SASKATCHEWAN HISTORY 30: CANADIAN STUDIES · UNIT C

Canada in the World Wars and the Great Depression — Practice Test

Saskatchewan History 30: Canadian Studies • 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 Saskatchewan Farmer Writes During the Depression, 1933

Use this reading for questions 1 to 3.

Wheat is worth almost nothing, the bank threatens the farm, and dust blows through the cracks in our house. Relief work pays little, and pride makes many hide how bad it is.

Still, neighbours share what they have, and we keep hoping for rain and a better price.

1 **The main idea of Source I is that the Depression brought low prices, bank threats, dust, and relief work, but neighbours**

- A ignored each other
- B shared what they had
- C left the province at once
- D stopped farming entirely

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

2 **According to Source I, relief work paid little and pride made many hide how**

A good it was

B bad it was

C easy it was

D short it was

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

3 **According to Source I, the farmer kept hoping for rain and a better**

A job in the city

B loan from the bank

C price

D harvest of corn

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

4 **Canada entered the First World War in 1914 automatically as part of the British Empire, and by the end of the war Canada had gained greater recognition as a**

- A colony only
- B province only
- C dominion with no army
- D nation

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

5 **Canadian troops in the First World War fought at Ypres, the Somme, Vimy Ridge, and Passchendaele, and the Canadian Corps reputation grew for**

- A effectiveness
- B only numbers
- C only bravery in one battle
- D only discipline in camp

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

6 **Vimy Ridge in 1917, captured by all four Canadian divisions, became a symbol of Canadian nationhood and is commemorated by a memorial in**

- A Belgium
- B France
- C England
- D Canada only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

7 **The Conscription Crisis of 1917 divided English and French Canada, as the federal government imposed compulsory military service despite opposition in**

- A Ontario
- B Manitoba
- C Quebec
- D British Columbia

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

8 **Women in Canada gained the federal vote in 1918, partly in recognition of wartime contributions and suffrage campaigns led by women such as**

A Agnes Macphail

B Emily Murphy

C Viola Desmond

D Nellie McClung

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

9 **Canada signed the Treaty of Versailles separately in 1919 and joined the League of Nations, signs of growing**

A international independence

B colonial dependence

C American control

D British control only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

10 **The Great Depression began with the stock market crash of 1929 and deepened through bank failures, falling trade, drought on the Prairies, and**

- A only low wages
- B mass unemployment
- C only high prices
- D only farm surpluses

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

11 **Saskatchewan suffered severely in the Depression because drought, dust storms, and low wheat prices devastated**

- A only city jobs
- B only mining
- C farm incomes
- D only forestry

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

12 **Prime Minister R. B. Bennett response to the Depression initially stressed balanced budgets and tariffs, later shifting to New Deal style reforms that were largely struck down by**

A Parliament

B the provinces

C Britain

D the courts

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

13 **The On to Ottawa Trek of 1935 was a protest by unemployed men from relief camps in British Columbia who demanded work and better conditions, ending in the Regina**

A Riot

B Celebration

C Conference

D Strike in Vancouver only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

14 **Canada entered the Second World War in 1939 by its own declaration of war, a week after Britain, showing independent**

A military policy only

B foreign policy

C trade policy only

D domestic policy only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

15 **Canadian forces in the Second World War fought at Dieppe, in Italy, on D Day at Juno Beach, and in the liberation of the**

A only France

B only Italy

C Netherlands

D only Germany

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

16 **The British Commonwealth Air Training Plan in Canada trained tens of thousands of aircrew from Commonwealth countries, making Canada a major centre for**

A only naval training

B only army training

C only officer training

D air training

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

17 **Wartime industry in Canada expanded production of ships, aircraft, vehicles, and munitions, and women entered factories in large numbers as**

A workers

B only nurses

C only clerks

D only volunteers

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

18 **Japanese Canadians were interned, dispossessed, and dispersed during the Second World War, a policy later acknowledged as unjust with redress in**

A 1945

B 1988

C 1960

D 1970

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

19 **Conscription again divided Canada in the Second World War, with the 1942 plebiscite and the 1944 crisis over sending conscripts**

A only to Britain

B only to Italy

C overseas

D only to the Pacific

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

20 **The Second World War ended in 1945 and Canada emerged with a larger international role, a growing economy, and a sense of nationhood shaped by**

A only victory

B only prosperity

C only new provinces

D sacrifice and service

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

21 **The Depression and wars together transformed Canada by expanding government roles in the economy, welfare, and**

A international affairs

B only military affairs

C only trade

D only immigration

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

22 **Veterans after both wars faced challenges returning to civilian life, including unemployment, trauma, and demands for**

A only pensions

B support and recognition

C only medals

D only housing

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

23 **The wars also advanced social change in Canada, including women employment, labour rights, and debates about citizenship and**

A only military service

B only voting

C equality

D only education

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

24 **A student studying Canada in the wars should consider military events, home front experiences, and the experiences of groups such as Indigenous soldiers, women, and**

A only generals

B only politicians

C only soldiers in battle

D minorities

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25 **The memory of the wars in Canada, through Remembrance Day and memorials such as Vimy, reflects both pride and**

A grief

B only pride

C only grief

D only forgetting

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

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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