SASKATCHEWAN HISTORY 20 · UNIT C

National Sovereignty and Collective Security — 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 Delegate Speaks About Collective Security, 1946

Use this reading for questions 1 to 3.

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.

1 **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

2 **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

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3 **According to Source I, waiting until war reaches ones own borders would be**

A the best strategy

B the cheapest strategy

C too late

D the only legal strategy

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4 **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

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5 **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

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6 **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

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7 **The United Nations Security Council can authorize sanctions and peacekeeping and, in extreme cases, military action to maintain**

A only trade

B only cultural programs

C peace and security

D only development aid

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8 **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

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9 **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

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10 **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

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11 **Canada declared war on Germany in 1939 separately from Britain, showing that Canada by then exercised independent**

A military command only

B trade policy only

C foreign policy

D domestic policy only

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12 **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

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13 **India gained independence from Britain in 1947 and was partitioned into India and**

A Pakistan

B Burma

C Ceylon

D Nepal

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

14 **Sovereignty can be limited in practice by international law, treaties, economic dependence, and**

A only military weakness

B membership in organizations

C only small size

D only geography

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15 **Intervention in another country internal conflict is controversial because it pits sovereignty against protection of**

A only trade interests

B only border security

C human rights

D only cultural ties

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16 **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

17 **Peacekeeping differs from peacemaking because peacekeepers usually operate with consent of parties and use force mainly in**

A self defence

B attack always

C invasion

D occupation

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18 **Canada peacekeeping tradition began in part with Lester Pearson proposal for a UN force during the Suez Crisis of**

A 1945

B 1956

C 1967

D 1973

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19 **The Suez Crisis showed collective security challenges when Britain, France, and Israel attacked Egypt over the Suez Canal and the United States and Soviet Union**

A supported the action fully

B ignored the action

C opposed the action

D joined the attack

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20 **Nationalism can support sovereignty by uniting people behind self government, but it can also threaten other peoples sovereignty when it seeks**

A only cultural pride

B only language rights

C only sports success

D territory or dominance

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21 **Economic sovereignty means a state can make economic decisions without undue control by foreign powers or**

A corporations

B only its own citizens

C only its provinces

D only its neighbours

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22 **A sovereign state in the UN system is formally equal to other states regardless of size or power, though in practice power remains**

A equal in all respects

B unequal

C irrelevant

D absent

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

23 **Collective security depends on trust, because states must believe others will act when aggression occurs, even when their own interests are not**

A directly benefited

B directly harmed

C directly threatened

D directly involved in trade

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24 **A student studying sovereignty should ask who holds power, who is excluded from decisions, and how sovereignty is**

A only what a constitution says

B only what a flag shows

C only what a leader claims

D exercised in practice

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25 **The balance between sovereignty and collective security remains a central tension in world politics because states want both independence and**

A protection from aggression

B isolation always

C empire always

D war always

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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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