

History of Organic Chemistry

Organic Chemistry · Answer Key · 10 Questions

1. Which scientist is credited with synthesizing urea in 1828, effectively challenging the theory of vitalism?

A) Friedrich Wöhler

B) Antoine Lavoisier

C) Dmitri Mendeleev

D) John Dalton

2. In 1856, William Henry Perkin accidentally discovered the first synthetic organic dye, known as what?

A) Indigo

B) Mauveine

C) Alizarin

D) Congo Red

3. August Kekulé proposed the cyclic structure of which organic molecule in 1865?

A) Methane

B) Ethane

C) Benzene

D) Propane

4. Who is considered the 'father of modern chemistry' and authored the first textbook of chemistry in 1789?

A) Robert Boyle

B) Joseph Priestley

C) Antoine Lavoisier

D) Jöns Jacob Berzelius

5. The term 'organic chemistry' was first coined in 1807 by which Swedish chemist?

A) Jöns Jacob Berzelius

B) Carl Wilhelm Scheele

C) Svante Arrhenius

D) Alfred Nobel

6. In 1874, Jacobus Henricus van 't Hoff and Joseph Le Bel independently proposed that carbon atoms have what geometry?

A) Linear

B) Planar

C) Tetrahedral

D) Octahedral

7. Who developed the process for the industrial synthesis of ammonia, which is crucial for modern organic fertilizer production?

A) Fritz Haber

B) Linus Pauling

C) Louis Pasteur

D) Marie Curie

8. The first synthetic plastic, Celluloid, was developed in 1869 by whom?

A) John Wesley Hyatt

B) Leo Baekeland

C) Wallace Carothers

D) Charles Goodyear

9. What is the name of the theory, later disproven by Wöhler's synthesis of urea, that claimed organic compounds could only be produced by living organisms?

A) Atomic theory

B) Vitalism

C) Phlogiston theory

D) Molecular theory

10. In 1907, Leo Baekeland created the first fully synthetic plastic, which was named what?

A) Nylon

B) Teflon

C) Bakelite

D) Polyester