

**QUESTIONS ON HISTORY AND
GEOGRAPHY SET AT THE
MATRICULATION EXAMINATIONS,
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON,
1844-1881**

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Questions on History and Geography Set at the Matriculation Examinations, of the University of London, 1844-1881 by F. W. Levander

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OF
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY

SET AT THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATIONS
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

1844-1881

COLLECTED AND ARRANGED BY

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QUESTIONS
ON
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

A.—ENGLISH HISTORY.

I. PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

1. Give a short account of the Ancient Britons. To what sources are we mainly indebted for the knowledge which we possess of this portion of history? Mention the period which is embraced by each of the works to which you refer. (1846).

2. What was the condition of the Britons, as described by Cæsar when he visited this Island? (1877).

3. What were Cæsar's inducements for landing in Britain? What account did he give of the Island? What improvements did the Romans effect in it? (1878).

4. In what condition did Cæsar find this Island at his invasion? (1876).

5. Mention the most important events in the history of Britain under the Romans, connected with the names of the Emperor Claudius, Agricola, Septimius Severus, and Carausius. (1857).

6. "After a war of about forty years, the far greater part of the Island submitted to the Roman yoke. Neither the fortitude of Caractacus, nor the despair of Boadicea, nor the fanaticism of the Druids, could resist the steady progress of the Imperial Generals." Explain the historical allusions contained in this passage. By which of the Roman Emperors was Britain visited? (1848).

7. What is the earliest historical notice which we have of the persecution of British Christians on account of their religious opinions? (1847).

8. How much of England was occupied by the Romans; and in what circumstances did it cease to be so occupied? (1878).

9. When and why did the Romans withdraw from Britain? (1854, 1858).

10. Give a short account of Britain from the first authentic notices of it till the period of its final abandonment by the Romans. (1844).

11. What efforts were made by the inhabitants of this Island, at different times, to throw off the Roman yoke? (1876).

12. What had been done by the Romans towards the civilization of this country before it fell under the hands of the Teutonic invaders? (1874).

13. Mention the successive efforts made by the Britons to resist the Roman and Saxon invaders. (1877).

14. What remains have we—roads, settlements, buildings, literature—of the Roman occupation of Britain? (1860).

15. Discuss as fully as you can the traces left by Roman occupation in this country. (1880).

16. To what sources must we go for the history of the Roman occupation of Britain? What traces has it left behind, not only in material remains, but also in political institutions? (1880).

17. What information respecting the early history of our country have we obtained from Latin writers? (1868).

18. At what period did the Angles and Saxons settle in this country? What religion did they bring with them? When were they converted to Christianity? By whose agency, and by what means? And what were the social and political effects of their conversion? (1877).

19. Give the generally received account of the manner in which the Heptarchy was formed. What objection has been made to the term? Give from Athenian history a parallel instance of the consolidation of a number of petty states. (1856).

20. Give some account of the introduction of Christianity into this Island through the efforts of Gregory the Great. (1876).

21. Enumerate the earliest kings of the following kingdoms:—Kent, Northumbria, Wessex and Mercia. (1876).

22. Explain how the kingdoms of Kent, Northumbria, Wessex, and Mercia were consolidated into one—by what king, and at what time. (1876).

23. What causes led to the supremacy of Wessex? When was that supremacy established? by whom? and with what results? (1876).

24. Account for the uncivilised state of England when Alfred ascended the throne. (1880).

25. What benefits did Alfred the Great procure for his country? On what grounds has this distinction of "the Great" been assigned to him? (1878).

26. What was the exact nature of the services rendered by Alfred the Great to his country? What was the extent of his dominions at the time of his death? Who were the most distinguished of his Anglo-Saxon successors? (1848).

27. Give a sketch of the state of Britain from the period of its abandonment by the Romans till that of the death of Alfred the Great. Describe the limits of each of the petty kingdoms composing the Saxon Heptarchy. (1845).

28. Give a summary of the chief events in the history of this Island from the accession of Egbert to the death of Alfred the Great. (1874).

29. Give an account of the reign of Edward the Confessor. (1858).

30. Describe the state of this country at the death of Edward the Confessor, and the preparations made for its invasion by William the Norman. (1878).

31. Give a sketch of the history of Great Britain from the withdrawal of the Romans to the landing

of William the Conqueror, having regard especially to the Geographical distribution of the races which occupied the British Isles during that period. (1879).

32. Give a brief sketch of the Anglo-Saxon history from the time of Alfred to the Norman Conquest. (1857).

33. From what original sources do we derive our acquaintance with the state of England during the Anglo-Saxon period? Mention the general character of each of the works to which you refer, the age in which it was written, and the portion of time which it embraces. (1851).

34. What do you know concerning the relations between England and Normandy before the Norman Conquest? (1881).

35. What had been William I.'s pretext for invading Britain? Was England treated by him as a conquered country? Give proofs of your assertion. (1844).

36. What were the difficulties William I. had to encounter before the conquest of England was completed? (1879).

37. Give proofs of William the Conqueror's oppressive treatment of his English subjects. (1849).

38. Describe briefly the changes introduced by William I. (1876).

39. What steps were taken by William I. to consolidate his conquest? (1874).

40. To what causes, besides the prowess of the

Normans, is the dissolution of the Anglo-Saxon rule to be attributed? (1878).

41. What were the occasion and the object of the compiling of *Domesday Book*? Does it prove anything as to the results of the Conquest? (1881).

42. When did William the Conqueror die? and where was he buried? (1867).

43. Give the names of the first three Norman kings, with the dates of their accession; and show what circumstances in the reign of each tended to modify the severity of the Norman Conquest. (1875).

44. Enumerate, with dates, the kings of the Anglo-Norman period. Give a brief sketch of the character of the third in that line. (1856).

45. Give a list of the Plantagenet kings, and describe very briefly the character of each. (1854).

46. State the grounds of the contest between Henry II. and Becket. Describe the circumstances and consequences of the death of that prelate. (1848).

47. State the principal events of the reign of Henry II. (1857, 1866, 1871).

48. What were the Crusades? To what extent did they influence English history, socially or commercially? (1862).

49. Give the dates of the first and last Crusade. (1868).

50. Give a short account of the Crusades, and of the part played in them by Englishmen. (1872).