

Exercise 3: Fill in the table by choosing the correct answer from the following list: **King George II - 1807 - slum areas - Robert Walpole – 1837 - Industrial cities – William Gladstone - 1851 – Ulster - Lord Palmerston - 1801 - South Africa - David Livingstone - 1715 - John Wilkes – 1832 - India- King George III- town councils (4.5pts)**

WHO?	WHEN?	WHERE?
The last British Monarch to lead the army by himself... George II	Abolition of Slave trade in the British Empire... 1807	The working class people lived in slum areas
The first British prime minister ... Robert Walpole	Queen Victoria’s accession to the throne ... 1837 ...	Redbrick universities were established in Industrial cities
He advocated the idea of Irish Home Rule William Gladstone	The Great Exhibition 1851	In Ulster ., the northern part of Ireland, Protestants formed the first “Orange Lodges.”
He was known for liberalism in his foreign policy. Lord Palmerston	Ireland was united with Britain in 1801	In South Africa .. Britain fought two wars at the end of the 19 th century (The Boer Wars).
He discovered areas of Africa unknown to Europeans..... ... David Livingstone	The First “Jacobite” revolt 1715	In Wales brass bands were created, and became symbols of working-class unity.
He was a radical politician who defended civil liberties and freedom of the press in the 18 th century John Wilkes	The year in which the Great Reform Act was passed, ... 1832	Queen Victoria was declared the Empress of India Due to the importance of this colony.

Exercise 4: Fill in the gaps with what is appropriate. (5pts.)

1. The rush for African land known as the **scramble to Africa** became so great that European countries agreed by treaty in 1890 to divide Africa into “areas of interest.”
2. For three years: 1845, 1846 and 1847, Ireland suffered the worst disaster in its entire history known as **Irish Famine**.
3. The Georgian era was profoundly shaped by the **Enlightenment** A philosophical movement that championed reason, scientific inquiry, and intellectual advancement.
4. **Mercantilism** served as the prevailing economic doctrine in Britain from the 16th to the 18th centuries. It emphasized building national wealth by maximizing exports, minimizing imports, and maintaining a favorable balance of trade.
5. The religious movement founded by John Wesley in the 18th century, which emphasized personal faith, piety, and social reform, is known as **Methodism**.

All the Best

