NORTHWEST TERRITORIES 20TH CENTURY WORLD HISTORY 12 (MWH--12) · FINAL EXAM · 50 QUESTIONS

Final Exam — 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 Letter, 1919

Use this reading for questions 1, 9, and 25.

Our city is quiet now, but the quiet is angry. The treaty signed at Versailles blames us alone for the war, takes land from us, cuts our army to a small force, and demands payments we cannot afford.

Men in the cafes say the treaty is not peace but punishment. I fear this anger will not fade. A settlement that humiliates a whole people may plant the seeds of another war.

- A Berlin resident, in an invented letter, 1919

1 **According to Reading I, the Berlin letter writer feared the treaty would**

- **A** make Germany richer
- **B** end all future wars in Europe
- **C** plant the seeds of another war
- **D** unite Germany with France

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

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

3 **According to Reading I, Western aircraft brought West Berliners flour, milk, and**

- A tanks
- B gold
- C oil wells
- D coal

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

4 **According to Reading I, Ghanaians after independence had to build schools, roads, and**

A British army bases

B foreign colonies

C new empires

D hospitals themselves

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

5 **The war guilt clause of the Treaty of Versailles required Germany to**

A keep its colonies

B expand its army

C join the League at once

D accept blame for the war

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

6 **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

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

7 **The Marshall Plan provided United States aid to rebuild the economies of**

A South America in 1900

B Africa in 1800

C Asia in 1914

D Western Europe after the war

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

8 **Algeria gained independence from France in 1962 after a long war that began in**

A 1945

B 1975

C 1939

D 1954

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

9 **The main idea of Reading I, the 1919 Berlin letter, is that the Treaty of Versailles was seen in Germany as**

A a fair compromise between former enemies

B a generous offer of rebuilding aid

C a harsh punishment that bred resentment

D a treaty Germany had freely chosen

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

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

A reward loyal farmers

B expand free speech

C end collective farming

D remove suspected rivals and critics

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

11 **The Korean War of 1950-1953 began when North Korea invaded South Korea, and Canada fought as part of a**

A Japanese army

B United Nations force

C Warsaw Pact force

D neutral observer team

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

12 **The schematic map shows Canada in the contemporary world. The highlighted region on the Pacific coast is a gateway for trade with Asia, in**

A Atlantic

B British Columbia

C Ontario

D Quebec

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

13 **When Italy invaded Ethiopia in 1935, the League response showed that it**

A could stop aggression quickly

B had a powerful army of its own

C lacked the force to stop a determined aggressor

D controlled Italian trade completely

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

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

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

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

15 **In the Vietnam War, the United States supported South Vietnam against communist North Vietnam, partly because of the belief that if one country fell,**

- A the United Nations would close
- B others would follow like dominoes
- C all wars would end
- D trade would increase

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

16 **Communication technology such as satellite television and the internet allows news of events around the world to spread**

A only by printed book

B almost instantly

C only after many years

D only within one country

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

17 **In the 1920s, radio and the automobile most helped to create**

A an end to all farming

B a ban on music and sport

C isolated local cultures only

D a shared mass culture and new leisure

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

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

A a base in Canada

B control of the Atlantic

C control of the air over Britain

D control of the Suez Canal

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

19 **During the Suez Crisis of 1956, Lester Pearson proposed a United Nations emergency force to separate armies after Egypt nationalized the**

A St Lawrence Seaway

B Kiel Canal

C Suez Canal

D Panama Canal

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

20 **Second wave feminism in the 1960s and 1970s pushed for equal pay, access to jobs, and an end to**

A women voting

B women working

C discrimination against women

D education for women

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

21 **A major cause of the length of the Great Depression was that bank failures and falling trade**

A spread hardship from country to country

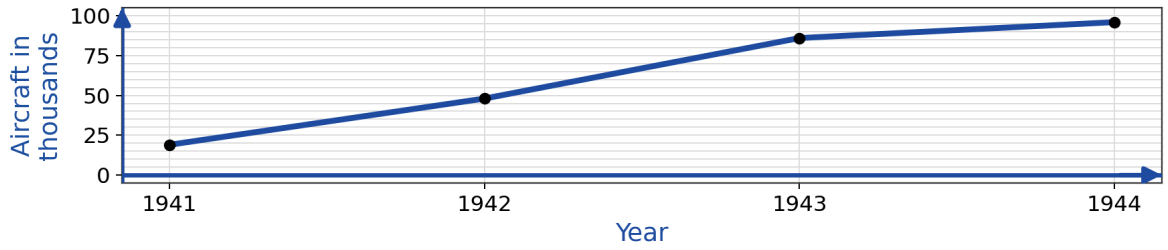
B made every country richer

C ended unemployment at once

D raised farm prices sharply

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

22 **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

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

23 **Detente in the 1970s was an easing of Cold War tensions that included agreements to limit**

- **A** nuclear weapons
- **B** all trade forever
- **C** space travel
- **D** United Nations membership

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

24 **The wars in Yugoslavia in the 1990s involved ethnic conflict after the breakup of Yugoslavia and led to international war crimes**

A trials

B celebrations

C trade deals

D colonies

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

25 **Reading I is most useful as evidence that many Germans after 1919 felt**

A proud of the peace settlement

B indifferent to the treaty terms

C humiliated and resentful

D grateful to the Allies

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

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

A 1942

B 1933

C 1938

D 1945

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

27 **The Berlin Wall fell in November 1989, and Germany was reunified in**

A 1990

B 1980

C 2000

D 1975

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

28 **In 2022, Russia launched a full scale invasion of Ukraine, and Western countries responded with sanctions and**

A military aid to Ukraine

B an invasion of Russia

C a ban on the United Nations

D a new world war

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

29 **In India in the 1920s and 1930s, Mohandas Gandhi led campaigns of**

A nonviolent resistance to British rule

B armed invasion of Britain

C support for British taxes

D boycotts of Indian goods only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

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

A surrendered

B invaded the United States

C joined the Allies in Europe

D continued fighting until 1948

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

Reading II - A Canadian Soldier Letter, Korea, 1951

Use this reading for question 31.

We hold a hill in bitter cold. Shells fall at night, and in the morning we repair trenches and share what food we have.

We are not here alone. Soldiers from many countries fight under the United Nations flag beside us, and that shared duty keeps us going.

- A Canadian soldier, in an invented letter, 1951

31 **The main idea of Reading II, the 1951 Korea letter, is that Canadian soldiers in Korea fought as part of a**

A force fighting alone for Canada

B force supporting North Korea

C peacekeeping force with no fighting

D United Nations force alongside many countries

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

Reading II - A Teenager Diary, 2010

Use this reading for question 32.

This morning I read about an earthquake on the other side of the world before I left for school. By lunch, my friends were sharing videos and raising money for relief.

The same phone also shows me rumours that are not true. I have to check who posted a claim before I believe it or share it.

- A teenager, in an invented diary, 2010

32 **The main idea of Reading II, the 2010 teenager diary, is that communication technology spreads news quickly but also spreads**

A only true stories

B no news at all

C only local news

D false rumours that must be checked

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

33 **According to Reading II, the farmer faced debt because the bank**

- A gave him free seed
- B cancelled his loan
- C still wanted its loan payment
- D bought his farm at a high price

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

34 **According to Reading II, Londoners responded to nightly bombing by sheltering and then**

- A leaving Britain forever
- B returning to work as usual
- C refusing all food
- D joining the German army

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

35 **The Berlin Wall was built in 1961 by East Germany mainly to stop East Germans from**

A entering the Soviet Union

B visiting Poland

C trading with France

D fleeing to West Berlin

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

36 **The schematic map shows Canada in the contemporary world. In the split North, the eastern label is the territory created in 1999, called**

A Yukon

B Northwest Territories

C Labrador

D Nunavut

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

37 **Hyperinflation in Germany in 1923 meant that prices rose so fast that savings**

A bought more than before

B lost almost all their value

C were protected by law

D doubled in value

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

38 **In the 1942 Canadian plebiscite, voters were asked to release the government from its promise not to impose**

A taxes on income

B rationing of food

C censorship of newspapers

D conscription for overseas service

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

39 **The Prague Spring of 1968, a reform movement in Czechoslovakia, was ended by an invasion led by the**

A United Nations

B Soviet Union

C United States

D United Kingdom

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

40 **The European Union grew from postwar cooperation on coal and steel into a union with a single market and, for many members, a shared**

A king

B currency, the euro

C army only

D language only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

41 **The Irish Free State was created in 1922 after a treaty that gave most of Ireland**

A full independence at once

B dominion status within the British Empire

C rule by Britain forever

D union with France

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

42 **At El Alamein in 1942, British and Commonwealth forces defeated German and Italian forces in**

A Burma

B North Africa

C France

D Norway

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

43 **After the Cuban Revolution of 1959, Fidel Castro led Cuba into alliance with the Soviet Union, and a United States backed invasion at the Bay of Pigs in 1961**

A ended the Cold War

B joined Cuba to the United States

C failed

D captured Havana

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

44 **Indigenous peoples in Canada have pressed for recognition of land rights, self-government, and redress for residential schools through courts, negotiations, and**

A colonial rule

B trade bans only

C public advocacy

D foreign invasion

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

45 **Regular radio broadcasting in the 1920s brought news, music, and sport into**

A only theatres

B only schools

C homes across the country

D only government offices

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

46 **Before D-Day, Allied deception operations tried to hide the landing location by suggesting an attack at**

A Japan rather than France

B Spain rather than Britain

C Calais rather than Normandy

D Norway rather than Italy

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

47 **The first large United Nations peacekeeping force, UNEF, was created during the Suez Crisis to**

A separate Egyptian and invading armies

B invade Egypt

C protect the Panama Canal

D fight in Korea

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

48 **Global cooperation on health includes the World Health Organization coordinating responses to outbreaks and sharing**

A medical information

B weapons

C colonies

D trade secrets

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

49 **Five-Year Plans under Joseph Stalin pushed rapid industrialization and forced Soviet peasants onto**

A collective farms

B private ranches

C foreign farms

D city factories only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

50 **After the war, Germany and Berlin were each divided into zones controlled by the**

A victorious Allies

B League of Nations

C new German king

D United Nations alone

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

ANSWER KEY

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

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