BRITISH COLUMBIA SOCIAL STUDIES 10: CANADA AND THE WORLD, 1919 TO THE PRESENT · UNIT B · 10 QUESTIONS

Political Institutions and Ideologies — 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.

1 **Agnes Macphail, elected in 1921, was the first woman**

- A elected premier of Ontario
- B named governor general
- C elected to the House of Commons
- D appointed to the Senate

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2 **The Winnipeg General Strike of 1919 was mainly a dispute over**

A low wages, rising prices, and the right to bargain collectively

B a shortage of jobs in the United States

C the closing of every school in Winnipeg

D a demand to end all farming in Manitoba

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3 **The On to Ottawa Trek of 1935 was a protest by unemployed men who**

A travelled east demanding work and relief, and were stopped at Regina

B marched to join the army

C demanded lower taxes for the wealthy

D protested against the railway itself

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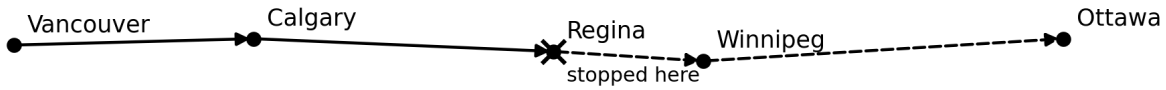
4

The schematic map shows a route from Vancouver toward Ottawa. The city where the Trek was stopped in 1935 is marked with an X at

Schematic route map: On to Ottawa Trek, 1935



A Winnipeg

B Calgary

C Regina

D Ottawa

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5 **A public policy on health care in Canada reflects the value that**

- **A** health care should be available to residents regardless of ability to pay
- **B** only the wealthy should receive care
- **C** provinces should have no role in health
- **D** health care is a federal monopoly with no provincial delivery

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6 **An economic policy of the 1930s that raised tariffs was intended to**

- **A** protect Canadian producers from foreign competition
- **B** end all manufacturing
- **C** increase imports at once
- **D** give away Canadian goods for free

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7 **The Constitution Act, 1982, patriated the Constitution, which means that**

A Britain kept the power to amend it

B Canada gained full power to amend its own Constitution

C the Charter was repealed

D provinces lost all powers

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8 **The Meech Lake Accord of 1987 failed mainly because**

A it was never proposed

B it was not ratified by all provinces within the deadline

C Quebec rejected it alone at the start

D the courts banned it

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9 **The Charlottetown Accord of 1992 failed because**

- **A** it was defeated in a national referendum
- **B** Parliament refused to consider it
- **C** no province supported it
- **D** it was never written down

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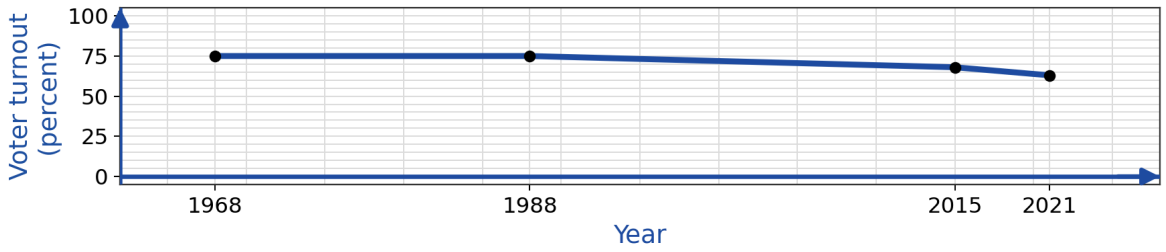
10 **The graph shows approximate voter turnout in Canadian federal elections. Turnout in 2015 was about**



- **A** 68 percent
- **B** 75 percent
- **C** 63 percent
- **D** 50 percent

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ANSWER KEY

1. C
2. A
3. A
4. C
5. A
6. A
7. B
8. B
9. A
10. A

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