Final Exam — Practice Test

Ontario World History since the Fifteenth Century, Grade 12, University Preparation (CHY4U) • 50 questions

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 **Humanism as described in the account emphasizes**

- A study of church commentaries only
- B denial of ancient learning
- C study of ancient texts and human achievement alongside faith
- D rejection of all religious belief

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

2 **The fall of the Bastille is described as producing**

- A fear and triumph together
- B only celebration
- C only despair
- D indifference in Paris

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

3 **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

4 **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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5 **A historian would note the merchant perspective is that of**

A a wealthy patron benefiting from the new culture

B a poor artist in Florence

C a priest opposing humanism

D a peasant outside the city

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

6 **A historian would use this account to show revolution grew from**

A economic hardship combined with political inequality and ideas

B ideas alone, without hardship

C foreign invasion alone

D a single event in 1789

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Source II - A Berlin Resident in 1945

Use this reading for questions 7 and 11.

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

7 **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

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Source II - A Teenager in Divided Berlin

Use this reading for questions 8 and 12.

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

8 **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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9 **The master reply suggests printing could also**

- A end religious debate
- B help the church reach more souls
- C only spread dissent
- D replace all priests

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

10 **The later French demand for payment is described as**

- A a fair trade agreement
- B freedom bought twice, once in battle and once in debt
- C a gift from France
- D repayment for sugar exports

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

11 **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

12 **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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13 **The Renaissance began in Italy partly because**

A the Pope banned all learning

B Italy had no ancient ruins

C Italian city states had wealth from trade and classical heritage

D Italy was isolated from trade

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

14 **The Enlightenment emphasized**

A medieval scholasticism only

B rejection of all science

C reason, natural rights, and criticism of absolute authority

D divine right of kings

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

15 **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

16 **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

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17 **The priest concern about cheap books was that**

- A printers would become priests
- B Bibles would disappear
- C unlearned readers might judge doctrine themselves
- D books would become too heavy

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18 **The Declaration of the Rights of Man proclaimed**

- A rights for enslaved people immediately
- B voting rights for all women
- C the end of private property
- D liberty, property, security, and resistance to oppression

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19 **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

20 **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

21 **The Protestant Reformation split western Christianity because**

A reformers challenged papal authority and doctrine

B all Christians agreed on reform

C the Pope supported Luther

D kings banned all religion

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

22 **The Napoleonic Code is significant because it**

A codified equality before the law and property rights

B restored feudal privileges

C abolished all laws

D applied only to France

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

23 **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

24 **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

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

25 **European exploration in the fifteenth century was motivated by**

- A trade for spices, gold, and new routes to Asia
- B a wish to end all trade
- C scientific curiosity only
- D religious tolerance alone

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

26 **Nationalism in the nineteenth century meant, in part**

- A the belief that peoples sharing language and culture should form states
- B loyalty to a multinational empire only
- C rejection of all states
- D support for colonial rule

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

27 **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

28 **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

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

29 **The Treaty of Tordesillas in 1494 divided**

A Asia between England and Holland

B newly claimed lands outside Europe between Spain and Portugal

C Europe between France and Spain

D Africa among all nations

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

30 **Industrialization in Britain began with**

A trade with Asia only

B textile mechanization, coal, iron, and steam power

C agriculture ending completely

D electricity in the 1700s

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Source I - A Nurse on the Western Front

Use this reading for questions 31 and 35.

I bandage men whose wounds I cannot name, for shells tear in ways bullets do not. Gas leaves men coughing for air that burns, and I learn to work with a mask slipping and hands shaking. The wounded arrive in waves after an attack, and we sort them by who can be saved, who must wait, and who will not live.

At home, women like me were told war was men business. Here, I see that war is also our business, in wards that never close. When the war ends, I do not think we will return quietly to the lives we left.

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

31 **The nurse account shows new weapons such as shells and gas created**

- **A** wounds and triage challenges for medical staff
- **B** fewer casualties than before
- **C** only minor injuries
- **D** a need for fewer nurses

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Source I - A Kenyan Teacher After Independence

Use this reading for question 32.

When the flag changed in 1963, our school sang, and we taught children that Kenya was now ours to build. Yet the land question remained: farms taken under colonial rule were not all returned, and new leaders, some once jailed for resistance, now governed with the same offices the British had built.

Independence gave us a parliament and a president, but it did not erase inequality or settle who owned the best land. I teach my students that freedom is a beginning, not an ending, and that a nation is made daily, in schools, farms, and courts, not only on independence day.

- An invented account in the voice of a Kenyan teacher

32 **The teacher account shows Kenyan independence in 1963 brought**

A a new flag, parliament, and president, but unresolved land issues

B return of all colonial land at once

C an end to all inequality

D continuation of British rule

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33 **The main economic motive described is**

- A gold from the Americas
- B trade with China by land
- C fishing along Africa
- D a direct sea route to spices in India

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34 **The worker view of cheaper cloth is that progress**

- A benefited workers equally
- B ended all poverty
- C gave workers political power
- D lowered prices without shortening hours or giving votes

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35 **The nurse expectation after the war is that women**

- A will lose all wartime gains at once
- B will not return quietly to prewar lives
- C will forget wartime work
- D will be banned from nursing

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36 **The teacher lesson that freedom is a beginning means**

- A freedom requires no further work
- B nation building continues daily after independence day
- C independence solved all problems
- D schools are unimportant after independence

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

37 **A historian would use this account to show exploration depended on**

- **A** navigation technology, motives, and recorded knowledge
- **B** luck alone
- **C** a single voyage
- **D** royal funding only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

38 **A historian would use this account to show industrialization created**

- **A** both economic growth and new social and political demands
- **B** only economic benefits
- **C** no political change
- **D** an end to child labour at once

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39 **The Gallipoli campaign in 1915 was an Allied attempt to**

- A capture Berlin
- B defend the Suez Canal only
- C open a route to Russia through the Dardanelles
- D invade Germany directly

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40 **Algeria gained independence from France in 1962 after**

- A a referendum in France alone
- B British mediation
- C a long and violent war of independence
- D peaceful negotiations only

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41 **Erasmus, a northern humanist, criticized**

A Protestant reformers only

B corruption and superstition in the church while remaining Catholic

C the printing press

D all classical learning

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42 **The Haitian Revolution began in 1791 with**

A abolition by Napoleon

B an enslaved uprising in Saint Domingue

C a French invasion of Haiti

D a treaty with Spain

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

43 **Appeasement in the 1930s refers to**

A Soviet expansion in Europe

B American isolation only

C Britain and France conceding to Hitler to avoid war

D a policy of immediate war

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44 **The Suez Crisis of 1956 showed**

A the United States supporting invasion

B the Soviet Union joining NATO

C Britain and France could no longer act without American approval

D Egypt losing control of the canal

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45 **Vasco da Gama reached India by sea in 1498, sailing around**

- A the Strait of Magellan
- B the Suez Canal
- C the Cape of Good Hope at Africa southern tip
- D South America

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46 **The unification of Italy was completed in 1871 with**

- A the Pope ruling Italy
- B Garibaldi becoming king
- C Rome becoming the capital of a united Italy
- D Venice joining France

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47 **The Manhattan Project developed**

A radar for Britain

B the first jet fighters

C penicillin for soldiers

D the first atomic bombs, used on Hiroshima and Nagasaki

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48 **The European Union grew from**

A a military alliance against Britain

B a single state founded in 1945

C trade with the Soviet Union only

D postwar economic cooperation, beginning with coal and steel

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49

Bartolome de las Casas is known for

A leading Spanish conquests

B defending the encomienda system

C founding Spanish colonies

D denouncing Spanish mistreatment of Indigenous peoples

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50

Karl Marx argued capitalism would lead to

A permanent harmony between classes

B an end to all industry

C rule by factory owners forever

D class conflict between bourgeoisie and proletariat

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ANSWER KEY

1.	C	**18.**	D	**35.**	B
2.	A	**19.**	B	**36.**	B
3.	A	**20.**	B	**37.**	A
4.	B	**21.**	A	**38.**	A
5.	A	**22.**	A	**39.**	C
6.	A	**23.**	C	**40.**	C
7.	D	**24.**	C	**41.**	B
8.	D	**25.**	A	**42.**	B
9.	B	**26.**	A	**43.**	C
10.	B	**27.**	D	**44.**	C
11.	A	**28.**	D	**45.**	C
12.	A	**29.**	B	**46.**	C
13.	C	**30.**	B	**47.**	D
14.	C	**31.**	A	**48.**	D
15.	B	**32.**	A	**49.**	D
16.	B	**33.**	D	**50.**	D
17.	C	**34.**	D		

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