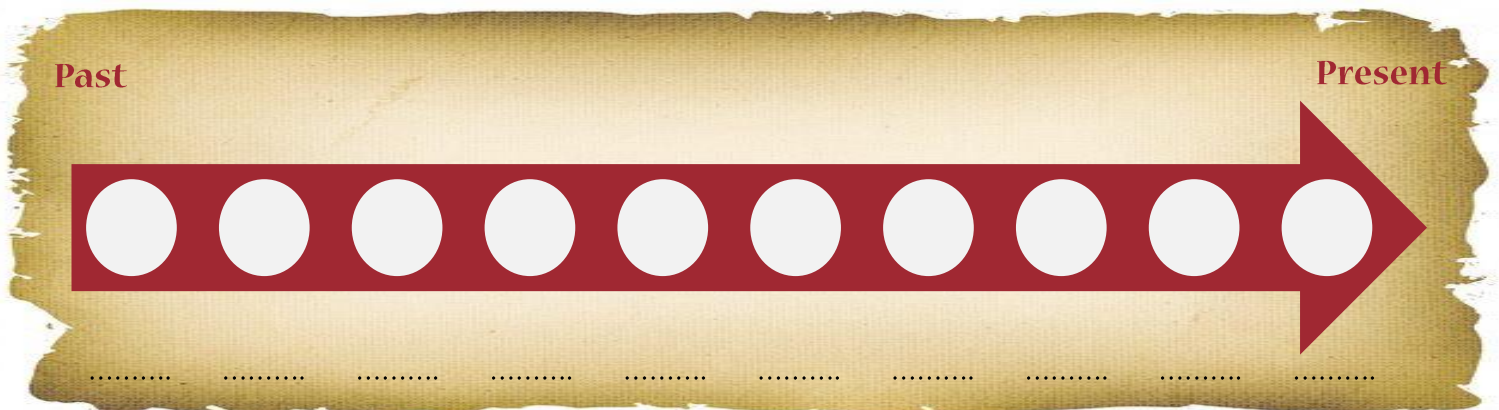


← Historium Quiz →

You can take this quiz after you have visited the Historium Story. Can you answer all the questions about the Historium and Jan van Eyck? You will find the correct answers in the Historium Exhibition. Good luck!

- Place the following events on the timeline in chronological order. Do not forget to write down the year in which the event took place on the lines provided below the timeline.
 - Joan of Arc is burnt at the stake
 - Beginning of the construction of Notre Dame in Paris
 - End of the last crusades
 - Jan van Eyck paints in Bruges
 - Discovery of America
 - French Revolution
 - Belgium becomes independent
 - Thomas Edison invents the light bulb
 - Bruges is divided into six administrative districts
 - Da Vinci completes the Mona Lisa



- What type of ship could be seen on the docks of Bruges?
 - Flat-bottom
 - Caravel
 - Cog
 - Galley
- Which were the outer harbours of Bruges during the Middle Ages?
Tip: you might have to indicate more than one option here...
 - Antwerp
 - Ostend
 - Damme
 - Sluis
 - Ghent
 - Zeebrugge
- Bruges traded with many different cities. Which of the following products was the most important imported good?
 - Wool
 - Oak wood
 - Alum
 - Pigments

5. Which products were traded with the following cities?

- Genoa:
- London:
- Bordeaux:
- Naples:
- Frankfurt:
- Danzig:

6. How did Jan van Eyck's pupils learn the painting technique?

- By working together with their master on the same painting, while taking care of certain elements themselves.
- By copying their master; that is how they usually adopted the master's style as well.
- By doing all kinds of chores for their master in the workplace; this way they could observe him closely.

7. Who commissioned the painting 'Virgin and Child with Canon van der Paele'?

- Canon Joris van der Paele
- Duke Philip the Good
- Mary of Burgundy
- Hubert van Eyck

8. Who was the canon's patron saint?

- Saint John
- Saint Donatian
- Saint George
- Saint Cornelius

9. Jan van Eyck was the court painter of which Burgundian Duke?

- John the Fearless
- Philip the Good
- Charles the Bold
- Mary of Burgundy

10. What colour do the following minerals give?



Madder (plant)



Azurite



Burnt bones



Copper pipes

Mineral

Colour

.....

✧ Fun fact ✧

People obtained the colours for oil paint by grinding pigments with large stones. These pigments were found in, for example, mineral rocks, animals and plants.

11. Which objects did Jacob want to report to the tax collector?

- Crimson, potato and malachite
- Crimson, oak and malachite
- Tobacco, oak and chocolate
- Lace, potato and chocolate

✧ Fun fact ✧
You had to pay a toll on all goods that were traded in Bruges.

12. Why did Jacob not have to pay the toll?

- Because he had already paid the toll at the harbour.
- Because his master Jan van Eyck works for the Duke and has certain privileges.
- Because he is late and the tollhouse is about to close.
- Because toll only needs to be paid when goods leave the city.

13. What is a guild?

- An old medieval profession that does not exist anymore today.
- A medieval synonym for an artist.
- A synonym for craft, a professional association for the medieval workman, with its own board and its own rules.

14. Which guild was located in the Corduwaniersstraat?

- Cobblers
- Processors of fleeces and furs
- Rosary makers
- Customs officers

15. Which luxury craft is not featured in the Historium Story?

- Woodcarvers
- Painters
- Rosary makers
- Book illustrators

16. Which crafts are pictured below? Write the correct craft under every seal.

Craft

✧ Fun fact ✧
Some crafts still exist today. Just think of your baker, your butcher...

17. What was a medieval 'stove'?

- A private bath
- A water jug
- A tub
- Public baths

18. Which people mostly came to the public baths?

- The rich
- Clergy
- Prostitutes
- Craftsmen

✧ Fun fact ✧

The baths were a common feature in Bruges in 1435. People did not just go there to bathe, but also to meet others. It was common to offer a business associate a trip to the baths as a gift.

19. Which of the following activities could not be done in the public baths?

- Listening to music
- Buying books
- Eating something
- "Finding company"

20. Why was the inn 'Ter Beurze' so important?

- The inn 'Ter Beurze' was the biggest and most luxurious hotel in the city. The managers spoke seven languages and were very hospitable.
- The Duke of Burgundy resided at the inn and brought his royal household with him. The cuisine was very refined and therefore to the Duke's liking. That is where the idea of "Burgundian cuisine" comes from.
- The inn was a business centre. Many business transactions were carried out there and the inn was also the birthplace of the modern stock exchange system.
- It was the first inn in the world.

21. What is a "nation house"? Indicate the correct definition.

- A group of traders with the same origin, and it was also a place where they could stay.
- A house where traders can trade with other craftsmen.
- A hotel where international traders resided and where they were welcomed in their own language.
- A medieval embassy.

22. What was the German Hanseatic League?

- An association of cities that traded amongst each other.
- A "nation house" with a major German presence.
- The German equivalent of 'Ter Beurze', where they developed their own trading system.
- An exclusive association where the richest traders met and traded in luxury goods.

✧ Fun fact ✧

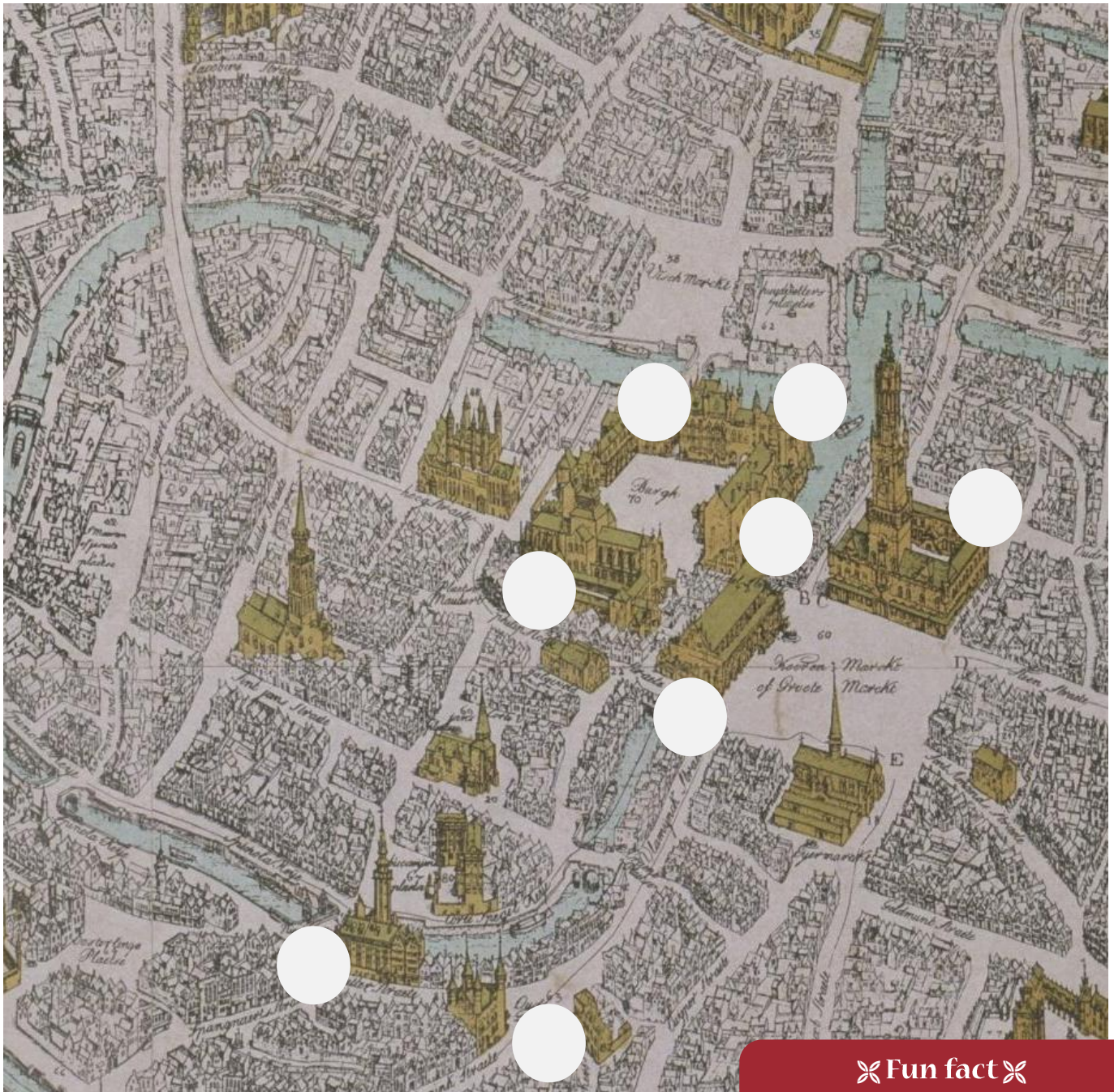
In 1435, Bruges was the financial centre of Europe.

23. What do the "nation houses" located around 'Ter Beurze' have in common?

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24. Indicate the following buildings on the map below.

- A. Town Hall
- B. Basilica of the Holy Blood
- C. Het Steen (Bruges)
- D. St. Donatian's Church
- E. The Waterhalle
- F. The Hallen (halls) with the Belfry
- G. Old Stock Exchange
- H. Poortersloge (The Burgess Lodge)



✂ Fun fact ✂

Most medieval houses were built with wood.

25. What is the 'Love'?

- A "nation house" of the German Hanseatic League.
- The former residence of the count.
- The lower part of the Belfry, where the Hallen (halls) were situated.
- The ridge of the Waterhalle.

26. Connect the following events with the correct year:

- | | | |
|---|---|--------|
| The Belfry reaches its highest point. | ● | ● 944 |
| The construction of St. Donatian's Church begins. | ● | ● 1501 |
| The Waterhalle is demolished. | ● | ● 1789 |

27. Name 3 historic buildings that are brought to life in the Historium, but which we can no longer see in Bruges today.

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28. Do the following descriptions belong to a medieval or a contemporary city?

- The city is completely walled.
- Houses are built with all sorts of materials.
- Every function has its own space.
- Houses consist of one or two rooms.

Medieval	Contemporary

29. True or false?

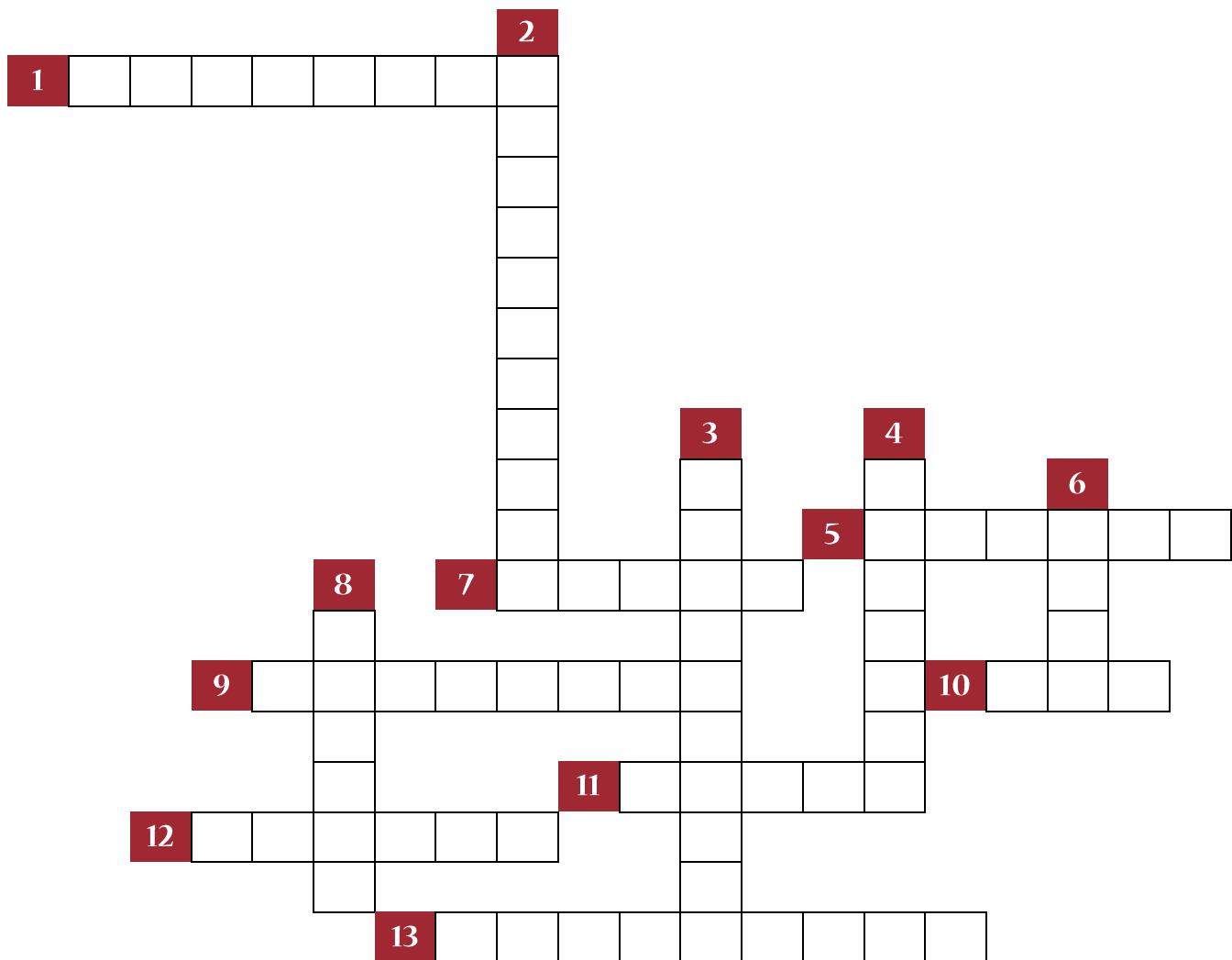
- Bruges was accessible through twelve city gates in the 12th century.
- Bruges was known for its production of raw materials, such as gemstones and pigments.
- Jan van Eyck was not born in Bruges, but did spend most of his life here.
- Potatoes and chocolate were not yet available in Bruges in 1435.
- Tobacco and lace were traded a lot in Medieval Bruges.
- Bruges was the biggest commercial centre of Western-Europe during the 16th century.
- Every house had its own bathroom and toilet.
- The craftsmen's shop was often located in their own house.
- The German Hanseatic League was located in the Oosterlingenhuis.
- You can still visit St. Donatian's Church today.

True	False

✧ Fun fact ✧

Jan van Eyck was probably the most famous painter in Europe during his lifetime. His work was very important to the history of painting. He is regarded as the father of the oil painting technique.

30. Solve the crossword puzzle



1. Place where Jan van Eyck worked
2. Meeting place where the common people found company
3. Central storage space of goods on the Market Square
4. Jacob wanted to report this mineral to the tax collector
5. Object that was used for prayer
6. The name of the girl with the red cape whom you met in the Historium Story
7. This craft worked with metal and made weapons
8. Highest building on the Market Square of Bruges that sounded the alarm when needed
9. This craft was responsible for the production of jewellery
10. Type of wood used to make paintings
11. Person responsible for St. Donatian's Church
12. Animal depicted in the painting 'Virgin and Child with Canon van der Paele'
13. The name of the inn that was very important in medieval Bruges