

European History and Human Health

European History · Answer Key · 20 Questions

1. Which ancient physician, known as the 'Father of Medicine', lived in Greece and established an ethical oath?

- A) Galen
- B) Hippocrates**
- C) Avicenna
- D) Paracelsus

2. During the Middle Ages, what was the primary institution in Europe that provided care for the sick?

- A) The Monastery**
- B) The Public School
- C) The Royal Palace
- D) The Marketplace

3. Which famous Italian polymath produced highly accurate anatomical drawings of the human body in the 15th century?

- A) Michelangelo
- B) Donatello
- C) Leonardo da Vinci**
- D) Raphael

4. The 14th-century pandemic that swept through Europe and drastically reduced the population was known as the:

- A) Spanish Flu
- B) Black Death**
- C) Smallpox Outbreak
- D) Great Cholera

5. Which scientist discovered the circulation of blood in the human body in 17th-century England?

- A) William Harvey**
- B) Isaac Newton
- C) Charles Darwin
- D) Gregor Mendel

6. What is the name of the theory, prevalent in ancient and medieval Europe, that illness was caused by an imbalance of body fluids?

- A) Germ Theory
- B) Cellular Theory
- C) Humoral Theory**
- D) Atomic Theory

7. In 18th-century Europe, Edward Jenner developed the first successful vaccine to prevent which disease?

- A) Polio
- B) Smallpox**
- C) Tuberculosis
- D) Measles

8. Which ancient Roman physician's writings on human anatomy remained the medical authority in Europe for over 1,000 years?

- A) Hippocrates
- B) Galen**
- C) Aristotle
- D) Plato

9. Florence Nightingale, a pioneer of modern nursing, gained fame during which 19th-century conflict?

- A) The Napoleonic Wars
- B) The Crimean War**
- C) The Hundred Years' War
- D) The Thirty Years' War

10. What was the primary material used for surgical instruments in 19th-century Europe as sterilization practices improved?

- A) Wood
- B) Iron
- C) Stainless Steel**
- D) Copper

11. Which European scientist identified the role of bacteria in causing infectious diseases, leading to 'germ theory'?

- A) Louis Pasteur**
- B) Gregor Mendel
- C) Marie Curie
- D) Albert Einstein

12. During the Renaissance, what practice was increasingly used to study human anatomy despite strict religious regulations?

A) Bloodletting

B) Dissection

C) Acupuncture

D) X-raying

13. What was the name of the specific type of mask worn by doctors treating plague victims in the 17th century?

A) Gas mask

B) Plague doctor mask

C) Surgical mask

D) Cloth mask

14. Which nutrient deficiency was historically common among European sailors on long voyages, leading to scurvy?

A) Vitamin C

B) Vitamin D

C) Calcium

D) Iron

15. Joseph Lister, a British surgeon, was the first to use what to prevent infection during surgery?

A) Antiseptics

B) Antibiotics

C) Anesthesia

D) Lasers

16. The concept of public health 'quarantine' originated in which European country during the 14th century?

A) France

B) Spain

C) Italy

D) Germany

17. Which chemical element, discovered by Marie Curie, is used in modern cancer treatments?

A) Gold

B) Radium

C) Oxygen

D) Helium

18. Before the invention of anesthesia, what was commonly used to help patients endure painful surgeries?

- A) Coffee
- B) Alcohol**
- C) Ice
- D) Salt

19. The 'Great Plague of London' occurred in which century?

- A) 15th
- B) 16th
- C) 17th**
- D) 18th

20. What surgical tool was widely used in medieval Europe to drain blood, based on the belief that it balanced the humors?

- A) Scalpel
- B) Leech**
- C) Needle
- D) Saw