SASKATCHEWAN SOCIAL STUDIES 10 · UNIT D

Social Movements, People, Events and Places — Practice Test

Saskatchewan Social Studies 10 • 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 Young Worker Joins a Protest, 1970

Use this reading for questions 1 to 3.

We marched because women doing the same work as men were paid less, and because Indigenous people were still denied a fair say in decisions about their own lands.

Some onlookers called us troublemakers. We called ourselves citizens asking the country to live up to its promises.

1 **The main idea of Source I is that social movements in the 1970s pressed Canada to**

- **A** end all elections
- **B** live up to promises of equality and fair treatment
- **C** ban all protests
- **D** close all schools

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

2 **According to Source I, one grievance raised by marchers was that women doing the same work as men were**

- A paid more
- B paid less
- C given extra holidays only
- D excluded from all work

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

3 **According to Source I, marchers also argued that Indigenous people were denied**

- A the right to travel
- B the right to farm only
- C a fair say in decisions about their own lands
- D the right to vote in other countries

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

4 **A social movement is best defined as a sustained collective effort by people to bring about or resist**

- A a sports championship
- B a change in the weather
- C a new fashion trend only
- D social or political change

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

5 **The womens suffrage movement in Canada sought mainly the right for women to**

- A vote and stand for election
- B own cars only
- C work only in schools
- D travel abroad only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

6 **Nellie McClung was important in the Canadian suffrage movement as a leading advocate for**

A votes only for men

B votes for women in Manitoba and beyond

C an end to voting

D provincial separation

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

7 **The Persons Case of 1929 decided that women are persons under the law and therefore eligible to**

A vote only in Manitoba

B own property only

C sit in the Senate

D serve as judges only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

8 **The Famous Five were the five women who brought the Persons Case, including Emily Murphy and**

A Tommy Douglas

B John A. Macdonald

C Louis Riel

D Nellie McClung

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

9 **The labour movement in Canada historically sought better wages, shorter hours, and**

A safer working conditions

B an end to all factories

C lower wages for all

D a ban on all unions

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

10 **The Winnipeg General Strike of 1919 was a major labour action in which workers across trades**

- A celebrated a harvest
- B stopped work to press for collective bargaining and better conditions
- C demanded an end to railways
- D asked for lower wages

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

11 **A trade union is an organization of workers formed to bargain collectively with**

- A the weather
- B foreign governments only
- C employers over wages and conditions
- D sports leagues only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

12 **The civil rights movement in the United States influenced Canada in part by raising awareness of**

A only American sports

B only American farming

C Canadian weather

D racial discrimination and the demand for equal rights

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

13 **Viola Desmond challenged racial segregation in Canada when she refused to leave the whites only section of a**

A Nova Scotia movie theatre in 1946

B Saskatchewan grain elevator

C Toronto train station

D Vancouver school

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

14 **The Indigenous rights movement in Canada has pressed for recognition of treaty rights, land rights, and**

A an end to all treaties

B self government

C assimilation only

D removal from Canada

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

15 **The Red Paper of 1970, written in response to the federal White Paper, argued for**

A abolition of all treaties

B assimilation as federal policy

C Indigenous control over Indigenous affairs and treaty rights

D an end to Indigenous leadership

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

16 **The White Paper of 1969 proposed ending the Indian Act and special status, a proposal many Indigenous leaders**

- A welcomed unanimously
- B ignored entirely
- C adopted without debate
- D opposed as a threat to treaty rights

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

17 **The environmental movement in Saskatchewan and Canada has campaigned on issues such as protecting**

- A land, water, and wildlife from pollution and overuse
- B only city traffic
- C only farm prices
- D only sports facilities

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

18 **A protest movement can influence government even without winning an election by changing**

A the weather

B public opinion and putting issues on the political agenda

C court verdicts directly

D the price of wheat directly

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

19 **Nonviolent protest is a strategy that seeks change through peaceful actions such as marches, boycotts, and**

A armed rebellion only

B vandalism only

C civil disobedience

D secret ballots only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

20 **A boycott is a protest tactic in which people refuse to buy goods or use services from**

A their own community only

B the government only

C a foreign country only

D a target in order to pressure it to change

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

21 **The womens movement in the 1960s and 1970s in Canada pressed for equal pay, access to work, and**

A control over reproductive decisions

B an end to all employment

C lower pay for women

D a ban on women voting

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

22 **Youth movements in the 1960s challenged established authority on issues including war, civil rights, and**

A only school uniforms

B social freedoms

C only sports rules

D only farm prices

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

23 **A social movement succeeds in part when it builds broad support, sustains organization, and**

A uses force alone

B avoids all publicity

C wins policy change or shifts public attitudes

D ignores its own goals

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

24 **The study of a place in social studies includes its physical features, people, economy, and**

A only its name

B only its weather in one day

C only its population count

D history and connections to other places

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

25 **Saskatoon and Regina as places grew differently in part because Saskatoon grew around a river crossing and university while Regina grew as a**

A planned capital and railway centre

B ocean port

C mining camp only

D border fort only

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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