

THE ELECTIVE KINGS QUIZ

1. Most Polish kings fought hard to gain the Polish throne. This king left Wawel under the cover of night to make sure he could evade it. He was...

- a. John II Casimir (Jan II Kazimierz).
- b. Sigismund III Vasa (Zygmunt III Waza).
- c. Henry III (Henryk Walezy).
- d. Stefan Batory.

2. This king made the most of the knowledge that he had gained during his travels across Europe at the age of thirty, when in 1632 he himself became the King of Poland and Grand Duke of Lithuania. He was a great military tactician and a famous promoter of the arts. He was...

- a. Stefan Batory.
- b. Władysław IV Vasa (Władysław IV Waza).
- c. Michał Korbuc Wiśniowiecki.
- d. John II Casimir (Jan II Kazimierz).

3. John III Sobieski (Jan III Sobieski) was a Chief Commander of joint Polish, Austrian and German forces in the victorious Siege of Vienna that freed Europe from the threat of an Ottoman invasion and consequently freed Hungary from an occupation that had lasted for 150 years. The Battle of Vienna took place in...

- a. 1683.
- b. 1583.
- c. 1674.
- d. 1783.

4. Sigismund III Vasa (Zygmunt III Waza) was an educated, serious and hardworking monarch who ruled the joint Polish-Lithuanian kingdom for 45 years. He fought many wars and as a great promoter of the arts brought famous Italian musicians to his court, but he was also known to be a great...

- a. fan of the military arts.
- b. huntsman.
- c. hobbyist and experimenter.
- d. musician.



5. August II Mocny (August II Strong) was the Elector of Saxony, the King of Poland and Grand Duke of Lithuania. He was a man of an imposing physical posture and he liked to show off his amazing strength by ...

- a. throwing large logs.
- b. breaking horseshoes with his bare hands
- c. lifting heavy weights
- d. moving very heavy objects.

6. Anna Jagiellonka (Anna Jagiellon) was the last descendant of the famous royal Jagiellon dynasty. On marrying Stefan Batory in 1576, both she and her husband held the title of a king. Stefan Batory was ...

- a. Lithuanian.
- b. Prussian.
- c. Polish.
- d. Hungarian.

7. Johann Sebastian Bach, the greatest composer of all times, was this king's court composer in Dresden, and he composed a cantata for his coronation in Poland, although it was not performed during the ceremony in 1733. The monarch of both the courts in Dresden and in Warsaw at that time was ...

- a. August III Sas
- b. Stanisław Leszczyński
- c. August III Mocny
- d. Stanisław August Poniatowski

8. The 3rd of May Constitution was proclaimed during the reign of Stanisław August Poniatowski. It was the second constitution in the world (the first was in the United States) and the first in Europe. When it was announced, the square in front of the Royal Castle in Warsaw was filled to the brim with people, and they were euphoric. And this was the year ...

- a. 1795
- b. 1787
- c. 1830
- d. 1791

9. Despite two attempts, Stanisław Leszczyński did not have the honour of reigning in the Commonwealth of Two Nations for long. He did, however, leave a legacy in the royal dynasties of European kings. His daughter, Maria Leszczyńska, became ...

- a. the Queen of France
- b. the Queen of Prussia
- c. the Queen of Sweden
- d. the Queen of Spain



10. In 1795 Stanisław August Poniatowski abdicated, Poland was partitioned and was erased from maps. Its spirit was never broken and the nation never gave up their dream of becoming Poland. Poles regained their independence after ...

a. 20 years.

b. 12 years.

c. 50 years.

c. 123 years.

