



# HERITAGE TRIVIA: EUROPEAN EDITION



**REMPART, 1 rue des Guillemites, 75004 Paris**  
Phone. +33 1 42 71 96 55 - [contact@rempart.com](mailto:contact@rempart.com)

---

This document was created in April 2020 as part of the European ERASMUS Heritage Volunteers and Leaders project with the support of the ERASMUS + Youth and Sport programme

## Preface :

---

**H**ow can we show that Europe has a common history, a culture which goes beyond political borders and has always been nurtured by «elsewhere», by interactions?

Heritage in its every shape, safeguarded or to be safeguarded, is a meaningful media to exchange and establish a link between citizens and history.

ERAMUS + Heritage exchanges, driven by REMPART and its European partners, is an opportunity for everyone to be in direct contact with heritage. It truly is a rewarding and an unforgettable human experience!

To go further and extend this moment, REMPART offers you a game about European heritage! With this playful medium, we invite everybody to explore, discover or rediscover European heritage in all its diversity. A chronological approach allows us to go through every major period that shaped the history of the continent and theme-based questions will satisfy everyone's curiosity (scientific and technical heritage, European history, fine arts, places and monuments, archaeology, intangible heritage, etc.)

Why a board game? It's inspired by the French «Jeu de l'oie» (literally Game of the goose), and the Trivial Pursuit. By its layout, this game is a perfect depiction of the flow of ideas during the Renaissance in Europe: a true European heritage then!

The «JDO» probably first appeared during the 16th century in Florence in the Medicis' entourage, it quickly spread to the European courts as a gift and a way to entertain. It is said that a set was offered by the great duke François de Medicis to the Spanish King Philipp II. As it was easily printed and quite affordable, it became very popular.

Today, we are happy to offer you this game and wish you a great time!

**REMPART**

*All committed to heritage!*

## Index :

---

Some questions and/or answers will request visual assistance.  
An index is available p.32 of this booklet.

## How does it work :

---

### **6** Question :

**Answer.**

Context and/or details about the period.

 → European heritage Label.

## Playing rules :

---

### Number of players :

This is a team game : form even groups according to the total number of participants. We recommend forming teams with different nationalities : your respective knowledges will help you to find more correct answers.

*NB : the game will be easier to play if there are more than two teams.*

### A narrator :

One person shall be the storyteller during the game. Only he has the booklet, which gathers the questions and the answers to each square.

The narrator will be asking the questions, stating the penalty and arbitrating the game.

### How to play :

**This game is about European heritage, look for answers in Europe!**

To start, each team rolls the dice. The team which gets the highest score starts the round. Every team rolls the dice successively, in a clockwise direction.

- The narrator asks the question related to the square on which the team is.
- The team has one minute to answer the question. If the time is out, the team pass its turn. If the team finds the correct answer, it wins 1 point.
- When a question makes you move forward or backwards, you must answer the question of the square you have reached. If you reach a square with an already answered question, go forward to the next one.
- The first team that reaches the last square wins 10 points and stops the game. The game is stopped when a team reaches the square 55 or more.

The narrator counts the points accumulated by each team : whoever has the most points wins the game.

*NB : this game allows a first approach to heritage-related topics. It was though to be a recreational activity first : scientific knowledge was popularized to become accessible to all.*

**Be careful ! If the dice falls out of the table, you pass your turn.**

## PALEOLITHIC (800 000-12 500 BC.)

---

Paleolithic starts when the Modern Human appears (erectus, then neanderthal and sapiens) on European territory. This period is subdivided by many cultures, which are characterized by technical progress and innovations, including the discovery of fire.

### **1 Can you name a cave, other than Lascaux, which has the same type of paintings.**

**Cosquer (France), Pekarna (Czech Republic), Altamira (Spain)... (several possibilities)**

We find the same type of painting in each of these caves : moving figures, drawn in profile and various animals.

### **2 Too bad! Venus goddesses would rather be at home, lounging, than running around... Pass your turn.**

Venus Paleolithic figurines are statuettes portraying women with prominent body shapes. They can have a symbolic function as an expression of health and fertility. Used in a housing context, they were found all over Europe.

### **3 What is the museum of Krapina (located in Croatia) dedicated to ?**

**It is dedicated to the excavation of 80 Neanderthals' skeletons.**

Neanderthal is a specifically Eurasian type of human being, perfectly adapted to the difficult climatic conditions that prevailed during the cold periods. He evolved in Europe from 300 000 to 35 000 BC.

## NEOLITHIC (6 000-2 100 BC.)

---

Populations adopt a sedentary lifestyle and start cultivating, breeding and writing.

### **4 Name at least two megalithic monuments apart from those of Poskær Stenhus in Denmark.**

**Stonehenge (United Kingdom), Gavrinis (France), Carnac (France)... (Other possibilities)**

The Megaliths can be single standing stones such as menhirs or gathered to create dolmens or alignments that we can find all over Europe. They are generally interpreted as burial sites.

They represent the first form of European monumental architecture.

The emergence of metallurgy in Europe is leading to an intensification of trade. Cities were created and run by political powers (chiefdoms and social hierarchy).

### **5 Which technique, recognized as an «intangible cultural heritage of humanity» by the UNESCO, is used on some REMPART Heritage camps in France, Portugal, Spain and Croatia ?**

#### **Dry-stone**

This know-how is used to build various structures (houses, walls, roads, etc.) by stacking stones on each other without using any other material. This technique has been used by people from prehistoric times to contemporary time.

### **6 Name at least two types of craftsmen who worked with gold and bronze during the Bronze Age.**

#### **Metallurgists, goldsmiths and coppersmith.**

The emergence of metallurgy in Europe led to the creation of new know-how and professions. Valuable objects, in gold or bronze, are signs of prestige and power that only leaders could possess.

**BONUS:** Name one bronze/gold masterpiece of the Bronze Age.

If your answer is correct, go straight to the 13<sup>th</sup> square!

*The Mask of Agamemnon (Greece), Avanton gold cones (France) and the Mold cape (Wales).*

**see Index 1 & 2**

### **7 Away boarders ! Pirates sank your merchant ship... Go back to the first square.**

The creation of metallurgy reshapes trade in Europe : products circulate throughout the continent. Shipwrecks were found in the Aegean and Mediterranean Seas, and the English Channel.

The use of iron, a more widespread and resistant ore than any of the ones used before, has social and economic impacts all over Europe : urban development and societies structuration intensifies.

### **8 Congratulations! You are the lucky owner of an ancient chariot! Go directly to square 18!**

Cities' chiefs who controlled trade paths were buried in *tumuli* with their most precious furniture such as a processional cart, as a symbol of power.

### **9 What does this painting represent ?**

#### **The Abduction of Europa, Noël-Nicolas Coypel (1726)**

According to the story told in Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, the god Jupiter who was smitten over the nymph Europa, transformed himself into a white bull and abducted her. The term «Europe» appeared during the Iron Age but it's quite difficult to know why the continent is called this way, and what are the links between myth and geography.

**see Index 3, 4 & 5**

### **10 What are the three architectural Greco-roman styles widespread all over Europe?**

#### **Doric, ionic and Corinthian styles.**

Greek culture was widely spread thanks to the emergence of colonies between 900 and 700 BC. It reached its height with the reign of Alexander the Great (4th century BC).

**see Index 6**

### **11 What was the major religion.s practiced by Occidentals during the main part of Antiquity?**

#### **Polytheist religions.**

The religious architecture was created, as well as great sanctuaries, both widespread all over Europe.

## ROMAN PERIOD (27 BC. - 476 AD.)

---

Creation of the Roman Empire which then extended to the whole European continent. It creates the beginning of a European unity, thanks to the diffusion of a shared culture and Roman law.

### **12 Name one roman amphitheatre not located in Italy.**

**Amphitheatres of Arles, Nîmes, Saintes (France), Pula (Croatia) or Tarragona (Spain) (several possibilities).** The same type of monument is developing throughout the Roman Empire. Today, in Europe we can observe amphitheatres from the United Kingdom to Bulgaria.

### **13 Name at least two Roman innovations that are still a part of European culture today.**

- Great ancient cities are, still today, great European cities,
- Roman law is the core of the contemporary legal system,
- 40 000 km of roads have been created by the Romans, and some are still used today,
- Mileposts,
- Roman numbers,
- Roman calendar: the year starts at January the 1st, weeks are composed of seven days, and month names are still the same.

## MEDIEVAL PERIOD (476 - 1453 AD.)

---

The Christian religion spread all over the continent became one of the common foundations of Europe, despite its division into a multitude of kingdoms and centuries of internal warfare.

### **14 Who can be considered as the first «father of Europe» during the Middle Ages?**

**Charlemagne (born in 742, consecrated in 800 and died in 814)**

He is nicknamed «Pater Europae» (Father of Europe) because he was the leader of a vast Christian empire. Charlemagne also standardized the 26-letter alphabet and sprang up schools by asking monasteries and other religious institutions to teach children how to read and write.

### **15 Which monument symbolizes the unification of the Occident from the 8th century to 1531?**

**Aachen Cathedral, founded by Charlemagne in the 8th century.**

Kings of the Germanic Roman Empire were crowned in this cathedral until 1531.

**16** True or false ? The borders of the dissemination of Gothic art in Europe match with the borders of the European Union (+UK) ?

**True.**

The dissemination of Gothic art is leading to the creation of common craftsmanship (stonecutting, stained-glass windows, etc.)

**see Index 7**

**17** Name one medieval site per European country. The team that gives the most wins 3 points.

Calmont d'Olt castle (France), Old Town of Prague (Czech Republic), medieval castle of Edinburgh (Scotland), Toledo Cathedral (Spain), city of Rothenburg (Germany)... (several possibilities).

Europe is at war: the need to build strongholds and defence points leads cities to develop inside their citadels.

**18** What does the Bayeux tapestry represents ?

It's a 69 meters embroidery that represents conflicts and rivalry for the English throne from 1064 until the battle of Hastings in 1066.

**see Index 8**

**19** Roll the dice: if you land on a 2 or a 5, you win two points

**20** Who is King Arthur's right-hand man ?

**Lancelot du Lac.**

The Arthurian legend, symbol of chivalry, is carried by oral tradition in all major European courts.

**BONUS :** Do you know where are the frescoes representing the legend of Lancelot du Lac? If you do, you win 3 points.

*Ducal Tower in Siedlęcín (Poland)*

**see Index 9**

**21**  Which association was based in this Estonian building ?

**The Tallinn Guild (Estonia), composed of merchants.**

The European trade was structured around 1200, thanks to the development of great fairs and markets along Roman roads.

The second half of the 15th century marked the start of a new era: the fall of Constantinople caused the end of the Eastern Roman Empire, the creation of the Protestant religion broke the common religious foundation. Europeans ventured across the seas and discovered Mundus Novus. Europe is defined as a culturally united territory but damaged by the perpetual wars between the different nations.

**22** It's a long way to Santiago de Compostela... Obviously, you got lost on the way!

Throw the dice and go back the number of squares it indicates, unless you can name 4 religions practised in Europe during modern times.

**Catholicism, Judaism, Protestantism and Islam**

Catholicism and Judaism both developed in Europe during Antiquity. Islam emerged in Europe during the 8<sup>th</sup> century with the conquest of the Iberian Peninsula by the Umayyads and the growth of the Ottoman Empire. Protestantism was created at the beginning of the 16<sup>th</sup> century by Martin Luther and led to a separation with the Catholic Church.

**23** What does this drawing represent?

**The Vitruvian Man, by Leonardo da Vinci (1490)**

Humanism is a European philosophical movement that places human beings at the center of everything and creates a system of progressive values that spread in Europe. It offers an alternative to the deep crisis of trust the Catholic Church is facing at the time: knowledge became the new foundation of European philosophy.

**24** Which invention made it possible to spread humanist ideas in Europe in 1453?

**The printing press, by Gutenberg.**

This innovation led to the diffusion of printed-books and helped the creation of public libraries all over Europe.

**25** What is the name of the European student exchange programme?

**Erasmus.**

This name is a tribute to Erasmus, a Dutch theologian, who was a pioneer in campaigning for peace in Europe in the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries. Born in Rotterdam, he himself travelled around Europe (France, UK, Germany, Italy, Belgium and Switzerland).

**26** Go! You have 15 seconds to name 3 Renaissance artists who made pieces that are known all over the world. If you fail, you will lose 3 points.

Michelangelo, Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael, Van Eyck, Donatello, Botticelli, Titian, Bosch, Veronese, Cranach, Jean Clouet... (several possibilities).

Artists travelled throughout Europe, in every court, and spread this European artistic movement.

**27**  What was the first European peace treaty?

The Peace of Westphalia (1648), signed at Osnabrück Schloss (Germany).

It's an agreement between Ferdinand II (Eastern Roman Empire), France, Sweden and their allies to end the Thirty Years' War.

**28** Name 3 members of the European philosophical movement «The Lumières» (The Enlightenment).

Thanks to the spirit of progressivism, move 5 squares forward

Rousseau, Voltaire (France), Kant, Moses Mendelssohn (Germany), Pietro Verri, Cesare Beccaria (Italy), Newton, Locke (United-Kingdom).

The Lumières aimed for the triumph of reason over faith and belief; in politics and economics, the triumph of the bourgeois over nobility and clergy.

**29** Which dynasty ruled for 700 years over one of the largest empire of Modern Times in Europe?

The House of Habsburg, who lived in the Imperial Palace in Vienna (Austria) named Hofburg and labelled European Heritage.

They ruled a multi-ethnic and multi-confessional empire for over 700 years.

**see Index 10**

**30** Baroque team or Classical team?

The classical team chooses a number between 1 and 3, the baroque team chooses a number between 4 and 6. The player throws the dice; if the number of one of the teams is the number on the dice, the team goes back to square 16.

Baroque and classical styles were the two main artistic movements in Europe during Modern times.

### **31 Which monument does Schönbrunn Palace (Austria) replicate?**

**The Palace of Versailles.**

This palace was the symbol of French cultural influence throughout Europe.

### **32 Sing a tune. The first one to find the name and the author wins 2 points.**

European theatres and operas have always been a place of cultural exchange and artistic cooperation. Artworks, regardless of their author, are performed in every European theatre.

## **CONTEMPORARY PERIOD (1789 - PRESENT)**

Democracies and republican governments are created. After religious freedom, political freedom spreads throughout the European continent and becomes one of the most beloved European values.

### **33 What new regime is brought by the French Revolution?**

**Democracy.**

The French Revolution (1789-1799) put an end to the French Monarchy, but it also caused a shock throughout Europe and left other European monarchies feeling threatened.

### **34 Like Napoleon, you have a lot of enemies... Every team roll the dice, except you. Each team whose number is a 3 move forward to the square 38**

After an attempt to unify Europe through the creation of an empire, the Congress of Vienna in 1815 declared Napoleon an outlaw and recognized the value of preserving each country's culture.

### **35 What is the link between King Edward VII (United-Kingdom), Tsar Nicholas II (Russia), Emperor Wilhelm II (Germany) and Empress Frederic (Prussia)?**

**They are all descendants of Queen Victoria, also called «the grandmother of Europe».**

To this day, her descendants include nearly thirty monarchs in all crowned families of Europe.

**36**  Which event took place at Hambach Castle (Germany) on 27 May 1832 ?

**Hambach's festival (Hambacher Fest).**

This festival gathered nearly 30 000 persons coming from Germany, France and Poland to defend fundamental rights and political freedoms.

**37** What is the name of the political phenomenon that took over Europe in 1848 ?

**Springtime of the Peoples (or Spring of Nations).**

This revolutionary wave began in Paris in order to obtain the abdication of King Louis-Philippe and the emergence of the Second Republic, before spreading to Italy and the Austrian Empire. Republicans, Democrats and Socialists from all over Europe united to achieve a peaceful union in a democratic and egalitarian way.

**38** What is a World Fair ?

**It is a large international, commercial and cultural exhibition held in great cities all around the world.**

Designed to showcase achievements of nations, they symbolize the race for prestige in the industry, recently developed by the industrial revolution (the Atomium in Brussels or the Magic Fountain of Montjuïc in Barcelona)

**39** Choo-choo! You successfully got on your train; it brings you to the square 43.

The first European railway line was created in 1841, it linked Strasbourg to Basel.

**40** GO! You have 15 seconds to name 3 types of communication used in the 19th century.

**The telegraph, the Morse code, wireless transmission (ST, radio), phone, postcard...**

Communication tools were mostly invented during the 19th century.

**41** It's wartime. Choose a human shield. The team you pick gets killed in your place and gives you 3 points.

This is the First World War (1914-1918): the rise of nationalism brought a world conflict from which Europe will remain traumatized. The Treaty of Versailles, signed in 1919 created the League of Nations (LN), to promote peace in Europe.

**42** Name 3 countries that gave women's right to vote between 1918 and 1919:

1918: Hungary, United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania, Austria and Germany.

1919: Netherlands, Luxembourg, Belgium and Sweden.

After the First World War and the participation of women in the war effort, many European countries decided to open the right to vote to women.

**43** What was the nickname of the first plane able to transport 12 passengers between Paris, London and Brussels in 1919? Goliath or Hercule?

Goliath.

After the First World War, the first great international airlines are created.

**44**  Where is situated this European university residence; built during the inter-war period?

Madrid (Spain).

This place was a student residence where people fought for their freedom of thought, cooperation and exchange. It remains a renowned place throughout Europe.

**45** Armistice! The team farthest behind can roll the dice. Move forward the number indicated on the dice.

After the Second World War (1939-1945), Europe created means (laws, transport, currency) to facilitate cooperation and establish a climate of peace.

**46** What are the 6 founding countries of today's European Union?  
**Germany, France, Italy, Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg.**

These countries signed the Treaty of Paris in April 18, 1951. They agreed on sharing production on their heavy industries: none of them could make weapons to attack their neighbours.

**see Index 11**

**47** For which actions did Simone Veil receive the Louise Weiss award in 1981 ?

In December 1981, Simone Veil received the Louise Weiss Prize «for her tireless action in favour of Europe and Peace».

Louise Weiss, who was involved in the Franco-German reconciliation and participated in the construction of Europe, created this prize in 1971 to reward the individuals (or institutions) who contributed to the advancement of peace studies, the improvement of human relations and the attempts in favour of Europe.

**48** When did the Berlin Wall fall ?

**November 9, 1989.**

The fall of the Wall engaged the beginning of a rapprochement between the two Germanies, which was concluded by the reunification of the two countries in 1990.

**49**  What is the name of the treaty that created the European Union ?

**The Maastricht Treaty, on February 7, 1992.**

This treaty was signed by 12 States (The Inner 6 + Denmark, Spain, Greece, Ireland, Portugal and United-Kingdom).

**50** Name at least 2 of the seven «Founding fathers» of the European Union, who worked for Europe's construction during the second half of the 20th century?

Konrad Adenauer (Germany), Joseph Beck (Luxembourg), Johan Willem Beyen (Netherlands), Alcide de Gasperi (Italy), Jean Monnet (France), Robert Schuman (France), Paul Henri Spaak (Belgium)...

 **BONUS: Do you know who lived in this house ?**

Alcide de Gasperi owned this house, which is in Italy, near Trento.

**51** Russian roulette: each team throws the dice, the first to obtain a 1 goes backward to square 25.

**52** Name one scientific or cultural European organization.

**Scientific:** European Space Agency (ESA), European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN), European Southern Observatory (ESO) (several possibilities).

**Cultural:** European film Awards, Eurovision, European Football League, Erasmus exchange (several possibilities).

### **53** Which prize did the European Union receive in 2012 ?

#### **The Nobel Peace Prize.**

This prize is awarded to the European Union, as a legal person, for all its actions in favour of “peace and reconciliation, democracy and human rights in Europe”. The European Union was awarded while experiencing serious economic difficulties and a certain amount of political and economic divergence. The committee wanted to draw attention on the EU’s greatest success.

### **54** Back up ! Every team moves back one square !

### **55** Name at least two major European cities where European institutions are based :

**Brussels** (Belgium) : Council of the European Union (in Luxembourg also), European Commission (in Luxembourg also), Council of Europe...

**Strasbourg** (France) : European Parliament,

**Frankfurt** (Germany) : European Central Bank,

**Luxembourg** (Luxembourg) : Court of Justice of the European Union and European Court of Auditors

The governing institutions of the European Union are not concentrated in a single capital. They are spread over four cities. In addition, other european agencies are located in other countries (European Food Safety Authority in Parma, Italie and Frontex in Warsaw, Poland). This distribution reflects the image of Europe : united but plural.



## Index 1

### Avanton gold cones (1 500 BC.)

© RMN-Grand Palais (musée  
d'Archéologie nationale) /  
Jean-Gilles Berizz

## Index 2

### Mold cape (1 900-1 600 BC.)

© David Monniaux



**Index 3** The abduction of Europa, Noël-Nicolas Coypel (1726)



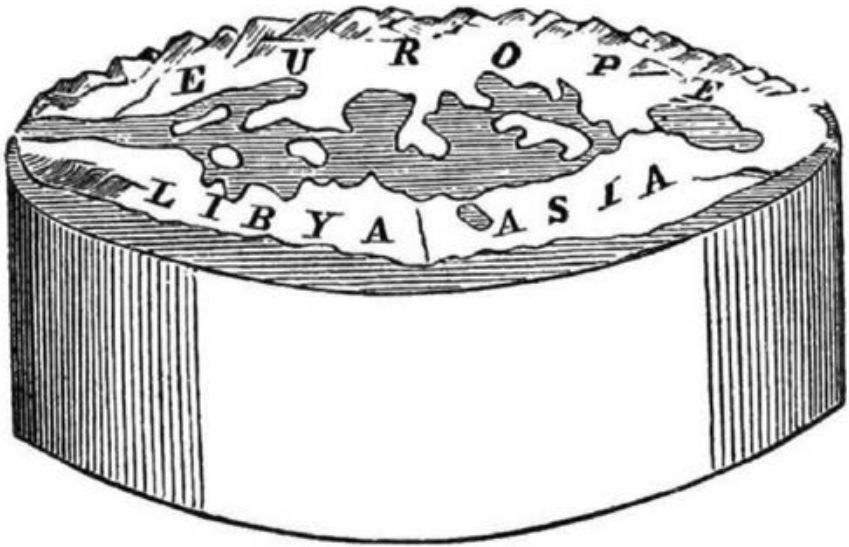


Image source: Cartographic image

## Index 4

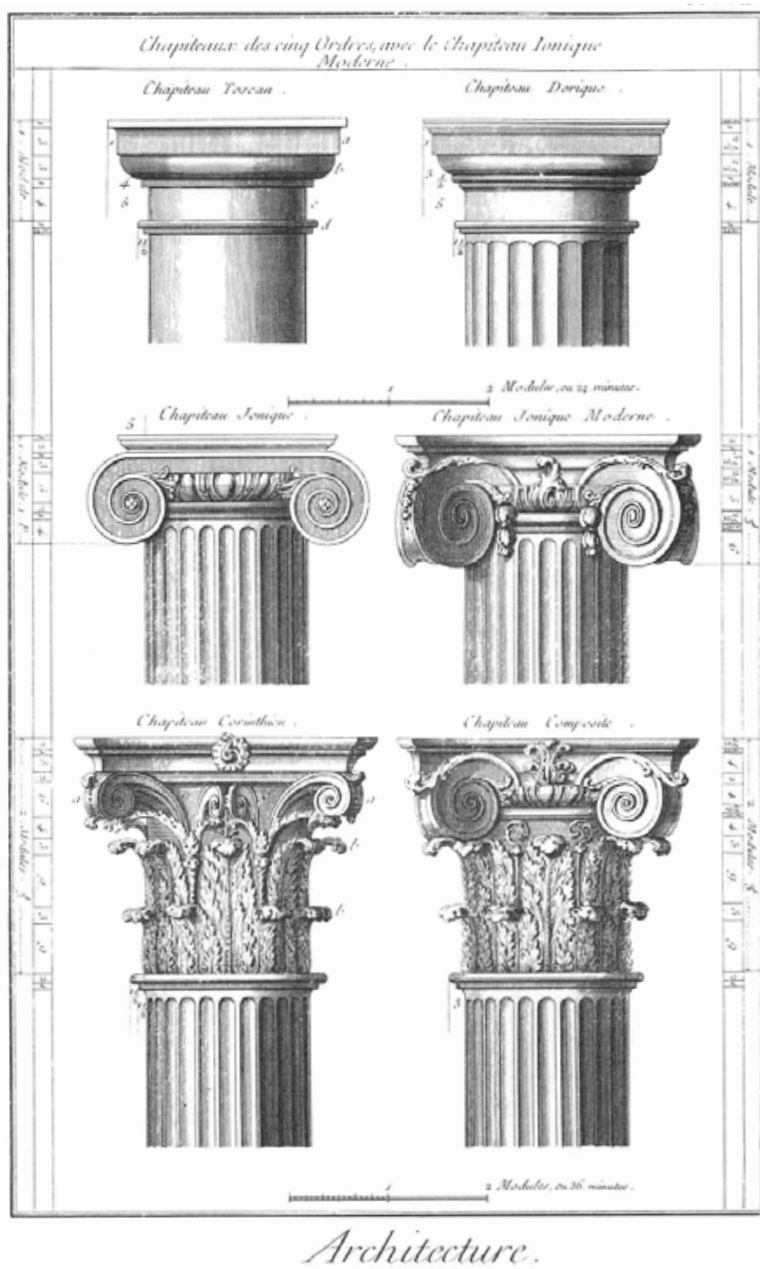
Anaximander's map, (610-546 BC.)



Image source: Cartographic image

## Index 5

Strabo's map, (18 AD.)



## Index 6

**Greco-roman classical orders**  
(Doric, Ionic and Corinthian)



© Map from the article «De l'art français à l'expansion européenne», Jean Wirth

## Index 7

Map of the diffusion of Gothic art  
(between the 12<sup>th</sup> and the 13<sup>th</sup> century)



© Myrabella

## Index 8

Extract from the Bayeux Tapestry  
(between 1066 and 1082 AD.)



© Ludwig Schneider

## Index 9

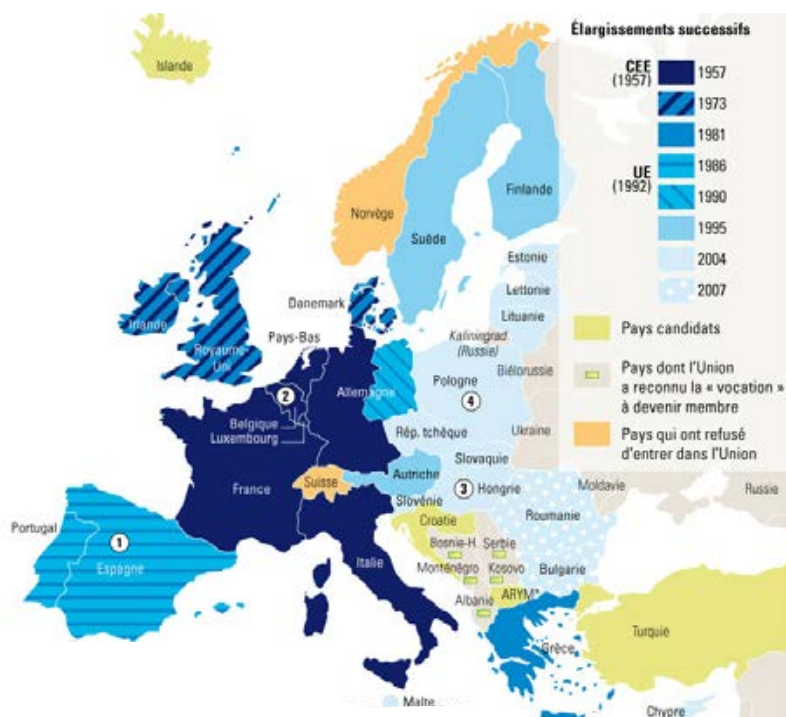
Extract of the fresco in the Ducal Tower in Siedlęcín  
(14<sup>th</sup> century)



© Tomas Sereda

## Index 10

## Imperial Palace in Vienna (Austria) (1279)



© Map taken from issue no. 45 of the magazine « Questions internationales, L'Europe en zone de turbulences », septembre-octobre 2010, p. 9.

## Index 11

## Map of the evolution of the European Union (from 1957 to 2019)

### **Encyclopedia Universalis**

<http://www.universalis.fr/>

### **Europe créative**

<http://ec.europa.eu/programmes/creative-europe/>

### **Grands sites archéologiques**

<http://archeologie.culture.fr/>

### **INRAP**

<http://www.inrap.fr/>

### **Toute l'Europe**

<http://www.touteleurope.eu/>

### **Wikipedia**

<http://fr.wikipedia.org/>

---

## AUTHORS :

### **Fantine Lahmer**

conception et écriture

*design and writing*

Volontaire en Service Civique pour le développement à l'international, à la Délégation Nationale de REMPART

*«Service Civique» volunteer for international development, at the National Delegation of REMPART*

---

### **Lauren Drummond**

conception graphique et écriture

*graphic design and writing*

Volontaire en Service Civique pour la communication et l'insertion sociale, à la Délégation Nationale de REMPART

*«Service Civique» volunteer for communication and social inclusion, at the National Delegation of REMPART*

**Cave of Lascaux** : © SEMITOUR Perigord  
**The Venus of Hohle Fels** : © EFE/Marijan Murat / H. Jensen, Université de Tübingen  
**Krapina Museum** : © Oleg Y/ Tripadvisor  
**Poskaer Stenhus** : © Villy Fink Isaksen  
**Mask of Agamemnon** : © Jean-Pierre Dalbéra  
**Uluburun Shipwreck** : © Latsatts  
**Bird waggon** : © akg-images / Erich Lessing  
**The abduction of Europa** : © Philadelphie, Museum of Art  
**Greco-roman classical orders** : © Dpt of Monuments and Sites - Regional Public Service of Brussels  
**Parthénon** : © Irishtimes  
**Pula amphitheatre** : © Diego Delso  
**European flag** : © Wikimedia  
**Portrait of Charlemagne Painting by Scheuren, 1825** : © De Agostini / A. Dagli Orti / Granger, NYC  
**Aachen** : © Dominique G  
**Gothic Notre Dame** : © Wikimedia  
**Conwy castle** : © VisitBritain/Haley Plotkin  
**Bayeux tapestry** : © Musée de la Tapisserie de Bayeux  
**Siedlecin Tower fresco** : © The Ducal Tower of Siedlecin association  
**Tallinn guild** : © AWS tiqets  
**Santiago de Compostela** : © Thumbs dreamstimes  
**The Vitruvian Man, Léonard de Vinci 1490** © Galerie de l'Académie de Venise  
**Gutenberg** : © Wikimedia  
**Bologna university** : © Città de Bologna  
**Adam's creation, Michel-Ange (1508-1512)** © Musei Vaticani  
**Osnabruck** : © Mairie Osnabrück, © City of Osnabrück, Geographical Data Department  
**Reading of Voltaire's tragedy «L'orphelin de la Chine» (The Orphan of China) in Madame Geoffrin's living room.** LEMONNIER A. Charles Gabriel (1743 - 1824) © Photo RMN-Grand Palais - D. Arnaudet  
**Portrait of Ferdinando I of Parma, P. M. Ferrari (1765 – 1769)** © Gallerie Nazionale Parma  
**The Seven Works of Mercy, Caravage, 1607** © Pio Monte della Misericordia, Napoli  
**Schönbrunn castle** : © Schoenbrunn  
**Liberty Leading the People, E. Delacroix 1830** © DNM - Grand Palais (Musée du Louvre)  
**Napoleon I at Fontainebleau, Paul Delaroche 1845.** © Wikicommons  
**Photograph of Queen Victoria and her family in Coburg** by E. Uhlenhuth, April 21st 1894  
**Universal, Democratic and Social Republic (1848)** Composed by C.M.C Goldsmid © Paris, musée Carnavalet  
**Hambach castle** : © BlueBreezeWiki  
**World Fair in Paris** : © Neurdein Frères  
**Steam train** : © Istockphoto.com  
**First World War trench** : Photography of a «poilu» between 1914 and 1918 © NC  
**Suffragettes in London.** © LIBRARY OF CONGRESS  
**Goliath airplane** : © Declampe  
**Madrid university** : © Luis García (Zaqarbal)  
**V-J Day in Times Square, 1945.** © Alfred Eisenstaedt  
**Europe map** : © Wikimedia  
**Simone Veil and Louise Weiss** : © AFP / MARCEL MOCHET  
**The fall of the Berlin wall** © Getty / Carol Guzy /The Washington Post / Contributeur  
**Maastricht treaty** : Signature of the Maastricht treaty, 1992 © EC Seance Audiovisuel/ Christian Lambiotte  
**Gaspero museum** : © Città di Trentino  
**Nobel Hall** : © GettyImages  
**European parliament** : © Marc Dossmann  
**Cemetery «Père Lachaise»** : © Nathalie Rheims «Le Père-Lachaise, jardin des ombres» (éditions Michel Lafon)

POINTS

team 1 Pierre, Orla & Mehdi	team 2 Sophie, Jeff & Luna	team 3 Abel, Marina & Yasmine
<div data-bbox="79 292 239 323">               </div> <div data-bbox="165 344 365 424"><div data-bbox="165 344 365 352"></div>14 pts <div data-bbox="208 371 290 424">winner</div></div>	<div data-bbox="423 292 602 323">              +    </div> <div data-bbox="469 344 686 387"><div data-bbox="469 344 686 352"></div>13 pts</div>	<div data-bbox="745 292 852 323">         </div> <div data-bbox="844 344 1037 376"><div data-bbox="844 344 1037 352"></div>10 pts</div>

