BRITISH COLUMBIA EXPLORATIONS IN SOCIAL STUDIES 11 (MEPSS-11) · UNIT B · 25 QUESTIONS

20th Century History and Totalitarian Movements, 25-question test — Practice Test

This practice test was made by AI and there may be mistakes. If a question or answer looks wrong, use the Flag a mistake button to let Brett know so he can fix it.

Reading I - A Radio in the Kitchen, 1936

Use this reading for questions 1 to 3.

Our family bought a radio last winter, and now it sits on the kitchen table like another member of the family. In the evening we gather around it to hear the news, a hockey game, or a singer from far away. My father says that when he was a boy, news travelled by letter and took weeks.

Last month the radio carried a speech by a foreign leader to listeners in many countries at once. My mother turned it down and said a voice in the kitchen is powerful, whether it tells the truth or not. I think she is right: the same radio that brings us music can also carry ideas meant to persuade a whole crowd.

1

The main idea of Reading I is that radio in the 1930s changed how news and ideas reached people

Question 1

The main idea of Reading I is that radio in the 1930s changed how news and ideas reached people

A) quickly, across great distances, for good or for persuasion

B) only within one small town

C) by replacing all newspapers at once

D) only for people who owned a car

- **A** quickly, across great distances, for good or for persuasion
- **B** only within one small town
- **C** by replacing all newspapers at once
- **D** only for people who owned a car

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

2 According to Reading I, news reached the father as a boy mainly by

Question 2

According to Reading I, news reached the father as a boy mainly by

A) radio broadcasts every evening

B) letters that took weeks

C) television news at once

D) telephone calls from abroad

- **A** radio broadcasts every evening
- **B** letters that took weeks
- **C** television news at once
- **D** telephone calls from abroad

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

3 **According to Reading I, the mother warns that a voice on the radio is powerful because it can**



A carry ideas meant to persuade a whole crowd

B only play music and nothing else

C reach nobody outside the kitchen

D stop all other news from existing

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4

A long term cause of the First World War was rivalry among European powers over colonies, armies, and

Question 4

A long term cause of the First World War was rivalry among European powers over colonies, armies, and

A) alliances that could drag many countries into one war

B) shared trade agreements only

C) a single sports event

D) a shortage of radios

A alliances that could drag many countries into one war

B shared trade agreements only

C a single sports event

D a shortage of radios

Understand It with Pulse

Flag a mistake

5

Trench warfare on the Western Front in the First World War meant soldiers fought from

Question 5

Trench warfare on the Western Front in the First World War meant soldiers fought from

A) fast moving tanks only

B) airplanes on the ground

C) long dug out defensive lines facing each other

D) ships far inland

- A fast moving tanks only
- B airplanes on the ground
- C long dug out defensive lines facing each other
- D ships far inland

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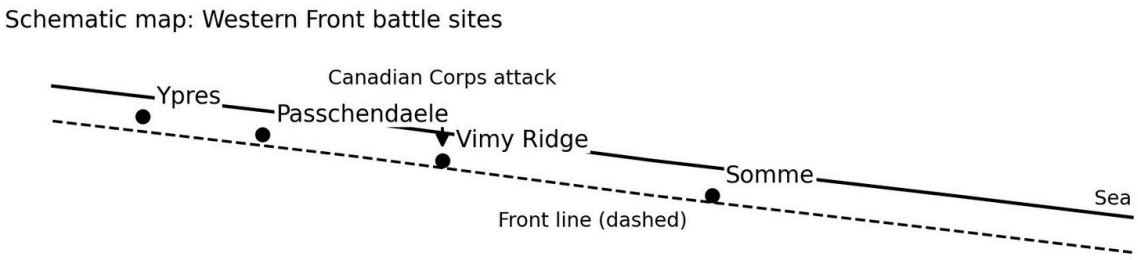
6

The schematic map shows Western Front battle sites. The arrow labelled Canadian Corps attack points toward



Question 6

The schematic map shows Western Front battle sites. The arrow labelled Canadian Corps attack points toward

A) *Ypres*

B) *Passchendaele*

C) *Vimy Ridge*

D) *Somme*

A Ypres

B Passchendaele

C Vimy Ridge

D Somme

Understand It with Pulse

Flag a mistake

7 Canadian soldiers captured Vimy Ridge in April 1917 during the

Question 7

Canadian soldiers captured Vimy Ridge in April 1917 during the

A) First World War

B) War of 1812

C) Korean War

D) Boer War

- **A** First World War
- **B** War of 1812
- **C** Korean War
- **D** Boer War

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8

The Treaty of Versailles in 1919 formally ended the First World War for Germany and created the

Question 8

The Treaty of Versailles in 1919 formally ended the First World War for Germany and created the

A) United Nations

B) North Atlantic Treaty Organization

C) League of Nations

D) European Union

A United Nations

B North Atlantic Treaty Organization

C League of Nations

D European Union

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Flag a mistake

9

A weakness of the League of Nations was that it had no reliable way to

Question 9

A weakness of the League of Nations was that it had no reliable way to

A) hold meetings

B) admit any members

C) enforce its decisions against aggressive states

D) write reports

A hold meetings

B admit any members

C enforce its decisions against aggressive states

D write reports

Understand It with Pulse

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10 **The Great Depression that began in 1929 was worsened by bank failures, falling trade, and**



A a shortage of workers everywhere

B an end to all farming

C a sudden rise in wages for all

D mass unemployment and falling farm prices

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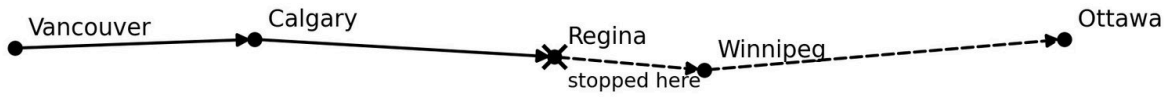
11

The schematic map shows the route of the On to Ottawa Trek of 1935. The trek stopped at

Schematic route map: On to Ottawa Trek, 1935



Question 11

The schematic map shows the route of the On to Ottawa Trek of 1935. The trek stopped at

A) *Vancouver*

B) *Calgary*

C) *Winnipeg*

D) *Regina*

A Vancouver

B Calgary

C Winnipeg

D Regina

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Flag a mistake

12 **The On to Ottawa Trek of 1935 was a protest by unemployed men from relief camps who wanted**



A work and better conditions

B an end to all railways

C lower taxes on the rich only

D a new province

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13

A totalitarian movement is best defined as a political movement that seeks total control over

Question 13

A totalitarian movement is best defined as a political movement that seeks total control over

A) one small village only

B) sports teams alone

C) foreign trade alone

D) political life, the economy, culture, and private life

A one small village only

B sports teams alone

C foreign trade alone

D political life, the economy, culture, and private life

Understand It with Pulse

Flag a mistake

14 **Propaganda in a totalitarian state is best defined as information spread to**



A persuade people to support the regime and its leader

B present many opposing views fairly

C report election results honestly

D teach only mathematics

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15

Fascism in Italy under Mussolini in the 1920s and 1930s stressed the nation, a strong leader, and

Question 15

Fascism in Italy under Mussolini in the 1920s and 1930s stressed the nation, a strong leader, and

A) free elections with many parties

B) rule by local councils alone

C) an end to all government

D) suppression of opposition and dissent

A free elections with many parties

B rule by local councils alone

C an end to all government

D suppression of opposition and dissent

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16

Nazi rule in Germany in the 1930s was totalitarian in part because it banned opposition parties, controlled the press, and

Question 16

Nazi rule in Germany in the 1930s was totalitarian in part because it banned opposition parties, controlled the press, and

A) protected all minorities equally

B) held free elections every year

C) gave up all military power

D) persecuted Jews and other targeted groups

A protected all minorities equally

B held free elections every year

C gave up all military power

D persecuted Jews and other targeted groups

Understand It with Pulse

Flag a mistake

17

Stalinist rule in the Soviet Union in the 1930s used purges, state control of the economy, and

Question 17

Stalinist rule in the Soviet Union in the 1930s used purges, state control of the economy, and

A) a free press

B) a cult of the leader and strict censorship

C) open borders for all critics

D) an end to central planning

A a free press

B a cult of the leader and strict censorship

C open borders for all critics

D an end to central planning

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Flag a mistake

18

Communication technology such as radio and film helped totalitarian leaders because it let them

Question 18

Communication technology such as radio and film helped totalitarian leaders because it let them

A) reach large audiences directly with one message

B) hear criticism from every citizen

C) ban all public speeches

D) print only local news

A reach large audiences directly with one message

B hear criticism from every citizen

C ban all public speeches

D print only local news

Understand It with Pulse

Flag a mistake

19 The Second World War began in 1939 when Germany invaded Poland and Britain and France then

Question 19

The Second World War began in 1939 when Germany invaded Poland and Britain and France then

A) declared war on Germany

B) signed an alliance with Germany

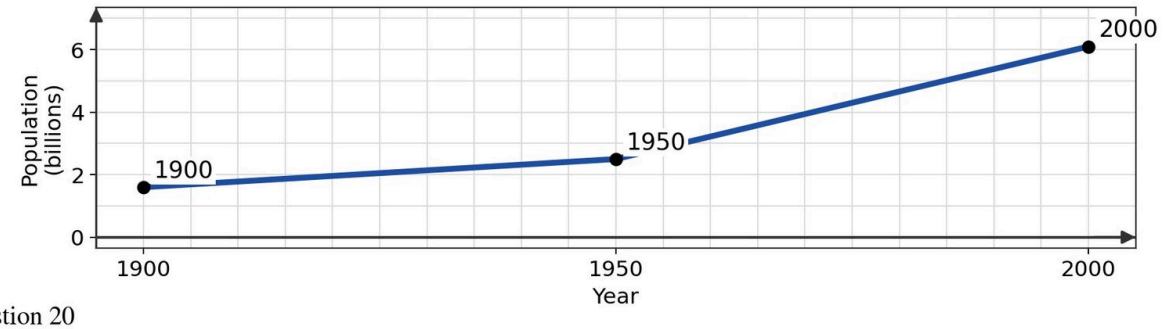
C) left the League of Nations

D) invaded Canada

- **A** declared war on Germany
- **B** signed an alliance with Germany
- **C** left the League of Nations
- **D** invaded Canada

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

20 **The graph shows approximate world population in billions. In 2000 the population was about**



Question 20

The graph shows approximate world population in billions. In 2000 the population was about

A) 1.6

B) 2.5

C) 6.1

D) 9.0

A 1.6

B 2.5

C 6.1

D 9.0

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21 The Holocaust was the Nazi genocide in which about six million Jews were murdered, along with

Question 21

The Holocaust was the Nazi genocide in which about six million Jews were murdered, along with

A) no other victims at all

B) millions of other targeted people, including Roma and disabled people

C) only soldiers in battle

D) only people outside Europe

- **A** no other victims at all
- **B** millions of other targeted people, including Roma and disabled people
- **C** only soldiers in battle
- **D** only people outside Europe

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

22 The United Nations was founded in 1945 mainly to

Question 22

The United Nations was founded in 1945 mainly to

A) run a single world army

B) promote peace, security, and cooperation among countries

C) set world prices for all goods

D) replace every national government

- **A** run a single world army
- **B** promote peace, security, and cooperation among countries
- **C** set world prices for all goods
- **D** replace every national government

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23

The Cold War after the Second World War was mainly a long rivalry between the United States and its allies and

Question 23

The Cold War after the Second World War was mainly a long rivalry between the United States and its allies and

A) the Soviet Union and its allies

B) the Ottoman Empire

C) the League of Nations

D) the Roman Empire

A the Soviet Union and its allies

B the Ottoman Empire

C the League of Nations

D the Roman Empire

Understand It with Pulse

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24 **Television and later the internet changed political communication by letting events and speeches reach**



A only one household at a time

B huge audiences quickly, in images as well as words

C nobody outside a capital city

D only readers of newspapers

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25 **A historian studying totalitarian movements should check a source for bias by asking who made it, for whom, and**



A whether it is printed in colour

B what purpose and point of view it serves

C how long the document is

D whether it is famous

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ANSWER KEY

1.	A	**10.**	D	**19.**	A
2.	B	**11.**	D	**20.**	C
3.	A	**12.**	A	**21.**	B
4.	A	**13.**	D	**22.**	B
5.	C	**14.**	A	**23.**	A
6.	C	**15.**	D	**24.**	B
7.	A	**16.**	D	**25.**	B
8.	C	**17.**	B		
9.	C	**18.**	A		

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