

Market House Museum's Life and Legacy of Queen Victoria Quiz

(Answers are on the bottom of page four.)



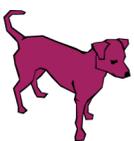
1. Alexandrine Victoria was born on May 24, 1819 and later would become Queen of England. Her father, one of the children of George III of England, was Edward, Duke of Kent. Both the Duke and his father died the same year in 1820, when Alexandrine Victoria was just a baby. Her mother was left a widow with the baby, and two older children from her first marriage. Her mother was Victoria, Duchess of Kent. She was of German origin and her family branch name was Saxe-Coburg and Saalfeld. The baby, Victoria, was raised very carefully and strictly at Kensington Palace, and slept every night in the room of her mother. A) True B) False.



2. When Victoria was a child, she had a collection of dolls that she and her governess would make dresses for, and play with. These dolls had names and personalities that Victoria assigned to them. She also took piano lessons as she loved music, but she was very stubborn and did not always want to practice. One day she slammed the piano lid shut and said what, earning a rebuke from her teacher and governess? A) There! I shan't practice today, there is no "have to" about it! B) I am slow, and am sure I will never learn to play C) I'd rather pay the court minstrels to provide music for me!



3. Victoria's youth was made miserable by a man named Sir John Conroy who was the head of her mother's household. Her mother gratefully accepted the help of her late husband's friend to help her manage her household and her money, though she did not realize the extent of Sir John's manipulative ways. He took advantage not only of her trusting ways but also of a daughter of George III, who lived nearby, milking the women of money, funds, and their livelihood. Victoria could not stand the proud Sir John or his imperious manners. He insisted that Victoria be kept under constant surveillance and supervision. One example of his rules was that her governess always had to hold her hand when walking up and down the stairs! What did Sir John Conroy call this strict system of raising Victoria? A) The Saalfeld Proposition B) The Kensington System C) The Windsor Rules.



4. Victoria had a dog that she dearly loved and it became her very best friend. In the days before prepared dry dog foods, she mixed his meals herself, crumbling biscuits and meat together and pouring a little gravy over the top to moisten it. Her dog's name was Dash or sometimes, Dashy. What kind of dog was he? A) a small spaniel B) a dachshund C) a borzoi.



5. After Victoria's grandfather died, her two uncles ruled one after the other. When the last uncle died, she became queen herself. Had she not reached age 18 before her uncle William IV died, Sir John and her mother Victoria might have tried to coerce the country's government into letting them be her guardians and influence her rule until she reached the legal age to be able to rule (18). After two messengers came to Kensington Palace at about 6 am on June 20, 1837 to tell her that William IV had died, and she was now Queen herself, what did Victoria do? A) gave Dash a bath B) had her bed removed from her mother's bedroom to sleep alone at last C) called a bank holiday for the whole country in order to celebrate her becoming queen.



6. Lord Melbourne was Victoria's first prime minister. She quickly became his loyal friend and relied on him heavily. Problems arose from this closeness, and Victoria had to give way quite often to keep her ministers and government happy. She could be quite obstinate at times and she valued her freedom as queen. One of her daily activities that she enjoyed with Melbourne was what? A) going to the Opera every night B) sailing on her personal yacht for a few hours C) riding horses through Windsor Great Park or elsewhere.



7. Victoria was told she should marry well and provide the country with an heir. She met a few princes and grand dukes whom she invited to the palace to stay for a week, and had balls and midnight suppers as entertainments. However, when she invited her two first cousins to stay with her, she fell deeply in love with Albert. His brother was Ernest. Their father was her mother's brother. They played duets on the piano very well, and Albert danced divinely, even if he did nod off at balls on some late nights. Her heart went faint within her. She had to be the one to ask him to marry her, as she was queen, and he couldn't ask her, for fear of being turned down! She showed him into a room at the palace, and said she wished that he would agree to what her heart desired. What was the room, wherein she suggested their union? A) the red corridor B) the yellow drawing room C) the blue closet.



8. The couple married on Feb 10, 1840. Victoria now had her own household and income, and though her mother lived in the castle nearby, she did not spend much time with her. Albert, however, got along fine with her mother (who was also his aunt.) As time would go by, Victoria and her mother became close again, but only after Sir John was ousted from her life and was proved to have been a scoundrel, frittering away money that was not rightfully his. Victoria loved Albert and worshipped his every thought and action, and theirs became a wise partnership that England benefitted from. Albert guided her in the rules of statecraft and helped manage the country throughout her many pregnancies. How many children did they have? A) three B) twelve C) nine.



9. Victoria and Albert's first child was a girl, Victoria, who was Princess Royal of England. She was lively and bright, and grew up to be very artistic. She painted, and she appreciated and collected art and antiques after her marriage to her husband, Fritz, who became the crown prince of Germany. They would later become German Emperor and Empress. What was the nature offering that he picked for her when they were courting in her mother's Scottish Highlands? A) a rose B) a thistle C) a piece of heather.



10. Queen Victoria and Prince Albert's second child was Albert Edward, Prince of Wales. He loved his older sister and they were extremely close, though he was a bit slower in his studies and had the stubborn streak of his mother when provoked. Albert worked tirelessly with the tutors, trying to make headway with his son's education. In later years, Edward would become King Edward VII and be a "peacemaker" because of his jovial love of life. He spoke many languages fluently and travelled extensively across Europe. He would marry Alexandra of Denmark while Prince of Wales and they would become King and Queen upon his mother's death. Who was Alexandra's favorite sister? A) Dagmar, (Minnie) wife of Czar Alexander of Russia B) Caroline, Duchess of Sparta C) Louise, Marquise of Milhaven.



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11. The next three children of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert were Princess Alice, Prince Alfred, and Princess Helena. Princess Alice was interested in nursing and hospital work. She married Louis of Hesse, and they were to become the Grand Duke and Duchess of Hesse Darmstadt. They became the parents of Alix (or Alecky) who would grow up and marry the last Czar of Russia. Prince Alfred took up a career in the Navy and married Grand Duchess Marie of Russia. Their daughter Marie would become Queen of Romania. Helena married Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein and pursued charitable work. What happened to Prince Christian in later years? A) his eye was shot out and had to be removed under chloroform B) he broke his leg and it never set properly, causing him to limp badly C) he died in a freak fire at one of the Queen's castles.



12. The next daughter. Louise, was beautiful and very talented as a sculptor and artist. She married Lorne, who would later become the 9th Duke of Argyll. The couple had no children. They spent a lot of time in Canada when Lorne represented England's interests as a government official. What song was played at her wedding? A) Danny Boy B) The Wearing of the Green C) The Campbell's Are Coming.



13. Prince Arthur and Prince Leopold were the next children born. Arthur would become a respected statesman and a military man, who married Princess Louise Margaret of Prussia. Leopold was a hemophiliac (free bleeder) who the Queen protected and cosseted in childhood for health reasons. He was bright and artistic and very musical. He found a wife for himself in Princess Helena of Waldeck and Pymont. How did he die, leaving a baby daughter? A) slipped and fell down a staircase B) had a heart attack B) drowned at sea.



14. The last child of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert was Princess Beatrice. Albert would swing her back and forth at the table in a large napkin while she giggled and cooed. She was very musical and sat at her father's knee while he played the organ. She was quite the coquette, and when her nurse said, during a tea with many sweets offered, "Baby mustn't eat that," she came back with, "But Baby wants it, my dear." A) True B) False



15. Prince Albert had stomach problems, digestive upsets, and a listless energy towards the last of his life. He was struck down with typhoid fever at the end of November 1861, and died on December 14, 1861. Victoria was inconsolable. She wept and wept for days and months. She left and went to another castle and secluded herself there for over five years. She wore black the rest of her life, and never remarried. She was utterly devastated. For a long time, she was identified as "the Widow of Windsor." What did she blame for her husband's demise? A) Work and worry over her son Edward's philandering lifestyle B) the government and their cronies who were profiteers C) the American Civil War and the worry over the Trent Affair



16. Queen Victoria was known as the "Grandmamma of Europe" because she was grandmother to many different heads of foreign countries. She took an unusual interest in who her children and grandchildren married. Her younger daughter, Beatrice, would marry late in life, having been her mother's companion for many years in her widowhood. In fact, the Queen was much upset when Beatrice fell in love at another's wedding, and found herself promised to Prince Henry of Battenberg (called Liko by the family.) For months, she and the Queen communicated by notes at the table, not speaking to each other as she would not give Liko up, nor would the Queen permit the wedding. Finally, the Queen relented, and the couple were married. Their daughter would become Ena, Queen of Spain! How did Liko die? A) He enlisted as a soldier and died of malaria fever B) he was killed in a duel C) he died of heatstroke in Saudi Arabia.



17. Queen Victoria ruled England longer than any of her predecessors. Her health declined in her older years, and she lost her sight almost completely, which hindered in many ways the conducting of business. She relied heavily on her daughter Beatrice and her ministers to read papers to her. When she died, she had celebrated 61 years on the throne, and two jubilee celebrations, her 50th and 60th. She died in the presence of her children, grandchildren, and extended family on January 22, 1901. She did not want black for her funeral, as she preferred white. As she was buried with her bridal veil in the tomb beside her beloved Albert, it began to snow. She had gotten her white funeral. A) True B) False.

ANSWERS: 1-A; 2-A; 3-B; 4-A; 5-B; 6-C; 7-C; 8-C; 9-C;
10-A; 11-A; 12-C; 13-A; 14-A; 15-A; 16-A; 17-A.