

European History: Scientific and Intellectual Milestones

European History · Practice Test · 20 Questions

1. Which 16th-century astronomer published 'De revolutionibus orbium coelestium', mathematically proposing a heliocentric model of the universe?

- A) Nicolaus Copernicus
- B) Johannes Kepler
- C) Tycho Brahe
- D) Galileo Galilei

2. In 1687, Isaac Newton published 'Philosophiae Naturalis Principia Mathematica', which formulated which fundamental physical laws?

- A) Laws of thermodynamics
- B) Laws of motion and universal gravitation
- C) Laws of electromagnetism
- D) Laws of quantum mechanics

3. Which scientist conducted the famous oil drop experiment in 1909 to determine the charge of an electron?

- A) J.J. Thomson
- B) Ernest Rutherford
- C) Robert Millikan
- D) Louis de Broglie

4. Who is credited with discovering the circulation of blood in the human body in his 1628 work 'Exercitatio Anatomica de Motu Cordis et Sanguinis in Animalibus'?

- A) Andreas Vesalius
- B) William Harvey
- C) Paracelsus
- D) Marcello Malpighi

5. Which European scientist is known for developing the germ theory of disease and inventing the process of pasteurization?

- A) Robert Koch
- B) Joseph Lister
- C) Louis Pasteur
- D) Ignaz Semmelweis

6. The 'Great Plague of London' (1665) led scientists to later identify the pathogen responsible for the Bubonic Plague, which is known as:

- A) Yersinia pestis
- B) Bacillus anthracis
- C) Vibrio cholerae
- D) Salmonella typhi

7. Which Italian scientist was the first to use a telescope to observe the craters on the moon and the phases of Venus?

- A) Giordano Bruno
- B) Galileo Galilei
- C) Evangelista Torricelli
- D) Giovanni Cassini

8. What is the primary contribution of Antoine Lavoisier, often called the 'father of modern chemistry', to the field of science?

- A) The discovery of oxygen
- B) The Law of Conservation of Mass
- C) The invention of the periodic table
- D) The theory of atomic structure

9. Which element did Marie Curie isolate while working in Paris, winning her the 1911 Nobel Prize in Chemistry?

- A) Uranium
- B) Polonium
- C) Plutonium
- D) Thorium

10. In 1859, Charles Darwin published 'On the Origin of Species', which introduced the scientific theory of:

- A) Natural selection
- B) Genetic mutation
- C) Spontaneous generation
- D) Mendelian inheritance

11. Which 17th-century scientist developed the barometer, proving that air has weight and creating a vacuum?

- A) Blaise Pascal
- B) Evangelista Torricelli
- C) Robert Boyle
- D) Christiaan Huygens

12. Gregor Mendel, whose work founded the science of genetics, performed his experiments on which organism?

- A) Fruit flies
- B) Pea plants
- C) Mice
- D) Yeast

13. Which English chemist identified the existence of 'dephlogisticated air', later renamed oxygen by Lavoisier?

- A) Joseph Priestley
- B) Humphry Davy
- C) John Dalton
- D) Henry Cavendish

14. The discovery of the structure of DNA in 1953 by James Watson and Francis Crick relied heavily on X-ray crystallography data produced by:

- A) Rosalind Franklin
- B) Barbara McClintock
- C) Dorothy Hodgkin
- D) Lise Meitner

15. Which scientist is credited with the discovery of X-rays in 1895 while working in Würzburg, Germany?

- A) Max Planck
- B) Wilhelm Röntgen
- C) Heinrich Hertz
- D) Philipp Lenard

16. Which 18th-century Swedish scientist developed the centigrade temperature scale?

- A) Anders Celsius
- B) Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit
- C) Lord Kelvin
- D) Carl Linnaeus

17. The scientific study of fossils, known as paleontology, was formally established as a discipline by which French scientist?

- A) Georges Cuvier
- B) Jean-Baptiste Lamarck
- C) Etienne Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire
- D) Buffon

18. Which law of physics, formulated by Robert Boyle, describes the inverse relationship between the pressure and volume of a gas?

- A) Boyle's Law
- B) Charles's Law
- C) Dalton's Law
- D) Henry's Law

19. Which Danish astronomer spent years recording precise planetary positions that later enabled Kepler to derive his laws of planetary motion?

- A) Ole Rømer
- B) Tycho Brahe
- C) Hans Christian Ørsted
- D) Niels Bohr

20. Which scientist is famous for his 1927 formulation of the 'Uncertainty Principle' in quantum mechanics?

- A) Werner Heisenberg
- B) Erwin Schrödinger
- C) Max Born
- D) Wolfgang Pauli