

Az angol nyelvi háziverseny 4. fordulójának témája: HISTORY.

Minden történelem iránt érdeklődő, és az angol nyelvet magas szinten alkalmazó ügyes internetfelhasználó figyelmébe ajánljuk ezt a kihívást.

A helyesen megoldott feladatlapokat az angol tanároknak adjátok be **április 22-ig**.

A helyes megfejtők 5-t kaphatnak angol nyelvből, ne hagyjátok ki ezt a lehetőséget az év végi jegyetek javítására!

Kérünk benneteket, hogy a környezetvédelem jegyében csak azokat a lapokat nyomtassátok ki, amit feltétlenül kell (pl. "answer sheet"), és kétoldalas nyomtatást alkalmazzatok.

Köszönjük: Figeczkiné Sz. Mónika és Ónodi Katalin

Angol háziverseny – 2015-2016
HISTORY – Part one (the Ancient Times and the Middle Ages)

I, Match the names and the events.

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| A/ Hammurabi | 1. Jewish king. He had the Great Temple of Jerusalem built. |
| B/ Menes | 2. He temporarily united India in the 3 rd century. |
| C/ Solomon | 3. He united Lower and Upper Egypt. |
| D/ Nebuchadnezzar | 4. The “law-giver” of the First Babylonian Empire. |
| E/ Ashoka | 5. King of the New Babylonian Empire, the Hanging Gardens were built under his reign. |

5 p

II, Underline the right answer.

a/ Thewere 5 members elected annually from among Spartan citizens over 30.

Strategoï Ephoroi Metroikoi Perioikoi

b/was when young Spartans were sent to attack and kill helots.

Ostrakismos Krypteia Cleros

c/marks the end of tyranny in Athens.

621 BC 594 BC 510 BC 508 BC

d/ Three made a phyle and altogether there were 10 of them in Attica.

Trinates trittyses tyrants tyrannies

e/ worked out the atomic principle and first developed statement of materialism.

Pythagoras Heracleitus Aristotle Democritus

5 p

III, All the missing words in the following sentences start with B/b. Supply them.

a/ After the Second Punic War Hannibal had to flee to and he died there.

b/ The Senate declared Gaius Gracchus an enemy of the state, charged him with and a large reward was offered for his head.

c/ led a group of conspirators and stabbed Julius Caesar to death.

d/ A Greek-style building (a long hall framed on each side by a colonnaded aisle), which came to be the place of worship for Christians in the Roman Empire:

e/ The rite of was a sign of acceptance into the new Christian Church.

5 p

IV, Give the logical order of the technical terms of feudal economy and encircle one of the letters.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. overpopulation | A: 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 |
| 2. advance of agricultural technology | B: 2, 3, 4, 5, 1 |
| 3. swarming out | C: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 |
| 4. growth of the cultivated lands | D: 3, 5, 4, 2, 1 |
| 5. growth of crop production | E: 5, 1, 2, 4, 3 |

5 p

V, Match the names and the statements.

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| B/ Clovis | 1. He was the founder of the Frankish Kingdom. |
| D/ Charles the Martell | 2. He was the founder of the Papal State. |
| P/ Pepin the Short | 3. He defeated the Arabs at Poitiers. |
| T/ Charlemagne | 4. He was the founder of the Holy Roman Empire. |
| V/ Otto I | 5. He wanted to revive the Roman Empire. |

5 p

VI, Answer the 'Who' questions.

- a/ Who united the Angles, Saxons and Jutes against the invading Danes in the 9th century?
.....
- b/ Who was the English king who died in 1066?.....
- c/ Who defeated the last Anglo-Saxon pretender in the Battle of Hastings?.....
- d/ Who was murdered in the Canterbury Cathedral in 1170?.....
- e/ Who was the English king who took part in the Third Crusade (1189-92)?.....

5 p

VII, Now answer the 'What' questions.

- a/ What was the name of the war that took place between the York and the Lancaster Houses?
.....
- b/ What dynasty did Henry VII and VIII belong to?
- c/ What territory did Edward I conquer in 1282?
- d/ What is the English title of the film that is about the Scottish fights against the English at the end of the 13 century?
- e/ What is the name of the war that lasted from 1337-1453?

5 p

VIII, Here comes a series of 'Why' questions.

- a/ Why can 'Magna Carta' be considered the basis of parliamentary system in England?
.....
- b/ Why did the territory of England decrease in 1453?.....
- c/ Why is Sir Francis Drake regarded the most successful seafarer in England?
.....
- d/ Why did the people on English colonies in America start to celebrate Thanksgiving from 1621?
.....
- e/ Why could Britain become the 'workshop of the world'?
.....

10 p

IX, Supply the dates of the 'When' questions.

- a/ When was the Act of Supremacy passed by the English Parliament?
- b/ When did Elizabeth I reign in England?
- c/ When did the English army defeat the Spanish Armada?
- d/ When did Shakespeare live?
- e/ When was the first English colony founded on the new continent (America)?

5 p

Angol háziverseny – 2015-2016

HISTORY – Part two (the Age of Revolutions, the 1800s and the 1900s)

DO NOT PRINT all the sheets. Hand in only the ANSWER SHEETS. (See below)

I, Match the names and the events, then add the dates.

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| 1, Oliver Cromwell | Jacobin reign of terror |
| 2, Louis XIV | Battle of Trafalgar |
| 3, Thomas Jefferson | Unification of Italy, a united Italian Kingdom |
| 4, Maximilien Robespierre | Emancipation Proclamation |
| 5, Bonaparte Napoleon | Unification of Germany, the Second German Empire |
| 6, Admiral Nelson | The Sun King, most perfect form of absolutism |
| 7, Camillo di Cavour | Emperor of France and talented general |
| 8, Otto von Bismarck | The English Civil War |
| 9, Queen Victoria | The American Declaration of Independence |
| 10, Abraham Lincoln | Britain, the “workshop of the world”, British colonial empire |

10 p

II, Who were contemporaries?

| | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| Count Imre Thököly | Lenin |
| Maria Theresa | Giuseppe Garibaldi |
| Lajos Kossuth | William of Orange |
| Mihály Károlyi | Mussolini |
| Gyula Gömbös | Denis Diderot |

5 p

III, Fill in the sentences with an appropriate expression.

1, The, which was convened in 1640 and was in session for 13 years, marked the beginning of the revolution in England. It achieved important decrees restricting the power of the king and declared that the parliament could not be dissolved without its own consent.

2, On 26th August 1789 the National Assembly adopted the as the basis of and the introduction to the French constitution. It was an attempt to apply the philosophy of the Enlightenment in practice.

3, was the Central and Eastern European form of absolute monarchy where the monarch sought the progress of the country and the welfare of society. So the enlightened despots were absolute rulers in control of all the powers of government, but they used their great power to end backwardness.

4, The Industrial Revolution was a qualitative change, which took place in industry when handicrafts were replaced by mass production in factories. It started in England in in the late 1700s and was a period of new inventions and increased output of goods made by machines.

5, The was drafted by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels as the political programme of the first international federation of workers and was published on the eve of the revolutions, in February 1848.

6, Under the impact of the slaughter at the Battle of Solferino Henri Dunant, a Swiss businessman and social activist, founded the to aid the wounded.

7, Both Cavour and Bismarck belonged to a new group of national leaders who practised The German word meant the “politics of reality”, it referred to tough, calculating politics relying on careful diplomacy and useful alliances instead of starting rebellions or revolutions.

8, In 1891 Pope Leo XIII summarized Christian social ideas in his entitled He stated that welfare was one of the natural rights of man, so the state should take care of the ill, the poor and the unemployed.

9, Despite the to the American Constitution, which forever abolished slavery in all parts of the United States, racism did not disappear in the USA; the Ku Klux Klan became the prime mover of racism in the South.

10, The period of monopoly capitalism is also called This name comes from the word “empire” (in Latin *imperium*), as in monopoly capitalist countries the need for economic growth created the necessity to conquer, to establish colonial empires.

10 p

IV, Answer the WHO questions.

1, Who was the chief of the German general staff, who drew up a master plan, a brilliant military strategy before the First World War to counter a possible attack on two fronts by France and Russia?

2, Who explained his ‘permanent revolution theory’, according to which Russia was in a transition from the bourgeois revolution – i.e. the February Revolution – to the socialist revolution – i.e. the later October Revolution – in his ‘April Theses’?

- 3, Who drafted a series of proposals known as ‘The Fourteen Points’, which aimed at establishing a just and lasting peace after World War I came to an end?
- 4, Who became the fascist dictator in Spain after the Spanish Popular front was defeated in the Spanish Civil War?
- 5, Who established totalitarian regimes in the 1920s and 1930s by introducing one-party systems and using intimidation, indoctrination and personality cult? (3 dictators of the 20th century)

5 p

V, Answer the WHAT questions.

- 1, What was the secret clause of the non-aggression pact concluded by the Soviet Union and Germany in August 1939, according to which the German and Soviet foreign ministers divided Poland?
- 2, What three battles on the Pacific, the North African and the Eastern Front were the turning points of World War II?
- 3, What was the most important decision made at the Tehran Conference, the first summit of the political leaders of the Allied forces – Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin?
- 4, What exactly were Nazi war criminals charged with at the Nuremberg trials, where they were prosecuted for crimes against humanity?
- 5, What symbolized the ideological conflict and physical boundary dividing Europe into two separate areas – the Eastern Bloc and the Western Bloc – from the end of World War II in 1945 until the end of the Cold War in 1991, about which first Churchill spoke in Fulton in 1946?

5 p

VI, Answer the WHEN questions.

- 1, When did the Chrysanthemum Revolution triumph in Hungary with the appointment of Károlyi as Premier?
- 2, When was the dictatorship of the proletariat established in Hungary under the leadership of Béla Kun?
- 3, When was Horthy elected Regent with presidential power after a special form of state, ‘monarchy with the throne vacant’ was accepted by the Hungarian parliament?
- 4, When was the Peace Treaty of Trianon signed depriving Hungary of two thirds of its former territory and 60% of its population including 30% of ethnic Hungarians?
- 5, When did Kálmán Darányi make his “Győr speech”, in which he announced Hungarian rearmament?

5 p

VII, Answer the WHY questions.

- 1, Why did Pál Teleki adopt the controversial slogans of “peaceful revision” and “armed neutrality” at the outbreak of World War II?
- 2, Why was Hungary regarded the last satellite of Nazi Germany despite the fact that German occupation of Hungary took place on 19th March 1944?
- 3, Why did the communist ”salami tactics”, named so by Rákosi, prove effective before the communist takeover in Hungary?
- 4, Why did Imre Nagy decide to cooperate with the revolutionaries during the revolution of 1956 and form a coalition government acceptable to the opposition?
- 5, Why was the Kádár era often referred to as “goulash communism”?

5 p

VIII, Match the principle institutions of the EU with the information referring to them.

- 1, the European Parliament,
- 2, the Council of the European Union,
- 3, the European Council,
- 4, the European Commission,
- 5, the European Central Bank

A, It became the newest official institution of the EU in 2009, when the Lisbon Treaty entered into force. It comprises the heads of state or government of the EU member states, along with its president, currently Donald Tusk (Poland), and the President of the European Commission. It is thus the collective presidency of the EU, acting as the Union's strategic and crisis solving body.

B, This institution of the EU administers the monetary policy of the Union, its primary objective is to maintain price stability within the Euro Zone. It is headquartered in Frankfurt, Germany.

C, It is the only body of the EU elected directly by the citizens of the Member States. The 751 members (in 2016) sit in eight political groups, which reflect the political ideology of the national party they belong to. The four largest groups are the European People’s Party, the Socialists and Democrats, the Liberals and Democrats and the Greens. Its current president is Martin Schulz (Germany).

D, It is also known as the Council of Ministers, which is composed of several configurations of twenty-eight national ministers – one per Member State. The exact membership depends upon the

topic; for example, when discussing agricultural policy, the Council is formed by the twenty-eight national ministers of agriculture. Its presidency rotates every six months among the governments of EU member states.

E, It is the executive body of the European Union responsible for proposing legislation, implementing decisions as well as controlling the EU budget. It operates as a cabinet government, with 28 members, informally known as "commissioners". The current president of this body is Jean-Claude Juncker (Luxembourg).

5 p

You do not need to print all the sheets. Hand in only the ANSWER SHEET. (See next page.)

ANSWER SHEET to the second part (the Age of Revolutions, the 1800s and the 1900s)

I, Write the correctly matched names and events, don't forget to add the dates.

| <i>NAME</i> | <i>DATE</i> | <i>EVENT</i> |
|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1, | | |
| 2, | | |
| 3, | | |
| 4, | | |
| 5, | | |
| 6, | | |
| 7, | | |
| 8, | | |
| 9, | | |
| 10, | | |

10 p

II, Match the contemporaries.

| | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| Count Imre Thököly | Lenin |
| Maria Theresa | Guiseppe Garibaldi |
| Lajos Kossuth | William of Orange |
| Mihály Károlyi | Mussolini |
| Gyula Gömbös | Denis Diderot |

5 p

III, Write the appropriate expressions you filled in the sentences with.

| | |
|----|-----|
| 1, | 2, |
| 3, | 4, |
| 5, | 6, |
| 7, | 8, |
| 9, | 10, |

10 p

IV, Answers to the WHO questions:

- 1,
- 2,
- 3,
- 4,
- 5,

5 p

V, Answers to the WHAT questions:

- 1,
- 2,
- 3,
- 4,
- 5,

5 p

VI, Answers to the WHEN questions:

- 1,
- 2,
- 3,
- 4,
- 5,

5 p

VII, Answers to the WHY questions:

- 1,
- 2,
- 3,
- 4,
- 5,

5 p

VIII, Supply the information correctly matched with the principle institutions of the EU.

- 1, the European Parliament
- 2, the Council of the European Union
- 3, the European Council
- 4, the European Commission
- 5, the European Central Bank

5 p

TOTAL: _____ / 50 p