BRITISH COLUMBIA 20TH CENTURY WORLD HISTORY 12 (MWH--12) · UNIT B · 25 QUESTIONS

Totalitarianism and World War II — 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 Berlin Diary, 1933

Use this reading for questions 1 to 3.

Hitler is chancellor now. After the fire at the Reichstag building, the newspapers say emergency laws are needed, and men I know have been arrested for speaking against the government.

The radio plays only one voice. Friends whisper, but they are afraid to speak loudly. Freedom is disappearing, and I do not know what will happen next.

- A Berlin resident, in an invented diary, 1933

1 **The main idea of Reading I, the 1933 Berlin diary, is that Nazi rule quickly used fear and control of information to**

- A silence opposition
- B protect free speech
- C restore democracy
- D end all laws

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

2 **According to Reading I, the diary writer noticed that after the Reichstag fire, critics of the government were**

- A given new jobs
- B arrested
- C elected to office
- D ignored completely

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3 **Reading I best illustrates how a totalitarian government controls a society by controlling**

- A only foreign trade
- B the press and radio
- C only farm prices
- D weather reports

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4 **The Enabling Act of 1933 allowed Adolf Hitler to rule Germany by**

A order of the League of Nations

B vote of foreign governments

C decree of the German courts only

D decree without Parliament

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5 **The Nuremberg Laws of 1935 stripped German Jews of citizenship rights and banned**

A Jewish people from working at all

B all travel inside Germany

C Jewish people from speaking German

D marriages between Jews and non-Jewish Germans

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6 **Kristallnacht in November 1938 was a night of Nazi organized attacks on Jewish**

A shops, homes, and synagogues

B farms in Poland

C ships in the Atlantic

D schools in Britain

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7 **Nazi propaganda, led by Joseph Goebbels, used film, radio, and rallies to**

A encourage open debate

B criticize the Nazi Party

C report news fairly

D spread Nazi ideas and glorify Hitler

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8 **Under Joseph Stalin, the Great Purges of the 1930s used show trials, executions, and labour camps to**

- A remove suspected rivals and critics
- B reward loyal farmers
- C expand free speech
- D end collective farming

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9 **Soviet collectivization forced peasants onto collective farms and contributed to famine, especially in**

- A Siberia in 1917
- B Moscow in 1925
- C Poland in 1945
- D Ukraine in 1932-1933

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10 **At Munich in 1938, Britain and France allowed Germany to take the Sudetenland from Czechoslovakia in a policy called**

- A containment
- B detente
- C isolationism
- D appeasement

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11 **The Nazi-Soviet Pact of August 1939 was a non-aggression agreement that secretly divided**

- A Poland between Germany and the Soviet Union
- B Austria between Italy and Hungary
- C France between Italy and Spain
- D Britain between Germany and Japan

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12 **The Second World War in Europe began when Germany invaded Poland on**

A May 8, 1945

B September 1, 1939

C June 6, 1944

D December 7, 1941

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13 **Blitzkrieg warfare relied on fast moving tanks and aircraft attacking together to**

A defend fixed trenches

B break through enemy lines quickly

C fight only at sea

D avoid all battles

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

14 **In the Battle of Britain in 1940, the Royal Air Force prevented Germany from gaining**

A control of the air over Britain

B a base in Canada

C control of the Atlantic

D control of the Suez Canal

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15 **On December 7, 1941, Japan attacked the United States naval base at Pearl Harbor, and the United States then**

A joined the Axis powers

B signed peace with Japan

C entered the Second World War

D left the war in Europe

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16 **The Battle of Stalingrad in 1942-1943 was a turning point on the Eastern Front because Germany suffered a**

A naval defeat in the Pacific

B victory that ended the war

C major defeat and lost an entire army

D quick victory over Moscow

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17 **The graph shows approximate United States aircraft production. Between 1941 and 1944, production**

A fell sharply

B rose from about 19,000 to about 96,000 a year

C stayed at 19,000 a year

D rose then fell below 1941

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18 **The schematic map shows Canada during the Second World War. The highlighted region contained Halifax, a major convoy port, in the**

A North region

B Ontario region

C Atlantic region

D Prairies region

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19 **The Dieppe Raid of 1942 was a mainly Canadian raid on the French coast that ended in heavy losses and taught lessons for**

A the later D-Day landings

B the Battle of Britain

C the invasion of Italy

D the war in the Pacific

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20 **On D-Day, June 6, 1944, Canadian troops landed at**

A Juno Beach

B Omaha Beach

C Gold Beach

D Utah Beach

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21 **The Holocaust was the Nazi systematic murder of about six million Jews, planned at the Wannsee Conference in**

A 1933

B 1942

C 1938

D 1945

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22 **Auschwitz, in occupied Poland, is best known as a Nazi**

A death camp

B prisoner exchange centre

C refugee camp

D military hospital

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23 **Victory in Europe Day, May 8, 1945, marked the surrender of**

A Germany

B Japan

C Italy in 1945

D Spain

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24 **In August 1945, atomic bombs were dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and Japan then**

A invaded the United States

B surrendered

C joined the Allies in Europe

D continued fighting until 1948

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25 **After the Second World War, the United Nations was founded in 1945 to maintain peace, and the Nuremberg trials held Nazi leaders**

A accountable for war crimes

B free from all charges

C in charge of Germany

D outside any court

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ANSWER KEY

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

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