars and natural philosophers, such as Thomas Aquinas of the University of Naples, Robert Grosseteste of Oxford University, an early exponent of the systematic method of scientific experimentation, and St Albert the Great, a pioneer of biological field research. Founded in 1088, the University of Bologna is considered the first and oldest continuously operating university.

**Question 0**

What happened in literature after the fall of Rome?

**Question 1**

What happened to education in the early Middle Ages?

**Question 2**

How did these early medieval schools develop?

**Question 3**

What was the name of a famous school in the High Middle Ages?

**Question 4**

What happened to literature before the fall of Rome?

**Question 5**

What happened to education in the late Middle Ages?

**Question 6**

Where did these early medieval schools develop from?

**Question 7**

What was the name of a famous school in the Middle Ages?

**Question 8**

What was founded in 1089?

**Text number 2**

Formal education takes place in a structured environment with the explicit purpose of teaching students. Typically, formal education takes place in a school environment with classrooms where several students study together with a trained and certified teacher. Most school systems are designed around values or ideals that guide all educational choices within that system. Such choices include curriculum, organizational models, design of physical learning spaces (e.g. classrooms), student-teacher interaction, assessment methods, class size, instructional activities, and more.

**Question 0**

Where does formal training take place?

**Question 1**

What are some of the ideals that most school systems follow?

**Question 2**

Who will supervise students in a formal environment?

**Question 3**

Where does non-formal education take place?

**Question 4**

What is the implicit purpose of a structured environment?

**Question 5**

What system is not designed around values and ideals?

**Question 6**

What does not guide students in formal environments?

**Question 7**

Who is supervising students in the informal environment?

**Text number 3**

Depending on the country, pre-schools provide education from around three to seven years of age, when children move on to primary school. They are also known as kindergartens and nurseries, except in the United States, where kindergarten is the term used for primary education.Kindergarten "provides a child-centred preschool curriculum for children from three to seven years of age, with the aim of developing the child's physical, intellectual and moral character, with a balanced emphasis on each of these." The nursery "provides a child-centred pre-school curriculum for children aged three to seven years".

**Question 0**

What is the typical age range for pre-school?

**Question 1**

What are preschools also called?

**Question 2**

In which country is nursery a term used for primary education?

**Question 3**

What is the atypical age range for pre-school?

**Question 4**

Where are the preschools not known from?

**Question 5**

In which country is kindergarten not a term used for primary education?

**Question 6**

At what age do children not belong in nursery school?

**Question 7**

What aspects are not included in the training?

**Text number 4**

Basic education (or initial education) consists of the first five to seven years of formal, structured education. In general, primary education consists of six to eight years of schooling, starting at the age of five or six, but this varies between and sometimes within countries. Globally, around 89% of children aged 6-12 years are enrolled in primary education, and this proportion is increasing. Most countries have committed themselves under the UNESCO-led Education for All programmes to universal primary school enrolment by 2015, and in many countries it is compulsory. The split between primary and secondary education is somewhat arbitrary, but usually occurs around the age of 11 or 12. Some education systems have separate upper secondary schools, and the transition to the final stage of secondary education takes place at around fourteen years of age. Primary schools are most often referred to as elementary or comprehensive schools. Primary schools are often divided into infant schools and primary schools.

**Question 0**

What is another term used for primary education?

**Question 1**

What does primary school involve?

**Question 2**

What is the name of the organisation that is trying to get all countries on the same track with basic education?

**Question 3**

What is not another term used for primary education?

**Question 4**

What is not another term for the elementary level?

**Question 5**

What is the first 4 years of formal education?

**Question 6**

What happened in 2014?

**Question 7**

What happens when you are 10?

**Text number 5**

In most of the world's current education systems, secondary education comprises formal education during adolescence. It is characterised by the transition from compulsory, comprehensive basic education, typical of minors, to optional, selective tertiary education for adults, 'post-secondary' or 'higher' education (e.g. university, vocational school). Depending on the system, some or all of the schools in this period may be called secondary schools, upper secondary schools, upper secondary schools, upper secondary schools, upper secondary schools, higher education institutions or vocational schools. The precise meaning of these terms varies from one system to another. The exact boundary between primary and secondary education also varies from country to country and even within countries, but generally it runs from around the seventh to the tenth year of schooling. Secondary education mainly takes place in the teenage years. In the United States, Canada and Australia, primary and secondary education is sometimes referred to as K-12 education, and in New Zealand as grades 1-13. Secondary education can be aimed at providing general education, preparation for higher education or direct vocational training.

**Question 0**

What does secondary education involve?

**Question 1**

Which two examples were given of "post-secondary" or "tertiary" education?

**Question 2**

When does secondary education typically take place?

**Question 3**

What is the purpose of secondary education?

**Text number 6**

Secondary education did not emerge in the United States until 1910, when large corporations and emerging technology gave rise to factories that needed skilled workers. To meet this new demand for work, high schools were established with a curriculum focused on practical work skills that would better prepare students for white-collar or skilled blue-collar jobs. This proved beneficial for both employers and workers, as improved human capital reduced costs for employers, while skilled workers received higher wages.

**Question 0**

When was secondary education born in the United States?

**Question 1**

Why was high school introduced in the United States?

**Question 2**

Who benefited from secondary education?

**Question 3**

What was born in 1912?

**Question 4**

Why didn't the United States introduce high school?

**Question 5**

Who did not benefit from upper secondary education?

**Question 6**

Why weren't secondary schools set up?

**Text number 7**

Higher education, also called tertiary, tertiary or post-secondary education, is a non-compulsory level of education after leaving school, such as upper secondary or secondary education. Higher education generally includes undergraduate and postgraduate education and vocational education and training. Higher education is mainly provided by colleges and universities. Together they are sometimes referred to as higher education institutions. People who have completed tertiary education usually obtain certificates, diplomas or academic degrees.

**Question 0**

What was another name used for higher education?

**Question 1**

What is higher education?

**Question 2**

What does higher education involve?

**Question 3**

What is another name for the fourth phase of training?

**Question 4**

What is another name for the first phase of training?

**Question 5**

What is another name for the second phase of training?

**Question 6**

What does higher education not include?

**Question 7**

At what level of education do people not get certificates?

**Text number 8**

University education includes teaching, research and social service activities, and includes both undergraduate (sometimes called tertiary education) and postgraduate (sometimes called graduate) levels. Universities are usually made up of several higher education institutions. In the United States, universities can be private and independent, such as Yale University, public and state-run, such as the Pennsylvania State System of Higher Education, or independent but state-funded, such as the University of Virginia. Many career-specific courses are now available to students via the Internet.

**Question 0**

What does a university education involve?

**Question 1**

What are universities usually made up of?

**Question 2**

What kind of university would Yale belong to?

**Question 3**

What is not included in a university education?

**Question 4**

What are universities not usually made up of?

**Question 5**

What kind of university is Yale not?

**Question 6**

What kind of school is not considered a school in the Pennsylvania state system?

**Question 7**

What is not an alternative to learning at school?

**Text number 9**

In the past, people with disabilities were often not eligible for public education. Doctors or special education teachers repeatedly denied education to disabled children. These early doctors (such as Itard, Seguin, Howe and Gallaudet) laid the foundations for today's special education. They focused on individualized instruction and functional skills. In the early years, special education was offered only to the severely disabled, but more recently it has been opened up to anyone with a learning disability.

**Question 0**

What was the rule for people with disabilities in the past for education?

**Question 1**

Who denied that disabled children were unable to attend public school?

**Question 2**

Who were these early doctors?

**Question 3**

What does special education usually cover only in the early years of schooling in the United States?

**Question 4**

What used to be the rule for non-disabled people for education?

**Question 5**

Who did not ban disabled children from attending public school?

**Question 6**

Who were these modern doctors?

**Question 7**

Who does modern special education exclude?

**Text number 10**

Although they are now considered "alternatives", most alternative systems have existed since ancient times. As the public school system developed widely from the 19th century onwards, some parents found reasons to be unhappy with the new system. Alternative education developed partly as a reaction to the limitations and shortcomings of traditional education. A variety of educational approaches emerged, including alternative schools, self-education, home schooling and unschooling. Examples of alternative schools include Montessori schools, Waldorf (or Steiner) schools, Friends schools, Sands School, Summerhill School, The Peepal Grove School, Sudbury Valley School, Krishnamurti schools and open class schools. Elementary schools are another example of alternative education, and their number has grown in recent years in the United States and their importance in the public education system has increased.

**Question 0**

What is another term used for special education services?

**Question 1**

When did public schools start to become more and more developed?

**Question 2**

What examples of alternative schools exist?

**Question 3**

What is not another term used for special education services?

**Question 4**

What are not examples of alternative schools?

**Question 5**

What type of school is not a charter school?

**Question 6**

What has not been given priority in public education?

**Text number 11**

Over time, some of the ideas from these experiments and paradigm challenges may be adopted as the norm in education, just as Friedrich Froebel's approach to early childhood education in 19th century Germany has been incorporated into today's kindergarten classrooms. Other influential writers and thinkers have included the Swiss humanitarian Johann Heinrich Pestalozzi, the American transcendentalists Amos Bronson Alcott, Ralph Waldo Emerson and Henry David Thoreau, the founders of progressive education John Dewey and Francis Parker, and educational pioneers such as Maria Montessori and Rudolf Steiner, and more recently John Caldwell Holt, Paul Goodman, Frederick Mayer, George Dennison and Ivan Illich.

**Question 0**

Whose pedagogical approach was introduced in Germany in the 19th century and is used in most kindergartens?

**Question 1**

Who was the Swiss education influencer?

**Question 2**

Who were the founders of progressive education?

**Question 3**

What happened in Germany in the 1700s?

**Question 4**

When was Johann Heinrich Pestalozzi born?

**Question 5**

When did Johann Heinrich Pestalozzi die?

**Question 6**

Who is not an American transcendentalist?

**Question 7**

Who was the founder of non-progressive education?

**Text number 12**

Indigenous education refers to the integration of indigenous knowledge, models, methods and content into formal and non-formal education systems. In the post-colonial context, the growing recognition and use of indigenous teaching methods can often be a response to the erosion and disappearance of indigenous knowledge and language through colonial processes. It can also enable indigenous communities to "reclaim and revalue their language and culture, and thus improve the educational success of indigenous students".

**Question 0**

What does indigenous education consist of?

**Question 1**

In which two systems can indigenous education be used?

**Question 2**

What is one of the main objectives of indigenous education?

**Question 3**

What is not indigenous education?

**Question 4**

What education is just a formal education system?

**Question 5**

What is not the main purpose of indigenous education?

**Question 6**

What are indigenous communities not doing in education?

**Text number 13**

Non-formal learning is one of the three forms of learning defined by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). Informal learning takes place in a variety of settings, such as the home, the workplace and in everyday interactions and shared relationships between members of society. For many learners, this includes language learning, cultural norms and manners. Non-formal learning among young people is an ongoing process that also takes place in a variety of settings, such as outside school, youth programmes in community centres and media laboratories.

**Question 0**

Who defines non-formal learning?

**Question 1**

Where does non-formal learning take place?

**Question 2**

What does non-formal learning usually consist of among people who choose this learning route?

**Question 3**

Who does not define non-formal learning?

**Question 4**

Where does formal learning take place?

**Question 5**

When does non-formal learning not take place?

**Question 6**

What does non-formal learning not teach?

**Question 7**

Where do young people not have access to non-formal education?

**Text number 14**

Informal learning usually takes place outside educational institutions, does not follow a defined curriculum, and can arise randomly, sporadically, on specific occasions or in response to changing practical demands. It is not necessarily planned in a pedagogically conscious, systematic and subject-specific way, but is rather unconsciously incidental, holistically related to problems and linked to situational and life management. It is experienced directly in the "natural" context of everyday life and is often spontaneous.

**Question 0**

Where does non-formal learning usually take place?

**Question 1**

What is not necessary for non-formal learning?

**Question 2**

What is included in non-formal learning?

**Question 3**

Where does non-formal learning not usually take place?

**Question 4**

What does non-formal learning involve?

**Question 5**

What is formal learning?

**Question 6**

What is directly experienced in the unnatural activities of everyday life?

**Question 7**

What is not spontaneous learning?

**Text number 15**

The concept of education through recreation was applied to childhood development in the 19th century. The concept was extended to young adults in the early 1900s, but the emphasis was on physical activity. L.P. Jacks, also an early proponent of lifelong learning, described education through recreation: 'The master of the art of living makes no sharp distinction between his work and his play, his work and his leisure, his mind and his body, his education and his recreation. He hardly knows which is which. He only pursues his vision of excellence through the work he does and leaves it to others to decide whether he is at work or at play. For himself, he always seems to be doing both. It is enough for him to do it well." Education through leisure is an opportunity to learn seamlessly through all of life's activities. The University of Western Ontario has revived the concept of teaching anatomy to medical students.

**Question 0**

When was "education through recreation" applied to childhood?

**Question 1**

When did the concept of "leisure education" change and expand?

**Question 2**

What changed when the concept was broadened?

**Question 3**

When was "education through recreation" applied to adults?

**Question 4**

What happened in the 1700s?

**Question 5**

What happened in the 21st century?

**Question 6**

What did not change when the concept was broadened?

**Question 7**

Who said: "The master of the art of living makes a very sharp distinction between his work and his play."

**Text number 16**

Autodidactics (also autodidactics) is a contemplative, assimilative process of "learning on your own" or "by yourself" or as a self-teacher. Some autodidacts spend a lot of time looking at resources in libraries and on educational websites. One can become an autodidact at almost any stage of life. Some may have acquired traditional knowledge in a particular field, but may choose to acquire knowledge in other, often unrelated fields. Famous autodidacts include Abraham Lincoln (US President), Srinivasa Ramanujan (mathematician), Michael Faraday (chemist and physicist), Charles Darwin (natural scientist), Thomas Alva Edison (inventor), Tadao Ando (architect), George Bernard Shaw (playwright), Frank Zappa (composer, recording engineer, film director) and Leonardo da Vinci (engineer, scientist, mathematician).

**Question 0**

What is autodidacticism in general?

**Question 1**

When can you become an autodidact?

**Question 2**

Which famous US president was an autodidact?

**Question 3**

Which famous inventor was an autodidact?

**Question 4**

What is a non-contemplative, absorptive process?

**Question 5**

When can you not become an autodidact?

**Question 6**

Which US president was not an autodidact?

**Question 7**

Which famous inventor was not an autodidact?

**Question 8**

Which engineer was not an autodidact?

**Text number 17**

In 2012, modern use of e-learning technology (also known as e-learning) had increased 14-fold compared to traditional learning. Open learning is fast becoming the dominant form of education for a number of reasons, including its efficiency and results compared to traditional methods. The cost of education has been a problem throughout history and is now a major policy issue in most countries. Online courses can often be more expensive than face-to-face courses. Almost half of the 182 higher education institutions surveyed in 2009 reported that tuition fees for online courses were higher than for on-campus courses. Many large universities are now starting to offer free or nearly free full courses, such as Harvard, MIT and Berkeley, which have joined forces to form edX. Other universities offering open tuition include Stanford, Princeton, Duke, Johns Hopkins, Edinburgh, U. Penn, U. Michigan, U. Virginia, U. Washington and Caltech. It has been called the biggest change in learning since the printing press. Despite positive studies on its effectiveness, many people may still prefer to opt for a traditional campus education for social and cultural reasons.

**Question 0**

In what year did e-learning jump 14 times compared to traditional learning?

**Question 1**

Which form of education seems to be dominant in the coming years?

**Question 2**

What has been a persistent problem in education for as long as education has existed?

**Question 3**

What kind of schooling can be the most expensive?

**Question 4**

What happened in 2011?

**Question 5**

What grew 10 times faster than traditional learning?

**Question 6**

What will become the slowly dominant form of education?

**Question 7**

What did the studies show in 2008?

**Question 8**

Which schools do not offer free tuition?

**Text number 18**

Traditional merit-based degrees are currently less common in open education than in campus universities, although some open universities already offer traditional degrees, such as the Open University in the UK. Currently, many of the major open education sources offer their own type of certificate. Due to the popularity of open education, these new types of academic qualifications are gaining more recognition and as much "academic value" as traditional qualifications. Many open universities are working towards the goal of being able to offer students standardised exams and traditional degrees and certificates. A culture is beginning to form around distance learning for people seeking the social connections enjoyed on traditional campuses. For example, students can set up study groups, meet-ups and movements like UnCollege.

**Question 0**

What is less common in open education?

**Question 1**

Which university offers traditional degrees?

**Question 2**

What do most open sources of training offer?

**Question 3**

What is common to open education?

**Question 4**

Which university does not offer traditional degrees?

**Question 5**

What open sources of education will never offer?

**Question 6**

What are not of equal academic value?

**Question 7**

What is no longer built around distance learning?

**Text number 19**

Universal primary education is one of the eight international Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and progress has been made over the past decade, although obstacles remain. One particularly persistent problem is accessing philanthropic funding from potential donors. Researchers at the Overseas Development Institute have identified conflicting donor priorities, the immaturity of the aid system and a lack of evidence and advocacy as major obstacles to education funding. Transparency International has also found that corruption in the education sector is a major obstacle to achieving universal primary education in Africa. Moreover, there is not as much demand for improved access to education in developing countries as foreigners have expected. Indigenous governments are reluctant to bear the ongoing costs. There is also economic pressure from some parents who would rather see their children earn money in the short term than work for the long-term benefits of education[citation needed].

**Question 0**

Where does basic general education fall?

**Question 1**

What is the one thing that hampers universal primary education?

**Question 2**

Which organisation has identified corruption in the education sector?

**Question 3**

Where does basic general education not fall?

**Question 4**

What is the one thing that helps basic education in general?

**Question 5**

In which organisation has there been no corruption in the education sector?

**Question 6**

Which parents do not put pressure on their children to go to school?

**Question 7**

Who should make money in the long term and not in the short term?

**Text number 20**

The similarities shared by schools internationally - in systems or even in ideas - have led to an increase in international student exchanges. The European Socrates-Erasmus programme facilitates exchanges between European universities. The Soros Foundation offers many opportunities for students from Central Asia and Eastern Europe. Programmes such as the International Baccalaureate have contributed to the internationalisation of education. A global online campus run by American universities allows free access to class materials and lecture files recorded during actual lessons.

**Question 0**

What has resulted from the similarity of the systems?

**Question 1**

Which programme makes it easier for exchange students in Europe?

**Question 2**

Which group offers opportunities for exchange students from Eastern Europe and Asia?

**Question 3**

What has resulted from the differences between the systems?

**Question 4**

Which programme will make it easier for exchange students in Asia?

**Question 5**

Which group offers opportunities for exchange students from Northern Europe?

**Question 6**

Which country does not run global campuses online?

**Text number 21**

The study on affordable private schools found that in the five years up to July 2013, the debate on private schools and their role in achieving the Education for All goals had become polarised and was gaining increasing attention in international politics. This was due to disputes over whether schools are affordable for the poor, whether they reach disadvantaged groups, whether they provide quality education, whether they support or undermine equality and whether they are financially sustainable. The report examined the main challenges faced by development agencies supporting LCPS schools. Research shows that this type of school is becoming increasingly common in Africa and Asia. The reason for this success is over-demand. The studies found that concerns include:

**Question 0**

What is LCPS?

**Question 1**

What was the reason for the polarisation of affordable schooling?

**Question 2**

Where are such schools spreading?

**Question 3**

What does LCPS not mean?

**Question 4**

What was the reason why the school was not affordable?

**Question 5**

Where do such schools not proliferate?

**Question 6**

What causes failure?

**Question 7**

What did not reach disadvantaged groups?

**Text number 22**

Some argue that there is inequality in education because children have not gone beyond their parents' education. Educational inequalities are then linked to income inequalities. While critical thinking is the goal of education, criticism and blame are often unintended by-products of our current educational process. Students often blame their teachers and textbooks, despite the availability of libraries and the internet. When someone tries to improve education, the educational institution itself is sometimes rained with criticism rather than gratitude. A better by-product of the education system would be gratitude and determination.

**Question 0**

What claims have been made about inequalities in education?

**Question 1**

Who do students often blame for educational shortcomings?

**Question 2**

What happens when someone tries to improve education?

**Question 3**

What kind of claims are made about equality in education?

**Question 4**

Who do students never blame for their educational shortcomings?

**Question 5**

What happens when someone does not try to improve education?

**Question 6**

What is not the aim of education?

**Question 7**

What are the intended products of our current training process?

**Text number 23**

People in developed countries have more resources (housing, food, transport, water and sanitation, hospitals, health care, libraries, books, media, schools, internet, education, etc.) than most of the world's population. To get a sense of this, it is enough to see, through travel or the media, how many people live in underdeveloped countries. But you can also get some idea of this from economic data. However, criticism and blame are common among people in developed countries.

**Question 0**

What is the difference between developed and less developed countries?

**Question 1**

What resources are better available to developed countries?

**Question 2**

What is common in developed countries?

**Question 3**

What is not the difference between developed and less developed countries?

**Question 4**

What is not an example of a resource?

**Question 5**

What resources are better available to underdeveloped countries?

**Question 6**

What is common in underdeveloped countries?

**Question 7**

How can people see developed countries?

**Text number 24**

Gratitude for all these resources and a determination to improve oneself would be more productive than criticism and blame, because the resources are readily available and because if you blame others, you don't have to do anything differently tomorrow or you don't have to change and improve. Where there is a will, there is a way. People in developed countries have the will and the means to do many of the things they want to do. Sometimes they need more determination and the will to develop and educate themselves with resources that are abundantly available. Sometimes they need more gratitude for the resources they have, including teachers and textbooks. The entire internet is also available to supplement these teachers and textbooks.

**Question 0**

What is one good thing about students from developed countries?

**Question 1**

How can the use of technology significantly complement teachers' teaching in the classroom?

**Question 2**

What do students sometimes need before they blame teachers?

**Question 3**

What is one good thing about students from underdeveloped countries?

**Question 4**

What use of technology does not complement the way teachers teach in the classroom?

**Question 5**

What do pupils need from time to time after blaming teachers?

**Question 6**

What school resources cannot be supplemented by the internet?

**Text number 25**

Educational psychology studies how people learn in educational settings, the effectiveness of educational interventions, the psychology of teaching and the social psychology of schools as organisations. Although the terms "educational psychology" and "school psychology" are often used interchangeably, researchers and theorists are likely to be referred to as educational psychologists, while professionals working in schools or school-related settings are referred to as school psychologists. Educational psychology studies educational processes in populations in general and in subpopulations such as gifted and disabled children.

**Question 0**

What is educational psychology?

**Question 1**

What is also used synonymously with educational psychology?

**Question 2**

Who is likely to be identified as an educational psychologist?

**Question 3**

What is educational psychology about?

**Question 4**

What is the research on how people do not learn?

**Question 5**

What term is not used synonymously with the term educational psychology?

**Question 6**

What is not recognised as an educational psychologist?

**Question 7**

What does educational psychology not study?

**Question 8**

What is not a subgroup?

**Text number 26**

Educational psychology can be partly understood in terms of its relationship with other disciplines. It is primarily informed by psychology, and its relationship with that discipline is similar to that between medicine and biology. Educational psychology, in turn, informs a number of educational specialisms such as curriculum design, educational technology, curriculum development, organisational learning, special education and classroom management. Educational psychology both draws from and contributes to cognitive science and learning sciences. In universities, departments of educational psychology are usually located in faculties of education, which may be the reason why the content of educational psychology does not appear in introductory psychology textbooks (Lucas, Blazek & Raley, 2006).

**Question 0**

How can educational psychology be understood in part?

**Question 1**

How does the educational psychology method relate to medicine and biology?

**Question 2**

Where does educational psychology draw from?

**Question 3**

Which universities usually have educational psychology departments?

**Question 4**

How does educational psychology fall into the category of misunderstanding?

**Question 5**

Where does educational psychology not get its inspiration?

**Question 6**

where educational psychology departments are never held?

**Question 7**

What is not an example of a specialism in education?

**Text number 27**

Intelligence is an important factor in how an individual responds to training. Those with higher intelligence tend to perform better in school and continue to higher levels of education. This effect is also observed in the opposite direction, i.e. education increases measurable intelligence. Studies have shown that while educational attainment is important in predicting intelligence later in life, intelligence at age 53 correlates more closely with intelligence at age 8 than with educational attainment.

**Question 0**

What is important for a student in education?

**Question 1**

What does education increase in a student?

**Question 2**

What is the intelligence of 53-year-olds most closely related to?

**Question 3**

What is not important for a student in education?

**Question 4**

What does education reduce in a student?

**Question 5**

What is intelligence at 53 less associated with?

**Question 6**

What level of education do those who do not do well at school go to?

**Text number 28**

Dunn and Dunn focused on identifying stimuli that might affect learning and manipulating the school environment at about the same time that Joseph Renzulli was recommending a variety of teaching strategies. Howard Gardner defined a wide range of modalities in his theories of Multiple Intelligences. The Myers-Briggs Type Indicator and the Keirsey Temperament Sorter, based on Jung's work, focus on understanding how people's personalities influence their personal interactions and how this affects how individuals respond to each other in the learning environment. David Kolb and Anthony Gregorc's Type Delineator follows a similar but simpler approach.

**Question 0**

Who focused on identifying stimuli that can affect learning?

**Question 1**

Who also recommended other study recommendations besides Dunn?

**Question 2**

Who created Type Delineator?

**Question 3**

Who discredits the identification of stimuli that affect learning?

**Question 4**

Who also, along with Dunn, discouraged other educational research?

**Question 5**

Who disagreed with the Type Delineator?

**Question 6**

Whose work was Keirsey Temperament Sorter not based on?

**Question 7**

Who did not recommend different strategies?

**Text number 29**

Some theories suggest that all individuals benefit from different learning styles, while other theories suggest that individuals may have preferred learning styles that learn more easily through visual or kinesthetic experiences. According to the latter theory, effective teaching should use a variety of teaching methods that encompass all three learning styles so that different learners have equal opportunities to learn in ways that suit them. Guy Claxton has questioned the usefulness of learning styles such as visual, auditory and kinesthetic (VAK), in particular because they can tend to stigmatise children and thus limit learning. According to a recent study, "there is insufficient evidence to justify the inclusion of learning style assessment in mainstream teaching practices".

**Question 0**

What do some theories believe?

**Question 1**

What should effective teaching include?

**Question 2**

What do some theories disagree on?

**Question 3**

What should not be included in effective teaching?

**Question 4**

Who finds learning styles useful?

**Question 5**

Who prefers to label children by learning style?

**Question 6**

Visual, auditory and kinesthetic help to do what?

**Text number 30**

As an academic discipline, philosophy of education is "the philosophical study of education and its problems (...) its central subject is education, and its methods are philosophical". "Philosophy of education can be either a philosophy of the educational process or a philosophy of educational science. In other words, it can be part of a discipline in the sense that it deals with the aims, forms, methods or results of the educational process or the process to be educated; or it can be meta-discursive in the sense that it deals with the concepts, aims and methods of the discipline." As such, it is both part of the discipline of education and a branch of applied philosophy that draws from the fields of metaphysics, epistemology, axiology and philosophical approaches (speculative, prescriptive and/or analytic) to address issues and questions related to, among others, pedagogy, educational policy and curriculum, and the learning process. For example, it may explore what education and teaching are, the values and norms expressed through education and educational practices, the limits and legitimacy of education as an academic discipline, and the relationship between educational theory and practice.

**Question 0**

What can the teaching of philosophy be when we talk about process?

**Question 1**

What defines a philosophy education?

**Question 2**

What fields make up field education and field-oriented philosophy?

**Question 3**

What does not define a philosophy education?

**Question 4**

Which areas are not covered by field training?

**Question 5**

What does not stem from metaphysics?

**Question 6**

What studying is not education and training?

**Text number 31**

Teaching is about facilitating the learning of others. In primary and secondary schools, tutors are often called teachers, and they guide students' learning, and they can use many subjects, such as reading, writing, maths, science and history. Teachers in post-secondary institutions may be called teachers, tutors or professors, depending on the type of institution, and they primarily teach only a particular discipline. Studies in the United States show that teacher quality is the single most important factor affecting student achievement, and that countries that score well on international tests have adopted a number of policies to ensure that the teachers they employ are as effective as possible. With the adoption of NCLB (No Child Left Behind) in the US, teachers are required to be highly qualified. A popular way to measure teaching effectiveness is to use student teacher evaluations (SETS), but these evaluations have been criticised for being detrimental to learning and inaccurate due to student bias.

**Question 0**

What is another term used for drivers?

**Question 1**

What are the main topics that the instructor will cover?

**Question 2**

What is considered the single most important factor in a child's education in the United States?

**Question 3**

What is the opposite term used for drivers?

**Question 4**

What are not the main topics covered by teachers?

**Question 5**

what is considered the least important factor in a child's education?

**Question 6**

What is an unpopular way to measure teaching effectiveness?

**Question 7**

Teachers don't have to be qualified for what movement in the US?

**Text number 32**

It has been argued that high levels of education are necessary for countries to achieve high levels of economic growth. Empirical analyses tend to support the theoretical prediction that poor countries should grow faster than rich countries because they can adopt high-technology already tried and tested in rich countries. However, technology transfer requires skilled managers and engineers who can use new machinery or production practices borrowed from the leading country to close the gap through replication. Thus, a country's ability to learn from a leading country depends on the amount of its "human capital". Recent studies on the determinants of aggregate economic growth have emphasised the importance of basic economic institutions and the role of cognitive skills.

**Question 0**

What is the theory behind the empirical analyses?

**Question 1**

What has been claimed about high education fees?

**Question 2**

What are the major needs for technology transfer when it comes to education and training?

**Question 3**

What theory does not underpin empirical analyses?

**Question 4**

Which countries are growing more slowly than rich countries?

**Question 5**

Why don't poor countries go fast?

**Question 6**

What is never needed in a technology transfer?

**Text number 33**

At the individual level, there is a large literature, usually related to the work of Jacob Mincer, on how earnings are related to schooling and other human capital. This work has given rise to numerous studies, but it is also controversial. The main controversy concerns how to interpret the impact of schooling. Some students who have shown great learning potential by testing high IQ may not reach their full academic potential because of financial difficulties.

**Question 0**

The literature on how merit and how it relates to schooling was heavily influenced by who?

**Question 1**

This view of the link between schooling and earnings has generated a lot of research, but what else has it revealed?

**Question 2**

What was one of the main concerns of this literature on how to improve schooling and earnings?

**Question 3**

Who did not contribute to your school-related earnings?

**Question 4**

Which view is not controversial?

**Question 5**

Why do some children easily reach their full academic potential?

**Question 6**

What can students with financial difficulties also do?

**Text number 34**

The European Renaissance ushered in a new era of scientific and intellectual research and appreciation of the ancient Greek and Roman civilisations. Around 1450, Johannes Gutenberg invented the printing press, which allowed literary works to circulate more quickly. During the European empire, European ideas about education in philosophy, religion, art and science spread around the world. Missionaries and scholars also brought new ideas from other civilisations - such as the Jesuit missionaries to China, who played an important role in transmitting knowledge, science and culture between China and Europe. They translated works from Europe, such as elements of Euclid for Chinese scholars and the ideas of Confucius for a European audience. During the Enlightenment, a more secular approach to education emerged in Europe.

**Question 0**

What did the Asian Renaissance bring?

**Question 1**

What happened in 1460?

**Question 2**

Who did not develop the printing press?

**Question 3**

What education did not spread around the world?

**Question 4**

Who provided new ideas to other civilisations?

**Document number 344**

**Text number 0**

Tennessee (i/tɛnᵻˈsiː/) (Cherokee: ᏔᎾᏏ, Tanasi) is a state in the southeastern United States. Tennessee is the 36th largest and 17th most populous of the 50 US states. Tennessee is bordered by Kentucky and Virginia to the north, North Carolina to the east, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi to the south, and Arkansas and Missouri to the west. The eastern part of the state is dominated by the Appalachian Mountains, and the Mississippi River forms the western border. Tennessee's capital and second largest city is Nashville, home to 601,222 people. Memphis is the largest city in the state, with 653 450 people.

**Question 0**

Which state borders east of Tennessee?

**Question 1**

Which mountains cover much of eastern Tennessee?

**Question 2**

Which river forms the western border of Tennessee?

**Question 3**

What is the capital of Tennessee?

**Question 4**

What is the most populous city in Tennessee?

**Text number 1**

The state of Tennessee has its roots in the Watauga Association, a 1772 boundary treaty that is widely regarded as the first constitutional government west of the Appalachians. Present-day Tennessee was initially part of North Carolina and later part of the Southwest Territory. Tennessee was admitted to the Union as the 16th state on June 1, 1796. Tennessee was the last state to leave the Union and join the Confederacy at the outbreak of the American Civil War in 1861. It was occupied by Union troops from 1862 and was the first state to be readmitted to the Union after the war ended.

**Question 0**

What government formed in 1772 is considered the forerunner of Tennessee?

**Question 1**

Which state held the territory that later became part of Tennessee?

**Question 2**

On what day did Tennessee become one of the United States of America?

**Question 3**

Which was the last state to join the Confederacy before the Civil War battles began?

**Question 4**

Which Confederate state was the first to rejoin the Union after the end of the Civil War?

**Text number 2**

Tennessee supplied more soldiers to the Confederate army than any other state and more soldiers to the Union army than any other Southern state. From the beginning of the Reconstruction era, the state had competitive party politics, but a Democratic coup in the late 1880s led to the enactment of disenfranchisement laws that excluded most blacks and many poor whites from voting. This sharply reduced competition in state politics until civil rights legislation was passed in the mid-1900s. Tennessee moved from an agricultural-dominated economy to a more diversified economy in the 20th century, aided by massive federal investment in the Tennessee Valley Authority and, in the early 1940s, the city of Oak Ridge. This city was established for the Manhattan Project uranium enrichment plants, which helped build the world's first atomic bomb used in World War II.

**Question 0**

Which part dominated Tennessee politics in the late 1880s?

**Question 1**

Which Tennessee city received significant federal investment in the 1940s?

**Question 2**

Which part of the Manhattan Project is Tennessee hosting?

**Question 3**

What made Tennessee politics more competitive again in the mid-20th century?

**Text number 3**

Tennessee has played a crucial role in the development of many forms of American popular music, including rock and roll, blues, country, and rockabilly.Memphis' Beale Street is considered by many to be the birthplace of the blues, with musicians such as W.C. Handy performed at its clubs as early as 1909.[not verified] Memphis is also home to Sun Records, where musicians such as Elvis Presley, Johnny Cash, Carl Perkins, Jerry Lee Lewis, Roy Orbison and Charlie Rich began their recording careers and where rock'n'roll took shape in the 1950s.[not verified in text] The 1927 Victor recording sessions in Bristol generally mark the beginning of the country music genre, and the rise of the Grand Ole Opry in the 1930s helped make Nashville a centre for the country music recording industry.[not verified in text] Three rock museums acknowledge Tennessee's role in preserving various forms of popular music: the Memphis Rock N' Soul Museum, the Country Music Hall of Fame and Museum in Nashville, and the International Rock-A-Billy Museum in Jackson. In addition, Nashville is home to the Rockabilly Hall of Fame, an online site that recognizes the evolution of rockabilly, in which Tennessee played a pivotal role.

**Question 0**

Which area of Memphis is known as the birthplace of the blues?

**Question 1**

Which Tennessee record company was the first to promote Elvis Presley?

**Question 2**

What city in Tennessee is home to the Country Music Hall of Fame?

**Question 3**

Which museum celebrating popular music is located in Jackson, Tennessee?

**Question 4**

What year did W.C. Handy reportedly first play in Tennessee clubs?

**Text number 4**

Tennessee's main industries are agriculture, manufacturing and tourism. Poultry, soybeans and livestock are the state's main agricultural products, while chemicals, transportation equipment and electrical equipment are the main industrial exports. The Great Smoky Mountains National Park, the most popular national park in the country, is located in the eastern part of the state, and a section of the Appalachian Trail runs roughly along the Tennessee-North Carolina border. Other notable tourist attractions include the Tennessee Aquarium in Chattanooga, Dollywood in Pigeon Forge, the Parthenon, the Country Music Hall of Fame and Museum and the Ryman Auditorium in Nashville, Jack Daniel's Distillery in Lynchburg, and Elvis Presley's Graceland home and tomb, the Memphis Zoo and the National Civil Rights Museum in Memphis.

**Question 0**

What is Tennessee's most important agricultural product other than meat?

**Question 1**

Which Tennessee National Park receives more visitors than any other in the United States?

**Question 2**

Which trail is part of the Tennessee-North Carolina border?

**Question 3**

Which Tennessee town is home to the most famous aquarium in the state?

**Question 4**

Which tourist attraction is located in Pigeon Forge, Tennessee?

**Text number 5**

The first variation of the name, which became Tennessee, was recorded by Spanish explorer Captain Juan Pardo when he and his men passed through an Indian village called "Tanasqui" in 1567 on their way from South Carolina to the interior. In the early 1700s, British traders encountered a Cherokee village called Tanasi (or "Tanase") in what is now Monroe County, Tennessee. The town was located on the river of the same name (now known as the Little Tennessee River) and appears on maps as early as 1725. It is not known whether this was the same town as the one Juan Pardo encountered, although recent research suggests that Pardo's "Tanasqui" was located at the confluence of the Pigeon River and the French Broad River, near present-day Newport.

**Question 0**

Who first recorded a regional name for the region that resembles its current name, Tennessee?

**Question 1**

Which Native Americans had a town called Tanasi in what is now Monroe County, Tennessee?

**Question 2**

By what year are British traders known to have located and mapped Tanas?

**Question 3**

What nationality was Juan Pardo?

**Text number 6**

The current spelling Tennessee originated with South Carolina Governor James Glen, who used this spelling in his official correspondence in the 1750s. The spelling became common with the publication of Henry Timberlake's Draught of the Cherokee Country in 1765. In 1788, North Carolina created "Tennessee County," the third county in what is now central Tennessee (Tennessee County was the predecessor of present-day Montgomery and Robertson Counties. ) When the Constitutional Convention met in 1796 to organize a new state for the southwestern region, it adopted the name "Tennessee" for the state.

**Question 0**

Who is the governor who is responsible for Tennessee's current spelling?

**Question 1**

What work by Henry Timberlake made the current spelling of Tennessee widely popular?

**Question 2**

In which state was a county called Tennessee created in 1788?

**Question 3**

Which two Tennessee counties cover the area that made up Tennessee County, North Carolina?

**Question 4**

In what year did the Constitutional Convention meet to form the new state of Tennessee, which would become Tennessee?

**Text number 7**

Tennessee is known as the "Volunteer State", a nickname that some claim to have been given during the War of 1812 because Tennessee volunteer soldiers played a significant role, particularly at the Battle of New Orleans. Other sources disagree on the origin of the state's nickname; according to the Columbia Encyclopedia, the name refers to the volunteers of the Mexican-American War. This explanation is more likely, as President Polk's call for 2,600 volunteers nationwide at the beginning of the Mexican-American War resulted in 30,000 volunteers from Tennessee alone, largely due to the death of Davy Crockett and the appeals of former Tennessee governor and now Texas politician Sam Houston.

**Question 0**

What is the official nickname for Tennessee?

**Question 1**

Which major conflict involving the Battle of New Orleans is said to have given Tennessee its nickname?

**Question 2**

From which conflict overseen by President Polk might the nickname Tennessee come?

**Question 3**

How many volunteers did Tennessee send to the Mexican-American War?

**Question 4**

What local icon's death inspired many Tennessee volunteers during the Mexican-American War?

**Text number 8**

The highest point in the state is Clingmans Dome, at 2 025 metres. Located on Tennessee's eastern border, Clingmans Dome is the highest point on the Appalachian Trail and the third highest peak in the United States east of the Mississippi River. The state line between Tennessee and North Carolina crosses the peak. The lowest point in the state is the Mississippi River at the Mississippi state line (the lowest point in nearby Memphis is 195 ft (59 m)). The state's geographic center is in Murfreesboro.

**Question 0**

What is the highest point in Tennessee?

**Question 1**

Which mountain in Tennessee is the highest point on the Appalachian Trail?

**Question 2**

Which river is located at the lowest elevation point in Tennessee?

**Question 3**

Which city is the geographical centre of Tennessee?

**Text number 9**

West of the Blue Ridge, about 89 kilometres (55 miles) away, is the Ridge and Valley region, where numerous tributaries join the Tennessee River in the Tennessee Valley. This region of Tennessee is covered with fertile valleys separated by forested ridges such as Bays Mountain and Clinch Mountain. The western part of the Tennessee Valley, where the slopes become wider and the ridges become shallower, is called the Great Valley. This valley contains numerous cities and two of the three urban areas in the region, Knoxville, the third largest city in the state, and Chattanooga, the fourth largest city in the state. The third urban area, the Tri-Cities, which includes Bristol, Johnson City and Kingsport and its surrounding area, is located northeast of Knoxville.

**Question 0**

How many miles long is the Tennessee Ridge and Valley region?

**Question 1**

What is the name of the western part of the Tennessee Valley?

**Question 2**

Which city is the fourth largest in Tennessee?

**Question 3**

What are Bristol, Johnson City and Kingsport together known as?

**Question 4**

Which river is formed in the Tennessee Valley?

**Text number 10**

East Tennessee has several important transport links to Central Tennessee and West Tennessee, as well as to the rest of the country and the world, including several major airports and highways. Knoxville's McGhee Tyson Airport (TYS) and Chattanooga's Chattanooga Metropolitan Airport (CHA) and the Tri-Cities Tri-Cities Regional Airport (TRI) provide air service to numerous destinations. I-24, I-81, I-40, I-75 and I-26, as well as numerous state highways and other major roads, run through the Grand Division, connecting Chattanooga, Knoxville and the Tri-Cities with other cities and towns such as Cleveland, Athens and Sevierville.

**Question 0**

Which Tennessee airport is TYS?

**Question 1**

What is the name of the airport serving Chattanooga, TN?

**Question 2**

Which interstate highways cross the Grand Division in Tennessee?

**Question 3**

Which airport identifier serves the Tri-Cities area in Tennessee?

**Text number 11**

The easternmost part, about 10 miles (16 km) wide, consists of hilly land along the west bank of the Tennessee River. To the west of this narrow strip is a broad area of rolling hills and streams that extends to the Mississippi River; this area is called the Tennessee Bottoms or bottomlands. In Memphis, the Tennessee Bottoms end in steep bluffs overlooking the river. To the west of the Tennessee Bottoms is the Mississippi Alluvial Plain, which is less than 300 feet above sea level. This area of lowlands, floodplains and marshes is sometimes called the estuary. Memphis is the economic center of western Tennessee and the largest city in the state.

**Question 0**

What is the name of the lowland area in Tennessee between the Tennessee River and the Mississippi River?

**Question 1**

Which geographical area is located west of the Tennessee Basin?

**Question 2**

What is the maximum elevation of the Mississippi Alluvial Plain above sea level?

**Question 3**

Which city is central to the economy of West Tennessee?

**Text number 12**

Most of the state has a humid subtropical climate, with the exception of some higher areas of the Appalachians, which are classified as mountain or humid continental because of cooler temperatures. The Gulf of Mexico is the dominant factor in Tennessee's climate, and winds from the south account for most of the state's annual precipitation. In general, the state has hot summers and mild to cool winters, with abundant precipitation year-round. The highest average monthly precipitation is usually in the winter and spring months between December and April. The driest months average from August to October. The state receives an average of 130 cm of rain per year. Snowfall ranges from 13 cm (5 inches) in the higher mountain areas of West Tennessee to 41 cm (16 inches) in East Tennessee.

**Question 0**

What is the most common climate in Tennessee?

**Question 1**

What is the climate like in most of Tennessee?

**Question 2**

Which mountains are in the temperate parts of Tennessee?

**Question 3**

Which ocean body of water contributes most to Tennessee's climate?

**Question 4**

Which months are the wettest in Tennessee?

**Question 5**

What is Tennessee's average annual rainfall in inches?

**Text number 13**

Summers in the state tend to be hot and humid, with most of the state averaging about 90°F (32°C) during the summer months. Winters tend to be mild to cool, with increased coolness at higher elevations. In general, outside the highest mountains, overnight temperatures are near freezing in most of the state. The highest recorded temperature is 113 °F (45 °C) in Perryville on August 9, 1930, while the lowest recorded temperature is -32 °F (-36 °C) in Mountain City on December 30, 1917.

**Question 0**

What is the average high temperature in Tennessee during the summer in degrees Celsius?

**Question 1**

What is the highest temperature ever recorded in Tennessee?

**Question 2**

Where was the highest known temperature in Tennessee recorded?

**Question 3**

What is the lowest Fahrenheit temperature ever recorded in Tennessee?

**Question 4**

Where in Tennessee was it -36 degrees in December 1917?

**Text number 14**

Although the state is far enough from the coast that it is not directly affected by hurricanes, the state's location means that it can still be affected by the remnants of tropical cyclones that weaken over land and can cause significant rainfall, such as Tropical Storm Chris in 1982 and Hurricane Opal in 1995. On average, the state experiences thunderstorms on about 50 days each year, some of which can be intense and include large hail and damaging winds. Tornadoes are possible throughout the state, with West and Central Tennessee being the most vulnerable. Occasionally, strong or violent tornadoes occur, such as the devastating tornadoes of April 2011 that killed 20 people in North Georgia and Southeast Tennessee. The state averages 15 tornadoes per year. Tennessee's tornadoes can be severe, and Tennessee ranks among the top states in the country for the percentage of fatal tornadoes out of all tornadoes. Winter storms are an occasional problem, like the infamous blizzard of 1993, but ice storms are more likely. Fog is a persistent problem in parts of the state, particularly in East Tennessee.

**Question 0**

Which hurricane caused the devastating rains in Tennessee in 1995?

**Question 1**

How many days per year on average are there thunderstorms in Tennessee?

**Question 2**

Which parts of Tennessee are most at risk from tornadoes?

**Question 3**

How many tornadoes occur in Tennessee on average per year?

**Question 4**

In the 1990s, Tennessee was visited by an unusual snowstorm?

**Text number 15**

The capital is Nashville, but Knoxville, Kingston and Murfreesboro have all served as state capitals in the past. Memphis has the largest population in the state. Nashville's 13-county metropolitan area has been the largest in the state since about 1990. Chattanooga and Knoxville, both located in the eastern part of the state near the Great Smoky Mountains, each have about one-third of the population of Memphis or Nashville. The city of Clarksville is the fifth major population center, located about 72 miles northwest of Nashville. Murfreesboro is the sixth largest city in Tennessee, with a population of about 108,755.

**Question 0**

Which cities other than Knoxville have been the capital of Tennessee?

**Question 1**

How many counties are in the Nashville metropolitan area?

**Question 2**

How far is Clarksville, TN from Nashville in miles?

**Question 3**

Which city has the sixth largest population in Tennessee?

**Question 4**

Which two of the six most populous cities in Tennessee are closest to the Great Smoky Mountains?

**Text number 16**

The area now known as Tennessee was first inhabited by Paleo-Indians nearly 12 000 years ago. The names of the cultural groups that inhabited the area between the first settlement and European contact are not known, but archaeologists have identified several distinct cultural phases, such as the Archaic (8000-1000 BC) and the Paleolithic (8000-1000 BC).), Woodland (1000 BC-1000 AD) and Mississippian (1000-1600 AD), whose chiefs were the cultural predecessors of the Muscogee people who inhabited the Tennessee River Valley before the Cherokee people migrated to the river floodplain.

**Question 0**

How many years ago did people first live in Tennessee?

**Question 1**

Which period corresponds to the Mississippian cultural phase in Tennessee's early history?

**Question 2**

Which Native American tribe is the first group we know of to have settled Tennessee by name?

**Question 3**

What do archaeologists call the cultural phase of Tennessee's inhabitants between 1000 BC and 1000 AD?

**Text number 17**

The first recorded European expeditions to what is now Tennessee were three led by Spanish explorers: Hernando de Soto in 1540, Tristan de Luna in 1559 and Juan Pardo in 1567. Pardo recorded the name of a local Indian village as "Tanasqui", which evolved into the state's current name. Tennessee was then inhabited by the Muscogee and Yuchi tribes. Possibly because of European diseases that would have devastated the Indian tribes, leaving a population gap, and also because of European settlement expanding northward, the Cherokee moved south from what is now called Virginia. As European settlers spread into the area, Indian peoples inevitably moved south and west, including all the Muscogee, Yuchi, Chickasaw, Choctaw, and eventually the Cherokee in 1838.

**Question 0**

Which European citizen was the first to explore the Tennessee region?

**Question 1**

What year did Hernando de Soto investigate Tennessee?

**Question 2**

Which Indian tribes were living in Tennessee when Juan Pardo explored the area?

**Question 3**

Which Native Americans left Tennessee for Virginia because of European encroachment?

**Question 4**

By what year had most of the Indians been driven out of Tennessee?

**Text number 18**

The first British settlement in what is now Tennessee was built in 1756 by settlers from the South Carolina colony at Fort Loudoun, near present-day Vonore. Fort Loudoun became the westernmost British outpost at that time. The fort was designed by John William Gerard de Brahm and built by troops led by British Captain Raymond Demeré. On completion, Captain Raymond Demeré handed over command to his brother, Captain Paul Demeré, on 14 August 1757. Hostilities broke out between the British and the neighbouring Overhill Cherokees, and the siege of Fort Loudoun ended with its surrender on 7 August 1760. The following morning, Captain Paul Demeré and a number of his men were killed in a nearby ambush, and most of the rest of the garrison were taken prisoner.

**Question 0**

In what year did the British first settle in Tennessee?

**Question 1**

What was the name of the first British settlement in what is now Tennessee?

**Question 2**

Which British officer supervised the construction of Fort Loudoun?

**Question 3**

Which group of Cherokees forced the surrender of Fort Loudoun in 1760?

**Question 4**

Which British commanding officer was killed the day after the Cherokee captured Fort Loudon in 1760?

**Text number 19**

During the American War of Independence, Fort Watauga in Sycamore Shoals (now Elizabethton) was attacked (1776) by Dragging Canoe and his warring band of Cherokees, allied with British Loyalists. The settlers called these renegades from the Cherokee tribe Chickamauga. They opposed the annexation of North Carolina into Washington County and the simultaneous settlement of the Transylvania Colony further north and west. The lives of many settlers were spared from the first warrior attacks thanks to the warnings of Dragging Canoe's cousin Nancy Ward. The frontier fort on the banks of the Watauga River later served as a staging post for the Overmountain Men in 1780 as they prepared to trek across the Appalachians, fight the British army and later defeat it at the Battle of Kings Mountain in South Carolina.

**Question 0**

What did the American settlers call the Cherokee tribe that attacked Fort Watuaga in 1776?

**Question 1**

Who led the Cherokee attack on Fort Watuaga in 1776?

**Question 2**

What was the name of the cousin of the Chickamauga leader who helped the settlers escape his attacks?

**Question 3**

Who left Fort Watuaga, crossed the Appalachians and attacked the British army in South Carolina in 1780?

**Question 4**

Who lost the battle of Kings Mountain in South Carolina?

**Text number 20**

The three counties of Washington County (now part of Tennessee) broke away from North Carolina in 1784 to form the state of Franklin. Efforts to join the Union failed, and the counties (now numbering eight) rejoined North Carolina by 1789. North Carolina ceded the territory to the federal government in 1790, after which it was reorganised as the Southwest Territory. In an effort to encourage settlers to move west to the new territory, the North Carolina mother state ordered the construction of a road in 1787 that would take settlers to the Cumberland settlements - from the southern end of Clinch Mountain (in East Tennessee) to French Lick (Nashville). The trail was called the "North Carolina Road" or "Avery's Trace", and was sometimes called "The Wilderness Road" (although it should not be confused with Daniel Boone's "Wilderness Road" through Cumberland Gap).

**Question 0**

What was the name of the state that the three North Carolina counties hoped to form in 1784?

**Question 1**

What was the name of the land that North Carolina ceded to the federal government in 1790?

**Question 2**

Which town marked the western side of the Cumberland settlements?

**Question 3**

What other name does the North Carolina road share with Daniel Boone's road through the Cumberland Gap?

**Text number 21**

Tennessee joined the Union on 1 June 1796 as the 16th state. It was the first state created from territory under the federal jurisdiction of the United States. Besides the former thirteen colonies, only Vermont and Kentucky were states before Tennessee became a state, and neither was ever a federal territory. Under Article I, Section 31 of the Tennessee State Constitution, the boundaries of the State were defined by reference to the extreme elevation of Stone Mountain at the point where the Virginia border intersects it, and in principle it ran along the extreme elevations of the mountain ranges through the Appalachian Mountains separating North Carolina from Tennessee, past the Indian towns of Cove and Old Chota, and thence along the main ridge of said mountain (Unicoi Mountain) to the southern boundary of the State; all lands, lands and waters west of said line are included within the boundaries and limits of the newly formed State of Tennessee. Part of the provision also stated that the boundaries and jurisdiction of the state would include future land acquisition, referring to possible land transactions with other states or the acquisition of territory west of the Mississippi River.

**Question 0**

Which state was the first to be formed from a federally administered territory?

**Question 1**

Which two states were admitted to the Union before Tennessee, in addition to the original thirteen?

**Question 2**

Which mountain marked the beginning of the Tennessee boundary described in the state constitution?

**Question 3**

When the Tennessee border was first defined, which area west of the river was considered for annexation?

**Text number 22**

During the administration of US President Martin Van Buren, nearly 17,000 Cherokees - and some 2,000 Cherokee-owned black slaves - were forced to leave their homes between 1838 and 1839, and the US Army forced them to march from "settlement stations" in eastern Tennessee (such as Fort Cass) to more remote Indian territory in western Arkansas. During this movement, an estimated 4,000 Cherokees died on their way west. In the Cherokee language, the event is called the Nunna daul Isunyi- "the path on which we weep". The Cherokee were not the only Native Americans to be displaced as a result of American Indian removal efforts, and so the phrase 'Trail of Tears' is sometimes used to refer to similar events experienced by other Native American peoples, particularly the 'five civilized tribes'. The phrase originated as a description of the Choctaw's earlier migration.

**Question 0**

Which US President oversaw the forced removal of Cherokees to the West from 1838 onwards?

**Question 1**

How many Cherokee-owned black slaves were also removed between 1838 and 1839?

**Question 2**

Which cherokee phrase means "the path where we cry"?

**Question 3**

Which Indian tribe's emigration was first associated with the term "Trail of Tears"?

**Question 4**

Approximately how many Cherokee died on the "Trail of Tears"?

**Text number 23**

In February 1861, separatists in the Tennessee state government, led by Governor Isham Harris, sought voter approval for a federal convention to break ties with the United States, but Tennessee voters rejected the referendum by a 54-46% margin. The strongest opposition to secession came from East Tennessee (which later tried to form a separate, unionised state). After the Confederate attack on Fort Sumter in April and Lincoln's call for troops from Tennessee and other states to respond, Governor Isham Harris began a military mobilisation, presented the General Assembly with a secession order and directly contacted the Confederate government. On May 7, 1861, the Tennessee Legislature ratified a treaty of military union with the Confederacy. On June 8, 1861, after the people of the Middle State of Tennessee had significantly changed their position, voters approved a second referendum calling for secession, becoming the last state to do so.

**Question 0**

Which Tennessee governor supported secession in February 1861?

**Question 1**

Which region of Tennessee was most opposed to separatism?

**Question 2**

What percentage of voters voted against secession in Tennessee's February 1861 referendum?

**Question 3**

On what day did Tennessee enter into a military alliance with the Confederacy?

**Question 4**

Which region of Tennessee supported secession in the June 1861 referendum?

**Text number 24**

Tennessee was the site of many of the great battles of the American Civil War, most of which were Union victories. Ulysses S. Grant and the US Navy captured the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers in February 1862. They held off a Confederate counterattack at Shiloh in April. Memphis fell to the Union in June after a naval battle off the Mississippi River. The capture of Memphis and Nashville gave the Union control of the western and central states, a control that was consolidated at the Battle of Murfreesboro in early January 1863 and the subsequent Tullahoma Campaign.

**Question 0**

Which side won more Civil War battles in Tennessee?

**Question 1**

Which Union commander took control of the Tennessee River in February 1862?

**Question 2**

In which month in 1862 did Union troops capture Memphis?

**Question 3**

In which battle in January 1863 did Union control of Middle Tennessee become stronger?

**Text number 25**

Confederates held East Tennessee despite strong Unionist sentiment there, with the exception of the very pro-Confederate Sullivan County. The Confederates under General James Longstreet attacked General Burnside's Fort Sanders at Knoxville and were defeated. It was a major blow to the Confederate momentum in East Tennessee, but Longstreet won the Battle of Bean's Station a few weeks later. The Confederates besieged Chattanooga during the Chattanooga Campaign in early autumn 1863, but Grant drove them off in November. Many of the Confederate defeats can be attributed to poor strategic vision on the part of General Braxton Bragg; he led the Army of Tennessee from Perryville, Kentucky to another Confederate defeat at Chattanooga.

**Question 0**

Which East Tennessee county was more supportive of the Confederacy than its neighbors?

**Question 1**

Which Confederate general failed to capture the Union fort at Knoxville?

**Question 2**

Which Union general broke the Confederate siege of Chattanooga in November 1863?

**Question 3**

Which Confederate general launched the attack on Chattanooga from Perryville, KY?

**Question 4**

Which Confederate battle did General Longstreet win in East Tennessee?

**Text number 26**

When the Emancipation Proclamation was issued, Tennessee was mostly held by Union troops. Tennessee was therefore not one of the states listed in the Declaration, and the Declaration did not free any slaves there. Nevertheless, enslaved African Americans fled to the Union lines to gain their freedom without waiting for official action. Old and young, men, women and children camped near Union troops. Thousands of former slaves ended up fighting on the Union side, nearly 200,000 in total across the South.

**Question 0**

What forces controlled most of Tennessee when the slaves were freed?

**Question 1**

How many former slaves started fighting for the Union after the Emancipation Proclamation?

**Question 2**

What provision freed slaves in most of the Confederacy, but not in Tennessee?

**Text number 27**

In 1864, Andrew Johnson (a war Democrat from Tennessee) was elected Abraham Lincoln's vice-president. He became president after Lincoln's assassination in 1865. Under Johnson's lenient readmission policy, Tennessee was the first of the seceded states to have its elected members readmitted to the US Congress on 24 July 1866. Since Tennessee had ratified the Fourteenth Amendment, it was the only one of the former secessionist states that did not have a military governor during the Reconstruction era.

**Question 0**

Who was elected Vice President of the United States in 1864?

**Question 1**

Which Confederate state was the first to be readmitted to Congress?

**Question 2**

On what day did Tennessee's elected representatives return to office in Washington?

**Question 3**

What amendment ratification saved Tennessee's military governor during Reconstruction?

**Question 4**

In what year did Andrew Johnson become president?

**Text number 28**

After the official end of Reconstruction, the power struggle in southern society continued. Through violence and intimidation of freedmen and their allies, white Democrats regained political power in Tennessee and other southern states in the late 1870s and 1880s. Over the next decade, state legislatures passed increasingly restrictive laws to control African Americans. In 1889, the General Assembly passed four laws described as electoral reform, the cumulative effect of which was to effectively disenfranchise most rural and small-town African Americans and many poor whites. The legislation included the introduction of a poll tax, the timing of registration, and registration requirements. Tens of thousands of taxpayers were without representation for decades into the 20th century. The disenfranchisement legislation was linked to the Jim Crow laws of the late 19th century, which regulated racial segregation in the state. In 1900, African Americans made up nearly 24% of the state's population, out of 480,430. They lived mainly in the central and western parts of the state.

**Question 0**

Who were covered by the restrictive laws passed in the southern states in the late 19th century?

**Question 1**

What year did the Tennessee General Assembly pass election reform laws that disenfranchised most African Americans in the state?

**Question 2**

Who were the other victims of Tennessee's late 19th century electoral reform besides African-Americans?

**Question 3**

What is the name given to the laws passed in the late 19th century that promoted segregation?

**Question 4**

How many African Americans lived in Tennessee in 1900?

**Text number 29**

In 2002, businessman Phil Bredesen was elected 48th Governor. In 2002, Tennessee amended the state constitution to allow it to establish a lottery. Tennessean Bob Corker was the only freshman Republican elected to the US Senate in the 2006 mid-term elections. The state constitution was amended to reject same-sex marriage. In January 2007, Ron Ramsey became the first Republican to be elected President of the State Senate since Reconstruction. This was the result of a realignment of the Democratic and Republican parties in the South since the late 20th century, with Republicans now being elected by conservative voters who had previously supported Democrats.

**Question 0**

Who was elected Governor of Tennessee in 2002?

**Question 1**

Which Tennessee senator was the only Republican first-term senator elected in 2006?

**Question 2**

Who was the first Republican Speaker of the Tennessee State Senate since the Democrats took power in the Reconstruction era?

**Question 3**

Which political party did the majority of conservative Tennessee voters support in the early 1900s?

**Text number 30**

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Tennessee's estimated population in 2015 was 6,600,299, an increase of 50,947 from the previous year and 254,194, or 4.01%, from 2010. This includes a natural increase of 142,266 people since the last census (i.e. 493,881 births minus 351,615 deaths) and an increase of 219,551 people due to net migration to the state. In-migration from outside the United States resulted in a net increase of 59,385 persons, and in-migration within the state resulted in a net increase of 160,166 persons. Twenty percent of Tennesseans were born outside the South in 2008, up from 13.5 percent in 1990.

**Question 0**

What was the estimated population of Tennessee in 2015?

**Question 1**

By what percentage did Tennessee's population grow between 2010 and 2015?

**Question 2**

How much of Tennessee's population growth between 2010 and 2015 was due to migration?

**Question 3**

What percentage of Tennessee residents were born outside the South in 2008?

**Question 4**

What increase in Tennessee's net population during the last two U.S. Census reports was due to immigration from outside the state?

**Text number 31**

In 2000, the five most common self-reported ethnic groups in the state were: American (17.3%), African American (13.0%), Irish (9.3%), Anglo (9.1%), and German (8.3%). The majority of Tennesseans who self-report American ancestry are Anglo and Scotch-Irish. An estimated 21-24% of Tennesseans are of predominantly English ancestry. In the 1980 census, 1 435 147 Tennesseans claimed to be 'English' or 'mostly English', out of a state population of 3 221 354. They accounted for 45% of the state's population at that time.

**Question 0**

What was the most common self-reported ethnic group in Tennessee in 2000?

**Question 1**

What percentage of Tennessee residents reported their ethnic group as Irish in 2000?

**Question 2**

Which European ancestries are most common among ethnic "Americans" in Tennessee?

**Question 3**

In 1980, 45% of Tennessee residents reported belonging to which European nationality?

**Question 4**

What was the population of Tennessee in 1980?

**Text number 32**

Tennessee is home to several Protestant denominations, including the National Baptist Convention (headquartered in Nashville), Church of God in Christ and Cumberland Presbyterian Church (both headquartered in Memphis), Church of God and The Church of God of Prophecy (both headquartered in Cleveland). Free Will Baptist Church has its headquarters in Antioch; its main Bible school is in Nashville. The Southern Baptist Convention is headquartered in Nashville. Several denominational publishing houses are located in Nashville.

**Question 0**

Which Protestant denomination is headquartered in Nashville, TN?

**Question 1**

Where in Tennessee are the headquarters of the Church of God and the Prophetic Church of God located?

**Question 2**

In which Tennessee city is the main Free Will Baptist Bible school located?

**Question 3**

Which two major Protestant denominations are active in Memphis?

**Text number 33**

The state's main outputs are textiles, cotton, livestock and electricity. Tennessee has more than 82,000 farms, of which about 59 percent are beef cattle. Although cotton was an early crop in Tennessee, it was not until the 1820s that large-scale cultivation of fiber began, with the opening of the areas between the Tennessee and Mississippi rivers. The upper part of the Mississippi Delta extends into southwestern Tennessee, and it was in this fertile area that cotton began to be grown. Soybeans are also abundant in western Tennessee, which is concentrated in the northwest corner of the state.

**Question 0**

How many farms are there in Tennessee?

**Question 1**

Which livestock is Tennessee agriculture most focused on?

**Question 2**

When did cotton first become a large-scale agricultural product in Tennessee?

**Question 3**

Which river in part of Tennessee provided the most fertile land for cotton production?

**Text number 34**

Tennessee headquarters include FedEx, AutoZone and International Paper, headquartered in Memphis; Pilot Corporation and Regal Entertainment Group, headquartered in Knoxville; Eastman Chemical Company, headquartered in Kingsport; Nissan Motor Company, North American headquarters, headquartered in Franklin; Hospital Corporation of America and Caterpillar Financial, headquartered in Nashville; and Unum, headquartered in Chattanooga. Tennessee is also home to the Volkswagen plant in Chattanooga, Wacker Chemie's $2 billion polysilicon plant in Bradley County and Hemlock Semiconductor's $1.2 billion polysilicon plant in Clarksville.

**Question 0**

Where is International Paper headquartered in Tennessee?

**Question 1**

Where is the Nissan Motor Company headquarters in the USA?

**Question 2**

Which company has a $2 billion manufacturing facility in Bradley County?

**Question 3**

Hemlock Semiconductor manufactures electronic components in which Tennessee city?

**Question 4**

Which major global shipping company is based in Memphis?

**Text number 35**

Tennessee income tax does not apply to wages, but most income from stocks, bonds and notes is taxable. All taxable dividends and interest above the $1,250 single exemption or $2,500 joint exemption are subject to a 6% tax. The state sales and use tax rate is 7 percent on most goods. Food products are taxed at a lower rate of 5.25%, but sweets, dietary supplements and prepared foods are taxed at the full 7% rate. Most jurisdictions collect local sales taxes at rates ranging from 1.5% to 2.75%, for a total sales tax rate of 8.5% to 9.75%, one of the highest in the country. Intangibles are taxed on shares held by owners of loan companies, investment companies, insurance companies or for-profit cemetery companies. The assessment ratio is 40% of value multiplied by the tax rate of the jurisdiction. Tennessee levies an estate tax on the decedent's estate in excess of the individual exemption limit ($1,000,000 for deaths occurring in 2006 and after).

**Question 0**

What types of income are exempt from Tennessee state income tax?

**Question 1**

What is the general rate of Tennessee state sales and use tax?

**Question 2**

Above what amount does the inheritance tax apply in Tennessee?

**Question 3**

What is the sales tax on food in Tennessee?

**Question 4**

Which edible products are taxed at a higher non-food sales and use tax rate in Tennessee?

**Text number 36**

Tourism contributes billions of dollars to the state's economy every year, and Tennessee is one of the top 10 destinations in the US. In 2014, a record 100 million people visited the state, resulting in $17.7 billion in tourism-related spending in the state, an increase of 6.3% over 2013; tax revenue from tourism was $1.5 billion. Every county in Tennessee received at least $1 million in tourism revenue, and 19 counties received at least $100 million (Davidson, Shelby and Sevier counties were the three largest). Tourism jobs in the state totaled 152,900, an increase of 2.8%. International visitors accounted for $533 million of Tennessee's spending.

**Question 0**

What year did Tennessee tourism cross the 100 million visitor mark for the first time?

**Question 1**

How many billions of dollars were spent by tourists in Tennessee in 2014?

**Question 2**

How much tax revenue did tourism generate for Tennessee in 2014?

**Question 3**

Which three counties in Tennessee received the most money from tourism in 2014?

**Question 4**

By what percentage did Tennessee's tourism-based jobs grow in 2014?

**Text number 37**

In 2013, tourism by local residents in the state accounted for 39.9 percent of visitors, with the second highest number of visitors to Tennessee coming from the state of Georgia, accounting for 8.4 percent of visitors.17 Forty-four percent of stays in the state were day trips, 25 percent were overnight stays, 15 percent were two nights, and 11 percent were four or more nights. The average stay was 2.16 nights, compared to 2.03 nights for the U.S. as a whole.40 The average person spent $118 per day: 29 percent on transportation, 24 percent on food, 17 percent on lodging, and 28 percent on shopping and entertainment.44

**Question 0**

Which other state sent the most tourists to Tennessee in 2013?

**Question 1**

What percentage of out-of-state visitors stayed four or more nights in Tennessee?

**Question 2**

What was the average daily amount a tourist spent in Tennessee in 2013?

**Question 3**

What percentage of daily spending by Tennessee travelers in 2013 was spent on lodging?

**Question 4**

Which state is home to the majority of Tennessee's tourists?

**Text number 38**

Interstate 40 runs west-east across the state. Its branch highways include I-240 in Memphis, I-440 in Nashville, I-140 from Knoxville to Alcoa and I-640 in Knoxville. I-26, technically an east-west highway, runs from the North Carolina border below Johnson City to its terminus at Kingsport. I-24 is an east-west highway that runs across the state from Chattanooga to Clarksville. I-55, I-65, I-75 and I-81 run north-south. Interstate 65 crosses the state via Nashville, while Interstate 75 serves Chattanooga and Knoxville and Interstate 55 serves Memphis. Interstate 81 enters the state at Bristol and ends at the I-40 interchange near Dandridge. I-155 is a spur of I-55. The only I-75 spur in Tennessee is I-275, located in Knoxville. When I-69 is completed, it will run through the western part of the state from South Fulton to Memphis. From Millington to Collierville, I-269 will also run as a spur.

**Question 0**

Which city is the terminus of I-26?

**Question 1**

Which two Tennessee cities are connected by I-24?

**Question 2**

Which north-south highway runs through Memphis?

**Question 3**

Which highway ends at an intersection near Dandridge, Tennessee?

**Question 4**

What cities in Tennessee are connected by I-269?

**Text number 39**

Tennessee politics, like most US states, is dominated by the Republican and Democratic parties. Historian Dewey W. Grantham traces the division of the state back to the time of the American Civil War: decades later, the eastern third of the state voted Republican and the western two-thirds voted Democratic. This division was related to the state's agricultural, plantation and slavery practices. The eastern part consisted of farmers, while Middle Tennessee and West Tennessee grew crops such as tobacco and cotton, which depended on slave labour. These areas were designated democratic after the war.

**Question 0**

What are the two main parties in Tennessee politics?

**Question 1**

Which part of Tennessee voted more Republican in the years after the Civil War?

**Question 2**

What kind of farmers lived in eastern Tennessee in the late 1800s?

**Question 3**

Which crops in West Tennessee had required a lot of slave labour?

**Text number 40**

During Reconstruction, freedmen and former free coloured people were given the right to vote; most joined the Republican Party. Numerous African Americans were elected to local office and some to state office. After Reconstruction, party politics in Tennessee remained competitive. However, the white-dominated state government passed four laws in the 1880s, the last of which established a poll tax for voter registration. These laws disenfranchised most African-Americans, and their power in the Republican Party, the state, and the cities where they had a significant population was greatly reduced. In 1900, African Americans made up 23.8 percent of the state's population, and were concentrated in Middle Tennessee and West Tennessee. In the early 1900s, the state legislature adopted a form of commission governance for cities based on voting for a few Board of Commission seats in a wide area; several cities adopted this as another means of limiting African American political participation. In 1913, the state legislature passed a bill allowing cities to adopt this structure without legislative approval.

**Question 0**

Which party did most former slaves join when they got the right to vote after the Civil War?

**Question 1**

In what decade did the Tennessee legislature introduce the poll tax?

**Question 2**

Which party's position in Tennessee politics declined after voting reform legislation during Reconstruction?

**Question 3**

What percentage of Tennessee's population was African American in 1900?

**Question 4**

In 1913, the Tennessee State Legislature made what organizational structure the default form of state municipal government?

**Text number 41**

After blacks were disenfranchised, the Tennessee GOP was historically a state party supported by whites only in the eastern part of the state. Except for two statewide Republican landslides in the 1920s (in 1920, Tennessee supported Warren G. Harding over Ohio Governor James Cox and in 1928, when it voted more decisively for Herbert Hoover over Catholic New York Governor Al Smith), the state was part of the Democratic solid South in the 20th century until the 1950s. In the decade after the war, it twice voted for Republican Dwight D. Eisenhower, a former commander of the Allied forces in World War II. Since then, more and more of the state's voters have shifted to Republicans, and Democratic presidential candidates have won Tennessee only four times.

**Question 0**

Who was the Republican presidential candidate Tennessee supported in 1920?

**Question 1**

What religion was the Democratic presidential candidate that Tennessee voted against in 1928?

**Question 2**

How many times has Tennessee supported Democratic presidential candidates in general elections since the 1950s?

**Question 3**

Which Republican won the presidency of the Tennessee congressional district in 1928?

**Text number 42**

In 1960, African-Americans made up 16.45% of the state's population. It was not until the mid-1960s and the passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 that they were again allowed to vote fully, but several jurisdictions had introduced new measures, such as at-large committees in city councils, to limit their political participation. The victories of former Governor Winfield Dunn and former US Senator Bill Brock in 1970 helped make the Republican Party competitive with whites for a statewide victory. Tennessee has elected governors from different parties since 1970. The Republican Party has increasingly become the party of white conservatives.

**Question 0**

Which group accounted for 16.45% of Tennessee's population in 1960?

**Question 1**

Which act of Congress restored full voting rights for African Americans in Tennessee?

**Question 2**

Which Republican Senator's victory in 1970 demonstrated the renewed competitiveness of the Republican Party in Tennessee?

**Question 3**

Which district has the Republican Party's staunchest supporters in Tennessee?

**Question 4**

Which Republican was elected Governor of Tennessee in 1970?

**Text number 43**

In the early 2000s, Republican voters dominate most of the state, especially in rural and suburban areas outside cities; Democratic strength is mainly confined to the urban cores of the four largest cities, and is particularly strong in the cities of Nashville and Memphis. The latter region has a large African-American population. Historically, Republicans were strongest in East Tennessee before the 1960s. Tennessee's 1st and 2nd Congressional Districts, located in the Tri-Cities and Knoxville, are the few historically Republican districts in the South. The residents of these districts supported the Union over the Confederacy during the Civil War; they identified with the GOP after the war and have remained with that party ever since. The 1st District has been held by Republicans continuously since 1881, and Republicans (or their predecessors) have held it for all but four years since 1859. The Second Congressional District has been held continuously by Republicans or their predecessors since 1859.

**Question 0**

Which two cities in Tennessee are the most supportive of the Democratic Party?

**Question 1**

Which city in Tennessee has the largest African-American population?

**Question 2**

Which two eastern Tennessee congressional districts have favoured Republican candidates the longest?

**Question 3**

Since when has Tennessee's 1st Congressional District voted overwhelmingly Republican?

**Question 4**

Which two Tennessee metropolitan areas have supported the Republican Party the most?

**Text number 44**

In the 2000 presidential election, Vice President Al Gore, a former Democratic US Senator from Tennessee, failed to win his home state, an unusual occurrence but an indication of the Republicans' growing support. Republican George W. Bush's approval rating increased in 2004, with his margin of victory in the state rising from 4% in 2000 to 14% in 2004. Democratic presidential candidates from southern states (such as Lyndon B. Johnson, Jimmy Carter and Bill Clinton) tend to do better in Tennessee than their northern counterparts, especially among voters outside metropolitan areas.

**Question 0**

Which Democratic candidate lost his or her state in the 2000 election?

**Question 1**

With what percentage of the vote did George W. Bush win Tennessee in 2004?

**Question 2**

Which Democratic presidential candidates from which states in the region have done best in Tennessee's recent history?

**Question 3**

Which 2000 presidential candidate was a former senator from Tennessee?

**Text number 45**

The US Supreme Court decision Baker v. Carr (1962) established the principle of "one man, one vote", which requires state legislatures to carry out redistricting to bring congressional apportionment into line with decennial censuses. It also required that representation in both houses of state legislatures be based on population rather than geographical districts such as counties. This case originated in a lawsuit challenging a long-standing rural gerrymander in Tennessee's electoral districting. After decades of under-representation of urban populations in many state legislatures, this landmark ruling led to urban and eventually suburban legislators and state officials gaining greater (and relative) weight in state politics relative to state population. The ruling also applied to many other states, such as Alabama, Vermont and Montana, which had long been dominated by rural minorities.

**Question 0**

Which US Supreme Court ruling in 1962 forced states to change their voting districts to reflect the results of the census?

**Question 1**

Which sentence expresses the 1962 Supreme Court decision that population size overrides geography in the selection of constituencies?

**Question 2**

The partisanship in Tennessee politics that favored which geographic district led to the Supreme Court case Baker v. Carr?

**Question 3**

Which geographic district was strengthened in Tennessee politics after the 1962 Supreme Court decision?

**Text number 46**

The Highway Patrol is the primary law enforcement agency focused on highway safety regulations and general non-wildlife law enforcement in the state and is under the Tennessee Department of Safety. The TWRA is an independent agency charged with enforcing all wildlife, boating and fishing regulations outside state parks. The TWRA is equipped with state-of-the-art investigative equipment and is the state's primary criminal investigation unit. The Tennessee State Park Rangers are responsible for all operations and enforcement within the Tennessee State Parks system.

**Question 0**

Which Tennessee law enforcement agency is looking for traffic safety violations?

**Question 1**

Which Tennessee state agency enforces state wildlife regulations outside parks?

**Question 2**

What is the abbreviation for the Tennessee State Bureau of Criminal Investigation?

**Question 3**

Who is in charge of law enforcement in Tennessee state parks?

**Text number 47**

Local law enforcement is divided between county sheriff's offices and municipal police departments. The Tennessee Constitution requires each county to have an elected sheriff. In 94 of the 95 counties, the sheriff is the chief law enforcement officer of the county and has jurisdiction over the entire county. Each sheriff's office is responsible for warrants, court security, jail operations and primary law enforcement outside the county, as well as supporting municipal police departments. Incorporated municipalities are required to maintain a police department that provides police services in their area.

**Question 0**

Each Tennessee county must choose which law enforcement agency?

**Question 1**

Which law enforcement agency serves warrants in Tennessee?

**Question 2**

Who is responsible for policing unincorporated areas in Tennessee counties?

**Question 3**

Who oversees Tennessee's unincorporated counties?

**Question 4**

What percentage of Tennessee counties recognize their sheriff as the chief law enforcement officer?

**Text number 48**

The death penalty has been used in Tennessee at various times since the state's founding. Before 1913, the method of execution was hanging. There was a break in executions between 1913 and 1915, but they were reintroduced in 1916 when electrocution became the new method. From 1972 to 1978, when the Supreme Court (Furman v. Georgia) ruled the death penalty unconstitutional, executions were no longer carried out. The death penalty resumed in 1978, although the sentences of prisoners awaiting execution between 1960 and 1978 were mostly commuted to life imprisonment. Between 1916 and 1960, the state executed 125 prisoners. For various reasons, no further executions were carried out before 2000. Since 2000, Tennessee has executed six prisoners, and has 73 death row inmates (as of April 2015).

**Question 0**

What was the method of capital punishment used in Tennessee before 1913?

**Question 1**

In what year was electrocution adopted as the method of execution in Tennessee?

**Question 2**

How many prisoners did Tennessee execute between 1916 and 1960?

**Question 3**

How many prisoners has Tennessee executed since 2000?

**Question 4**

How many death row inmates were awaiting execution in Tennessee in April 2015?

**Text number 49**

The Knoxville Tennessee Volunteers varsity team has played in the National Collegiate Athletic Association's Southeastern Conference since 1932. The football team has won 13 SEC championships and 25 bowls, including four Sugar Bowls, three Cotton Bowls, an Orange Bowl and a Fiesta Bowl. The men's basketball team, meanwhile, has won four SEC championships and reached the NCAA's top eight in 2010. In addition, the women's basketball team has won several SEC regular season and tournament titles and eight national championships.

**Question 0**

What is the nickname of the University of Tennessee Knoxville sports teams?

**Question 1**

What year did the University of Tennessee begin competing in the NCAA Southeastern Conference?

**Question 2**

How many college football bowl championships have the Tennessee Volunteers won?

**Question 3**

How far have the Tennessee Volunteers progressed in the NCAA men's basketball tournament?

**Question 4**

How many national championships have the Tennessee Volunteers women's basketball team won?

**Document number 345**

**Text number 0**

Post-punk is a heterogeneous genre of rock music that emerged in the wake of the punk movement of the 1970s. Post-punk music was characterised by a diverse, experimental sensibility and a 'conceptual attack' on the rock tradition, drawing on elements of punk rock while departing from its musical conventions and wider cultural contexts. The artists used electronic music, black dance styles and avant-garde, as well as new recording and production techniques. The movement also saw a frequent intersection between music and art and politics, as artists freely drew on sources such as critical theory, film, performance art and modernist literature. Alongside musical developments, subcultures emerged that produced visual art, multimedia performances, independent record labels and fanzines alongside music.

**Question 0**

When did post-punk arrive?

**Question 1**

What did post-punk artists use in their music?

**Question 2**

What started to emerge around post-punk music?

**Question 3**

How did post-punk influence rock and roll?

**Question 4**

When was the original punk movement?

**Question 5**

What is the name of a genre of rock music that has a very varied soundscape?

**Question 6**

What elements of post-punk differed from punk rock?

**Question 7**

On what subjects does post-punk usually mix its musical sensibilities?

**Question 8**

What evolved with the musical development of post-punk?

**Question 9**

What type of music evolved from rock music?

**Question 10**

What tradition did post-punk adopt?

**Question 11**

What musical conventions did post-punk draw inspiration from?

**Question 12**

What did the punk artist adopt?

**Question 13**

How did post-punk take over punk music?

**Question 14**

What elements did post-punk have in common with punk rock?

**Question 15**

When did the popularity of post-punk end?

**Question 16**

What was it about punk music that post-punk music didn't have?

**Question 17**

What type of rock music has no sound variation?

**Question 18**

What topics does post-punk music avoid?

**Text number 1**

Journalists first used the term "post-punk" in the late 1970s to describe bands that moved outside the punk sound and into different areas. Many of these artists, initially inspired by the DIY ethos and energy of punk, eventually became disillusioned with the style and movement and felt it had fallen into a commercial formula, rock convention and self-parody. They rejected its populist claims of accessibility and raw simplicity and instead saw an opportunity to break with musical tradition, subvert convention and challenge audiences. The artists moved away from punk's focus on the concerns of a largely white, male, working-class population and rejected its continued reliance on established rock and roll tropes such as three-chord progressions and Chuck Berry-based guitar riffs. Instead, these artists defined punk as "a necessary constant change" and believed that "radical content requires radical form".

**Question 0**

Who coined the term post-punk?

**Question 1**

What does the new term, post-punk, cover?

**Question 2**

What inspired the early post-punk artists?

**Question 3**

Why didn't post-punk fall in love with punk?

**Question 4**

What did the new post-punk artists believe in?

**Question 5**

Who were the first to use the term "post-punk"?

**Question 6**

When was "post-punk" first used to describe artists?

**Question 7**

Where did many post-punk artists originally draw their inspiration from?

**Question 8**

How many chords did the usual punk songs usually use?

**Question 9**

What did post-punk artists feel they had to do all the time?

**Question 10**

Who was rumoured to have mistakenly coined the term post-punk?

**Question 11**

Why didn't the artists get excited in the first place?

**Question 12**

How many chords are never used in punk music?

**Question 13**

What did post-punk artists have difficulty supporting?

**Question 14**

When was the term punk first used?

**Text number 2**

Although the music varied greatly between different regions and artists, the post-punk movement has been characterised by its "conceptual assault" on rock conventions and its rejection of an aesthetic perceived as traditionalist, hegemonic or rockist in favour of production techniques and experimentation with non-rock music styles such as dub, electronic music, disco, noise, jazz, krautrock, world music and avant-garde. While post-punk musicians often shunned or deliberately covered up traditional influences, earlier musical styles served as touchstones for the movement, such as glam, art rock and "[the] dark undercurrent of [1960s] music".[nb 1] According to Reynolds, artists once again approached the studio as a medium, using new recording techniques and exploring new sonic territories. Writer Matthew Bannister wrote that post-punk artists rejected the high-culture references of 1960s rock artists such as the Beatles and Bob Dylan, as well as paradigms that defined "rock as progressive, arty, 'sterile' studio perfectionism ... by embracing an avant-garde aesthetic".

**Question 0**

What did post-punk really focus on?

**Question 1**

What non-rock styles did post-punk use as inspiration?

**Question 2**

What aesthetic did Matthew Bannister associate with post-punk?

**Question 3**

What music did post-punk end up rejecting?

**Question 4**

Post-punk as a movement has been characterised by its conceptual attack on what conventions?

**Question 5**

What does post-punk reject, what is considered traditionalist, hegemonic or rock?

**Question 6**

What is one of the fundamental aspects of post-punk that post-punk is deeply positive about?

**Question 7**

How did post-punk artists approach the studio once again?

**Question 8**

What references did post-punk artists specifically reject from 1960s rock artists?

**Question 9**

Which movement was characterised by its "conceptual attack" on punk conventions?

**Question 10**

What rock styles did post-punk use as inspiration?

**Question 11**

What aesthetic did Mathew Bannister associate with punk?

**Question 12**

What did the punk artist take from 1960s rock?

**Question 13**

What styles of music did post-punk reject?

**Question 14**

What was something that no one in post-punk focused on?

**Question 15**

What aesthetic did Matthew Bannister not associate with post-punk?

**Question 16**

What did post-punk artists support the most?

**Question 17**

What kind of music inspires post-punk the most?

**Text number 3**

Nicholas Lezard described post-punk as "a fusion of art and music". The era saw a strong assimilation of ideas from literature, art, film, philosophy, politics and critical theory into musical and pop-cultural contexts. Artists sought to reject the general distinction between high culture and low culture and returned to the art-school tradition as seen in the work of artists such as Captain Beefheart and David Bowie. Post-punk artists were influenced by writers such as William S. Burroughs and J.G. Ballard, avant-garde political scenes such as Situationism and Dada, and intellectual movements such as Postmodernism. Many artists saw their work in explicitly political terms. Moreover, in some places, the creation of post-punk music was closely linked to the development of powerful subcultures that played an important role in the production of music-related art, multimedia performances, fanzines and independent record labels. Many post-punk artists retained an anti-corporatist approach to recording and instead embraced alternative means of producing and releasing music. Journalists also became an important part of the culture, and popular music magazines and critics immersed themselves in the movement.

**Question 0**

How did Nicholas Lezard describe post-punk?

**Question 1**

Which artists influenced post-punk?

**Question 2**

Which writers influenced the post-punk movement?

**Question 3**

What was the intellectual focus of post-punk?

**Question 4**

How did the post-punk movement deal with big business?

**Question 5**

What was Nicholas Lezard's description of post-punk?

**Question 6**

Where did post-punk put the assimilation of its ideas?

**Question 7**

What traditions can be found in the works of Captain Beefheart and David Bowie?

**Question 8**

What intellectual movement influenced many post-punk artists?

**Question 9**

Why did many post-punk artists produce and release their own music?

**Question 10**

What does L.G Ballard describe as post-punk?

**Question 11**

What did the artists want to distinguish?

**Question 12**

Which disciplines adopted post-punk ideas?

**Question 13**

Which writers were inspired by the post-punk movement?

**Question 14**

Which culture did the journalists not participate in?

**Question 15**

How did Nicholas Lezard refuse to shoot post-punk?

**Question 16**

Which artists did not contribute to post-punk?

**Question 17**

What was not the intellectual focus of post-punk?

**Question 18**

Why did post-punk artists never produce and release their own music?

**Question 19**

Who was not an important part of the culture?

**Text number 4**

The term "post-punk" has been controversial. Some critics, such as AllMusic's Stephen Thomas Erlewine, have used the term "post-punk" to mean "a more adventurous and artistic form of punk", while others have suggested that it refers to a range of artistic sensibilities and approaches rather than any unifying style. Music journalist and post-punk scholar Simon Reynolds has advocated post-punk as "less a musical genre than a space of possibility", suggesting that "all this activity is united by a set of overt imperatives: innovation, deliberate strangeness, a deliberate rejection of everything that has gone before or of 'rock'n'roll'". Nicholas Lezard, problematising the classification of post-punk as a genre, described the movement as 'so diverse that only the broadest use of the term is possible'.

**Question 0**

Who described post-punk as "a more adventurous and artistic form of punk"?

**Question 1**

Who described post-punk as "less a musical genre than a space of possibilities"?

**Question 2**

Who said post-punk is "so diverse that only the broadest use of the term is possible"?

**Question 3**

Who does music critic Stephen Thomas Erlewine work for?

**Question 4**

What is the generic term "post-punk" applied to?

**Question 5**

Which organisation is Stephen Thomas Erlewine associated with?

**Question 6**

What have some suggested that post-punk is not, but more about approaches and sensibilities?

**Question 7**

What kind of researcher is music journalist Simon Reynolds?

**Question 8**

Why is only the broadest use of the genre possible when trying to classify what really defines post-punk?

**Question 9**

Who described post-punk as "a less adventurous and artistic form of punk".

**Question 10**

What did Nicholas Lezard say post-punk is more?

**Question 11**

What did Simon Reynold describe as 'diverse'?

**Question 12**

Who does music critic Nicholas Lezard work for?

**Question 13**

What has Stephen Thomas Erlwine researched?

**Question 14**

What has the term "post-punk" never focused on?

**Question 15**

Who never used the term "post-punk"?

**Question 16**

Who suggested that post-punk should be considered "more as a musical genre than as a space of possibilities"?

**Question 17**

Who never cared about the classification of post-punk as a genre?

**Text number 5**

Post-punk music is generally defined as music that emerged in the punk rock cultural milieu of the late 1970s, although many groups classified as post-punk were originally included under the broad umbrella of punk or new wave music, and were only distinguished from each other when the terms began to denote narrower styles. Furthermore, there has been some dispute about the accuracy of the chronological prefix 'post', since many groups commonly referred to as post-punk are in fact older than the punk rock movement. Reynolds defined the post-punk era as loosely between 1978 and 1984.

**Question 0**

What is post-punk?

**Question 1**

Where else was music miscategorised before post-punk?

**Question 2**

Why is the term post-punk sometimes controversial?

**Question 3**

What is the post-punk era?

**Question 4**

Which earlier movement is post-punk often defined as coming after?

**Question 5**

Where were many of the groups now labelled post-punk originally classified?

**Question 6**

Why has the prefix "post" caused some controversy in the context of various post-punk groups?

**Question 7**

Who defined the period of time when the post-punk era was?

**Question 8**

What years did Reynolds define the post-punk era to be?

**Question 9**

What do different groups say pre-dates post punk?

**Question 10**

In what years between which years was the punk movement born?

**Question 11**

What were the groups later reclassified as post-punk?

**Question 12**

Who said the post-punk era happened in the 80s?

**Question 13**

What post-punk is not defined?

**Question 14**

What else was music categorised as before post-punk?

**Question 15**

What were the years between the punk era?

**Question 16**

Which prefix was never disputed?

**Text number 6**

In the early days of punk, many entrepreneurs interested in the local punk-influenced music scene began to set up independent record labels, such as Rough Trade (founded by record shop owner Geoff Travis) and Factory (founded by Manchester-based television personality Tony Wilson). By 1977, bands were determined to find methods of releasing music independently, an idea that was particularly popularised by Buzzcocks, who released their Spiral Scratch EP on their own label, and Desperate Bicycles' self-released single from 1977. These DIY efforts helped to form the production and distribution infrastructure of the post-punk and later indie music scene that flourished in the mid-1980s.

**Question 0**

Which independent music company was founded by Geoff Travis?

**Question 1**

Who founded Factory?

**Question 2**

When did self-publishing really become popular?

**Question 3**

Who released Spiral Scratch on their own label?

**Question 4**

When did Indoe's music scene start to grow?

**Question 5**

What did many entrepreneurs interested in local punk-inspired music cultists find?

**Question 6**

Who founded the record label Rough Trade?

**Question 7**

Where was Tony Wilson's factory located?

**Question 8**

When did some bands start looking for ways to self-release their music?

**Question 9**

On whose label did Buzzcocks release their Spiral Scratch EP?

**Question 10**

What did people who were interested in national punk-influenced music start?

**Question 11**

What will the groups stop doing by 1977?

**Question 12**

Which music scene developed in the 70s as a result of the DIY post-punk imperative?

**Question 13**

Where was Geoff Travis's Factory located?

**Question 14**

Who released their Spiral Scratch EP on the Rough Trade label?

**Question 15**

In which year was independent music considered the least popular?

**Question 16**

Who wasn't interested in the early days of punk?

**Question 17**

When did the post-punk era begin?

**Question 18**

Who has never released music on their own label?

**Question 19**

Which record company was never independent?

**Text number 7**

In late 1977, the Sounds music writers first used the terms "new music" and "post punk" to describe British bands such as Siouxsie and the Banshees and Wire, who were beginning to experiment with sounds, lyrics and aesthetics that differed significantly from their punk cousins. Author Jon Savage described some of these early developments as an exploration of "harsh urban scratching [,] controlled white noise" and "massively accented drumming". In January 1978, singer John Lydon (then known as Johnny Rotten) announced the dissolution of his pioneering band the Sex Pistols, citing his disappointment with punk's musical predictability and exploitation of commercial interests, and his desire to explore more diverse interests.

**Question 0**

When did the Sounds writers first mention "post punk"?

**Question 1**

What did Wire do with sounds, lyrics and aesthetics that were very different from their peers?

**Question 2**

What career path did Jon Savage take in life?

**Question 3**

When did the Sex Pistols break up?

**Question 4**

Who supported Siouxsie?

**Question 5**

What are some examples of British bands that have been called post-punk?

**Question 6**

Who thought post-punk was "crude urban scratching [,] controlled white noise" and "massively accentuated drumming"?

**Question 7**

Which band was Johnny Rotten the lead singer of?

**Question 8**

What was Johnny Rotten's real name?

**Question 9**

When did the Sex Pistols break up?

**Question 10**

What term was first used by Sounds writers in 1978?

**Question 11**

Who used the same sounds and lyrics as their contemporaries in 1977?

**Question 12**

How did the Sounds writers describe the early development of mew wave music?

**Question 13**

When did John Lydon announce the break-up of The Wire?

**Question 14**

When was the last time Sounds music writers mentioned "post punk"?

**Question 15**

What career did Jon Savage avoid?

**Question 16**

When were the Sex Pistols formed?

**Question 17**

Which British artists never experimented with sound?

**Question 18**

What was considered one of the least successful punk bands?

**Text number 8**

As the original punk movement waned, new vibrant scenes began to emerge with different bands seeking experimental sounds and a wider conceptual range in their work. Many of these artists had a background in the arts, and saw their music as linked to particular political or aesthetic agendas. British music publications such as NME and Sounds developed an influential role in this burgeoning post-punk culture, and writers such as Jon Savage, Paul Morley and Ian Penman developed a concise (and often playful) style of criticism that drew on critical theory, radical politics and eclectic other sources.

**Question 0**

As the punk movement began to shrink, what began to fill the void left by their disappearance?

**Question 1**

What kind of territory did post-punk bands aim for in their work?

**Question 2**

Which national music magazines played an influential role in post-punk culture?

**Question 3**

What professional is Ian Penman known for?

**Question 4**

What was the background of many of the original post-punk artists?

**Question 5**

Who were the well-known authors who dealt with the post-punk era?

**Question 6**

What were the popular media sources for post-punk culture?

**Question 7**

What did bands coming out of post-punk sound like?

**Question 8**

What was the common background of post-punk musicians?

**Question 9**

What was the common theme in post-punk music?

**Question 10**

What happened when the grass-punk movement faded away?

**Question 11**

What was the influence of American music magazines? See later

**Question 12**

What fuelled many postpunk artists to go?

**Question 13**

Which American writers developed a dense style of criticism?

**Question 14**

What caused the punk movement to grow in popularity?

**Question 15**

What career did Paul Morley avoid?

**Question 16**

Which national music magazines had no influence on post-punk culture?

**Question 17**

What styles of criticism did the authors not use?

**Text number 9**

Weeks after the Sex Pistols quit, Lydon formed the experimental group Public Image Ltd and declared the project to be "anti-music of all kinds". Public Image and other bands such as Pop Group and The Slits had begun to experiment with dance music, dub production techniques and the avant-garde, while punk-indebted Manchester bands such as Joy Division, The Fall and A Certain Ratio were developing their own distinctive styles, drawing equally on diverse influences in music and modernist literature. Bands like Scritti Politi, Gang of Four and This Heat incorporated left-wing political philosophy and their own art school studies into their work.

**Question 0**

Who was responsible for breaking up the Sex Pistols?

**Question 1**

Which group declared itself against all types of music?

**Question 2**

Where does Joy Division come from?

**Question 3**

What kind of literature influenced Joy Division's unique style?

**Question 4**

At which end of the political spectrum was the political philosophy of the Gang of Four placed?

**Question 5**

Which band did Johnny Rotten form after the Sex Pistols?

**Question 6**

What kind of group was Public Image Ltd?

**Question 7**

Which bands combined left-wing politics and art school studies?

**Question 8**

What British post-punk bands can you find in Manchester?

**Question 9**

Which post-punk bands started to branch out into dub and dance music, for example?

**Question 10**

Which group did Lyndon set up before sex pistols?

**Question 11**

How does the public image declare their music?

**Question 12**

What kind of literature influenced your sex-pistol style?

**Question 13**

At which end of the political spectrum did Joy Division's political philosophy fall?

**Question 14**

Which group supported music the most during this period?

**Question 15**

Which groups refused to try music?

**Question 16**

Which groups ignored left-wing political philosophy?

**Question 17**

Which band was formed after Public Image Ltd?

**Text number 10**

The innovative production techniques developed by post-punk producers such as Martin Hannett and Dennis Bovell during this period would become an important part of new music, and studio experiments would play a key role. Various pre-punk groups, such as Cabaret Voltaire and Throbbing Gristle, experimented with raw production techniques and electronic instruments, along with performance art methods and transgressive literary influences, which ultimately helped pioneer industrial music. Throbbing Gristle's independent Industrial Records label would become the hub of this scene and would bear its name.

**Question 0**

What kind of production techniques did Dennis Bovell develop?

**Question 1**

What kind of producer was Martin Hannett?

**Question 2**

What took a central role in the emerging post-punk music?

**Question 3**

What ultimately led to the pioneering role of industrial music?

**Question 4**

Whose independent record company became the centre of the industrial scene?

**Question 5**

Which producers pioneered the birth of post-punk culture?

**Question 6**

Which bands were at the forefront of industrial music?

**Question 7**

What was the name of Throbbing Gristle's record label?

**Question 8**

Where did industrial music get its name?

**Question 9**

What was one of the main ways post-punk artists created their new sound?

**Question 10**

Who avoided post-punk production?

**Question 11**

Who wasn't before punk?

**Question 12**

Who didn't help pioneer industrial music?

**Question 13**

Which etiquette avoided this scene?

**Text number 11**

By the mid-1970s, various American groups (some with links to the downtown Manhattan punk scene, such as Television and Suicide) had begun to expand the vocabulary of punk music. Midwestern groups such as Pere Ubu and Devo drew inspiration from the run-down industrial environments of the area and used conceptual art techniques, musique concrète and unconventional verbal styles that anticipated the post-punk movement by several years. Various later groups, such as New York-based Talking Heads and Boston-based Mission of Burma, combined elements of punk with art school sensibilities. In 1978, the former band began collaborating with British ambient pioneer and former Roxy Music member Brian Eno, experimenting with Dada-inspired lyrical techniques, dance music and African polyrhythms. San Francisco's vibrant post-punk scene focused on groups such as Chrome, The Residents and Tuxedomo, which combined multimedia experiments, film and ideas from Antonin Artaud's Theatre of Cruelty.

**Question 0**

Which nationality started to give birth to groups that expanded the vocabulary of punk music?

**Question 1**

What region is Devo from?

**Question 2**

Where was Talking Heads based?

**Question 3**

Who did Talking Heads start working with in 1978?

**Question 4**

Which area of the post-punk scene incorporated ideas from Theater of Cruelty?

**Question 5**

When did American bands really start to get involved in the post-punk movement?

**Question 6**

Which American bands were connected to the Manchester punk scene?

**Question 7**

What were the punk bands of the Midwest?

**Question 8**

Where did Pere and Devo find inspiration for their music?

**Question 9**

What groups were there in the San Francisco post-punk scene?

**Question 10**

Which groups were not interested in the punk scene?

**Question 11**

Which environments did not inspire the music?

**Question 12**

What elements were never associated with punk?

**Question 13**

Which year was the least influential on post-punk?

**Text number 12**

This period also saw the birth of the New York no wave movement, a short-lived art and music scene that began partly as a reaction to the recycling of traditional rock tropes by punk and often reflected a harsh, confrontational and nihilistic worldview. No wave musicians such as The Contortions, Teenage Jesus and the Jerks, Mars, DNA, Theoretical Girls and Rhys Chatham instead experimented with noise, dissonance and atonality alongside non-rock styles. The first four groups were featured on the Eno-produced No New York compilation, which is often regarded as a key testament to the scene. In 1978, the no wave label ZE Records was founded, which continued to produce acclaimed and influential compilations in the following years.

**Question 0**

What was the worldview of the New York no wave movement?

**Question 1**

The Contortions, Teenage Jesus and The Jerks were all musicians who belonged to which movement?

**Question 2**

Who produced the collection "No New York"?

**Question 3**

Which no wave record label was founded in 1978?

**Question 4**

What did the no-wave groups experiment with sonically besides non-rock styles?

**Question 5**

What was not a wave?

**Question 6**

What kind of view did the wave not have?

**Question 7**

What were the Contortions, Teenage Jesus and the Jerks, Mars, DNA, Theoretical Girls and Rhys Chatham like?

**Question 8**

When was ZE Records founded?

**Question 9**

What was considered the true portrait of the no wave movement?

**Question 10**

Which musicians avoided no wave?

**Question 11**

What year did ZE Records stop production?

**Question 12**

Which states were least influential for the no wave movement?

**Question 13**

Which musicians refused to experiment with their style?

**Text number 13**

British post-punk entered the 1980s with the support of members of the critical community - American critic Greil Marcus described "Britain's post-punk pop avant-garde" in a 1980 Rolling Stone article as follows: "It is generated by a tension, humour and sense of paradox that are clearly unique in contemporary popular music" - as well as media figures such as BBC DJ John Peel, and several groups such as PiL and Joy Division achieved some success on the popular music charts. A network of supportive record labels including Industrial, Fast, E.G., Mute, Axis/4AD and Glass continued to enable a wide range of music to be produced by the likes of the Raincoats, Essential Logic, Killing Joke, The Teardrop Explodes and The Psychedelic Furs.

**Question 0**

How did critics view British post-punk bands in the 1980s?

**Question 1**

What nationality was the critic who positively described the British post-punk scene in a 1980 Rolling Stone article?

**Question 2**

What about the sense of paradox in post-punk, which is different from the pop music of the day?

**Question 3**

Which company's DJ was John Peel?

**Question 4**

What were Fast, Mute and Glass in the context of post-punk music?

**Question 5**

When was British post-punk born?

**Question 6**

Who said that British post-punk was "fuelled by a tension, humour and sense of paradox that is clearly unique to contemporary pop music"?

**Question 7**

Which popular DJ supported the birth of British post-punk?

**Question 8**

Which British post-punk bands topped the charts?

**Question 9**

Which record companies really supported the British post-punk movement?

**Question 10**

When did post-punk not get the support it needed?

**Question 11**

Which groups were not successful?

**Question 12**

Which record companies did not support?

**Question 13**

Which artists have never had a record label?

**Text number 14**

During this period, however, the industry's greats and artists began to lean away from the underground aesthetic. In the music press, the increasingly esoteric writings of post-punk publications soon began to alienate the readership, with NME estimated to have lost half its circulation within a few years. Writers such as Paul Morley began to advocate 'earthly clarity' rather than the experimental sensibility promoted in the early years. Morley's own musical collaboration with engineer Gary Langan and programmer J. J. Jeczalik, Art of Noise, would seek to bring sampled and electronic sounds into the pop mainstream. In parallel with the development of the New Romantic subculture, a variety of more pop-oriented groups emerged, including ABC, The Associates, Adam and the Ants and Bow Wow Wow (the latter two managed by former Sex Pistols manager Malcolm McLaren). The club-oriented scene, with its emphasis on glamour, fashion and escapism as opposed to the experimental seriousness of earlier post-punk groups, caused some suspicion among supporters of the movement.

**Question 0**

Over time, many of the big players in the post-punk scene began to lean away from what?

**Question 1**

What did post-punk magazines do to alienate their readers?

**Question 2**

Which magazine tied to the post-punk movement lost half its circulation?

**Question 3**

Which writer advocated "glory above ground"?

**Question 4**

What did the club scene emphasise instead of the experimental seriousness of the earlier post-punk groups?

**Question 5**

What did writers and artists start to advocate instead of the underground scene?

**Question 6**

What started to alienate readers from publications like NME?

**Question 7**

Who did Paul Morley collaborate with on Art of Noise?

**Question 8**

What did Art of Noise want to achieve?

**Question 9**

What new cultural movement started to emphasise glam, escapism and fashion?

**Question 10**

Who did Morley not want to work with?

**Question 11**

Which groups were not pop-friendly?

**Question 12**

Which scene did not emphasise fashion or glamour?

**Question 13**

Which scene was not club-oriented?

**Question 14**

Which genre of music has never been published?

**Text number 15**

Artists like Gary Numan, The Human League, Soft Cell, John Foxx and Visage were pioneers of a new synth-pop style that drew more from electronic and synth music and benefited from the rise of MTV. Post-punk artists such as Scritti Politi's Green Gartside and Josef K's Paul Haig, who had previously pursued avant-garde practices, turned away from these approaches and pursued mainstream styles and commercial success. These new developments, in which post-punk artists attempted to bring subversive ideas into mainstream pop, came to be classified under the marketing term new pop.

**Question 0**

What style of music did Gary Numan join?

**Question 1**

What growth in popularity did the synth-pop style benefit from?

**Question 2**

Synthpop borrowed heavily from what kind of music?

**Question 3**

What kind of ideas did post-punk artists try to infuse into mainstream pop?

**Question 4**

What did some post-punk artists abandon their previous avant-garde practices to pursue?

**Question 5**

Which new style of music focused on electronic and synthesised sounds?

**Question 6**

What really helped launch synthetic pop?

**Question 7**

What else began to emerge as post-punk groups moved in a more commercial direction?

**Question 8**

How did pos-punk give birth to pop?

**Question 9**

Which music did not benefit from the rise of MTV?

**Question 10**

Which artists didn't like post-punk?

**Question 11**

Which group avoided subversive ideas?

**Question 12**

What term has never been marketed?

**Text number 16**

In the early 1980s, Downtown Manhattan's no wave scene moved from its rough origins to a more danceable sound, and collections like ZE's Mutant Disco (1981) highlighted a new playful sensibility born from the city's collision of hip hop, disco and punk styles, as well as dub reggae and world music influences. Artists such as Liquid Liquid, the B-52s, Cristina, Arthur Russell, James White and the Blacks and Lizzy Mercier Descloux followed a formula described by Luc Sante as "anything + disco bottom". The decadent parties and art installations of places like Club 57 and the Mudd Club became cultural hubs for musicians and artists alike, frequented by figures like Jean-Michel Basquiat, Keith Haring and Michael Holman. Other no wave bands, such as the Swans, Glenn Branca, Lounge Lizards, Bush Tetras and Sonic Youth, instead continued the early scene's forays into noir and more abrasive territory.

**Question 0**

When did the Manhattan no wave scene start to become more dance-oriented?

**Question 1**

What was the pattern of many of the artists who emerged from the stage?

**Question 2**

What kind of parties could you have in places like Club 57?

**Question 3**

For whom are these places cultural centres?

**Question 4**

To what movement did Lounge Lizards owe its debt?

**Question 5**

Where did the Downtown Manhattan no wave scene go?

**Question 6**

What was the sound of no wave before it started to move to a more dance-oriented sound?

**Question 7**

When was ZE's Mutant Disco released?

**Question 8**

What kind of clubs did the artists of the emerging dance scene go to?

**Question 9**

When did the no wave scene decide not to move?

**Question 10**

Where were parties avoided?

**Question 11**

Who was rarely there?

**Question 12**

Which groups were not affected by any wave?

**Question 13**

Which groups enjoy the quiet area?

**Text number 17**

In Germany, bands like Einstürzende Neubauten developed a unique style of industrial music, using avant-garde noise, homemade instruments and found objects. Members of this group later collaborated with members of the Birthday Party. In Brazil, the post-punk scene grew after a generation of Brazilian rock with bands such as Legião Urbana, Capital Inicial and Plebe Rude, and then with the opening of the Madame Satã music club in São Paulo, where Cabine C performed:bands such as Titãs, Titãs, Patife Band, Fellini and Mercenarias, as documented in collections such as The Sexual Life of the Savages and the Não Wave/Não São Paulo series, which were released in the UK, Germany and Brazil respectively[citation needed].[citation needed].

**Question 0**

Where did some bands develop a unique style of industrial music?

**Question 1**

What kind of music included noise, homemade instruments and randomly found objects?

**Question 2**

Which country had a post-punk scene after the rock generation?

**Question 3**

What kind of album was The Sexual Life of the Savages?

**Question 4**

To which countries other than Brazil was Brazilian no wave music exported?

**Question 5**

What kind of music was associated with Einstürzende Neubauten?

**Question 6**

Where did Einstürzende Neubauten come from?

**Question 7**

Where was Madame Satã?

**Question 8**

How did Einstürzende Neubauten come up with their new industrial sound?

**Question 9**

Who did the members of Einstürzende Neubauten collaborate with?

**Question 10**

Which country did not like the use of avant-garde noise?

**Question 11**

Which groups never cooperated with members of the birthday party?

**Question 12**

Where did the post-punk scene shrink?

**Question 13**

Where was industrial music never published?

**Text number 18**

The original post-punk movement ended when the bands that joined it turned away from its aesthetic, often in favour of more commercial sounds. Many of these bands continued to record as part of the new pop movement, and entryism became a popular concept. In the United States, under the influence of MTV and modern rock radio stations, many post-punk acts contributed to or became part of another British invasion of 'new music'. Some moved on to a more commercial new wave sound (such as Gang of Four), while others were regulars on American college radio stations and became early examples of alternative rock. Perhaps the most successful band to emerge from post-punk was U2, who often combined elements of religious imagery and political commentary in their anthemic music.

**Question 0**

How did the bands that joined the original post-punk movement cause its demise?

**Question 1**

What kind of music did many post-punk bands start to make?

**Question 2**

What venue drove a lot of awareness of music now pop post-punk bands?

**Question 3**

Besides MTV, where did a lot of post-punk pop bands play?

**Question 4**

Which band combined religious imagery with political commentary in their music?

**Question 5**

What was the death blow of the post-punk movement?

**Question 6**

What other names did post-punk bands record under?

**Question 7**

What was one of the most popular concepts in the pop movement?

**Question 8**

What was the driving force behind the revival of the second British invasion of new music in America?

**Question 9**

Who was the most successful band to emerge from post-punk?

**Question 10**

What post-punk bands never turned away from?

**Question 11**

Where was post-punk not driven by MTV or modern rock radio stations?

**Question 12**

Who decided not to change their vote?

**Question 13**

Which bands were the least successful in the post-punk era?

**Text number 19**

Until recently, critical writings often saw the post-punk era as "a troubled period when the joyous exuberance of punk ended in the emptiness of the eighties". Contemporary scholars have argued the opposite, arguing that the period produced significant innovation and music in its own right. Simon Reynolds described the period as 'comparable to the sixties in terms of the amount of brilliant music created, the spirit of adventure and idealism that tinged it, and the way music seemed inextricably linked to the political and social turmoil of its time'. Nicholas Lezard wrote that the music of the period 'was avant-garde, open to all musical possibilities that presented themselves, and coherent only in the sense that it was very often the brainchild of intelligent young men and women who were as much interested in disturbing or provoking the public as in making pop songs'.

**Question 0**

How did most critical writing deal with the post-punk era until recently?

**Question 1**

What do contemporary researchers feel the post-punk period has influenced in retrospect?

**Question 2**

What did Simon Reynolds describe the post-punk era as equivalent to in terms of creating great music?

**Question 3**

Who wrote that post-punk music was avant-garde?

**Question 4**

What were post-punk artists more interested in doing for their audience than entertaining them with pop songs?

**Question 5**

Which era was generally dismissed as just a difficult period in music?

**Question 6**

What do modern scholars think post-punk really did to music?

**Question 7**

Who said that the post-punk movement rivalled the sixties in the amount of great music produced?

**Question 8**

Which critic said that the post-punk era was musically open to all possibilities?

**Question 9**

What did Nicholas Leonard say about unified post-punk?

**Question 10**

Which musical period was devoid of innovation?

**Question 11**

Who doesn't like to write about post-punk music?

**Question 12**

When did post-punk music lose its popularity among contemporary researchers?

**Question 13**

Who has never talked about the post-punk era?

**Text number 20**

Post-punk was an eclectic genre that led to many musical innovations and helped to fuse white and black musical styles. The post-punk milieu gave rise to several later genres, including new wave, dance-rock, new pop, industrial music, synthpop, post-hardcore, neo-psychedelia, alternative rock and house music. Bands like Joy Division, Siouxsie and the Banshees, Bauhaus and The Cure played post-punk in a darker and more melancholic style, leading to the development of the gothic rock genre.

**Question 0**

What styles of music did post-punk help bring together?

**Question 1**

Which start-ups rose from the dead ashes of post-punk?

**Question 2**

Do the roots of new wave, industrial music, synth-pop and house go back to the same genre?

**Question 3**

What style of music did the post-punk band The Cure play?

**Question 4**

What genre of music was Joy Division involved in the development of?

**Question 5**

What kind of eclectic music had huge variety, great innovation and an "anything goes" mentality?

**Question 6**

Which darker post-punk bands gave birth to gothic rock?

**Question 7**

Where do systhpop, industrial and neo-psychedelia come from?

**Question 8**

What kind of music was gothic rock?

**Question 9**

What styles of music did post-punk pave the way for?

**Question 10**

Which genre was not eclectic?

**Question 11**

Which genre of music had limited musical innovation?

**Question 12**

Which genres were least influenced by post-punk?

**Question 13**

Which bands had a lighter style of music?

**Question 14**

Which rock genres were not influenced by post-punk?

**Text number 21**

At the turn of the 2000s, a post-punk revival developed in British and American alternative and indie rock, which soon spread to other countries. The earliest sign of a revival was the emergence of various underground bands in the mid-1990s. However, the first commercially successful bands - The Strokes, Franz Ferdinand, Interpol, Neils Children and Editors - surfaced in the late 1990s and early 2000s, as did several dance-oriented bands such as Rapture, Radio 4 and LCD Soundsystem. The 2010s also saw the emergence of some darker post-punk bands on the indie scene, such as Cold Cave, She Wants Revenge, Eagulls, The Soft Moon, She Past Away and Light Asylum, who also joined the darkwave fervour, and A Place to Bury Strangers, which combined early post-punk with shoegaze. These bands tend to attract a fan base that is a mix of indie music subculture, older post-punk fans and the current gothic subculture. In the 2010s, Savages played music reminiscent of the early British post-punk bands of the late 70s.

**Question 0**

When did the post-punk revival start in England and the colonies?

**Question 1**

Which early sign heralded the post-punk renaissance?

**Question 2**

When did some of the darker post-punk bands start to appear on the indie scene?

**Question 3**

Post-punk revival bands bring in fans from what subculture?

**Question 4**

What band was still playing the same kind of music in 2010 as the British post-punk bands of the late 70s?

**Question 5**

When was the post-punk revival in British and American culture?

**Question 6**

What was the earliest sign of the post-punk revival?

**Question 7**

Who were the most commercially successful bands of the post-punk era?

**Question 8**

When did commercially successful post-punk bands start to appear?

**Question 9**

Which dark post-punk bands started to emerge in the indie scene?

**Question 10**

When did post-punk music lose its popularity?

**Question 11**

Which bands never achieved commercial success?

**Question 12**

Which bands didn't like the dance?

**Question 13**

Which post-punk bands avoided a darker style?

**Question 14**

Which subculture avoided the darker post-punk bands the most?

**Document number 346**

**Text number 0**

In Canada, the term "football" can refer to Canadian football and American football together, or to either sport separately, depending on the context. The two sports share common roots and are closely related, but they also have significant differences. Specifically, in Canadian football, there are 12 players per team instead of 11; the field is about 10 yards wider and 10 yards longer between end zones that are 10 yards deeper; and the team has only three downs to gain 10 yards, resulting in less offensive play than in the American game. In the Canadian game, all players on the defensive team must be at least 1 yard from the line of scrimmage at the start of a down (the American game has a similar "neutral zone", but it is only the length of a football).

**Question 0**

Which North American version of football has 12 players per side on the pitch?

**Question 1**

How many metres wider is a Canadian football field than an American football field?

**Question 2**

Which version of North American football has smaller heads?

**Question 3**

How many downs does a team have to carry for ten yards in Canadian football?

**Question 4**

How far away from the goal line do Canadian football defenders need to be?

**Question 5**

What is the term used in America for both Canadian football and American football?

**Question 6**

How much wider is an American football field than a Canadian football field?

**Question 7**

In Canadian and American football, is there the same number on the pitch?

**Question 8**

American football players have three downs to do what?

**Question 9**

American football defenders must be the one you're from?

**Question 10**

Which version of North American football has a smaller football?

**Question 11**

What are the common players and what is closely related to the differences?

**Question 12**

How many downs are needed to gain 10 yards in American football?

**Question 13**

How far away must the American defensive team be when the shutdown begins?

**Question 14**

What causes the American game to have less offensive rushing?

**Text number 1**

Canadian football is also played at the high school, junior, collegiate and semi-professional levels: the Canadian Junior Football League and the Quebec Junior Football League, founded on 8 May 1974, are leagues for players aged 18-22, many post-secondary institutions compete in Canadian inter-university sports for the Vanier Cup, and senior leagues such as the Alberta Football League have grown in popularity in recent years. The great achievements of Canadian football have been enshrined in the Canadian Football Hall of Fame.

**Question 0**

On what day was the Canadian Junior Football League founded?

**Question 1**

How old are the players in the Quebec junior football league?

**Question 2**

Which trophy is awarded to the winner of a Canadian inter-university football competition?

**Question 3**

Which institution commemorates great Canadian football achievements?

**Question 4**

The American Junior Football League was founded on what day?

**Question 5**

Players and what leaguer 18-24?

**Question 6**

Many secondary schools are competing for which prize?

**Question 7**

What types of leaks have become less popular in recent years?

**Question 8**

Where are the great achievements of Canadian and American football commemorated?

**Question 9**

Where is Canadian inter-university sport played?

**Question 10**

When was the Alberta Football League founded?

**Question 11**

What are the ages of the players in the senior leagues?

**Question 12**

What is included in the Vanier Cup?

**Question 13**

What is remembered about the achievements of 18-22 year old players?

**Text number 2**

The first written report of a match being played is on 15 October 1862 at the Montreal Cricket Ground. It was played between the 1st Battalion Grenadier Guards and the 2nd Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards, and was won by the Grenadier Guards 3 goals, 2 rouges and 0-0. In 1864, at Trinity College in Toronto, F. Barlow Cumberland, Frederick A. Bethune and Christopher Gwynn, one of the founders of the Massachusetts Milton, drew up the rules for rugby football. The game gradually gained a following, and on 3 November 1869 the Hamilton Football Club (Canada's oldest football club) was founded. Montreal founded a team on 8 April 1872, Toronto on 4 October 1873 and Ottawa FBC on 20 September 1876.

**Question 0**

On what date was the first Canadian football match played for which written records have survived?

**Question 1**

Which team won the first recorded Canadian football match?

**Question 2**

What was the result of the first Canadian football match?

**Question 3**

What is the oldest football club in Canada?

**Question 4**

Who was the founder of the town of Milton, MA who also helped develop the rules of Canadian football?

**Question 5**

What was the first written account of an American football game?

**Question 6**

The second battalion of Scots defeated the first what?

**Question 7**

Who makes the rules based on American football?

**Question 8**

Which team was founded on 8 April 1827?

**Question 9**

Which game was immediately popular in Canada?

**Question 10**

When was the first battalion of Grenadier Guards formed?

**Question 11**

What is the oldest group in Canada with rules?

**Question 12**

Who won the first game with a following in Canada?

**Question 13**

What was the first recorded set of rules for a Canadian football match?

**Question 14**

Where were the rules based on Hamilton's football club created?

**Text number 3**

The first attempt to establish a proper governing body and adopt the current rules of rugby was the Foot Ball Association of Canada, founded on 24 March 1873, followed by the Canadian Rugby Football Union (CRFU), founded on 12 June 1880, which included teams from Ontario and Quebec. Subsequently, both the Ontario and Quebec Rugby Football Unions (ORFU and QRFU) were formed (January 1883), followed by the Interprovincial (1907) and Western Interprovincial Football Union (1936) (IRFU and WIFU). The CRFU reorganised as an umbrella organisation to form the Canadian Rugby Union (CRU) in 1891. The original predecessor of the current Canadian Football League was formed in 1956 when the IRFU and WIFU formed an umbrella organisation, the Canadian Football Council (CFC). In 1958, the CFC split from the CRFU to become the CFL.

**Question 0**

On what date was the first governing body of Canadian football established?

**Question 1**

Which governing body for Canadian football was founded on 12 June 1880?

**Question 2**

In what year was the Western European Interprovincial Football Association founded?

**Question 3**

Which Canadian football association expanded in 1891?

**Question 4**

Which organisation, founded in 1956, evolved into the modern Canadian Football League?

**Question 5**

What was the first attempt by the Canadian Rugby Football Union?

**Question 6**

The Canadian Football Association was founded on 12 June this year?

**Question 7**

What was the Canadian rugby union reorganised into in 1891?

**Question 8**

Which organisation, founded in 1880, included teams from Ontario, Montréal and Québec?

**Question 9**

Which organisation, founded in 1956, evolved from the Canadian Football League?

**Question 10**

When was the governing body of the CRFU established?

**Question 11**

Which umbrella organisation was founded on 12 June 1880?

**Question 12**

When did the Canadian Football Association reorganise and form the CRU?

**Question 13**

Which organisation, founded in 1873, became the Canadian Football League?

**Question 14**

When were ORFU and CRU established?

**Text number 4**

Introduced by the ORFU in 1903, the Burnside rules, similar to American football, were designed to distinguish it from the more rugby-oriented game. Burnside's rules reduced teams to 12 men per side, introduced the snap-back system, required the attacking team to gain 10 yards on three downs, eliminated the sideline throw-in, allowed only six men on the line, stated that all kicking goals were worth two points and that the opponent had to get within 10 yards of the defenders during all kicks. The rules were intended to standardise the rules throughout the country. The CIRFU, QRFU and CRU initially refused to accept the new rules. No forward passes were allowed in the Canadian game until 1929, and touchdowns, which had been five points, were increased to six points in 1956, in both cases several decades after the Americans had adopted the same changes. The main differences between the Canadian and American games stem from rule changes that were adopted on the American side of the border but not on the Canadian side (originally both sides had three downs, goalposts at the goal line and unlimited passing, but on the American side these rules were changed but not on the Canadian side). The width of the Canadian field was one rule that was not based on the American rules, as the Canadians played on wider fields and in stadiums that were not as narrow as the American stadiums.

**Question 0**

Which Canadian football rules were adopted by the ORFU in 1903?

**Question 1**

Which three Canadian football associations opposed the Burnside rules?

**Question 2**

What year did forward passes become acceptable in Canadian football?

**Question 3**

Which North American football sport changed the rules of the game the most from its first versions?

**Question 4**

When were the American rules introduced?

**Question 5**

Why did CIRFU create the Burnside Rules?

**Question 6**

What year did the American game allow forward passes?

**Question 7**

How many teams were reduced on the Canadian side per side?

**Question 8**

What difference did the Canadian side introduce before the American side?

**Text number 5**

The Grey Cup was established in 1909 when the Governor General of Canada, Albert Grey, 4th Earl Grey, donated it to the CRU as a championship for teams playing under the auspices of the CRU in the Canadian Rugby Football Championship. Initially an amateur competition, it was eventually dominated by professional teams in the 1940s and early 1950s. The Ontario Rugby Football Union, the last amateur organisation to compete for the trophy, withdrew from the competition in 1954. The move marked the beginning of the modern era of professional football in Canada.

**Question 0**

Who donated the championship trophy to Canadian football teams in 1909?

**Question 1**

When did professional teams start to dominate the Canadian football championship?

**Question 2**

Which trophy was awarded to a Canadian football champion from 1909 onwards?

**Question 3**

What was the last amateur team to compete for the Canadian Football Championship?

**Question 4**

Where was the man in government who donated the Grey Cup to Canadian football?

**Question 5**

Who donated the Grey Cup in 2009

**Question 6**

When did amateur teams start to dominate the Canadian Football Championship?

**Question 7**

What was the first amateur team to compete for the Canadian Football Championship?

**Question 8**

What did the Prime Minister of Ottawa donate?

**Question 9**

Which amateur team won the championship in 1954?

**Question 10**

When was the Ontario Rugby Football Union founded?

**Question 11**

Who presented the Governor General of Canada with the championship trophy?

**Question 12**

What was the role of the Ontario Rugby Football Union?

**Question 13**

Which was the last professional team to compete for the trophy?

**Question 14**

When did amateur teams dominate the Canadian football championship?

**Text number 6**

Canadian football is mostly confined to Canada, with the United States being the only country to have hosted a high-level Canadian football match. The CFL's controversial "South Division", as it came to be officially called, attempted to bring CFL teams to the United States to play under Canadian rules from 1992-1995. The move was halted after three years; the Baltimore Stallions were the most successful of the many American teams that played in the CFL, winning 83 games in a row. They won the 83rd Grey Cup. Continued financial losses, the lack of decent Canadian football venues, the general perception that American teams were merely pawns designed to provide struggling Canadian teams with revenue from expansion fees, and the return of the NFL to Baltimore led to the demise of Canadian football on the American side of the border.

**Question 0**

Which country other than Canada has hosted Canadian professional football?

**Question 1**

What year did the CFL first attempt to expand to the United States?

**Question 2**

Which American CFL team won the Grey Cup?

**Question 3**

In which city did the return of an NFL team contribute to the end of the CFL's American expansion?

**Question 4**

How many years did the CFL Southern Division last?

**Question 5**

In which country has Canadian football never been played?

**Question 6**

The Eastern Division tried to place CFL teams in what other country?

**Question 7**

What was the name of the American team that played in Canada?

**Question 8**

Which championship game did the Baltimore Stallions lose?

**Question 9**

Which organisation's return to Boston caused the end of Canadian football in America?

**Question 10**

Where is the CFL stored?

**Question 11**

Who put NFL teams in the US to play by Canadian rules?

**Question 12**

When was the Grey Cup suspended?

**Question 13**

What did the Southern Division gain by playing successfully in the CFL?

**Question 14**

How was it believed that the CFL was used to help struggling Canadian teams?

**Text number 7**

Amateur football is managed by Football Canada. At the university level, 26 teams play in four conferences under Canadian Interuniversity Sport (CIS); the CIS champion receives the Vanier Cup. Many play junior football after high school before entering university. The Canadian Junior Football League has 20 junior teams in three divisions competing for the Canadian Bowl. The Quebec Junior Football League has teams from Ontario and Quebec competing for the Manson Cup.

**Question 0**

Which organisation oversees amateur football in Canada?

**Question 1**

How many football teams compete in Canadian interuniversity sports?

**Question 2**

Which trophy is awarded to the Canadian inter-university sports football champion?

**Question 3**

What is the name of the Canadian junior football championship match?

**Question 4**

From which provinces do teams play in the Quebec Junior Football League?

**Question 5**

Which organisation oversees professional football in Canada?

**Question 6**

Twenty-eight teams play and how many conferences in Canadian inter-university sports

**Question 7**

Which championship does the Grey Cup go to? Will you

**Question 8**

What is the name of the Canadian Football League championship match?

**Question 9**

Which Québec league is competing for the Quail Cup?

**Question 10**

What is regulated by university rankings?

**Question 11**

How many teams compete in the Quebec Junior Football League?

**Question 12**

Which division goes to the CIS champion?

**Question 13**

What are the Canadian Bowl teams fighting for?

**Question 14**

Which provinces have teams in Canadian interuniversity sports?

**Text number 8**

The Canadian football field is 150 yards (137 m) long and 65 yards (59 m) wide, the ends are 20 yards (18 m) deep and the goal lines are 110 yards (101 m) apart. On each goal line are 40-foot (12 m) high goal posts consisting of two vertical poles connected by an 18 1⁄2-foot (5.6 m) long crossbar 3 feet (10 m) above the goal line. The goalposts may be H-shaped (both poles anchored to the ground), although in higher caliber competitions a tuning fork is preferred (supported by a single curved pole behind the finish line, with each pole starting 3 m (10 ft) above the ground). The sides of the field are marked with white side lines, the finish line is marked in white, and white lines are drawn laterally across the field at 5-yard (4.6 m) intervals from the finish line. These lateral lines are called yard lines and are often marked with a distance in yards and an arrow pointing towards the nearest goal line. In earlier decades, arrows were not used, and each yard line was usually marked with the distance to the goal line, including the goal line itself, which was marked with the number '0'; nowadays, in most stadiums, the 10-, 20-, 30-, 40- and 50-yard lines are marked with numbers, and the goal line is sometimes marked with the number 'G'. The centre line (55-yard line) is usually marked with a "C". "Hash marks' are painted in white parallel to the yard lines at one yard (0,9 m) intervals along the 24-yard (21,9 m) side lines. On fields surrounded by a running track, such as Commonwealth Stadium, Molson Stadium and many universities, the end zones are often cut off at the corners to accommodate the track. In 2014, Edmonton laid turf over the track and created full end zones. This was particularly common for US teams during the CFL's American expansion, when few American stadiums could accommodate the much longer and much wider CFL field.

**Question 0**

How many metres wide is a Canadian football pitch?

**Question 1**

How long in metres is the crossbar of a Canadian football goal?

**Question 2**

Which part of a Canadian football pitch was once marked with the letter G?

**Question 3**

How far from the sidelines are hash marks painted on the CFL field?

**Question 4**

Whose football field is 100 50 metres wide and 65 metres long?

**Question 5**

Which ones are marked with a yellow outline?

**Question 6**

Which sectors have expanded in the zones?

**Question 7**

Where was it rare to put him over the track?

**Question 8**

On most running tracks today, what is marked?

**Question 9**

What is preferred in higher calibre stadiums?

**Question 10**

What single curved pole lines are drawn every 5 yards from the goal line?

**Question 11**

How far away from the goalposts are hashmarks painted?

**Question 12**

What is cut off for Commonwealth Stadium yard lines?

**Text number 9**

At the start of the match, the referee tosses a coin, and the captain of the away team gets to decide heads or tails. The captain of the team winning the coin toss may either choose first or pass the first choice to another captain. The captain making the first selection may choose either a) the kick-off or kick-off to be taken and the start of half-time or b) the direction in which the field is to be played. The remaining choice is given to the opposing captain. Before play resumes in the second half, the captain who did not have the first choice in the first half shall have the first choice. Teams usually choose to defer, so it is typical for the team that wins the coin toss to kick at the start of the first half and receive at the start of the second half.

**Question 0**

Which team will choose heads or tails in the coin toss before a CFL game?

**Question 1**

Who in a football team announces the team's decision after a coin toss?

**Question 2**

What can the winning team choose, apart from whether to kick the kick-off or receive the ball?

**Question 3**

Who will make the choice after the winning team has made its decision?

**Question 4**

What does the referee call at the start of the game?

**Question 5**

What options does the official have after winning a coin toss?

**Question 6**

What is typical of the team that gets kicked out?

**Question 7**

Who gets the first option after the second half kick-off?

**Question 8**

What is one option that the opposing captain gets if he chooses the first option after winning the coin toss?

**Text number 10**

Play is stopped when the ball carrier's knee, elbow or any other part of the body other than the feet and hands is forced to the ground (tackle), when a forward pass is not caught in flight (during an attack), when a touchdown (see below) or goal is scored, when the ball leaves the playing area by any means (when it is carried, thrown or thrown out of bounds) or when the ball carrier is in a standing position but can no longer move forward (so-called forward pass). If no goal is scored, the next game starts again.

**Question 0**

What is the term used to stop play because the ball carrier can no longer progress with the ball, even though he has not been fully tackled?

**Question 1**

Where does the next game start if the team hasn't just scored?

**Question 2**

Which parts of the ball carrier's body do not cause the game to stop when they touch the ground?

**Question 3**

Which passing direction causes the game to stop when the pass is not caught?

**Question 4**

If a player's knee is pressed to the ground, what starts a scrimmage?

**Question 5**

Which forward parts of the ball carrier do not stop play when they touch the ground?

**Question 6**

What touchdown causes the game to stop when it is not caught?

**Question 7**

Where does the next field ball start if the team has not scored?

**Question 8**

Which means that the game is stopped because the ball carrier can move forward?

**Text number 11**

Before the rush, the official places the ball where it was when the clock stopped, but no closer than 24 yards from the sideline or 1 yard from the goal line. The line through the ball parallel to the goal line (the line from the sideline to the sideline along the length of the ball) is called the line of scrimmage. This line is similar to the "no man's land"; players must remain on their side of this line until play has restarted. For a scrimmage to be valid, the team in possession of the football must have seven players, excluding the quarterback, within one yard of the line of scrimmage. The defensive team must remain at least one yard from the line of scrimmage.

**Question 0**

What is the minimum distance from the touchline at which the referee places the ball before the start of play?

**Question 1**

What is the term for the line across the field where the ball is before the game?

**Question 2**

How many players should the team in possession place near the offensive line?

**Question 3**

How close to the goal line can the defending players approach before the game starts?

**Question 4**

What is the minimum distance from the defending team to which the referee places the ball before the game?

**Question 5**

How many yards should the team in possession place near the goal line?

**Question 6**

How close to the length of the ball can defending players be before the game?

**Question 7**

Where must the official remain until the game has restarted?

**Question 8**

What makes a finish line valid?

**Text number 12**

At the start of the game, there are two teams of 12 (as opposed to 11 in American football). The team in possession of the ball is the offensive team, and the defensive team is called the defense. The game starts with a backwards pass (snap) from one member of the attacking team to another member of the attacking team. This is usually the quarterback or the passer, but a "direct snap" to the running back is not uncommon. If the quarterback or punter receives the ball, he can do any of the following:

**Question 0**

How many players are on the pitch on each side in an American football match?

**Question 1**

What is the term for a team that starts the game with ball control?

**Question 2**

What is the original backward movement of the ball in a game?

**Question 3**

Which two players most often receive the first backward pass in a football game?

**Question 4**

What is the term for a team that dominates the quarterback?

**Question 5**

What is defending the ball in a game?

**Question 6**

Name the player who usually gets first possession of the ball?

**Question 7**

How many possessions does each team have in the American game?

**Question 8**

What is the name of the runner holding the ball?

**Text number 13**

Each game constitutes a down. The kicker must carry the ball at least ten yards to the opponent's goal line within three downs or lose the ball to his opponent. Once the ten yards are gained, the offense gets another three downs (instead of the four downs used in American football). Downs do not accumulate. If the offensive team gains 10 yards on its first play, it loses two more downs and gains three more downs. If a team fails to gain 10 yards on two downs, it will usually punt the ball on third down or attempt to kick a field goal (see below), depending on its position on the field. However, a team may use its third down to try to advance with the ball and gain a cumulative 10 yards.

**Question 0**

What is another term for a finished play?

**Question 1**

How many plays can an offense run without gaining ten yards?

**Question 2**

How many downs will a team get after it has gained its first ten downs?

**Question 3**

What does a team do when they haven't got the ball far enough to score a goal or are unlikely to get another series of dunks?

**Question 4**

What is the name of the handover game?

**Question 5**

What must the offence do to be within 10 yards or lose the ball?

**Question 6**

What can a team use its 10 yards for?

**Question 7**

How many field goals will a team get after they have scored their first ten downs?

**Question 8**

What does a team do in its own position on the pitch when it hasn't got the ball far enough to score?

**Text number 14**

In this type of football, there are many rules that need to be followed. Firstly, the only player on the pitch who can be legally tackled is the player in possession of the football (the ball carrier). Secondly, the receiver, i.e. the attacking player sent onto the field to receive the pass, may not be tackled (his movement may not be impeded, he may not be blocked, etc.) unless he is within one yard of the line of scrimmage (instead of the 5 yards (4.6 m) used in American football). Any player may block another player's pass as long as he does not hold on to or trip over the player he intends to block. The kicker may not be contacted after the kick but before the kicking foot returns to the ground (this rule does not apply to the player who has blocked the kick), nor may the quarterback, who has already thrown the ball, be hit or tackled.

**Question 0**

What is the term for a player who passes the football when the game is in progress?

**Question 1**

At what distance can attacking players without the ball legally contact defensive players?

**Question 2**

What are the two illegal ways to prevent an opposing player from advancing close to the line of attack?

**Question 3**

Which player may not be tackled immediately after throwing a pass?

**Question 4**

What player can be legally tackled when he stumbles into a player he is about to block?

**Question 5**

What player must not be disturbed unless he is within one yard of any player?

**Question 6**

Which player may not be contacted after a kick after a pass has been thrown?

**Question 7**

What are the two illegal ways in which the ball can currently be in possession near the goal line?

**Question 8**

When does the rule that the attacking player must not be contacted apply?

**Text number 15**

Violations of the rules are punished by penalties, usually resulting in a loss of 5, 10 or 15 yards against the penalised team. Minor infractions, such as offside (a player on either side entering the scrimmage area before the play starts) are penalized five yards, more serious infractions (such as possession) are penalized 10 yards, and serious infractions (such as covering the face) are usually penalized 15 yards. Depending on the penalty, penalty yards can be assessed from the original starting point, from where the infraction occurred (for example, pass interference), or from where the ball ended up after the play. Penalties on offense may or may not result in a loss of a down; penalties on defense may result in the offense automatically gaining a first down. For particularly serious behaviour, the match official(s) may eject players from the game (ejected players may be substituted) or, in exceptional cases, declare the game over and award a win to either side. Penalties do not affect the yardage line that the offense must gain to gain first down (unless the penalty results in a first down); if the penalty on the defense results in a first down yardage, the offense gains first down.

**Question 0**

What is the usual punishment for breaking the rules of the game?

**Question 1**

How many yards does a team lose when it commits a minor penalty?

**Question 2**

How many yards does a team lose by covering its face?

**Question 3**

Other than yards, what is sometimes given to an offense for a defensive penalty?

**Question 4**

What is the usual penalty for infringing the first goals?

**Question 5**

How many lost downs does a team have when it receives a more serious penalty?

**Question 6**

How many downs are automatically given to an attack when a team commits a minor penalty?

**Question 7**

What happens when a team commits a minor penalty, such as covering their face?

**Question 8**

What can be awarded to an offensive player on the offensive line other than yards?

**Text number 16**

Penalties never lead to scoring. For example, a penalty by the defence in its own end zone is not awarded as a touchdown, but the ball is moved to the one-yard line, which automatically results in a first down. If the distance penalty is greater than half the distance from the goal line, the ball is moved half the distance from the goal line, but only to the one-yard line (unlike in American football, in Canadian football the rush must not start inside either one-yard line). If the original penalty yardage would have resulted in a first down or the ball being moved over the goal line, a first down is awarded.

**Question 0**

Where do you place the ball when a defender takes a penalty in his own end zone?

**Question 1**

In which North American football style is the line of scrimmage never inside the one-yard line?

**Question 2**

What is a scoring game that never leads to a result?

**Question 3**

How many penalty yards are awarded when the ball is closer to the goal line than a normal penalty yard?

**Question 4**

For whom do touchdowns never lead to points?

**Question 5**

When the defence scores penalty points in their own end, what happens?

**Question 6**

How many penalty yards are given when the ball is closer to the first down than the normal penalty yardage?

**Question 7**

Which infringement in the end zone moves the ball halfway to the goal and automatically gets a first down?

**Question 8**

What in American football can't start inside either one-yard line?

**Text number 17**

In most cases, a team that has not been given a penalty can refuse to take a penalty, leaving the result of the previous match unchanged as if no penalty had been given. One notable exception to this rule is if the kicking team is penalised during the 3rd down before the kick is taken: the receiving team cannot refuse the penalty and take over the downs. Once the kick is completed, a change of possession occurs and the subsequent penalties are either to the place where the ball was caught or to the return run.

**Question 0**

Who can refuse a penalty?

**Question 1**

In which situation can a team that receives a punt not refuse a penalty?

**Question 2**

Which result of the game determines the placement of the ball when a penalty is disallowed?

**Question 3**

What can a team do when it prefers the original outcome of the game to the situation it would have been in if the other team had been awarded a penalty for that play?

**Question 4**

Who can refuse the previous play?

**Question 5**

What happens if the 3rd down punt had not been called?

**Question 6**

What happens after the refund is done?

**Question 7**

What is the exception for a change of control of a team that has not received a penalty?

**Question 8**

What is assessed against the kicking or receiving team after a change of possession?

**Text number 18**

In the last three minutes of the half, the penalty for not getting the ball into play during the 20-second play clock, known as the "time count" (this offence is known in American football as "delay of game"), is dramatically different from the penalty for the first 27 minutes. Instead of a penalty of 5 yards and a down is replayed, the base penalty (except during a turnover) is a loss of a down on first or second down and 10 yards on third down and a down is replayed. In addition, as noted earlier, the referee may give the defense possession for repeated intentional time violations on third down.

**Question 0**

At what point in the game is the time it takes for an attack to play the ball measured?

**Question 1**

How many seconds will elapse before a time penalty is imposed?

**Question 2**

What is the penalty for a timeout on first two downs?

**Question 3**

Who can pass the ball to the other side if the attacking team breaks too many time limits?

**Question 4**

How many yards does the offense lose due to timeout on third down?

**Question 5**

What is the penalty in American football for not replaying a down within 20 seconds?

**Question 6**

What is the penalty for conversion attempts on the first two downs?

**Question 7**

For which offence can the referee give a basic penalty to the defence?

**Question 8**

How many yards of loss on third down?

**Question 9**

On what down can the 20-second play clock allow the defence to take over?

**Text number 19**

The clock does not run during the last three minutes of the half-time conversion attempts. If the 15 minutes of the half ends with the ball still alive, the half continues until the ball is dead. If the quarter ends with the ball dead, the quarter shall be extended by one more time. The quarter cannot end while a penalty is in force: after the penalty yardage, the quarter continues for one scrimmage. Note that a team that has not been penalized has the option of declining any penalties that it considers unfavorable, so the losing team cannot extend the game indefinitely by taking repeated penalties.

**Question 0**

What happens to a quarter that ends while the ball is still in play?

**Question 1**

What makes you extend the quarter-finals by one more game, even though the time has already run out?

**Question 2**

How long is a quarter in minutes?

**Question 3**

Which games do not cause time to run out on the clock during the last minutes of the half?

**Question 4**

When does the clock stop ticking while a penalty is pending?

**Question 5**

If the quarter ends while the ball is in play, how long will the quarter continue?

**Question 6**

When can the exercise not end?

**Question 7**

What can a losing team do?

**Question 8**

What is the name of the games where the clock does not run at the end of the half?

**Text number 20**

In the CFL, if the game is tied at the end of regulation time, each team has as many chances to break the tie. A coin toss determines which team takes possession of the ball first; the first team receives the ball at the opponent's 35-yard line and proceeds through a series of downs until it scores or loses possession. If a team scores a touchdown, starting in 2010, it must attempt a two-point conversion. The opposing team then receives the ball at the same 35-yard line and has the same opportunity to score. Once the teams have possession of the ball, if one team is ahead, it is declared the winner; otherwise, both teams are given another chance to score, and they start the scoring drive from the other 35-yard line. After this second round, if a winner is still not found, the game will end in a tie during the regular season. In the playoffs or championship game, the teams will continue to try to score from alternating 35-yard lines until one team leads after both teams have played an equal number of games.

**Question 0**

What determines which team gets possession of the ball first when play is resumed to break the tie?

**Question 1**

On which yard line on the opposing side does the team take possession of the ball according to the CFL's tie-breaking rules?

**Question 2**

In what year did the CFL start requiring teams to attempt 2-point conversions after scoring in a tie-breaking situation?

**Question 3**

Which tie-breaker round is the last possible round in a CFL regular season match?

**Question 4**

Which CFL games require tie-breaking rounds that continue until the winner is decided?

**Question 5**

Once the teams have completed the 2-point conversions, who will be declared the winner?

**Question 6**

If the game is tied at a touchdown at the end, what decides who takes over the game?

**Question 7**

What happens after the coin toss if there is no winner during the regular season?

**Question 8**

What will the team have to do after taking over for the 2010 season?

**Question 9**

What can each team do in 2010 if the game is tied?

**Document number 347**

**Text number 0**

The Seven Years' War was fought between 1755 and 1764, and the main conflict was fought over seven years between 1756 and 1763. It involved all the major powers of the time except the Ottoman Empire and affected Europe, America, West Africa, India and the Philippines. It is considered the prelude to two world wars and the largest European war since the Thirty Years' War of the 17th century, and once again divided Europe into two alliances, led by Britain on one side and France on the other. For the first time, France formed its own grand coalition to limit the growing power of Britain and Prussia. It failed as Britain emerged as the world's largest power and changed the balance of power in Europe.

**Question 0**

Which countries led the two alliances during the Seven Years' War?

**Question 1**

When was the Seven Years' War fought?

**Question 2**

Which power of the time did not take part in the Seven Years' War?

**Question 3**

Which country became the world's biggest power?

**Question 4**

What was the prelude to the Seven Years' War?

**Text number 1**

When Prussia realised that war was imminent, it pre-emptively attacked and quickly occupied Saxony. The result caused uproar across Europe. Since Prussia was allied with Britain, Austria allied with France and saw an opportunity to retake Silesia, lost in the previous war. Reluctantly, following the imperial diet, most of the empire joined the Austrian cause. The smaller German states (notably Hanover) also joined the Anglo-Prussian alliance. Sweden, fearful of Prussia's expansionist ambitions, went to war in 1757 to protect its Baltic territories and saw its opportunity when almost all of Europe opposed Prussia. Spain, bound by a family treaty, intervened on behalf of France, and together they launched a completely unsuccessful invasion of Portugal in 1762. The Russian Empire had originally allied itself with Austria because it feared Prussian ambitions for the Polish and Lithuanian Commonwealth, but changed sides when Tsar Peter III succeeded in 1762.

**Question 0**

Who launched the first strike in the Seven Years' War?

**Question 1**

In which area was the first battle fought in the Seven Years' War?

**Question 2**

Which country allied with Prussia?

**Question 3**

Which was the first country to ally with France?

**Question 4**

Which side did the smaller German states join?

**Text number 2**

Unlike in previous wars, many central and small European powers sought to stay out of the escalating conflict, even though they had interests related to the conflict or in common with the belligerents, such as Denmark and Norway. The Dutch Republic, a long-time ally of Britain, maintained its neutrality because it feared the prospect of Britain and Prussia fighting the great powers of Europe and even tried to prevent British domination of India. Naples, Sicily and Savoy, although on the side of the Franco-Spanish party, refused to join the coalition for fear of British power. The taxation imposed by the war caused considerable hardship for the Russian people, and was added to the taxes on salt and alcohol that Empress Elizabeth initiated in 1759 to supplement the Winter Palace. Like Sweden, Russia concluded a separate peace treaty with Prussia.

**Question 0**

With whom did the Dutch Republic ally?

**Question 1**

Which side of the alliances did Naples, Sicily and Savoy join?

**Question 2**

How did the war affect the Russian population?

**Question 3**

What items had already been taxed by the Russian Empress Elizabeth?

**Question 4**

Which two countries signed a separate peace treaty with Prussia?

**Text number 3**

The war was successful for Great Britain, which gained control of most of New France in North America, Spanish Florida, some isolated Caribbean islands in the West Indies, the colony of Senegal on the West African coast, and the predominance of French trading posts on the Indian subcontinent. Native American tribes were excluded from settlement; the subsequent conflict known as the Pontiac War also failed to restore the status of the indigenous tribes to their pre-war status. In Europe, the war began disastrously for Prussia, but through a combination of good fortune and successful strategy, King Frederick the Great managed to restore Prussia's position and maintain the status quo ante bellum. Prussia became the new European superpower. Although Austria did not succeed in regaining the Silesian region from Prussia (its original objective), its military prowess was noted by the other great powers. The participation of Portugal, Spain and Sweden did not restore their former great power status. France lost many of its colonies and was saddled with heavy war debts that its inefficient financial system could barely cope with. Spain lost Florida, but France gained Louisiana and regained control of colonies such as Cuba and the Philippines, which the British had captured during the war. France and the other European powers retaliated in 1778 when the American War of Independence broke out, hoping to destroy British domination once and for all.

**Question 0**

What did Britain gain from the war in North America?

**Question 1**

What did Britain gain from the war in the West Indies?

**Question 2**

What did Britain gain from the war in Africa?

**Question 3**

What happened to the extent of the French colonies as a result of the war?

**Question 4**

How did the war affect France economically?

**Text number 4**

The war has been described as the first 'world war', although this name has also been given to several earlier conflicts, such as the Eighties, the Thirty Years' War, the War of the Spanish Succession, the War of the Austrian Succession, and later conflicts such as the Napoleonic Wars. The term 'Second Hundred Years' War' has been used to describe a global conflict that continued almost uninterrupted throughout the 17th century, reminiscent of the more famous and intense struggle of the 13th century.

**Question 0**

What is the greatest name that historians have used to describe the Seven Years' War?

**Question 1**

What does the term "Second Hundred Years' War" describe?

**Question 2**

What is the precedent for the "Second Hundred Years War"?

**Question 3**

What was the later conflict that some considered to be the First World War?

**Text number 5**

When Prussia realised that war was imminent, it pre-emptively attacked and quickly occupied Saxony. The result caused uproar across Europe. Since Prussia was allied with Britain, Austria allied with France and saw an opportunity to retake Silesia, lost in the previous war. Reluctantly, following the imperial diet, most of the empire joined the Austrian cause. The smaller German states (notably Hanover) also joined the Anglo-Prussian alliance. Sweden, fearful of Prussia's expansionist ambitions, went to war in 1757 to protect its Baltic territories and saw its opportunity when almost all of Europe opposed Prussia. Spain, bound by a family treaty, intervened on behalf of France, and together they launched a disastrous invasion of Portugal in 1762. The Russian Empire had initially allied itself with Austria because it feared Prussian ambitions for the Polish and Lithuanian Commonwealth, but changed sides when Tsar Peter III succeeded in 1762.

**Question 0**

What was Sweden's motive for joining the war?

**Question 1**

Which country did Spain invade?

**Question 2**

When did Spain attack?

**Question 3**

What was the result of the Spanish attack?

**Question 4**

Which territory did Austria hope to regain?

**Text number 6**

Unlike in previous wars, many central and small European powers sought to stay out of the escalating conflict, even though they had interests related to the conflict or in common with the belligerents, such as Denmark and Norway. The Dutch Republic, a long-time ally of Britain, maintained its neutrality because it feared the prospect of Britain and Prussia fighting the great powers of Europe and even tried to prevent British domination of India. Naples, Sicily and Savoy, although on the side of the Franco-Spanish party, refused to join the coalition for fear of British power. The taxation imposed by the war caused considerable hardship for the Russian people, and was added to the taxes on salt and alcohol that Empress Elizabeth initiated in 1759 to supplement the Winter Palace. Like Sweden, Russia concluded a separate peace treaty with Prussia.

**Question 0**

Why did Denmark-Norway remain neutral and not help its long-time ally Britain?

**Question 1**

What did Empress Elizabeth of Russia spend the proceeds of the salt and alcohol tax on?

**Question 2**

Why did Naples remain neutral?

**Question 3**

With whom would Sicily and Savoy normally ally themselves?

**Text number 7**

The war was successful for Great Britain, which gained control of most of New France in North America, Spanish Florida, some isolated Caribbean islands in the West Indies, the colony of Senegal on the West African coast, and the predominance of French trading posts on the Indian subcontinent. Native American tribes were excluded from settlement; the subsequent conflict known as the Pontiac War also failed to restore the status of the indigenous tribes to their pre-war status. In Europe, the war began disastrously for Prussia, but through a combination of good fortune and successful strategy, King Frederick the Great managed to restore Prussia's position and maintain the status quo ante bellum. Prussia became the new European superpower. The involvement of Portugal, Spain and Sweden did not restore their former great power status. France lost many of its colonies and was saddled with heavy war debts that its inefficient financial system could barely cope with. Spain lost Florida, but France gained Louisiana and regained control of colonies such as Cuba and the Philippines, which the British had captured during the war. France and the other European powers would soon avenge their defeat in 1778, when the American War of Independence broke out, in the hope of destroying British domination once and for all.

**Question 0**

What did Britain achieve with the French merchant outposts on the Indian subcontinent?

**Question 1**

What was the outcome for the Native American population?

**Question 2**

What did the Indian tribes achieve in the later Pontiac War?

**Question 3**

Which two factors redeemed the outcome for the Prussians?

**Question 4**

Who was the leader of Prussia?

**Text number 8**

During the Austrian Succession War, the warring parties were allied in the traditional way. France's traditional enemies, Great Britain and Austria, were allied in the same way as against Louis XIV. Prussia, Germany's leading anti-Austrian state, had received support from France. However, neither group had much reason to be satisfied with their partnership: British aid to Austria had not been of much help, and Britain's military efforts had not saved Silesia for Austria. Prussia, which had secured Silesia, had made a deal with Austria without regard for French interests. However, France had concluded a defensive alliance with Prussia in 1747, and the Duke of Newcastle, British Foreign Secretary in his brother Henry Pelham's ministry, considered it essential to maintain the Anglo-Austrian alliance after 1748. The collapse of this system and the French alliance with Austria and the British alliance with Prussia constituted the so-called 'diplomatic revolution' or 'reversal of alliances'.

**Question 0**

Who was Britain's traditional partner at the beginning of the conflict?

**Question 1**

What was the main benefit for Britain of having Austria as an ally?

**Question 2**

What did Austria gain or lose?

**Question 3**

Did Austria's loss of Silesia intensify its struggle with Prussia?

**Question 4**

What alliances were formed in the "diplomatic turnaround"?

**Text number 9**

In 1756, Austria made military preparations for war against Prussia and sought an alliance with Russia for this purpose. On 2 June 1746, Austria and Russia concluded a defensive alliance covering their own territory and Poland against attacks by Prussia or the Ottoman Empire. They also agreed a secret clause promising to return Silesia and the county of Glatz (now Kłodzko, Poland) to Austria in the event of hostilities with Prussia. Their real desire, however, was to destroy Frederick's power altogether, reduce his power to his Brandenburg constituency and cede East Prussia to Poland, and this exchange would involve the ceding of the Duchy of Courland in Poland to Russia. The Russian Grand Chancellor under Empress Elizabeth, Alexei Petrovich, Count Bestuzhev-Ryumin, was hostile to both France and Prussia, but he could not persuade the Austrian statesman Wenzel Anton von Kaunitz to commit himself to plans of attack against Prussia as long as Prussia could rely on French support.

**Question 0**

Which treaty between Russia and Austria preceded the Seven Years' War of 1755-56?

**Question 1**

According to the Russian-Austrian treaty of 1746, what would happen to Silesia if hostilities arose with Prussia?

**Question 2**

Which other territory was mentioned in the treaty between Russia and Austria on the Prussian dominion?

**Question 3**

Which person was the main target of the contract?

**Question 4**

Why couldn't Petrovich persuade Austria to attack Prussia?

**Text number 10**

Britain's Hanoverian King George II was passionately devoted to his family's continental possessions, but his commitments in Germany were balanced by the demands of the British overseas colonies. If the war against France was to be restarted because of colonial expansion, Hanover had to be protected from Franco-Prussian invasion. France was very interested in colonial expansion and was prepared to exploit the vulnerability of Hanover in a war against Great Britain, but had no desire to divert troops to central Europe for Prussian interests.

**Question 0**

What was the house of King George II?

**Question 1**

Name two different geographical areas that King George II had to protect.

**Question 2**

How keen was France to help Prussia conquer Hanover?

**Question 3**

Why would France want to attack Hanover?

**Question 4**

What was Britain's obligation to Hanover if colonialism through war with France was to continue?

**Text number 11**

French policy was further complicated by the system of private diplomacy, le Secret du roi, led by King Louis XV. Unbeknownst to his foreign ministers, Louis had set up a network of agents throughout Europe to pursue personal political agendas that often conflicted with France's publicly stated policies. Among the objectives of Louis's le Secret du roi programme were an attempt to win the Polish crown for his relative Louis François de Bourbon, Prince de Conti, and to maintain Poland, Sweden and Turkey as client states of France against the interests of Russia and Austria.

**Question 0**

What was the aim of le Secret du roi?

**Question 1**

Who did King Louis XV want on the Polish throne?

**Question 2**

What was King Louis XV's secret aim in his relations with Sweden and Turkey?

**Question 3**

Which French official was kept in the dark about le Secret du roi?

**Question 4**

Which countries did King Louis XV want to keep within his sphere of influence to prevent Russian interests?

**Text number 12**

Frederick saw West Prussia and Poland as potential areas for expansion, but he could not expect French support if he launched a war of aggression on their behalf. If he sided with the French against the British in the hope of annexing Hanover, he might fall victim to an Austro-Russian invasion. Augustus III, the hereditary Elector of Saxony, was also the Electoral King of Poland as Augustus III, but the two territories were physically separated by Brandenburg and Silesia. Neither state could claim to be a great power. Saxony was merely a buffer between Prussia and Austrian Bohemia, while Poland, despite its alliance with the ancient lands of Lithuania, was prey to Franco-Russian factions. The Prussian plan to give Frederick Augustus Bohemia in exchange for Germany, of course, presupposed that the dispossession of Austria would continue.

**Question 0**

What two geographical areas did Frederick want for Prussia?

**Question 1**

Which country would refuse support if Frederick went to war on behalf of Germany and West Prussia?

**Question 2**

What was his concern about trying to take over Hanover from the British?

**Question 3**

What prevented Augustus III from uniting Germany and Poland?

**Question 4**

Who was Poland's ancient ally?

**Text number 13**

In an effort to satisfy the then Austria, Britain voted in Hanover for the candidacy of Joseph, son of Maria Theresa, as Holy Roman Emperor, which dismayed Frederick and Prussia. Not only would Britain soon join the Austro-Russian alliance, but complications arose. Britain's basic preference for the alliance itself was to protect Hanover's interests against France. At the same time, Kaunitz was constantly approaching the French in the hope that such an alliance with Austria would come about. Moreover, France had no intention of allying itself with Russia, which had interfered in their affairs in the War of the Austrian Succession years earlier, and saw a complete dismemberment of Prussia as unacceptable for the stability of Central Europe.

**Question 0**

Which country was pleased that Britain used its Hanoverian vote to elect Joseph as Holy Roman Emperor?

**Question 1**

Which country and person was unhappy that Britain used its Hanoverian vote to elect Joseph as emperor of Rome?

**Question 2**

What was the French position on the dismemberment of Prussia?

**Question 3**

What was Britain's main objective in joining the Austro-Russian alliance?

**Question 4**

What was Kaunitz's goal with the French?

**Text number 14**

Years later, Kaunitz was still trying to persuade France to ally with Austria. He tried his best to persuade Austria not to interfere in Hanover's political affairs and was even prepared to exchange the Austrian Netherlands for French help in recapturing Silesia. Frustrated by this decision and the Dutch Republic's insistence on neutrality, Britain soon turned to Russia. On 30 September 1755, Britain promised Russia financial aid to deploy 50,000 troops on the Livonian-Lithuanian border to immediately defend British interests in Hanover. Besthuzev, assuming that the preparations were directed against Prussia, was happy to comply with the British request. Unbeknownst to the other powers, King George II also made overtures to the Prussian king, Frederick, who was beginning to fear the intentions of Austria and Russia and was eager to welcome rapprochement with Britain. On 16 January 1756, the Treaty of Westminster was signed, in which Britain and Prussia promised to help each other achieve lasting peace and stability in Europe.

**Question 0**

What was Austrian Kaunitz prepared to exchange for French help in conquering Silesia?

**Question 1**

What did Russia use Britain's money for?

**Question 2**

Which countries joined together in the Westminster Convention?

**Question 3**

When was the Treaty of Westminster signed?

**Question 4**

Why was Beshuzev happy to place his troops on the Livonian-Lithuanian border?

**Text number 15**

The carefully coded word of the pact proved equally catalytic for the other major European powers. The result was total chaos. The Russian Empress Elizabeth was furious at Britain's duplicity. Except that France was so outraged and horrified by the sudden betrayal of its only ally. Austria, especially Kaunitz, took advantage of the situation. Now isolated, France was forced to join the Austro-Russian alliance or face ruin. The first Treaty of Versailles was then signed on 1 May 1756, in which the two nations pledged 24,000 soldiers to defend each other in the event of an attack. This diplomatic revolution proved to be a major cause of the war; although both treaties were self-defensive in nature, the actions of both alliances made war virtually inevitable.

**Question 0**

What was the Russian Empress Elizabeth's response to the treaty between England and Prussia?

**Question 1**

Why was France angry about the agreement between Britain and Prussia?

**Question 2**

France was now in a desperate situation, what did they do?

**Question 3**

Who were the parties to the Treaty of Versailles?

**Question 4**

How many soldiers did Austria and France pledge to defend each other?

**Text number 16**

The main French fort planned was to be located at the "forks" where the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers meet to form the Ohio River (now Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania). Peaceful British attempts to stop construction of the fort failed, and the French continued to build the fort, which they named Fort Duquesne. A British colonial militia was then sent from Virginia to drive them out. Led by George Washington, they ambushed a small French force at Jumonville Glen on 28 May 1754, killing ten, including Commander Jumonville. The French responded by attacking Washington's army at Fort Necessity on 3 July 1754, forcing Washington to surrender.

**Question 0**

Where did the French build the Duquesne fortress?

**Question 1**

Which city is now located where Fort Duquesne was built?

**Question 2**

Did the British succeed in stopping the construction of Fort Duquesne?

**Question 3**

Who led the British militia to drive the French out of the Duquesne fortress?

**Question 4**

Where did the French persuade General George Washington to surrender?

**Text number 17**

News of this reached Europe, where Britain and France tried unsuccessfully to negotiate a solution. Eventually, the two nations sent permanent troops to North America to enforce their claims. The first British action was an attack on Acadia on 16 June 1755 at the Battle of Fort Beauséjour, followed immediately by the expulsion of the Acadians. In July, British Major-General Edward Braddock led some 2 000 army troops and provincial militia on an expedition to retake Fort Duquesne, but the expedition ended in disastrous defeat. In addition, on 8 June 1755, Admiral Edward Boscawen fired on and captured the French ship Alcide and two warships. In September 1755, French and British forces clashed in the unsuccessful Battle of Lake George.

**Question 0**

Which country sent regular troops to North America?

**Question 1**

What was the result of the British attack on Ft Duquesne?

**Question 2**

Who led the British attack on the Duquesne River base?

**Question 3**

What was the outcome of the British-French naval encounter?

**Question 4**

Who won the Battle of Lake George?

**Text number 18**

France took the same approach to its wars for most of the eighteenth century. It allowed the colonies to defend themselves or offered only minimal help (sending them few troops or inexperienced soldiers), anticipating that battles with the colonies were likely to be lost anyway. To some extent, this strategy was forced on France: geography, combined with the superiority of the British navy, made it difficult for the French navy to provide significant supplies and support to the French colonies. Similarly, the many long land frontiers made an effective domestic army a necessity for all French rulers. These military necessities led the French government to base its strategy, unsurprisingly, largely on the European army: it kept most of its army on the continent in the hope of victories closer to home. The plan was to fight to the end of hostilities and then to negotiate treaties to bargain for territorial acquisitions in Europe in order to regain lost overseas possessions. This approach did not serve France well in the war, as the colonies were indeed lost, but while much of the war in Europe went well, at the end of the war France had little to counterbalance its success in Europe.

**Question 0**

How much did France invest in wars to defend its colonies?

**Question 1**

What was the main factor in France's reckless strategy of not defending its colonies with enthusiasm?

**Question 2**

Why did the French rulers need a large domestic army?

**Question 3**

What kind of deals France hoped to achieve in the negotiations.

**Question 4**

How successful was France in increasing the number of European regions with this approach?

**Text number 19**

The British had, both by inclination and for practical reasons, sought to avoid large-scale troop deployments on the mainland. They sought to compensate for this disadvantage in Europe by allying themselves with one or more continental powers whose interests ran counter to those of their enemies, especially France.15-16 By supporting the armies of continental allies, Britain could use London's enormous economic power to its military advantage. In the Seven Years' War, the British chose as their main partner the greatest general of the day, Frederick the Great of Prussia, then a rising power in central Europe, and paid Frederick substantial subsidies for his military campaigns.106 This was realised in the Diplomatic Revolution of 1756, when Britain ended its long-standing alliance with Austria in favour of Prussia and left Austria to France. Unlike France, Britain sought to pursue active warfare in the colonies, making full use of its naval power.64-66 The British pursued a dual strategy - blockading and bombing enemy ports and rapidly moving troops by sea. They disrupted enemy shipping and attacked enemy colonies, often using settlers from nearby British colonies in their efforts.

**Question 0**

How did the British avoid deploying large numbers of troops to continental Europe?

**Question 1**

Recognise the advantage Britain had during the Seven Years' War.

**Question 2**

Who led the armies that supported British interests in Central Europe?

**Question 3**

Which country was driven into an alliance with France when Britain allied with Prussia?

**Question 4**

How did the British behave in defending their colonies compared to the French approach?

**Text number 20**

William Pitt, who entered the Cabinet in 1756, had a grand vision of a war that was completely different from the previous wars with France. As Prime Minister, Pitt committed himself to a British grand strategy to conquer the entire French Empire, especially its North American and Indian territories. Britain's main weapon was a royal navy capable of controlling the seas and bringing in as many landing forces as needed. He also planned to use the colonial forces of the thirteen American colonies, working under the command of British regulars, to invade New France. To tie down the French army, he supported his European allies. Pitt led the government from 1756 to 1761, and even after that the British continued his strategy. It proved entirely successful. Pitt clearly understood the enormous value of imperial possessions and realised how vulnerable the French Empire was.

**Question 0**

What was Prime Minister William Pitt's grand strategy?

**Question 1**

What places did Pitt want in France?

**Question 2**

What was Pitt's main military advantage?

**Question 3**

How was Pitt going to supplement the British regulars?

**Question 4**

How did Pitt's strategy affect Britain's plans for the future?

**Text number 21**

The British Prime Minister, the Duke of Newcastle, was optimistic that a new series of alliances could prevent war breaking out in Europe. However, a large French force had gathered in Toulon, and the French opened a campaign against Britain by attacking Menorca in the Mediterranean. The British relief effort failed in the Battle of Menorca, and the island was captured on 28 June (for which Admiral Byng was court-martialled and executed). War between Britain and France was officially declared on 18 May, almost two years after fighting had broken out in Ohio.

**Question 0**

Why did the British Prime Minister believe that war in Europe could be prevented?

**Question 1**

Which country started the conflict?

**Question 2**

What was Admiral Byng's result?

**Question 3**

When was war declared between Britain and France?

**Question 4**

How did the timing of the declaration of war compare with the conflicts between Britain and France in North America?

**Text number 22**

Frederick II of Prussia had received reports of clashes in North America and had allied himself with Great Britain. On 29 August 1756, he led Prussian troops across the border of Saxony, one of the small German states allied with Austria. He intended to do this as a bold pre-emptive move against the expected Austrian and French invasion of Silesia. He had three objectives in his new war against Austria. First, he intended to conquer Saxony and remove it as a threat to Prussia, after which he would use the German army and treasury to support Prussia's war effort. His second aim was to advance to Bohemia, where he might establish his winter residence at Austria's expense. Thirdly, he wanted to invade Moravia from Silesia, capture the fortress of Olmütz and advance to Vienna to force an end to the war.

**Question 0**

How did Frederick II of Prussia react to the news of British-French clashes in North America?

**Question 1**

Which country were the Germans allied with?

**Question 2**

In which Prussian-held territory was the Saxon invasion a distraction?

**Question 3**

What was one of the aims of the German invasion?

**Question 4**

What was the second objective of the German invasion?

**Text number 23**

So Fredrik left Field Marshal Count Kurt von Schwerin in Silesia with 25,000 soldiers to guard against attacks on Moravia or Hungary, and Field Marshal Hans von Lehwaldt in East Prussia to guard against Russian attacks from the east, and set off with his army towards Germany. The Prussian army marched in three columns. On the right was a column of about 15,000 men led by Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick. On the left was a column of 18 000 men under the command of the Duke of Brunswick-Bevern. In the centre was Frederick II, Field Marshal James Keith himself, commanding a column of 30 000 soldiers. Brunswick Ferdinand was to approach the town of Chemnitz. The Duke of Brunswick-Bevern was to pass through Lusatia and approach Bautzen. In the meantime, Frederick and Field Marshal Keith would make for Dresden.

**Question 0**

How did Frederick protect Silesia when he went to conquer Saxony?

**Question 1**

How did Frederick protect East Prussia when he went to invade Germany?

**Question 2**

Describe Prince Ferdinand's command of Brunswick.

**Question 3**

Describe the Duke of Brunswich-Bevern's command.

**Question 4**

Describe Field Marshal James Keith, commander of the...

**Text number 24**

The Saxon and Austrian armies were unprepared and their forces were scattered. Friedrich conquered Dresden, and the Germans offered little resistance. At the Battle of Lobositz on 1 October 1756, Frederick prevented the Austrian army under General Browne from reinforcing the isolated Saxon army. The Prussians then occupied Saxony; after the siege of Pirna, the German army surrendered in October 1756 and was forcibly incorporated into the Prussian army. The attack on neutral Germany caused outrage throughout Europe and led to the strengthening of the anti-Prussian coalition. Austria's only major success was the partial occupation of Silesia. Frederick's first successes were far from easy, and proved to be inconclusive and very costly for the smaller Prussian army. This led him to point out that he was not fighting the same Austrians as in the previous war.

**Question 0**

How much resistance did Frederick face in Germany?

**Question 1**

What reinforcements were the scissors waiting for?

**Question 2**

What happened to the Saxon army?

**Question 3**

What was it about Saxony that caused the madness in Europe?

**Question 4**

What was the result of European outrage?

**Text number 25**

Britain was surprised by Prussia's sudden attack, but it now began sending supplies and ₤ 670 000 (equivalent to ₤ 89.9 million in 2015) to its new ally. The British organised a combined force of allied German states to protect Hanover from French attack under the command of the Duke of Cumberland. The British tried to persuade the Dutch Republic to join the alliance, but the request was rejected because the Dutch wanted to remain completely neutral. Despite the huge difference in numbers, the year had been a successful one for the Prussian-led forces on the Continent, unlike the disappointing British campaigns in North America.

**Question 0**

How did Britain protect Hanover?

**Question 1**

How did the British support Prussia?

**Question 2**

Why did the Dutch turn down Britain's offer to join?

**Question 3**

Who was more successful, the Prussians in Europe or the British in North America?

**Question 4**

Who led the troops defending Hannover?

**Text number 26**

In early 1757, Frederick II took the initiative again by marching into the Kingdom of Bohemia, hoping to inflict a decisive defeat on the Austrian forces. After winning the bloody Battle of Prague on 6 May 1757, in which both forces suffered heavy losses, the Prussians forced the Austrians back to the Prague fortifications. The Prussian army then laid siege to the city. After the Battle of Prague, Frederick took 5,000 soldiers from the Prague siege and sent them to reinforce the 19,000-man army led by the Duke of Brunswick-Bevern at Kolin in Bohemia. The Austrian Marshal Daun arrived too late to take part in the Battle of Prague, but picked up 16 000 men who had fled the battle. With this army he slowly moved to liberate Prague. The Prussian army was too weak to besiege Prague and hold off Daun at the same time, and Frederick was forced to attack prepared positions. The resulting Battle of Kolin was a resounding defeat for Frederick, his first military defeat. His defeat also forced him to end the siege and withdraw from Bohemia altogether.

**Question 0**

Where did the Austrians retreat to in May 1757?

**Question 1**

Who led the Prussian invasion of Prague in 1757?

**Question 2**

What were the losses at the Battle of Prague in 1757?

**Question 3**

Why did Friedrich reduce his crew in Prague?

**Question 4**

How did Austrian Marshal Daun turn the tide in Prague?

**Text number 27**

Later that summer, the Russians attacked Memel with 75 000 soldiers. Memel was one of the strongest fortifications in Prussia. However, after five days of artillery bombardment, the Russian army was able to take it. The Russians then used Memel as a base for their attack on East Prussia and defeated the smaller Prussian forces in the fierce Battle of Gross-Jägersdorf on 30 August 1757. However, it was not yet able to take Königsberg and retreated shortly afterwards. Nevertheless, it was a new threat to Prussia. Not only was Frederick forced to call off his invasion of Bohemia, but he was now forced to retreat further into Prussian territory. His defeats on the battlefield brought even more opportunist states into the war. Sweden declared war on Prussia and invaded Pomerania with 17 000 men. Sweden felt that this small army was enough to occupy Pomerania, and felt that the Swedish army would not need to fight the Prussians because the Prussians were occupied on so many other fronts.

**Question 0**

What led to the Prussian defeat at Memel?

**Question 1**

How did the Russians use the captured Memel?

**Question 2**

What caused the success of the Memel-based Russians deeper in Prussia?

**Question 3**

What was Fredrik's response to the Russian invasion?

**Question 4**

What other country dared to attack Prussia?

**Text number 28**

The situation now looked bleak for Prussia, as the Austrians mobilised to attack Prussian-held territory and the French army led by Soubise approached from the west. In November and December 1757, however, the whole German situation was reversed. First, Frederick destroyed Prince Soubise's French forces at the Battle of Rossbach on 5 November 1757, and then defeated the vastly superior Austrian forces at the Battle of Leuthen on 5 December 1757. With these victories, Frederick once again established himself as the leading general in Europe and his men as the most skilled soldiers in Europe. Nevertheless, the Prussians now faced an invasion by four great powers on four fronts (France to the west, Austria to the south, Russia to the east and Sweden to the north). At the same time, the combined forces of several smaller German states, such as Bavaria, had been established under Austrian command, threatening Prussian control of Germany.

**Question 0**

What were the reasons why the end of 1757 looked bad for Prussia?

**Question 1**

What was the first result of the French invasion?

**Question 2**

What was the result of the Austrian attack?

**Question 3**

Name the four opponents of Prussia.

**Question 4**

Which regions of Germany began to resist Prussia?

**Text number 29**

The problem came to a head when the main Hanoverian army, led by Cumberland, was defeated at the Battle of Hastenbeck and had to surrender completely at the Klosterzeven Convention after the French attack on Hanover. The Convention removed Hanover and Brunswick from the war, leaving the western approach to Prussia extremely vulnerable. Frederick sent urgent requests to Britain for more substantial aid, as he now had no outside military support for his German forces.

**Question 0**

Which Hanover leader lost the battle of Hastenbeck?

**Question 1**

Which country won the Battle of Hannover?

**Question 2**

How could the future participation of Hannover be described?

**Question 3**

How did Fredrik react to Hannover's defeat?

**Text number 30**

Calculating that no Russian advance was likely before 1758, Frederick moved the bulk of his eastern forces to Pomerania under Marshal Lehwaldt, where they were to repel the Swedish invasion. In short order, the Prussian army drove back the Swedes, occupied most of Swedish Pomerania and besieged its capital Stralsund. George II of Great Britain, on the advice of his British ministers, abrogated the Treaty of Klosterzeven, and Hanover re-entered the war. During the winter, the new commander of the Hanoverian forces, Duke Ferdinand of Brunswick, reassembled his army and launched a series of attacks that drove the French back across the Rhine. The British had suffered further losses in North America, notably at Fort William Henry. At home, however, the situation had stabilised. Since 1756, the governments of Newcastle and Pitt had fallen. In August 1757, the two men agreed on a political partnership and formed a coalition government that gave the war effort a new, more stable direction. The new strategy emphasised both Newcastle's commitment to Britain's involvement on the continent, particularly in the defence of Germany, and William Pitt's determination to use naval power to invade French colonies around the world. This 'dual strategy' dominated British policy for the next five years.

**Question 0**

Why was it easy for Ferdinand to withdraw his troops from the Eastern Front?

**Question 1**

What was the result of Prussia's resistance to Sweden?

**Question 2**

Which part of Sweden was occupied by Prussia?

**Question 3**

What favourable developments for Prussia took place in Hanover?

**Question 4**

What political developments shaped British politics?

**Text number 31**

From 10 to 17 October 1757, a Hungarian general serving in the Austrian army, Count András Hadik, carried out perhaps the most famous Hussar operation in history. As King Frederick of Prussia marched south with his mighty armies, the Hungarian general unexpectedly turned his force of 5,000, mostly Hussars, around the Prussians and occupied part of their capital Berlin for one night. The city was spared in exchange for a ransom of 200 000 taels. When Frederick heard of this humiliating invasion, he immediately sent a larger force to liberate the city. However, Hadik left the city with his Hussars and made it safely to the Austrian lines. Hadik was subsequently promoted to the rank of Marshal of the Austrian army.

**Question 0**

Which Hungarian general humiliated the Prussians?

**Question 1**

Which city was occupied by Hadik?

**Question 2**

How was Berlin spared?

**Question 3**

How did Frederick react to the occupation of Hadik?

**Question 4**

How will Hadik react to Frederick's troops?

**Text number 32**

In early 1758, Frederick launched an invasion of Moravia and besieged Olomouc (now Olomouc, Czech Republic). After the Austrian defeat of a supply convoy to Olmütz at the Battle of Domstadtl, Frederick broke off the siege and withdrew from Moravia. This marked the end of his last attempt to launch a major offensive into Austrian territory. Russian troops had occupied East Prussia during the winter, and it would remain under their control until 1762, although Frederick did not see the Russians as an immediate threat, but hoped to first fight a decisive battle against Austria to keep her out of the war.

**Question 0**

Where Frederick invaded in 1758

**Question 1**

Which town was Frederick besieged?

**Question 2**

What turned the battle from Olmutz to Frederick?

**Question 3**

How will Frederick react to the loss of a service escort?

**Text number 33**

In April 1758, the British concluded an Anglo-Prussian Treaty with Frederick, in which they agreed to pay him an annual grant of £670,000. Britain also sent 9,000 troops to reinforce Ferdinand's Hanoverian army, the first British troop commitment on the Continent and a turning point in Pitt's policy. Ferdinand had succeeded in driving the French out of Hanover and Westphalia and captured the port of Emden in March 1758 before crossing the Rhine with his own troops, causing alarm in France. Although Ferdinand defeated the French at the Battle of Krefeld and briefly captured Düsseldorf, successful manoeuvres by larger French forces forced him to retreat across the Rhine.

**Question 0**

What was Britain's annual financial commitment to Frederick?

**Question 1**

How did Britain help the Hanover defence?

**Question 2**

Who did Ferdinand banish from Ha nover?

**Question 3**

What caused the alarm in France?

**Question 4**

Did Ferdinand permanently occupy France?

**Text number 34**

At this point, Frederick was increasingly concerned about the Russian advance from the east and marched to fight it. Immediately east of the Oder in Brandenburg-Neumark, at the Battle of Zorndorf (now Sarbinowo, Poland), Frederick's 35,000-strong Prussian army fought a 43,000-strong Russian army commanded by Count William Fermor on 25 August 1758. Both sides suffered heavy losses - 12 800 Prussians, 18 000 Russians - but the Russians withdrew and Frederick declared victory. At the indecisive Battle of Tornow on 25 September, the Swedish army repulsed six Prussian attacks, but did not penetrate Berlin after the Battle of Fehrbellin.

**Question 0**

How did Frederick react to the Russian occupation of East Prussia?

**Question 1**

How large a force did Frederick send against the invading Russians?

**Question 2**

How many Russians were in the defence?

**Question 3**

Which army withdrew?

**Question 4**

What country was Prussia fighting on the second front?

**Text number 35**

The war continued in uncertainty when on 14 October Marshal Daun's Austrians surprised the Prussian main army at the Battle of Hochkirch in Germany. Friedrich lost much of his artillery, but retreated in good order, aided by dense forests. Despite Hochkirch, the Austrians had ultimately made little progress in the Saxon campaign and had failed to achieve a decisive breakthrough. After the failed attempt to take Dresden, Daun's troops were forced to retreat into Austrian territory for the winter, leaving Saxony under Prussian occupation. At the same time, the Russians failed in their attempt to take Kolberg in Pomerania (now Kołobrzeg, Poland) from the Prussians.

**Question 0**

Which Austrian general surprised the Prussians at Hochkirch?

**Question 1**

What was Prussia's biggest defeat at Hochkirch?

**Question 2**

Why was Frederick able to withdraw successfully?

**Question 3**

What was the result of the Austrian victory?

**Question 4**

How did the Austrian troops spend the winter?

**Text number 36**

The year 1759 brought many Prussian defeats. At the Battle of Kay or Paltzig, the Russian Count Saltykov, with 47 000 Russians, defeated 26 000 Prussians under the command of General Carl Heinrich von Wedel. Although the Hanoverians defeated a French army of 60 000 at Minden, at the Battle of Maxen the Austrian General Daun forced the surrender of an entire Prussian force of 13 000 men. Frederick himself lost half his army at the Battle of Kunersdorf (now Kunowice in Poland), the worst defeat of his military career, which drove him to the brink of desertion and suicidal thoughts. The disaster was partly due to his misjudgement of the Russians, who had already demonstrated their strength at Zorndorf and Gross-Jägersdorf (now Motornoje, Russia), and partly to the good cooperation between Russian and Austrian forces.

**Question 0**

How the Prussian army fared in 1759/

**Question 1**

How would you describe the encounter with the Russian army in 1757?

**Question 2**

What happened in Minden in 1757?

**Question 3**

What was the outcome of Maxen's battle?

**Question 4**

What happened to Friedrich's army at the Battle of Kunersdorf?

**Text number 37**

The French planned to invade the British Isles during 1759 by massing troops at the mouth of the Loire and concentrating their fleets at Brest and Toulon. However, two naval defeats prevented this. In August, the Mediterranean fleet led by Jean-François de La Clue-Sabran was broken up at the Battle of Lagos by a larger British fleet led by Edward Boscawen. At the Battle of Quiberon Bay on 20 November, British Admiral Edward Hawke, with 23 ships of the line, captured the French Brest fleet of 21 ships of the line under Marshal de Conflans and sank, captured or forced many of them to run aground, putting an end to the French plans.

**Question 0**

Where was the French planned invasion of Britain?

**Question 1**

How were the French going to transport their troops to Britain for the invasion?

**Question 2**

What happened to the French Mediterranean fleet?

**Question 3**

What happened to the French Brest fleet?

**Question 4**

How did the French, after losing two fleets, get their troops into Britain for the invasion?

**Text number 38**

Despite this, the Austrians, under General Laudon, occupied Glatz (now Kłodzko, Poland) in Silesia. At the Battle of Liegnitz, Friedrich achieved a strong victory despite being outnumbered three times. The Russians under General Saltykov and the Austrians under General Lacy briefly occupied his capital Berlin in October, but were unable to hold it for long. At the end of the same year, Frederick won another victory when he defeated the able Daun at the Battle of Torgau; he suffered very heavy losses, however, and the Austrians retreated in good order.

**Question 0**

Recognise the success of the Austrians?

**Question 1**

Where is Glatz

**Question 2**

What was so special about Friedrich's victory at Liegnitz?

**Question 3**

Who led the Russian occupation of Berlin?

**Question 4**

Why was Fredrik's defeat against Daun so costly?

**Text number 39**

1762 brought two new countries into the war. Britain declared war on Spain on 4 January 1762, and Spain responded by issuing its own declaration of war on Britain on 18 January. Portugal then joined the war on Britain's side. Spain, assisted by the French, launched an invasion of Portugal and succeeded in capturing Almeida. The arrival of British reinforcements halted the Spanish advance, and at the Battle of Valencia de Alcántara, British Portuguese troops captured an important Spanish supply base. The attackers were stopped on the hills off Abrantes (Lisbon Pass), where the Anglo-Portuguese were entrenched. Eventually the Anglo-Portuguese, aided by the guerrillas and using a scorched earth strategy, drove the much reduced Franco-Spanish army back into Spain and recovered almost all the towns lost, including the Spanish headquarters at Castelo Branco, which was full of wounded and sick who had been left there.

**Question 0**

Identify a new country that joined the war in 1762?

**Question 1**

Which other new country joined the war in 1762?

**Question 2**

Was Portugal on the side of France or Britain?

**Question 3**

Which city was conquered in the first conflict between Spain and Portugal?

**Question 4**

Britain sent troops to help Portugal. What was the outcome?

**Text number 40**

On the eastern front, progress was very slow. The Russian army was heavily dependent on the main supplies in Poland, and the Prussian army made several successful attacks against them. One of these led in September under General Platen and resulted in the loss of 2 000 Russians, most of whom were taken prisoner, and the destruction of 5 000 wagons. Short of men, the Prussians had to resort to a new method of warfare, raiding, to delay the advance of their enemies. Nevertheless, they suffered two critical setbacks at the end of the year. The Russians, led by Zakhar Chernyshev and Pyotr Rumyantsev, stormed Kolberg in Pomerania, and the Austrians captured Schweidnitz. The loss of Kolberg cost Prussia its last port in the Baltic. In Britain, it was thought that Prussia's total collapse was now imminent.

**Question 0**

How did the Prussians slow down the Russians' advance?

**Question 1**

What was the size of one Prussian victory against the Russians?

**Question 2**

Recognise the significant Prussian defeat by the Russians.

**Question 3**

recognise the great Prussian defeat by the Austrians.

**Question 4**

What were the concerns about Prussia in Britain?

**Text number 41**

Britain has now threatened to withdraw its support if Prussia does not consider offering concessions to secure peace. With the Prussian army down to just 60,000 men and Berlin itself under siege, Frederick's survival was seriously threatened. Then, on 5 January 1762, the Russian Empress Elizabeth died. Her Prussian successor, Peter III, immediately recalled Russian troops from Berlin (see the Treaty of Peter (1762)) and brokered Frederick's truce with Sweden. He also placed a detachment of his own troops under Frederick's command This turn of events has become known as the miracle of the House of Brandenburg. Frederick was then able to assemble a larger army of 120,000 men and concentrate it against Austria. He drove them largely out of Germany, while his brother Henry won in Silesia at the Battle of Freiberg (29 October 1762). Meanwhile, his Brunswick allies captured the important city of Göttingen and made matters worse by taking Cassel.

**Question 0**

Britain tried to influence Prussia to take what action?

**Question 1**

How many soldiers did Frederick have left?

**Question 2**

What developments in Russia helped Prussia?

**Question 3**

What changed Prussia's relationship with Sweden?

**Question 4**

What was the unexpected action of Peter III that helped Frederick?

**Text number 42**

By 1763, the war in central Europe was effectively at a stalemate. Frederick had recaptured most of Silesia and Saxony, but not the latter's capital Dresden. His economic situation was not bad, but his kingdom was destroyed and his army severely weakened. His troops had been dramatically reduced, and he had lost so many effective officers and generals that a new invasion might be impossible. The new Prime Minister, Lord Bute, had cut off British aid, and the Russian Emperor had been superseded by his wife Catherine, who ended Russia's alliance with Prussia and withdrew from the war. However, Austria, like most of the participants, was in serious financial crisis and had to reduce the size of its army, which had a major impact on its offensive power. Having effectively endured a long war, its administration was indeed in disarray. At that time it still held Dresden, south-eastern Saxony, the county of Glatz and southern Silesia, but the prospects of victory were dim without Russian support. The Treaty of Hubertusburg in 1763 concluded the peace treaty that ended the war in central Europe.

**Question 0**

What was Frederick's position in 1763?

**Question 1**

What was Austria's position in 1763?

**Question 2**

What had happened to Frederick's financial aid from Britain?

**Question 3**

What had happened to the reinforcements Fredrik had received from Russia?

**Question 4**

What was the consequence of the weakening of both Prussia and Austria?

**Text number 43**

Although the strategic success of Rochefort's invasion was questionable and its operational failure doubtful, William Pitt, seeing the expediency of this type of asymmetrical enterprise, prepared to pursue such operations. Under the command of Charles Spencer, 3rd Duke of Marlborough, an army was assembled, assisted by Lord George Sackville. The expeditionary naval squadron and transports were commanded by Richard Howe. The army landed on 5 June 1758 at Cancall Bay, proceeded to St Malo, and instead attacked the nearby port of St Servan, as its capture would have required a lengthy siege. It burned the fleet in the harbour, some 80 French private and merchant ships and four warships under construction. The troops then returned ashore, threatened by the arrival of French reinforcements. The attack on Havre de Grace was called off and the fleet sailed for Cherbourg; this too was abandoned due to bad weather and low supplies, and the expedition returned after damaging a French privateer and providing further strategic evidence against the French coast.

**Question 0**

What was William Pitt's style of warfare?

**Question 1**

What action did Pitt take against France in 1758?

**Question 2**

How did the invading British army fare at St Malo?

**Question 3**

What damage was caused in the alternative location?

**Question 4**

How did the British invaders react to the arrival of French reinforcements?

**Text number 44**

Pitt was now preparing to send troops to Germany, and both Marlborough and Sackville, disgusted with what they saw as the futility of the "landings", were commissioned in that army. The elderly General Bligh was appointed to command the new 'landing', accompanied by Howe. The campaign got off to a favourable start with the Cherbourg raid. Backed by naval bombardment, the army routed the French troops assigned to resist the invasion, captured Cherbourg and destroyed its forts, harbours and navy.

**Question 0**

Who decided to send British troops to Germany?

**Question 1**

Who led the assault troops?

**Question 2**

Where did the troops land?

**Question 3**

Was the landing successful?

**Question 4**

How did the British treat Cherbourg?

**Text number 45**

The troops disembarked and moved to St Lunaire Bay in Brittany, where they were disembarked on 3 September to operate against St Malo; this action, however, proved impractical. The deteriorating weather forced the two armies to separate: the ships sailed to a safer anchorage at St Cast, while the army advanced by land. Bligh's delay in moving his troops allowed the 10,000 French troops from Brest to catch up with him and open fire on the landing troops. A rearguard of 1,400 led by General Dury held off the French while the rest of the army landed. They could not be rescued; 750, including Dury, were killed and the rest captured.

**Question 0**

What stopped the planned siege of St Malo?

**Question 1**

How does the fleet react to bad weather?

**Question 2**

How did the army get to the new anchorage?

**Question 3**

What happened to the British army?

**Question 4**

How the British Army escaped

**Text number 46**

Britain lost Menorca in the Mediterranean to France in 1756, but conquered the French colonies in Senegal in 1758. The British Royal Navy captured the French sugar colonies of Guadeloupe in 1759 and Martinique in 1762, as well as the Spanish colonies of Havana in Cuba and Manila in the Philippines, both of which were important Spanish colonies. However, expansion into the interior of both cities met with fierce opposition. In the Philippines, the British were confined to Manila until their agreed withdrawal at the end of the war.

**Question 0**

Which island was lost to Great Britain in 1756?

**Question 1**

What territory did the French lose to the British in 1758?

**Question 2**

Identify the French colonies lost to the British in 1759 and 1762.

**Question 3**

What kind of success did the British achieve in Cuba?

**Question 4**

What other colony did the British take from Spain?

**Text number 47**

During the war, seven Canadian nations allied themselves with the French. These were the Native Americans of the Laurentian Valley - the Algonquins, Abenaki, Huron and others. Although the Algonquins and the Seven Nations were not directly involved in the fate of the Ohio River Valley, they had been victims of the Iroquois Confederacy. The Iroquois had encroached on Algonquin territory and driven the Algonquins west beyond Lake Michigan. Therefore, the Algonquins and the Seven Nations were interested in fighting the Iroquois. Throughout New England, New York and the Northwest, Native American tribes formed various alliances with the major belligerents. The Iroquois, who ruled what is now upstate New York, sided with the British, but played little part in the war.

**Question 0**

Who were the seven nations of Canada?

**Question 1**

Which tribe was the enemy of the Seven Nations of Canada?

**Question 2**

How much help did the Seven Nations give the French in the Ohio Valley?

**Question 3**

Who was the European partner of the Iroquois?

**Question 4**

How valuable was the Iroquois alliance with Britain?

**Text number 48**

In 1756 and 1757, the French captured the British forts of Oswego and William Henry. The latter victory suffered when French natives violated the terms of surrender and attacked a retreating British column guarded by French guards, slaughtering and scalping soldiers and taking many men, women and children prisoner when the French refused to protect their captives. In 1757, the French navy also successfully defended the fortress of Louisbourg on Cape Breton Island, thus securing Quebec's approach from the sea.

**Question 0**

Who helped the French to take the forts of Oswego and William Henry?

**Question 1**

How were the British prisoners treated by France's original allies?

**Question 2**

How did the French guard react to the attack by the prisoners?

**Question 3**

How did the French defend the fortress of Louisbourg?

**Question 4**

Which side of the Canadian territory on the sea was protected by the defences of Fort Louisbourg?

**Text number 49**

British Prime Minister William Pitt's focus on the colonies in the 1758 campaign paid off when Louisbourg was captured after French reinforcements were thwarted by British naval victory at the Battle of Cartagena and the successful capture of Fort Duquesne and Fort Frontenac. The British also continued to expel the Acadian population with invasions of Île Saint-Jean (now Prince Edward Island), the St. John River Valley and the Petitcodiac River Valley. The celebration of these successes was dimmed by their embarrassing defeat at the Battle of Carillon (Ticonderoga), where 4 000 French soldiers fought off 16 000 British.

**Question 0**

How did the British secure numerical superiority in the invasion of Louisbourg?

**Question 1**

Identify two other French territories conquered by the British.

**Question 2**

Who did the British expel from Lie Saint-Jean?

**Question 3**

What is Lie Saint-Jean now known as?

**Question 4**

How far were the French outnumbered at the Battle of Carillion?

**Text number 50**

All British campaigns against New France were successful in 1759, part of the so-called Annus Mirabilis. Fort Niagara and Fort Carillon fell to substantial British forces on 8 July 1758, cutting off the French forts on the southern frontier. After a three-month siege of Quebec, General James Wolfe defeated the French on 13 September 1759 on the Abraham Plain outside the city. The French launched a counter-attack in the spring of 1760, which was initially successful at the Battle of Sainte-Foy, but they were unable to retake Quebec because of British naval superiority after the Battle of Neuville. The French forces retreated to Montreal, where they surrendered on 8 September in the face of overwhelming British numerical superiority.

**Question 0**

Which country did best in the battles of North America in 1759?

**Question 1**

Which two fortresses fell on the same day in 1758?

**Question 2**

When did General Wolfe take Quebec?

**Question 3**

Did the French take back Quebec?

**Question 4**

What military advantage brought the British success in defending Quebec?

**Text number 51**

In 1762, towards the end of the war, French troops invaded St. John's, Newfoundland. If successful, the expedition would have strengthened France's position at the negotiating table. Although French troops captured St. John's and raided nearby settlements, they were eventually defeated by British forces at the Battle of Signal Hill. This was the last battle of the war in North America and forced the French to surrender to Lieutenant Colonel William Amherst. The victorious British now controlled the whole of eastern North America.

**Question 0**

Where did the French invade in 1762?

**Question 1**

What good would it have done the French to take John?

**Question 2**

Did the French conquer St John's?

**Question 3**

Did the French hold Saint John's?

**Question 4**

Where was the last battle fought between the French and the British in North America?

**Text number 52**

The history of the Seven Years' War in North America, especially the expulsion of the Acadians, the siege of Quebec, the death of Wolfe and the Battle of Fort William Henry, gave rise to a huge number of ballads, broadsides, pictures and novels (see. Longfellow's Evangeline, Benjamin West's The Death of General Wolfe, James Fenimore Cooper's The Last of the Mohicans), maps and other printed material that testify to how this event continued to capture the imagination of the British and North American public long after Wolfe's death in 1759.

**Question 0**

Mention two major events in the Seven Years' War in North America.

**Question 1**

Name two other significant events of the Seven Years' War in North America.

**Question 2**

How did the events of the Seven Years' War affect the production of art?

**Question 3**

What novels are there from the Seven Years' War?

**Question 4**

What other factors indicate an interest in the events of the Seven Years' War?

**Text number 53**

Anglo-French hostilities ended in 1763 with the Treaty of Paris, which involved a complex series of land exchanges, the most important of which was France ceding Louisiana to Spain and the rest of New France to Great Britain, except for the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon. France was forced to choose between New France or the Caribbean island colonies of Guadeloupe and Martinique, choosing the latter in order to preserve these lucrative sources of sugar and abandon New France as an unproductive and expensive area. France also returned the Menorca peninsula to the British. Spain lost Florida to Great Britain, but gained Orleans Island and all the former French territories west of the Mississippi from the French. The exchanges also suited the British, as they already had plenty of sugar from their own Caribbean islands, and with the acquisition of New France and Florida they now controlled all of North America east of the Mississippi.

**Question 0**

How were the British-French hostilities brought to an end?

**Question 1**

Who finally owned Louisiana?

**Question 2**

Which part of North America did Britain end up in?

**Question 3**

What did France get for having sugar?

**Question 4**

Which country finally got the Lie d'Orleans...

**Text number 54**

In India, the British retained the northern crickets, but restored all the French trading ports. However, the treaty required that the fortifications of these settlements be destroyed and never rebuilt and that only minimal garrisons could be maintained, making them worthless military bases. Together with the loss of France's ally in Bengal and the shift to the British side as a result of the Hyderabad War, this ended French rule in India and made way for British hegemony and eventually control of the continent.

**Question 0**

What did France keep in India?

**Question 1**

How were the French colonies transformed to remove their military utility?

**Question 2**

Which French ally in the region rejected the French?

**Question 3**

Who defected to the British side?

**Question 4**

What happened to French power in the region?

**Text number 55**

The Treaty of Hubertusburg between Austria, Prussia and Saxony was signed on 15 February 1763 at a hunting ground between Dresden and Leipzig. Negotiations had begun there on 31 December 1762. Frederick, who had considered ceding East Prussia to Russia if Peter III would help him secure Saxony, eventually insisted that Russia (which was in fact no longer a belligerent party) be excluded from the negotiations. At the same time, he refused to evacuate Saxony until its elector had dropped all claims. The Austrians wanted to keep at least Glatz, which they had in fact reconquered, but Frederick would not allow it. The treaty simply restored the situation of 1748, with Silesia and Glatz returned to Frederick and Saxony to its own elector. The only concession Prussia made to Austria was to agree to the election of Archduke Joseph as Holy Roman Emperor.

**Question 0**

Where was the Treaty of Hubertusburg signed?

**Question 1**

Who were the parties to the Treaty of Hubertusburg?

**Question 2**

Which country won at the Treaty of Hubertusburg?

**Question 3**

What did Austria want in the Treaty of Hubertusburg?

**Question 4**

Did the Austrians keep Glatz?

**Text number 56**

Austria was unable to retake Silesia and make significant territorial gains. It did, however, prevent Prussia from encroaching on parts of Saxony. More importantly, its military performance proved far superior to that of the Austrian Succession War and seemed to justify Maria Theresa's administrative and military reforms. Austria's prestige was thus largely restored and the Empire secured its position as a major player in the European system. By promising to vote for Joseph II in the imperial elections, Frederick II also accepted Habsburg supremacy in the Holy Roman Empire. However, the survival of Prussia as a first-rate great power and the increased prestige of its king and army could, in the long term, damage Austrian influence in Germany.

**Question 0**

What happened to Austria's prestige as a result of the war?

**Question 1**

How would the outcome of Prussia affect Austria in the long term?

**Question 2**

Which area was spared from Prussian invasion?

**Question 3**

Did Austria get Silesia back?

**Question 4**

Who did Frederick II promise to vote for in the imperial election?

**Text number 57**

Moreover, Austria was now alienated from the new developments within the empire. Alongside the rise of Prussia, Augustus III, albeit ineffective, was able to assemble an army not only from Germany but also from Poland, since the Elector was also the King of Poland. Bavaria's growing power and independence was also reflected in the fact that it had more say over the path its army should take, and managed to slip out of the war of its own volition. Most importantly, now that a somewhat belligerent Hanover was personally united under George III of Great Britain, it could amass considerable power, even bring Britain into the fold, in future conflicts. This power dynamic is important for future and subsequent conflicts in the Empire. The war also showed that Maria Theresa's reforms were still not enough to compete with Prussia: unlike their enemies, the Austrians were almost bankrupt by the end of the war. So she devoted the next two decades to consolidating her administration.

**Question 0**

How did the war affect Austria's prosperity?

**Question 1**

What was the change in Prussia's position as a result of the war?

**Question 2**

How did Hannover deal with Austria?

**Question 3**

How much military aggression did Maria Theresa engage in after the war?

**Question 4**

Which British king supported Hanover after the war?

**Text number 58**

Prussia emerged from the war as a great power whose importance could no longer be questioned. Frederick the Great's personal reputation improved enormously, as his debts to property (the Russian turnaround after Elizabeth's death) and British aid were soon forgotten, while the memory of his vigour and military genius was vigorously maintained. Russia, on the other hand, gained one great unseen benefit from the war: the removal of French influence from Poland. The first partition of Poland (1772) was a trade between Russia and Prussia, in which Austria only reluctantly participated and France simply ignored it.

**Question 0**

How did the war affect Frederick the Great's reputation?

**Question 1**

What was the general opinion of Frederick the Great's military prowess?

**Question 2**

What good fortune from Russia helped Frederick the Great?

**Question 3**

What did Russia gain from the results of the war?

**Question 4**

Which countries participated in the first division of Poland?

**Text number 59**

The British government was close to bankruptcy, and Britain now faced the delicate task of pacifying its new French-Canadian subjects, as well as many Native American tribes who had supported France. George III's 1763 proclamation banning white settlement behind the Appalachian ridge was intended to pacify the latter, but it led to considerable resentment in the thirteen colonies, whose inhabitants were eager to acquire native lands. The Quebec Act of 1774, which was intended to make the French Canadians loyal, also aroused resentment among the American colonists. The law protected the Catholic religion and the French language, which angered the Americans, but the Québécois remained loyal and did not rebel.

**Question 0**

Who was George III trying to please with the 1763 declaration?

**Question 1**

Who was made worse by the 1763 declaration?

**Question 2**

Who was George III trying to please with the 1774 Quebec Act?

**Question 3**

How did the Quebec Act of 1774 affect religion?

**Question 4**

What did the Quebec Act of 1774 do about language?

**Text number 60**

The war had also ended the "old alliance system" in Europe, but in the years after the war the British, under the leadership of Lord Sandwich, tried to recreate this system. But after Britain's surprising success against the coalition of great powers, European states such as Austria, the Dutch Republic, Sweden, Denmark-Norway, the Ottoman Empire and Russia now considered Britain a greater threat than France and did not join them, while the Prussians were angered by what they considered Britain's betrayal in 1762. When the American War of Independence turned into a global war in 1778-83, Britain found herself confronted by a powerful coalition of European powers, with no significant allies.

**Question 0**

Which British nobleman tried to preserve European alliances after the Seven Years' War?

**Question 1**

Which countries joined Britain as allies?

**Question 2**

Did European countries see Britain or France as a bigger threat?

**Question 3**

When did the US War of Independence become a global conflict?

**Question 4**

What made Prussia decide not to renew its alliance with Britain?

**Document number 348**

**Text number 0**

Richard Phillips Feynman (/ˈfaɪnmən/; 11 May 1918 - 15 February 1988) was an American theoretical physicist known for his work on the path integral form of quantum mechanics, the theory of quantum electrodynamics, the physics of superfluidity of supercooled liquid helium, and particle physics, for which he proposed the razor model. For his contribution to the development of quantum electrodynamics, Feynman, together with Julian Schwinger and Sin-Itiro Tomonaga, was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1965. He developed a widely used pictorial representation of the mathematical expressions governing the behaviour of subatomic particles, later known as Feynman diagrams. During his lifetime, Feynman became one of the world's most famous scientists. In a 1999 survey of 130 leading physicists by the British magazine Physics World, he was ranked as one of the ten greatest physicists of all time.

**Question 0**

Feynman proposed the integral model of particle physics, what was it?

**Question 1**

Which two men won the Nobel Prize in Physics with Feynman?

**Question 2**

What year did Feynman receive his Nobel Prize?

**Question 3**

Feynman was famous for his diagrams showing how subatomic particles behaved, what are these called?

**Question 4**

What honour did Feynman receive in a 1999 poll by the British magazine Physics World?

**Question 5**

What was the particle physics decay model proposed by Feynman?

**Question 6**

Which two women won the Nobel Prize in Physics with Feynman?

**Question 7**

What year did Feynman lose his Nobel Prize?

**Question 8**

What graphs did Feynman not know he was making?

**Question 9**

What honour did Feynman receive in a 1989 poll by the British magazine Physics World?

**Text number 1**

Feynman was an avid populariser of physics through both his books and lectures, including his 1959 lecture on top-down nanotechnology, There's Plenty of Room at the Bottom, and his three-volume undergraduate lectures, The Feynman Lectures on Physics. Feynman also became known for his semi-autobiographical books Surely You're Joking, Mr. Feynman! and What Do You Care What Other People Think? and for books written about him, including Tuva or Bust! and Genius: The Life and Science of Richard Feynman by James Gleick.

**Question 0**

What was the title of Feynman's 1959 speech on nanotechnology?

**Question 1**

What was the name of the lectures Feynman gave during his studies?

**Question 2**

What was the title of one of his semi-autobiographical books?

**Question 3**

Which book did James Gleck write about Feynman?

**Question 4**

Feynman wrote many books and gave many \_\_\_

**Question 5**

What was the title of Feynman's 1969 speech on nanotechnology?

**Question 6**

What was the title of the lectures Feynman gave during his graduation?

**Question 7**

What was the title of one of his fiction books?

**Question 8**

Which book did John Gleck write about Feynman?

**Question 9**

Why did Feynman lose the credit for his paper?

**Text number 2**

Richard Phillips Feynman was born on 11 May 1918 in Queens, New York. He was the son of Lucille (née Phillips), a housewife, and Melville Arthur Feynman, a sales manager. His family came from Russia and Poland; both his parents were Ashkenazi Jews. They were not religious, and in his youth Feynman described himself as a "confirmed atheist". He also stated, "To select for acceptance peculiar elements derived from some supposed Jewish inheritance opens the door to all sorts of nonsense about race theory", and added "... at the age of thirteen I not only converted to other religious views, but also ceased to believe that Jews were in any way a 'chosen people'." Later in life, while attending a Jewish theological seminary, he encountered the Talmud for the first time and remarked that he found it a "wonderful book" and "valuable".

**Question 0**

What was Feynman's date of birth?

**Question 1**

In which city was Feynman born?

**Question 2**

What is Feynman's religion?

**Question 3**

What religion were his parents from?

**Question 4**

What did Feynam think of the Talmud?

**Question 5**

What was Feynman's wrong date of birth?

**Question 6**

In which city was Feynman abandoned at birth?

**Question 7**

What is Feynman's religious affiliation any more?

**Question 8**

Which Judaism did his parents refute?

**Question 9**

Which book did Feynman not come across at the seminar?

**Text number 3**

The young Feynman was much influenced by his father, who encouraged him to ask questions that challenged orthodox thinking, and who was always ready to teach Feynman something new. His mother gave him a sense of humour, which he had throughout his life. As a child, he was a talented engineer, ran a test laboratory at home and enjoyed repairing radios. As a junior in high school, he developed a home burglar alarm system while his parents were out running errands during the day.

**Question 0**

What character trait did Feynman get from his mother?

**Question 1**

Which person influenced Feynman's deep thinking?

**Question 2**

Which electronic device did Feynman repair as a child?

**Question 3**

When he was in primary school he created an electronic device while his parents were away, what was it?

**Question 4**

What kind of talent did Feynman have from an early age?

**Question 5**

What trait did Feynman hide from his mother?

**Question 6**

Who was the person who influenced Feynman to think superficially?

**Question 7**

Which electronic instrument did Feynman break as a child?

**Question 8**

Which electronic device was Feynman banned from building?

**Question 9**

What talent did Feynman develop only after his childhood?

**Text number 4**

When Richard was five years old, his mother gave birth to a younger brother, but he died at four weeks old. Four years later Richard had a sister, Joan, and the family moved to Far Rockaway, Queens. Although they were separated by nine years, Joan and Richard were close, both having an innate curiosity about the world. Their mother felt that women did not have the cranial capacity to understand such things. Although her mother disapproved of Joan's desire to study astronomy, Richard encouraged his sister to explore the universe. Joan eventually became an astrophysicist, specialising in the interactions between the Earth and the solar wind.

**Question 0**

What happened to Feyman's younger brother?

**Question 1**

What is the name of Feynman's sister?

**Question 2**

What discipline did Feyman encourage his sister to study?

**Question 3**

Who got Joan to explore the universe?

**Question 4**

What career did Joan have?

**Question 5**

What happened to Feyman's younger parent?

**Question 6**

What is the name of Feynman's estranged sister?

**Question 7**

Which science did Feynman forbid his sister to study?

**Question 8**

Who got Richard to explore the universe?

**Question 9**

Which career did Joan lose?

**Text number 5**

Feynman attended Far Rockaway High School in Far Rockaway, Queens, a school also attended by fellow Nobel laureates Burton Richter and Baruch Samuel Blumberg. After starting high school, Feynman was quickly promoted to an upper-level mathematics class. In an undistinguished school intelligence test, he scored 123, a high but "merely respectable" score, according to biographer James Gleick. When he was 15, he taught himself trigonometry, advanced algebra, infinite series, analytic geometry and differential and integral calculus. In high school, he developed the mathematical intuition behind his Taylor series of mathematical operators. Before entering university, he experimented and conducted mathematical topics, such as semi-derivatives, using his own notation.

**Question 0**

What IQ did Feyman achieve in high school?

**Question 1**

Which high school did Feynman go to?

**Question 2**

Feyman taught himself many mathematical subjects, such as trigonometry, at what age?

**Question 3**

What did Feyman do before he went to university?

**Question 4**

Where in Burroughs was Feynman High School?

**Question 5**

What IQ did Feynman achieve in secondary school?

**Question 6**

Which high school was Feynman expelled from?

**Question 7**

At what age did Feynman forget trigonometry?

**Question 8**

What did Feynman get only after university?

**Text number 6**

He got perfect scores in the Princeton University graduate entrance exams in maths and physics - an unprecedented achievement - but did rather badly in history and English. Feynman's first seminar was attended by Albert Einstein, Wolfgang Pauli and John von Neumann, among others. He received his doctorate from Princeton in 1942; his supervisor was John Archibald Wheeler. Feynman's thesis applied the principle of stationary action to problems in quantum mechanics, inspired by the desire to quantify the Wheeler-Feynman absorption theory of electrodynamics, and laid the foundations for the 'path integral approach' and Feynman diagrams, and was entitled 'The Principle of Least Action in Quantum Mechanics'.

**Question 0**

In which two parts of the exam did Feynman excel?

**Question 1**

In which two parts of the exam did Feynman perform badly?

**Question 2**

What was Feyman's score in the maths and physics entrance exams?

**Question 3**

When did he get his doctorate?

**Question 4**

What was the title of Feynman's dissertation?

**Question 5**

In which two parts of the exam did Feynman fail?

**Question 6**

In which part of the exam did Feynman do well?

**Question 7**

What score did Feynman get for his history experiments?

**Question 8**

When did Feynman lose his PhD?

**Question 9**

What was the title of Feynman's banned dissertation?

**Text number 7**

At Princeton, physicist Robert R. Wilson encouraged Feynman to participate in the Manhattan Project - a wartime US Army project at Los Alamos to develop the atomic bomb. Feynman said he was persuaded to take part in the project so that the bomb could be built before Nazi Germany developed its own. He was assigned to Hans Bethe's theoretical department and impressed Bethe so much that he was made team leader. He and Bethe developed the Bethe-Feynman formula for calculating the yield of a fission bomb, based on Robert Serber's earlier work.

**Question 0**

What weapons research was Feynman involved in?

**Question 1**

Whose department was Feynman assigned to in the Manhattan Project?

**Question 2**

What did Feynman achieve with Beth?

**Question 3**

What was the purpose of the Bethe-Feynman formula?

**Question 4**

Who had previously worked on fission bomb yields before Feynman?

**Question 5**

What weapons research did Feynman oppose?

**Question 6**

Whose department was Feynman restricted from in the Manhattan Project?

**Question 7**

What did Feynman achieve without Beth's help?

**Question 8**

Why was the Bethe-Feynman formula unnecessary?

**Question 9**

Who had never worked on fission bomb yield before Feynman?

**Text number 8**

He immersed himself in the project and was present at the Trinity bomb test. Feynman claimed to be the only person who saw the explosion without very dark glasses or welding goggles, arguing that it was safe to look through the windscreen of the truck because it would protect against harmful ultraviolet radiation. When he witnessed the explosion, Feynman leaned over the floor of his truck because of the explosion's immense brightness, where he saw a temporary "purple blob" afterimage of the event.

**Question 0**

Feynman used this to protect his eyes during the test explosion...

**Question 1**

Which atomic bomb test did Feynman see?

**Question 2**

What did Feynman see after the atomic experiment?

**Question 3**

How did Feynman think the windscreen of a lorry would protect him?

**Question 4**

Which bomb test was Feynman not present at?

**Question 5**

What was invisible to Feynman after the atomic experiment?

**Question 6**

How did Feynman think the wind would protect him?

**Question 7**

Why did Feynman decide he would never have a truck?

**Text number 9**

Feynman's other work at Los Alamos included calculating neutron equations for the Los Alamos "water boiler", a small nuclear reactor, to measure how close to criticality the composition of fissile material was. On completion of this work, he was transferred to the Oak Ridge facility, where he helped engineers devise safety procedures for storing material to avoid criticality accidents (caused, for example, by accidentally storing sub-critical quantities of fissile material on opposite sides of the wall). He also did theoretical work and calculations on a proposed uranium hydride bomb, which later proved impossible to implement.

**Question 0**

What was the water boiler that Feyman worked on?

**Question 1**

Where was Feyman sent after his work in Los Alamos?

**Question 2**

What did Feynman help produce at Oak Ridge?

**Question 3**

Which weapon did Feynman say was unfeasible?

**Question 4**

Where did Feynman work on the "Wateer Boiler"?

**Question 5**

What was the kettle that Feynman had no influence on?

**Question 6**

Where was Feynman imprisoned after his work at Los Alamos?

**Question 7**

What did Feynman help destroy at the Oak Ridge facility?

**Question 8**

Which weapon did Feynman consider feasible?

**Question 9**

Where was the "kettle" worked on without Feynman?

**Text number 10**

Because of the top-secret nature of the work, Los Alamos was isolated. In Feynman's own words, "there was nothing to do there". Bored, he satisfied his curiosity by learning to break into the combination locks on cupboards and desks used to store papers. Feynman often joked with his colleagues. In one case, he found the combination of a locked filing cabinet by trying the numbers he thought a physicist would use (it turned out to be 27-18-28 after the natural logarithm base e = 2.71828...), and he discovered that the three filing cabinets where a colleague kept notes on the atomic bomb research all had the same combination. He left a series of notes in the cabinets as a prank, which initially frightened his colleague Frederic de Hoffmann into thinking that a spy or saboteur had got hold of the atomic bomb secrets. Feynman drove to Albuquerque on several occasions to visit his sick wife in a car borrowed from Klaus Fuchs, who later turned out to be a real Soviet spy, transporting nuclear secrets to Santa Fe in his car.

**Question 0**

Feynman quickly got bored with Los Alamos because all the work was kept \_\_?

**Question 1**

How did Feynman scare his colleagues?

**Question 2**

What did Frederic de Hoffmann think had happened when he found these notes?

**Question 3**

In which New Mexico town did Feynman visit his wife?

**Question 4**

Feynman borrowed the car from Klaus Fuchs, who later revealed why?

**Question 5**

How did Feynman help his colleague?

**Question 6**

What did Frederic de Hoffmann think had happened when he stole these notes?

**Question 7**

In which New England town did Feynman visit his wife?

**Question 8**

Who did Feynman steal the car from?

**Question 9**

What was the job of Feynman's driver?

**Text number 11**

Feynman refers to his thoughts on the justification for participating in the Manhattan Project in his book The Pleasure of Finding Things Out. For him, the possibility that Nazi Germany would develop the bomb before the Allies was a compelling reason to help develop the bomb for the United States. He goes on to say that it was a mistake not to reconsider the situation once Germany had been defeated. In the same paper, Feynman also talks about his concerns in the atomic bomb era, as he felt for some time that there was a high risk that the bomb would soon be used again, so it was pointless to build for the future. He later describes this period as a "depression".

**Question 0**

In which book did Feynman talk about the Manhattan Project?

**Question 1**

Why did he help make the atomic bomb?

**Question 2**

Feynman felt guilty for helping to make the atomic bomb, and what mental disorder did he experience?

**Question 3**

What did Feynman think of his part in the bomb after Germany was defeated?

**Question 4**

What book did Feynman avoid on the Manhattan Project?

**Question 5**

On what basis did he help destroy the atomic bomb?

**Question 6**

Which disease was Feynman misdiagnosed with?

**Question 7**

What did Feynman think of his part in the bomb after Spain was defeated?

**Text number 12**

After completing his doctorate in 1942, Feynman joined the University of Wisconsin-Madison as an assistant professor of physics. The appointment was made on leave of absence because of his involvement in the Manhattan Project. In 1945, he received a letter from Mark Ingraham, Dean of the College of Letters and Science, asking him to return to the UW to teach for the coming academic year. His appointment was not renewed when he did not commit to return. In a speech at the UW several years later, Feynman joked, "It's great to be back at the only university that ever had the sense to fire me." He said: "It's great to be back at the only university that ever had the sense to fire me."

**Question 0**

Where did Feynman get a job after his PhD?

**Question 1**

Who gave Feyman the letter to return to teaching?

**Question 2**

What year did Feyman graduate with his doctorate?

**Question 3**

Where did Feynman spend his time during his contract at the UW?

**Question 4**

Where did Feynman get the rejected job after receiving his PhD?

**Question 5**

Who told Feynman not to return to teaching?

**Question 6**

What year did Feynman lose his PhD?

**Question 7**

Where was Feynman a senior professor of physics in 1942?

**Text number 13**

After the war, Feynman turned down an offer from the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, New Jersey, despite the presence of such distinguished faculty members as Albert Einstein, Kurt Gödel and John von Neumann. Instead, Feynman followed Hans Bethe to Cornell University, where Feynman taught theoretical physics from 1945 to 1950. During the temporary depression that followed the destruction of Hiroshima by the Manhattan Project bomb, he focused on complex physics problems, not for profit but for self-gratification. One of these was the analysis of the physics of a plate moving, spinning and mutating in the air. His work during this period, using equations of rotation to express different rotational velocities, proved important for his Nobel Prize-winning work, but feeling burnt out and having turned his attention to less immediate practical problems, he was surprised by offers of professorships from other prestigious universities.

**Question 0**

Which university did Feyman refuse to work at?

**Question 1**

Where did Feyman take up employment after the war?

**Question 2**

Which colleague did Feynman follow to Cornell?

**Question 3**

Why did Feynman experience a recession?

**Question 4**

His work at Cornell helped him what?

**Question 5**

Which university was Feynman always employed at?

**Question 6**

Where did Feynman turn down a job after the war?

**Question 7**

Which colleague did Feynman avoid at Cornell?

**Question 8**

Why was Feynman immune to depression?

**Question 9**

What made Feynman hated for his work?

**Text number 14**

Although Feynman received another offer from the Institute for Advanced Study, he turned it down on the grounds that there were no teaching posts: for Feynman, students were a source of inspiration and teaching was a pastime without creativity. Instead, Feynman accepted the offer from the California Institute of Technology (Caltech) - and, as he says in his book "Surely You're Joking Mr. Feynman!" - because the desire to live in a mild climate had become ingrained in his mind while he was installing his car tyres in a snowstorm in Ithaca.

**Question 0**

Why did Feynman decide to turn down an offer from the Institute of Advanced Study?

**Question 1**

Where did Feynman find much inspiration?

**Question 2**

The Institute of Advanced Study and what other university collaborated to get Feynman a place?

**Question 3**

In the end, Feynman decided to take a job at which university?

**Question 4**

In which city did Feynman find himself fixing tyre chains?

**Question 5**

Why did Feynman decide to accept all the offers from the Institute of Advanced Study?

**Question 6**

Where did Feynman not find inspiration?

**Question 7**

What university banned Feynman from being on campus?

**Question 8**

Which university did Feynman end up living in?

**Question 9**

In which city did Feynman get lost after attaching the chains to the tyres?

**Text number 15**

Feynman has been called "the great explainer". He gained a reputation for being very careful in his explanations to his students and for his moral duty to make the subject accessible. His guiding principle was that if a subject could not be explained in a first-year lecture, it was not yet fully understood. Feynman took great pleasure in coming up with such a 'freshman-level' explanation of the connection between spin and statistics, for example. He said that groups of particles with a spin of ½ "repel", while groups with an integer spin "cluster". This was a brilliantly simplified way of showing how Fermi-Dirac and Bose-Einstein statistics evolved as a result of studying how fermions and bosons behave in a 360° rotational motion. He also considered this question in his more advanced lectures, and he demonstrated the solution in his Dirac Memorial Lecture in 1986. In the same lecture, he also explained that antiparticles must exist, because if particles had only positive energies, they would not be confined to the so-called 'light cone'.

**Question 0**

What was Feynman's nickname?

**Question 1**

Feynman believed that if the subject was not readily available to freshers, it was not yet what?

**Question 2**

In one lecture, Feynman said, "What must exist?

**Question 3**

Antiparticles had to exist, because if particles were only positive energy, they would be nowhere to be found?

**Question 4**

What nickname did Feynman lose?

**Question 5**

What did Feynman suggest could not be in the lecture?

**Question 6**

Which unknown teacher was considered the "Great Explainer"?

**Question 7**

What did Feynman think were static and could never rotate?

**Text number 16**

He also developed Feynman diagrams, an accounting tool to help conceptualise and calculate interactions between particles in space-time, including interactions between electrons and their antimatter counterparts, positrons. With this instrument, he and later others were able to approach the reversibility of time and other fundamental processes. Feynman's idea of these diagrams started from the approximation of a hard sphere, and interactions could initially be thought of as collisions. It was only decades later that physicists thought to analyse the knots in Feynman's diagrams in more detail. Feynman painted Feynman diagrams on the outside of his van.

**Question 0**

What did Feynman produce that helps us understand the calculations between particles in space and time?

**Question 1**

What is the name of the electron antimatter counterpart?

**Question 2**

Where did Feynman paint his diagram?

**Question 3**

What did Feynman's digrams enable him and others to do?

**Question 4**

What did Feynman steal that helps us understand the calculations between particles in space and time?

**Question 5**

What is the name of the antiparticle part of the electrons?

**Question 6**

Where did Feynman code his formula?

**Question 7**

What did Feynman's diagrams not allow anyone to do?

**Question 8**

What diagrams did Feynman put on the outside of his lorry?

**Text number 17**

Feynman was then able to model the whole of physics in terms of the spin and fundamental force coupling fields of these particles, using diagrams of a small number of particles interacting in space-time. Feynman tried to explain the strong interactions that drive nucleon scattering with a parton model. The parton model was developed to complement the quark model developed by his Caltech colleague Murray Gell-Mann. The relationship between the two models was obscure; Gell-Mann derisively called Feynman's partons "put-ons". In the mid-1960s, physicists believed that quarks were just a bookkeeping device for symmetry numbers, not real particles, because the statistics of the omega-minus particle, if interpreted as three identical strangely bound-together quarks, seemed impossible if quarks were real. Experiments in deep inelastic scattering on the Stanford linear accelerator in the late 1960s showed that nucleons (protons and neutrons) contained point particles that scattered electrons, similar to Ernest Rutherford's 1911 experiment in which alpha particles scattered into gold nuclei. It was natural to identify these as quarks, but Feynman's razor model sought to interpret experimental data in a way that did not introduce new hypotheses. For example, the data showed that about 45% of the energy momentum was carried by electrically neutral particles in the nucleon. These electrically neutral particles are now thought to be gluons, which carry the forces between quarks and also carry the trivalent colour quantum number that solves the Omega minus problem. Feynman did not dispute the quark model; for example, when the fifth quark was discovered in 1977, Feynman immediately pointed out to his students that the discovery implied the existence of a sixth quark, which was discovered in the decade following his death.

**Question 0**

Which model was developed by Murray Gell-Mann?

**Question 1**

Which model did Feynman develop to complement the quark model?

**Question 2**

Quarks were considered in the 1960s to be what?

**Question 3**

Who was the scientist who tried to blast alpha particles into the gold nuclei?

**Question 4**

When the fifth quark was discovered, Feynman said, what must also exist?

**Question 5**

Which model did Murray Gell-Mann oppose?

**Question 6**

What model did Feynman develop as a counter to the quark model?

**Question 7**

What were quarks thought of in the 1990s?

**Question 8**

Which scientist experimented with blasting alpha particles into the nuclei of silver?

**Question 9**

What was discovered after the seventh quark?

**Text number 18**

After the success of quantum electrodynamics, Feynman moved on to quantum gravity. By analogy with a photon with spin 1, he studied the consequences of a free massless spin 2 field and derived the Einstein field equation of general relativity, but little else. Feynman's then-discovered calculation method for gravity, "ghosts", which are "particles" inside his formulae that have a "spurious" connection between spin and state, have proved invaluable in explaining the behaviour of quantum particles in Yang-Mills theories such as QCD and electroweak theory.

**Question 0**

Where did Feynman excel before moving to quantum gravity?

**Question 1**

What did Feynman study when he worked on quantum gravity?

**Question 2**

Which equation was Feyman leading?

**Question 3**

What did Feynman's findings help to explain?

**Question 4**

Which parts of the Yang-Mills theories did Feynman help explain?

**Question 5**

Where did Feynman find failure before moving to quantum gravity?

**Question 6**

What did Feynman miss when working on quantum gravity?

**Question 7**

Which equation did Feynman steal?

**Question 8**

What harm did Feynman's findings do to the explanation?

**Question 9**

Which parts of the Yang-Mills theories did Feynman refute?

**Text number 19**

Feynman was elected a Foreign Member of the Royal Society (ForMemRS) in 1965. By this time in the early 1960s, Feynman was exhausting himself working on several major projects simultaneously, including a request while at Caltech to "clean up" undergraduate teaching. After three years of dedication, he produced a series of lectures that eventually became The Feynman Lectures on Physics. He wanted a picture of a drum head sprinkled with powder at the beginning of the book to show the modes of vibration. The publishers, concerned that the picture might suggest links with drugs and rock'n'roll, changed the cover to red, but added a picture of him playing drums in the foreword. The Feynman Lectures on Physics employed two physicists, Robert B. Leighton and Matthew Sands, as part-time authors for several years. Although most universities did not adopt the books as textbooks, they continue to sell well because they provide an in-depth understanding of physics. Many of his lectures and miscellaneous talks were turned into other books, including The Character of Physical Law, QED: The Strange Theory of Light and Matter, Statistical Mechanics, Lectures on Gravitation and the Feynman Lectures on Computation.

**Question 0**

Which club was Feynman elected to?

**Question 1**

After three years at Caltech, what lectures did Feynman give?

**Question 2**

Why did the publisher change the cover of Feynman's book?

**Question 3**

In his book, Feynman was shown playing what instrument?

**Question 4**

What was the title of Feynman's book on light and matter?

**Question 5**

What company was Feynman fired from?

**Question 6**

Which lectures did Feynman lose credits for after three years at Caltech?

**Question 7**

Why did the publisher remove the cover of Feynman's book?

**Question 8**

What instrument did Feynman not know how to play in his book?

**Question 9**

What was the title of Feynman's book on darkness and emptiness?

**Text number 20**

In 1974, Feynman gave a keynote speech at Caltech on cargo cult science, which looks like science but is only pseudoscience because the scientist lacks "a kind of scientific honesty, a principle of scientific thinking that corresponds to a kind of perfect honesty". He advised the graduating class that "the first principle is that you must not deceive yourself - and you are the easiest to deceive. Therefore, you must be very careful about it. Once you have not fooled yourself, it is easy not to fool other scientists. Then you just have to be honest in the traditional way."

**Question 0**

What year did Feynman give the Caltech commemorative speech?

**Question 1**

What was the theme of Feynman's talk at Caltech?

**Question 2**

What is freight gold science?

**Question 3**

What did Feyman say to the class that they should not do to themselves?

**Question 4**

What year did Feynman skip the Caltech commemorative speech?

**Question 5**

What topic was avoided in Feynman's commencement speech at Caltech?

**Question 6**

What science did Feynman understand best?

**Question 7**

What did Feynman tell the class to do for themselves?

**Text number 21**

According to "Richard Feynman and the Connection Machine", Feynman played a crucial role in the late 1980s in developing the first massively parallel computer and finding innovative uses for it in numerical computation, building neural networks and cellular automata-based physical simulations (such as turbulent fluid flow) while working with Stephen Wolfram at Caltech. His son Carl also played a role in the development of the original Connection Machine technology; Feynman contributed to the interfaces while his son worked on the software.

**Question 0**

What did Feynman help develop in the 1980s?

**Question 1**

Who did Feynman work with on computers at Caltech?

**Question 2**

Who else worked with Feynman on the development of computers?

**Question 3**

What was his son working on?

**Question 4**

What was Feyman doing while his son was working on software?

**Question 5**

What did Feynman help discover in the 1970s?

**Question 6**

Who did Feynman work with on computers at Yale?

**Question 7**

Who else worked with Feynman on the development of aircraft?

**Question 8**

What did Feynman's daughter work on?

**Question 9**

What was Feynman doing while his daughter was working on software?

**Text number 22**

Feynman diagrams are now fundamental to string theory and M-theory, and have even been extended topologically. The world lines of the diagrams have evolved into tubes to better model more complex objects such as strings and membranes. Shortly before his death, Feynman criticised string theory in an interview. "I don't like the fact that they don't check their ideas. I don't like the fact that for everything that contradicts the experiment, they come up with an explanation - a correction to say, 'Well, it might still be true'. '" These words have since been widely quoted by opponents of the string-theoretic direction of particle physics.

**Question 0**

What theories do Feynman diagrams help explain?

**Question 1**

The diagrams are made of lines in what three-dimensional form?

**Question 2**

What anxiety did Feynman have about string theorists?

**Question 3**

Which Feynman quote is often used by opponents of string theory?

**Question 4**

What theories are not explained by Feynman diagrams?

**Question 5**

In what 4-dimensional form are Feynman diagrams made?

**Question 6**

What anxiety did Feynman have about churchgoers?

**Question 7**

What Feynman quote is often used by opponents of religion?

**Question 8**

What kind of physics was Feynman least interested in?

**Text number 23**

Feynman devoted the second half of What Do You Care What Other People Think? to his experience on the Rogers Commission, and departed from his usual habit of telling short, light-hearted anecdotes in a longer and more lucid narrative. Feynman's account reveals that the differences between NASA engineers and managers were far more striking than he expected. The senior NASA managers he interviewed revealed startling misunderstandings of basic concepts. For example, NASA managers claimed that the probability of a catastrophic failure of the shuttle was 1 in 100 000, but Feynman discovered that NASA's own engineers estimated the probability of a disaster to be closer to 1 in 200. Feynman concluded that NASA management's estimate of the space shuttle's reliability was fantastically unrealistic, and he was particularly angry that NASA was using these figures to recruit Christa McAuliffe to the Teacher-in-Space programme. He warned in an appendix to the Commission's report (which was only included after he threatened not to sign it): 'For technology to succeed, reality must be at the forefront of public relations, because nature cannot be fooled'.

**Question 0**

Feyman's experience with the Rogers Commission is discussed where in his books?

**Question 1**

How did he write about his experiences on the Rogers Commission?

**Question 2**

His writings on the Rogers Commission showed that problems were emerging between the scientists and managers of what was a lucrative institute.

**Question 3**

While the higher-ups said failure was unlikely, with a probability of 1 in 100,000, the researchers said the probability was what?

**Question 4**

Who is NASA recruiting using incorrect security numbers?

**Question 5**

Where in the book was Feynman's experience on the Rogers Commission overlooked?

**Question 6**

How did he avoid writing about his experiences on the Rogers Commission?

**Question 7**

Which leaders claimed that the chance of a catastrophic shuttle failure was 1 in 10 000?

**Question 8**

Who does NASA recruit using accurate security numbers?

**Question 9**

Who concluded that NASA management was fantastically realistic?

**Text number 24**

Although Feynman was born to Ashkenazi parents, whose parents were Ashkenazi, he was not only an atheist, but also refused to be labelled a Jew. He routinely refused to be included in lists or books that classified people by race. He asked not to be included in Tina Levitan's The Laureates: Jewish Winners of the Nobel Prize, writing, "To select for acceptance special elements derived from some supposed Jewish heritage opens the door to all sorts of racial nonsense" and adding, "... at the age of thirteen I not only converted to other religious views, but also stopped believing that Jews were in any way a 'chosen people'."

**Question 0**

Which religious sect did Feynman refuse to belong to?

**Question 1**

Which book did Feynman refuse to sign up for?

**Question 2**

What did Feynman believe that the Jews did not?

**Question 3**

What religion did Feynman belong to?

**Question 4**

Feynman did not want to be listed in anything that labelled people by what standard?

**Question 5**

Which religious sect did Feynman agree to belong to?

**Question 6**

In which book did Feynman insist on being listed?

**Question 7**

What did Feynman believe the Jews were?

**Question 8**

What religious belief was Feynman trying to eliminate?

**Question 9**

What religion did Feynman's atheist parents follow?

**Text number 25**

While pursuing his doctorate at Princeton, Feynman married his high school sweetheart Arline Greenbaum (often misspelled "Arlene"), even though he knew she was seriously ill with tuberculosis, an incurable disease at the time. He died in 1945. In 1946, Feynman wrote her a letter expressing his deep love and heartbreak, which he kept for the rest of his life ("I apologize for not posting this," the letter ended, "but I do not know your new address.") This part of Feynman's life was portrayed in the 1996 film Infinity, in which Feynman's daughter Michelle appeared in a cameo role.

**Question 0**

Who was Feynman's wife?

**Question 1**

What disease did Arline contract?

**Question 2**

What year did his wife die?

**Question 3**

Who played a cameo role in the film about Feynman?

**Question 4**

What was the name of the film about Feynman's life?

**Question 5**

Who was Feynman's ex-wife?

**Question 6**

Which disease did Arline beat?

**Question 7**

What year did Feynman's wife come back to life?

**Question 8**

Who lost their role because of a cameo in a Feynman film?

**Question 9**

What was the name of the TV series about Feynman's life?

**Text number 26**

Feynman was very successful in teaching Carl, using discussions about ants and Martians, for example, as a tool to put problems and questions into perspective. He was surprised to learn that the same teaching tools were not useful with Michelle. Mathematics was a shared interest between father and son; both entered the computer industry as consultants and were involved in developing a new method of using multiple computers to solve complex problems - a method later known as parallel computing. The Jet Propulsion Laboratory used Feynman as a computing consultant for critical tasks. A colleague described Feynman as a Don Quixote at his desk, not at a computer workstation, ready to fight the windmills.

**Question 0**

What analogies did Feynman use to teach Carl?

**Question 1**

What subject did Feynman and Carl both like?

**Question 2**

What kind of computing did Feynman and his sons help to develop?

**Question 3**

Which laboratory hired Feynman for critical tasks?

**Question 4**

To which fictional character did a colleague compare Feynman?

**Question 5**

What analogies did Feynman not use to teach Carl?

**Question 6**

What subject did Feynman and Carl both hate?

**Question 7**

What kind of computing did Feynman and his father help to develop?

**Question 8**

Which laboratory hired Feynman for insignificant tasks?

**Question 9**

What fictional character did his son compare Feynman to?

**Text number 27**

Feynman travelled to Brazil, where he held courses at the BCPF (Brazilian Centre for Physics Research), and near the end of his life he planned to visit the Russian city of Tuva, a dream that never came true due to the bureaucratic problems of the Cold War. The day after his death, he received a letter from the Soviet government giving him permission to travel to Tuva. Later, Feynman's daughter Michelle would make the trip. His eagerness to get to Tuva gave rise to the phrase 'Tuva or Bust' (also the title of a book about his efforts there), which was often thrown around among his circle of friends in the hope that they might one day see it first hand. The documentary Genghis Blues mentions some of his attempts to communicate with Tuva and recounts his friends' successful journey there. Responding to Hubert Humphrey's congratulations on the Nobel Prize, Feynman admitted that he had long admired the then vice-president.

**Question 0**

Where did Feynman work in Brazil?

**Question 1**

Which place in Russia could Feynman not visit, but wanted to?

**Question 2**

When did Feynman get permission to go to Tuva?

**Question 3**

Who went to Tuva instead of Feynman?

**Question 4**

What is the name of the film about Feynman's attempt to get to Tuva?

**Question 5**

Where did Feynman work in Japan?

**Question 6**

Where in Germany could Feynman not visit, but wanted to?

**Question 7**

When was Feynman found in Tuva?

**Question 8**

Who avoided the Tuva instead of Feynman?

**Question 9**

What is the name of the film about Feynman's attempt to escape from Tuva?

**Text number 28**

According to James Gleick's biography Genius, Feynman experimented with LSD while a professor at Caltech. He was somewhat embarrassed by his actions and largely ignored the issue when dictating his anecdotes; he mentions it in passing in the section "O Americano, Outra Vez", while in "Surely You're Joking, Mr. Feynman!" in the chapter "Altered States" describes only marijuana and ketamine in John Lilly's famous sensory deprivation tanks as a means of exploring consciousness. Feynman gave up alcohol when he started showing vague, early signs of alcoholism because he didn't want to do anything that might damage his brain - the same reason he mentions in "O Americano, Outra Vez" for not wanting to try LSD.

**Question 0**

What illegal drug did Feynman experiment with at Caltech?

**Question 1**

Which substance did Feynman give up later in life?

**Question 2**

Why did Feynman give up alcohol?

**Question 3**

In which book did he talk about the use of LSD?

**Question 4**

What illegal drug did Feynman get caught with at Caltech?

**Question 5**

What substance did Feynman die of later in life?

**Question 6**

Why did Feynman drink alcohol?

**Question 7**

In which book did Feynman talk about the use of DMT?

**Question 8**

When did Feynman experiment with heroin?

**Text number 29**

You must be joking, Mr Feynman! he gives advice on the best way to pick up a girl in a hostess bar. At Caltech, he used the topless bar as an office outside his usual study, where he would do sketches or write physics equations on paper desks. When county officials tried to close the place down, all visitors except Feynman refused to testify on behalf of the bar, fearing that their families or patrons would find out about their visits. Only Feynman agreed, and in court he confirmed that the bar was a public necessity, stating that it was frequented by craftsmen, technicians, engineers, ordinary workers and "a physics professor". Although the bar lost the court case, it was allowed to remain open because a similar case was on appeal.

**Question 0**

Which book did Feynman detail was to pick up girls?

**Question 1**

Where was his second office at Caltech?

**Question 2**

Who was the only person to prove that a topless bar should stay open?

**Question 3**

Where did Feynman write his equation in a topless bar?

**Question 4**

Who tried to close a topless bar?

**Question 5**

Which book in Feynman's detail was to help reject girls?

**Question 6**

Where was his tenth office at Caltech?

**Question 7**

Who was the only person who proved that the topless bar should be closed?

**Question 8**

Where did Feynman lose his equation in a topless bar?

**Question 9**

Who helped the lawyers win the case?

**Text number 30**

In a 1992 New York Times article on Feynman and his legacy, James Gleick recounts how Murray Gell-Mann described to a student a method called Feynman's algorithm or Feynman's problem-solving algorithm: "The student asks Gell-Mann about Feynman's notes. Gell-Mann says no, Dick's methods are not the same as the methods used here. The student asks, well, what are Feynman's methods? Gell-Mann leans shyly against the blackboard and says: Dick's method is this. You write down the problem. You think hard. (He closes his eyes and presses his knuckles parodically to his forehead.) Then you write down the answer."

**Question 0**

Which newspaper published an article about Feynman in 1992?

**Question 1**

Who helped you tell the 1992 New York Times story about Feynman?

**Question 2**

Gleick told a story about an algorithm that Gell-Mann described to his student, what was the name of this algorithm?

**Question 3**

Feynman's algorithm involved writing a problem, thinking about it and then what?

**Question 4**

Which newspaper published an article about Feynman in 1982?

**Question 5**

Who helped to write the 1922 New York Times story about Feynman?

**Question 6**

Which newspaper never featured Feynman?

**Question 7**

Who failed to describe what has become known as "Feynman's algorithm"?

**Text number 31**

Feynman's Lectures in Physics is perhaps his most accessible work for anyone interested in physics, and is a compilation of lectures given to undergraduate students at Caltech from 1961-64. As news of the clarity of the lectures grew, professional physicists and graduate students began to come to listen. Feynman's colleagues Robert B. Leighton and Matthew Sands edited and illustrated the lectures in book form. The work has survived and is still useful today. They were edited and supplemented in 2005 by "Feynman's Tips on Physics: A Problem-Solving Supplement to the Feynman Lectures on Physics", edited by Michael Gottlieb and Ralph Leighton (Robert Leighton's son) with the support of Kip Thorne and other physicists.

**Question 0**

Where do Feynman's physics lectures draw their information from?

**Question 1**

As the lectures became more popular, who started to attend?

**Question 2**

Which two of Feynman's colleagues helped to put the lectures into book form?

**Question 3**

Which addition was added to the Lectures book in 2005?

**Question 4**

Who wrote the supplementary material added to the lecture book in 2005?

**Question 5**

Where did Feynman's biology lectures get their information?

**Question 6**

Who never went to lectures as they grew in popularity?

**Question 7**

Which of Feynman's colleagues helped to put the lectures into book form?

**Question 8**

Which addition was removed from the Lectures book in 2005?

**Question 9**

Who wrote the additional material added to the lecture book in 2003?

**Document number 349**

**Text number 0**

Muammar Muhammad Abu Minyar al-Gaddafi (Arabic: معمر محمد أبو منيار القذافي Arabic pronunciation: [muʕamar al.qaðaːfiː]; /ˈmoʊ.əmɑːr ɡəˈdɑːfi/; audio (help-info); d. 1942 - 20 October 2011), commonly known as Colonel Gaddafi,[b] was a Libyan revolutionary, politician and political theorist. He ruled Libya as the revolutionary president of the Libyan Arab Republic from 1969 to 1977 and then as the "brother leader" of the Great Socialist Libyan Arab People's Republic of Libya from 1977 to 2011. Originally ideologically committed to Arab nationalism and Arab socialism, Libya began to govern according to its own Third International theory before embracing pan-Africanism and holding the presidency of the African Union from 2009-2010.

**Question 0**

When was Gaddafi born and when did he die?

**Question 1**

What was Gaddafi's original political vision?

**Question 2**

What political philosophy did Gaddifi create?

**Question 3**

What was the political philosophy of Gaddafi's presidency of the African Union?

**Question 4**

What was Gaddafi's position when he was considered a "brotherly leader"?

**Question 5**

When did Gaddafi rule as a "brotherly leader"?

**Question 6**

What ideology did Gaddafi adopt when he became President of the African Union?

**Question 7**

A list of Gaddafi's lifetime.

**Question 8**

When did he take power in Libya?

**Question 9**

What political ideology did Gaddafi create?

**Question 10**

By what name was Muammar Muhammad Abu Minyar al-Gaddafi usually known?

**Question 11**

What was Gaddafi's nationality?

**Question 12**

What was the official name of Libya between 1969 and 1977?

**Question 13**

What was Gaddafi's title from 1977 to 2011?

**Question 14**

What was the date of Colonel Gaddafi's death?

**Text number 1**

The son of a poor Bedouin goat herder, Gaddafi became involved in politics while still at school in Sabha, before enrolling at the Royal Military Academy in Benghazi. They set up a revolutionary cell within the army and in 1969 seized power from King Idris's absolute monarchy in a bloodless coup. Gaddafi became chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council, which abolished the monarchy and declared a republic. He ruled by decree and took measures to remove what he considered foreign imperialist influence from Libya and to strengthen relations with the nationalist governments of the Arab countries. He intended to move Libya towards 'Islamic socialism', introduced Sharia as the basis of the legal system, nationalised the oil industry and used the increased revenues to strengthen the army, implement social programmes and fund revolutionary fighters throughout the world. In 1973, he launched a 'people's revolution' by establishing General People's Committees (GPCs), which were supposed to be a system of direct democracy but retained personal control over key decisions. He outlined his theory of the Third International in the same year and published these ideas in the Green Paper.

**Question 0**

Which book did Gaddafi publish in which he detailed his third internal theory?

**Question 1**

What was Gaddafi's first position in government?

**Question 2**

As chairman of the RCC, list the first two things that Gaddafi achieved.

**Question 3**

How did Gaddafi change the legal system?

**Question 4**

How did Gaddafi spend all the money he got from the nationalisation of the oil industry?

**Question 5**

Describe the people's revolution.

**Question 6**

When Gaddafi took power in government, what were his first acts?

**Question 7**

What political ideology did Gaddafi want to push his country into?

**Question 8**

What was Gaddafi's father's profession?

**Question 9**

What was Gaddafi's ethnic origin?

**Question 10**

In which city was the Royal Military Academy located?

**Question 11**

From which monarch did Gaddafi's movement take over Libya?

**Question 12**

What was the name of the Gaddafi-led administration after the revolution?

**Text number 2**

In 1977, Gaddafi dissolved the republic and established a new socialist state, Jamahiriya ("the state of the masses"). He formally assumed a symbolic role in the administration, but retained power as military commander-in-chief and head of the revolutionary committees responsible for policing and repressing opponents. Gaddafi led fruitless border clashes with Egypt and Chad, and because of his support for foreign fighters and alleged responsibility for the Lockerbie bombing, Libya was branded an 'international outcast'. A particularly hostile relationship developed with the United States and the United Kingdom, which led to the US bombing of Libya in 1986 and the imposition of economic sanctions by the United Nations. Abandoning his previous ideological commitments, Gaddafi encouraged economic privatisation from 1999 onwards and sought rapprochement with the West, while also embracing pan-Africanism and helping to create the African Union. In 2011, in the midst of the Arab Spring, an anti-Gaddafi uprising led by the National Transitional Council (NTC) erupted, leading to the Libyan civil war. NATO intervened militarily on the side of the NTC, leading to the fall of the government. Gaddafi withdrew to Sirte and was captured and killed by NTC soldiers.

**Question 0**

What does "Jamahiriya" mean?

**Question 1**

What was Gaddafi's role in Jamahiriya?

**Question 2**

List two reasons why Libya became an "international pariah".

**Question 3**

Name two significant events in 1986 that demonstrated the world's view of Libya.

**Question 4**

What was the name of the socialist government in Libya?

**Question 5**

Why did Libya become an "international pariah"?

**Question 6**

How did the world react to Libya in 1986?

**Question 7**

How did Gaddafi lose power?

**Question 8**

How did Gaddafi die?

**Question 9**

What does the term Jamahiriya mean in English?

**Question 10**

In what year did Gaddafi establish Jamahiriya?

**Question 11**

With which country, apart from Egypt, did Libya have border problems during this period?

**Question 12**

What terrorist bomb attack was Gaddafi's Libya supposedly involved in?

**Question 13**

What year did the United States bomb Libya?

**Text number 3**

Muammar Gaddafi was born in a tent near Qasr Abu Hadi, a rural village outside the town of Sirte in the deserts of western Libya. His family belonged to a small, relatively insignificant tribal group called the Qadhadhfa, which were Arabised Berbers by heritage. His father, Mohammad Abdul Salam bin Hamed bin Mohammad, was known as Abu Meniar (died 1985), and his mother was named Aisha (died 1978); Abu Meniar earned a meagre living as a goat and camel herder. The pastoralist Bedouins were illiterate and did not keep birth records. Consequently, the date of Gaddafi's birth is not known with certainty, and sources have put it at 1942 or spring 1943, although biographers Blundy and Lycett noted that it could have been before 1940. The only surviving son of his parents, he had three older sisters. Gaddafi's upbringing in Bedouin culture influenced his personal taste for the rest of his life. He repeatedly expressed his preference for the desert over the city and retreated to the desert to meditate.

**Question 0**

Describe Gaddafi's modest upbringing.

**Question 1**

How did his upbringing influence his later preferences?

**Question 2**

When was Gaddafi born?

**Question 3**

What kind of culture did Gaddafi experience as a child?

**Question 4**

Describe Gaddafi's early childhood.

**Question 5**

How did Gaddafi's father earn his living?

**Question 6**

Why does no one know for sure when Gaddafi was born?

**Question 7**

How did his early childhood experiences influence his later life?

**Question 8**

When did Gaddafi's parents die?

**Question 9**

Near which town was Gaddafi's birthplace, Qasr Abu Hadi?

**Question 10**

What was the name of Gaddafi's tribe?

**Question 11**

What was the name of Gaddafi's father other than Mohammad Abdul Salam bin Hamed bin Mohammad?

**Question 12**

When did Gaddafi's mother die?

**Question 13**

How many sisters did Gaddafi have?

**Text number 4**

Gaddafi was aware from childhood of the involvement of European colonial masters in Libya; his country was occupied by Italy, and during the North African campaign of the Second World War there were conflicts between Italian and British troops. According to later allegations, Gaddafi's paternal grandfather Abdessalam Bouminyar was killed by the Italian army during the Italian invasion in 1911. At the end of the Second World War in 1945, Libya was occupied by British and French forces. Although Britain and France intended to divide the country between their empires, the United Nations (UN) General Assembly declared that the country would be granted political independence. In 1951, the UN created the United Kingdom of Libya, a federal state led by the pro-Western monarch Idris, who banned political parties and established an absolute monarchy.

**Question 0**

When did Libya become an independent state?

**Question 1**

When Libya became an independent state, what form of government did it adopt?

**Question 2**

Which countries occupied Libya after the Second World War?

**Question 3**

Who was Libya's first leader?

**Question 4**

Which event in the First World War directly affected the Gaddafi family?

**Question 5**

How did World War I directly affect the Gaddafi family?

**Question 6**

What happened to Libya immediately after the Second World War?

**Question 7**

When was Libya's independence announced?

**Question 8**

What was Libya's first form of government?

**Question 9**

Which country occupied Libya during the Second World War?

**Question 10**

Which nation ruled Libya as a colony when Gaddafi was a child?

**Question 11**

Who fought the Italians during the North African campaign?

**Question 12**

Who was Gaddafi's father's father?

**Question 13**

What year did the Italians invade Libya?

**Question 14**

Who occupied Libya at the end of the Second World War, together with the British?

**Text number 5**

Gaddafi's earliest studies were religious in nature, given by a local Islamic teacher. He then moved to the nearby Sirte primary school, where he attended six classes in four years. Education was not free in Libya, but his father believed it would greatly benefit his son, despite the financial burden. During the week, Gaddafi slept in a mosque, and on weekends he walked the 20 kilometres to his parents' house. He was proud of his identity and encouraged other Bedouin children to be proud, even though he was bullied for being Bedouin. From Sirte, he moved with his family to the market town of Sabha in Fezzan, in south-central Libya, where his father worked as a caretaker for a tribal chief while Muammar attended high school, something neither of his parents had done. Gaddafi was popular at school, and some of the friends he made there went on to hold important jobs in his later regime, notably his best friend Abdul Salam Jalloud.

**Question 0**

Describe Gaddafi's first experience of education.

**Question 1**

Describe how Gaddafi managed to go to school 20 kilometres away from his family.

**Question 2**

How did Gaddafi deal with the peer pressure of his cultural background?

**Question 3**

When Gaddafi's family moved to Sabha, describe Gaddafi's school experience in high school.

**Question 4**

Describe the educational background of Gaddafi's parents.

**Question 5**

Why was Gaddafi mocked in primary school?

**Question 6**

How did Gaddafi manage to go to primary school so far from home?

**Question 7**

Were Gaddafi's parents educated?

**Question 8**

How did his early relationships matter later, when Gaddafi became the ruler?

**Question 9**

Was Gaddafi's education free?

**Question 10**

In which religion was Gaddafi educated?

**Question 11**

To which city did the Gaddafi family move after leaving Sirte?

**Question 12**

In which geographical part of Libya is Fezzan located?

**Question 13**

Who was Gaddafi's closest friend in high school?

**Question 14**

In which city did Gaddafi first attend primary school?

**Text number 6**

Gaddafi organised demonstrations and distributed posters criticising the monarchy. In October 1961, he led a demonstration against Syria's secession from the United Arab Republic. During it, they broke the windows of a local hotel, which was accused of serving alcohol. After attracting the attention of the authorities, they expelled his family from Sabha. Gaddafi moved to Misrata, where he attended Misrata High School. As he remained interested in Arab nationalist activism, he refused to join any of the banned political parties operating in the city, such as the Arab Nationalist Movement, the Arab Socialist Baath Party and the Muslim Brotherhood, and claimed to reject factionalism. He read widely on Nasser and the French Revolution of 1789, the works of the Syrian political theorist Michel Aflaq and biographies of Abraham Lincoln, Sun Yat-sen and Mustafa Kemal Atatürk.

**Question 0**

Why did the Gaddafi family have to leave Sabha?

**Question 1**

Gaddafi was an avid reader. Mention three biographies he read.

**Question 2**

What political ideology did Gaddafi not believe in?

**Question 3**

What kind of activism did Gaddafi advocate in high school?

**Question 4**

Why did the Gaddafi family leave Sabha?

**Question 5**

Which political ideology did Gaddafi reject when he went to Misrata High School?

**Question 6**

List several biographies that have influenced Gaddafi.

**Question 7**

What kind of activism did Gaddafi promote when he was in high school?

**Question 8**

Where did Gaddafi travel after he was kicked out of the Sabha?

**Question 9**

Which group was banned in Misrata, along with the Baath Party and the Muslim Brotherhood?

**Question 10**

In which month and year did Gaddafi oppose Syria's departure from the United Arab Republic?

**Question 11**

What nationality was Michel Aflaq?

**Question 12**

Besides Lincoln and Atatürk, whose biography did Gaddafi read while in Misrata?

**Text number 7**

Gaddafi studied history for a while at the University of Libya in Benghazi, but dropped out and joined the army. Despite his police record, he began training at the Royal Military Academy in Benghazi in 1963, together with several like-minded friends from Misrata. The army offered underprivileged Libyans the only chance for social advancement, and Gaddafi saw it as a potential vehicle for political change. During Idris, the Libyan armed forces were trained by the British army; this angered Gaddafi, who regarded the British as imperialists, and so he refused to learn English and was rude to British officers, eventually failing his exams. British instructors reported Gaddafi for insubordination and abusive behaviour and said they suspected him of involvement in the assassination of the military academy commander in 1963. The allegations were ignored and Gaddafi quickly proceeded on course.

**Question 0**

What subject did Gaddafi study briefly before joining the army?

**Question 1**

Why did Gaddafi not learn to speak English?

**Question 2**

Where did Gaddafi start his military training?

**Question 3**

How did Gaddafi feel about the influence of the army?

**Question 4**

What crime did British educators believe Gaddafi was involved in?

**Question 5**

What subject did Gaddafi study at the University of Libya?

**Question 6**

Why did Gaddafi drop out?

**Question 7**

On what basis did Gaddafi join the army?

**Question 8**

Which country trained the Libyan army?

**Question 9**

What crime was Gaddafi suspected of being involved in while in the army?

**Question 10**

Where did Gaddafi study for a while?

**Question 11**

What did Gaddafi study at university?

**Question 12**

Where did Gaddafi go after leaving the University of Libya?

**Question 13**

Who trained the Libyan army during the Libyan monarchy?

**Question 14**

What did Gaddafi think of his British trainers?

**Text number 8**

The director of the Bovington Signals Course said that Gaddafi successfully overcame his English language learning problems and showed that he had a good command of speech patterns. He said that Gaddafi's favourite hobbies were reading and playing football, and considered him to be "a fun officer, always cheerful, hard-working and conscientious". Gaddafi disliked England, claiming he was racially insulted by British army officers and found it difficult to adapt to its culture; in London, Gaddafi asserted his Arab identity, walking down Piccadilly wearing traditional Libyan clothes. He later said that although he travelled to England believing it to be more developed than Libya, he returned home "more confident and proud of our values, ideals and social character".

**Question 0**

How did Gaddafi feel about Libya after his return from Britain?

**Question 1**

How did the leader of the Bovington Signals Course deal with Gaddafi?

**Question 2**

How did Gaddafi deal with the British officers?

**Question 3**

When Gaddafi travelled to London, did he try to assimilate into English culture?

**Question 4**

What did the head of the Bovington Signing Course think of Gaddafi?

**Question 5**

What did Gaddafi think of the British army officers?

**Question 6**

When Gaddafi went to England, how did he react to their culture?

**Question 7**

When Gaddafi returned to Libya, how did he see his country?

**Question 8**

What were Gaddafi's favourite hobbies in the army?

**Question 9**

How did Gaddafi spend his free time besides reading?

**Question 10**

In which part of London did Gaddafi wear the traditional Arab dress?

**Question 11**

What language did Gaddafi have difficulty learning?

**Question 12**

Where was Gaddafi's signalling course held?

**Question 13**

What kind of mistreatment did Gaddafi say the British soldiers gave him?

**Text number 9**

Many of Sabha's teachers were Egyptian, and for the first time Gaddafi had access to pan-Arab newspapers and radio broadcasts, most notably the Cairo-based Voice of the Arabs. Growing up, Gaddafi witnessed major events in the Arab world, including the 1948 Arab-Israeli war, the Egyptian revolution of 1952, the Suez Crisis of 1956 and the brief existence of the United Arab Republics from 1958 to 1961. Gaddafi admired the political changes in the Arab Republic of Egypt under his hero, President Gamal Abdel Nasser. Nasser advocated Arab nationalism, the rejection of Western colonialism, neo-colonialism and Zionism, and the transition from capitalism to socialism. Nasser's book Philosophy of the Revolution was a key influence on Gaddafi; it has been described as 'the inspiration and blueprint for Gaddafi's revolution', outlining how to initiate a coup.

**Question 0**

What changes impressed Gaddafi in Egypt?

**Question 1**

Which Egyptian leader impressed Gaddafi?

**Question 2**

Which book guided Gaddafi in carrying out the coup?

**Question 3**

Mention one event in the Arab world during Gaddafi's childhood that had an impact on his life.

**Question 4**

What political ideology did Nasser implement?

**Question 5**

Of what nationality were a significant number of Sabha's teachers?

**Question 6**

From which city did Voice of the Arabs broadcast?

**Question 7**

What major event took place in 1952?

**Question 8**

When did the Arab Republic end?

**Question 9**

Which political leader did Gaddafi greatly admire?

**Text number 10**

The Idris government was still the most unpopular in the late 1960s; it had exacerbated Libya's traditional regional and tribal divisions by centralising the country's federal system to exploit the country's oil wealth, and corruption and entrenched patronage systems were widespread throughout the oil industry. Arab nationalism was increasingly popular, and protests flared after Egypt lost the Six Day War with Israel in 1967; the Idris regime, an ally of the Western powers, was seen as pro-Israel. Anti-Western riots broke out in Tripoli and Benghazi, and Libyan workers shut down oil terminals in solidarity with Egypt. By 1969, the US Central Intelligence Agency expected part of the Libyan armed forces to stage a coup. Although it has been claimed that it knew of Gaddafi's Free Officers Movement, it has since claimed ignorance and said it was monitoring Abdul Aziz Shalhi's Black Boots revolutionary group.

**Question 0**

What happened to the Idris government in the 1960s?

**Question 1**

Which industry contributed greatly to the fall of the Idris government?

**Question 2**

What kind of problems did the oil industry experience in Libya?

**Question 3**

What did the Libyan workers do to show their support for Egypt?

**Question 4**

Did the CIA confirm the information about Gaddafi's upcoming coup?:

**Question 5**

Which country won the Six Day War?

**Question 6**

In which cities did anti-Western protests flare up in 1967?

**Question 7**

For which country were the 1967 demonstrations organised?

**Question 8**

In what year did the CIA start expecting a military coup in Libya?

**Question 9**

Which revolutionary organisation was led by Abdul Aziz Shalhi?

**Text number 11**

In mid-1969, Idris travelled abroad to spend the summer in Turkey and Greece. Gaddafi's Free Officers recognised this as an opportunity to overthrow the monarchy and launched the 'Jerusalem Operation'. On 1 September they seized airports, police depots, radio stations and government offices in Tripoli and Benghazi. Gaddafi took over the Berkan barracks in Benghazi, while Omar Meheisha seized the Tripoli barracks and the anti-aircraft batteries in the city of Jalloud. Khweldi Hameidi was sent to arrest Crown Prince Sayyid Hasan ar-Rida al-Mahdi as-Sanussi and force him to abdicate his throne. They met no serious resistance and used little violence against the monarchists.

**Question 0**

When Gaddafi staged his coup, did he need to use a great show of violence?

**Question 1**

When did Gaddafi decide to stage a coup?

**Question 2**

What was the name of Gaddafi's coup?

**Question 3**

What did Gaddafi capture during the coup?

**Question 4**

What did Hameidi do during the coup?

**Question 5**

Which countries did Idris visit in the summer of 1969?

**Question 6**

What was the code name of Gaddafi's coup against the monarchy?

**Question 7**

Which leader's troops occupied the Tripoli barracks?

**Question 8**

Who arrested Sayyid Hasan ar-Rida al-Mahdi as-Sanussi?

**Question 9**

Which revolutionary leader took control of Tripoli's anti-aircraft fleet?

**Text number 12**

After overthrowing the monarchical government, Gaddafi declared the establishment of an Arab Republic of Libya. Addressing the nation by radio, he declared that he would end the "reactionary and corrupt" regime "whose stench has sickened and terrified us all". As the coup was bloodless, it was initially called the 'White Revolution', but was later renamed the 'September One Day Revolution' after the date on which it took place. Gaddafi insisted that the coup by the Free Officers represented a revolution that marked the beginning of a major change in the socio-economic and political character of Libya. He declared that the revolution meant 'freedom, socialism and unity' and over the next few years he took steps to achieve these goals.

**Question 0**

How did Gaddafi announce his leadership?:

**Question 1**

List the two names of Gaddafi's coup.

**Question 2**

What did Gaddafi tell the people the revolution represented?

**Question 3**

By what name did Gaddafi insist that the coup be called?

**Question 4**

What was the name of the government set up by Gaddafi after he overthrew the monarchy?

**Question 5**

What was the Libyan coup initially called?

**Question 6**

What was the name of the Libyan coup later given when it was renamed after the day it took place?

**Question 7**

What was the name of the revolutionary group led by Gaddafi?

**Question 8**

How did Gaddafi describe the monarchy in his radio speech?

**Text number 13**

Although Gaddafi was theoretically a collegial body that operated by consensus, he dominated the RCC, although some other members tried to limit Gaddafi's excesses. Gaddafi remained in the public eye of the government, and the identity of the other members of the RCC was not publicly revealed until 10 January 1970. All were young men from (typically rural) working and middle class backgrounds, none of them with a university degree, thus distinguishing themselves from the wealthy and highly educated conservatives who had previously ruled the country.

**Question 0**

How did Gaddafi occupy the members of the RCC?

**Question 1**

Why did Gaddafi choose these men as members of the RCC?

**Question 2**

Whose face was most closely associated with the new Libyan government?

**Question 3**

Did everyone support Gaddafi?

**Question 4**

On what day were the members of the RCC announced?

**Question 5**

How many RCC members had graduated from university?

**Question 6**

What was the general age range of RCC members?

**Question 7**

What was the gender of all the members of the RKK?

**Question 8**

Besides the working class, what was the class background of the RCC members?

**Text number 14**

The coup was complete, and the RCC continued to consolidate the revolutionary government and modernise the country. They purged the monarchists and members of the Idris Senussi clan from the Libyan political world and armed forces; Gaddafi believed that this elite was against the will of the Libyan people and had to be expelled. 'People's courts' were set up to try various monarchist politicians and journalists, and although many were imprisoned, none were executed. Idris was sentenced to be executed in absentia.

**Question 0**

What did the RCC do with the remains of the monarchy?

**Question 1**

What happened to Idris?

**Question 2**

How did Gaddafi deal with the elite?

**Question 3**

What happened to monarchists and journalists?

**Question 4**

Which clan did King Idris belong to?

**Question 5**

Who did the national courts convict in addition to the journalists?

**Question 6**

How many people were executed by the people's courts?

**Question 7**

What sentence was passed on the absent King Idris?

**Question 8**

Who was cleared from the army along with the Senussians?

**Text number 15**

In May 1970, a seminar of revolutionary intellectuals was held to unite the intellectuals in the revolution, and a legislative review and amendment in the same year combined secular and religious law and incorporated Sharia into the legal system. By decree, the ruling RCC maintained the monarchy's ban on political parties, banned trade unions in May 1970, and in 1972 banned workers' strikes and suspended the publication of newspapers. In September 1971, Gaddafi resigned, claiming dissatisfaction with the pace of reforms, but returned to office within a month. He resigned again in February 1973 and returned the following month.

**Question 0**

What was the RKK's view on political parties?

**Question 1**

What did Gaddafi do in 1971?

**Question 2**

What did Gaddafi do in 1973?

**Question 3**

What was the impact of the inclusion of Sharia in the legal system?

**Question 4**

In what year was the seminar of revolutionary intellectuals held?

**Question 5**

What did the RCC ban in 1970?

**Question 6**

Which publications were closed in 1972?

**Question 7**

In which month and year did Gaddafi first resign?

**Question 8**

What year did Gaddafi resign for the second time?

**Text number 16**

As crude oil is the country's main export, Gaddafi sought to improve Libya's oil sector. In October 1969, he declared the current terms of trade unfair, as they benefited foreign companies more than the Libyan state, and by threatening to cut production, Jalloud successfully raised the price of Libyan oil in December. In 1970, other OPEC countries followed suit, leading to a global rise in crude oil prices. The RCC then concluded the Tripoli Agreement, securing income tax, back payments and better pricing from oil companies; these measures brought Libya an estimated $1 billion in additional revenue in the first year.

**Question 0**

What was Libya's main export?

**Question 1**

How did Gaddafi's decisions on the oil industry affect other OPEC countries?

**Question 2**

What was Libya's main export?

**Question 3**

How much money did Libya accumulate in a year as a result of the Tripoli agreement?

**Question 4**

To which oil producers' organisation did Libya belong?

**Question 5**

Who was responsible for Libya's oil price hike in 1969?

**Text number 17**

In order to increase state control over the oil sector, the RCC began a nationalisation programme, which started with the expropriation of British Petroleum's stake in British Petroleum-N.B. Hunt Sahir field in December 1971. In September 1973, it was announced that all foreign oil producers operating in Libya were to be nationalised. For Gaddafi, this was an important step towards socialism. It proved to be an economic success; after a GDP of $3.8 billion in 1969, it had risen to $13.7 billion in 1974 and $24.5 billion in 1979. The living standards of Libyans, meanwhile, improved considerably during the first decade of Gaddafi's regime, with an average per capita income of $8,170 in 1979, up from $40 in 1951, higher than the average in many industrialised countries such as Italy and the UK.

**Question 0**

How much did Libyans' average per capita income change in 1979?

**Question 1**

What decision enabled Gaddafi to move Libya closer to socialism?

**Question 2**

How did Libya's GDP grow between 1969 and 1979?

**Question 3**

How did the RCC start its march towards nationalisation?

**Question 4**

Which company's assets were nationalised by Libya in December 1971?

**Question 5**

In which month and year was the general nationalisation of foreign oil production facilities announced?

**Question 6**

What was Libya's GDP in 1969?

**Question 7**

What year was Libya's GDP 24.5 billion dollars?

**Question 8**

What was Libya's per capita income in 1951?

**Text number 18**

The RCC sought to suppress regional and tribal communities and replace them with a unified pan-Libyan identity. At the same time, they sought to denigrate tribal leaders as agents of the old regime, and in August 1971 the Sabha Military Court convicted many of them of counter-revolutionary activities. Long-standing administrative boundaries were redrawn across tribal lines, and revolutionaries replaced traditional leaders, but were often rejected by the communities they served. Realising the failure of the modernisers, Gaddafi founded the Arab Socialist Union (ASU), a mass-mobilising vanguard party of which he was president. The ASU recognised the RCC as the 'supreme ruling authority' and aimed to promote revolutionary enthusiasm throughout the country.

**Question 0**

What kind of identity did the RCC promote?

**Question 1**

What identities was the RCC trying to block?

**Question 2**

What were tribal leaders accused of in 1971?

**Question 3**

Where was the military tribunal that tried tribal leaders in 1971?

**Question 4**

Which party became president this term?

**Text number 19**

The RCC implemented social reforms based on Sharia law. Alcohol consumption was banned, nightclubs and Christian churches were closed, traditional Libyan dress was encouraged and Arabic was made the only language allowed in official communications and on road signs. Between 1969 and 1973, the RCC introduced social welfare programmes funded by oil money, leading to house building projects and improved health and education. At the same time, it greatly expanded the public sector and provided jobs for thousands.

**Question 0**

What was the philosophy behind the RKK's social reforms?

**Question 1**

What language did the Libyan government use in its official communications?

**Question 2**

During which period were oil-funded social welfare programmes created?

**Question 3**

Which religion was suppressed in Libya?

**Question 4**

Which drink was banned by the Libyan government?

**Text number 20**

The impact of Nasser's Arab nationalism on the RCC was immediately visible. The nationalist Arab governments of Egypt, Syria, Iraq and Sudan immediately recognised the regime, and Egypt sent experts to help the inexperienced RCC. Gaddafi put forward pan-Arab ideas and declared the need for a single Arab state that would extend across North Africa and the Middle East. In December 1969, Libya formed the Arab Revolutionary Front with Egypt and Sudan as a step towards political unification, and in 1970 Syria announced its intention to join.

**Question 0**

What philosophy influenced the RCC?

**Question 1**

Besides Egypt, Iraq and Sudan, which Arab nationalist government recognised the Libyan revolutionary government?

**Question 2**

Which Arab nationalist thinker influenced the RCC?

**Question 3**

Which countries formed the Arab Revolutionary Front with Libya?

**Question 4**

In what year was the Arab Revolutionary Front founded?

**Text number 21**

After Nasser's death in November 1970, his successor Anwar Sadat proposed the creation of a political federation instead of a unitary state, which was implemented in April 1971, giving Egypt, Syria and Sudan large sums of Libyan oil money. In February 1972, Gaddafi and Sadat signed an informal unification charter, but it was never implemented as relations broke down the following year. The Sadat became increasingly suspicious of Libya's radical direction, and September 1973, the deadline for implementing federation, passed without action.

**Question 0**

Who did Anwar Sadat follow?

**Question 1**

What was the alternative to the creation of an Arab political union?

**Question 2**

Which countries joined the political federation alongside Libya?

**Question 3**

In what year was the merger charter signed?

**Question 4**

When was the alliance to be implemented?

**Text number 22**

After the 1969 coup d'état, representatives of four major powers - France, the United Kingdom, the United States and the Soviet Union - were invited to meet with representatives of the RCC. The UK and the US quickly extended diplomatic recognition, hoping to secure their military bases in Libya and fearing increasing instability. The US hoped to curry favour with Gaddafi and in 1970 informed him of at least one planned counter-coup. Attempts to establish a cooperative relationship with the RCC failed, as Gaddafi was determined to consolidate his national sovereignty and expel the foreign colonialist and imperialist influences he invited. His regime demanded that the United States and the United Kingdom remove their military bases from Libya, and Gaddafi declared that "the armed forces that have risen to express the people's revolution [will] not tolerate living in their shacks when the bases of imperialism are on Libyan territory". The British left in March and the Americans in June 1970.

**Question 0**

Which nations made up the four powers?

**Question 1**

Who told Gaddafi about a possible counter-coup in 1970?

**Question 2**

Which other power recognised Gaddafi's regime early on, along with the United States?

**Question 3**

In which month and year did the US withdraw its military bases from Libya?

**Question 4**

Who removed its military base in Libya in March 1970?

**Text number 23**

To reduce Italian influence, in October 1970 all Italian-owned property was expropriated and the Italian community of 12,000 was expelled from Libya along with a smaller number of Jews. The day became a national holiday. Libya sought to reduce NATO's influence in the Mediterranean and in 1971 asked Malta to end NATO's permission to use its land as a military base and in turn offered it foreign aid. The Maltese government compromised and continued to allow NATO to use the island, but only on the condition that it would not use it for attacks on Arab territories. In order to provide military reinforcements, the RCC began to buy arms from France and the Soviet Union. Trade relations with the latter led to increasingly strained relations with the United States, which at the time was engaged in a cold war with the Soviet Union.

**Question 0**

How many Italians lived in Libya before October 1970?

**Question 1**

What other people besides Italians were kicked out of Libya in 1970?

**Question 2**

From whom did the RCC buy military equipment?

**Question 3**

Who were the opponents of the Soviet Union during the Cold War?

**Question 4**

Who did Libya offer foreign aid to in 1971?

**Text number 24**

Relations between Gaddafi and Palestinian Fatah leader Yasser Arafat were strained, with Gaddafi considering Arafat too moderate and calling for more violent action. Instead, Gaddafi supported militias such as the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine - General Staff, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, As-Sa'iqa, the Popular Front for Palestine and Abu Nidal. He financed the Black September organisation which perpetrated the massacre of Israeli athletes in Munich, West Germany, in 1972, and flew the bodies of slain fighters to Libya for heroes' funerals. Gaddafi also welcomed the three surviving attackers in Tripoli after they were freed a few weeks later from the hostages of Lufthansa flight 615, which had been hijacked in an exchange, and allowed them to go into hiding.

**Question 0**

Which Palestinian political figure had a bad relationship with Gaddafi?

**Question 1**

To which organisation did Arafat belong?

**Question 2**

Who was responsible for the 1972 attack on Israeli athletes?

**Question 3**

In which city did the attack on Israeli athletes in 1972 take place?

**Question 4**

How many terrorists survived the 1972 Munich attack?

**Text number 25**

Gaddafi financially supported other militant groups around the world, such as the Black Panther Party, the Nation of Islam, the Tupamaros movement, 19. Gaddafi's movements include the 19 April Movement and the Sandinista National Liberation Front in the Americas, the ANC and other liberation movements in the struggle against apartheid in South Africa, the Irish Provisional Republican Army, ETA, the Sardinian Nationalists, Action Directe, the Red Brigades and the Red Army Group in Europe, as well as the Armenian Secret Army, the Japanese Red Army, the Free Aceh Movement and the Moro National Liberation Front in Asia. Gaddafi did not distinguish between what he funded and sometimes switched sides in the conflict, as in the Eritrean war of independence. Throughout the 1970s, these groups received financial support from Libya, which came to be seen as a leader in the Third World struggle against colonialism and neo-colonialism. Although many of these groups were labelled 'terrorists' by critics, Gaddafi rejected this characterisation and instead saw them as revolutionaries fighting for liberation.

**Question 0**

During which conflict did Gaddafi change sides?

**Question 1**

In which decade did Libya finance militant groups?

**Question 2**

What was the Third World fighting against in the 1970s?

**Question 3**

On which continent did the Red Army grouping operate?

**Question 4**

What did the ANC fight for?

**Text number 26**

On 16 April 1973, Gaddafi declared a "popular revolution" in his Zuwarah speech. He began it with a five-point plan, the first of which abolished all existing laws and replaced them with revolutionary laws. The second point declared that all opponents of the revolution had to be eliminated, and the third point launched an administrative revolution, which Gaddafi declared would remove all traces of the bureaucracy and the bourgeoisie. The fourth paragraph announced that the population was to form popular committees and arm themselves to defend the revolution, and the fifth paragraph declared the launch of a cultural revolution to cleanse Libya of 'toxic' foreign influences. He began lecturing on this new phase of the revolution in Libya, Egypt and France.

**Question 0**

On what day did Gaddafi declare the "people's revolution" to have begun?

**Question 1**

What happened to Libya's laws as a result of the first paragraph of Gaddafi's speech?

**Question 2**

How many points were there in the People's Revolution Plan?

**Question 3**

What kind of revolution started as a result of the third point?

**Question 4**

Where did Gaddafi talk about a popular revolution, along with Libya and France?

**Text number 27**

As part of this popular revolution, Gaddafi called on the Libyan people to establish general people's committees as channels for raising political awareness. Although Gaddafi offered little guidance on the establishment of these councils, he argued that they would provide a form of direct political participation that was more democratic than the traditional party-based representative system. Gaddafi hoped that the councils would rally the people behind the RCC, erode the power of traditional leaders and bureaucracy, and enable a new, popularly elected legal system.

**Question 0**

What were the Libyan people called upon to create in the context of the popular revolution?

**Question 1**

Who, alongside the bureaucracy, were the general people's committees aimed at?

**Question 2**

Which political system did Gaddafi claim was less democratic than the General People's Committees?

**Text number 28**

The People's Committees led to citizen participation in decision-making largely within the limits of the RAC, but they exacerbated tribal differences. They also served as a surveillance system that helped the security services locate individuals critical of the RCC and led to the arrest of Baathists, Marxists and Islamists. The committees operated in a pyramid structure, with the basic form being local working groups that sent their elected representatives to the district level and from there to the national level, which was divided into the General People's Congress and the General People's Committee. Above them remained Gaddafi and the RCC, which remained responsible for all major decisions.

**Question 0**

What were the negative consequences of the People's Committees?

**Question 1**

Who were arrested, apart from Baathists and Islamists, as a result of the actions of the People's Committees?

**Question 2**

Which national body represented the People's Committees alongside the General People's Congress?

**Question 3**

What was the structure of the People's Committee system?

**Text number 29**

In June 1973, Gaddafi created a political ideology as the basis for a popular revolution. The Third International theory considered the United States and the Soviet Union as imperialist, thus rejecting Western capitalism and the atheism of Eastern Bloc communism. In this respect it was similar to the Three Worlds theory developed by the Chinese political leader Mao Zedong. As part of this theory, Gaddafi praised nationalism as a progressive force and advocated the creation of a pan-Arab state to lead Islam and the Third World against imperialism.

**Question 0**

In which month and year did Gaddafi start the Third International theory?

**Question 1**

Who was the founder of the three worlds theory?

**Question 2**

What kind of state does Gaddafi think should be created?

**Question 3**

Which country did Gaddafi consider to be imperialist, apart from the United States?

**Question 4**

Which economic philosophy was associated with the West?

**Text number 30**

Gaddafi summarised the theory of the Third International in three short volumes published between 1975 and 1979, collectively known as the Green Book. The first volume was devoted to the question of democracy, outlining the shortcomings of representative systems in favour of direct, participatory, universal parliaments. The second volume dealt with Gaddafi's views on socialism, while the third dealt with social issues relating to family and tribe. While the first two volumes advocated radical reforms, the third took a socially conservative stance, declaring that while men and women were equal, they were biologically designed for different roles in life. In the years that followed, the Gaddafists adopted quotes from the Green Book, such as "Representation is a betrayal", as their slogans. Meanwhile, in September 1975, Gaddafi took further steps to mobilise the people by introducing objectives aimed at improving relations between the Soviets and the ASU.

**Question 0**

How many volumes did Gaddafi's written work on the Third International theory cover?

**Question 1**

When was Gaddafi's latest work on Third International theory published?

**Question 2**

What was the name of the writings of Gaddafi's Third International theory?

**Question 3**

Which part of the Green Paper dealt with democracy?

**Question 4**

What political philosophy was covered in the second part of the Green Paper?

**Text number 31**

In September 1975, Gaddafi purged the army and arrested some 200 high-ranking officers, and in October he set up a secret revolutionary security agency. In 1976, student protests broke out in Tripoli and Benghazi, which were attacked by police and Gaddafi students. The RCC responded with mass arrests and the introduction of compulsory military service for young people. Conservative clerics and the Muslim Brotherhood, who were persecuted as anti-revolutionaries, also dissented. In January 1977, two dissident students and a number of army officers were publicly hanged, condemned by Amnesty International as the first time in Gaddafi Libya that dissidents had been executed for purely political crimes.

**Question 0**

In what year was the Revolutionary Security Agency set up?

**Question 1**

What year were the student protests in Benghazi?

**Question 2**

How many senior officers were dismissed from the army in 1975?

**Question 3**

How many students were executed in January 1977?

**Question 4**

Who criticised the political execution of students and military officers in January 1977?

**Text number 32**

After Anwar Sadat became President of Egypt, Libya's relations with Egypt deteriorated. Sadat was disturbed by Gaddafi's unpredictability and Egypt's insistence on a cultural revolution. In February 1973, Israeli troops shot down Libyan Arab Airlines Flight 114, which had strayed from Egyptian airspace into Israeli-controlled territory during a sandstorm. Gaddafi was furious that Egypt had not done more to prevent the incident, and in retaliation he planned to destroy the RMS Queen Elizabeth 2, a British ship chartered by American Jews to sail to Haifa for Israel's 25th anniversary celebrations. Gaddafi ordered an Egyptian submarine to target the ship, but Sadat countermanded the order, fearing a military escalation.

**Question 0**

Whose rise to the presidency of Egypt led to a deterioration in relations between Egypt and Libya?

**Question 1**

Which country's army destroyed Libyan Arab Airlines Flight 114?

**Question 2**

Why did Libyan Arab Airlines Flight 114 accidentally fly into Israeli airspace?

**Question 3**

Which city was the destination of the RMS Queen Elizabeth 2?

**Question 4**

Which nation's Jews chartered the RMS Queen Elizabeth 2?

**Text number 33**

Gaddafi later became furious when Egypt and Syria planned the Yom Kippur war against Israel without consulting him, and he was angered when Egypt agreed to peace talks instead of continuing the war. Gaddafi became openly hostile to the Egyptian leader and called for Sadat to be deposed, and when Sudanese President Gaafar Nimeiry sided with Sadat, by 1975 Gaddafi supported the Sudan People's Liberation Army to oust Nimeiry. Focusing its attention elsewhere in Africa, Libya invaded Chad in late 1972 and early 1973 to annex the uranium-rich Aouzou Strip. By offering economic incentives, he persuaded 8 African states to break off diplomatic relations with Israel in 1973. Gaddafi was intent on spreading Islam and in 1973 founded the Islamic Call Society, which opened 132 centres across Africa in a decade. In 1973 he converted Gabonese President Omar Bongo, a move he repeated three years later with Jean-Bédel Bokassa, President of the Central African Republic.

**Question 0**

Who was Egypt's ally during the Yom Kippur War?

**Question 1**

Who was the President of Sudan in 1975?

**Question 2**

Which revolutionary group tried to overthrow the Sudanese president?

**Question 3**

To which country did the Aouzou strip belong before the Libyan invasion?

**Question 4**

What element was abundant in the Aouzou strip?

**Text number 34**

Gaddafi sought to develop closer ties with the Maghreb countries, and in January 1974 Libya and Tunisia announced a political union, the Islamic Arab Republic. Although supported by Gaddafi and Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba, it was very unpopular in Tunisia and was soon abandoned. In response, Gaddafi supported anti-government fighters in Tunisia in the 1980s. In 1975, when it turned to Algeria, Libya signed the Hassi Messaoud Defence Pact, ostensibly to combat 'Moroccan expansionism', and also funded the Polisario Front in Western Sahara in its struggle for independence from Morocco. In an effort to diversify Libya's economy, the Gaddafi government began buying shares in major European companies such as Fiat, as well as real estate in Malta and Italy, which became a valuable source of income during the oil crisis of the 1980s.

**Question 0**

Which country formed a political alliance with Libya in 1974?

**Question 1**

What was the name of the failed political alliance between Tunisia and Libya in 1974?

**Question 2**

Who was the President of Tunisia in 1974?

**Question 3**

With which country did Libya sign the Hassi Messaoud defence agreement?

**Question 4**

Against what government was Hassi Messaoud's defence agreement directed?

**Text number 35**

On 2 March 1977, the General People's Congress, at Gaddafi's urging, adopted a "Declaration on the Establishment of a People's Republic". The Libyan Arab Republic was dissolved and replaced by the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (Arabic: Libyan Arab People's Republic): الجماهيرية العربية الليبية الشعبية الاشتراكية, al-Jamāhīhīhīrīyah al-'Arabīyah al-Lībīyah ash-Sha'bīyah al-Ishtirākīyah), the "state of the masses" conceived by Gaddafi. Officially, the Jamahiriya was a direct democracy in which the people governed themselves through 187 basic congresses in which all Libyans of age participated and voted on national decisions. These then sent members to the annual General People's Congress, which was broadcast live on television. In principle, the NPCs were the highest authority in Libya, and major decisions proposed by government officials or Gaddafi himself required NPC approval.

**Question 0**

What was the name of the state created in Libya on 2 March 1977?

**Question 1**

How many people's congresses were there in Jamahiriya?

**Question 2**

Which body did the elected members of the people's congresses participate in?

**Question 3**

How often was the General People's Congress held?

**Question 4**

What was the official name of Libya before the establishment of Jamahiriya?

**Text number 36**

The debate was limited, and important economic and defence decisions were avoided or dealt with only superficially; the GPC remained largely a "rubber stamp" for Gaddafi's policies. On rare occasions, the GPC opposed Gaddafi's proposals, sometimes successfully; for example, when Gaddafi called for the abolition of primary schools because he believed that home education was healthier for children, the GPC rejected the idea. In other cases, Gaddafi pushed through laws without GPC support, for example when he wanted to allow women into the armed forces. Gaddafi declared that the People's Congresses would take care of all Libya's political needs and made other political organisations redundant; all non-approved groups, including political parties, trade unions, independent trade unions and women's groups, were banned.

**Question 0**

What was the GPC accused of in relation to Gaddafi?

**Question 1**

What policies did Gaddafi propose that the GPC opposed?

**Question 2**

What kind of education did Gaddafi favour in primary schools?

**Question 3**

What policy did Gaddafi adopt without the support of the GPC?

**Text number 37**

After the previous legal institutions had been abolished, Gaddafi imagined that the Jamahiriya would follow the Koran as a legal guide and introduce Sharia law; he declared "man-made" laws to be unnatural and dictatorial, allowing only Allah's law. Within a year, he backtracked and declared that Sharia was not suitable for Jamahiriya because it guaranteed protection of private property, which is contrary to the socialism of the Green Book. His insistence on putting his own work on a par with the Koran led conservative clerics to accuse him of paganism, increasing their opposition to his regime. In July, a border war with Egypt broke out, in which the Egyptians defeated Libya despite its technological inferiority. The conflict lasted a week before both sides agreed to sign a peace agreement brokered by several Arab states. That same year, the Soviet government invited Gaddafi to Moscow in recognition of their growing trade relations.

**Question 0**

From which book did Jamahiriya seek legal advice?

**Question 1**

Which sharia principle did Gaddafi consider to be incompatible with socialism?

**Question 2**

What was the relationship that led the Soviet Union to invite Gaddafi to Moscow?

**Question 3**

What did conservative Muslim priests accuse Gaddafi of?

**Question 4**

Who won the border war with Libya?

**Text number 38**

In December 1978, Gaddafi resigned as Secretary General of the GPC and announced that he would concentrate on revolutionary activities rather than government, as part of his new effort to separate the revolutionary apparatus from the government. Although Gaddafi was no longer officially in the government, he adopted the title of 'leader of the revolution' and continued as commander-in-chief of the armed forces. He continued to wield considerable influence in Libya, with many critics arguing that Libya's direct democratic structure gave him 'freedom to manipulate results'.

**Question 0**

In what year did Gaddafi resign from his position in the GPC?

**Question 1**

What was Gaddafi's position in the GPC before he resigned?

**Question 2**

What title did Gaddafi assume after the GPC?

**Question 3**

What kind of power did Gaddafi have over the Libyan armed forces?

**Text number 39**

Libya started to turn towards socialism. In March 1978, the government issued guidelines for housing redistribution, seeking to ensure that every adult Libyan would own a home and that no one would have to pay rent. Most families were banned from owning more than one house, and former rental properties were confiscated and sold to tenants at heavily subsidised prices. In September, Gaddafi called on the People's Committees to abolish the 'public sector bureaucracy' and the 'private sector dictatorship'; the People's Committees took control of several hundred enterprises and turned them into workers' cooperatives run by elected representatives.

**Question 0**

What bureaucracy did Gaddafi speak out against in September 1978?

**Question 1**

Which "dictatorship" did Gaddafi attack in September 1978?

**Question 2**

What did the People's Committees do with the companies once they had expropriated them?

**Question 3**

How many companies were taken over by the People's Committees?

**Text number 40**

On March 2, 1979, the GPC announced the separation of the government and the revolution, and the revolution was represented by new revolutionary committees, working together with the people's committees in schools, universities, trade unions, the police and the army. The Revolutionary Committees, controlled by revolutionary fanatics, were led by Mohammad Maghgoub and the Central Coordination Office, and met with Gaddafi annually. They published the weekly Green March (al-Zahf al-Akhdar) and took control of the press in October 1980. They were responsible for maintaining revolutionary fervour and exercising ideological control, and later took on a major role in security policy, making arrests and prosecuting people under the 'law of revolution' (qanun al-thawra). Without legal codes or safeguards, revolutionary justice was largely arbitrary, leading to widespread abuses and suppression of civil liberties: 'Green Terror'.

**Question 0**

On what day did the GPC dismiss the revolution from government?

**Question 1**

Who was the leader of the revolutionary committees?

**Question 2**

What was the English name of the magazine published by the revolutionary committees?

**Question 3**

How often was al-Zahf al-Akhdar published?

**Question 4**

Which bodies represented the revolution after the separation of government and revolution?

**Text number 41**

In 1979, the committees began the process of land redistribution in the Jefara plain, which continued until 1981. In May 1980, measures were taken to redistribute and equalize wealth; anyone with a bank account of more than 1000 dinars was expropriated. The following year, the GPC announced that the government would take over all import, export and distribution activities, and privately owned enterprises were replaced by state supermarkets, leading to a decline in the availability of consumer goods and the development of a booming black market.

**Question 0**

Where did the redistribution of land start in 1979?

**Question 1**

When did the land division of the Jefara Plain end?

**Question 2**

What was the maximum amount of money a person could have in their bank account without it being expropriated in 1980?

**Question 3**

As a result of the 1981 laws that took control of trade from the state, what began to flourish?

**Question 4**

What replaced private companies in 1981?

**Text number 42**

Jamahiriya's radical orientation brought the government many enemies. In February 1978, Gaddafi discovered that his military intelligence chief was plotting to kill him, and he increasingly began to believe in the security of his Qaddadfa tribe. Many who had seen their wealth and property confiscated turned against the government, and exiles formed a number of Western-funded opposition groups. The most prominent was the National Front for the Salvation of Libya (NFSL), founded by Mohammed Magariaf in 1981, which organised military strikes against the Libyan government, and another, al-Borkan, began killing Libyan diplomats abroad. Following Gaddafi's orders to kill these 'stray dogs', under the leadership of Colonel Younis Bilgasim, the revolutionary committees set up foreign branches to suppress counter-revolutionary activity and assassinate various dissidents. Although nearby states, such as Syria, also used mercenary groups, Gaddafi was unusual in publicly boasting about his regime's use of them; in June 1980 he ordered all dissidents to return home or they would be "liquidated wherever you are".

**Question 0**

Which tribe did Gaddafi belong to?

**Question 1**

Which Libyan government official allegedly planned to kill Gaddafi in 1978?

**Question 2**

Which Libyan opposition group was founded in 1981?

**Question 3**

Who founded the NFSL?

**Question 4**

Which group specifically murdered Libyan diplomats?

**Text number 43**

In 1979, the United States included Libya on its list of "state sponsors of terrorism", and at the end of the year a demonstration burned down the US embassy in Tripoli in solidarity with the perpetrators of the Iranian hostage crisis. The following year, Libyan fighter jets began intercepting US fighter jets flying over the Mediterranean, marking the collapse of relations between the two countries. Libya's relations with Lebanon and Shia communities around the world also deteriorated following the disappearance of Imam Musa al-Sadr, who had visited Libya in August 1978; the Lebanese accused Gaddafi of killing or imprisoning him, which Gaddafi denied. Relations with Syria improved as Gaddafi and Syrian President Hafez al-Assad became hostile to Israel and Egypt's Sadat. In 1980 they proposed a political union in which Libya would pay Syria's £1 billion debt to the Soviet Union; although Assad withdrew under pressure, they remained allies. Another important ally was Uganda, and in 1979 Gaddafi sent 2 500 troops to Uganda to defend President Idi Amin's regime from Tanzanian invaders. The operation failed; 400 Libyans were killed and forced to withdraw. Gaddafi later regretted his alliance with Amin and openly criticised him.

**Question 0**

To which list did the United States add Libya in 1979?

**Question 1**

In which Libyan city was the US embassy burnt down in 1979?

**Question 2**

What was the event that caused the burning of the US embassy in Libya?

**Question 3**

How much did Syria owe the Soviet Union in 1980?

**Question 4**

Which country's army invaded Uganda in 1979?

**Text number 44**

In the early and mid-1980s, Libya ran into economic difficulties; between 1982 and 1986, the country's annual oil revenues fell from $21 billion to $5.4 billion. Focusing on irrigation projects, construction of Gaddafi's 'pet project', the Great Artificial River, began in 1983. Although it was due to be completed by the end of the decade, it was still incomplete in the early 2000s. Military spending increased while other administrative budgets were cut. Libya had long supported the FROLINAT militia in neighbouring Chad, and in December 1980 it invaded Chad again at the request of the Frolinati-dominated GUNT government to help in the civil war; in January 1981 Gaddafi proposed political unification. The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) rejected this and demanded Libya's withdrawal, which took place in November 1981. The civil war resumed, and Libya sent troops back into the country and clashed with French forces supporting those in southern Chad. Many African states were fed up with Libya's policy of interference in foreign policy; by 1980, nine African states had severed diplomatic relations with Libya, and in 1982 the OAU cancelled its planned conference in Tripoli to prevent Gaddafi becoming president. Gaddafi proposed political unity with Morocco, and in August 1984 Gaddafi and Moroccan monarch Hassan II signed the Oujda Pact to form the Arab-African Union, a union that was considered surprising given the major political differences and long-standing animosity between the two governments. Relations remained strained, particularly because of Morocco's friendly relations with the United States and Israel; in August 1986 Hassan dissolved the alliance. Internal political threats continued to plague Gaddafi; in May 1984, a joint NFSL-Muslim Brotherhood militia unsuccessfully raided his Bab al-Azizia home, followed by the arrest of 5,000 dissidents.

**Question 0**

How much money did Libya make from oil in 1986?

**Question 1**

What was another name for the Great Man-Made River?

**Question 2**

In which country did FROLINAT operate?

**Question 3**

In what year did the Libyan army withdraw from Chad at the urging of the OAU?

**Question 4**

Who was the ruler of Morocco in 1984?

**Text number 45**

In 1981, the new US President Ronald Reagan took a hard-line approach to Libya, mistaking it for a Soviet puppet regime. Gaddafi, for his part, emphasised his commercial relations with the Soviet Union, visited Moscow again in April 1981 and 1985 and threatened to join the Warsaw Pact. The Soviet Union, however, was wary of Gaddafi because it regarded him as an unpredictable extremist. In August 1981, when the United States began military exercises in the Gulf of Sirte - a sea area that Libya claimed as part of its territorial waters - it shot down two Libyan Su-22 aircraft that were monitoring them. Reagan closed the Libyan embassy in Washington and urged US companies operating in the country to reduce the number of American personnel stationed there. In March 1982, the United States imposed an oil embargo on Libya, and in January 1986 it ordered all US companies to cease operations in the country, although several hundred workers remained. Diplomatic relations were also severed with the United Kingdom after Libyan diplomats were accused of shooting Yvonne Fletcher, a British police officer who was standing outside the London embassy, in April 1984. In the spring of 1986, the US Navy resumed exercises in the Gulf of Sirte; the Libyan army retaliated but failed when the US sank several Libyan ships.

**Question 0**

In which years did Gaddafi visit the Soviet Union?

**Question 1**

What did Reagan mistakenly believe Libya to be?

**Question 2**

Which military alliance did Libya announce it would join as a result of US hostility?

**Question 3**

Which Libyan aircraft was shot down by the United States in 1981?

**Question 4**

What was Yvonne Fletcher's occupation?

**Text number 46**

When the United States blamed Libya for the 1986 Berlin disco bomb attack that killed two American soldiers, Reagan decided to take military action. The Central Intelligence Agency was critical, believing that Syria posed a greater threat and that an attack would strengthen Gaddafi's reputation; Libya was, however, considered a 'soft target'. The UK supported Reagan, but other European allies opposed it as they considered it contrary to international law. In Operation El Dorado Canyon, which took place on 15 April 1986, US warplanes carried out several air strikes in Libya, bombing military installations across the country and killing around 100 Libyans, including several civilians. One of the targets had been Gaddafi's home. Gaddafi himself was unharmed, but two of his sons were injured, and he claimed that his four-year-old adopted daughter Hanna was killed, although her existence has since been questioned. Immediately after the attack, Gaddafi retreated to the desert to meditate, and there were occasional clashes between Gaddafi and army officers seeking to overthrow the government. Despite international condemnation of the United States, Reagan was applauded at home. When Gaddafi publicly denounced US imperialism, his reputation as an anti-imperialist was reinforced both at home and throughout the Arab world, and in June 1986 he ordered a change of name of the month in Libya.

**Question 0**

How many Libyans died in Operation El Dorado Canyon?

**Question 1**

What terrorist attack did the US claim Libya supported?

**Question 2**

How many Americans died in the Berlin disco bombing in 1986?

**Question 3**

Which country did the CIA think Reagan should have invaded instead of Libya?

**Question 4**

What was the name of Gaddafi's daughter that may not have existed?

**Text number 47**

In the late 1980s, Libya implemented a series of liberalising economic reforms to cope with declining oil revenues. In May 1987, Gaddafi announced the launch of a 'revolution within a revolution', starting with industrial and agricultural reforms and the reopening of small businesses. The Revolutionary Committees were restricted; in March 1988 the newly created Ministry of Mass Mobilisation and Revolutionary Leadership curtailed their role by limiting their violent and judicial role, and in August 1988 Gaddafi publicly criticised them, claiming that "they deviate, harm and torture" and that "a true revolutionary does not engage in repression". In March, hundreds of political prisoners were released and Gaddafi falsely claimed that there were no more political prisoners in Libya. In June, the Libyan Government published a major Green Charter for Human Rights in the Age of the Masses, which in its 27 articles set out objectives, rights and guarantees to improve the human rights situation in Libya, limiting the use of the death penalty and calling for its eventual abolition. Many of the measures proposed in the Charter would be implemented the following year, but others were not. In 1989, the government also established the Al-Gaddafi International Human Rights Prize, awarded to individuals from the Third World who fought against colonialism and imperialism; the first year's prize went to South African anti-apartheid activist Nelson Mandela. From 1994 to 1997, the government set up purge committees to root out corruption, particularly in the economic sector.

**Question 0**

In what year did the "revolution within a revolution" begin?

**Question 1**

In what year was the Ministry of Mass Mobilisation and Revolutionary Leadership created?

**Question 2**

How many articles were included in the Great Green Charter of Human Rights in the era of the masses?

**Question 3**

Who was awarded the Al-Gaddafi International Human Rights Prize in 1989?

**Question 4**

What was Mandela's nationality?

**Text number 48**

After the 1986 US invasion, the army was purged of elements deemed disloyal, and in 1988 Gaddafi announced the creation of a popular militia to replace the army and police. In 1987, Libya began producing mustard gas at a facility in Rabba, despite publicly denying that it was stockpiling chemical weapons and unsuccessfully trying to develop nuclear weapons. This period also saw the rise of an internal Islamist opposition, which formed groups such as the Muslim Brotherhood and the Libyan Islamic Fighting Group. Several assassination attempts against Gaddafi failed, and in 1989 security forces raided mosques believed to be centres of counter-revolutionary preaching. In October 1993, increasingly marginalised members of the army launched a failed coup in Misrata, in September 1995 Islamists launched an uprising in Benghazi, and in July 1996 an anti-Gaddafi football riot broke out in Tripoli. The Revolutionary Committees resumed the fight against these Islamists.

**Question 0**

Which bodies were to be replaced by the People's Militia set up in 1988?

**Question 1**

What chemical weapon did Libya start producing in 1987?

**Question 2**

Where did Libya produce mustard gas?

**Question 3**

Where was the failed coup in 1993?

**Question 4**

Where did the Muslim uprising take place in 1995?

**Text number 49**

In 1989, Gaddafi hailed the creation of the Maghreb Arab League, which brought Libya into an economic pact with Mauritania, Morocco, Tunisia and Algeria, as the beginning of a new pan-Arab alliance. At the same time, Libya increased its support for anti-Western militants such as the Provisional IRA, and in 1988 Pan Am Flight 103 was blown up over Lockerbie in Scotland, killing 243 passengers and 16 crew and 11 people on the ground. A British police investigation identified two Libyans - Abdelbaset al-Megrahi and Lamin Khalifah Fhimah - as the prime suspects and a statement was issued in November 1991 calling for their extradition. When Gaddafi refused, invoking the Montreal Convention, the United Nations (UN) adopted Resolution 748 in March 1992, which launched economic sanctions against Libya, with serious repercussions on the country's economy. As a result, the country suffered economic losses estimated at $900 million. Further problems with the West arose when the United States shot down two Libyan military aircraft off the Libyan coast in January 1989. Many African countries opposed the UN sanctions, and Mandela criticised them during a visit to Gaddafi in October 1997, when he praised Libya for its work to combat apartheid and awarded Gaddafi the Order of Good Hope. The sanctions were only lifted in 1998 when Libya agreed, in a process overseen by Mandela, to allow the extradition of suspects to a Scottish court in the Netherlands.

**Question 0**

Who, along with Libya, Morocco, Tunisia and Algeria, was a founding member of the Maghreb Arab League?

**Question 1**

How many people who were not on Pan Am Flight 103 died when it was destroyed?

**Question 2**

Who was suspected, together with Lamin Khalifah Fhimah, of the attack on Pan Am Flight 103?

**Question 3**

Which 1992 UN resolution imposed sanctions on Libya for refusing to hand over the suspects in the bombing of Pan Am Flight 103?

**Question 4**

What was the value of the economic losses suffered by Libya as a result of Resolution 748?

**Text number 50**

As the 20th century drew to a close, Gaddafi increasingly rejected Arab nationalism because his pan-Arab ideals had failed; instead, he turned to pan-Africanism and emphasised Libya's African identity. Between 1997 and 2000, Libya entered into cooperation agreements or bilateral assistance arrangements with 10 African states, and in 1999 Libya joined the Community of Sahel and Saharan States. In June 1999, Gaddafi visited Mandela in South Africa, and the following month he attended the OAU summit in Algiers, where he called for greater political and economic integration of the continent and advocated the creation of a United States of Africa. He became one of the founders of the African Union (AU), which replaced the OAU in July 2002; at the opening ceremony he declared that African states should reject conditional aid from developed countries, in direct contradiction to the message of South African President Thabo Mbeki. At the third AU summit, held in Libya in July 2005, he called for greater integration and advocated a common AU passport, a common defence system and a common currency, using the slogan 'The United States of Africa is hope'. In June 2005, Libya joined the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) and in August 2008, a committee of traditional African leaders declared Gaddafi 'King of Kings'. On 1 February 2009, his 'coronation ceremony' was held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, coinciding with Gaddafi's election as AU chairman for one year.

**Question 0**

Which organisation did Libya join in 1999?

**Question 1**

Where was the OAU summit held in July 1999?

**Question 2**

Which organisation was founded in July 2002?

**Question 3**

What is COMESA?

**Question 4**

Who was the President of South Africa around 2002?

**Text number 51**

At that time, Libya returned to the international arena. In 1999, Libya began secret negotiations with the British government to normalise relations. In 2001, Gaddafi condemned the September 11 attacks on the United States by al-Qaeda, expressed his sympathy for the victims and called on Libya to join the war on terrorism against militant Islamism. His government continued its crackdown on domestic Islamism at a time when Gaddafi was calling for wider application of Sharia law. Libya also strengthened ties with China and North Korea, and was visited by Chinese President Jiang Zemin in April 2002. As a result of the events of the Iraq war, Libya gave up its possession of weapons of mass destruction in December 2003 and dismantled its chemical and nuclear weapons programmes. Relations with the United States improved as a result, and British Prime Minister Tony Blair met Gaddafi in the Libyan desert in March 2004. The following month, Gaddafi travelled to the European Union (EU) headquarters in Brussels, marking an improvement in relations between Libya and the EU, and the EU lifted the remaining sanctions in October. In October 2010, the EU paid Libya €50 million to prevent African migrants from entering Europe. Gaddafi encouraged this move, saying it was necessary to avoid European cultural identity being lost in the way of a new 'black Europe'. Gaddafi was removed from the US list of states sponsoring terrorism in 2006, but he nevertheless continued his anti-Western rhetoric, and at the Second Africa-South America Summit in Venezuela in September 2009 he joined Venezuelan President Hugo Chávez in calling for an 'anti-imperialist' front in Africa and Latin America. Gaddafi proposed the creation of a South Atlantic Alliance to rival NATO. In the same month, he also addressed the United Nations General Assembly in New York for the first time, where he condemned 'Western aggression'. In spring 2010, Gaddafi declared jihad against Switzerland after Swiss police accused two members of his family of criminal activities in the country, leading to a breakdown in bilateral relations.

**Question 0**

Which world leader visited Libya in 2002?

**Question 1**

What conflict prompted Libya to end its nuclear weapons programme?

**Question 2**

Which world leader visited Gaddafi in 2004?

**Question 3**

In which city is the EU headquarters located?

**Question 4**

How much money did Libya receive to prevent African migrants from entering Europe?

**Text number 52**

The Libyan economy was increasingly privatised, and although the rulers rejected the socialist policy of nationalised industry set out in the Green Paper, they asserted that they were creating "people's socialism" instead of capitalism. Gaddafi welcomed these reforms and called for large-scale privatisation in a speech in March 2003. In 2003, the oil industry was largely sold to private companies and by 2004, Libya had attracted $40 billion in foreign direct investment, six times more than in 2003. The Libyan population reacted against the reforms with public demonstrations, and in March 2006 revolutionary hardliners took over the GPC cabinet; although they slowed the pace of change, they did not stop it. In 2010, plans were announced to privatise half of Libya's economy over the next decade. No political liberalisation took place and Gaddafi maintained his dominant position. In March 2010, however, the government transferred more power to local councils. A growing number of reformist technocrats entered the government, most famously Gaddafi's son and heir, Saif al-Islam Gaddafi, who was openly critical of Libya's human rights record. He led a group that proposed a new constitution, although it was never adopted, and was appointed head of the PSLC in October 2009. Saif was involved in promoting tourism and set up several private media channels in 2008, but they were nationalised in 2009 following government criticism. In October 2010, Gaddafi apologised on behalf of Arab countries to African leaders for their involvement in the African slave trade.

**Question 0**

In which month and year did Gaddafi make the speech in which he promoted the privatisation of the economy?

**Question 1**

Approximately how much foreign direct investment was made in Libya in 2004?

**Question 2**

What factor contributed to the increase in FDI in Libya in 2003-2004?

**Question 3**

What part of Libya's economy was to be privatised under the 2010 plan?

**Question 4**

Who was the leader of the PSLC in October 2009?

**Text number 53**

At the start of the Arab Spring in 2011, Gaddafi spoke on behalf of Tunisian President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali, who was then threatened by the Tunisian revolution. He suggested that the Tunisian people would be happy if Ben Ali introduced the Jamahiriyah regime there. Fearing domestic protests, the Libyan government took preventive measures, lowered food prices, purged the military leadership of potential defectors and released a number of Islamist prisoners. These measures proved ineffective and on 17 February 2011 large-scale protests broke out against the Gaddafi government. Unlike Tunisia or Egypt, Libya was largely religiously homogeneous with no strong Islamist movement, but there was widespread dissatisfaction with corruption and entrenched patronage systems, and unemployment had risen to around 30%.

**Question 0**

What year did the so-called Arab Spring happen?

**Question 1**

Who was the President of Tunisia in 2011?

**Question 2**

What percentage of the Libyan population was unemployed in 2011?

**Question 3**

On what day in 2011 did the protests start in Libya?

**Question 4**

What else did Libyans complain about in 2011, apart from corruption?

**Text number 54**

Gaddafi accused the rebels of being "drugged" and linked to al-Qaeda and declared that he would rather die a martyr than leave Libya. After he announced that the rebels would be "hunted street by street, house by house and wardrobe by wardrobe", the army opened fire on protests in Benghazi, killing hundreds. Shocked by the government's reaction, several senior politicians resigned or defected to the protesters. The uprising quickly spread to the less economically developed eastern part of Libya. By the end of February, the rebels controlled eastern cities such as Benghazi, Misrata, al-Bayda and Tobruk, and the Benghazi-based National Transitional Council (NTC) had been established to represent them.

**Question 0**

Who did Gaddafi accuse Libyan rebels of having links with?

**Question 1**

How many protesters died in Benghazi?

**Question 2**

Which rebel organisation was founded in Benghazi?

**Question 3**

Which cities in the geographical area of Libya were under rebel control?

**Question 4**

Which cities did the rebels control in February, apart from Benghazi and Misrata?

**Text number 55**

In the early months of the conflict, it seemed that the Gaddafi government, with more firepower, would be the winner. Both sides flouted the laws of war and committed human rights abuses such as arbitrary arrests, torture, extrajudicial killings and reprisals. On 26 February, the United Nations Security Council adopted Resolution 1970, suspending Libya from membership of the UN Human Rights Council, implementing sanctions and calling for an International Criminal Court (ICC) investigation into the killing of unarmed civilians. In March, the Security Council declared a no-fly zone to protect the civilian population from aerial bombardment and called on foreign countries to enforce it. Despite this, Qatar sent hundreds of troops to support the dissidents and, together with France and the United Arab Emirates, provided the NTC with weapons and training.

**Question 0**

Which body was Libya expelled from as a result of Resolution 1970?

**Question 1**

In which month did the UN Security Council establish the no-fly zone?

**Question 2**

How many soldiers did Qatar send to Libya?

**Question 3**

Which country, along with Qatar and France, helped train the NTC?

**Text number 56**

A week after the introduction of the no-fly zone, NATO announced that it would be implemented. On 30 April, a NATO air strike in Tripoli killed Gaddafi's sixth son and three of his grandsons, but neither Gaddafi nor his wife were injured. Western officials remained divided over whether Gaddafi was a legitimate military target under the UN Security Council resolution. US Defence Secretary Robert Gates said NATO was "not specifically targeting Gaddafi", but that his command and control facilities were legitimate targets - including the Tripoli facility that was hit by air strikes on 25 April.

**Question 0**

On what day did NATO kill Gaddafi's son?

**Question 1**

Which organisation killed Gaddafi's grandsons?

**Question 2**

What was Robert Gates' title at the time of these events?

**Question 3**

Which city was bombed by NATO on 25 April?

**Text number 57**

On 27 June, the International Criminal Court issued an arrest warrant for Gaddafi, his son Saif al-Islam and his brother-in-law Abdullah Senussi, the head of state security, on charges of crimes against humanity. Libyan officials rejected the ICC, claiming it has "no legitimacy" and stressing that "all its actions are directed against African leaders". In the same month, Amnesty International published its findings, claiming that many of the allegations against Gaddafi forces of widespread human rights abuses lacked credible evidence and were fabrications by rebel forces that were easily picked up by the Western media. However, Amnesty International continued to accuse Gaddafi's forces of numerous war crimes. At a meeting in Istanbul on 15 July 2011, more than 30 governments recognised the NTC as the legitimate government of Libya. Gaddafi responded to the announcement with a speech on Libyan national television in which he urged his supporters to 'trample these declarations under your feet, trample them under your feet ...'. They are worthless".

**Question 0**

What was the position of Gaddafi's brother-in-law?

**Question 1**

How many governments recognised the legitimacy of the NTC at the meeting on 15 July 2011?

**Question 2**

Where was the meeting held on 15 July 2011?

**Question 3**

Who was the child of Gaddafi for whom the ICC issued an arrest warrant on 27 June?

**Question 4**

Who is Gaddafi's brother-in-law?

**Text number 58**

Now, with the support of NATO's air cover, the rebel forces advanced westwards, defeating the loyalist armies and taking control of the central parts of the country. The NTC armies were supported by the Amatsigh or Berber communities of the Nafusa Mountains, long persecuted under Gaddafi for not speaking Arabic, and surrounded Gaddafi loyalists in several key areas of western Libya. In August, the rebels seized Zliten and Tripoli, ending the last vestiges of Gaddafi's rule. On 25 August, the Arab League recognised the NTC as the "legitimate representative of the Libyan state", allowing Libya to continue its membership of the Arab League.

**Question 0**

What is another term for Amazigh?

**Question 1**

What language did the Berbers in the Nafusa mountains not speak?

**Question 2**

On what day did the NTC government join the Arab League?

**Question 3**

What were the last two cities under Gaddafi's regime?

**Question 4**

Which organisation gave Libyan rebels air support?

**Text number 59**

Only a few towns in western Libya, such as Bani Walid, Sebha and Sirte, were still Gaddafi strongholds. Gaddafi withdrew to Sirte after the fall of Tripoli and announced his willingness to negotiate a handover to the transitional government, but this proposal was rejected by the NTC. Gaddafi surrounded himself with bodyguards, constantly changed his residence to avoid NTC bombings and devoted his days to prayer and reading the Koran. On 20 October, Gaddafi fled District 2 in Sirte in a civilian and military convoy, hoping to take refuge in the Jarref Valley. At around 8.30am, NATO bombers attacked, destroying at least 14 vehicles and killing at least 53 people. The convoy dispersed and Gaddafi and his family fled to a nearby villa, which was bombed by rebel forces from Misrata. Gaddafi, who fled to a construction site, and his internal forces hid in sewage pipes while his bodyguards fought the rebels; in the conflict, Gaddafi suffered head injuries from a grenade explosion and Defence Minister Abu-Bakr Yunis Jabr was killed.

**Question 0**

In which geographical part of Libya is Bani Walid located?

**Question 1**

Where did Gaddafi go after the conquest of Tripoli?

**Question 2**

To which valley did Gaddafi hope to travel from Sirte?

**Question 3**

How many people died in the bombing of Gaddafi's convoy on 20 October?

**Question 4**

How was Gaddafi injured after escaping to a construction site?

**Text number 60**

The Misratan militia captured Gaddafi and assaulted him, causing serious injuries; the events were filmed on a mobile phone. The video shows Gaddafi being poked or stabbed in the buttocks with 'some kind of stick or knife' or possibly a bayonet. He was pulled into the front of a pick-up truck, from which he fell off as the truck drove away. His semi-naked, lifeless body was put into an ambulance and taken to Misrata; there he was pronounced dead. According to official NTC reports, Mr Gaddafi had been caught in the crossfire and died of his bullet wounds. According to other witnesses, Gaddafi was fatally shot in the stomach by the rebels; the rebel, who identified himself as Senad el-Sadik el-Ureybi, later claimed responsibility. Gaddafi's son Mutassim, who had also been part of the convoy, was also captured and found dead several hours later, presumably as a result of an extrajudicial execution. Some 140 Gaddafi loyalists were rounded up from the convoy, tied up and beaten. The bodies of 66 were found in the nearby Mahari Hotel and executed without trial. Libya's leading forensic pathologist, Dr Othman al-Zintani, performed autopsies on Gaddafi, his son and Jabr in the days after their deaths; although the pathologist initially told the press that Gaddafi had died of a gunshot wound to the head, the autopsy report was not made public.

**Question 0**

Who claimed to have assassinated Gaddafi?

**Question 1**

Which son of Gaddafi, who was in the convoy, was found dead shortly after his capture?

**Question 2**

Where did the ambulance take Gaddafi after the assassination?

**Question 3**

How many bodies of Gaddafi supporters were found in the Mahari Hotel?

**Question 4**

Who was Libya's leading forensic pathologist?

**Text number 61**

On the afternoon of Gaddafi's death, NTC Prime Minister Mahmoud Jibril announced the news publicly. Gaddafi's body was placed in a freezer in a local market alongside those of Yunis Jabr and Mutassim; the bodies were on public display for four days, and Libyans from all over the country came to see them. In response to international appeals, Jibril announced on 24 October that a commission would investigate Gaddafi's death. On 25 October, the NTC announced that Gaddafi had been buried in an unknown location in the desert; Al Aan TV showed amateur video footage of the funeral. Gaddafi supporters, seeking revenge for Gaddafi's assassination, fatally wounded one of Gaddafi's captors, Omran Shaaban, near Bani Walid in September 2012.

**Question 0**

Who was the Prime Minister of the NTC?

**Question 1**

How many days was Gaddafi's body on public display?

**Question 2**

Who was killed by Gaddafi's supporters because he was involved in Gaddafi's capture?

**Question 3**

Near which town was Oran Shaaban killed?

**Question 4**

On what day did the NTC announce the burial of Gaddafi?

**Text number 62**

As a schoolboy, Gaddafi adopted the ideologies of Arab nationalism and Arab socialism, influenced in particular by Nasserism, the ideas of Egyptian revolutionary and President Gamal Abdel Nasser, whom Gaddafi accepted as his hero. In the early 1970s, Gaddafi formulated his own approach to Arab nationalism and socialism, known as the Third International theory, which has been described as a combination of 'utopian socialism, Arab nationalism and the Third World revolutionary theory then in vogue'. He set out the principles of this theory in the three volumes of the Green Book, in which he sought to 'explain the structure of an ideal society'. His Arab nationalist views led him to believe that the entire Arab world had to be united and that the Arab peoples had to be united under a single nation state. He described his economic approach as "Islamic socialism", although biographers Blundy and Lycett noted that Gaddafi's socialism had a "peculiarly Marxist undertone", and political scientist Sami Hajjar argued that Gaddafi's model of socialism was a simplified version of the theories of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels. Gaddafi saw his socialist Jamahiriyah as a model to be followed by Arab, Islamic and non-aligned countries.

**Question 0**

Which philosophy is named after Gamal Abdel Nasser?

**Question 1**

What did Gaddafi call the political philosophy he created in the 1970s?

**Question 2**

Which philosophy was combined with socialism and nationalism to form the theory of the Third International?

**Question 3**

How many volumes did the Green Book contain?

**Question 4**

What is Sami Hajjari's profession?

**Text number 63**

Gaddafi's ideological worldview was shaped by his environment, namely his Islamic faith, his Bedouin upbringing and his disgust at the actions of European colonialists in Libya. He was driven by a 'divine mission', believing himself to be an agent of Allah's will and thinking that he had to achieve his goals 'at any cost'. Gaddafi, who was brought up in Sunni Islam, called for the introduction of Sharia in Libya. He wanted unity throughout the Islamic world and encouraged the spread of the faith elsewhere. In 2010, during a visit to Italy, he paid a modelling agency to find 200 young Italian women for a lecture urging them to convert. He also funded the construction and renovation of two mosques in Africa, including the Kampala mosque in Uganda. However, he clashed with conservative Libyan clerics over his interpretation of Islam. Many criticised his efforts to encourage women to enter traditionally male-only sectors of society, such as the armed forces. Gaddafi wanted to improve the status of women, but considered the sexes "separate but equal" and therefore believed that women should generally remain in their traditional roles.

**Question 0**

What kind of Islam did Gaddafi grow up in?

**Question 1**

In which country is the Kampala Mosque located?

**Question 2**

In which ethnic culture did Gaddafi grow up?

**Question 3**

What year did Gaddafi visit Italy?

**Text number 64**

Anti-Zionism was an integral part of Gaddafi's ideology. He believed that the state of Israel should not exist and that any Arab compromise with the Israeli government was a betrayal of the Arab people. Largely because of his support for Israel, Gaddafi despised the United States, considered the country imperialist and called it 'the embodiment of evil'. In many of their speeches, Blundy and Lycett described his anti-Semitism as 'almost Hitlerian'. From the late 1990s onwards, his views seemed to become more moderate. In 2007, he advocated Isratin's one-state solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, stating that "[the Israeli-Palestinian] solution is the establishment of a democratic state for Jews and Palestinians...". This is the basic solution, or else the Jews will be destroyed in the future because the Palestinians have [strategic] depth." Two years later, he argued that a one-state solution would "transcend old conflicts and look towards a united future based on common culture and respect".

**Question 0**

Which country did Gaddafi refer to as "the embodiment of evil"?

**Question 1**

How does Gaddafi think the Israeli-Palestinian conflict should be resolved?

**Question 2**

Who compared Gaddafi to Hitler?

**Question 3**

What was a major factor in Gaddafi's hatred of the United States?

**Text number 65**

Gaddafi was a very private person who described himself as a "simple revolutionary" and a "pious Muslim" called by Allah to continue Nasser's work. The journalist Mirella Bianco said that his friends found him particularly loyal and generous and claimed that he adored children. Gaddafi's father told her that even as a child he was "always serious, even taciturn", a trait he continued to share as an adult. His father said he was brave, intelligent, pious and family-oriented.

**Question 0**

Whose actions did Gaddafi see fit to continue?

**Question 1**

What was Gaddafi's religion?

**Question 2**

Who said Gaddafi liked children?

**Question 3**

What is Mirella Biáno's occupation?

**Question 4**

Who pointed out Gaddafi's family background?

**Text number 66**

In the 1970s and 1980s, he was reported to have made sexual advances towards female journalists and members of his inner circle. After the civil war, more serious allegations emerged. Annick Cojean, a journalist for Le Monde, wrote in his book Gaddafi's Harem that Gaddafi had raped, tortured, urolagniacised and imprisoned hundreds or thousands of women, usually very young. Another source, Libyan psychologist Seham Sergewa, said that Gaddafi and senior officials had raped several of his female bodyguards. After the civil war, International Criminal Court prosecutor Luis Moreno Ocampo said there was evidence that Gaddafi ordered soldiers to rape women who had spoken out against his regime. In 2011, Amnesty International questioned this and other allegations used to justify NATO's war in Libya.

**Question 0**

Which publication did Annick Cojean work for?

**Question 1**

What is Seham Serwega's nationality?

**Question 2**

Which ICC investigator claimed that Gaddafi had ordered soldiers to rape opposition women?

**Question 3**

Which book is written by Annick Cojean?

**Text number 67**

After taking power, Gaddafi moved to the Bab al-Azizia barracks, a six-mile-long fortified area two miles from Tripoli city centre. His home and office in Aziziya was a bunker designed by West German engineers, while the rest of his family lived in a large two-storey building. There were also two tennis courts, a football pitch, several gardens, camels and a Bedouin tent where he entertained guests. His lifestyle in the 1980s was considered modest compared to that of many other Arab leaders. For years, Gaddafi allegedly worked with Swiss banks to launder international banking transactions. In November 2011, the Sunday Times reported that Gaddafi allegedly owned property in the UK worth £1 billion. Gaddafi owned an Airbus A340 private jet, which he bought from Saudi Arabia's Prince Al-Waleed bin Talal for $120 million in 2003. The plane, operated by Tripoli-based Afriqiyah Airways, was externally decorated in its colours and had many luxuries, including a jacuzzi.

**Question 0**

How far is the Bab al-Azizia barracks from Tripoli?

**Question 1**

Who designed Gaddafi's Azizia home?

**Question 2**

How many tennis courts were there in Gaddafi?

**Question 3**

What was the value of Gaddafi's alleged British assets in November 2011?

**Question 4**

How much did Gaddafi pay for his Airbus A340?

**Text number 68**

Gaddafi married his first wife Fatiha al-Nuri in 1969. She was the daughter of General Khalid, a member of King Idris's regime, and came from a middle-class family. Although they had one son, Muhammad Gaddafi (b. 1970), their relationship was strained and they divorced in 1970. Gaddafi's second wife was Safia Farkash, née el-Brasai, a former nurse of the Obeidat tribe born in Bayda. They met in 1969 after Gaddafi's takeover, when he was hospitalised for appendicitis; Gaddafi claimed it was love at first sight. The couple remained married until his death. Together they had seven biological children: Saif al-Islam Gaddafi (b. 1972), Al-Saadi Gaddafi (b. 1973), Mutassim Gaddafi (1974-2011), Hannibal Muammar Gaddafi (b. 1975), Ayesha Gaddafi (b. 1976), Saif al-Arab Gaddafi (1982-2011) and Khamis Gaddafi (1983-2011). He also adopted two children, Hanna Gaddafi and Milad Gaddafi.

**Question 0**

Who was Gaddafi's first father-in-law?

**Question 1**

When was Gaddafi's son Fatiha al-Nuri born?

**Question 2**

What was the maiden name of Gaddafi's second wife?

**Question 3**

Which tribe did Safia Farkash belong to?

**Question 4**

When did Khamis Gaddafi die?

**Text number 69**

Biographers Blundy and Lycett believed he was a "populist at heart". Throughout Libya, crowds of supporters turned out for public events at which he appeared. The government called them 'spontaneous demonstrations', but there are recorded cases of groups being forced or paid to attend. He was usually late for public events and sometimes did not turn up at all. Although Bianco was considered to have a 'gift of oratory', biographers Blundy and Lycett considered him a poor speaker. Biographer Daniel Kawczynski noted that Gaddafi was famous for his "long, rambling" speeches, in which he usually criticised Israel and the United States.

**Question 0**

Who called Gaddafi a populist?

**Question 1**

Who said Gaddafi was a gifted orator?

**Question 2**

Who said that Gaddafi made long speeches?

**Text number 70**

Gaddafi was remarkably hostile to foreign powers and generally shunned Western ambassadors and diplomats, considering them spies. He once said that HIV was 'a peaceful virus, not an aggressive virus' and assured participants at an African Union meeting that 'if you are straight, you have nothing to fear from AIDS'. He also said that the H1N1 flu virus was a biological weapon manufactured by a foreign army, and assured Africans that the tsetse fly and the mosquito were "God's armies protecting us from the colonialists". If these "enemies" came to Africa, "they would get malaria and sleeping sickness".

**Question 0**

What virus did Gaddafi describe HIV as?

**Question 1**

Who did Gaddafi claim created H1N1?

**Question 2**

According to Gaddafi, which insects made up the armies of God?

**Question 3**

What diseases did Gaddafi claim the invading colonial invaders had?

**Text number 71**

From the 1980s onwards, he travelled with his female Amazon Guard, who allegedly took an oath of celibacy. However, according to psychologist Seham Serwega, after the civil war, several guards told him that they had been pressured to join and raped by Gaddafi and senior officials. He hired several Ukrainian nurses to look after his and his family's health and travelled everywhere with his trusted Ukrainian nurse, Halyna Kolotnytska. Kolotnytska's daughter denied the allegation that the relationship was anything other than professional.

**Question 0**

What was the name of Gaddafi's female bodyguard?

**Question 1**

In which decade did Gaddafi first have a female bodyguard with him?

**Question 2**

What is Halyna Kolotnytska's nationality?

**Question 3**

What is Halyna Kolotnytska's occupation?

**Question 4**

What kind of relationship did Gaddafi have with Halyna Kolotnytska?

**Text number 72**

Gaddafi remained a controversial and divisive figure on the world stage throughout his life and after his death. Supporters praised Gaddafi's regime for creating a virtually classless society through internal reforms. They highlight the regime's achievements in fighting homelessness and ensuring access to food and clean drinking water. They point out that under Gaddafi all Libyans received free education up to university level and point to the dramatic increase in literacy rates since the 1969 revolution. Supporters have also praised the achievements in health care, praising the universal and free health care provided under Gaddafi's regime, which brought diseases such as cholera and typhoid under control and increased life expectancy. Biographers Blundy and Lycett believed that during the first decade of Gaddafi's rule, the lives of most Libyans "undoubtedly changed for the better", as material conditions and prosperity improved significantly, while Lillian Craig Harris, a specialist in Libyan studies, noted that in the early years of Gaddafi's regime, Libya's "national wealth and international influence soared and the national standard of living has risen dramatically". Such high living standards declined in the 1980s as a result of economic stagnation. Gaddafi claimed that his Jamahiriya was a 'concrete utopia' and that he had been appointed 'with the consent of the people', and some Islamic supporters believed that he had a barakah. His opposition to Western governments won him the respect of many Euro-American far-right extremists.

**Question 0**

What diseases does Gaddafi's health policy minimise?

**Question 1**

How much did primary and secondary education cost under Gaddafi?

**Question 2**

Why did living standards fall in 1980s Libya?

**Question 3**

Because he opposed the Western governments, which particularly respected Gaddafi?

**Question 4**

What is Lillian Craig Harris's occupation?

**Text number 73**

Critics labelled Gaddafi "despotic, cruel, arrogant, vain and stupid", and Western governments and the press portrayed him as "a vicious dictator of an oppressed people". During the Reagan administration, the United States considered him 'public enemy No 1', and Reagan famously called him 'mad dog of the Middle East'. According to critics, the Libyan people lived in a climate of fear under Gaddafi's regime because of his extensive control over civilians. Western commentators typically described Gaddafi's Libya as a 'police state'. According to Human Rights Watch (HRW) and others, hundreds of detained political opponents were often denied a fair trial and sometimes tortured or executed without trial, notably in Abu Salim prison, the site of an alleged massacre on 29 June 1996 in which HRW estimates that 1 270 prisoners were slaughtered. Dissidents or 'stray dogs' abroad were publicly threatened with death and sometimes killed by government hit squads. Human rights activists have also criticised his government's treatment of non-Arab Libyans, and Gaddafi's Libya persecuted Berbers, Italians, Jews, refugees and foreign workers. According to journalist Annick Cojean and psychologist Seham Serwega, Gaddafi and senior officials raped and imprisoned hundreds or thousands of young women and reportedly raped several of his female bodyguards. Gaddafi's regime was often criticised for not being democratic, and Freedom House consistently gave Libya a 'Not Free' rating for civil liberties and political rights under Gaddafi.

**Question 0**

Why did Reagan invite Gaddafi?

**Question 1**

According to Human Rights Watch, how many prisoners were killed on 29 June 1996?

**Question 2**

How does Freedom House assess Libya under Gaddafi?

**Question 3**

What did Gaddafi call Libyan dissidents who lived outside the country?

**Question 4**

In which prisons did HRW say there were extrajudicial killings?

**Text number 74**

International reactions to Gaddafi's death were divided. US President Barack Obama said it meant that "the shadow of tyranny over Libya has been lifted", while UK Prime Minister David Cameron said he was "proud" of his country's role in ousting "this brutal dictator". Former Cuban President Fidel Castro said that by defying the rebels, Gaddafi "will go down in history as one of the great figures of the Arab world", while Venezuelan President Hugo Chávez described him as "a great fighter, a revolutionary and a martyr". Nelson Mandela expressed his sadness at the news, praising Gaddafi for his anti-apartheid stance and saying that he supported the African National Congress "in the darkest moments of our struggle". Gaddafi was mourned as a hero by many across sub-Saharan Africa, with Muslims in Sierra Leone, for example, holding vigils. Nigeria's Daily Times newspaper said that while Gaddafi was undoubtedly a dictator, he was the most benevolent in a region that knew only dictatorship, and that he was "a great man who looked after his people and made them the envy of all Africa". The Nigerian Leadership newspaper reported that while many Libyans and Africans mourned Gaddafi, the Western media ignored him and as such it would take 50 years before historians decided whether he was a "martyr or a villain".

**Question 0**

Who called Gaddafi a martyr?

**Question 1**

Who noted Gaddafi's opposition to apartheid?

**Question 2**

Who expressed pride in the overthrow of the Gaddafi regime?

**Question 3**

In which country was there a major Muslim vigil for Gaddafi?

**Question 4**

Who said anything about tyranny?

**Text number 75**

After Gaddafi lost the civil war, the Gaddafi regime was dismantled and replaced by an interim NTC government that legalised trade unions and freedom of the press. Elections were held in July 2012 to form a new National Congress (GNC), which formally took power from the NTC in August. The GNC elected Mohammed Magariaf as President of the Chamber and then voted Mustafa A.G. Abushagar as Prime Minister; when Abushagar failed to win Congressional approval, the GNC elected Ali Zeidan instead. In January 2013, the GNC officially renamed Jamahiriyah as the "State of Libya".

**Question 0**

Who was elected GNC President?

**Question 1**

Who was originally appointed Prime Minister by the GNC?

**Question 2**

Why did Mustafa A.G. Abushaguri not become Prime Minister?

**Question 3**

Who did GNC finally make Prime Minister?

**Question 4**

What was the official name given to Libya by the GNC?

**Document number 350**

**Text number 0**

Cyprus (i/ˈsaɪprəs/; Greek Κύπρος IPA: [ˈcipros]; Turkish Kıbrıs IPA: [ˈkɯbɾɯs]), officially the Republic of Cyprus (Greek: Κυπριακή Δημοκρατία; Turkish: Kıbrıs Cumhuriyeti), is an island state in the eastern Mediterranean Sea off the coasts of Syria and Turkey.[e] Cyprus is the third largest and third most populous island in the Mediterranean Sea and a member state of the European Union. It lies south of Turkey, west of Syria and Lebanon, northwest of Israel and Palestine, north of Egypt and east of Greece.

**Question 0**

What is the official name of Cypus?

**Question 1**

Where is Cyprus?

**Question 2**

Which countries are close to Cyprus?

**Question 3**

What is the accession of Cyprus to the European Union?

**Question 4**

Is Cyprus an island or landlocked country?

**Question 5**

What is the size of Cyprus in the Mediterranean?

**Question 6**

Which country is north of Cyprus?

**Text number 1**

The earliest known human activity on the island dates back to around the 10th millennium BC. Among other things, the well-preserved Neolithic village of Khirokitia has been found from this period, and Cyprus has some of the oldest water wells in the world. Mycenaean Greeks inhabited Cyprus in two waves in the 2nd millennium BC. Because of its strategic importance in the Middle East, Cyprus was later occupied by several great powers, including the Assyrians, Egyptians and Persians, from whom Alexander the Great conquered the island in 333 BC. Ptolemaic Egypt, the classical and eastern Roman empires, a brief period of Arab caliphates, the French Lusignan dynasty and the Venetians were followed by more than three centuries of Ottoman rule between 1571 and 1878 (de jure until 1914).

**Question 0**

When was the earliest known human activity in Cyprus?

**Question 1**

What is the home of Cyprus?

**Question 2**

Who settled Cyprus in the 2nd millennium BC?

**Question 3**

Which empires have occupied Cyprus?

**Question 4**

When did Ottoman rule begin in Cyprus?

**Text number 2**

Cyprus was placed under British administration under the Treaty of Cyprus in 1878, and formally annexed by Britain in 1914. Although the Turkish Cypriots made up only 18% of the population, the partition of Cyprus and the creation of a Turkish state in the north became the policy of Turkish Cypriot leaders and Turkey in the 1950s. For a time, Turkish leaders supported the annexation of Cyprus to Turkey, considering Cyprus as an "extension of Anatolia". Since the 19th century, the majority Greek Cypriot population and its Orthodox Church had sought a union with Greece, which became Greek national policy in the 1950s. Following nationalist violence in the 1950s, Cyprus gained independence in 1960. In 1963, 11 years of violence between Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots began, forcing more than 25 000 Turkish Cypriots to leave their homes and ending Turkish Cypriot representation in the Republic. On 15 July 1974, Greek Cypriot nationalists and members of the Greek military junta staged a coup d'état in an attempt to incorporate Cyprus into Greece. The action triggered the Turkish invasion of Cyprus, which led to the occupation of what is now northern Cyprus the following month after a ceasefire broke down and the displacement of more than 150 000 Greek Cypriots and 50 000 Turkish Cypriots. A separate Turkish Cypriot state was created in the north in 1983. These events and the resulting political situation are the subject of ongoing controversy.

**Question 0**

When was Cyprus placed under British administration?

**Question 1**

In what year did Britain annex Cyprus?

**Question 2**

In what year did Cyprus become independent?

**Question 3**

In what year did the violence between Greek Cypriots and Cypriots start?

**Question 4**

How many Turkish Cypriots were displaced by 11 years of violence in 1963?

**Text number 3**

The Republic of Cyprus legally controls the island of Cyprus and its surrounding waters in accordance with international law, with the exception of the British Overseas Territories of Akrotiri and Dhekelia, which are administered as Sovereign Base Areas. However, the Republic of Cyprus is de facto divided into two main parts: the area under the effective control of the Republic, which covers about 59% of the island's surface area, and the northern part, which is administered by the self-proclaimed Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, recognised only by Turkey and covering about 36% of the island's surface area. The northern part of the island is considered by the international community as the territory of the Republic of Cyprus occupied by Turkish forces. This occupation is considered illegal under international law and constitutes an illegal occupation of EU territory since Cyprus became a member of the European Union.

**Question 0**

Which two British territories are not legally the sovereignty of the Republic of Cyprus?

**Question 1**

How many parts is the Republic of Cyprus divided into?

**Question 2**

How much of the island is controlled by the Republic?

**Question 3**

Which country recognises the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus?

**Question 4**

What does the international community consider to be the northern part of Cyprus?

**Text number 4**

Towards the end of the Bronze Age, the island experienced two waves of Greek settlement. The first wave consisted of Mycenaean Greek traders who began to visit Cyprus around 1400 BC. A major wave of Greek settlement is thought to have occurred after the collapse of Mycenaean Greece in the Bronze Age between 1100 and 150 BC, and the island's predominantly Greek character dates from this period. Cyprus plays an important role in Greek mythology, being the birthplace of Aphrodite and Adonis, and the home of Kings Cyniracus, Theukeros and Pygmalion. Phoenician settlements were established on the southern coast of Cyprus, near present-day Larnaca and Salamis, from the 800s BC onwards.

**Question 0**

During which period did two waves of Greek settlement take place in Cyprus?

**Question 1**

Who made up the first wave of Greek immigrants?

**Question 2**

In what year did the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus start visiting Cyprus?

**Question 3**

Which two Greek mythological figures were born in Cyprus?

**Question 4**

Which Greek mythological characters live in Cyprus?

**Text number 5**

After the death of the last king of Lusignan, James II, in 1473, the Venetian Republic took control of the island, and the late king's Venetian widow, Queen Catherine Cornaro, ruled the island as head of state. Venice formally annexed the Kingdom of Cyprus to the Kingdom of Cyprus in 1489 after Catherine's abdication. The Venetians fortified Nicosia by building Venetian walls and used it as an important commercial centre. During Venetian rule, the Ottoman Empire made frequent raids into Cyprus. In 1539, Limassol was destroyed by the Ottomans and, fearing the worst, Famagusta and Kyrenia were also fortified by the Venetians.

**Question 0**

In what year did James II die?

**Question 1**

Who took control of the island after the death of James II?

**Question 2**

In what year did Venice formally annex the Kingdom of Cyprus?

**Question 3**

Which empire made frequent raids on Cyprus during the Venetian rule?

**Question 4**

In what year did the Ottomans destroy Limassol?

**Text number 6**

In 1570, a full-scale Ottoman invasion of 60 000 soldiers brought the island under Ottoman control, despite stiff resistance from the people of Nicosia and Famagusta. The Ottoman troops who invaded Cyprus slaughtered many Greek and Armenian Christian inhabitants. The former Latin elite was destroyed, and the first major demographic change since antiquity occurred with the formation of a Muslim community. Soldiers who had fought in the conquest settled on the island, and Turkish peasants and artisans were brought in from Anatolia. This new community also included expelled Anatolian tribes, 'undesirables' and members of various 'troublesome' Muslim communities, as well as a number of new converts on the island.

**Question 0**

In what year was Cyprus subjected to a full-scale Ottoman invasion?

**Question 1**

What kind of people did the Ottoman troops slaughter?

**Question 2**

Where were Turkish peasants and craftsmen brought to the island?

**Text number 7**

The Ottomans abolished the feudal system that had previously existed and applied the millet system in Cyprus, under which non-Muslims were governed by their own religious authorities. Unlike under Latin rule, the head of the Cypriot Church was appointed as the leader of the Greek Cypriot population and acted as an intermediary between the Christian Greek Cypriots and the Ottoman authorities. This position ensured that the Church of Cyprus was able to stop the continued attacks by the Roman Catholic Church. Ottoman rule in Cyprus was sometimes indifferent, sometimes oppressive, depending on the temperament of the sultans and local officials, and the island entered a period of economic decline that lasted for more than 250 years.

**Question 0**

Which system did the Ottomans overthrow in favour of the millet system?

**Question 1**

Who was appointed leader of the Greek Cypriot community?

**Question 2**

Whose intrusion did the Church of Cyprus hope to stop?

**Question 3**

How many years was the Cypriot economy in decline?

**Text number 8**

The relationship between Muslims and Christians varied throughout the Ottoman period. In 1777-78, Muslims made up the majority of the 47 000 Muslims compared to the 37 000 Christians on the island. By 1872, the island's population had risen to 144 000, of which 44 000 were Muslims and 100 000 Christians. The Muslim population included numerous crypto-Christians, such as Linobambaki, a crypto-Catholic community that emerged as a result of religious persecution of the Catholic community by the Ottoman authorities; this community merged with the Turkish Cypriot community during the British rule.

**Question 0**

How many Muslims were there on the island in 1777-78?

**Question 1**

How many Christians were on the island in 1777-78?

**Question 2**

What was the population of the island in 1872?

**Question 3**

How many Muslims were on the island in 1872?

**Question 4**

How many Christians were on the island in 1872?

**Text number 9**

As soon as the Greek War of Independence broke out in 1821, many Greek Cypriots left Greece to join the Greek forces. In retaliation, the Ottoman governor of Cyprus arrested and executed 486 prominent Greek Cypriots, including the Archbishop of Cyprus, Cyprianos, and four other bishops. In 1828, the first president of modern Greece, Ioannis Kapodistrias, called for the annexation of Cyprus to Greece, and several small uprisings took place. Reaction to Ottoman misrule led to uprisings by both Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots, none of which succeeded. Centuries of neglect of the Turks, the relentless poverty of most of the population and the ever-present tax collectors fuelled Greek nationalism and by the 20th century the idea of an enosis, or union with the newly independent Greece, was firmly entrenched among Greek Cypriots.

**Question 0**

In what year did the Greek War of Independence break out?

**Question 1**

How many Greek Cypriots were arrested and executed by the Ottoman governor of Cyprus?

**Question 2**

Who was the first president of modern Greece?

**Question 3**

What did Ioannis Kapodistrias demand?

**Text number 10**

The island would serve Britain as a central military base for its colonial routes. In 1906, when the port of Famagusta was completed, Cyprus was a strategic naval outpost overlooking the Suez Canal, an important main route to India, at the time Britain's most important overseas asset. With the outbreak of the First World War and the Ottoman Empire's decision to join the war on the side of the Central Powers, the British Empire formally annexed Cyprus on 5 November 1914, declaring Egypt and Sudan to be the Sultanate of the Ottoman Khedive of Egypt and a British protectorate.

**Question 0**

The island of Cyprus serves as a key military base for which Western country?

**Question 1**

What year was the Port of Famagusta completed?

**Question 2**

Cyprus was a naval outpost overlooking what channel?

**Question 3**

Which side did the Ottoman Empire join in the First World War?

**Text number 11**

The Greek Cypriot population, on the other hand, had begun to hope that the British administration would lead to an enosis. The idea of an enosis was historically part of the Megali idea, a wider political aspiration for a Greek state comprising the Greek-inhabited areas of the former Ottoman Empire, including Cyprus and Asia Minor, with Constantinople as its capital. It was actively promoted by the Orthodox Church of Cyprus, whose members were educated in Greece. These religious officials, together with Greek military officials and professionals, some of whom continued to promote the Megali idea, later founded the guerrilla organisation Ethniki Organosis Kyprion Agonisto (EOKA), the National Organisation of the Fighters of Cyprus. Greek Cypriots considered the island to be historically Greek and believed that union with Greece was a natural right. The Enosis movement became part of Greek national policy in the 1950s,

**Question 0**

Historically, the idea of enosis was part of what other idea?

**Question 1**

Who actively promoted the Megali idea?

**Question 2**

Which guerrilla organisation was founded by religious officials and military officers?

**Question 3**

In which decade did the enosis drive become part of Greek national policy?

**Text number 12**

Initially, Turkish Cypriots were in favour of the continuation of British rule. However, the Greek Cypriot demands for enosis worried them, as they considered the annexation of Crete to Greece, which led to the exodus of the Turkish Cretans, as a precedent to be avoided, and they took a pro-partition stance in response to the military action of the EOKA. The Turkish Cypriots also considered themselves a distinct ethnic group on the island and believed that they had a right to self-determination separate from the Greek Cypriots. At the same time, in the 1950s, the Turkish leader Menderes considered Cyprus as an "extension of Anatolia", rejected the division of Cyprus along ethnic lines and advocated the annexation of the whole island to Turkey. Nationalist slogans centred on the idea that "Cyprus is Turkish" and the ruling party declared Cyprus to be part of the Turkish fatherland, which was vital for its security. When it was realised that the Turkish Cypriot population accounted for only 20% of the island's population, annexation was not an option, national policy was changed to favour partition. The slogan "partition or death" was a frequent feature of Turkish Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot demonstrations from the late 1950s and throughout the 1960s. Although after the Zurich and London conferences Turkey seemed to accept the existence of a Cypriot state and to move away from its policy of partition, the goal of the Turkish Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot leaders remained the creation of an independent Turkish state in the north of the island.

**Question 0**

Initially, the Turkish Cypriots were in favour of continued rule by which Western state?

**Question 1**

Who considered themselves a distinct ethnic group on the island of Cyprus?

**Question 2**

What percentage of the population were Turkish Cypriots?

**Question 3**

What slogan was often used in Turkish Cypriot demonstrations?

**Text number 13**

In January 1950, the Church of Cyprus, under the supervision of the clergy, organised a referendum in which no Turkish Cypriots participated and in which 96% of the participating Greek Cypriots voted in favour of enosis. At that time, the Greek population of the island accounted for 80.2% of the total population (1946 census). The British administration proposed limited self-government based on a constitution, but this was eventually rejected. In 1955, the EOKA was founded, seeking union with Greece through armed struggle. At the same time, the Turkish Cypriots countered by forming the Turkish Cypriot Resistance Organisation (TMT), which called for Taksim, or partition. The British had also adopted a 'divide and rule' policy at the time. Woodhouse, a British official in Cyprus, revealed that the then British Foreign Secretary Harold Macmillan 'urged the British in Cyprus to incite the Turks in order to neutralise Greek bigotry'. British officials also condoned the creation of a Turkish underground organisation, T.M.T. In a letter dated 15 July 1958, the Minister for Colonisation had advised the Governor of Cyprus not to act against T.M.T., despite its illegal activities, in order to avoid damaging British relations with the Turkish government.

**Question 0**

In what year did the Church of Cyprus hold a referendum?

**Question 1**

What percentage of the population of Cyprus was Greek in 1946?

**Question 2**

In what year was EOKA founded?

**Question 3**

What is the name of the policy that the British adopted?

**Text number 14**

Cyprus became independent on 16 August 1960, following the Treaty of Zurich and the Treaty of London between the United Kingdom, Greece and Turkey. The total population of Cyprus was 573 566, of which 442 138 (77.1%) were Greek, 104 320 (18.2%) Turkish and 27 108 (4.7%) others. The United Kingdom retained two sovereign base areas in Akrotiri and Dhekelia, while state offices and public functions were distributed according to ethnic quotas, with the Turkish Cypriot minority given a permanent veto, 30% in parliament and administration, and the three mother states granted guarantor rights.

**Question 0**

When did the Republic of Cyprus become independent?

**Question 1**

Which countries were part of the Zurich-London Treaty?

**Question 2**

What was the total population of Cyprus at independence?

**Question 3**

What was the proportion of Greeks in the Cypriot population?

**Question 4**

What was the proportion of Turks in the population of Cyprus?

**Text number 15**

However, constitutional power-sharing soon led to legal deadlock and discontent on both sides, and nationalist militants resumed training with Greek and Turkish military support. The Greek Cypriot leadership, believing that the rights granted to Turkish Cypriots in the 1960 constitution were too broad, drew up the Akritas Plan, which aimed to reform the constitution in favour of the Greek Cypriots, convince the international community of the legitimacy of the changes and violently subjugate the Turkish Cypriots within days if they did not accept the plan. Tensions increased when the President of Cyprus, Archbishop Makarios III, called for constitutional changes, which were rejected by Turkey and opposed by the Turkish Cypriots.

**Question 0**

Which two countries supported the national fighters?

**Question 1**

What was the aim of the Akritas plan?

**Question 2**

Which president called for a constitutional amendment?

**Question 3**

Who rejected the constitutional changes proposed by President Archbishop Makarios?

**Text number 16**

Intercommunal violence erupted on 21 December 1963 when two Turkish Cypriots were killed in an incident involving Greek Cypriot police. The violence resulted in the deaths of 364 Turkish Cypriots and 174 Greek Cypriots, the destruction of 109 Turkish Cypriots or mixed Turkish Cypriot villages and the displacement of between 25,000 and 30,000 Turkish Cypriots. The crisis led to the Turkish Cypriots' decision to participate in the regime, claiming that it had lost its legitimacy; the nature of this event is still disputed. In some areas, Greek Cypriots prevented Turkish Cypriots from travelling and accessing the government buildings, while some Turkish Cypriots voluntarily withdrew at the urging of the Turkish Cypriot administration. Turkish Cypriots began to live in enclaves; Makarios unilaterally changed the structure of the Republic, and Nicosia was divided along the Green Line with the deployment of UNFICYP troops.

**Question 0**

In December of which year did intercommunal violence erupt?

**Question 1**

The violence that began in 1963 led to the deaths of many Turks?

**Question 2**

How many Turkish Cypriots were displaced by the violence?

**Question 3**

What were the Turkish Cypriots prevented from doing?

**Text number 17**

In 1964, Turkey attempted to invade Cyprus in response to the ongoing inter-communal violence in Cyprus. However, Turkey was stopped by US President Lyndon B. However, Turkey was stopped by a sharply worded telegram sent by Lyndon Johnson on 5 June warning that the United States would not stand by Turkey if the Soviet Union invaded Turkish territory. Makarios and Greek Prime Minister Georgios Papandreou agreed that enosis should be the ultimate goal, and King Constantine wished Cyprus 'a speedy alliance with the motherland'. Greece sent 10,000 troops to Cyprus to repel a possible Turkish invasion.

**Question 0**

Who tried to invade Cyprus in 1964?

**Question 1**

Who was the US President who stopped Turkey from invading Cyprus?

**Question 2**

What policy could not be abandoned in 1964?

**Question 3**

How many soldiers did Greece send to Cyprus?

**Text number 18**

On 15 July 1974, the Greek military junta led by Dimitrios Ioannides staged a coup d'état in Cyprus with the aim of uniting the island with Greece. The coup ousted President Makarios III and replaced him with the pro-Eenosis nationalist Nikos Sampson. In response to the coup, the Turkish army invaded the island five days later, on 20 July 1974, claiming the right to intervene and restore the constitutional order established by the 1960 Treaty of Guarantee. This argument has been rejected by the United Nations and the international community.

**Question 0**

On what day was there a coup in Cyprus?

**Question 1**

Who led the coup attempt?

**Question 2**

Who replaced President Makarios Ill?

**Question 3**

What did the Turkish army do in response to the coup?

**Question 4**

Which organisation rejected the arguments used by Turkey to justify the attack?

**Text number 19**

Three days later, after a ceasefire had been agreed, Turkey had brought 30 000 troops to the island and occupied Kyrenia, the corridor connecting Kyrenia and Nicosia, and the Turkish Cypriot district of Nicosia itself. The Athenian junta and then the Sampson regime in Cyprus fell from power. In Nicosia, Glafkos Clerides took office as president and constitutional order was restored, removing the pretext for a Turkish invasion. However, after the Geneva peace talks, the Turkish government reaffirmed its bridgehead in Kyrenia and launched a second invasion on 14 August. As a result, Morphou, Karpass, Famagusta and Mesaoria were captured.

**Question 0**

What was the first thing the Turkish troops captured on the island?

**Question 1**

What was the date of the second Turkish invasion?

**Question 2**

What places were occupied in the second attack?

**Text number 20**

International pressure led to a ceasefire, by which time 37% of the island had been taken over by the Turks and 180 000 Greek Cypriots had been evicted from their homes in the north. At the same time, some 50,000 Turkish Cypriots moved into areas controlled by Turkish forces and settled on the properties of displaced Greek Cypriots. In mid-1975, the US Congress imposed an arms embargo on Turkey for using equipment supplied by the Americans during the Turkish invasion of Cyprus in 1974. As a result of the fighting, 1 534 Greek Cypriots and 502 Turkish Cypriots have disappeared.

**Question 0**

How much of the island was under Turkish control after international pressure led to a ceasefire?

**Question 1**

How many Greek Cypriots were displaced from their homes?

**Question 2**

How many Turkish Cypriots moved to areas under Turkish control?

**Question 3**

In what year did the United States impose an arms embargo against Turkey?

**Question 4**

Why did the US impose an arms embargo on Turkey?

**Text number 21**

The events of the summer of 1974 dominate the island's politics and Greek-Turkish relations. Some 150 000 Turkish migrants are believed to be living in the north - many of them forced out of Turkey by the Turkish government - in violation of the Geneva Convention and several UN resolutions. Following the invasion and the occupation of its northern region by Turkish forces, the Republic of Cyprus announced that all its northern ports were closed as they were not effectively under its control[citation needed].

**Question 0**

What happened to Cyprus' ports after Turkish troops invaded the northern part of the island?

**Question 1**

How many Turkish settlers lived in the north?

**Question 2**

What conditions did the Turkish government violate by sending people?

**Text number 22**

The Turkish invasion, the subsequent occupation and the TRNC's declaration of independence have been condemned in United Nations resolutions, which are adopted every year by the Security Council. The last major attempt to resolve the Cyprus dispute was the Annan Plan, drawn up by then Secretary-General Kofi Annan in 2004. The plan was put to a referendum in both Northern Cyprus and the Republic of Cyprus. 65% of Turkish Cypriots voted in favour of the plan and 74% of Greek Cypriots voted against it, arguing that it disproportionately favoured the Turkish side. Overall, 66.7% of voters rejected Annan's Plan V. Cyprus joined the European Union on 1 May 2004, along with nine other countries. Cyprus was accepted as a full member of the EU, although EU law does not apply in the Turkish occupied territory (TRNC) until the Cyprus problem is finally resolved. In July 2006, the island served as a refuge for people fleeing Lebanon because of the conflict between Israel and Hezbollah (also known as the July War).

**Question 0**

What year was the last major effort to resolve the Cyprus dispute?

**Question 1**

How many Turkish Cypriots voted for the Annan plan in 2004?

**Question 2**

How many Greek Cypriots voted against the Annan plan in 2004?

**Question 3**

In which year did Cyprus join the European Union?

**Question 4**

From which country did people flee to Cyprus in 2006?

**Text number 23**

The physical topography of the island is dominated by two mountain ranges, the Troodos and the smaller Kyrenia mountains, and their surrounding central plateau, Mesaoria. The Mesaoria plateau is drained by the Pedieos River, the longest river on the island. The Troodos Mountains cover most of the south and west of the island, covering about half of the island's surface area. The highest point in Cyprus is Mount Olympos, at 1 952 m, which is located in the middle of the Troodos Mountains. The narrow Kyrenia mountain range, which runs along the northern coast, is much smaller in area and has a lower altitude, with a maximum height of 1 024 metres. The island is located in the Anatolian Plate.

**Question 0**

Which two mountain ranges are located on the island of Cyprus?

**Question 1**

Which plateau is located between the Troodos and Kyrenia mountains?

**Question 2**

Which river drains the Mesaoria Plain?

**Question 3**

What is the highest point on the island of Cyprus?

**Question 4**

How tall is Mount Olympos?

**Text number 24**

Cyprus has one of the warmest climates in the Mediterranean part of the European Union. The average annual temperature along the coast is around 24°C during the day and 14°C at night. Summer usually lasts about eight months, starting in April with average daytime temperatures of 21-23°C and 11-13°C at night, and ending in November with average daytime temperatures of 22-23°C and 12-14°C at night, although the remaining four months sometimes reach temperatures above 20°C. However, the summer is very warm.

**Question 0**

What is the climate like in Cyprus?

**Question 1**

What is the average daytime temperature in Cyprus?

**Question 2**

How long do summers usually last in Cyprus?

**Question 3**

In which month does the summer in Cyprus usually end?

**Text number 25**

Of all the European Union's Mediterranean cities, Limassol has one of the warmest winters, with average temperatures in January and February of 17-18°C during the day and 7-8°C at night, while other coastal areas of Cyprus usually have temperatures of 16-17°C during the day and 6-8°C at night. In March, the average temperature in Limassol is 19-20°C during the day and 9-11°C at night, while in the other coastal areas of Cyprus it is usually 17-19°C during the day and 8-10°C at night.

**Question 0**

Which city has one of the warmest winters in the European Union?

**Question 1**

What is the average daily temperature in Limassol in winter?

**Question 2**

What is the general coastal temperature at night?

**Text number 26**

Mid-summer is hot - in July and August, average temperatures on the coast are usually around 33°C during the day and around 22°C at night (inland, inland average temperatures exceed 35°C), while in June and September, average temperatures on the coast in Limassol are usually around 30°C during the day and around 20°C at night, while in Paphos average temperatures are usually around 28°C during the day and around 18°C at night. Large temperature variations are rare. Inland temperatures are more extreme, with colder winters and hotter summers than on the island's coast.

**Question 0**

When is mid-summer in Cyprus?

**Question 1**

What is the average daytime temperature on the coast in summer?

**Question 2**

What is the average daily temperature along the coast in June and September?

**Question 3**

Where are temperatures more extreme than on the Cypriot coast?

**Text number 27**

Cyprus suffers from chronic water shortages. The country is heavily dependent on rainfall for domestic water supply, but over the last 30 years average annual rainfall has been decreasing. In 2001-2004, exceptionally heavy annual rainfall increased water supplies and supply exceeded demand, leading to an all-time high in the island's total reservoir stocks by early 2005. Since then, however, demand has increased every year due to the growth of the local population, foreigners moving to Cyprus and the number of tourists, while supply has decreased due to more frequent droughts.

**Question 0**

What resource is scarce in Cyprus?

**Question 1**

Where do Cypriots get their household water?

**Question 2**

When did Cyprus get enough rain to fill its water supply?

**Question 3**

Why has the demand for water in Cyprus increased every year?

**Question 4**

Why have water stocks declined in recent years?

**Text number 28**

Dams remain the main source of water for both domestic and agricultural use; there are a total of 107 dams (and one under construction) and reservoirs in Cyprus, with a total water storage capacity of about 330 000 000 m3 (1.2 × 1010 cubic metres). Desalination plants are gradually being built due to the prolonged drought in recent years. The government has invested heavily in the establishment of desalination plants, which have supplied almost 50% of domestic water since 2001. Efforts have also been made to raise public awareness and encourage household water users to take more responsibility for conserving this increasingly scarce commodity.

**Question 0**

What do Cypriots rely on for domestic and agricultural water supply?

**Question 1**

What is the total number of completed dams in Cyprus?

**Question 2**

How much water can the dams in Cyprus hold?

**Question 3**

What has the government invested in to promote water management in Cyprus?

**Question 4**

What proportion of Cyprus' domestic water is produced by desalination plants?

**Text number 29**

The 1960 Constitution provided for a presidential system of government, with an independent executive, legislature and judiciary, and a complex system of checks and balances, with a weighted separation of powers designed to protect the interests of Turkish Cypriots. The executive was headed by a Greek Cypriot President and a Turkish Cypriot Vice-President, each elected as representatives of their respective communities for a five-year term, and each with veto power over certain legislative and executive decisions. Legislative power was vested in the House of Representatives, which was also elected on a separate ballot.

**Question 0**

What branches of government did the 1960 Constitution include?

**Question 1**

What kind of person was the vice-president?

**Question 2**

Where did the legislative power rest?

**Text number 30**

Since 1965, Turkish Cypriot seats in Parliament have been vacant following clashes between the two communities. In 1974, Cyprus was de facto partitioned when the Turkish army occupied the northern part of the island. The Turkish Cypriots declared independence in 1983 as the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, but only Turkey recognised them. In 1985, the Republic of Cyprus adopted a constitution and held its first elections. The United Nations recognises the sovereignty of the Republic of Cyprus over the whole island of Cyprus.

**Question 0**

In what years was Cyprus divided?

**Question 1**

Which part of Cyprus was occupied by the Turkish army?

**Question 2**

What did the Turkish Cypriots declare in 1983?

**Question 3**

Which organisation recognises the sovereignty of the Republic of Cyprus?

**Text number 31**

The House of Representatives currently has 59 members, elected for five-year terms. 56 members are elected by proportional representation and three observers representing the Armenian, Latin and Maronite minorities. There are 24 seats reserved for the Turkish community, but they have been vacant since 1964. The political environment is dominated by the communist AKEL, the liberal-conservative Democratic Rally, the centrist Democratic Party, the social-democratic EDEK and the centrist EURO.KO. In 2008, Dimitris Christofias became the country's first communist head of state. Because of his involvement in the 2012-13 financial crisis in Cyprus, Mr Christofias did not stand for re-election in 2013. In the 2013 presidential elections, the Democratic Rally candidate Nicos Anastasiades received 57.48% of the vote. As a result, Anastasiades was sworn in on 28 February 2013 and has been President since 28 February 2013.

**Question 0**

How many members are currently in the House of Representatives?

**Question 1**

How long is the term of office of an elected member of the House of Representatives?

**Question 2**

How many seas are reserved for the Turkish community?

**Question 3**

Who became the country's first communist head of state in 2008?

**Question 4**

Who is the current President of Cyprus?

**Text number 32**

Freedom House classified Cyprus as "free" in Freedom in the World 2011. In January 2011, a report by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the human rights issue in Cyprus stated that the continuing division of Cyprus continues to affect human rights across the island "... including freedom of movement, human rights related to the issue of missing persons, discrimination, the right to life, freedom of religion and economic, social and cultural rights". The constant focus on the division of the island can sometimes obscure other human rights issues.

**Question 0**

Why is the United Nations questioning the human rights status of Cyprus?

**Question 1**

What is Cyprus' ranking in the "Freedom in the World 2011" report?

**Question 2**

What is one reason for the human rights problems in Cyprus?

**Text number 33**

In 2014, the European Court of Human Rights ordered Turkey to pay Cyprus well over $100 million in compensation for the invasion; Ankara announced that it would not comply with the ruling. In 2014, a group of Cypriot refugees and a European parliamentarian, later joined by the Cypriot government, filed a complaint with the International Court of Justice accusing Turkey of violating the Geneva Conventions by transferring its civilian population directly or indirectly to the occupied territories. Over the previous ten years, Turkey's displacement of civilians had reached "new proportions", as one US ambassador put it.[f] Other violations of the Geneva and Hague Conventions - which Turkey has ratified - amount to what archaeologist Sophocles Hadjisavvas called "the organised destruction of the Greek and Christian cultural heritage in the north". These violations include the looting of cultural treasures, the deliberate destruction of churches, the neglect of works of art and the changing of the names of important historical sites, which was condemned by the International Council on Monuments and Sites. Hadjisavvas has argued that these actions are motivated by Turkish policy aimed at eradicating the presence of Greeks in northern Cyprus in the context of ethnic cleansing, as well as by the greed and profit-seeking of those involved.

**Question 0**

How much was Turkey ordered to pay in compensation to Cyprus?

**Question 1**

Who was accused of violating the Geneva Conventions?

**Question 2**

What year was Turkey ordered to pay fines to Cyprus?

**Question 3**

Why was Turkey accused of violating the Geneva Conventions?

**Text number 34**

The Air Force includes the 449th Helicopter Squadron (449 ΜΑΕ), which operates Aérospatiale SA-342L and Bell 206 aircraft, and the 450th Helicopter Squadron (450 ME/P), which operates Mi-35P helicopters and Britten-Norman BN-2B and Pilatus PC-9 aircraft. Current senior officers include the Commander-in-Chief of the Cyprus National Guard, Lieutenant General Stylianos Nasis, and the Chief of Staff of the Cyprus National Guard: the explosion at the Evangelos Florakis naval base on 11 July 2011 was the deadliest military accident ever recorded in Cyprus.

**Question 0**

What was the deadliest military accident in Cyprus?

**Question 1**

On what day did the Evangelos Florakis naval base explode?

**Question 2**

What is one of the titles of senior officer in the Cyprus Air Force?

**Text number 35**

In the early 2000s, the Cypriot economy has diversified and prospered. In 2012, however, it was affected by the financial and banking crisis in the euro area. In June 2012, the Cypriot government announced that it needed €1.8 billion in foreign aid to support Cyprus Popular Bank, after which Fitch downgraded Cyprus' credit rating to junk. According to Fitch, Cyprus would need an additional €4 billion to support its banks, and the downgrade was mainly due to the exposure of Bank of Cyprus, Cyprus Popular Bank and Hellenic Bank, the three largest banks in Cyprus, to the Greek financial crisis.

**Question 0**

What affected the Cypriot economy in 2012?

**Question 1**

How many did the Cypriot government originally say it needed?

**Question 2**

What was the amount of additional money requested by Cyprus?

**Question 3**

What are the names of the three largest banks in Cyprus?

**Text number 36**

The 2012-2013 financial crisis in Cyprus led to an agreement with the Eurogroup in March 2013 to split the country's second largest bank, Cyprus Popular Bank (also known as Laiki Bank), into a "bad" bank, which would be wound up over time, and a "good" bank, which would be merged into the Central Bank of Cyprus. In return for a €10 billion bailout from the European Commission, the European Central Bank and the International Monetary Fund (often called the 'Troika'), the Cypriot government was required to significantly cut uninsured deposits, many of which were held by wealthy Russians using Cyprus as a tax haven. Uninsured deposits of up to €100 000 were not affected.

**Question 0**

What was agreed in the March 2013 agreement?

**Question 1**

Who finally sucked in the "good" bank Popular Bank of Cyprus?

**Question 2**

How much was the bailout package given to Cyprus?

**Question 3**

Who used Cyprus as a tax haven?

**Text number 37**

According to the latest IMF estimates, its GDP per capita (purchasing power parity adjusted) is $30,769, slightly above the European Union average.Cyprus has been sought as a base for a number of offshore companies because of its low tax rate. Tourism, financial services and shipping are an important part of the Cypriot economy. The Cypriot government's economic policy has focused on meeting the criteria for membership of the European Union. The Cypriot government adopted the euro as its national currency on 1 January 2008.

**Question 0**

What is the per capita GDP of Cyprus as reported by the IMF?

**Question 1**

Why are offshore companies looking to Cyprus?

**Question 2**

Who are the three biggest contributors to the Cypriot economy?

**Question 3**

When was the euro declared the national currency of Cyprus?

**Text number 38**

In recent years, significant quantities of natural gas have been discovered in the Afrodite area of the Cypriot EEZ, located about 175 kilometres south of Limassol at 33°5′40″ N and 32°59′0″ E. However, Turkish offshore drilling companies have had access to both natural gas and oil resources since 2013. Cyprus demarcated its maritime borders with Egypt in 2003 and with Lebanon in 2007. Cyprus and Israel demarcated their maritime borders in 2010, and in August 2011 the US company Noble Energy signed a production sharing agreement with the Cypriot government for the commercial development of the block.

**Question 0**

What natural resources have been discovered at sea in recent years?

**Question 1**

With which two countries did Cyprus first define its maritime borders?

**Question 2**

To which country did Cyprus demarcate its maritime border in 2010?

**Question 3**

What is the name of the US company that has a production-sharing agreement with Cyprus?

**Text number 39**

The available modes of transport are road, sea and air. In 1998, of the 10 663 km (6 626 mi) of road network in the Republic of Cyprus, 6 249 km were paved and 4 414 km unpaved. In 1996, the Turkish occupied territory had a similar ratio of paved to unpaved roads, with some 1 370 km paved and 980 km unpaved. Cyprus is one of the four EU Member States where vehicles drive on the left-hand side of the road, a remnant of the British colonial period (the others are Ireland, Malta and the United Kingdom). Several motorways run along the coast from Paphos eastwards to Ayia Napa, and two motorways run inland to Nicosia, one from Limassol and the other from Larnaca.

**Question 0**

Which three modes of transport are available in Cyprus?

**Question 1**

How many kilometres of roads have been paved in Cyprus?

**Question 2**

How many kilometres of roads are unpaved in Cyprus?

**Question 3**

Which side of the road do you drive on in Cyprus?

**Text number 40**

Due to inter-communal ethnic tensions in 1963-1974, an island-wide census was considered impossible. However, in 1973 the Greek Cypriots carried out a census without Turkish Cypriots. According to this census, the number of Greek Cypriots was 482 000. A year later, in 1974, the Cyprus Government Statistics and Research Department estimated the total population of Cyprus at 641 000, of which 506 000 (78,9 %) were Greek Cypriots and 118 000 (18,4 %) Turkish Cypriots. After the partition of the island in 1974, the Greeks carried out four more censuses: in 1976, 1982, 1992 and 2001; these censuses did not take into account the Turkish population living in the northern part of the island.

**Question 0**

How many Greek Cypriots were in Cyprus in 1973?

**Question 1**

What was the Greek Cypriot population in Cyprus, according to the Cypriot government?

**Question 2**

What was the Turkish Cypriot population in Cyprus, according to the Cypriot government?

**Question 3**

In what years did the Greeks take extra censuses?

**Question 4**

Who were excluded from the Greek censuses?

**Text number 41**

According to the 2006 Census of Northern Cyprus, the population of Northern Cyprus was (de jure) 256 644. There were 178 031 citizens of Northern Cyprus, of whom 147 405 were born in Cyprus (112 534 in the North, 32 538 in the South, 371 did not indicate which part of Cyprus they came from), 27 333 in Turkey, 2 482 in the United Kingdom and 913 in Bulgaria. Of the 147 405 citizens born in Cyprus, 120 031 declared that both parents were born in Cyprus, 16 824 declared that both parents were born in Turkey and 10 361 declared that one parent was born in Turkey and the other in Cyprus.

**Question 0**

According to the 2006 census, how many people lived in Northern Cyprus?

**Question 1**

How many citizens born in Cyprus have parents who were born in Cyprus?

**Question 2**

How many citizens of Northern Cyprus were born in Cyprus?

**Text number 42**

The majority of Greek Cypriots identify themselves as Greek Orthodox, while the majority of Turkish Cypriots are Sunni Muslim. According to the 2005 Eurobarometer survey, Cyprus was at that time the second most religious country in the European Union after Malta (although in 2005 Romania was not part of the European Union, Romania is currently the most religious country in the European Union) (see Religion in the European Union). The first President of Cyprus, Makarios III, was an Archbishop. The current leader of the Greek Orthodox Church of Cyprus is Archbishop Chrysostomos II.

**Question 0**

What religion do most Greek Cypriots identify with?

**Question 1**

What religion do most Turkish Cypriots identify with?

**Question 2**

Which country is the second most religious in the European Union?

**Question 3**

Who is the current leader of the Greek Orthodox Church in Cyprus?

**Text number 43**

Cyprus has two official languages, Greek and Turkish. Armenian and Cypriot Maronite Arabic are recognised as minority languages. Although English is not officially recognised, it is widely spoken and is widely used on road signs, public notices, advertisements, etc. English was the only official language under British colonial rule and the lingua franca until 1960, and was used (de facto) in the courts until 1989 and in legislation until 1996. 80.4% of Cypriots speak English as a second language. Russian is widely spoken by the country's minorities, residents and citizens of post-Soviet countries and by the Greeks of Ponti. After English and Greek, Russian is the third language used on many shop and restaurant signs, especially in Limassol and Paphos. In addition to these languages, 12% speak French and 5% German.

**Question 0**

How many official languages are there in Cyprus?

**Question 1**

What are the two official languages of Cyprus?

**Question 2**

What minority languages are spoken in Cyprus?

**Question 3**

Do they speak Western languages in Cyprus?

**Question 4**

Do they speak oriental languages in Cyprus?

**Text number 44**

State schools are generally considered to be of the same quality as private schools. However, the value of a state secondary school diploma is limited by the fact that the grades obtained only account for about 25% of the final grade in each subject, with the remaining 75% being awarded by the teacher during the semester in a way that is as opaque as possible. Cypriot universities (like Greek universities) almost completely disregard high school grades for admission purposes. Although the upper secondary school leaving certificate is a compulsory requirement for university studies, admission is decided almost exclusively on the basis of the results of the centrally organised university entrance examinations, which all university applicants have to pass.

**Question 0**

What do Cypriot universities overlook when they look at admissions?

**Question 1**

What is required to attend university?

**Question 2**

What is a major factor in getting into university?

**Question 3**

What percentage of a student's final grade is made up of the grades received?

**Text number 45**

Most Cypriots receive their higher education at Greek, British, Turkish, other European and North American universities. It is noteworthy that Cyprus currently has the highest proportion of working age citizens with tertiary education in the EU at 30%, higher than Finland (29.5%), and 47% of Cypriots aged 25-34 have tertiary education, the highest in the EU. Cypriot students are highly mobile, with 78.7% attending university outside Cyprus.

**Question 0**

Where do most Cypriots receive higher education?

**Question 1**

Which country has the highest number of employed citizens with tertiary education?

**Question 2**

What percentage of the Cypriot population aged 25-34 has a tertiary education?

**Question 3**

How many Cypriot students go to school outside the country?

**Text number 46**

Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots have a lot of culture in common, but also differences. Many traditional foods (such as souvla and halloumi) and drinks are similar, as are expressions and lifestyles. Hospitality and buying or serving food and drinks to guests or others are common to both. In both communities, music, dance and art are an integral part of social life, and many artistic, verbal and non-verbal expressions, traditional dances such as the tsifteteli, similarities in dance costumes and the importance of social activities are common to both communities. Greek Cypriots are traditionally Greek Orthodox and Turkish Cypriots are traditionally Sunni Muslims, which has partly hindered cultural exchange. Greek Cypriots are influenced by Greece and Christianity, while Turkish Cypriots are influenced by Turkey and Islam.

**Question 0**

What do Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot foods have in common?

**Question 1**

Which art forms are an integral part of everyday life?

**Question 2**

What do Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots not have in common?

**Question 3**

What religion do Greek Cypriots usually practice?

**Text number 47**

Modern Cypriot art history begins with the painter Vassilis Vryonides (1883-1958), who studied at the Venice Academy of Fine Arts. The two founding fathers of modern art in Cyprus were Adamantios Diamantis (1900-1994), who studied at the Royal College of Art in London, and Christopheros Savva (1924-1968), who also studied at Saint Martin's School of Art in London. In many ways, these two artists set the pattern for later Cypriot art, and both their artistic styles and the models of their training have influenced it to this day. Most Cypriot artists continue to train in England, while others train at art schools in Greece and at local art institutions such as the Cyprus School of Art, Nicosia University and Frederick Institute of Technology.

**Question 0**

Who was the first major modern Cypriot painter?

**Question 1**

Where did Vassilis Vryonides study?

**Question 2**

Name one person who is considered to be the founder of contemporary art in Cyprus.

**Question 3**

Name another person who is considered to be the founder of contemporary art in Cyprus.

**Question 4**

Where do many Cypriot artists practice?

**Text number 48**

One of the characteristics of Cypriot art is a tendency towards figurative painting, although many art institutions, and in particular the Nicosia Municipal Art Centre, strictly promote conceptual art. Municipal art galleries can be found in all major cities and the commercial art scene is large and vibrant. Cyprus was due to host the international art festival Manifesta in 2006, but this was cancelled at the last minute when a dispute arose between the Dutch organisers of Manifesta and the Cypriot Ministry of Education and Culture over the location of some Manifesta events in the Turkish part of the capital Nicosia.

**Question 0**

What kind of art do Cypriot art institutions promote?

**Question 1**

Where can Cypriots go to experience art?

**Question 2**

What year was Cyprus due to host the international arts festival Manifesta?

**Text number 49**

Cypriot traditional folk music has many elements in common with Greek, Turkish and Arabic music, including Greek-Turkish dances such as sousta, syrtos, zeibekikos, tatsia and karsilamas, and Middle Eastern-inspired tsifteteli and arapies. There is also a form of musical poetry known as chattista, which is often performed at traditional festivals and celebrations. Instruments commonly associated with Cypriot folk music include bouzouki, oud ('outi'), violin ('fkiolin'), lute ('laouto'), accordion, Cypriot flute ('pithkiavlin') and percussion (including 'toumperleki'). Composers associated with traditional Cypriot music include Evagoras Karageorgis, Marios Tokas, Solon Michaelides and Savvas Salides. Among the musicians are acclaimed pianist Cyprien Katsaris and composer and artistic director of the European Capital of Culture initiative Marios Joannou Elia.

**Question 0**

What other genres does traditional Cypriot music have in common with?

**Question 1**

What are the names of the Greco-Turkish dances?

**Question 2**

What are the names of the dances inspired by the Middle East?

**Question 3**

What is chat?

**Question 4**

Where will the chat take place?

**Text number 50**

Cypriot popular music is generally influenced by the Greek Laïka scene, with artists in this genre including international platinum star Anna Vissi, Evridiki and Sarbel. Hip hop, R&B and reggae have been supported by the rise of Cypriot rap and Ayia Napa urban music. Cypriot rock music and Éntekhno rock is often associated with artists such as Michalis Hatzigiannis and Alkinoos Ioannidis. Metal also has a small following in Cyprus, with bands such as Armageddon (rev.16:16), Blynd, Winter's Verge and Quadraphonic.

**Question 0**

What influences popular music in Cyprus?

**Question 1**

Who are the famous Cypriot artists?

**Question 2**

What other types of music are practised in Cyprus?

**Question 3**

Which artists are associated with Cypriot rock music?

**Question 4**

What are the well-known Cypriot metal bands?

**Text number 51**

Epic poetry, especially "acritical songs", flourished in the Middle Ages. Two chronicles, one written by Leontios Machairas and the other by Georgios Voustronios, cover the entire Middle Ages until the end of Frankish rule (4th century-1489). The medieval love poems written in Greek in Cyprus date from the 16th century. Some of them are actual translations of poems by Petrarch, Bembo, Ariosto and G. Sannazzaro. Many Cypriot scholars fled Cyprus in troubled times, such as Ioannis Kigalas (c. 1622-1687), who emigrated from Cyprus to Italy in the 17th century, and several of his works survive in the books of other scholars.

**Question 0**

Which art form flourished in the Middle Ages?

**Question 1**

What was the era of Frankish rule?

**Question 2**

Who is one of the scholars who fled Cyprus in troubled times?

**Question 3**

Where did the scholar Ioannis Kigalas flee to in the 17th century?

**Text number 52**

Contemporary Greek Cypriot literary figures include the poet and writer Kostas Montis, the poet Kyriakos Charalambides, the poet Michalis Pasiardis, the writer Nicos Nicolaides, Stylianos Atteshlis, Altheides, Loukis Akritas and Demetris Th. Dimitris Lipertis, Vasilis Michaelides and Pavlos Liasides are folk poets who wrote poems mainly in the Greek Cypriot dialect. Leading Turkish Cypriot writers include Osman Türkay, twice nominated for the Nobel Prize for Literature, Özker Yaşın, Neriman Cahit, Urkiye Mine Balman, Mehmet Yaşın and Neşe Yaşın.

**Question 0**

Who are the famous Cypriot folk poets?

**Question 1**

Which Turkish Cypriot writer has been nominated twice for the Nobel Prize for Literature?

**Question 2**

Who is a contemporary Greek Cypriot writer and poet?

**Text number 53**

Examples of Cyprus in foreign literature include the works of Shakespeare, as most of William Shakespeare's Othello is set on the island of Cyprus. The British writer Lawrence Durrell lived in Cyprus between 1952 and 1956 while working for the British colonial administration on the island and wrote a book about his time in Cyprus, Bitter Lemons, which won the second Duff Cooper Prize in 1957. More recently, British author Victoria Hislop used Cyprus as the setting for her 2014 novel The Sunrise.

**Question 0**

Where was William Shakespeare's Othello performed?

**Question 1**

Where did the British writer Lawrence Durrell live between 1952 and 1956?

**Question 2**

Which book did Lawrence Durrell write while living in Cyprus?

**Question 3**

Which 2014 novel is set in Cyprus?

**Text number 54**

Local television broadcasters in Cyprus include the state-owned Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation, which operates two television channels. In addition, on the Greek side of the island, there are private channels ANT1 Cyprus, Plus TV, Mega Channel, Sigma TV, Nimonia TV (NTV) and New Extra. In Northern Cyprus, the local channels are BRT, the Turkish Cypriot equivalent of the Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation, and a number of private channels. Most local arts and culture programmes are produced by the CBC and BRT and include local art documentaries, critique programmes and filmed drama series.

**Question 0**

What is the name of the local television company in Cyprus?

**Question 1**

Which broadcasters produce arts and culture programmes?

**Question 2**

What is BRT?

**Text number 55**

In 1994, film production was given a new impetus with the creation of the Film Advisory Committee. Since 2000, the national budget has provided for an annual budget of CY£500 000 (about €850 000). In addition to government grants, Cypriot co-productions are eligible for funding from the Council of Europe's Eurimages Fund, which finances European co-productions of films. So far, four feature films with a Cypriot co-producer have received funding from the Eurimages programme. The first were I Sphagi tou Kokora (1992), completed in 1996, Hellados (And Trains Fly to the Sky, 1995), currently in post-production, and Costas Demetriou's O Dromos gia tin Ithaki (The Road to Ithaca, 1997), which premiered in March 2000. The Road to Ithaca's theme song was composed by Costas Cacoyannis and sung by Alexia Vassiliou. In September 1999, To Tama (The Promise), directed by Andreas Pantzis, also received funding from the Eurimages Foundation. In 2009, the Greek director, writer and producer Vassilis Mazomenos shot Guilt in Cyprus. In 2012, the film was awarded Best Screenplay and Best Cinematography at the London Greek Film Festival (UK) and was an official selection at the Montreal World Film Festival, Cairo International Film Festival, India International Film Festival, Tallinn Black Nights Film Festival, Fantasporto and the opening film of the Panorama of European Cinema in Athens. In 2010, the film was nominated for Best Film by the Greek Film Academy.

**Question 0**

What is the amount of money in euros allocated to the film's advisory committee?

**Question 1**

Who funds European co-productions?

**Question 2**

What was the first feature film to receive funding from Eurimages?

**Question 3**

Which film was awarded Best Screenplay and Best Cinematography at the Greek Film Festival in London?

**Text number 56**

Seafood and fish dishes include octopus, squid, plaice and sea bass. Cucumber and tomato are widely used in salads. Common vegetable preparations include potatoes seasoned with olive oil and parsley, marinated cauliflower and beetroot, asparagus and taro. Other traditional delicacies include meat marinated in dried coriander seeds and wine, dried and smoked, such as lountza (smoked pork loin), lamb grilled on a charcoal grill, souvlaki (pork and chicken cooked on coals) and sheftalia (salt-wrapped minced meat). Pourgouri (bulgur, split wheat) is a traditional source of carbohydrates in addition to bread, and is used to make the delicacy koubes.

**Question 0**

What are the famous seafood and fish dishes?

**Question 1**

What fruits are commonly used in food?

**Question 2**

What is lountza?

**Question 3**

What is the souvlaki law?

**Question 4**

What is a sheftal?

**Text number 57**

Fresh vegetables and fruit are common ingredients. Commonly used vegetables include zucchini, green peppers, okra, green beans, artichokes, carrots, tomatoes, cucumbers, lettuce and grape leaves, and legumes such as beans, broad beans, peas, black-eyed peas, chickpeas and lentils. The most common fruits and nuts are pears, apples, grapes, oranges, mandarins, nectarines, nectarines, honeycombs, blackberries, cherries, strawberries, figs, watermelon, melon, avocado, lemon, pistachios, almonds, chestnuts, walnuts and hazelnuts.

**Question 0**

Can you name some of the vegetables used in Cyprus?

**Question 1**

Can you name some of the fruits used in Cyprus?

**Question 2**

Can you name some of the legumes used in Cyprus?

**Text number 58**

Tennis player Marcos Baghdatis was ranked eighth in the world, reached the final of the Australian Open and reached the semi-finals at Wimbledon, all in 2006. High jumper Kyriakos Ioannou achieved the 2.35m jump at the 11th IAAF World Athletics Championships in Osaka, Japan in 2007, winning bronze. He is ranked third in the world. In motorsport, Tio Ellinas is a successful racing driver who currently drives in the GP3 series for Marussia Manor Motorsport. He is also joined by martial artist Costas Philippou, who competes in the Ultimate Fighting Championship middleweight division. Costas has a 6-3 record in UFC fights, and recently defeated "The Monsoon" Lorenz Larkin by knockout in the 1st round.

**Question 0**

Which Cypriot tennis player is ranked eighth in the world?

**Question 1**

How high did Kyriakos Ioannou jump in Osaka in 2007?

**Question 2**

Which organisation does Costas Philippou participate in?

**Question 3**

Where does Tio Ellinas race?

**Document number 351**

**Text number 0**

Over a career spanning more than four decades, Spielberg's films have explored many themes and genres. Spielberg's early science fiction and adventure films were considered the archetype of modern Hollywood feature films. In later years, his films began to address humanist themes such as the Holocaust (in Schindler's List), the transatlantic slave trade (in Amistad), war (in Empire of the Sun, Save Private Ryan, War Horse and Bridge of Spies) and terrorism (in Munich). His other films include Close Encounters of the Third Kind, the Indiana Jones film series and Artificial Intelligence.

**Question 0**

What was Spielberg dealing with in Schindler's List?

**Question 1**

What was Spielberg dealing with in his film Amistad?

**Question 2**

What did Spielberg deal with in his film Munich?

**Question 3**

How long has Steven Spielberg's career lasted so far?

**Question 4**

In which film did Spielberg deal with humanist issues?

**Question 5**

In which film did Spielberg deal with the slave trade?

**Question 6**

In which films did Spielberg deal with war?

**Question 7**

In which film did Spielberg deal with terrorism?

**Question 8**

What kind of films made Spielberg an early success?

**Question 9**

What is Spielberg's most acclaimed film?

**Question 10**

Which Spielberg film was his first film to deal with humanist issues?

**Question 11**

What was Spielberg's first adventure film?

**Question 12**

What was Spielberg's first science fiction film?

**Text number 1**

Spielberg was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, into an Orthodox Jewish family. His mother Leah (Adler) Posner (b. 1920) was a restaurateur and concert pianist, and his father Arnold Spielberg (b. 1917) was an electrical engineer involved in computer development. Her paternal grandparents were immigrants from the Ukraine who settled in Cincinnati in the first decade of the 20th century. In 1950, his family moved to Haddon Township, New Jersey, when his father took a job with RCA. Three years later, the family moved to Phoenix, Arizona. 548 Spielberg attended Hebrew school from 1953 to 1957 in classes taught by Rabbi Albert L. Lewis.

**Question 0**

Where was Steven Spielberg born?

**Question 1**

What religion did Steven Spielberg's family belong to?

**Question 2**

Where were Steven Spielberg's grandparents from?

**Question 3**

Where did Steven Spielberg's family move to in 1953?

**Question 4**

What did Steven Spielberg's father do for a living?

**Question 5**

Where was Spielberg born?

**Question 6**

What religion was Spielberg's family?

**Question 7**

What was Spielberg's mother's career?

**Question 8**

What was Spielberg's father's career?

**Question 9**

Where did Spielberg's paternal grandparents move from?

**Question 10**

What was Spielberg's paternal grandfather's first name?

**Question 11**

What was the first name of Spielberg's paternal grandmother?

**Question 12**

In what year did Rabbi Albert L. Lewis join a Hebrew school in Phoenix, Arizona?

**Question 13**

What year did Spielberg's father become an electrical engineer?

**Question 14**

In what year was RCA founded?

**Text number 2**

Spielberg won the Academy Award for Best Director for Schindler's List (1993) and Saving Private Ryan (1998). Three of Spielberg's films - Jaws (1975), E.T. the Extra-Terrestrial (1982) and Jurassic Park (1993) - set box office records and became the epitome of blockbuster cinema. The adjusted worldwide grosses of Spielberg's films are more than $9 billion, making him the highest-grossing director in history. His personal net worth is estimated at over $3 billion. Since 1974, he has been associated with composer John Williams, who has composed music for all but five of Spielberg's films.

**Question 0**

How much money have all Steven Spielberg's films made worldwide?

**Question 1**

Which composer has Steven Spielberg been working with since 1974?

**Question 2**

How much money does Steven Spielberg have?

**Question 3**

What is Steven Spielberg's record?

**Question 4**

Who has composed most of Steven Spielberg's films?

**Question 5**

When was Jaws released?

**Question 6**

When was Jurassic Park released?

**Question 7**

What did Spielberg gain from Schindler's List?

**Question 8**

What is Spielberg's net worth?

**Question 9**

Who composes the music for most of Spielberg's films?

**Question 10**

How much has Spielberg's total adjusted gross revenue been generated by the films he has directed?

**Question 11**

What is the total amount of unadjusted grosses generated by Spielberg-directed films in the US?

**Question 12**

What is one of Spielberg's films with music composed by John Williams?

**Question 13**

What is one Spielberg film for which John Williams did not compose the music?

**Question 14**

What was Spielberg's first film?

**Text number 3**

As a child, Spielberg had difficulty reconciling his Orthodox Jewishness with the perception of himself by the other children he played with. "I hate to admit it," he once said, "but when I was seven, eight, nine years old, God forgive me, I was embarrassed because we were Orthodox Jews. I was embarrassed by the outward appearance of my parents' Jewish practices. I was never really ashamed of being Jewish, but I was sometimes uneasy." Spielberg also said he suffered from anti-Semitic prejudice and bullying: "In high school I was punched and kicked. In high school I was bullied and shoved and had two bloody noses. It was horrible."

**Question 0**

When did Steven Spielberg have a problem with Orthodox Judaism?

**Question 1**

What did Steven Spielberg think about Orthodox Judaism?

**Question 2**

What kind of prejudices did Spielberg face in high school?

**Question 3**

How many bloody noses did Spielberg get in high school?

**Question 4**

At what age was Spielberg embarrassed that his family was Jewish?

**Question 5**

What was Spielberg bullied for?

**Question 6**

How many bloody noses did Spielberg get in high school?

**Question 7**

How many bloody noses did Spielberg get from fights in primary school?

**Question 8**

How many Orthodox Jewish friends did Spielberg have in high school?

**Question 9**

At what age did Spielberg realise he was an Orthodox Jew?

**Question 10**

How many bloody noses did Spielberg get for fighting in high school?

**Question 11**

What kind of prejudices did Spielberg face in primary school?

**Text number 4**

In 1958, he became a Boy Scout and fulfilled the requirement for a photography merit badge by making a nine-minute 8mm film called The Last Gunfight. Years later, Spielberg recalled to a magazine interviewer, "My father's still camera was broken, so I asked the scoutmaster if I could tell the story with my father's film camera. He said yes, and I got the idea to make a western film. I did it and got a merit badge. That's where it all started." At the age of 13, while living in Phoenix, Spielberg won an award for his 40-minute war film Escape to Nowhere, which starred a cast of other high school friends. It motivated him to make 15 more 8mm amateur films.548 In 1963, at the age of 16, Spielberg wrote and directed his first independent film, a 140-minute science fiction adventure called Firelight, which later inspired Close Encounters. The film was made for $500, most of which came from his father, and was shown in a local cinema for one night, recouping its cost.

**Question 0**

What was Spielberg's first independent film?

**Question 1**

How long was Spielberg's film "Escape to Nowhere"?

**Question 2**

How much money did Spielberg spend on filming Close Encounters?

**Question 3**

Who did Spielberg get money from to film Close Encounters?

**Question 4**

What genre was Spielberg's first film "The Last Gunfight"?

**Question 5**

When did Spielberg join the Scouts?

**Question 6**

Which film did Spielberg make to deserve a merit badge?

**Question 7**

Why did Spielberg make a film instead of taking photographs for a photography merit badge?

**Question 8**

At what age did Spielberg make "Escape to Nowhere"?

**Question 9**

Which film led to Close Encounters?

**Question 10**

How many high school friends did Spielberg have?

**Question 11**

How much did Escape to Nowhere cost?

**Question 12**

What was the duration of Close Encounters?

**Question 13**

What year did Spielberg tell a magazine interviewer about earning his Boy Scout merit badge?

**Question 14**

In which film format was Firelight shot?

**Text number 5**

While still a student, he was offered a small unpaid internship in the editing department at Universal Studios. Later, he was given the opportunity to make a short film for theatrical release, a 26-minute, 35mm Amblin', which he wrote and directed. Sidney Sheinberg, the studio's vice president, was impressed by the film, which had won several awards, and offered Spielberg a seven-year directing contract. This made him the youngest director ever to get a long-term contract with a major Hollywood studio. 548 He then dropped out of his studies and began directing professional television productions with Universal.

**Question 0**

What job was SPielberg offered when he was a student?

**Question 1**

Who offered Spielberg a contract at Universal Studios?

**Question 2**

Which short film did Spielberg make for theatrical release?

**Question 3**

What did Steven Spielberg do to start directing TV series for Universal?

**Question 4**

What did Sidney Sheinberg think of the film "Amblin'"?"

**Question 5**

Which studio gave Spielberg an unpaid internship?

**Question 6**

In which department was Spielberg in unpaid training?

**Question 7**

How tall was Amblin?

**Question 8**

What was Sidney Sheinberg's position at Universal?

**Question 9**

How long a contract did Sheinberg give Spielberg?

**Question 10**

Who was Amblin's producer?

**Question 11**

Who gave Spielberg the green light to make Amblin?

**Question 12**

Who was the CEO of Universal Studios at the time of the release of 'Amblin'?

**Question 13**

Who offered Spielberg an internship at Universal Studios?

**Text number 6**

His first professional television work came when he was hired to direct a segment of a pilot episode of Night Gallery in 1969. The episode "Eyes" starred Joan Crawford, a close friend of Spielberg's until her death. The episode is unusual in that the camerawork is more stylized than in his later, more 'mature' films. After this and the Marcus Welby, M.D. episode, Spielberg got his first feature film: an episode of The Name of the Game called "L.A. 2017". This futuristic sci-fi episode impressed Universal Studios, who signed him to a short contract. He did a second episode of Night Gallery and worked on shows like Owen Marshall: Counselor at Law and The Psychiatrist, before getting his first series episode of Columbo (the earlier episodes were actually TV movies).

**Question 0**

Who starred in the TV show "Eyes"?

**Question 1**

What was Steven Spielberg's first feature film?

**Question 2**

Which genre did Steven Spielberg's episode "The Name of the Game" belong to?

**Question 3**

What was the relationship between Joan Crawford and Steven Spielberg?

**Question 4**

What year was Spielberg hired to direct one of the "Night Gallery" film clips?

**Question 5**

What was the first TV episode directed by Spielberg?

**Question 6**

Who starred in Spielberg's TV debut?

**Question 7**

What was the first full TV episode directed by Spielberg?

**Question 8**

What genre was "LA 2017"?

**Question 9**

Which law series did Spielberg work on?

**Question 10**

What year did Spielberg direct an episode of The Name of the Game?

**Question 11**

What year did Spielberg direct an episode of Marcus Welby, M.D.?

**Question 12**

What was the title of the Marcus Welby, M.D. episode directed by Spielberg?

**Question 13**

In which city did Joan Crawford die?

**Question 14**

What year did Spielberg work on the TV series Owen Marshall: Owen Marshall Marshall: Counselor at Law?

**Text number 7**

Based on his work, Universal signed a contract with Spielberg for four TV films. The first was the Richard Matheson film adaptation Duel. The film is about a psychotic Peterbilt 281 tanker driver who chases the terrified driver of a small Plymouth Valiant (Dennis Weaver) and tries to run him off the road. The special praise for this film by the influential British critic Dilys Powell was highly significant for Spielberg's career. A second TV film (Something Evil) was made and released to capitalise on the popularity of The Exorcist, which was a big bestseller at the time but had not yet been released as a film. He fulfilled his contract by directing a TV pilot of the Savage series, starring Martin Landau. Spielberg's debut as a feature-length film was The Sugarland Express, about a married couple being hunted by the police as they try to regain custody of their child. Spielberg's depiction of the police chase was praised by critics, and The Hollywood Reporter noted that "a new major director is on the horizon. "223 However, the film did poorly at the box office and received limited distribution.

**Question 0**

How many TV films did Universal sign Spielberg to direct?

**Question 1**

Which British critic helped Steven Spielberg's career take off?

**Question 2**

Who starred in the TV series "Savage"?

**Question 3**

How did Steven Spielberg's film "The Sugarland Express" perform at the box office?

**Question 4**

What did the married couple in Steven Spielberg's "Sugarland Express" try to get back?

**Question 5**

How many TV films was Spielberg attached to direct?

**Question 6**

What kind of truck was Duel talking about?

**Question 7**

Which British critic praised the Duel film?

**Question 8**

Which Spielberg-directed TV movie was "The Exorcist" based on?

**Question 9**

Who starred in the film 'Savage'/

**Question 10**

Who played the tanker driver in Duel?

**Question 11**

Who starred in the film Something Evil?

**Question 12**

Who played the father in The Sugarland Express?

**Question 13**

What was the TV movie Savage about?

**Question 14**

Who played the mother in The Sugarland Express?

**Text number 8**

Studio producers Richard D. Zanuck and David Brown offered Spielberg the director's seat for Jaws, based on Peter Benchley's novel about the life of a giant killer shark. Spielberg has often called the gruelling shoot a professional meltdown. Despite the film's ultimate, huge success, it was almost cancelled due to delays and budget overruns. However, Spielberg persevered and completed the film. It was a huge hit, winning three Academy Awards (for editing, original music and sound) and grossing over $470 million at the box office worldwide. It also set a domestic box office record, leading to the "Jawsmania" phenomenon in the press.:248 Jaws made Spielberg a household name and one of America's youngest multimillionaires, giving him a great deal of independence in his future projects.:250 The film was nominated for Best Picture and was Spielberg's first of three collaborations with actor Richard Dreyfuss.

**Question 0**

What film did Richard D. Zanuck and David Brown offer Steven Spielberg to direct?

**Question 1**

Why was Jaws almost shut down?

**Question 2**

How many Academy Awards did the film "Jaws" win?

**Question 3**

How much money did the film "Jaws" make worldwide?

**Question 4**

Which nomination did the film "Jaws" receive?

**Question 5**

Who made Spielberg the director of Jaws?

**Question 6**

Who wrote the Jaws book?

**Question 7**

How many Academy Awards did Jaws win?

**Question 8**

How much did Jaws earn in theatres?

**Question 9**

How many times did Spielberg work with Richard Dreyfus?

**Question 10**

How much did Jaws earn in America?

**Question 11**

How many Best Picture Academy Awards has Richard D. Zanuck won?

**Question 12**

How many Best Picture Oscars has David Brown won?

**Question 13**

How much profit have Richard Dreyfuss' films made during his career?

**Question 14**

Which Spielberg film has he said he has had no problems directing?

**Text number 9**

After turning down offers to direct Jaws 2, King Kong and Superman, Spielberg and actor Richard Dreyfuss reunited to work on a film about UFOs, which became Close Encounters of the Third Kind (1977). Close Encounters was one of the few films Spielberg both wrote and directed, and was both a critical and box office success, earning Spielberg his first Academy Award nomination for Best Director and six other Oscar nominations. The film won Oscars in two categories (cinematography, Vilmos Zsigmond, and a special award for sound effects editing, Frank E. Warner). This second successful film helped ensure Spielberg's rise. His next film, 1941, a big-budget farce set during World War II, was not nearly as successful, and although it grossed over $92.4 million worldwide (and made a small profit for co-production studios Columbia and Universal), it was considered a disappointment, mostly by critics.

**Question 0**

Which films did Spielberg turn down in the 70s?

**Question 1**

How many Oscars did Close Encounters win?

**Question 2**

How many Oscar nominations did Close Encounters receive in addition to Best Director?

**Question 3**

What was the genre of the 1941 film?

**Question 4**

How much did '1941' earn?

**Question 5**

In which year did Vilmos Zsigmond become a filmmaker?

**Question 6**

In what year did Frank E. Warner become a sound effects editor?

**Question 7**

How much did Close Encounters earn abroad?

**Question 8**

Who acted in 1941?

**Question 9**

How much did 1941 earn in the US?

**Text number 10**

Spielberg then returned to his Close Encounters project and, with financial support from Columbia Pictures, released Close Encounters: The Special Edition in 1980. For this, Spielberg corrected some errors that he felt hampered the original 1977 version of the film, and also, at Columbia's request and as a condition of Spielberg's review of the film, filmed additional footage showing the audience the interior of the mothership seen at the end of the film (a decision Spielberg later regretted, as he felt the interior of the mothership should have remained a secret). However, the re-release was a moderate success, and a DVD release in 2001 restored the original ending of the film.

**Question 0**

When did Spielberg re-release Close Encounters?

**Question 1**

What new footage did Columbia request for the Close Encounters remake?

**Question 2**

What was the name of the movie Close Encounters?

**Question 3**

Which studio financed Close Encounters?

**Question 4**

When was the Close Encounters DVD released?

**Question 5**

What did Spielberg consider to be one of the shortcomings of the original Close Encounters?

**Question 6**

Did a special edition or DVD release cost more money?

**Question 7**

Which studio released the 1977 version of Close Encounters?

**Question 8**

Which studio released the DVD version of Close Encounters in 2001?

**Question 9**

What year did Spielberg say he regretted showing the interior of the mother ship in the 1980 film Close Encounters?

**Text number 11**

Next, Spielberg teamed up with Star Wars creator and friend George Lucas to make an action-adventure film, the first Indiana Jones movie, On the Trail of the Lost Ark. The archaeologist and adventurer hero Indiana Jones was played by Harrison Ford (previously played by Lucas as Han Solo in the Star Wars films). The film was seen as a tribute to the cliffhanger series of Hollywood's golden age. It became the biggest film of 1981 at the box office and received numerous Oscar nominations, including Best Director (Spielberg's second nomination) and Best Picture (Spielberg's second film to be nominated in the Best Picture category). Raiders is still considered a landmark in the action-adventure genre. The film also led to Ford's selection for Ridley Scott's Blade Runner.

**Question 0**

Who was responsible for Star Wars?

**Question 1**

Who played Indiana Jones?

**Question 2**

Who played Han Solo?

**Question 3**

What was the first Indiana Jones film?

**Question 4**

When was the first Indiana Jones film released?

**Question 5**

What year did Spielberg become friends with George Lucas?

**Question 6**

What year was Blade Runner released?

**Question 7**

What year was the second Star Wars film released?

**Question 8**

What was the first film for which Ridley Scott received an Oscar nomination?

**Question 9**

What was the first film for which George Lucas received an Oscar nomination?

**Text number 12**

His next directorial effort was Indiana Jones and the Temple of Doom, a prequel to the Raiders film. Once again, the film with Lucas and Ford was plagued by uncertainty over the material and script. This film and Spielberg's Gremlins led to the creation of a PG-13 rating due to the amount of violence in films aimed at younger audiences. Despite this, the MPAA has given Temple of Doom a PG rating despite it being the darkest and possibly most violent Indy film. Despite this, the film was a huge hit in 1984. It was also on this project that Spielberg met his future wife, actress Kate Capshaw.

**Question 0**

What rating did "Temple of Doom" receive?

**Question 1**

When did "The Temple of Doom" premiere?

**Question 2**

Which film led to the PG-13 rating?

**Question 3**

Why did Gremlins need a PG-13 version?

**Question 4**

What was the career of Spielberg's future wife?

**Question 5**

How did you rate Gremlins?

**Question 6**

What is the least violent Indiana Jones film?

**Question 7**

What year was the original Indiana Jones film released?

**Question 8**

What year did Kate Capshaw start her acting career?

**Question 9**

What year did Kate Capshaw make her last film?

**Text number 13**

In 1985, Spielberg released The Color Purple, an adaptation of Alice Walker's Pulitzer Prize-winning novel of the same name about a generation of African-American women in Depression-era America. Starring Whoopi Goldberg and future talk-show superstar Oprah Winfrey, the film was a box-office success, with critics praising Spielberg's successful transition into the drama genre. Roger Ebert declared it the best film of the year and later added it to his Great Films archive. The film received eleven Oscar nominations, including two for Goldberg and Winfrey. To the surprise of many, however, Spielberg did not receive a nomination for Best Director.

**Question 0**

Who wrote "The Color Purple"?

**Question 1**

What was The Color Purple about?

**Question 2**

Who starred in the film 'The Color Purple'?

**Question 3**

What did Ebert think of the film The Color Purple?

**Question 4**

How many Oscar nominations did The Color Purple receive?

**Question 5**

In what year did the novel The Color Purple appear?

**Question 6**

What was Oprah Winfrey's first film?

**Question 7**

What was Whoopi Goldberg's first film?

**Text number 14**

In 1987, as China began to open up to Western capital investment, Spielberg shot the first American film in Shanghai since the 1930s. It was an adaptation of J.G. Ballard's autobiographical novel Empire of the Sun, starring John Malkovich and a young Christian Bale. The film received critical acclaim and was nominated for several Oscars, but failed to make a significant box-office impact. Critic Andrew Sarris called it the best film of the year and later one of the best films of the decade. Spielberg also co-produced the 1987 film \*Batteries not included.

**Question 0**

When was the last time an American film was shot in Shanghai until the 1980s?

**Question 1**

Who wrote "Empire of the Sun"?

**Question 2**

Who starred in the film 'Empire of the Sun'?

**Question 3**

Who thought 'Empire of the Sun' was the best film of the year?

**Question 4**

What was Spielberg's role in "Batteries Not Included"?

**Question 5**

Where were the "Batteries Not Included" described?

**Question 6**

What was the last American film shot in Shanghai before Empire of the Sun?

**Question 7**

Who was nominated for an Oscar for Empire of the Sun?

**Question 8**

In what year was the novel The Kingdom of the Sun published?

**Question 9**

What was Christian Bale's first film?

**Text number 15**

After two more serious drama films, Spielberg directed a third Indiana Jones film, 1989's Indiana Jones and the Last Crusade. Spielberg again collaborated with Lucas and Ford, and actor Sean Connery played Indy's father in a supporting role. The film received generally positive reviews and was another box office success, becoming the highest-grossing film worldwide that year, with total receipts exceeding even those of Tim Burton's highly anticipated Batman, which had been a bigger hit domestically. In 1989, he reunited with actor Richard Dreyfuss in Always, a romantic comedy-drama about a daredevil pilot who fights forest fires. Spielberg's first romantic film Always was only a moderate success and received mixed reviews.

**Question 0**

When was the third Indiana Jones film released?

**Question 1**

What was the title of the third Indiana Jones film?

**Question 2**

Who played Indiana Jones' father?

**Question 3**

Who directed Batman?

**Question 4**

What was "Always" about?

**Question 5**

When was the second Indiana Jones film released?

**Question 6**

Who else starred in Always besides Richard Dreyfuss?

**Question 7**

What is Sean Connery's highest grossing film?

**Question 8**

What is Spielberg's most profitable film?

**Question 9**

What is Tim Burton's most profitable film?

**Text number 16**

Spielberg's next film, Schindler's List, was based on the true story of Oskar Schindler, a man who risked his life to save 1,100 Jews from the Holocaust. Schindler's List won Spielberg his first Academy Award for Best Director (it also won Best Picture). The film was a huge success at the box office, and Spielberg used the profits to establish the Shoah Foundation, a non-profit organisation that archives the filmed testimonies of Holocaust survivors. In 1997, the American Film Institute ranked it among the 10 best American films ever made (at number 9), rising to number 8 when the list was renewed in 2007.

**Question 0**

Whose life is "Schindler's List" based on?

**Question 1**

How many Jews did Schindler save?

**Question 2**

Where did Spielberg win the Best Director award for the first time?

**Question 3**

What did Spielberg do with the Schindler's List winnings?

**Question 4**

Where did the American Film Institute rank "Schindler's List" in 1997?

**Question 5**

In what year was the Shoah Foundation established?

**Question 6**

In 2007, which film was ranked number 1 in the list of the 10 best American films ever made by the American Film Institute?

**Question 7**

What was the first Spielberg film to win the Best Picture award?

**Question 8**

How many Holocaust survivors have filmed testimonies for the Shoah Foundation?

**Text number 17**

His next theatrical release that same year was the World War II film Saving Secret Ryan, about a group of American soldiers led by Captain Miller (Tom Hanks) who are sent to bring home a paratrooper whose three older brothers were killed in the same day, June 5-6, during the Normandy invasion. The film was a huge box office success, grossing over $481 million worldwide and was the highest-grossing film of the year at the North American box office (second worldwide after Michael Bay's Armageddon). Spielberg won his second Academy Award for his direction. The film's graphic, realistic depiction of combat violence influenced later war films such as Black Hawk Down and Enemy at the Gates. The film was also the first big hit for DreamWorks, which produced the film in association with Paramount Pictures (Spielberg's first non-Indiana Jones release). Later, Spielberg and Tom Hanks produced a TV mini-series based on the book Band of Brothers by Stephen Ambrose. The ten-part HBO miniseries followed Easy Company, 506th Parachute Infantry Regiment, 101st Airborne Division. The series won multiple awards at the Golden Globes and Emmys.

**Question 0**

Who did Tom Hanks play in the film 'Secret Ryan'?

**Question 1**

What war was "Secret Ryan" about?

**Question 2**

How much did the film Secret Ryan make?

**Question 3**

Which film won the "Secret Ryan" movie worldwide?

**Question 4**

Who directed Armageddon?

**Question 5**

What was Tom Hanks' first film?

**Question 6**

How much did Saving Private Ryan earn in America?

**Question 7**

How much did Armageddon earn in the US?

**Question 8**

Which studio produced Armageddon?

**Question 9**

Who directed Enemy at the Gates?

**Text number 18**

Spielberg and actor Tom Cruise first collaborated on the futuristic neo-noir film Minority Report, based on a science fiction novel by Philip K. Dick about a police captain in Washington D.C. in 2054 who is predicted to murder a man he has yet to meet. The film received strong reviews, with the Rotten Tomatoes website giving it a 92% approval rating and reporting that 206 out of 225 reviews were positive. The film grossed more than $358 million worldwide. Roger Ebert, who named it the best film of 2002, praised the film's breathtaking vision of the future and Spielberg's use of CGI and live action.

**Question 0**

In which film did Spielberg collaborate with Cruise?

**Question 1**

When is the premiere of Minority Report?

**Question 2**

What was Minority Report's Rotten Tomatoes review?

**Question 3**

How much did Minority Report earn?

**Question 4**

When was the Minority Report published?

**Question 5**

How much did Minority Report earn in the US?

**Question 6**

In what year was Philip K. Dicks' novel Minority Report published?

**Question 7**

Who produced Minority Report?

**Question 8**

What was Spielberg's first move to combine CGI and live-action?

**Text number 19**

In 2005, Spielberg also directed World War II, a co-production between Paramount and DreamWorks, based on the book of the same name by H.G. Wells (Spielberg had been a big fan of the book and the original 1953 film). The film starred Tom Cruise and Dakota Fanning and, as in previous Spielberg films, Industrial Light & Magic (ILM) was responsible for the visual effects. Unlike E.T. and Close Encounters of the Third Kind, which depicted friendly strangers, War of the Worlds featured violent invaders. The film was another huge box office success, grossing over $591 million worldwide.

**Question 0**

Which studios produced Spielberg's "War of the Worlds"?

**Question 1**

Who wrote the War of the Worlds book?

**Question 2**

When was the first War of the Worlds film released?

**Question 3**

Who made the visual effects for "War of the Worlds"?

**Question 4**

How much did "War of the Worlds" make?

**Question 5**

In what year was the novel War of the Worlds published?

**Question 6**

What was the first film that Industrial Light & Magic did visual effects for?

**Question 7**

How much did War of the Worlds earn in the US?

**Question 8**

How much did War of the Worlds earn abroad?

**Question 9**

What was Dakota Fanning's first film?

**Text number 20**

Spielberg's Munich film, about the massacre of Israeli athletes at the 1972 Munich Olympics, was his second film about Jewish relations in the world (the first was Schindler's List). The film is based on the book Vengeance by Canadian journalist George Jonas. It was previously made into the 1986 TV movie Sword of Gideon. The film received strong critical acclaim but performed poorly at the US and world box office; it remains one of Spielberg's most controversial films to date. Munich received five Oscar nominations, including Best Picture, Film Editing, Original Score (John Williams), Best Adapted Screenplay and Spielberg's Best Director. It was Spielberg's sixth nomination for Best Director and fifth nomination for Best Picture.

**Question 0**

What was Munich all about?

**Question 1**

What book is "Munich" based on?

**Question 2**

Who wrote 'Vengeance'?

**Question 3**

How many Oscar nominations did "Munich" receive?

**Question 4**

Who composed the music for the film "Munich"?

**Question 5**

What year was the book Vengeance published?

**Question 6**

Who directed the film Sword of Gideon?

**Question 7**

Who made the music for Sword of Gideon?

**Question 8**

How many Israeli athletes died in the Munich massacre in 1972?

**Question 9**

What was George Jonas' first published novel?

**Text number 21**

In June 2006, Steven Spielberg announced that he would direct a scientifically accurate film from a script by Kip Thorne and producer Lynda Obst about a "team of explorers who travel through a wormhole to another dimension". In January 2007, screenwriter Jonathan Nolan met with them to discuss adapting Obst and Thorne's treatment into a narrative screenplay. The scriptwriter suggested adding a "time element" to the basic idea of the treatment, which Obst and Thorne welcomed. In March of that year, Paramount hired Nolan and scientists from Caltech to form a workshop to adapt the treatment under the name Interstellar. In July of the following year, Kip Thorne said that people were pressuring him to play himself in the film. Spielberg later dropped Interstellar, which was eventually directed by Christopher Nolan.

**Question 0**

When did Spielberg announce what Interstellar would be?

**Question 1**

Who took the helm of "Interstellar"?

**Question 2**

What was the concept behind Interstellar?

**Question 3**

Who wrote the script for Interstellar?

**Question 4**

Which university gave scientific advice on Interstellar?

**Question 5**

What year did Kip Thorne and Lynda Obst do their reading for Interstellar?

**Question 6**

In what year did Lynda Obst become a producer?

**Question 7**

In what year did Jonathan Nolan become a screenwriter?

**Question 8**

What year did Christopher Nolan become a director?

**Text number 22**

In early 2009, Spielberg and Peter Jackson shot the first film in a planned trilogy based on the adventures of Tintin, written by Belgian author Hergé. The Adventures of Tintin: The Secret of the Unicorn, was not released until October 2011 due to the complexity of the computer animation. The world premiere took place on 22 October 2011 in Brussels, Belgium. The film was released in North American theatres on 21 December 2011 in digital 3D and IMAX. It received generally positive reviews from critics and grossed over $373 million worldwide. The Adventures of Tintin won the Golden Globe Award for Best Animated Feature the same year. It is the first non-Pixar film to win the award since the category was introduced. Jackson has been announced to direct the second film.

**Question 0**

What was the first non-Pixar film to win the Best Animated Feature Film award?

**Question 1**

Where did The Adventures of Tintin premiere?

**Question 2**

When did The Adventures of Tintin premiere?

**Question 3**

When was The Adventures of Tintin released in the US?

**Question 4**

How much did the Adventures of Tintin earn?

**Question 5**

Which was one of the cities where The Adventures of Tintin: The Secret of the Unicorn took place?

**Question 6**

How much did The Adventures of Tintin: The Secret of the Unicorn earn in the US?

**Question 7**

How much did The Adventures of Tintin: The Secret of the Unicorn earn abroad?

**Question 8**

When was it announced that Peter Jackson would direct the next Adventures of Tintin film?

**Question 9**

What is the next Tintin movie?

**Text number 23**

Spielberg followed the War Horse film, which was shot in England in the summer of 2010. It was released just four days after The Adventures of Tintin, on 25 December 2011. Based on Michael Morpurgo's 1982 novel of the same name, the film tells the story of the long friendship between a British boy and his horse Joey before and during the First World War - the novel was also made into a hit play in London, which is still running in London and on Broadway. Published and distributed by Disney, with whom DreamWorks signed a distribution deal in 2009, War Horse received generally positive reviews from critics and was nominated for six Academy Awards, including Best Picture.

**Question 0**

Where was 'War Horse' filmed?

**Question 1**

When was 'War Horse' released?

**Question 2**

Who wrote the War Horse book?

**Question 3**

When was the War Horse book published?

**Question 4**

Who distributed the War Horse film?

**Question 5**

Which film made more money, The Adventures of Tintin or War Horse?

**Question 6**

Where were the main adventures of Tintin made?

**Question 7**

What year was War Horse made into a play in London?

**Question 8**

Who published The Adventures of Tintin?

**Question 9**

How many Oscar nominations did The Adventures of Tintin receive?

**Text number 24**

Spielberg went on to direct the historical drama Lincoln, starring Daniel Day-Lewis as US President Abraham Lincoln and Sally Field as Mary Todd Lincoln. Based on Doris Kearns Goodwin's bestseller Team of Rivals: The Political Genius of Abraham Lincoln, the film covered the last four months of Lincoln's life. The film, written by Tony Kushner, was shot in Richmond, Virginia in late 2011 and released by Disney in the US in November 2012. The film was distributed internationally by 20th Century Fox. Lincoln received widespread critical acclaim upon its release and was nominated for twelve Academy Awards (the most of any film that year), including Best Picture and Best Director for Spielberg. The film won Best Director, and Day-Lewis won the Best Actor Oscar for his role as Lincoln. He became the first triple winner in this category and the first for a film directed by Spielberg.

**Question 0**

Who played Abraham Lincoln in the film Lincoln?

**Question 1**

Which book is "Lincoln" based on?

**Question 2**

What part of Lincoln's life was the film about?

**Question 3**

Where was "Lincoln" filmed?

**Question 4**

Who played Mary Todd Lincoln in the film "Lincoln"?

**Question 5**

What year was Team of Rivals: The Political Genius of Abraham Lincoln published?

**Question 6**

How many times has Spielberg been nominated for Best Director?

**Question 7**

How many times has Daniel Day-Lewis been nominated for Best Actor?

**Question 8**

In what year did Doris Kearns Goodwin publish her first book?

**Question 9**

Which film has dealt with the beginning of Lincoln's presidency?

**Text number 25**

In 2015, Spielberg directed Bridge of Spies, a Cold War-era thriller based on the 1960 U-2 incident and focusing on James B. Donovan's negotiations with the Soviet Union to free pilot Gary Powers after his plane was shot down over Soviet territory. The film stars Tom Hanks as Donovan, Mark Rylance, Amy Ryan and Alan Alda, and was written by the Coen brothers. The film was shot from September to December 2014 on location in New York, Berlin and Wroclaw, Poland (representing East Berlin) and released by Disney on 16 October 2015. Bridge of Spies received positive reviews from critics and was nominated for six Academy Awards, including Best Picture.

**Question 0**

When was "Bridge of Spies" released?

**Question 1**

How many Oscar nominations did "Bridge of Spies" receive?

**Question 2**

When was "Bridge of Spies" filmed?

**Question 3**

Who played Donovan in the film 'Bridge of Spies'?

**Question 4**

Where was the "Bridge of Spies" filmed?

**Question 5**

Who played Gary Powers in Bridge of Spies?

**Question 6**

Where was most of Bridge of Spies filmed?

**Question 7**

How many times has Spielberg won the Best Director award?

**Question 8**

How many times has Tom Hanks been nominated for Best Actor?

**Question 9**

How many films has Tom Hanks been in that have won a Best Picture award?

**Text number 26**

Since the mid-1980s, Spielberg has increased his role as a film producer. He led the production team for several animated features, including the Warner Bros. blockbusters Tiny Toon Adventures, Animaniacs, Pinky and the Brain, Toonsylvania and Freakazoid! , for which he collaborated with Jean MacCurdy and Tom Ruegger. Because he worked on these series, the official titles of most of them read: "Steven Spielberg presents", and he also made numerous cameos in the series. Spielberg also produced Don Bluth's animated films An American Tail and The Land Before Time, which were released by Universal Studios. He also co-produced Who Framed Roger Rabbit and three related short films (Tummy Trouble, Roller Coaster Rabbit, Trail Mix-Up), all released by Disney under both Walt Disney Pictures and Touchstone Pictures. He was also briefly executive producer of the long-running medical drama series ER. In 1989, he brought The Dig concept to LucasArts. He was involved in the project from then until 1995, when the game was released. He also collaborated with Knowledge Adventure on Steven Spielberg's Director's Chair, a multimedia game released in 1996. Spielberg appears in the game as himself, directing the player. Spielberg's name was a trademark for the Lego Moviemaker series, the proceeds of which went to the Starbright Foundation.

**Question 0**

What Warner Bros. cartoons did Spielberg produce?

**Question 1**

What films did Spielberg produce for Don Bluth?

**Question 2**

Which video game concept did Spielberg come up with?

**Question 3**

When was "The Dig" released?

**Question 4**

Which charity was funded by Spielberg's Lego Moviemaker kit?

**Question 5**

Who made one of the sounds in Tiny Toon Adventures?

**Question 6**

Who made one of the voices in Pinky and the Brain?

**Question 7**

What year did Tiny Toon Adventures debut?

**Question 8**

In what year was the Starbright Foundation established?

**Question 9**

Who was one of the voices of Toonsylvania?

**Text number 27**

Spielberg served as a trusted producer on The Haunting, The Prince of Egypt, Just Like Heaven, Shrek, Road to Perdition and Evolution. In 1997, he was executive producer of Men in Black and its sequels Men in Black II and Men in Black III. In 2005, he served as producer on Memoirs of a Geisha, a novel by Arthur Golden, which he had previously been attached to direct. In 2006, Spielberg co-produced with the famous Robert Zemeckis the CGI children's film Monster House, their eighth collaboration since 1990's Back to the Future Part III. He also collaborated with Clint Eastwood for the first time in their careers, producing with Robert Lorenz and Eastwood Eastwood's Flags of Our Fathers and Letters from Iwo Jima. The latter film earned him his twelfth Oscar nomination, as it was nominated for Best Picture. Spielberg produced Disturbia and Transformers with Hasbro employee Brian Goldner. The film was directed by Michael Bay and written by Roberto Orci and Alex Kurtzman, and Spielberg continued to collaborate on the sequels Transformers: Revenge of the Fallen and Transformers: Dark of the Moon. In 2011, he produced J.J. Abrams' sci-fi thriller Super 8 for Paramount Pictures.

**Question 0**

When was 'Men In Black' released?

**Question 1**

Who wrote the book 'Memoirs of Geisha' on which it is based?

**Question 2**

Who did Spielberg work with in 2006?

**Question 3**

In which film did Spielberg first collaborate with Zemeckis?

**Question 4**

Which studio produced the "Super 8" film?

**Question 5**

What year was the book Memoirs of a Geisha published?

**Question 6**

Who steered Back to the Future?

**Question 7**

What year did Brian Goldner join Hasbro?

**Question 8**

Who wrote Men in Black?

**Question 9**

Who wrote Just Like Heaven?

**Text number 28**

Other major television series produced by Spielberg include Band of Brothers, Taken and The Pacific. He was executive producer of the critically acclaimed 2005 TV miniseries Into the West, which won two Emmy Awards, including one for music by Geoff Zanell. For the 2010 miniseries The Pacific, he collaborated again with Tom Hanks, with Gary Goetzman also executive producing. The miniseries is believed to have cost $250 million and is a 10-part War Department miniseries focusing on the battles of the Pacific theater during World War II. The lead writer was Bruce McKenna, who has written several episodes (Band of Brothers).

**Question 0**

When was "Into the West" presented?

**Question 1**

How many Emmys did "Into the West" win?

**Question 2**

Who wrote the music for the film "Into the West"?

**Question 3**

When was 'The Pacific' released?

**Question 4**

How much did The Pacific cost?

**Question 5**

What year did Band of Brother debut on TV?

**Question 6**

What year did Geoff Zanelli start making film music?

**Question 7**

What was the first TV series that Gary Goetzman co-produced?

**Question 8**

What was the first TV programme made by Bruce McKenna, the writer?

**Question 9**

In what year did Bruce McKenna become a writer?

**Text number 29**

In 2011, Spielberg launched the science series Falling Skies on TNT. He co-developed the series with Robert Rodat, and is credited as the series' executive producer. Spielberg also produces the Fox TV series Terra Nova. Terra Nova takes place in 2149, when all life on Earth is in danger of extinction, leading scientists to open a door that allows humans to travel back 85 million years to prehistoric times. Spielberg also produced the films The River, Smash, Under the Dome, Extant and The Whispers, as well as the TV adaptation of Minority Report.

**Question 0**

Which channel is Falling Skies on?

**Question 1**

What year will Terra Nova start?

**Question 2**

How far back in time do people in Terra Nova travel?

**Question 3**

Which channel aired Terra Nova?

**Question 4**

On which series did Spielberg work with Rodat?

**Question 5**

What year did Under the Dome premiere?

**Question 6**

What was TNT's first original programme?

**Question 7**

What year will the Smash take place?

**Question 8**

What year is Minority Report set in?

**Question 9**

What year was the film Minority Report released?

**Text number 30**

In addition to being an avid gamer, Spielberg has a long history with video games. He has praised his division's DreamWorks Interactive games, most notably Someone's in the Kitchen, with a script by Animaniacs' Paul Rugg, Goosebumps: Escape from HorrorLand, The Neverhood (all 1996), Skullmonkeys, Dilbert's Desktop Games, Goosebumps: Attack of the Mutant (all 1997), Boombots (1999), T'ai Fu: Wrath of the Tiger (1999) and Clive Barker's Undying (2001). In 2005, the director signed a deal with Electronic Arts for three games, including an action game and the award-winning Wii puzzle game Boom Blox (and its sequel Boom Blox Bash Party in 2009). Previously, he helped create the scenario for the adventure game The Dig. In 1996, Spielberg worked on and shot original footage for Steven Spielberg's Director's Chair, a film simulation game. He is the creator of Electronic Arts' Medal of Honor series. He is mentioned in the Special Mentions section of the 1998 Trespasser video game. In 2013, Spielberg announced that he was working with 343 Industries on the Halo live-action TV series.

**Question 0**

Who wrote the screenplay for the film "Someone's in the Kitchen"?

**Question 1**

When was "Skullmonkeys" published?

**Question 2**

When was Boombots released?

**Question 3**

When was The Neverhood released?

**Question 4**

Which video game did Spielberg say in 2013 he was working on a TV series based on?

**Question 5**

Who wrote the script for Boombots?

**Question 6**

What year was Boom Blox released for Wi?

**Question 7**

What year was The Dig published?

**Question 8**

What year was EA's first Medal of Honor game released?

**Question 9**

Who is one of the writers for the upcoming Halo TV series?

**Text number 31**

Spielberg has filmed Roald Dahl's famous children's story The BFG and is currently working on its post-production. Spielberg's DreamWorks bought the rights in 2010, and John Madden was originally set to direct the film. The film will be written by E.T. screenwriter Melissa Mathison and produced by Walt Disney Pictures in association with Walt Disney Pictures, making it the first Disney-branded film directed by Spielberg. The BFG will premiere out of competition at the Cannes Film Festival in May 2016, before being released widely in the US on 1 July 2016.

**Question 0**

Who wrote the BFG?

**Question 1**

Who wrote the script for E.T.?

**Question 2**

At which film festival will "The BFG" be screened first?

**Question 3**

What month is Cannes?

**Question 4**

When will 'The BFG' come to most theatres?

**Question 5**

In what month of 2010 did Dreamworks buy the rights to The BFG?

**Question 6**

What year was John Madden dropped from directing The BFG?

**Question 7**

What was the first film written by Melissa Mathison?

**Question 8**

What year did Spielberg become the director of The BFG?

**Text number 32**

Once filming is complete on Ready Player One, which is in the long, effects-heavy post-production process, he will shoot a long-planned adaptation of David Kertzer's acclaimed The Kidnapping of Edgardo Mortara. The book follows the true story of a young Jewish boy in 1858 Italy who was secretly baptised by a family servant and then kidnapped from his family by the Papal States, raised and trained as a priest, causing international outrage and becoming a media sensation. First published in 2014, the book was adapted by Tony Kushner and the film again stars Mark Rylance as Pope Pius IX. It will be filmed in early 2017 and released at the end of that year, ahead of the completion and release of Ready Player One in 2018.

**Question 0**

Who wrote the kidnapping of Edgardo Mortara?

**Question 1**

When will the kidnapping of Edgardo Mortara take place?

**Question 2**

Where does the kidnapping of Edgardo Mortara take place?

**Question 3**

Who plays Pope Pius IX in the film "The kidnapping of Edgardo Mortara"?

**Question 4**

When is "Ready Player One" due to be released?

**Question 5**

In what year was the book The Kidnapping of Edgardo Mortara published?

**Question 6**

In which year does most of the kidnapping of Edgardo Mortara take place?

**Question 7**

Who plays the family servant in The kidnapping of Edgardo Mortara?

**Question 8**

In what year did David Kertzer become a writer?

**Question 9**

What was the first film directed by Tony Kushner?

**Text number 33**

Spielberg was to direct the $200 million adaptation of Daniel H. Wilson's novel Robopocalypse, which was adapted for the screen by Drew Goddard. The film would follow a global human war against a robot uprising some 15-20 years in the future. Like Lincoln, the film will be released in the US by Disney and abroad by Fox. The film was due to be released on 25 April 2014, starring Anne Hathaway and Chris Hemsworth, but Spielberg postponed production indefinitely in January 2013, just before it was due to start.

**Question 0**

When was "Robopocalypse" due to be released?

**Question 1**

Who was supposed to star in Robopocalypse?

**Question 2**

How far into the future is Robopocalypse set?

**Question 3**

Who wrote the book on which Robopocalypse is based?

**Question 4**

What was the budget for Robopocalypse?

**Question 5**

How much did Anne Hathaway's latest film earn?

**Question 6**

What was the first film adapted by Drew Goddard?

**Question 7**

What year was the novel Robopocalypse published?

**Question 8**

What year was Lincoln published?

**Question 9**

In which month was Lincoln published?

**Text number 34**

Spielberg's films often deal with several recurring themes. In most of his films, ordinary characters seek out extraordinary creatures, or come into contact with extraordinary creatures, or find themselves in extraordinary circumstances. In an interview with AFI in August 2000, Spielberg commented on his interest in the possibility of extraterrestrial life and how it has influenced some of his films. Spielberg described feeling like an alien as a child, and his interest in aliens stemmed from his father, who was a science fiction fan, and his belief that aliens do not travel light years to conquer, but are curious and share knowledge.

**Question 0**

What is the common theme of Spielberg's films?

**Question 1**

When in his life did Spielberg "feel like an alien"?

**Question 2**

When did Spielberg give an interview in which he said he "felt like an alien"?

**Question 3**

Why does Spielberg think aliens are here?

**Question 4**

Which of Spielberg's parents liked science fiction?

**Question 5**

In which interview did Spielberg first talk about extraterrestrial beings?

**Question 6**

What does Spielberg say he saw as a child?

**Question 7**

What kind of films did Spielberg's father like?

**Question 8**

Why do most people believe aliens visit Earth?

**Text number 35**

His family-friendly works have a strong theme of childlike, even naïve wonder and faith, as evidenced by such works as Close Encounters of the Third Kind, E.T. the Extra-Terrestrial, Hook, A.I. Artificial Intelligence and The BFG. According to Warren Buckland, these themes are portrayed through the use of low-angle camera shots, which have become one of the hallmarks of Spielberg's directing. In the cases where his films feature children (E.T. the Extra-Terrestrial, Empire of the Sun, Jurassic Park, etc.), this filming style is more obvious, but it is also used in films such as Munich, Secret Serviceman Ryan, The Terminal, Minority Report and Amistad. If you look at each of his films you can see that the director has used this shot, in particular the water scenes in Jaws are shot from the low angle of a person swimming. Another child-oriented theme in Spielberg's films is the loss of innocence and coming of age. In Empire of the Sun, Jim, a well-groomed and pampered English youth, loses his innocence while suffering in World War II China. Similarly, in Catch Me If You Can, Frank naively and foolishly believes that he can get his broken family back if he can raise enough money to support them.

**Question 0**

Which Spielberg films are examples of childlike wonder?

**Question 1**

What camera style does Spielberg often use?

**Question 2**

Which Spielberg films have had children in them?

**Question 3**

How were the water scenes in Jaws filmed?

**Question 4**

Who is naive in the film 'Catch Me If You Can'?

**Question 5**

Which is one of the countries in which Catch Me If You Can takes place?

**Question 6**

Who wrote the book on which Amistad is based?

**Question 7**

Who wrote the novel Catch Me If You Can, on which it is based?

**Question 8**

Who wrote Empire of the Sun?

**Question 9**

Who wrote A.I. Artificial Intelligence?

**Text number 36**

The most enduring theme of his films is the tension between parent-child relationships. Parents (often fathers) are reluctant, absent or ignorant. In Peter Banning's Hook, a reluctant married parent at the beginning of the film regains the respect of his children as the film progresses. The notable absence of Elliott's father in E.T. is the most famous example of this theme. In Indiana Jones and the Last Crusade, it is revealed that Indy has always had a very strained relationship with his father, a professor of medieval literature, who always seemed to be more interested in his work, particularly his research on the Holy Grail, than in his own son, although he does not seem to realise or understand the negative impact his distant nature has had on Indy (he even believes he was a good father in the sense of teaching his son 'self-reliance', which was not Indy's view). Even Oskar Schindler, from the film Schindler's List, is reluctant to have a child with his wife. Munich portrays Avner as a man separated from his wife and newborn daughter. There are exceptions, of course; Brody in Jaws is a committed family man, while John Anderton in Minority Report is a broken man after the disappearance of his son. This theme is probably the most autobiographical feature of Spielberg's films, as Spielberg himself suffered the divorce of his parents as a child and the absence of his father. In addition to this theme, the main characters in his films often come from families where the parents are divorced, such as E.T. the Extra-Terrestrial (the mother of the main character Elliot is divorced) and Catch Me If You Can (Frank Abagnale's mother and father divorced early in the film). A little known is also Tim in Jurassic Park (at the beginning of the film, another minor character mentions Tim and Lex's parents' divorce). The often shown family split is often resolved in the ending as well. Following this theme of reluctant fathers and father figures, Tim sees Dr Alan Grant as a father figure. Initially, Dr. Grant is reluctant to return these fatherly feelings to Tim. By the end of the film, however, he has changed, and the children even fall asleep with their heads on his shoulders.

**Question 0**

What was Indy's father's career?

**Question 1**

Which object did Indy's father focus on?

**Question 2**

What is Spielberg's most common theme?

**Question 3**

Whose son disappeared on Minority Report?

**Question 4**

Whose parents got divorced in Catch Me If You Can?

**Question 5**

Who is one of the main characters in Jurassic Park?

**Question 6**

What was Oskar Schindler like in real life?

**Question 7**

What did Indiana Jones do for a living?

**Question 8**

What did Avner do for a living in Munich?

**Text number 37**

In terms of casting and production, Spielberg is known for his habit of working with actors and production members from his previous films. For example, he has cast Richard Dreyfuss in several films, including Jaws, Close Encounters of the Third Kind and Always. In addition to his role in Indiana Jones, Spielberg cast Harrison Ford as a teacher in E.T. the Extra-Terrestrial (although the scene was eventually cut). Although Spielberg directed veteran voice actor Frank Welker only once (in Lost Ark Explorers, in which he voiced many animals), Welker has lent his voice to several Spielberg-produced productions, from Gremlins to its sequel Gremlins 2: The New Batch, as well as the films Earth Before Time, Who Framed Roger Rabbit and television series such as Tiny Toons, Animaniacs and SeaQuest DSV. Spielberg has used Tom Hanks on several occasions, playing him in films such as Secret Ryan, Catch Me If You Can, The Terminal and Bridge of Spies. Spielberg has worked with Tom Cruise twice on Minority Report and War of the Worlds, and has cast Shia LaBeouf in five films, Transformers, Eagle Eye, Indiana Jones and the Kingdom of the Crystal Skull, Transformers: Revenge of the Fallen and Transformers: Dark of the Moon.

**Question 0**

Which Spielberg films has Dreyfuss been in?

**Question 1**

Who was Ford supposed to play in E.T. until the scene was deleted?

**Question 2**

In which Spielberg TV series has Frank Welker been a voice actor?

**Question 3**

Which Spielberg films has Tom Hanks been in?

**Question 4**

Which Spielberg films has Tom Cruise been in?

**Question 5**

What was Shia LaBeouf's first film?

**Question 6**

Which film was Frank Welker's first sound work?

**Question 7**

What was Richard Dreyfuss' first film?

**Question 8**

Who appeared in the finished version of E.T. the Extra-Terrestrial?

**Text number 38**

Spielberg prefers to work with members of production companies with whom he already has an existing working relationship. An example of this is his production relationship with Kathleen Kennedy, who has produced all his major films from E.T. the Extra-Terrestrial to the latest Lincoln. Filmmakers have included Allen Daviau, a childhood friend and cinematographer who shot Spielberg's early film Amblin and most of his films up to The Empire of the Sun, Janusz Kamiński, who has shot all Spielberg's films since Schindler's List (see Janusz Kamiński, who has shot all of Spielberg's films since Schindler's List), and Janusz Kamiński, who has shot all of Spielberg's films since the first film. A list of collaborations between director and cinematographer), and editor Michael Kahn, who has edited all Spielberg's films from Close Encounters to Munich (except E.T. the Extra-Terrestrial). Most DVDs of Spielberg's films include documentaries by Laurent Bouzereau.

**Question 0**

Which film did Kathleen Kennedy first work on with Spielberg?

**Question 1**

Which childhood friend worked in Spielberg's films?

**Question 2**

In which film did Kaminski first work with Spielberg?

**Question 3**

In which film did Daviau first work with Spielberg?

**Question 4**

Which film did Kahn work on with Spielberg?

**Question 5**

What was the first film produced by Kathleen Kennedy?

**Question 6**

In which film did Allen Daviau first work as a cinematographer?

**Question 7**

What was the first film shot by Janusz Kaminski?

**Question 8**

What was the first film edited by Michael Kahn?

**Question 9**

For which film did Laurent Bouzereau make his first documentary?

**Text number 39**

A famous example of Spielberg working with the same professionals is his long-standing collaboration with John Williams and the use of his music in all his films since The Sugarland Express (with the exception of Bridge of Spies, The Color Purple and Twilight Zone: The Movie). One of Spielberg's trademarks is the use of Williams' music to enhance the visual impact of scenes and to try to create a lasting image and sound of the film in the memory of the audience. These visual scenes often use images of the sun (e.g. in Empire of the Sun, Saving Private Ryan, the final scene of Jurassic Park and the closing credits of Indiana Jones and the Last Crusade (where they ride off into the sunset)), the last two of which feature Williams' music in that final scene. Spielberg is a contemporary of George Lucas, Francis Ford Coppola, Martin Scorsese, John Milius and Brian De Palma, collectively known as "Movie Brats". In addition to his main directorial role, Spielberg has produced a remarkable number of films, including early hits by Joe Dante and Robert Zemeckis. Spielberg has not often worked with the same screenwriter on his films, with the exception of Tony Kushner and David Koepp, who have written a few of his films more than once.

**Question 0**

After Sugarland Express, what are the only Spielberg films without music composed by John Williams?

**Question 1**

What happens at the end of Indiana Jones and the Last Crusade?

**Question 2**

Who are the 'Movie Brats', apart from Spielberg?

**Question 3**

Who are the only screenwriters Spielberg has worked with on more than one film?

**Question 4**

What was the first film composed by John Williams?

**Question 5**

Who made The Color Purple?

**Question 6**

Who wrote the Bridge of Spies?

**Question 7**

Who wrote Twilight Zone: The Movie?

**Question 8**

Who wrote Save Private Ryan?

**Text number 40**

Spielberg first met actress Amy Irving in 1976 at the suggestion of director Brian De Palma, who knew he was looking for an actress for Close Encounters. After meeting her, Spielberg told his co-producer Julia Phillips, "I met a real heartbreaker last night.":293 Although she was too young for the role, she and Spielberg began dating, and eventually she moved into what he described as a "bachelor funky house.":294 They lived together for four years, but the strains of their professional careers took their toll on their relationship. Irving wanted to be sure that any success she achieved as an actress would be her own: 'I don't want to be known as Steven's girlfriend,' she said, and decided not to take part in his films during those years:295

**Question 0**

Who did Spielberg start dating in 1976?

**Question 1**

What was Amy Irving's career?

**Question 2**

Who introduced Irving to Spielberg?

**Question 3**

How did Irving describe Spielberg's house?

**Question 4**

Why did Irving not want to be in Spielberg's films when he was dating?

**Question 5**

What year did Brian de Palma direct his first film?

**Question 6**

What was the first film that Julie Phillips co-produced?

**Question 7**

What year did Amy Irving move into Spielberg's home?

**Question 8**

Who was one of the actors in Close Encounters?

**Question 9**

What year did Amy Irving move out of Spielberg's home?

**Text number 41**

As a result, they divorced in 1979, but remained close friends. In 1984 they renewed their romance, and in November 1985 they married, already having a son Max Samuel. However, after three and a half years of marriage, many of the same competing career priorities led to their divorce in 1989. They agreed to keep their homes close together to facilitate joint custody and parenting of their son. 403 Their divorce was recorded as the third most expensive celebrity divorce in history.

**Question 0**

When did Spielberg and Irving originally split up?

**Question 1**

When did Spielberg and Irving get back together?

**Question 2**

When did Spielberg and Irving get married?

**Question 3**

When did Spielberg and Irving split up?

**Question 4**

How expensive was Spielberg and Irving's divorce?

**Question 5**

Who broke up with his girlfriend in 1979?

**Question 6**

Who got back together with his girlfriend in 1984?

**Question 7**

Which celebrity divorced in 1989?

**Question 8**

Who was the husband of the most expensive celebrity in history?

**Text number 42**

In 2002, Spielberg was one of eight flag bearers who carried the Olympic flag to Rice-Eccles Stadium for the opening ceremony of the 2002 Winter Olympics in Salt Lake City. In 2006, Premiere listed him as the most influential and powerful figure in the film industry. Time listed him as one of the 100 most important people of the century. Life named him the most influential person of his generation at the end of the 20th century. In 2009, Boston University awarded him an honorary doctorate.

**Question 0**

At which Olympics was Spielberg a flag bearer?

**Question 1**

Where was Spielberg the Olympic flag bearer?

**Question 2**

How did Time Magazine identify Spielberg?

**Question 3**

How did Life Magazine identify Spielberg?

**Question 4**

What honorary doctorate did Spielberg receive from Boston University?

**Question 5**

Where was the 2006 Winter Olympics held?

**Question 6**

Where is Rice-Eccles Stadium?

**Question 7**

Where did Spielberg study?

**Question 8**

Who did Time list as the most important person of the century?

**Text number 43**

According to the 2014 Forbes Most Influential Celebrities list, Spielberg was the most influential celebrity in America. The annual list is compiled by E-Poll Market Research, which gave more than 6,600 celebrities a score based on 46 different personality traits that describe "how that person is perceived to influence their audience, their peers, or both." Spielberg received a score of 47, which means that 47% of Americans consider him influential. Gerry Philpott, Director of E-Poll Market Research, supported Spielberg's score by saying, "If anyone doubts that Steven Spielberg has made a big impact on the public, think about how many people will think for a moment before getting in the water this summer. "

**Question 0**

When was Spielberg named "America's most influential celebrity"?

**Question 1**

How much of the US believes in Spielberg's influence?

**Question 2**

Who is Gerry Philpott?

**Question 3**

How did Spielberg influence audience behaviour?

**Question 4**

Who did Forbes list as the most powerful celebrity in the world in 2014?

**Question 5**

In what year was E-Poll Market Research founded?

**Question 6**

When did Gerry Philpott become Director of E-Poll Market Research?

**Question 7**

What year did Forbes publish its first list of the most influential celebrities?

**Text number 44**

In 1982, Spielberg, a collector of film memorabilia, bought the Rosebud balsa reel from Citizen Kane (1941). He bought Orson Welles' own director's copy of the script for the radio broadcast of World War II (1938) in 1994. Spielberg has bought Oscar statuettes sold on the open market and donated them to the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences to prevent their commercial exploitation. His donations include Oscars for Bette Davis for Dangerous (1935) and Jezebel (1938), and Clark Gable's Oscar for It Happened One Night (1934).

**Question 0**

When was Citizen Kane released?

**Question 1**

When was "War of the Worlds" broadcast on radio?

**Question 2**

When did Spielberg buy Citizen Kane's reel?

**Question 3**

When did Spielberg buy Orson Welles' personal copy of the screenplay for "War of the Worlds"?

**Question 4**

What does Spielberg do with the Oscars he buys?

**Question 5**

Who directed Citizen Kane?

**Question 6**

Who wrote the film World War II (1938 version)?

**Question 7**

What year did Spielberg win his first open market Oscar?

**Question 8**

In what year was the Academy of Motion Pictures and Sciences founded?

**Question 9**

Who directed the 1935 film Dangerous?

**Text number 45**

Spielberg has been an avid video gamer ever since he played Pong while filming Jaws in 1974. Spielberg played many LucasArts adventure games, including the first Monkey Island games. He owns a Wii, PlayStation 3, PSP and Xbox 360. He enjoys playing first-person shooter games such as the Medal of Honor series and Call of Duty 4: Modern Warfare. He has also criticised the use of cut-scenes in games, calling them intrusive, and believes that getting the story to flow naturally into the gameplay is a challenge for future game developers.

**Question 0**

What was the first video game Spielberg played?

**Question 1**

When did Spielberg first play a video game?

**Question 2**

Which film was Spielberg working on when he first played Pong?

**Question 3**

What games consoles does Spielberg own?

**Question 4**

What does Spielberg think about the game clips?

**Question 5**

What year was Pong released?

**Question 6**

Which console did the Jaws video game appear on?

**Question 7**

Which console can I buy a modern version of Pong on?

**Question 8**

Who thinks video game cutscenes are great?

**Question 9**

Which console has an updated version of the first Monkey Island game?

**Text number 46**

Spielberg drew on his own scouting experiences to help the Boy Scouts of America develop a filmmaking merit badge to make filmmaking a marketable skill. The badge was introduced at the 1989 National Scout Jamboree, which Spielberg attended and where he personally advised many boys on their requirements. The same year, 1989, saw the release of Indiana Jones and the Last Crusade. In the opening scene of the film, we see a teenage Indiana Jones in a scout costume with the rank of Life Scout. Spielberg said he made Indiana Jones a Boy Scout in honour of his scouting experience. For his career achievements, service to others and dedication to his new merit badge, Spielberg was awarded the Distinguished Eagle Scout Award.

**Question 0**

Which Boy Scout merit badge did Spielberg help to develop?

**Question 1**

When was the Spielberg Merit Badge launched?

**Question 2**

Which Spielberg film starred a Boy Scout?

**Question 3**

In which Spielberg film was the main character a scout?

**Question 4**

What was Indy's value in scouting when it was shown in the film?

**Question 5**

What was Indiana Jones' highest rank in his youth?

**Question 6**

What year did Spielberg start helping the Boy Scouts of America?

**Question 7**

What year did the Boy Scouts give Spielberg the Distinguished Eagle Scout Award?

**Question 8**

What year was the second Indiana Jones film released?

**Text number 47**

In 2004, President Jacques Chirac awarded him the title of Knight of the Legion d'Honneur. On 15 July 2006, Spielberg was also awarded the Golden Hugo Lifetime Achievement Award at the Summer Gala of the Chicago International Film Festival, and on 3 December he received the Kennedy Center Honorary Award. Spielberg's tribute included a short filmed biography narrated by Tom Hanks, a tribute from World War II veterans for Secret Ryan, and a performance of the finale of Leonard Bernstein's Candide, conducted by John Williams (a composer Spielberg often used)[citation needed].

**Question 0**

Who made Spielberg a knight?

**Question 1**

Which award did Spielberg receive on 15 July 2006?

**Question 2**

Where was Spielberg honoured on 3 December 2006?

**Question 3**

Who gave the short Spielberg biography at the Kennedy Center?

**Question 4**

In which year did Jacques Chirac become president?

**Question 5**

What year was the Chicago International Film Festival first established?

**Question 6**

What year was Candide published?

**Question 7**

What year was the first Golden Hugo Lifetime Achievement Award awarded?

**Question 8**

Who was the first winner of the Golden Hugo Lifetime Achievement Award?

**Text number 48**

The Science Fiction Hall of Fame inducted Spielberg in 2005, the first year it also considered non-literary authors. In November 2007, he was selected as a recipient of the Lifetime Achievement Award, which will be presented at the sixth annual Visual Effects Society Awards in February 2009. He was to be honoured with the Cecil B. DeMille Award at the Golden Globes in January 2008; however, the HFPA postponed his honour until the 2009 ceremony due to the new, watered-down format of the ceremony caused by the conflicts caused by the 2007-2008 writers' strike. In 2008, Spielberg was awarded the Légion d'honneur.

**Question 0**

When was Spielberg inducted into the Science Fiction Hall of Fame?

**Question 1**

When did the Visual Effects Society give Spielberg its Lifetime Achievement Award?

**Question 2**

When did Spielberg win the Cecil B. DeMille Award?

**Question 3**

Why was Spielberg's Cecil B. DeMille Award postponed from 2008?

**Question 4**

In what year was the Science Fiction Hall of Fame founded?

**Question 5**

What year was the first Cecil B. DeMille Prize awarded?

**Question 6**

Where was Spielberg awarded the Legion d'honneur?

**Question 7**

What was the 2009 Golden Globes like?

**Question 8**

How are Science Fiction Hall of Fame induction ceremonies usually described?

**Document number 352**

**Text number 0**

Elevators started in coal mines, but by the mid-19th century they were steam-powered and used to move bulk goods in mines and factories. These steam-powered devices soon began to be used for a wide range of purposes - in 1823 two London architects, Burton and Hormer, built and operated a new type of tourist attraction which they called the 'lift'. It lifted paying customers to a remarkable height in central London, from where they were treated to a spectacular panoramic view of the city centre.

**Question 0**

In which industry were lifts first used?

**Question 1**

What was used as fuel for lifts in the mid-19th century?

**Question 2**

What were lifts originally built for?

**Question 3**

Who built the "rising room" in 1823?

**Question 4**

Which city centre was the view from the "rising room"?

**Text number 1**

Sir William Armstrong invented the hydraulic crane in 1846, and it was mainly used in the port of Tyneside to load cargo. These cranes quickly supplanted the steam-driven cranes of the past: using Pascal's Law, they produced much greater power. The water pump produced a variable water pressure in a vertical piston inside a cylinder, which allowed the level of the platform (with the heavy load) to be raised and lowered. Counterweights and balances were also used to increase the lifting power of the device.

**Question 0**

Who invented the hydraulic crane in 1846?

**Question 1**

Where was the hydraulic crane originally used?

**Question 2**

How did hydraulic cranes use Pascal's law?

**Question 3**

Where did the water pump provide water pressure to the piston that was located?

**Question 4**

What else was used to increase the lifting power besides water pressure?

**Text number 2**

In 1845, the Naphthalene architect Gaetano Genovese installed a 'flying chair', an elevator ahead of its time, in the royal palace of Caserta, covered with chestnut on the outside and maple on the inside. The lift had a light, two benches and a manual signal, and could be activated from outside without any effort on the part of the passengers. The traction was controlled by a motor mechanic using a rack and pinion system. The safety system was designed to operate if the cables broke. It consisted of a beam pushed outwards by a steel spring.

**Question 0**

Which Neapolitan architect created the "flying chair" lift?

**Question 1**

Where was the "flying chair" installed in 1845?

**Question 2**

What kind of wood was used on the inside ?

**Question 3**

What guided the bet?

**Question 4**

What did the security system consist of?

**Text number 3**

In 1852, Elisha Otis introduced a safety lift that prevented the cabin from falling if the cable broke. The design of the Otis lift bears some resemblance to one of the types still in use today. A control device is connected to a knobbed roller device(s) that locks the lift to its controls if the lift descends at excessive speed. Otis demonstrated it at the New York Exposition at the Crystal Palace in a dramatic, death-defying display in 1854, and the first such passenger elevator was installed on 23 March 1857 at 488 Broadway in New York City.

**Question 0**

Who created the safety lift in 1852?

**Question 1**

What was the feature of the safety lift?

**Question 2**

What did the govenor device use to lock the lift?

**Question 3**

Where was it first presented?

**Question 4**

Where was the first safety lift installed?

**Text number 4**

The first lift shaft was four years before the first lift. Construction of Peter Cooper's Cooper Union Foundation building in New York began in 1853. The elevator shaft was included in the design because Cooper believed that a safe passenger lift would soon be invented. The shaft was cylindrical because Cooper believed it was the most efficient design. Later, Otis designed a special elevator for the building. Today, Otis Elevator Company, now a subsidiary of United Technologies Corporation, is the world's largest manufacturer of vertical transportation systems.

**Question 0**

In what year did the construction of the Cooper Union Foundation begin?

**Question 1**

Which was built first, the first lift shaft or the first lift?

**Question 2**

Which model did Peter Cooper think was the most effective?

**Question 3**

Otis Elevator Company is now a subsidiary of which major company?

**Question 4**

What is the title of United Technologies Corporation?

**Text number 5**

The first electric lift was built by Werner von Siemens in 1880 in Germany. Inventor Anton Freissler developed von Siemens' ideas and built a successful company in Austria-Hungary. The safety and speed of electric lifts was significantly improved by Frank Sprague, who added floor control, automatic lifts, acceleration control for lift cars and safety systems. His elevators ran faster and with heavier loads than hydraulic or steam elevators, and 584 electric elevators were installed before Sprague sold his company to the Otis Elevator Company in 1895. Sprague also developed the idea and technology to run multiple elevators in the same shaft.

**Question 0**

Who built the first electric lift?

**Question 1**

In which country was the first electric lift built in 1880?

**Question 2**

Who used von Siemens' ideas to build a successful company?

**Question 3**

Who is responsible for increasing the safety and speed of electric lifts?

**Question 4**

Who did Frank Sprague sell his business to in 1895?

**Text number 6**

Some argue that lifts began as simple cable or chain lifts (see traction lifts below). An elevator is essentially a platform that is either pulled or pushed upwards mechanically. A modern lift consists of a cabin (also called a "cage", "carriage" or "trolley") mounted on a platform in an enclosed space called a shaft or sometimes a "hoistway". In the past, the mechanisms for operating the lift were operated by steam and water hydraulic pistons or by hand. In a traction lift, the lifts are pulled up by steel cables that run over a deeply grooved pulley, commonly called a wire rope in the industry. A counterweight balances the weight of the lift. Sometimes two lifts are built so that their lifts always move synchronously in opposite directions and counterbalance each other.

**Question 0**

What is another name for the lift shaft?

**Question 1**

What has previously been the mechanism used to power the lift?

**Question 2**

How is the weight of the lift cage balanced?

**Question 3**

How do paired lifts work?

**Text number 7**

The lift doors protect passengers from falling down the shaft. Most commonly, the doors have two panels that meet in the middle and slide open sideways. In a cascaded telescopic configuration (which can allow wider entrances in limited space), the doors move on independent rails so that when open they are hidden behind each other and when closed they form cascading layers to one side. This can be configured so that two sets of such cascading doors operate like the centre-opening doors described above, allowing the lift car to be very wide. In less expensive installations, a single large "slab door" can also be used: a single-panel door the width of the doorway that opens to the left or right side. Some buildings have lifts with a single door along the shaft and double cascading doors in the cab.

**Question 0**

How do most lift doors work?

**Question 1**

What kind of design allows wider entrances in a limited space?

**Question 2**

What is a single-panel door?

**Question 3**

Where is one door sometimes located?

**Question 4**

How do lift doors protect passengers?

**Text number 8**

In the past, AC motors were used in single or double-speed lifts for cost reasons and in lower-volume applications where car speed and passenger comfort were less important, but in faster and higher-capacity lifts it is necessary to adjust the traction speed continuously. For this reason, a DC machine powered by an AC/DC motor generator was the preferred solution. The MG series was also typically supplied with a lift relay controller, which has the added advantage of electrically isolating the lifts from the rest of the building's electrical system, thus eliminating the momentary power spikes in the building's electrical network caused by the motors starting and stopping (for example, the lighting dims each time the lifts are used) and the interference to other electrical equipment caused by arcing of the relay contactors in the control system.

**Question 0**

What types of engines have been used in lift machines throughout the ages?

**Question 1**

Why were AC motors used?

**Question 2**

What is the problem with high-speed, high-capacity lifts?

**Question 3**

In general, what powered the relay controller?

**Question 4**

What is the well-known advantage of the MG series?

**Text number 9**

Gearless traction machines are low-speed (low rpm), high-torque electric motors powered by either AC or DC current. In this case, the drive belt is directly attached to the end of the motor. Gearless traction lifts can reach speeds of up to 20 m/s (4 000 ft/min), The brake is mounted between the motor and the gearbox or between the motor and the pulley or at the end of the pulley to keep the lift stationary on the floor. This brake is usually of the external drum type, spring-actuated and held open electrically; a power failure causes the brake to engage and prevents the lift from falling (see inherent safety and security technology). However, it can also be of some disc type, such as 1 or more fingers on a disc at one end of a motor shaft or drive belt, used on high-speed, high and high-capacity lifts with machine rooms (with the exception of the Kone MonoSpace EcoDisc, which is not high-speed, high and high-capacity and has no machine room, but which uses the same construction as the thinner version of a conventional gearless traction machine) to provide braking power, or 1 or more disc brakes with a single brake caliper at one end of the motor shaft or traction belt, used in non-accommodated lifts for compactness, braking power and redundancy (assuming there are at least two brakes).

**Question 0**

Where is the drive belt attached in a gearless traction motor?

**Question 1**

What speed is the gearless traction lift capable of?

**Question 2**

What motivates an electrically operated external drum brake?

**Question 3**

One exception, which is not fast, high rise and high capacity, is what?

**Text number 10**

In each case, the cables are attached to a drive plate above the cab, or they can be 'lowered' below the cab, and then passed over a drive belt to a counterweight attached to the opposite end of the cables, which reduces the force required to move the cab. The counterweight is located in the hoistway and runs on a separate rail system; as the carriage rises, the counterweight falls and vice versa. This action is controlled by a traction machine, which is driven by a controller, typically a relay logic or computer device that controls the starting, acceleration, deceleration and stopping of the lift car. The weight of the counterweight is typically equal to the weight of the lift cabin plus 40-50% of the lift capacity. The grooves in the drive pulley gear are specially designed to prevent slippage of the wire ropes. "Traction" is provided to the ropes by the grooves in the turnout, hence the name. As the ropes age and the drive grooves wear, some of the traction is lost and the ropes need to be replaced and the wire rope repaired or replaced. Wear on the pulley and ropes can be significantly reduced by ensuring that all ropes are equally taut, so that the load is evenly distributed. A rope tension gauge is a simple way to equalize rope tension and prolong the life of ropes and cables.

**Question 0**

What reduces the force needed to move the cab?

**Question 1**

Where to find the counterweight?

**Question 2**

What controls the traction device?

**Question 3**

The counterweight is equal to the weight of the cab plus what percentage of the lift capacity?

**Question 4**

What can be reduced if the tension of the ropes remains the same?

**Text number 11**

Lifts with a travel distance of more than 30 m (98 ft) have a system called compensation. This is a separate set of cables or chains attached to the bottom of the counterweight and the bottom of the elevator cab. This makes it easier to control the lift by compensating for the different weight of the cables between the hoist and the cab. If the lift car is at the top of the lift corridor, the lift hoist cable is a short length above the car and a long compensating cable below the car, and vice versa for the counterweight. If compensating ropes are used in the system, an additional wire rope is located in the shaft below the lift to guide the ropes. If chains are used in the compensation system, the chain is guided by a rod between the counterweight rails.

**Question 0**

What type of system used in lifts is called "compensation"?

**Question 1**

What does the "compensation" consist of?

**Question 2**

What exactly does this system compensate?

**Question 3**

What drives the chain in a chain-based compensation system?

**Text number 12**

The low mechanical complexity of hydraulic lifts compared to traction lifts makes them ideal for low and low traffic areas. They are less energy efficient because the pump works against gravity to push the lift and its passengers upwards; this energy is lost when the lift's own weight comes down. The high power consumption of the pump during start-up also places greater demands on the building's electrical system. There are also environmental concerns if the lift cylinder leaks fluid into the ground.

**Question 0**

For which types of installations are hydraulic lifts best suited?

**Question 1**

Why do hydraulic lifts consume more energy?

**Question 2**

What else will increase demand on the electricity system?

**Question 3**

What problems arise when a lifting cylinder leaks fluid into the ground?

**Text number 13**

A climbing lift is a self-rising lift with its own motive power. It can be powered by an electric or internal combustion engine. Climbing lifts are used in masts or towers to allow easy access to parts of these structures, such as air safety lights, for maintenance. An example is the Moonlight Towers in Austin, Texas, where the lift can accommodate only one person and the equipment needed for maintenance. Glasgow Tower - an observation tower in Glasgow, Scotland - also uses two climbing lifts.

**Question 0**

What defines a climbing lift?

**Question 1**

In which environments are climbing lifts used?

**Question 2**

What is Glasgow Tower?

**Question 3**

How is a power source used in a climbing lift?

**Text number 14**

Such a lift uses a vacuum above the cab and a valve at the top of the "shaft" to move the cab upwards, and closes the valve to keep the cab at the same level.A diaphragm or piston is used as a "brake" if the pressure rises suddenly above the cab. However, as the cab goes down, it opens the valve to allow air to pressurise the top of the 'shaft', allowing the cab to descend under its own pressure. this also means that in the event of a power failure, the cab will automatically descend. The "shaft" is made of acrylic, it is always circular, due to the shape of the vacuum pump turbine. to keep the air inside the cabin, rubber seals are used. due to technical limitations, the capacity of these lifts is small. they can usually accommodate 1-3 passengers and a maximum of 525 lbs.

**Question 0**

What does this type of lift use to move the cage?

**Question 1**

What is used as a "brake" in the event of sudden pressure surges above the cockpit?

**Question 2**

How can the cabin come down under its own weight?

**Question 3**

What is the axle made of?

**Question 4**

How much weight is allowed in a low-capacity lift?

**Text number 15**

In the first half of the 20th century, almost all lifts did not have automatic positioning for the floor on which the lift stopped. Some old freight elevators were controlled by switches operated by pulling on adjacent ropes. Generally speaking, most lifts before the Second World War were controlled manually by lift operators using a rheostat connected to the motor. This rheostat (see photo) was enclosed in a cylindrical container about the size and shape of a cake. It was mounted vertically or sideways on the cab wall and was controlled by a protruding handle which could be slid around the upper half of the cylinder.

**Question 0**

What was missing from most lifts until the mid-20th century?

**Question 1**

What was controlled in the many goods lifts built in the past?

**Question 2**

How do most lifts built before 1939 work?

**Question 3**

What size and shape is the rheostat?

**Question 4**

Where was the rheostat installed?

**Text number 16**

The lift motor was located at the top of the shaft or next to the bottom of the shaft. Pushing the handle forwards made the lift rise, pushing it backwards made it sink. The harder the pressure, the faster the lift moved. The handle also acted as a dead man's switch: if the operator released the handle, it would return to its upright position, stopping the lift car. Over time, safety locks ensured that the interior and exterior doors were closed before the lift was allowed to move.

**Question 0**

Where can I find the motor for the lift?

**Question 1**

What does the cab do when it is moved forward?

**Question 2**

What caused the higher pressure on the handle?

**Question 3**

Why was the handle considered a "dead man's switch"?

**Question 4**

What was the final guarantee for the use of security locks?

**Text number 17**

Some skyscraper buildings and other types of facilities have a destination control panel where the passenger registers their floor call before boarding the car. The system lets them know which car they have to wait for, instead of all getting on the next car. This reduces journey times by reducing the number of stops the lift makes for individual passengers, while the computer allocates the adjacent stops to the different cars in the bank. Although travel time is reduced, passengers may have to wait longer because they may not be booked on the next car. During peak periods, the benefits of destination guidance are limited because passengers share a common destination.

**Question 0**

What is the function in the "destination control panel"?

**Question 1**

What is one of the benefits of a "target business panel"?

**Question 2**

What is the other benefit of a "destination access panel"?

**Question 3**

What are the drawbacks of a :destination operating panel"?

**Text number 18**

However, performance improvements cannot be generalised because the benefits and limitations of a system depend on many factors. One problem is that the system is vulnerable to gaming. Sometimes one person will enter a destination for a large number of people going to the same floor. The distribution algorithm is usually not able to take full account of variation, and late arrivals may find that the lift reserved for them is already full. Occasionally, one person may also press the floor several times. This is common with up/down buttons, when people believe that this is an efficient way to rush the lifts. However, this causes the computer to think that more than one person is waiting, and it reserves empty elevators to serve this one person.

**Question 0**

What is an example of a system limitation?

**Question 1**

What is not usually able to support the variation in the number of people at a given site?

**Question 2**

Why do people repeatedly press the up/down buttons on the panel?

**Question 3**

Why is this bad practice?

**Text number 19**

To prevent this problem, in one implementation of destination monitoring, each user is given an RFID card to identify themselves, so the system knows each user's call and can cancel the first call if the passenger decides to travel to another destination, to avoid empty calls. The latest invention even knows where people are and how many people are on each floor because they are identified, either for building evacuation or security reasons. Another way to prevent this problem is to treat everyone travelling from one floor to another as one group and reserve only one car for that group.

**Question 0**

What is one way to carry out target monitoring?

**Question 1**

How does this help the system?

**Question 2**

Newer systems know where and how many people are in a place, for what reasons?

**Text number 20**

In peak boarding mode (also called moderate inbound traffic), the group of elevators is called into the lobby to serve passengers arriving quickly at the building, typically in the morning when people arrive for work or at the end of the lunch hour. Elevators are dispatched one at a time when they reach a predetermined number of passengers or when their doors have been open for a certain amount of time. The next lift's lobby or "this lift is leaving next" sign is usually illuminated to encourage passengers to make maximum use of the available capacity of the lift system. Some lift groups are programmed so that at least one lift always returns to the lobby floor and parks whenever it is released.

**Question 0**

What is another name for up-peak mode?

**Question 1**

What time of day is usually the peak period?

**Question 2**

What are the reasons for the early daytime use of peak mode?

**Question 3**

Why are lifts being diverted one by one?

**Question 4**

Why use the "this car will go next" sign?

**Text number 21**

Self-service is a special service facility found in most lifts. It is activated by a key switch either on the lift itself or on a central control panel in the lobby. Once the lift is switched to stand-alone service, it no longer responds to hall calls (in the lift row, traffic is diverted to other lifts, while in the individual lift, the lobby buttons are deactivated). The elevator remains parked on the floor with the doors open until the floor is selected and the door close button is held down until the elevator starts moving. The independent service is useful when transporting large items or moving groups of people between specific floors.

**Question 0**

How will the dedicated server room be set up?

**Question 1**

What is the impact on the operation of a lift placed in autonomous maintenance mode?

**Question 2**

What time should you use the independent service?

**Question 3**

How is the use of a single cab during autonomous operation prevented?

**Text number 22**

The inspection service is designed to give qualified lift mechanics access to inspect and maintain the lift shaft and the upper part of the car. It is first activated by a key switch on the lift control panel, usually marked "Inspection", "Car Top", "Access Enable" or "HWENAB". When this switch is activated, the elevator stops if it is in motion, the elevator calls are cancelled (and the buttons disabled), and the hall calls are assigned to the other elevator heights in the group (or cancelled in a single elevator configuration). The elevator can now only be moved by the corresponding "Access" button switches, which are usually located on the highest (access to the top of the elevator car) and lowest (access to the elevator shaft) platform. The access key switches allow the lift to move at a reduced inspection speed when the lift shaft door is open. This speed can be up to 60% of the normal operating speed for most controls and is usually determined by local safety regulations.

**Question 0**

Who is authorised to carry out the inspection and/or maintenance of the lift?

**Question 1**

What is the purpose of the inspection service?

**Question 2**

Which action triggers its activation?

**Question 3**

What is the first thing that happens when the switch is activated?

**Question 4**

Once activated, what is the only way to disable it?

**Text number 23**

The phase one mode is activated by the corresponding smoke detector or heat sensor in the building. When the alarm is activated, the lift automatically enters phase one. The lift waits for a certain period of time and then enters the pusher mode to inform everyone that the lift is about to leave the floor. Once the lift has left the floor, the lift will move to the fire call floor depending on where the alarm was triggered. However, if the alarm was triggered on the fire call floor, the lift will have an alternative floor to return to. When the lift is recalled, it will move back to the recalled floor and stop with the doors open. The lift will no longer answer calls or move in any direction. There is a fire service key switch on the fire call floor. The fire service key switch can be used to turn off the fire service, turn on the fire service or override the fire service. The only way to return the lift to normal operation is to turn it to the override switch after resetting the alarms.

**Question 0**

What triggers a phase one status?

**Question 1**

What happens when the lift moves to phase one?

**Question 2**

Where does the lift go from here?

**Question 3**

What happens if a condition is activated in the fire alarm layer?

**Question 4**

How is the lift put into service after an incident?

**Text number 24**

The second stage mode can only be activated by a key switch located inside the lift on the central control panel. This mode was created for firefighters to rescue people from a burning building. The phase two key switch located in the COP has three positions: off, on and hold. By turning phase two on, the firefighter allows the lift to move. However, as in the autonomous service mode, the car will not respond to a car call unless the firefighter manually presses and holds the door close button. Once the elevator reaches the desired floor, it will not open its doors unless the firefighter holds down the door open button. This is done in case the floor is on fire and the firefighter feels the heat and knows not to open the door. The firefighter must hold the door open until the door is fully open. If for any reason the firefighter wants to exit the lift, he will use the hold position on the key switch to ensure that the lift stays on the floor. If the firefighter wants to return to the recovery floor, he simply turns off the key and closes the doors.

**Question 0**

How do I activate phase two mode?

**Question 1**

What is the purpose of phase two mode?

**Question 2**

Where is the key switch for phase two?

**Question 3**

What does step two do?

**Question 4**

What steps does a firefighter need to take to activate a phase two status?

**Text number 25**

When the lift arrives at the floor, it parks its doors open and the lift buttons are deactivated to prevent the passenger from taking control of the lift. The attendant must then activate the code blue key switch inside the lift, select the floor and close the doors with the door close button. The lift then travels without stopping to the selected floor and remains in code blue mode until it is switched off inside the lift. Some hospital elevators have a code blue key switch "wait position" (similar to a fire department switch) that allows the elevator to remain out of service on the locked floor until the code blue switch is deactivated.

**Question 0**

What does the lift do when it reaches the desired floor?

**Question 1**

What action will the care staff take at this stage?

**Question 2**

So where does the lift go?

**Question 3**

What the lift does when it arrives

**Question 4**

What does the hold function do?

**Text number 26**

When the power to the traction lift system is cut, all lifts will initially stop. One by one, each lift in the group returns to the lobby floor, opens its doors and shuts down. Persons in the remaining lifts may see an indicator light or hear an audible signal that the lift will soon return to the lobby. Once all lifts have successfully returned, the system will automatically select one or more lifts to be used for normal operation and these lifts will return to service. The elevator(s) selected for emergency operation can be manually overridden by a key or a ribbon switch in the lobby. When the system detects that it is running low on power, it will bring the running cars into the lobby or to the nearest floor, open the doors and shut them down to prevent entrapment.

**Question 0**

What happens when the traction lift power cuts out and all lifts stop?

**Question 1**

What do passengers experience at this stage?

**Question 2**

When all the cars enter the lobby, what is the next step?

**Question 3**

How are the selected carriages then prepared for passengers?

**Question 4**

What is the safety device that prevents entrapment?

**Text number 27**

In hydraulic lift systems, emergency power lowers the lifts to the lowest platform and opens the doors to allow passengers to exit. The doors then close after an adjustable time, and the lift remains inoperable until reset, usually by a switch on the lift's main power switch. Normally, hydraulic lifts are not used with conventional emergency assistance systems because of the high power consumption required to start the pump motor. Buildings such as hospitals and nursing homes usually size their emergency generators to cope with this power consumption. However, the increasing use of current-limiting motor starters, commonly known as soft-start contactors, avoids much of this problem, and pump motor power consumption is less of a limiting concern.

**Question 0**

How do hydraulic lifts work in emergency situations?

**Question 1**

What happens when passengers have left?

**Question 2**

Why do hydraulic lifts not receive power from a conventional emergency system?

**Question 3**

What are called current limiting motor starters?

**Text number 28**

Statistically speaking, cable lifts are very safe. Their safety record is unrivalled compared to other vehicle systems. In 1998, it was estimated that about eight in one million (1 in 12 million) of all lift journeys were caused by an anomaly, and most of these were minor issues such as doors not opening. Of the 20 to 30 lift fatalities that occur each year, most are caused by maintenance - for example, technicians leaning too far into the shaft or getting caught between moving parts. Most other deaths are caused by other types of accidents, such as people blindly stepping through doors that open into an empty shaft, or being strangled by scarves stuck to the doors. In fact, before the September 11 attacks, the only known free-fall accident in a modern cable car occurred in 1945, when a B-25 bomber crashed into the Empire State Building in a fog and broke the cables. The elevator cables fell from the 75th floor to the bottom of the building, and the only person in the elevator - the operator - was seriously injured (but not killed). However, in 2007, an incident at Seattle Children's Hospital in which a ThyssenKrupp ISIS machine-room-less elevator fell free until the safety brakes were engaged. This was due to a design flaw in which the cables were connected to a single common point, and Kevlar ropes tended to overheat and cause a slip (or in this case a free fall). While it is possible (though highly unlikely) that a lift rope will break, all modern lifts are equipped with a number of safety devices to prevent the lift from free-falling and falling. The cabin of the lift is usually supported by 2 to 6 (up to 12 or more in tall buildings) hoist ropes or slings, each of which alone can carry the full load of the lift plus 25% more weight. There is also a device that detects whether the lift is descending faster than its maximum design speed; if this happens, the device causes the copper (or silicon nitride in the case of tall buildings) brake shoes to compress along the vertical rails of the shaft, bringing the lift to a rapid stop, but not so abruptly as to cause injury. This device is called a governor, and was invented by Elisha Graves Otis. In addition, an oil/hydraulic or spring bumper or a polyurethane or telescopic oil/hydraulic bumper or a combination of both (depending on the ride height and speed) is installed at the bottom of the shaft (or at the bottom of the cab and sometimes at the top of the cab or shaft) to provide some cushioning against potential shocks. However, in Thailand in November 2012, a woman died in a free-falling lift, reportedly the "first legally recognised death caused by a falling lift".

**Question 0**

Which types of lifts have the best safety record?

**Question 1**

What was considered in the late 90s as the number of fission problems caused by cables?

**Question 2**

What was the severity of most of the lift faults recorded?

**Question 3**

What is an example of a maintenance-related lift death?

**Question 4**

What was the only reported free-fall accident caused by a modern cable car before the Twin Towers attack in 2001?

**Text number 29**

Past problems with hydraulic lifts include underground electrolytic destruction of the cylinder and bulkhead, pipe failures and steering failures. Single bulkhead cylinders, usually built prior to the 1972 ASME A17.1 Elevator Safety Code amendment that required a second bulkhead with a hollow bulkhead section, could fail catastrophically. Previously, the code allowed only single-bottom hydraulic cylinders. In the event of a cylinder failure, fluid loss would result in uncontrolled downward movement of the lift. This results in two major hazards: a shock at the bottom can occur when the lift stops suddenly, and the lift can hit the entrance if the operator is partially in the lift. Since it is impossible to check the system continuously, the rules require regular testing of the pressure capability. Another solution to prevent the cylinder from exploding is to install a gripping device on the piston. One commercially available device is known by the marketing name "LifeJacket". This is a device which, in the event of uncontrolled downward acceleration, grips the piston and stops the trolley. A device called an overspeed or break valve is attached to the hydraulic inlet or outlet of the cylinder and adjusted to the maximum flow rate. If the pipe or hose breaks (ruptures), the flow rate of the break valve exceeds the set limit and mechanically stops the flow of hydraulic fluid from the outlet, causing the piston to stop and the car to come to a downward stop.

**Question 0**

Underground electrolytic failures in hydraulic lifts can lead to the destruction of what?

**Question 1**

Which amendment to the lift safety code required a second bulkhead?

**Question 2**

What was the only type of hydraulic cylinder allowed before the code change?

**Question 3**

When a cylinder is broken, what is the accident caused by the loss of fluid?

**Question 4**

What testing does the code require?

**Text number 30**

Safety testing of lift rails in mine shafts is routinely carried out. The method involves destructive testing of a section of cable. The ends of the segment are fragmented and then inserted into conical zinc moulds. Each end of the segment is then attached to a large hydraulic stretching device. An increasing load is then applied to the segment to the point where it fails. Data on elasticity, load and other factors are collected and reported. The report is then analysed to determine if the entire rail is safe to use.

**Question 0**

Which part of the mine shaft requires routine inspections?

**Question 1**

What kind of testing is done on the cable area?

**Question 2**

What is the first step of destructive testing?

**Question 3**

On what type of machine is the segment then attached?

**Question 4**

What kind of data is collected in the process?

**Text number 31**

The capacity of passenger lifts is related to the available floor space. In general, passenger lifts are available in capacities of 500-2 700 kg (1 000-6 000 lb) in increments of 230 kg (500 lb). In buildings of 8 stories or less, hydraulic or electric passenger lifts are generally used, with speeds up to 1 m/s (200 ft/min) hydraulically and 152 m/min (500 ft/min) electrically. In buildings up to ten stories, electric and gearless elevators are likely to reach speeds of up to 3 m/s (500 ft/min), with speeds above ten stories ranging from 3 to 10 m/s (500 to 2,000 ft/min)[citation needed].

**Question 0**

What determines the capacity of passenger lifts?

**Question 1**

What are the capacities of the passenger lifts?

**Question 2**

What types of passenger lifts are installed in structures up to eight storeys high?

**Question 3**

Hydraulic lifts can reach speeds of up to 1 m/s or how many feet per minute?

**Question 4**

Electric lifts can reach speeds of up to 3 m/s or how many feet per minute?

**Text number 32**

Passenger lifts are sometimes used in urban transport in combination with cable cars. For example, in Yalta, Ukraine, there is a three-station underground public lift that takes passengers from the top of a hill above the Black Sea, with hotels on top, to a tunnel on the beach below. At the Casco Viejo station in the Bilbao metro, the lift that accesses the station from the top of the hill also serves as an urban transport system: the station's ticket barriers are positioned so that passengers can pay for the lift at the entrance to the lower city or vice versa. See also the section on lifts in urban transport.

**Question 0**

Are urban passenger lifts similar to which other up-and-down vehicles that balance each other out?

**Question 1**

What type of public lift in Yalta, Ukraine, transports passengers from a hill above the Black Sea to a tunnel on the beach?

**Question 2**

What is the lift at Casco Viejo station in Bilbao Metro used for?

**Question 3**

How is it organised?

**Text number 33**

A goods lift is a lift designed to transport goods rather than passengers. Goods lifts usually require a written notice on the lift that passenger use is prohibited (although not necessarily illegal), although some goods lifts allow dual use with a discreet boarding tube. In some jurisdictions, for an elevator to legally carry passengers, it must have a fixed interior door. Freight elevators are typically larger and capable of carrying heavier loads than passenger elevators, typically between 2,300 and 4,500 kg. Freight elevators may have manual doors and often have a rough interior surface to prevent damage during loading and unloading. Although hydraulic freight elevators exist, electric elevators are more energy efficient for goods handling[citation needed].[citation needed].

**Question 0**

What is another name for a goods lift?

**Question 1**

What kind of notice must be displayed in most supermarkets?

**Question 2**

Some freight elevators can carry both freight and passengers using what?

**Question 3**

How do freight lifts differ from passenger lifts?

**Question 4**

Which type of lift is better suited for transporting freight?

**Text number 34**

Stage and orchestra lifts are specialised lifts, usually hydraulically operated, used to raise and lower whole sections of the theatre stage. For example, Radio City Music Hall has four such lifts: an orchestra lift that covers a large part of the stage and three smaller lifts near the back of the stage. In this case, the orchestra lift is efficient enough to lift an entire orchestra or a whole group of performers (including live elephants) to stage level from below. The image on the left shows a barrel, which can be used as a scale to illustrate the size of the mechanism.

**Question 0**

How do pallet lifts get power?

**Question 1**

How many hydraulic lifts are there in Radio City Music Hall?

**Question 2**

What is an orchestra sweater used for?

**Question 3**

What is behind the picture that can be used as a scale to represent the size of the mechanism?

**Text number 35**

A residential lift is often allowed to be cheaper and more complex than a full-scale commercial lift. They may have unique design features that fit the home's interior, such as hinged wooden shaft entrance doors instead of the metal sliding doors typical of commercial elevators. The construction may be less robust than commercial models, with shorter maintenance intervals, but safety systems such as shaft entrance door locks, fall protection and emergency phones must still be available in case of malfunction.

**Question 0**

What types of lifts are generally cheaper than commercial lifts?

**Question 1**

What kind of doors do commercial lifts use?

**Question 2**

What safety mechanisms are still needed despite lower design costs?

**Question 3**

What type of lift has a hinged wooden shaft door?

**Text number 36**

Some residential lifts do not use the traditional elevator shaft, machine room and elevator shaft. This allows the lift to be installed where a traditional lift may not fit and simplifies installation. The ASME Board of Directors first approved machine room-less systems in a revision of ASME A17.1 in 2007. Machine room-less elevators have been commercially available since the mid-1990s, but cost and overall size prevented their introduction into the residential elevator market until around 2010.

**Question 0**

Which types of lifts sometimes do not use the traditional lift shaft, machine room or hoistway?

**Question 1**

What is the benefit of this?

**Question 2**

In what year were non-engine room lifts first allowed?

**Question 3**

This decision reflected a review of what?

**Text number 37**

Lifts are small goods lifts designed to carry food, books or other small loads of freight instead of passengers. They often connect kitchens to rooms on other floors. they generally do not have the same safety features as passenger lifts, such as different ropes for redundancy. they have a smaller capacity and can be up to 1 m high. each stop has a control panel that mimics the control panels found on passenger lifts, such as call, door control, floor selection.

**Question 0**

What are small goods lifts, used for example to transport food, called?

**Question 1**

In which premises are lifts often used?

**Question 2**

What is a safety feature found in passenger lifts that they don't usually have?

**Question 3**

What is the height limit for fine lifts?

**Question 4**

What features do they have that mimic passenger ice cream?

**Text number 38**

Material handling elevators usually consist of an inclined platform on which a conveyor belt runs. The conveyor is often fitted with partitions to ensure the flow of material. These lifts are often used in industry and agriculture. When such mechanisms (or augers or pneumatic conveying) are used to lift grain for storage in large vertical silos, the whole structure is called a grain elevator. Belt hoists are often used in shipyards to load bulk materials such as coal, iron ore and grain into the hold of bulk carriers.

**Question 0**

What type of lift is an inclined platform with a conveyor belt?

**Question 1**

What do the participants do on the conveyor belt?

**Question 2**

In which industries are such lifts usually used?

**Question 3**

What are threaded screws used for?

**Question 4**

What types of lifts are used for loading bulk goods on bulk carriers?

**Text number 39**

The lifts required new social protocols. When Nicholas II of Russia visited the Adlon Hotel in Berlin, his courtiers panicked over who would be the first to enter the lift and who would press the buttons. In Lifted: A Cultural History of the Elevator, Andreas Bernard documents other social effects of the modern elevator, including thriller films about stuck elevators, casual encounters and sexual tension in elevators, loss of personal space and concerns about personal hygiene.

**Question 0**

The invention of the lift brought with it questions of social etiquette and formalities, commonly referred to as 'what?

**Question 1**

Russia's last Tsar Nicholas II met his first lift at the Hotel Adloin in which city?

**Question 2**

This caused a stir when it was decided who should come first and who should do what?

**Question 3**

In which book did Andreas Bernard write about the social aspects of the new lifts?

**Text number 40**

In addition to call buttons, lifts usually have floor indicators (often LED-lit) and direction indicators. The former are almost common inside lifts with more than two stops, and may also be present outside the lift on one or more floors. Floor indicators may consist of a dial with a rotating needle, but the most common types are those with sequentially illuminated floor indicators or liquid crystal displays. Similarly, depending on the lift, the change of floor or arrival at a floor is signalled by sound.

**Question 0**

What types of lamps are often used in modern lift position or floor indicators?

**Question 1**

What kind of lanterns are used outside the lifts and in most lift cabins?

**Question 2**

What do floor markings often consist of?

**Question 3**

What usually indicates the arrival of a lift to a new floor?

**Text number 41**

There are also directional signs both inside and outside the lifts, but they should always be visible from the outside, as their primary purpose is to help people decide whether or not to take the lift. If a person waiting for an elevator wants to go up, but the elevator comes first, indicating that it is going down, the person may decide not to get on the elevator. If the person is waiting, one will still stop going up. Directional lights are sometimes engraved with arrows or are in the shape of an arrow and/or use the practice of flashing red for "down" and green for "up". Because systems that do not use color rules often weaken or override them, they are usually only used in conjunction with other distinguishing factors. An example of a place whose elevators use only color convention to distinguish between directions is the Museum of Contemporary Art in Chicago, where one circle can be made to light green for "up" and red for "down." Sometimes the directions have to be deduced from the position of the pointers in relation to each other.

**Question 0**

What is the main function of navigation lanterns?

**Question 1**

What could change your mind about whether to take the lift or not?

**Question 2**

What kind of engraving can you see on the directional lights?

**Question 3**

Some lifts may use a colour convention just for what purpose?

**Text number 42**

There are several techniques designed to provide a better experience for passengers suffering from claustrophobia, human phobia or social anxiety. Israeli start-up DigiGage uses motion sensors to scroll through pre-rendered images, building and floor-specific content on a screen embedded in a wall as the cabin moves up and down. UK-based LiftEye offers virtual window technology that can turn a standard elevator into a panorama. It creates a 3D video panorama using a direct feed from cameras positioned vertically parallel to the facade and synchronises it with the movement of the cab. The video is projected onto wall-sized screens, making it look as if the walls are made of glass.

**Question 0**

The new technology aims to provide a better lift experience for passengers suffering from what?

**Question 1**

Which Israeli company uses motion sensors to display information on a screen embedded in the wall of their cabins?

**Question 2**

What does LiftEye use virtual window technology for?

**Question 3**

How does it produce panoramic effects?

**Question 4**

Where will the video be shown?

**Text number 43**

In most US and Canadian jurisdictions, passenger elevators must comply with the American Society of Mechanical Engineers' Standard A17.1 (Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators). As of 2006, all states except Kansas, Mississippi, North Dakota and South Dakota have adopted some version of the ASME Code, although not necessarily the latest version. In Canada, the document is the CAN/CSA B44 Safety Standard, harmonised with the US version in the 2000 edition. In addition, passenger lifts may be required to meet the requirements of A17.3 for existing lifts if the local jurisdiction so indicates. Passenger elevators are tested in accordance with ASME A17.2. The frequency of these tests is determined by the local authority, which may be a city, town, state, or county standard.

**Question 0**

In which neighbouring countries do passenger lifts have to comply with standard A17.1?

**Question 1**

What is standard A17.1?

**Question 2**

What is the Canadian equivalent of US standard A17.1?

**Question 3**

On which passenger lifts are tested?

**Text number 44**

Most lifts have a place where you can see the building owner's permission to use the lift. In some jurisdictions, the permit must be displayed in the cab of the lift, but in other jurisdictions the permit may be kept elsewhere - for example, in the maintenance office - and must be made available for inspection upon request. In such cases, instead of the permit being kept in the lift cabin, a notice is often posted in the lift cabin indicating where the actual permits are kept.

**Question 0**

Whose name is on the lift operating licence?

**Question 1**

Do all jurisdictions require the permit to be displayed in the lift?

**Question 2**

Where else but in the lift could the permit be displayed?

**Question 3**

What kind of notice can be placed on the lift instead of a permit?

**Text number 45**

In January 2008, Spain had the largest number of lifts installed in the world, 950 000 lifts, with more than 100 million lifts in use every day. The next largest number of lifts had been installed in the United States, with 700 000 lifts, and in China, with 610 000 lifts since 1949. In Brazil, it is estimated that there are currently around 300 000 lifts in use. The world's largest market for lifts is in Italy, with sales of more than € 1 629 million, and the domestic market of € 1 224 million.

**Question 0**

Which country had the most lifts in 2008?

**Question 1**

Which country has the second highest number of lifts installed?

**Question 2**

How many lifts has China installed since 1949?

**Question 3**

Which country has the largest lift market in the world?

**Question 4**

How many lifts are there in Brazil?

**Text number 46**

The Taipei 101 office tower will use two-storey lifts. Residents on even-numbered floors first take the escalators (or the parking garage elevator) to level 2, from where they go upstairs to reach their respective floors. The lower floor is closed during periods of low traffic, and the upper floor can serve as a single-level lift that stops at all adjacent floors. For example, the restaurants on the 85th floor are accessed from the 60th floor sky lobby. Restaurant customers must make their reservations at the reception desk on the 2nd floor. The express elevator bank stops only on the Sky Lobby floors (36th and 60th floors, top floor elevator), from where tenants can proceed to the "local" elevators.

**Question 0**

What type of lifts are used in the Taipei 101 office tower?

**Question 1**

What time is the downstairs closed?

**Question 2**

What can you do upstairs in the quiet hours?

**Question 3**

On which floor do restaurant customers have to check in for their reservation?

**Question 4**

Which levels make up the "lobby of heaven"?

**Text number 47**

The high-speed observation deck lifts accelerate in 16 seconds to a world record speed of 1 010 metres per minute (61 km/h), then slow down for arrival with subtle sensations of air pressure. The door opens after 37 seconds from the 5th floor. Special features include an aerodynamic car with counterweights and cabin pressure control to help passengers smoothly adjust to changes in pressure. The descent is at a reduced speed of 600 metres per minute, and the doors open in 52 seconds.

**Question 0**

How fast do the lifts on the observation deck run?

**Question 1**

What is the record for this speed?

**Question 2**

What does cabin pressure control do?

**Question 3**

How fast does the lift come down?

**Question 4**

On which floor do the doors open downwards?

**Text number 48**

The Twilight Zone Tower of Terror is the common name for elevator attractions at Disney's Hollywood Studios in Orlando, Disney California Adventure Park in Anaheim, Walt Disney Studios Park in Paris and Tokyo DisneySea in Tokyo. A key element of this attraction is the simulated free-fall, achieved by a high-speed lift system. For safety reasons, passengers sit in their seats and are secured to their seats rather than standing. Unlike most traction lifts, the lift body and counterweight are connected by a rail system that forms a continuous loop running above and below the drop shaft. This allows the drive motor to pull the lift car downwards from below the lift, resulting in a downward acceleration greater than the acceleration caused by normal gravity. The high-speed drive motor is also used to lift the lift quickly.

**Question 0**

What is the name of the lift attraction in Disney World parks around the world?

**Question 1**

What is the main feature of this attraction?

**Question 2**

Do riders stand or sit?

**Question 3**

What is unique about this ride for your guests?

**Question 4**

What type of engine is used?

**Text number 49**

The passenger cabins are mechanically separated from the lift mechanism, so that the lift shafts can be used continuously as passengers enter and exit the cabins and move through the different floors of the show scenes. Passenger cars, which are automated guided vehicles (AGVs), move into the vertical shaft and lock into place before the elevator begins to move vertically. Several lift shafts are used to further improve passenger throughput. The doorways of the top few "floors" of the visibility are open to the outside air, allowing passengers to look out from the top of the structure.

**Question 0**

How are the passenger cabins separated from the lift?

**Question 1**

What type of vehicles are passenger cabins?

**Question 2**

What steps do the cabs take before the lift starts moving?

**Question 3**

What is special about the doorways on the top floors?

**Question 4**

What does this allow riders to do at the top?

**Text number 50**

Guests ascending to the observation decks on levels 67, 69 and 70 of the GE Building at Rockefeller Center in New York City (called the "Top of the Rock") will take a high-speed glass elevator. Once you step into the cabin, it looks like a regular elevator ride. However, when the cabin starts moving, the interior lights turn off and a special blue light above the cabin comes on. This illuminates the entire shaft, so passengers can see the moving elevator through the glass ceiling as it rises and falls through the shaft. Music plays and various animations are also displayed on the ceiling. The whole ride takes about 60 seconds.

**Question 0**

What is the nickname of the 67th, 69th and 70th floors of the GE Building in Rockerfeller Center?

**Question 1**

What are these floors?

**Question 2**

What type of lift is in use?

**Question 3**

How long is a short distance?

**Question 4**

Special effects include blue light, music and what else?

**Text number 51**

Part of the Haunted Mansion attraction at Disneyland Anaheim in California and Disneyland Paris in France takes place in an elevator. The ride's "stretch room" is actually an elevator that runs downhill and gives access to a short underground tunnel that leads to the rest of the attraction. The lift has no roof, and its shaft is decorated to look like the walls of a mansion. As there is no ceiling, passengers can see the walls of the shaft by looking upwards, giving the illusion of a room stretching out.

**Question 0**

Does the haunted mansion at Disneyland in California and the mansion in Paris, France have the same feature?

**Question 1**

What is the name of an area that is actually an elevator?

**Question 2**

What is involved in designing a lift?

**Question 3**

What is the illusion created by these effects?