

Game Questions



- 1. Which of the following developments tell us that the colonists valued education?**
 - A. Boston Latin School is founded, 1635.
 - B. Harvard College is founded, 1636.
 - C. Compulsory education law is passed in Massachusetts, 1647.
 - D. All of the above
- 2. What development prior to 1776 tells us that the colonists were willing to try a medical advance?**
 - A. Dysentery was successfully treated with an herbal remedy that the colonists learned from Indians.
 - B. Extract of oranges was used to cure scurvy.
 - C. The first smallpox vaccinations were administered in Boston.
 - D. Harvard began clinical trials of polio vaccine.
- 3. Which three industries got their start in New England between 1793 and 1814?**
 - A. Shipbuilding, commercial printing, shipping
 - B. Commercial printing, textile manufacturing, bookbinding
 - C. Textile manufacturing, firearms production, insurance
 - D. Cod fishing, bean baking, tourism
- 4. Between 1784 and 1834, New England achieved three "firsts" in banking and finance. Which of the following was NOT one of them?**
 - A. New England's first bank is established in Boston.
 - B. A Hartford bank issues America's first credit card.
 - C. The nation's first service for exchanging the currency notes of different banks is established.
 - D. The Boston Stock Exchange opens.
- 5. New Englanders were busy inventors between 1826 and 1846. Which of the following items was NOT patented by New Englanders during this period?**
 - A. Internal combustion engine
 - B. Cotton gin
 - C. Revolver
 - D. First practical sewing machine
- 6. What medical innovation occurred in 1846?**
 - A. The first dental surgery
 - B. The first demonstration of ether as an anesthetic
 - C. The first inoculations against polio
 - D. The first documented use of Botox



- 7. In 1848, this development gave education in New England a big boost. What was it?**
- A. The Boston Public Library began to serve the entire state. Books were delivered twice a week to borrowers in the western part of the state.
 - B. The Boston Public Library opened as the country's first major publicly funded municipal (city) library and first public library to permit "borrowing out."
 - C. The Boston Public Library agreed to hold all U.S. Congressional documents and soon had a collection second only to the New York Public Library's collection.
 - D. The Boston Public Library became the first public library to permit the "borrowing out" of books and occasionally offered amnesty on overdue books.
- 8. A major shoemakers' strike in Massachusetts in 1860 offered an important lesson in economic growth. What does this strike show us?**
- A. Labor strikes work well in keeping everyone employed. Employers usually hire back the striking workers and may even expand.
 - B. After a period of adjustment, labor strikes can lead to higher prices, increased sales, and greater employment.
 - C. Labor strikes can keep wages from falling, but if workers continue to produce more of a product than people want to buy, some workers may lose their jobs.
 - D. Labor strikes encourage businesses to move to countries where unions are illegal and the government jails striking workers.



- 1. In 1869, Massachusetts created a new unit within state government. It was eventually copied by the federal government and virtually all states. What was this new entity?**
- A. Bureau of Labor Statistics
 - B. Bureau of Commerce and Industry
 - C. A labor committee in the House of Representatives
 - D. Massachusetts Internal Revenue Service
- 2. Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone in Boston in 1875. What was New England's "communications first" of 1903?**
- A. Two MIT scientists designed the world's first communications satellite.
 - B. The first commercial radio station went on the air in Portland, Maine.
 - C. The first wireless telegram message was sent between America and Europe.
 - D. The Boston Stock Exchange installed the world's first stock ticker.
- 3. In 1893, New Englanders achieved a major transportation milestone when ____.**
- A. The first electric trains ran from New Haven to New York.
 - B. Robert Goddard launched the world's first liquid-fueled rocket.
 - C. The Duryea brothers built a gasoline-powered car and opened the first factory in America for producing gasoline-powered cars.
 - D. Albert Pope produced the first bicycles with wheels of equal size.



4. **A labor strike in Lawrence, MA, in 1912 was called the “Bread and Roses” strike because ____.**
- A. The industry was the bread industry, and the workers carried roses when they picketed their factories.
 - B. The workers fought for “bread” (enough wages to feed their families) and “roses” (respect and dignity).
 - C. The workers wanted extra money to buy bread, but their employers gave them roses.
 - D. The workers wanted a longer lunch period (bread) and improved work conditions (roses).
5. **In 1924, a Boston investment firm introduced a new type of investment that is popular today. What was this?**
- A. The mutual fund
 - B. Bond certificates
 - C. Insured certificates of deposit
 - D. The Ponzi scheme
6. **A simple invention by a Vermonter in 1934 fueled the growth of a multi-million dollar industry. What was the invention?**
- A. The first ski rope tow in the United States
 - B. The first safety bindings on skis
 - C. The first double-bottomed sail boat
 - D. The first aluminum snowshoes
7. **In 1944, two scientists at Harvard University developed a product that was 50 feet long and weighed 5 tons. It would shrink many times over and find countless uses in American homes and businesses. What was this invention?**
- A. The first microwave oven
 - B. The first rechargeable battery
 - C. The first digital computer
 - D. The first solar-powered calculator
8. **The year 1946 saw the start of the venture capital industry—a new industry dedicated to financing untested new businesses. Who were the founders of this industry?**
- A. A Cal Tech Nobel Prize winner who relocated to Boston
 - B. Georges Doriot and Ralph Flanders
 - C. A group of MIT graduate students
 - D. Paul Ampersand and Joseph MacNefferty





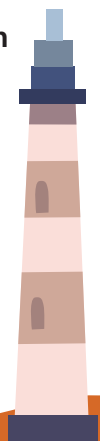
- 1. In 1947, a Massachusetts company introduced the world’s first microwave oven—a product now found in most American kitchens. How many years later was the first countertop microwave introduced?**
 - A. Two years later
 - B. Ten years later
 - C. Five years later
 - D. Twenty years later

- 2. In 1952, the first program for translating mathematical code into machine language was introduced. This program evolved into COBOL, the language that opened the door for widespread business use of computers. Which of the following are true?**
 - A. Grace Murray Hopper developed this program.
 - B. Hopper worked in Howard Aikin’s lab at Harvard University.
 - C. Hopper coined the term “computer bug.”
 - D. All of the above

- 3. In 1954, a Connecticut-made product demonstrated an important use of nuclear power. What was this product?**
 - A. The atomic clock
 - B. The first nuclear-powered submarine
 - C. The first nuclear plant to generate electricity
 - D. The first hydrogen bomb

- 4. In the mid 1950s, a company started by two MIT engineers began making and selling affordably priced “minicomputers.” Eventually, this company released the PDP-8, a table-top model that appealed to small businesses, schools and universities, newspapers, and book publishers. What was the price of this new model?**
 - A. \$18,000
 - B. \$110,000
 - C. \$215,100
 - D. \$5,000

- 5. The e-mail messaging system with the @ symbol that we use today was created in 1971 by Ray Tomlinson working on behalf of the U.S. Department of Defense. What network did he first use to test it?**
 - A. BBN messaging system
 - B. ARPANET
 - C. The Internet
 - D. Tomlinson intranet



- 6. In 1972, a Massachusetts bank began offering an innovative new account called the NOW account. What was special about this account?**
- A. It allowed customers to make ATM withdrawals.
 - B. It paid interest and allowed customers to write checks even though a 1930s law prohibited paying interest on checking accounts.
 - C. It paid a higher rate of interest than the bank charged on its loans to consumers.
 - D. It allowed customers to make telephone transfers of their funds.
- 7. What controversial industry came to New England in 1992?**
- A. Casino gambling
 - B. Dogfighting
 - C. Windfarming
 - D. Paintball
- 8. What new mode of transportation, invented by a New Hampshire entrepreneur, was introduced in 2001?**
- A. The hybrid car
 - B. The pogo stick
 - C. The Multi-Mode People Mover
 - D. The Segway

