

Phrenological Bust

Multiple choice quiz

Question 1

In the early 19th century a new section of natural science was developed by a Physician called Franz Joseph Gall. Which country was he from?

Question 2

Gall believed that the shape of the skull could demonstrate how developed a brain was and give insights into a person's skills and character. This new 'science' was known as what?

Question 3

It quickly became popular and a 2D cranial map was first developed in what year?

Question 4

A visit to a phrenologist would include an examination and then a personalised chart highlighting strengths and weaknesses. The assessment of a child could then be used to decide what?

Question 5

The charts, pamphlets and books that supported the practise of phrenology could also be used to identify ...

Question 6

Phrenology was very popular and Gall toured Europe and Germany extensively. It was, however, his assistant Spurzheim who made it popular in the United Kingdom when he visited which city?

Question 7

Phrenology was seen as a radical science because ..

Question 8

Phrenology advocated education for all and social reformers saw it as a means of improving society. However, many disagreed with it from the beginning describing it as

'picking the pocket through the scalp'.

Nevertheless, its popularity in the UK didn't begin to peter out until which decade?

Question 9

It was reintroduced to the UK from where in the 1860s?

Question 10

The 3D 'phrenological busts' that we can still see today became popular due to the shop and institute set up in London in the 1860s, by a member of which family?

Students working at home can save their answers as a PDF and email them to teachers.