

European History and Human Health

European History · Practice Test · 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