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

Decolonization, Cold War, and Globalization — 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 Indian Student in 1947

Use this reading for questions 1 to 5.

At midnight, our new flag rose, and Nehru spoke of a tryst with destiny. In our town, people celebrated, and also wept, for Partition drew a border through Punjab and Bengal, and trains arrived carrying people who had fled their homes. Freedom, we learned, could be both a promise and a wound.

Gandhi taught nonviolence, and many followed him, but violence came anyway, from fear and from old divisions sharpened by politics. Our challenge now is not only to be free of Britain, but to build a nation where Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, and others can live as citizens together.

- An invented account in the voice of an Indian student

1 **The student account describes Indian independence in 1947 as**

- **A** both a promise celebrated and a wound from Partition
- **B** a peaceful transfer with no violence
- **C** a continuation of British rule
- **D** a war against Pakistan only

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2 **Partition drew borders through**

A only the south of India

B Punjab and Bengal, displacing millions

C Kashmir alone

D British ports only

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3 **Gandhi approach mentioned in the account is**

A negotiation with Britain alone

B rejection of Indian nationalism

C nonviolent resistance to British rule

D armed revolution only

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4 **The student challenge after independence is to build**

- A a nation without Muslims
- B a nation where diverse religious communities live as citizens
- C a Hindu state only
- D a return to British rule

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5 **A historian would use this account to show decolonization**

- A could bring independence together with division and displacement
- B always brought peaceful unity
- C ended all communal tension
- D affected only India

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Source II - A Teenager in Divided Berlin

Use this reading for questions 6 to 10.

Our city is cut by a wall, and my cousin lives on the other side, in a place I can see from a viewing platform but cannot visit. In the west, shops are full and American music plays on the radio. In the east, my cousin writes of shortages and of a state that watches what people say.

Teachers tell us the wall protects socialism from fascism, but to me it looks like a prison for a city. When I hear of protests in other eastern cities, I wonder whether a wall can hold back ideas forever. It cannot, I think, though I do not know when it will fall.

- An invented account in the voice of a Berlin teenager

6 **The teenager account describes Berlin as**

A united under one government

B divided only by a river

C free for travel in both directions

D divided by a wall separating family and two systems

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7 **The contrast described is between western abundance and**

- A equal prosperity on both sides
- B a lack of music in the west
- C eastern shortages and state surveillance
- D eastern abundance and western shortage

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8 **The official claim that the wall protects socialism is met by the teenager with**

- A support for the wall
- B scepticism, seeing the wall as a prison for a city
- C full agreement
- D indifference to the wall

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9 **The teenager hope about protests elsewhere suggests**

A ideas may spread despite walls and controls

B walls always hold back ideas

C protests never occur in the east

D the wall will stand forever

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10 **A historian would use this account to show the Cold War**

A affected only superpowers

B ended in the 1950s

C was fought only by armies

D divided cities and families, not only states

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11 **Decolonization after the Second World War was driven by**

- A a lack of nationalist ideas
- B the United Nations banning independence
- C nationalist movements, war weakened empires, and international pressure
- D empires growing stronger

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12 **India gained independence from Britain in**

- A 1960, with Bangladesh at once
- B 1947, partitioned into India and Pakistan
- C 1945, as a single state
- D 1950, after a war with Britain

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

13 **The Cold War was a conflict between**

- A the United States and the Soviet Union and their allies, without direct war between them
- B Britain and France
- C China and Japan
- D the United States and Britain

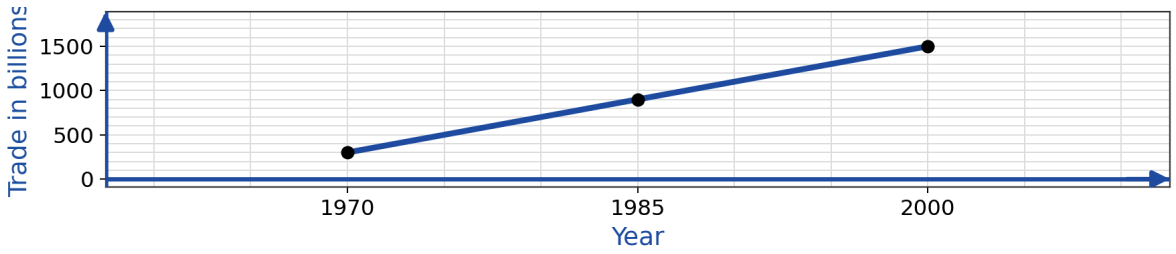
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14 **The Truman Doctrine of 1947 pledged American support to**

- A all European colonies
- B the Soviet Union
- C isolation from Europe
- D countries resisting communism, beginning with Greece and Turkey

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15 **The graph shows world trade in billions. The increase between 1970 and 2000 was about**



- **A** 1500 billion
- **B** 900 billion
- **C** 1200 billion
- **D** 600 billion

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16 **NATO, founded in 1949, was**

- **A** a United Nations agency
- **B** a military alliance of western states against Soviet expansion
- **C** a trade organization only
- **D** an alliance led by the Soviet Union

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

17 **The Warsaw Pact, founded in 1955, was**

A the Soviet led military alliance in eastern Europe

B a western trade pact

C a peace treaty ending the Cold War

D an Asian alliance

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

18 **The Korean War of 1950 to 1953 ended with**

A unification under the north

B unification under the south

C a peace treaty ending division

D an armistice leaving Korea divided at the 38th parallel

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19 **The Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962 was resolved when**

A Cuba joined NATO

B missiles remained in Cuba

C the Soviet Union withdrew missiles from Cuba and the United States pledged not to invade

D the United States invaded Cuba

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20 **The Vietnam War ended in 1975 with**

A Vietnam joining NATO

B the fall of Saigon and unification under communist rule

C American victory and division

D a peace treaty preserving South Vietnam

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21 **The Berlin Wall fell in 1989, symbolizing**

A the collapse of communist rule in eastern Europe

B the start of the Cold War

C the division of Germany anew

D the unification of Berlin only

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22 **The Soviet Union dissolved in 1991 into**

A a single democratic state

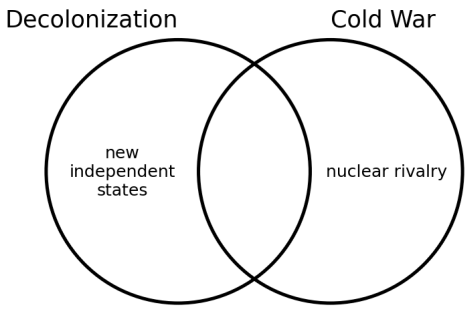
B the Warsaw Pact anew

C two states only

D fifteen independent republics, including Russia

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23 **The Venn diagram compares Decolonization and Cold War. The feature found in both is**



A nuclear rivalry

B trade blocs

C shaped by superpowers

D new independent states

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24 **The World Trade Organization, founded in 1995, aims to**

A replace the United Nations

B regulate and liberalize international trade

C govern all national laws

D end trade between nations

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25 **Apartheid in South Africa ended in the early 1990s with**

A democratic elections in 1994 and Nelson Mandela as president

B a civil war ending in division

C continued white minority rule

D independence from Britain

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ANSWER KEY

1. A
2. B
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

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