SASKATCHEWAN HISTORY 20 · UNIT B

The Totalitarian State and World War II — 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 Citizen Under a Dictatorship, 1938

Use this reading for questions 1 to 3.

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.

1 **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

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

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3 **According to Source I, people obeyed out of fear and because neighbours might**

A praise them

B ignore them

C report them

D help them escape

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4 **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

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5 **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

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6 **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

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7 **Nazism in Germany combined extreme nationalism, racism, and totalitarian control, and targeted Jews, Roma, disabled people, and**

A only political opponents

B only foreign soldiers

C other groups for persecution

D only wealthy Germans

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8 **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

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9 **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

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10 **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

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11 **The Hitler Youth and similar organizations aimed to indoctrinate young people and ensure loyalty to**

A only sports

B only farming

C the regime from childhood

D only the church

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12 **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

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13 **The Nazi Soviet Pact of 1939 was a non aggression agreement between Germany and the Soviet Union that secretly divided**

- A Poland and eastern Europe
- B only trade goods
- C only Africa
- D only Asia

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14 **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

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15 **The Battle of Britain in 1940 was an air battle in which the Royal Air Force prevented Germany from gaining air superiority needed for**

A only bombing London

B only naval blockade

C invasion

D only submarine warfare

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16 **Operation Barbarossa in 1941 was the German invasion of the**

A United States

B Britain

C Japan

D Soviet Union

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17 **Pearl Harbor in December 1941 brought the United States into the war after Japan attacked the American naval base in**

A Hawaii

B California

C Alaska

D the Philippines only

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18 **D Day on 6 June 1944 was the Allied invasion of Normandy in France, opening a second front against Germany in**

A eastern Europe

B western Europe

C North Africa

D Italy only

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19 **Canadian forces on D Day landed at Juno Beach in Normandy and played a key role in the**

A invasion of Britain

B defence of Canada

C liberation of France

D bombing of Berlin only

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20 **The Holocaust was the Nazi genocide in which about six million Jews were murdered, along with millions of other victims including Roma, disabled people, and**

- A only soldiers
- B only foreign civilians
- C only prisoners of war
- D political opponents

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21 **The war in the Pacific ended in 1945 after atomic bombs were dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki and Japan**

- A surrendered
- B invaded the United States
- C joined the Allies
- D continued fighting for years

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22 **The Second World War ended in Europe in May 1945 with the surrender of**

A Italy only

B Germany

C Japan only

D the Soviet Union

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

23 **Canada contribution to the Second World War included a large army, navy, and air force, wartime industry, and**

A only farming

B only mining

C the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan

D only peacekeeping

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24 **Totalitarian regimes differ from authoritarian regimes mainly in the scope of control, as totalitarian regimes seek to control**

A only politics

B only the economy

C only foreign policy

D all aspects of life

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25 **Studying totalitarianism helps students recognize warning signs such as suppression of dissent, control of media, and**

A cult of the leader

B only economic growth

C only military strength

D only national pride

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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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