

Question QFB1 : The Second World War lasted from 1939 to _____

Answer: 1945

Question QFB2 : _____ is the author of the Communist Manifesto

Answer: Karl Marx

Question QFB3 : _____ is regarded as Chief amongst Greek philosophers

Answer: Socrates

Question QFB4 : Philosophers like Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle, were associated with the _____ Empire.

Answer: Greek

Question QFB5 : The Roman Empire extended from Arabia to _____

Answer: Britannia

Question QFB6 : The Hellenic society was organized on the basis of city-states, known as _____

Answer: Polis

Question QFB7 : Democracy emanated from _____

Answer: Athens

Question QFB8 : _____ was the method of reasoning developed by Socrates

Answer: Elenchus

Question QFB9 : The Hellenic city-states founded a large number of colonies on the shores of the Black _____

Answer: Sea

Question QFB10 : Ancient Greece is the civilization belonging to the period of Greek history lasting from the Archaic period of the 8th to 6th centuries BC to _____

Answer: 146 BC

Question QFB11 : Classical Greek culture had a powerful influence on the Roman _____

Answer: Empire

Question QFB12 : Greeks adopted the Phoenician alphabet, modifying it to create the Greek _____

Answer: Alphabet

Question QFB13 : The advent of the democracy cured many of the ills of Athens and led to a _____ age for the Athenians.

Answer: Golden

Question QFB14 : The conquests of _____ had numerous consequences for the Greek city-states.

Answer: Alexander

Question QFB15 : Athens fell under a tyranny in the second half of the _____ century

Answer: 6th

Question QFB16 : The Greek Empire was displaced and replaced by the _____ Empire

Answer: Roman

Question QFB17 : At its earliest stage, Rome was governed by _____

Answer: Kings

Question QFB18 : Romans gained independence from the ruling Etruscans in

Answer: 509 B.C.

Question QFB19 : The High Middle Ages was also a period of _____ and artistic advancement.

Answer: Intellectual

Question QFB20 : Roman Catholic Church expanded enormously due to conversionsof _____ Kings

Answer: Pagan

Question QFB21 : The Ottoman wars in Europe, are also referred as the _____ wars

Answer: Turkish

Question QFB22 : The Early Middle Ages span roughly five Centuries from 500 to _____

Answer: 1000

Question QFB23 : The establishment of the Frankish Empire by the 9th Century led to the Carolingian _____ on the continent

Answer: Renaissance

Question QFB24 : _____ was a rebirth of Greco-Roman civilization

Answer: Renaissance

Question QFB25 : The _____ was an age where learning was very important

Answer: Renaissance

Question QFB26 : _____ scholars shaped the intellectual landscape throughout the early modern period.

Answer: Humanist

Question QFB27 : The education during Renaissance was mainly composed of ancientliterature and _____

Answer: History

Question QFB28 : Brunelleschi's major feat of engineering was the building of the dome of Florence_____

Answer: Cathedral

Question QFB29 : The outstanding architectural work of the High Renaissancewas the rebuilding of St. Peter's _____

Answer: Basilica

Question QFB30 : The high level of _____ in the Holy Roman Catholic Church gave birth to a Europe-wide Reformation known as the Protestant Reformation

Answer: Corruption

Question QFB31 : World War II was a global military conflict lasting from 1939 to _____

Answer: 1945

Question QFB32 : Profound social and political effect of the French Revolution was the birth of _____

Answer: Nationalism

Question QFB33 : The _____Revolutions of 1848 were a series of loosely coordinated protests and rebellions in the German Confederation.

Answer: German

Question QFB34 : The first English coffeehouse, named, was established in Oxford

Answer: Angel

Question QFB35 : The history of Academies in _____ during the Enlightenment begins with the Academy of Science, founded in 1666 in Paris

Answer: France

Question QMC1 : The Scramble for Africa is also referred to as _____

Answer:

Question QMC2 : The Roman Empire extended from Arabia to _____

Answer:

Question QMC3 : The Greek society was organized on the basis of city-states known as _____

Answer:

Question QMC4 : _____ is regarded as a Chief amongst Greek Philosophers

Answer:

Question QMC5 : Democracy originated from _____

Answer:

Question QMC6 : The Napoleonic Code was a combination of established laws in _____ and basic ideas of the Revolution

Answer:

Question QMC7 : The Communist Manifesto was written by _____

Answer:

Question QMC8 : World War II ended with the total victory of the Allies over Germany and Japan in ____

Answer:

Question QMC9 : The French Revolution took place in the year _____

Answer:

Question QMC10 : _____ is regarded as the best form of government worldwide.

Answer:

Question QMC11 : ____ was regarded as the most powerful of the Greek city-states

Answer:

Question QMC12 : The Napoleonic Code served as the basis on which Africans in French colonies attained equality with Free-born ____

Answer:

Question QMC13 : An important impetus for imperialism arose from the demand for _____ unavailable in Europe

Answer:

Question QMC14 : The Greek Empire was displaced and replaced _____

Answer:

Question QMC15 : _____ Cathedrals are examples of architectural

buildings during the High Middle Ages

Answer:

Question QMC16 : The Protestant Movement was led by a priest known as _____ Luther

Answer:

Question QMC17 : The Roman Catholic campaign to convert Central Europe to Catholic is known as _____ Wars

Answer:

Question QMC18 : All of these except ONE were Humanist scholar

Answer:

Question QMC19 : Vasco da Gama's circumnavigation of India and Africa was in the year _____

Answer:

Question QMC20 : The emergence of men of letters gave birth to the Republic of _____

Answer:

Question QMC21 : The Early Middle Ages span five Centuries from 500 to _____

Answer:

Question QMC22 : One of these is a Renaissance artist that brought much innovation in this period.

Answer:

Question QMC23 : The French Revolution started in 1789 and ended in _____

Answer:

Question QMC24 : The French Revolution crippled the power of the _____

Answer:

Question QMC25 : Niccolò Machiavelli's political writing is known as _____

Answer:

Question QMC26 : Brunelleschi's major achievement of engineering was the building of the dome of _____

Answer:

Question QMC27 : Corruption in the Roman Catholic Church gave birth to a Europe-wide Reformation known as the Protestant _____

Answer:

Question QMC28 : The first English coffeehouse, named *Angel*, was established in _____

Answer:

Question QMC29 : Alexander the Great died in _____

Answer:

Question QMC30 : Socrates developed a method of reasoning known as _____

Answer:

Question QMC31 : _____ had no power or status in ancient Greece

Answer:

Question QMC32 : Christianity was founded at about the same time as _____

the _____ Empire

Answer:

Question QMC33 : The Revolutions of the German states took place in _____

Answer:

Question QMC34 : After rediscovering the works of Aristotle, Thomas Aquinas and other thinkers developed the philosophy known as _____

Answer:

Question QMC35 : The dissolution of the Constitutional Monarchy gave birth to the _____ Republic of France.

Answer: