ENGLAND GCSE HISTORY OCR · FINAL EXAM · 50 QUESTIONS

Final Exam — Practice Test

This practice test was made by AI and there may be mistakes. If a question or answer looks wrong, use the Flag a mistake button to let Brett know so he can fix it.

1 **Which court travelled around the counties to try serious crimes?**

- A the court of the Star Chamber
- B the assizes
- C the manor court of the local lord
- D the court of the Exchequer in London

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

2 **Which metal was mined in Cornwall?**

- A coal
- B lead
- C tin
- D iron

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

3 **What can a photograph show about a building that has changed?**

- A the number of its rooms
- B its earlier form
- C the cost of its repairs
- D the name of its first owner

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

4 **What did the Gestapo use to find its victims?**

- A house to house searches each night
- B lists supplied by the churches
- C denunciations and informers
- D photographs taken on the streets

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

5 **What was benefit of clergy in medieval England?**

- A a pardon granted by the king
- B trial by a Church court
- C a fine paid to the victim's family
- D a public whipping in the market square

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

6 **What did Elizabethans call a group of travelling players?**

- A a school of young players
- B a guild of London actors
- C a company
- D a troupe of royal singers

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

7 **What can frost show on the ground above buried walls?**

- A the colour the walls were painted
- B the outlines of old foundations
- C the exact date the walls were built
- D the names of the people who built them

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

8 **What did the Hitler Youth do on summer camps?**

- A visits to factories and mines
- B lessons in foreign languages
- C training as apprentice craftsmen
- D hikes, drills and outdoor life

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

9 **In medieval England, which group of ten households was bound together to keep the peace and report crime?**

A a guild of travelling merchants from London

B a tithing

C a band of royal foresters

D a jury of twelve free men

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

10 **When did the Spanish Armada sail against England?**

A 1598

B 1578

C 1588

D 1608

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

11 **Why are photographs useful when studying a site?**

- **A** they name every person who lived there
- **B** they give the exact date it was built
- **C** they show how it looked in the past
- **D** they prove who paid for the building

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

12 **What did the Missouri Compromise of 1820 do?**

- **A** kept slave and free states balanced
- **B** ended the slave trade at once
- **C** gave Missouri to the free states
- **D** banned slavery in every new western state

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

13 **What did a medieval villager raise to call neighbours to chase a criminal?**

A a writ from the royal court in London

B the hue and cry

C a bell rung three times at dawn

D a fire beacon on the nearest hill

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

14 **What did Elizabeth use portraits and progresses to do?**

A raise money for the royal navy

B teach her people to read and write

C find a husband among foreign princes

D show her power

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

15 **What can the layout of rooms in a country house show?**

- A the price of the furniture
- B the names of all the servants
- C how the family lived
- D the age of the youngest child

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

16 **What did the Fifteenth Amendment of 1870 do?**

- A gave black men the vote
- B abolished slavery in the states
- C set up public schools in the South
- D gave women the right to vote

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

17 **How have attitudes to witchcraft changed since 1736?**

A it is no longer a crime

B it is still tried in Church courts today

C it is dealt with by the High Court alone

D it is punished more harshly than ever before

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

18 **Where did Raleigh try to plant a colony in 1585?**

A Roanoke

B Jamestown

C Virginia

D Plymouth

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

19 **What can a site NOT tell a historian on its own?**

- A how big the building was
- B what materials were used
- C where the building stood
- D what people believed

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

20 **What did the Populist Party want in the 1890s?**

- A an end to all immigration
- B a larger army and navy
- C help for farmers
- D free trade with Britain

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

21 **In medieval England, which court dealt with moral offences such as adultery and not attending church?**

- A a manor court run by the local lord
- B a Church court
- C the court of the Exchequer in London
- D the royal court of King's Bench

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

22 **Which plot of 1586 aimed to kill Elizabeth and put Mary on the throne?**

- A the Babington Plot
- B the Gunpowder Plot of 1605
- C the Throckmorton Plot of 1583
- D the Ridolfi Plot of 1571

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

23 **Why can a site be misleading about daily life?**

- A only grand buildings survive
- B everyday objects never decay
- C poor people left detailed records
- D all buildings survive equally well

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

24 **What was Manifest Destiny?**

- A a law banning slavery in the new western states
- B the belief America should expand west
- C a treaty with Mexico over Texas
- D a plan to build a canal in Panama

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

25 **Under the Bloody Code, about how many offences could carry the death penalty by 1815?**

A exactly fifty offences and no more

B fewer than a dozen offences in total

C only murder, treason and arson

D about 200

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

26 **What was the Privy Council?**

A a court that tried traitors in secret

B a group of merchants who lent money

C the queen's advisers

D a meeting of all the lords in England

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

27 **Why do historians ask who paid for a building?**

A to work out how much it is worth

B to decide whether to preserve it

C to understand its purpose

D to find the name of the builder

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

28 **What drew thousands to California in 1849?**

A free land for farming

B work building railways

C the promise of cheap land

D gold

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

29 **In medieval England, what was the main purpose of most punishments?**

A to deter others

B to lock the offender away for life

C to reform the offender through education

D to raise money for the parish church

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

30 **When did Elizabeth I become queen?**

A 1578

B 1548

C 1568

D 1558

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

31 **What can a snow covered landscape show about old field boundaries?**

- A their value in money
- B their age in years
- C their owners by name
- D their lines

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

32 **What did railway companies receive from the government?**

- A land grants
- B soldiers to guard every train
- C free coal from government mines
- D loans that never had to be repaid

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

33 **What do modern police use to watch busy streets and town centres?**

- A mounted patrols riding through the streets
- B beacons lit on the nearest hilltops
- C watchmen with lanterns on every corner
- D CCTV cameras

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

34 **Which disease struck London badly in 1592 to 1593?**

- A cholera
- B smallpox
- C typhus
- D plague

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

35 **What happened to many mills when steam power spread?**

A they were moved to the coast

B they were given to the poor

C they were all turned into castles

D they were converted or closed

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

36 **Who was the first President of the United States?**

A Thomas Jefferson, the third president

B John Adams

C Abraham Lincoln

D George Washington

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

37 **Who set up the Bow Street Runners in London in 1749?**

- A Henry Fielding
- B Sir Robert Peel
- C John Howard
- D Edmund Burke

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

38 **What was the Elizabethan Religious Settlement?**

- A a return to the Catholic faith of Mary I
- B a middle way in religion
- C the end of all church services in England
- D a Puritan reform of every parish

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

39 **What threatens coastal historic sites today?**

- A erosion by the sea
- B too many visitors each year
- C the loss of their listing
- D the building of new roads

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

40 **What did the railways carry west in the 1870s?**

- A settlers and goods
- B slaves to the Southern states
- C troops to fight the British
- D gold from the Californian mines

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

41 **What did the 1869 Habitual Criminals Act introduce for repeat offenders?**

A transportation to Australia for life

B supervision after release

C branding on the arm for identification

D the death penalty for a third offence

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

42 **What did the 1597 Vagabonds Act order for sturdy beggars?**

A a place in a London hospital

B whipping and return home

C a pension paid by the parish

D transportation to the New World

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

43 **What does a blocked doorway in an old building suggest?**

A the doorway led to a secret tunnel

B the doorway was never used at all

C the building changed over time

D the building was always a ruin

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

44 **Where did Lee surrender to Grant in 1865?**

A Gettysburg

B Richmond

C Appomattox

D Atlanta

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

45 **Which idea says punishment should stop others from committing crime?**

A rehabilitation of the offender

B retribution for the harm caused

C deterrence

D reconciliation with the victim

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

46 **Why did the Armada fail?**

A the English had more ships and men

B the Spanish ran out of food and water

C English ships, fireships and storms

D the Pope ordered the fleet to turn back

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

47 **What does a large great hall in a medieval house suggest?**

A the lord showed his wealth

B the house was used as a church

C the house belonged to a merchant

D the house was built as a prison

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

48 **What did the Dawes Act of 1887 do to Native American land?**

A gave it all back to the tribes

B made it a protected reservation

C sold it to railway companies

D split it into individual plots

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

49 **When were the last executions in Britain?**

A 1945

B 1964

C 1988

D 1975

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

50 **What did the 1593 Act Against Seditious Sectaries target?**

A foreign merchants in London

B players in the London theatres

C Catholic priests from abroad

D separatists

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

ANSWER KEY

1. B
2. C
3. B
4. C
5. B
6. C
7. B
8. D
9. B
10. C
11. C
12. A
13. B
14. D
15. C
16. A
17. A
18. A
19. D
20. C
21. B
22. A
23. A
24. B
25. D
26. C
27. C
28. D
29. A
30. D
31. D
32. A
33. D
34. D
35. D
36. D
37. A
38. B
39. A
40. A
41. B
42. B
43. C
44. C
45. C
46. C
47. A
48. D
49. B
50. D

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