ONTARIO WORLD HISTORY SINCE THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY, GRADE 12, UNIVERSITY PREPARATION (CHY4U) · UNIT C · 25 QUESTIONS

World Wars and Global Conflict — 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 Soldier at the Somme, 1916

Use this reading for questions 1 to 4.

We went over the top at dawn, after a bombardment that was supposed to cut the wire and silence the guns. It did neither well enough. Men fell in rows before reaching the German line, and those who reached it found dugouts still held. By night, our battalion was a shadow, and the ground gained was measured in yards.

At home they will call this a battle. Here it feels like a place where plans made far behind the line meet mud, wire, and machine guns. I do not doubt my comrades. I doubt that courage alone can cross open ground against modern fire.

- An invented account in the voice of a First World War soldier

1 **The soldier account suggests the Somme bombardment failed to**

- **A** cut wire and silence enemy guns adequately
- **B** destroy all German dugouts
- **C** win the battle in a day
- **D** protect attacking soldiers

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

2 **Ground gained at great cost, measured in yards, illustrates**

- A trench warfare stalemate on the Western Front
- B rapid mobile warfare
- C naval warfare dominance
- D a war won by cavalry

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

3 **The soldier doubt is directed at**

- A the existence of the war
- B plans made at the front
- C courage alone overcoming modern machine gun fire
- D his comrades bravery

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

4 **A historian would use this account to show the gap between**

- A German weakness
- B plans behind the line and front line reality
- C soldier cowardice
- D a lack of bombardment

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

5 **The soldier account perspective is that of**

- A an infantry soldier experiencing attack first hand
- B a general planning the battle
- C a civilian at home
- D a politician debating the war

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

Source II - A Berlin Resident in 1945

Use this reading for questions 6 to 10.

Our city is rubble, and we queue for bread where shops once stood. The war that began with promises of living space and glory ends with foreign armies meeting in our streets and with the discovery of camps whose horror no promise can explain away.

Neighbours whisper about what they knew and when they knew it. Some say they knew nothing. Others say they feared to speak. I think the reckoning will be long, and it will be about more than borders: it will be about responsibility, and about how a nation allowed hatred to become policy.

- An invented account in the voice of a Berlin resident

6 **The resident account describes Berlin in 1945 as**

- **A** prosperous and undamaged
- **B** still governed by Nazi leaders
- **C** isolated from all armies
- **D** rubble with queues for bread amid foreign armies

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

7 **The mention of camps whose horror no promise can explain reflects**

- A Soviet occupation policy
- B Allied propaganda alone
- C the Holocaust and Nazi genocide as central to reckoning
- D ordinary wartime bombing only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

8 **Neighbours whispering about what they knew suggests**

- A agreement about the past
- B debate over knowledge and responsibility under dictatorship
- C universal ignorance of all crimes
- D open discussion during the war

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

9 **The resident view of reckoning emphasizes**

- **A** responsibility and how hatred became policy, beyond borders
- **B** border changes only
- **C** economic recovery only
- **D** punishment of soldiers only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

10 **A historian would use this account to show the Second World War end involved**

- **A** military defeat alone
- **B** a return to prewar borders only
- **C** agreement among all Germans
- **D** moral and political reckoning, not only military defeat

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

11 **The First World War began in 1914 after**

- A the Russian Revolution
- B the Treaty of Versailles
- C the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand in Sarajevo
- D a German invasion of France alone

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

12 **The alliance system contributed to the First World War because**

- A alliances ended in 1914
- B a local crisis drew in allied great powers
- C alliances prevented all wars
- D only one nation fought

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

13 **Trench warfare on the Western Front resulted in**

A stalemate with heavy casualties for little ground

B rapid advances every month

C naval battles on land

D a short war ending in 1914

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

14 **The Treaty of Versailles in 1919 required Germany to**

A keep all its colonies

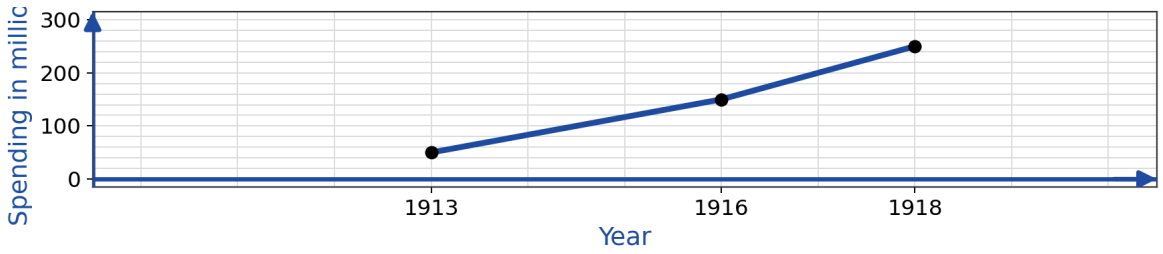
B join the League at once

C retain its full army

D accept war guilt, pay reparations, and lose territory

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

15 **The graph shows military spending in millions for a country. The increase between 1913 and 1918 was about**



A 250 million

B 150 million

C 200 million

D 100 million

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

16 **The Russian Revolution of 1917 led to**

A a democratic republic lasting decades

B the Bolsheviks taking power and Russia leaving the war

C Russia joining the Allies anew

D the end of all revolutions

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

17 **The Second World War began in 1939 when Germany invaded**

A Poland, prompting Britain and France to declare war

B France alone

C the Soviet Union first

D Czechoslovakia only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

18 **The Holocaust was**

A a battle on the Eastern Front

B a policy of forced migration only

C a postwar trial program

D the Nazi systematic murder of six million Jews and millions of others

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

19 **The attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941 brought**

A Britain out of the war

B the Soviet Union into the Axis

C the United States into the Second World War

D Japan into the League

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

20 **D Day on June 6, 1944, was**

A the attack on Pearl Harbor

B the Allied invasion of Normandy in France

C the liberation of Paris alone

D the invasion of Italy

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

21 **The Battle of Stalingrad in 1942 to 1943 was a turning point because**

A German forces were encircled and defeated on the Eastern Front

B it ended the war at once

C it was fought in France

D Germany won a major victory

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

22 **The United Nations was founded in 1945 to**

A replace all national governments

B punish Germany alone

C govern colonies directly

D maintain peace and promote cooperation among states

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

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

- A Passchendaele
- B Ypres
- C Vimy Ridge
- D Somme

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

24 **Total war in the world wars meant**

- A civilian life was unaffected
- B whole societies, economies, and civilians were mobilized for war
- C only armies fought, without civilians
- D wars were fought by navies only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

25

The Spanish Civil War of 1936 to 1939 foreshadowed the Second World War as

A a testing ground for fascist and anti fascist forces

B a war between Spain and France

C a colonial war in Africa

D a war ending fascism in Europe

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

ANSWER KEY

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

© 2026 Brett Robbins. All Rights Reserved.