NORTHWEST TERRITORIES 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**

- **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**

A radio broadcasts every evening

B letters that took weeks

C television news at once

D telephone calls from abroad

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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**

- 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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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**

A Vancouver

B Calgary

C Winnipeg

D Regina

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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**

- A one small village only
- B sports teams alone
- C foreign trade alone
- D political life, the economy, culture, and private life

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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**

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**

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**

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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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

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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

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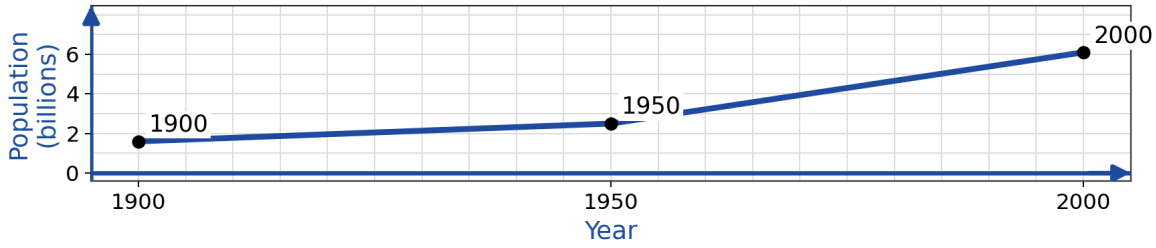
20 **The graph shows approximate world population in billions. In 2000 the population was about**



A 1.6

B 2.5

C 6.1

D 9.0

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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

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

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

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

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

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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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