ONTARIO CANADIAN HISTORY SINCE WORLD WAR I, GRADE 10, ACADEMIC (CHC2D) · UNIT A · 10 QUESTIONS

Canada, 1914-1929 — 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 **The Battle of the Somme in 1916 is remembered in Canada for**

- A a quick and bloodless victory
- B the first use of the telephone
- C the end of trench warfare
- D very heavy casualties, including Newfoundlanders at Beaumont-Hamel

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2 **During the First World War, Canadian nursing sisters served**

- A as combat infantry soldiers
- B only after the war ended
- C in military hospitals near the front and in Britain
- D only as clerks in Ottawa

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3 **Many Indigenous soldiers enlisted in the First World War even though**

A they were exempt from all service

B many did not yet have the federal vote

C they were forbidden to leave Canada

D they were paid twice the usual wage

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4 **In 1917, the Canadian government introduced conscription through the**

A Military Service Act

B War Measures Act

C Prohibition Act

D Homestead Act

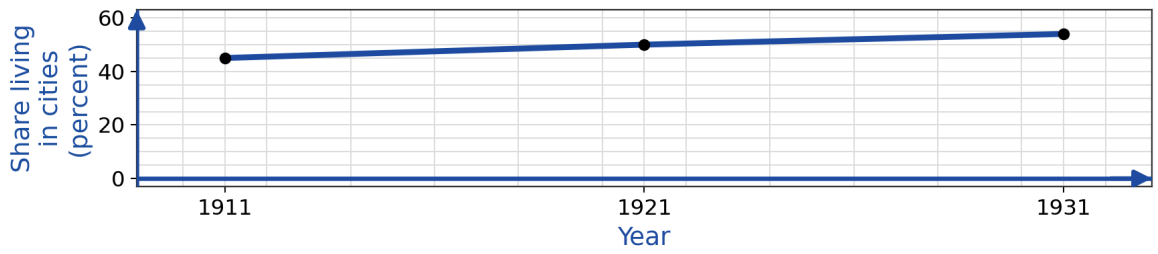
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5 **The Union government formed in 1917 was a coalition led by**

- **A** Wilfrid Laurier alone
- **B** William Lyon Mackenzie King alone
- **C** the governor general alone
- **D** Robert Borden, combining Conservatives and pro-conscription Liberals

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6 **The graph shows the approximate share of Canadians living in cities. In 1921, that share was about**



- **A** 50 percent
- **B** 38 percent
- **C** 62 percent
- **D** 71 percent

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7 **In the 1920s, many Canadians moved to cities because**

A cities offered free houses to all

B factory, service, and office jobs grew there

C farming was banned in the Prairies

D all rural schools closed

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8 **The term flapper in the 1920s described a young woman who**

A challenged older rules about dress and behaviour

B worked only on farms

C refused to use a radio or car

D served as a member of Parliament

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9 **By the late 1920s, Canada's autonomy had grown through steps such as**

A joining the United States

B ending Parliament in Canada

C refusing all trade with Britain

D separate signature at Versailles and the Balfour Declaration

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10 **A historian studying cause and consequence would link the First World War to**

A the closing of every factory in Canada

B Canada leaving the League of Nations in 1919

C expanded government power, new roles for women, and demands for autonomy

D the end of all immigration forever

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ANSWER KEY

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

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