ONTARIO CANADIAN HISTORY SINCE WORLD WAR I, GRADE 10, ACADEMIC (CHC2D) · UNIT A · 25 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.

Source I - A Canadian Soldier Writes Home, April 1917

Use this reading for questions 1 to 4.

We have waited for days in tunnels under the ridge, listening to our own guns. This morning, for the first time, all four Canadian divisions attacked together, side by side. By nightfall we held the ridge, but the ground was covered with men who will not go home.

People at home will hear that Vimy was a victory. They should also know what it cost. I am proud of what we did together, and I grieve for the friends I lost doing it.

- A Canadian soldier, in a letter home, April 1917 (invented source)

1 **The main idea of Source I is that the battle at Vimy Ridge was**

- **A** a costly success won by all four Canadian divisions together
- **B** a defeat that ended Canadian fighting in the war
- **C** fought only by soldiers from one province
- **D** won without serious Canadian losses

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

2 **Source I is most useful as evidence that Vimy Ridge became a symbol of**

- **A** British control of Canada
- **B** Canadian achievement and shared sacrifice
- **C** opposition to the war in Canada
- **D** Canadian military failure

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

3 **The perspective of the writer in Source I combines**

- **A** indifference to the outcome of the battle
- **B** support for ending the war at once
- **C** pride in the attack with grief at its cost
- **D** anger at other Canadian divisions

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

4 **A historian studying continuity and change would use Source I to show that, in 1917,**

- A French and English Canadians agreed on the war
- B Canada was still entirely ruled from London
- C Canadians were beginning to see themselves as a distinct nation
- D Canada had already become fully independent

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

5 **The Conscription Crisis of 1917 divided Canadians mainly because**

- A many French Canadians and farmers opposed compulsory service
- B all Canadians supported conscription equally
- C Britain ordered Canada to end the war
- D women were given the vote for the first time

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

6 **During the First World War, the War Measures Act was used to**

- A intern some Ukrainian Canadians and other enemy aliens
- B end all trade with the United States
- C make Canada neutral in the war
- D give every adult the vote at once

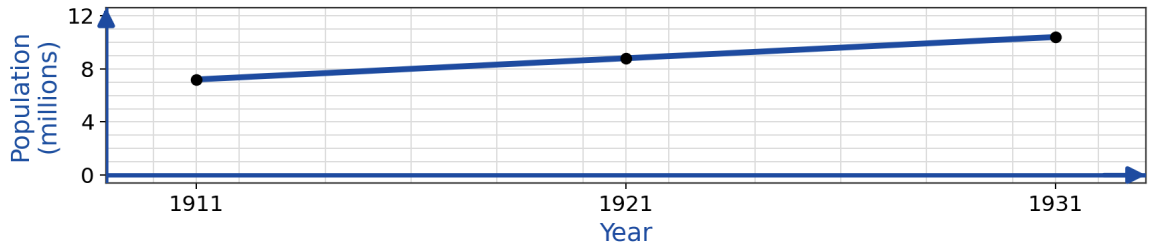
Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

7 **The Halifax Explosion of December 1917 was caused by**

- A an earthquake under the harbour
- B a fire in a munitions factory in Toronto
- C a German invasion of Nova Scotia
- D a collision between two ships in Halifax harbour

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

8 **The graph shows the approximate population of Canada in millions. The increase in population between 1911 and 1931 was about**



- **A** 1.6 million
- **B** 3.2 million
- **C** 5.0 million
- **D** 0.8 million

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

9 **A major cause of the Winnipeg General Strike of 1919 was**

- **A** low wages and rising prices after the war
- **B** a demand to end all farming in Manitoba
- **C** a shortage of jobs in the United States
- **D** the closing of every school in Winnipeg

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

10 **The Persons Case of 1929 decided that women were**

- A not allowed to vote in federal elections
- B barred from all paid work
- C persons only for provincial purposes
- D persons eligible for appointment to the Senate

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

11 **In 1921, Agnes Macphail became the first woman**

- A elected premier of Ontario
- B named governor general
- C elected to the House of Commons
- D appointed to the Senate

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

12 **The King-Byng Affair of 1926 concerned whether the governor general**

A could command the army in wartime

B could refuse a prime minister's request for an election

C could pass laws without Parliament

D must live in Ottawa year round

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

13 **The Balfour Declaration of 1926 stated that Britain and the Dominions were**

A equal in status and united by allegiance to the Crown

B ruled directly by the British Parliament

C no longer part of the same empire

D required to follow identical laws

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

14 **In the 1920s, branch plants in Canada were factories owned by**

A American companies producing goods in Canada

B the Canadian government alone

C British railway companies only

D Canadian farmers working together

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

15 **The Group of Seven is best known for painting**

A scenes of European cities

B advertisements for railway travel

C the Canadian landscape in a bold new style

D portraits of British monarchs only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

Source II - A Munitions Worker Writes to Her Sister, 1918

Use this reading for questions 16 to 19.

Before the war I worked at home and helped my mother. Now I work in a munitions factory, six days a week, beside women I never knew before. We earn wages of our own, and we talk about what we will do when the war ends.

Some men say this work is only for wartime, and that we should go home when the soldiers return. Many of us do not want to give up everything we have learned about ourselves.

- A munitions worker in Ontario, in a letter to her sister, 1918 (invented source)

16 **The main idea of Source II is that wartime factory work**

A. was opposed by every woman who did it

B. changed how many women saw themselves and their futures

C. was done only by women over age sixty

D. ended the need for soldiers overseas

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

17 **The writer of Source II assumes that women factory workers were**

- A capable of skilled paid work outside the home
- B unable to learn factory work at all
- C paid more than soldiers overseas
- D forbidden to write letters home

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

18 **Source II best illustrates historical change because it shows**

- A women losing the vote during the war
- B factories closing across Canada in 1918
- C the war ending in 1914
- D women moving into paid work once seen as men's work

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

19 **A person who would most likely disagree with the writer of Source II is**

- A a nurse serving overseas
- B a factory owner hiring women workers
- C a woman who valued her factory wages
- D a man who believed women should return home after the war

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

20 **Prohibition in Canada during and after the First World War was linked to**

- A a demand for cheaper imported wine
- B temperance reform and the wartime effort to save grain and labour
- C a ban on all farming in the Prairies
- D the closing of every railway in Canada

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

21 **The schematic map shows Western Front battle sites from north to south. The battle site shown between Passchendaele and the Somme is**

A Somme

B Passchendaele

C Vimy Ridge

D Ypres

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

22 **After the First World War, many returning veterans faced**

A automatic wealth from wartime savings

B a ban on returning to Canada

C free university education for all

D difficulty finding steady work, land, and pensions

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

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

- A a ban on American music in Canada
- B the closing of movie theatres
- C a shared mass culture and greater mobility
- D the end of all rural communities

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

24 **At the Treaty of Versailles in 1919, Canada**

- A left the British Empire at once
- B signed the treaty separately from Britain
- C refused to attend the peace talks
- D signed only as part of Britain

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

25

Between 1914 and 1929, Canada's identity changed in that Canada became

A more autonomous within the empire, while still tied to Britain

B a republic with no ties to Britain

C part of the United States

D fully independent in 1914

Understand It with Pulse

Flag a mistake

ANSWER KEY

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

© 2026 Brett Robbins. All Rights Reserved.