COMPETING IDEOLOGIES - PRACTICE TEST | NEW BRUNSWICK MODERN HISTORY 111-112 · UNIT D · 25 QUESTIONS

Competing Ideologies — Practice Test

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1 **What is meant by liberalism?**

- A An ideology valuing individual rights and limited government
- B An ideology valuing tradition, order, and gradual change
- C An ideology seeking public or collective control for equality
- D A system seeking classless society through collective ownership

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2 **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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3 **What does socialism mean?**

A A system seeking classless society through collective ownership

B An ultranationalist ideology glorifying the state and leader

C An ideology seeking public or collective control for equality

D Loyalty to a nation as a political community

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4 **Choose the best meaning of communism:**

A An ultranationalist ideology glorifying the state and leader

B Loyalty to a nation as a political community

C Government by the people through free elections

D A system seeking classless society through collective ownership

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5 **What is meant by fascism?**

A An ultranationalist ideology glorifying the state and leader

B Loyalty to a nation as a political community

C Government by the people through free elections

D An economy based on private ownership and markets

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6 **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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7 **What does democracy mean?**

A An economy based on private ownership and markets

B Rule concentrating power with limited freedoms

C Government by the people through free elections

D A set of beliefs about how society should work

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8 **Choose the best meaning of capitalism:**

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 economy based on private ownership and markets

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9 **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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10 **Which definition best fits ideology?**

A An ideology valuing individual rights and limited government

B A set of beliefs about how society should work

C An ideology valuing tradition, order, and gradual change

D An ideology seeking public or collective control for equality

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11 **What does liberalism value most?**

- A Rule by a single leader
- B Abolition of all private property
- C Individual rights and freedoms under law
- D Tradition above all change

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12 **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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13 **How does socialism differ from capitalism?**

A It favours collective control to reduce inequality

B It bans all markets forever

C It rejects all government

D It values only tradition

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14 **What did Marx argue about capitalism?**

A It ends all inequality

B It creates class conflict between owners and workers

C It needs no workers

D It prevents all change

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15 **What characterizes fascism?**

A Free elections and pluralism

B Collective ownership by workers

C Ultranationalism, a glorified leader, and suppression of dissent

D Limited government and rights

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16 **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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17 **What is a key feature of democracy?**

A Free elections and protection of rights

B Rule by heredity

C One party rule

D Censorship of dissent

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18 **How did the Cold War reflect competing ideologies?**

A Both sides shared one ideology

B The United States and Soviet Union promoted rival systems

C Ideology played no role

D Only economics mattered

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19 **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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20 **Why do ideologies matter in history?**

A They never affect decisions

B They only affect speeches

C They replace all interests

D They shape what people see as just and possible

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21 **What is a weakness of judging ideologies by ideals alone?**

A Practice often differs from stated ideals

B Ideals are always achieved

C Practice never matters

D Ideals cannot be studied

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22 **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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23 **What distinguishes authoritarian from totalitarian rule?**

- A They are exactly the same
- B Authoritarian rule is democratic
- C Totalitarian rule seeks control over private life too
- D Totalitarian rule allows dissent

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24 **What does pluralism protect?**

- A One official view only
- B Rule by a single party
- C Censorship of minorities
- D Diverse groups and views within a society

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25 **In a debate, what is the best way to compare ideologies?**

A Use evidence about rights, equality, and outcomes

B Use insults about supporters

C Use only one example

D Use no definitions

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ANSWER KEY

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

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