SASKATCHEWAN HISTORY 20 · UNIT A

Death of the Old Order - World War I and Its Aftermath — Practice Test

Saskatchewan History 20 • 25 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.

Source I - A Soldier Writes From the Trenches, 1916

Use this reading for questions 1 to 3.

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

2 **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

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3 **According to Source I, the soldier no longer knew what the war was for and wanted only for it to**

A expand to new fronts

B continue for years

C end and to go home

D bring more glory

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4 **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

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

A nationalism

B pacifism

C isolationism

D free trade only

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6 **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

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7 **The alliance system contributed to war because an attack on one ally could draw in**

A only neutral countries

B only colonies

C other allied countries

D only the attacked country

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8 **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

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9 **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

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10 **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

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11 **Trench warfare on the Western Front produced stalemate because defensive weapons such as machine guns and artillery made**

A attack easy and fast

B defence impossible

C attack across open ground extremely costly

D movement by sea necessary

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

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

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13 **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

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14 **Vimy Ridge in April 1917 is significant in Canadian history because all four Canadian divisions fought together and captured a position that had resisted**

- A only French attacks
- B earlier attacks
- C only British attacks
- D only German defences in 1914

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

15 **Conscription in Canada during the First World War divided the country because many French Canadians opposed compulsory service while many English Canadians**

- A opposed all war funding
- B supported neutrality
- C supported it
- D opposed any army

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16 **The Conscription Crisis of 1917 showed tensions between English and French Canada over language, loyalty, and**

A only trade

B only farming

C only railways

D the war effort

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17 **The Russian Revolution of 1917 led Russia to leave the war and later to a communist government under**

A the Bolsheviks

B the tsar

C the Mensheviks only

D a democratic republic that lasted

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18 **The Treaty of Versailles in 1919 blamed Germany for the war, required reparations, and created the**

A United Nations

B League of Nations

C NATO

D European Union

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19 **The League of Nations was weakened because the United States never joined and it had no**

A members at all

B headquarters

C reliable enforcement power

D secretary general

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20 **The aftermath of the First World War included the collapse of the Austro Hungarian, Ottoman, and Russian empires and the creation of**

A only larger empires

B a united Europe

C no new borders

D new states in Europe

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21 **The Spanish influenza pandemic after the war killed millions worldwide, showing how war, movement of troops, and crowded conditions spread**

A disease

B only propaganda

C only trade goods

D only new weapons

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22 **Women roles changed during the war as women took jobs in factories, farms, and services, supporting later demands for**

A an end to all work

B political equality

C lower wages

D a return to prewar roles only

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23 **The death of the old order is a fitting title for this period because empires fell, monarchies collapsed, and**

A nothing changed at all

B only borders changed slightly

C new political ideas and states emerged

D only weapons changed

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24 **A historian studying the First World War should distinguish long term causes, short term triggers, and**

A only the trigger

B only the outcome

C only one cause

D immediate decisions by leaders

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25 **The war guilt clause of Versailles contributed to resentment in Germany in the 1920s, which later leaders exploited by promising to restore**

A national pride and power

B only economic growth

C only peace

D only democracy

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ANSWER KEY

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

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