

**EUROKNOW. Senior version** 

Set n. 1

## **HISTORY**

- 00/ To which dynasty does Emperor Charles I of Spain and V of Germany belong? **To the Habsburg dynasty.**
- 01/ Who was the first member of the House of Bourbon in Spain? Philip V
- 02/ Which President replaced Adolfo Suárez as head of the Spanish Government in 1981? **Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo**
- 03/ Who was the first President of the Autonomous Community of Madrid? **Joaquín Leguina**
- 04/ In which European capital city did one of the most destructive earthquakes in history occur in 1755? **Lisbon**
- 05/ Who was the main driving force behind Italian unification in the second half of the 19th century, along with the Count of Cavour? **Giuseppe Garibaldi**
- 06/ What is the name of the medieval religious movement that denied the worship of images and advocated their destruction? **Iconoclasm**
- 07/ In what year did Estonia gain independence from the former USSR? In 1991
- 08/ The year 2005 marked the 60th anniversary of the end of what event? **The end of the**Second World War
- 09/ Who was assassinated in Sarajevo on 28 July 1914, which triggered World War I?

  Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to Emperor Franz Joseph.
- 10/ The printing press was created in the 15th century. When was it invented and who invented it? **Johannes Gutenberg invented it in Maguncia**



The board game "Jugamos por Europa" has been elaborated by Europe Direct Lugo, Cantabria, Asturias, Segovia and Comunidad de Madrid.



- 11/ What public and architectural works made by the Roman Empire persist in European countries? Name at least three. Viaduct, Roman road, basilica, stadium, bridge, aqueduct, tower, city walls
- 12/ Which was the first European country to allow women to be elected to Parliament, thanks to a law enshrining universal suffrage for both men and women? Finland in 1906
- 13/ In the form of what animal does Zeus abduct Europa? In the form of a bull
- 14/ Who was the first chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany (1949-1963) after the division of the country and who is considered one of the "fathers of Europe"?
  Konrad Adenauer
- 15/ Where was the peace that ended the Thirty Years' War in Germany and the Eighty Years' War between Spain and the Netherlands signed? **Westphalia**
- 16/ By which German city is the political regime in Germany that lasted from 1919 to 1933 named for? **Weimar**
- 17/ In which European country did the "Carnation Revolution" take place? Portugal
- 18/ What is the name of the former Member of the European Parliament for Bavaria, who holds the rights to the Austro-Hungarian crown and is related to the Thyssen family? **Charles of Habsburg**
- 19/ In which century do the adventures of Captain Alatriste take place? The 17th century
- 20/ To whom did Boabdil surrender Granada? To the Catholic Monarchs
- 21/ What were the small kingdoms into which the Caliphate of Cordoba was divided after its dissolution called? **Taifa kingdoms**
- 22/ What did the US Congress approve in December 1947, within the framework of the Truman Doctrine, that would affect the economic recovery of Europe after World War II? **The Marshall Plan**





- 23/ What event that will shape the history of Europe begins in 1789? The French Revolution
- 24/ Which king did the Count Duke of Olivares serve under? Philip IV of Spain
- 25. By which name was known Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov? Lenin
- 26. Which pope inaugurated the Second Vatican Council? John XXIII
- 27. What is the name of the satellite that the Soviets launched into space in the 1950s? **Sputnik**
- 28. In what year was the Berlin Wall erected? 1961
- 29. In which country did Ceausescu rule until 1989? Romania
- 30. Which social democratic political leader and chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany was the leading exponent of Ostpolitik, the policy of rapprochement with East Germany and the countries of the Soviet bloc? Willy Brandt
- 31. What is the meaning of the acronym UCD, the party of which Adolfo Suarez was a member? **Unión de Centro Democrático (Democratic Centre Unión)**
- 32/ Which trade union did Lech Walesa set up in Poland in 1979? **Solidarity** ("Solidarnosc" in Polish).
- 33/ Which was the last European country to definitively abolish slavery? **Spain (1886)**
- 34/ What was the name of the political wing of the IRA? Sinn Fein
- 35/ Is there an European army? No
- 36/ What was the first European country to gain independence from the Ottoman Empire?

  Greece (1830)





- 37/ For which international event was the Eiffel Tower built? For the Universal Exhibition of 1889
- 38/ Where is the Palace of Knossos, the origin of the Minoan civilization? In Crete
- 39/ Which was the leading power in the Peloponnesian Wars against Athens? Sparta
- 40/ Which famous Macedonian was Aristotle's pupil? Alexander the Great
- 41/ Who was the first Roman emperor? Octavian Augustus
- 42/ In today's European countries with a reigning monarchy, is the relationship between the king and the people one of vassalage? No, currently the reigning monarchies in Europe are constitutional: the citizens are sovereigns, not subjects
- 43/ Which people reached to almost every corner of Europe coming from the Nordic kingdoms? **The Vikings**
- 44/ What is the name of the disease that killed millions of people across Europe in the 14th century and decimated its population? **Bubonic plague**
- 45/ What religion did the Roman Emperor Constantine profess? Christianism
- 46/ What is the name of the Treaty that established the limits of the areas of exploration and conquest of the newly discovered lands for Castile and Portugal in 1494?

  Treaty of Tordesillas
- 47/ What was the myth that the Spanish conquerors of America had in mind about the existence of a supposed kingdom where gold and precious stones abounded?

  The myth of El Dorado
- 48/ Which Italian writer was one of the creators of Political Science and whose doctrine is mainly contained in the work "The Prince"? **Machiavelli**





- 49/ What is the name of the European intellectual movement of the 15th and 16th centuries, characterised by a rationalist vision of the human being and the recovery of the "classical"? **Humanism/ Renaissance**
- 50/ Is the population of the countries of the European Union divided into estates such as the nobility, the clergy and the common people? **No, it is a division typical of the Middle Ages**
- 51/ What is the religious reform movement that rejected Catholic dogma and denied papal authority and began with the document known as the "95 Theses of Wittenberg"?

  Protestant Reformation
- 52/ From which century were these three important scientists: Galileo, Kepler and Newton? **17th century**
- 53/ What is the name of the document that proclaimed liberty, equality of persons and national sovereignty in the French Revolution of 1789? **The Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen.**
- 54/ Who was the most known leader of the "Jacobins" during the French Revolution?

  Robespierre
- 55/ What is the name of the decisive battle in Napoleon's defeat? Battle of Waterloo
- 56/ Which political attitude in the second half of the 18th century was characterized by the desire to reconcile absolutism with the need for reform and whose motto was "All for the people but without the people"? **Enlightened Despotism**
- 57/ What was the second largest and second most important European colonial empire in the 19th century after the English? **The French Colonial Empire**
- 58/ Who were Germany's two main allies in World War I? **The Austro-Hungarian Empire** and the Ottoman Empire.
- 59/ What is the name of the French writer and aviator who was shot down in his plane during World War II and who was the author of, among other works, "The Little Prince"? **Antoine de Saint-Exupéry**





- 60/ What was the name of the powerful chancellor who leaded the unification of the German Empire, culminated in 1871? **Otto von Bismarck**
- 61/ In which French region did the Allies land in World War II to attack Nazi domination?

  Normandy
- 62/ Which two Yugoslav republics became independent first in 1991? Slovenia and Croatia
- 63/ Which Allied countries took control of one of the four parts Germany was divided after its defeat in World War II?

France, Great Britain, the United States and the USSR.

- 64/ In what year did the Berlin Wall fall? In 1989
- 65/ In the year 711 Muslims arrived in the Iberian Peninsula. What is the name of the dynasty under which the expansion of Islam took place at that time? **The Umayyad Dynasty**
- 66/ What was the name given in ancient Athens and other Greek cities to the banishment to which citizens were sentenced for political reasons? **Ostracism**
- 67/ What was the name given to the class of citizens in ancient Rome who were not patricians? **Plebeians**
- 68/ Which Scottish missionary and physician arrived in Africa in 1841 and mapped the places he discovered, including the famous Victoria Falls (named after Britain's Queen Victoria I)? **David Livingstone**
- 69/ Which international organisation, in which most of the democratic states of Western Europe participated, was founded in 1949 on the initiative of the USA, thus creating the great Western military alliance against the USSR? **NATO**
- 70/ Which three countries form the Benelux countries? **Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg**



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- 71/ Which international organization based in Strasbourg was created in 1949 to, among other objectives, defend human rights? **Council of Europe**
- 72/ What is the name of the Spanish philosopher and essayist famous for his humanist critique of modern civilization, author of the book "The Revolt of the Masses"?

  José Ortega y Gasset
- 73/ Which war had as one of its consequences the recognition of the State of Israel in 1948? **World War II and the Jewish Holocaust**
- 74/ Which Hungarian journalist was the founder of the Zionist movement that advocated the creation of a homeland for the Jewish people in Israel? **Theodor Herzl**
- 75/ Which general and President of France (1958-1969) was the leader of the resistance in exile ("Free France") against the Nazi invasion? **Charles de Gaulle**
- 76/ Which German Prime Minister, re-elected four times, is considered the architect of German reunification? **Helmut Kohl**
- 77/ The entry of which transatlantic country was decisive in deciding the victory of the Allies over the Central Empires in the Great War? **The United States**
- 78/ Which European country, inventor of democracy, is considered the cradle of Western civilization? **Greece**
- 79/ Which Catholic saint, founder of the Benedictine order, is considered one of the six patron saints of Europe? **Saint Benedict of Nursia**
- 80/ Which emperor, whose coronation as such in the 9th century in Rome meant the de facto restoration of the Western Roman Empire, is considered the father of Europe? **Charlemagne**
- 81/ The invasion of which European country clearly showed Hitler's expansionist intentions and made Great Britain and France abandon the suicidal policy of appeasement? **Czechoslovakia**





- 82/ In which Spanish autonomous community are the famous prehistoric caves of Altamira located? **Cantabria**
- 83/ The remains of which ancient city, famous for heroically resisting the attacks of the Roman army under Publius Cornelius Scipio can be visited today in Soria?

  Numantia
- 84/ Which Swiss-French architect, who spread his theory on the new architecture through the magazine "L'Esprit Nouveau" founded by him, is considered the most influential in the architecture of the 20th century? **Le Corbusier**
- 85/ Which Roman civil engineering work is considered the most important in Spain? **The** aqueduct of Segovia
- 86/ What pejorative denomination have the followers of the French received in Spain since the 18th century? "Afrancesados"
- 87/ What is the name of the European cultural movement that developed during the 18th century, whose objective was to dispel the darkness of humanity through the lights of reason? **The Enlightenment**
- 88/ Which French emperor, defeated in the battle of Waterloo, said "Genius is the art of opportunity"? **Napoleon Bonaparte**
- 89/ Which Spanish monarch was able to say the famous phrase "The Sun does not set on the Empire"? **Philip II**
- 90/ Which famous Polish musician lived for some time in Valldemossa (Majorca)? **Frédéric Chopin**
- 91/ Which Spanish musician is the author of "Iberia", considered one of the greatest piano compositions of the 20th century? **Isaac Albéniz**
- 92/ Which Renaissance painter from Florence is the author of "The Birth of Venus"? **Sandro Botticelli**





- 93/ Which Norwegian expressionist painter is the author of the famous painting "The Scream"? **Edvard Munch**
- 94/ Which Spanish painter portrayed Saturn devouring his son? Francisco de Goya
- 95/ Which Anglo-Saxon author wrote "The Happy Prince"? Oscar Wilde
- 96/ The statues of which kings, coming from the Germanic peoples, can be seen in the Plaza de Oriente in Madrid? **The Visigothic kings**
- 97/ Under the mandate of which great strategist and orator, who initiated the construction of the Acropolis, did Athens know its cultural and political splendor? **Pericles**
- 98/ What are the four oldest universities in Europe? **Bologna, Oxford, Paris and Palencia**
- 99/ According to the famous legend, which king's tomb, the first Asturian monarch who initiated the Reconquest, can we visit in Covadonga? **Don Pelayo's**

