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

Canada, 1929-1945 — 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 - An Unemployed Man Writes in a Diary, 1932

Use this reading for questions 1 to 4.

I have walked to three factories this week. Each one has a sign saying no work. My wife stretches soup for the children, and we owe the landlord two months rent. The relief office gives us vouchers, but the vouchers do not pay the rent.

Men who once built houses and laid track now wait in lines. We are not lazy. There is simply no work to be had.

- An unemployed worker in Toronto, diary entry, 1932 (invented source)

1 **The main idea of Source I is that unemployment in the Depression meant**

- **A** hardship and loss of dignity despite a willingness to work
- **B** plenty of jobs for anyone who looked
- **C** relief vouchers that covered all costs
- **D** higher wages for factory workers

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

2 **According to Source I, relief in the early 1930s was**

A generous enough to end poverty

B available only to farmers

C paid in cash for all expenses

D limited and often failed to meet basic needs

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3 **The writer of Source I would most likely support**

A banning workers from seeking jobs

B ending all factory work

C government action to create jobs or provide better relief

D closing all relief offices at once

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4 **Source I best illustrates the Depression as**

- A a short event that ended in 1930
- B a personal failure of unemployed workers
- C a widespread economic crisis affecting ordinary families
- D a problem limited to one city

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5 **The stock market crash of October 1929 contributed to the Depression by**

- A destroying savings and confidence and cutting spending and investment
- B raising farm prices at once
- C ending all trade with Britain
- D creating jobs in construction

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6 **A Bennett buggy was a car**

A given free by the prime minister

B built in a new government factory

C used only by wealthy families

D pulled by horses because its owner could not afford gas

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7 **On the Prairies, the Depression was worsened by**

A a ban on growing wheat

B a shortage of railway lines

C drought, low wheat prices, and dust storms

D too much rain every year

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8 **The schematic route map shows the route of the On to Ottawa Trek. The city where the trekkers were stopped, marked with an X, is**

- A Calgary
- B Winnipeg
- C Ottawa
- D Regina

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9 **The Regina Manifesto of 1933 set out the program of the**

- A Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, calling for public ownership and social programs
- B Liberal Party, calling for lower tariffs only
- C Conservative Party, calling for free trade
- D Social Credit Party, calling for a new currency only

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10 **Social Credit, led in Alberta by William Aberhart, proposed**

- A the end of all provincial governments
- B nationalization of every farm
- C a return to the gold standard only
- D monthly dividends to citizens to increase buying power

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

11 **Prime Minister R. B. Bennett's New Deal of 1935 promised reforms such as**

- A free trade with every country
- B the closing of all banks
- C minimum wages, unemployment insurance, and regulated hours
- D the end of Parliament

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12 **The Rowell-Sirois Commission, reporting in 1940, examined**

- A the design of the Canadian flag
- B federal and provincial tax powers and responsibilities
- C military strategy in Europe
- D immigration from Asia only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

13 **A lasting political change of the Depression was**

- A the rise of new parties challenging the Liberals and Conservatives
- B the end of all elections in Canada
- C the banning of all political parties
- D the union of Canada and the United States

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Source II - A Factory Worker Writes Home, 1943

Use this reading for questions 14 to 17.

I now build parts for aircraft, work I never imagined doing before the war. We work long shifts, and food, gas, and sugar are rationed, so everyone must plan carefully. The radio brings news from Italy and from the Atlantic, and we follow it the way we once followed hockey scores.

We know the war touches every home now, not only the homes of soldiers.

- A factory worker in Montreal, in a letter home, 1943 (invented source)

14 **The main idea of Source II is that the Second World War**

A affected only soldiers overseas

B ended rationing in Canada

C reduced factory work in Canada

D drew ordinary Canadians, including women workers, into the war effort

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15 **According to Source II, rationing meant that civilians had to**

A stop listening to the radio

B leave factory work at once

C plan carefully because food, gas, and sugar were limited

D buy unlimited amounts of everything

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16 **Source II shows continuity and change in that women factory workers**

A voted for the first time in 1943

B took on new wartime roles, while still facing limits at home

C had held the same factory jobs since 1900

D were barred from all war work

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17 **A person who would most likely agree with the writer of Source II is**

- **A** a civilian following war news and coping with rationing
- **B** a person who claimed the war did not affect Canada
- **C** a factory owner who closed during the war
- **D** a soldier who opposed all home front work

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18 **Canada declared war on Germany in September 1939**

- **A** on the same day as Britain, automatically
- **B** only after the United States declared war
- **C** in 1941, after Pearl Harbor
- **D** one week after Britain, by its own Parliament's decision

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19 **The Dieppe Raid of August 1942 is remembered mainly because**

- A no Canadians took part in it
- B it ended the war in Europe
- C Canadian forces suffered very heavy casualties in a failed raid
- D it liberated Paris

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20 **On D-Day, June 6, 1944, Canadian troops landed at**

- A the coast of Norway
- B Juno Beach in Normandy
- C Dieppe for a second time
- D the beaches of Italy

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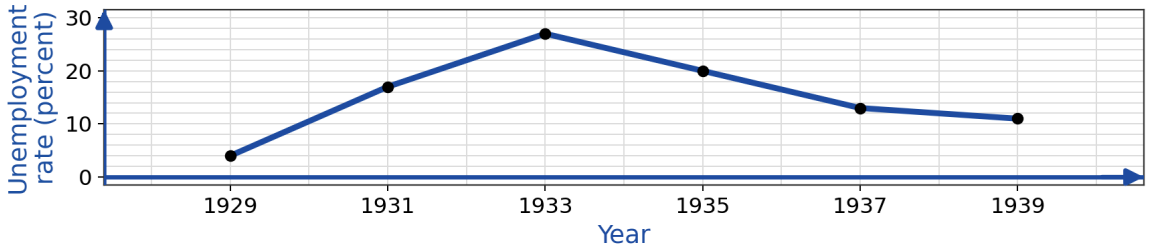
21 **The graph shows approximate unemployment rates in Canada during the Depression. The highest rate shown was in**



A 1929

B 1933

C 1937

D 1939

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22 **During the Second World War, Japanese Canadians in British Columbia were**

A given new homes at government expense

B exempted from all wartime rules

C sent to fight in Japan

D uprooted, interned, and had property taken by the government

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23 **The National Resources Mobilization Act of 1940 provided for**

- **A** conscription for overseas service at once
- **B** the end of the Canadian army
- **C** compulsory service for home defence, not overseas at first
- **D** voluntary service only, with no compulsion

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24 **Canadian women contributed to the Second World War by serving in**

- **A** overseas combat infantry only
- **B** the armed forces, factories, farms, and nursing services
- **C** the armed forces only
- **D** no wartime roles at all

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25

Victory Bonds during the Second World War were a way for Canadians to

A lend money to the government to help pay for the war

B buy shares in private factories only

C avoid paying all taxes

D send money to soldiers as gifts

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ANSWER KEY

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

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