SASKATCHEWAN HISTORY 20 · FINAL EXAM

Final Exam — Practice Test

Saskatchewan History 20 • 50 questions

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Source I - A Soldier Writes From the Trenches, 1916

Use this reading for questions 1 and 6.

We live in mud and wait for orders, and the guns never truly stop. At home they speak of glory, but here glory feels far away from the rats, the cold, and the friends we have buried.

I do not know what this war is for any more. I only know I want it to end and to go home.

1 **The main idea of Source I is that soldiers experience of the First World War differed sharply from**

- **A** talk of peace at home
- **B** talk of glory at home
- **C** orders from generals only
- **D** news from newspapers only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

Source I - A Citizen Under a Dictatorship, 1938

Use this reading for questions 2 and 12.

We no longer speak freely at home, because neighbours may report us. The radio praises the leader day and night, and the newspapers print only what the government allows.

People obey out of fear, but also because there is no place left to speak against what is happening.

2 **According to Source I, the radio praised the leader day and night, showing how totalitarian regimes use media for**

- **A** education only
- **B** propaganda
- **C** entertainment only
- **D** news reporting only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

3 **National sovereignty means a state has supreme authority within its territory and freedom from**

A all laws

B all borders

C all neighbours

D outside control

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

Source I - A Student in a Divided City, 1962

Use this reading for questions 4 and 9.

Our city is divided by a wall, and families on the other side are now strangers we cannot visit. Soldiers watch the crossing points, and the two sides tell different stories about who is to blame.

We live with the Cold War not as an idea in books, but as a wall in the middle of our lives.

4 **The main idea of Source I is that the Cold War was lived not as an idea in books but as**

- **A** only a sports rivalry
- **B** a wall in the middle of peoples lives
- **C** only a trade dispute
- **D** only a distant war

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

Source I - A Young Activist on Global Issues, 1995

Use this reading for question 5.

The problems we face do not stop at borders. Pollution crosses oceans, disease travels by air, and poverty in one country affects markets and migration everywhere.

If we only look after our own country, we will fail to solve problems that belong to the whole world.

5 **According to Source I, why will looking after only our own country fail?**

- **A** Problems do not stop at borders
- **B** Only rivers carry pollution
- **C** Only cities are affected
- **D** Poverty affects only markets

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

6 **According to Source I, life in the trenches involved mud, cold, rats, and**

- A comfortable housing
- B constant gunfire
- C plentiful food
- D frequent leave home

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

7 **Totalitarianism is a system in which a regime seeks total control over political life, the economy, culture, and**

- A only foreign policy
- B only sports
- C only one city
- D private life

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

Source I - A Delegate Speaks About Collective Security, 1946

Use this reading for questions 8 and 13.

After two world wars, we must build a system where aggression against one country concerns all countries. If we wait until war reaches our own borders, it will be too late.

Collective security will only work if great powers keep their promises and small countries have a real voice.

8 **The main idea of Source I is that collective security requires countries to treat aggression against one as a concern for**

- **A** only the victim
- **B** all
- **C** only great powers
- **D** only neighbours

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

9 **According to Source I, the divided city families on the other side became strangers who could not be**

A written to only

B visited

C seen on television only

D met at school

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

10 **The Paris Agreement of 2015 aims to limit global warming by having countries set targets to reduce**

A only trade

B only population

C emissions

D only energy use in cities

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

11 **The old order in Europe before 1914 was based on empires, monarchies, and a balance of power among**

A democratic republics only

B communist states only

C colonial independence

D great powers

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

12 **The main idea of Source I is that life under a dictatorship involved fear, censorship, and**

A free speech for all

B no place to speak against the regime

C independent newspapers

D open debate

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

13 **According to Source I, collective security will only work if great powers keep their promises and small countries have a**

- A large army
- B real voice
- C wealthy economy
- D colonial empire

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

14 **The Cold War was a long rivalry after the Second World War between the United States and its allies and the Soviet Union and its allies, fought mainly through**

- A direct war between the superpowers
- B only trade negotiations
- C only sports events
- D proxy wars, arms races, and ideological competition

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

15 **Global health issues include pandemics, which spread across borders and require international cooperation on surveillance, vaccines, and**

A only border closures

B only travel bans

C health systems

D only hospital building

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

16 **Long term causes of the First World War included militarism, alliances, imperialism, and**

A nationalism

B pacifism

C isolationism

D free trade only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

17 **Fascism in Italy under Mussolini stressed the nation, a strong leader, and suppression of**

A only trade unions

B opposition and dissent

C only the military

D only the church

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

18 **The veto power of permanent Security Council members can block collective action even when most members support it, which is a**

A strength of collective security

B rule of the General Assembly only

C power of small states

D limit of collective security

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

19 **Self determination during the Cold War meant peoples right to choose their own political status, a principle often in tension with**

A superpower interests

B only local traditions

C only economic development

D only cultural identity

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

20 **Human rights as a global issue include rights to life, liberty, education, and freedom from torture, set out in the Universal Declaration of**

A Independence

B Versailles

C Human Rights

D Paris

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

21 **Militarism contributed to the First World War because great powers built up armies and navies and prepared**

A peace treaties only

B war plans

C trade agreements only

D cultural exchanges

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

22 **Hitler became Chancellor of Germany in 1933 and then consolidated power by banning opposition parties, controlling the press, and**

A holding free elections yearly

B protecting all minorities

C sharing power with rivals

D using terror and propaganda

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

23 **Collective security is a system in which states agree to act together against aggression in order to deter**

- A attack
- B only trade
- C only migration
- D only disease

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

24 **The Iron Curtain was a term for the division of Europe between communist east and democratic west after**

- A the First World War
- B the Second World War
- C the Cold War end
- D the Korean War

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

25 **Nuclear proliferation is a global issue because spread of nuclear weapons to more states increases the risk of**

A only conventional war

B only trade disputes

C nuclear war

D only arms races in one region

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

26 **Imperialism contributed to tensions before 1914 because European powers competed for colonies, markets, and**

A only scientific knowledge

B only religious converts

C only fishing rights

D prestige

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

27 **The Great Depression of the 1930s helped totalitarian movements because unemployment, poverty, and fear made people seek**

A strong leaders and simple solutions

B only democratic reforms

C only isolation

D only free trade

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

28 **The League of Nations was an early attempt at collective security after the First World War, but it failed because it lacked**

A any members

B enforcement power and universal membership

C any meetings

D any ideals

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

29 **The Truman Doctrine of 1947 offered American support to countries resisting communism, beginning with Greece and**

A France

B Italy

C Japan

D Turkey

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

30 **Misinformation online can affect global issues by spreading false claims about health, elections, and**

A only sports

B only entertainment

C climate

D only local news

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

31 **Nationalism contributed to war in the Balkans because Slavic peoples sought independence from empires such as**

A Austria Hungary

B Britain only

C France only

D Russia only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

32 **Propaganda in totalitarian states aimed to shape public opinion by repeating simple messages through radio, film, posters, and**

A only books

B rallies

C only newspapers

D only schools

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

33 **Decolonization after the Second World War meant former colonies gained independence and became**

A new colonies

B provinces of empires

C mandates only

D sovereign states

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

34 **The Hungarian Uprising of 1956 was crushed by Soviet forces after Hungarians sought greater freedom from**

A NATO rule

B American rule

C communist rule

D British rule

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

35 **Biodiversity loss is a global issue because extinction of species reduces ecosystem resilience and affects food, medicine, and**

A only wildlife tourism

B only zoos

C ecological balance

D only national parks

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

36 **The immediate trigger of the First World War in 1914 was the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand in**

A Vienna

B Sarajevo

C Berlin

D Paris

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

37 **The Second World War began in 1939 when Germany invaded Poland and Britain and France declared**

A neutrality forever

B war on Poland

C an alliance with Germany

D war on Germany

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

38 **NATO collective defence under Article 5 means an armed attack against one member is considered an attack against**

A all members

B only the United States

C only European members

D only the attacked member

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

39 **The domino theory was an American belief that if one country fell to communism, neighbouring countries would also**

- A prosper
- B remain neutral
- C fall
- D join NATO

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

40 **The World Health Organization coordinates international health responses, sets standards, and helps countries strengthen**

- A only hospitals
- B only vaccines
- C health systems
- D only research

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

41 **New weapons in the First World War included poison gas, tanks, aircraft, and**

- A only rifles
- B only cavalry
- C only bows
- D submarines

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

42 **Stalinist rule in the Soviet Union used purges, forced collectivization, and central planning, and created a cult of**

- A the leader
- B the peasantry
- C the military only
- D the church

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

43 **Canada sovereignty was strengthened by the Statute of Westminster in 1931, which gave dominions legislative**

A dependence on Britain

B independence from Britain

C control over Britain

D no change at all

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

44 **Solidarity in Poland was a trade union movement that challenged communist rule in the 1980s and helped lead to**

A only wage increases

B only religious freedom

C democratic change

D only cultural autonomy

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

45 **Global governance refers to rules, institutions, and cooperation that manage global issues without a single**

A national government

B local government

C world government

D regional government

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

46 **Canada entered the First World War in 1914 as part of the British Empire, and Canadian troops first fought as a distinct corps at**

A Vimy Ridge in 1917

B Passchendaele only

C the Somme only

D Ypres only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

47 **Blitzkrieg was a German military tactic of fast moving armoured forces supported by aircraft, used successfully in Poland and**

A Britain in 1940

B France in 1940

C the Soviet Union in 1945

D North Africa in 1945

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

48 **The Responsibility to Protect is a principle that states should protect populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing, and**

A only poverty

B only disease

C only natural disasters

D crimes against humanity

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

49 **Proxy wars during the Cold War were conflicts in which superpowers supported opposing sides without fighting each other**

A at all

B openly

C directly

D in Europe only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

50 **A global citizen is a person who understands global interdependence, respects diversity, and acts responsibly toward**

A only their own country

B only their own community

C people and planet

D only their own family

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

ANSWER KEY

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

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