FINAL EXAM - PRACTICE TEST | NEW BRUNSWICK MODERN HISTORY 111-112 · FINAL EXAM · 50 QUESTIONS

Final Exam — Practice Test

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1 **What does estate system mean?**

- A Freedom from unjust control, claimed as a right
- B Supreme authority to govern a state
- C A social order ranking clergy, nobles, and commoners
- D A state governed by elected representatives, not a monarch

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2 **Which definition best fits militarism?**

- A A policy building up armed forces and glorifying war
- B Strong loyalty to one nation, often against rivals
- C Extending control over other lands and peoples
- D Fighting from long dug positions on a front line

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3 **Which definition best fits crimes against humanity?**

- A Widespread or systematic attacks on civilians
- B Basic rights belonging to all people
- C Systematic mistreatment of a group
- D Treating people as less than human to justify abuse

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4 **Which definition best fits conservatism?**

- A An ideology seeking public or collective control for equality
- B A system seeking classless society through collective ownership
- C An ideology valuing tradition, order, and gradual change
- D An ultranationalist ideology glorifying the state and leader

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5 **What is meant by sovereignty?**

- A Supreme authority to govern a state
- B A state governed by elected representatives, not a monarch
- C A formal public statement of principles or grievances
- D Money raised by government, often a cause of protest

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6 **What is meant by trench warfare?**

- A Fighting from long dug positions on a front line
- B War mobilizing a whole society and economy
- C Material meant to shape opinion for a war effort
- D An agreement to stop fighting

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7 **Which definition best fits bystander?**

- A A person who carries out a crime
- B A person who witnesses wrongdoing without acting
- C Action opposing oppression, open or hidden
- D A first hand account by a witness or survivor

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8 **Which definition best fits nationalism?**

- A Government by the people through free elections
- B Loyalty to a nation as a political community
- C An economy based on private ownership and markets
- D Rule concentrating power with limited freedoms

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9 **Choose the best meaning of taxation:**

- A Rule by a king or queen, often hereditary
- B Change meant to improve a system without overthrowing it
- C A rapid, fundamental change in political or social order
- D Money raised by government, often a cause of protest

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10 **Choose the best meaning of armistice:**

- A A formal agreement ending war or setting terms
- B A person not in the armed forces
- C An agreement by states to support each other
- D An agreement to stop fighting

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11 **What is meant by testimony?**

A A first hand account by a witness or survivor

B Fair accountability for wrongdoing through law

C The intent to destroy a national, ethnic, racial, or religious group

D Widespread or systematic attacks on civilians

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12 **What is meant by authoritarianism?**

A Rule concentrating power with limited freedoms

B A set of beliefs about how society should work

C An ideology valuing individual rights and limited government

D An ideology valuing tradition, order, and gradual change

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13 **Which idea most influenced the French Revolution?**

A A belief that kings rule by magic

B A plan to end all trade

C Enlightenment ideas about rights and reason

D A wish to restore feudal dues

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14 **Which event triggered the First World War in 1914?**

A A naval battle in the Pacific

B A trade dispute over tea

C The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand

D A border clash in Africa

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15 **What is the key element that distinguishes genocide?**

- A A large number of casualties alone
- B Any war with civilians harmed
- C A change of government
- D Intent to destroy a protected group as such

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16 **What does conservatism value most?**

- A Rapid revolution
- B State ownership of all industry
- C Abolition of government
- D Tradition, order, and gradual change

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17 What does declaration mean?

- A Money raised by government, often a cause of protest
- B Rule by a king or queen, often hereditary
- C A formal public statement of principles or grievances
- D Change meant to improve a system without overthrowing it

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18 How did the First World War affect civilians?

- A Civilians were unaffected
- B Rationing, war work, and loss touched whole societies
- C All cities were evacuated forever
- D Farming stopped completely

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19 **What was the Khmer Rouge regime in Cambodia?**

- A A democratic government
- B A relief organization
- C A foreign peace force
- D A regime whose policies caused mass death in the late 1970s

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20 **How does nationalism shape politics?**

- A It always prevents conflict
- B It ends all states
- C It rejects all culture
- D It unites people around shared identity, sometimes against others

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21 **What was the Third Estate in pre revolutionary France?**

A Commoners, most of the population, with little power

B The king and his family

C Foreign merchants only

D The army generals

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22 **What was the Holocaust?**

A The systematic murder of six million Jews by Nazi Germany

B A battle in France

C A peace conference

D A migration program

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23 **What was the Nuremberg Trials purpose?**

- A To rewrite German history
- B To pardon all leaders
- C To hold Nazi leaders accountable under law
- D To divide Germany

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24 **What is a mixed economy?**

- A An economy with no government
- B An economy with no markets
- C An economy combining private markets and public services
- D An economy run by one firm

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25 **Which statement about revolution is most accurate?**

A A revolution changes political order, not just leaders

B A revolution only changes a flag

C A revolution always brings peace at once

D A revolution never affects ordinary people

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26 **What is a war crime?**

A A serious violation of laws governing armed conflict

B Any defeat in battle

C A soldier being captured

D A civilian moving away

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27 **How can education help prevent crimes against humanity?**

A By avoiding difficult topics

B By teaching evidence, empathy, and warning signs

C By memorizing dates only

D By blaming whole nations today

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28 **How can citizens evaluate an ideology critically?**

A Accept slogans at face value

B Compare its principles, policies, and outcomes

C Judge only its symbols

D Ignore its history

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29 **What is a common trigger of revolution?**

A A period of total contentment

B A new royal celebration

C A sudden abundance of food

D A crisis that makes old grievances feel unbearable

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30 **Why did many states use propaganda in wartime?**

A To end censorship

B To share enemy plans

C To reduce recruitment

D To maintain support and morale at home

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31 **What is meant by reconciliation?**

- **A** Restoring relationships after conflict through truth and repair
- **B** Escape from punishment for crimes
- **C** Refusing to admit that crimes happened
- **D** A place or act honouring victims and memory

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32 **What is meant by equality?**

- **A** Treating people with equal rights or equal conditions
- **B** The ability to act without unjust restraint
- **C** Prioritizing group welfare over individual choice
- **D** Prioritizing individual rights and choice

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33 **Which definition best fits moderate?**

- **A** Material meant to shape opinion for a cause
- **B** A person favouring gradual change within limits
- **C** A set of basic rules for governing a state
- **D** Membership in a state with rights and duties

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34 **Which definition best fits resistance?**

- **A** Military action to maintain peace after conflict
- **B** Organized opposition to an occupying power
- **C** A penalty meant to pressure a state to change
- **D** A person who served in the armed forces

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35 **Choose the best meaning of memorial:**

- **A** A court set up to try serious crimes
- **B** A person fleeing persecution or war
- **C** Restoring relationships after conflict through truth and repair
- **D** A place or act honouring victims and memory

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36 **Choose the best meaning of individualism:**

- **A** Total state control over public and private life
- **B** Acceptance of diverse groups and views in society
- **C** Treating people with equal rights or equal conditions
- **D** Prioritizing individual rights and choice

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37 **What is meant by citizenship?**

A Membership in a state with rights and duties

B Loyalty to a nation as a political community

C A person favouring thorough and rapid change

D A person favouring gradual change within limits

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38 **What is meant by veteran?**

A A person who served in the armed forces

B Civilian society supporting a war effort

C Compulsory military service by law

D Organized opposition to an occupying power

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39 **In what year was the Genocide Convention adopted?**

A 1918

B 1938

C 1948

D 1968

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40 **Which thinker is associated with classical liberalism?**

A Karl Marx

B Benito Mussolini

C John Locke

D Vladimir Lenin

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41 **Which French king ruled at the start of the French Revolution?**

A Louis XIV

B Napoleon III

C Henry IV

D Louis XVI

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42 **In what year did the Second World War begin in Europe?**

A 1914

B 1929

C 1945

D 1939

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43 **What was the St. Louis?**

A A Canadian warship

B A peace treaty

C A ship of Jewish refugees refused entry by several countries

D A concentration camp

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44 **What economic idea is Adam Smith associated with?**

A Central planning

B Fascist corporatism

C Free markets and the invisible hand

D Abolition of money

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45 **Which American event preceded the Declaration of Independence?**

A The War of 1812

B The Louisiana Purchase

C The Boston Tea Party protest against tea taxes

D The Civil War

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46 **Which battle is known for a long siege on the Eastern Front?**

A Waterloo

B Gettysburg

C Stalingrad

D Hastings

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47 **What happened at Srebrenica in 1995?**

A A peace treaty was signed

B Bosnian Muslim men and boys were massacred

C A new state was founded

D A refugee camp opened

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48 **What is democratic socialism?**

A Socialism by military coup

B Socialist goals pursued through democratic elections

C Capitalism with no welfare

D Fascism with elections

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49 **What happened to many revolutionaries after 1789 in France?**

- A All conflict ended at once
- B Power struggles led to radical phases and repression
- C The monarchy returned unchanged
- D France left Europe

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50 **Which Canadian battle is remembered at Vimy Ridge in 1917?**

- A A naval battle
- B A Canadian Corps victory in France
- C A peace conference
- D A colonial rebellion

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ANSWER KEY

1.	C	**18.**	B	**35.**	D
2.	A	**19.**	D	**36.**	D
3.	A	**20.**	D	**37.**	A
4.	C	**21.**	A	**38.**	A
5.	A	**22.**	A	**39.**	C
6.	A	**23.**	C	**40.**	C
7.	B	**24.**	C	**41.**	D
8.	B	**25.**	A	**42.**	D
9.	D	**26.**	A	**43.**	C
10.	D	**27.**	B	**44.**	C
11.	A	**28.**	B	**45.**	C
12.	A	**29.**	D	**46.**	C
13.	C	**30.**	D	**47.**	B
14.	C	**31.**	A	**48.**	B
15.	D	**32.**	A	**49.**	B
16.	D	**33.**	B	**50.**	B
17.	C	**34.**	B		

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