

Did the changes during the years 1500 to 1900 really cause people to 'redefine themselves'?

Multiple choice questions: /5

1: Which religion decreased in influence as the period 1500-1900 went on?

- A) Protestantism
- B) Judaism
- C) Catholicism

2: What sort of a role/influence did monarchs like Victoria have?

- A) Absolute power: they could make any decisions they liked.
- B) No power at all; Victoria did not even know what was going on in Britain.
- C) Symbolic power, and the ability to advise on key matters.

3: Which of these statements is true?

- A) As time went on, there was a shift towards people moving to the countryside to find work.
- B) As machines were invented to help make farming more efficient, more and more people were forced to move to towns for work.
- C) Britain remained dependent on agriculture until the beginning of the 20th century.

4: Which part of the world did Captain Cook aim to discover?

- A) North America
- B) Australia
- C) The Galapagos Islands

5: Who was Robert Blincoe?

- A) An orphan who went on to set up his own cotton business.
- B) A missionary who went to Africa to spread Christianity.
- C) A campaigner who argued that women should be given the vote.

Put the key events in chronological order: /5

Charles I is executed by his own people.

Henry VIII 'breaks with Rome'.

Slavery is abolished in the British Empire.

The Renaissance begins to impact on England.

Darwin's *On the Origin of Species* is published.

Match up the key terms with their definitions: /5

Renaissance

Group of people in charge of making laws.

Industrial Revolution

A group of countries ruled over by one nation or country.

Parliament

Period of time when artists and architects were inspired by ancient Greece and Rome.

Empire

To officially bring an end to something (like slavery).

Abolition

Fast development of factories and machine production.

Answer these questions in brief sentences: /5

1: Outline some of the key changes in religious belief and practice from 1500-1900:

2: Explain how women's lives changed in the years 1500-1900:

3: Describe the impact of the Renaissance in England:

4: Describe some of the discoveries made on voyages of exploration:

5: How does a 'cultural history' approach help us understand more about the past?

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Charles I is executed by his own people.

3 (1649)

Henry VIII 'breaks with Rome'.

2 (1533)

Slavery is abolished in the British Empire.

4 (1833)

The Renaissance begins to impact on England.

1 (1400s)

Darwin's *On the Origin of Species* is published.

5 (1859)

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1: Outline some of the key changes in religious belief and practice from 1500-1900:

Henry VIII's 'break with Rome' helped decrease the influence of the Pope in England; over time, Protestantism became the main religion in England. Scientific ideas also challenged religious beliefs.

2: Explain how women's lives changed in the years 1500-1900:

In 1500, women were expected to do as they were told by their fathers or husbands; over time, they began to demand more influence and independence (like the vote). Fashions also changed, allowing them to experiment with new clothing.

3: Describe the impact of the Renaissance in England:

The Renaissance impacted on writing and language in England, as well as popular styles of art (more 'modern' art became popular, as well as 'classical' styles). Architecture also developed.

4: Describe some of the discoveries made on voyages of exploration:

Sailors found routes to India and the Molucca Islands, allowing them to trade in valuable spices. Others went on voyages aiming to circumnavigate the globe. Darwin confirmed his theory of evolution by going to the Galapagos Islands.

5: How does a 'cultural history' approach help us understand more about the past?

Cultural history helps us find out about ordinary people's lives and their interests - like what they read, enjoyed and believed. This gives us a different way of finding out about the past (offering an alternative view to political, military and social history).