YUKON 20TH CENTURY WORLD HISTORY 12 (MWH--12) · UNIT D · 25 QUESTIONS

Decolonization and the Contemporary World — Practice Test

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.

Reading I - A Ghana Market Letter, 1957

Use this reading for questions 1 to 3.

Today our new flag flies over the market. Dr Nkrumah spoke of freedom, and people danced in streets that once belonged to a colony.

Yet the traders ask hard questions. We must build schools, roads, and hospitals ourselves now, and decide what kind of nation we will become.

- A Ghanaian trader, in an invented letter, 1957

1 **The main idea of Reading I, the 1957 Ghana letter, is that independence brought celebration and also the challenge of**

- A returning to colonial rule
- B closing all markets
- C ending all trade
- D building a new nation

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

2 **According to Reading I, Ghanaians after independence had to build schools, roads, and**

A British army bases

B foreign colonies

C new empires

D hospitals themselves

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3 **Reading I best illustrates decolonization as a moment of national pride followed by the hard work of**

A recolonization

B isolation from the world

C military conquest

D nation building

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4 **The partition of British India in 1947 created the independent states of India and**

A Bangladesh at once

B Burma

C Sri Lanka at once

D Pakistan

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5 **Ghana, led by Kwame Nkrumah, became in 1957 the first country in sub-Saharan Africa to gain independence from**

A the United Nations

B the Soviet Union

C the United States

D colonial rule

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6 **Algeria gained independence from France in 1962 after a long war that began in**

A 1945

B 1975

C 1939

D 1954

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7 **Apartheid in South Africa was a system of racial segregation that ended when Nelson Mandela was elected president in**

A 1984

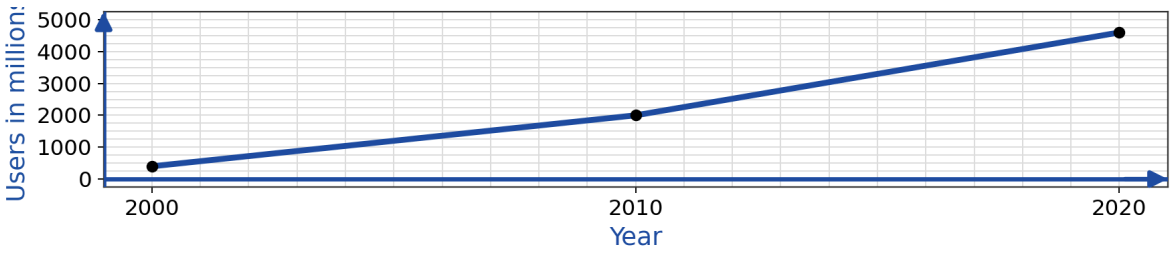
B 2004

C 1974

D 1994

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

8 **The graph shows approximate world internet users. Between 2000 and 2020, world internet users**



A fell sharply

B rose from about 400 million to about 4,600 million

C stayed at 400 million, with almost no growth at all across the whole twenty years shown

D fell below 2000

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

9 **The schematic map shows Canada in the contemporary world. The highlighted region on the Pacific coast is a gateway for trade with Asia, in**

- A Atlantic, the coast that faces Europe across the ocean
- B British Columbia
- C Ontario
- D Quebec

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

10 **The World Trade Organization, founded in 1995, sets rules intended to promote**

- A closed borders everywhere
- B freer trade between countries
- C a ban on all trade
- D colonial rule

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

11 **The North American Free Trade Agreement of 1994 reduced trade barriers between Canada, the United States, and**

A Britain

B Mexico

C Brazil

D Japan

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

12 **Communication technology such as satellite television and the internet allows news of events around the world to spread**

A only by printed book

B almost instantly

C only after many years

D only within one country

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

13 **During the Arab Spring protests of 2010-2011, social media helped protesters share information and**

A end all protests at once

B organize demonstrations

C hide all news

D ban the internet

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

14 **The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the United Nations in 1948, states that human rights belong to**

A soldiers only

B all people

C citizens of one country only

D government leaders only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

15 **The United States Civil Rights Act of 1964 banned segregation and discrimination in public places and**

A all private homes

B foreign trade

C employment

D voting for all time

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

16 **Second wave feminism in the 1960s and 1970s pushed for equal pay, access to jobs, and an end to**

A women voting

B women working

C discrimination against women

D education for women

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

17 **The Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada, which reported in 2015, examined the legacy of residential schools and issued**

A a trade agreement

B a military plan

C Calls to Action

D a new constitution

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

18 **The genocide in Rwanda in 1994 showed a failure of the international community to intervene effectively to stop the killing of**

A colonial soldiers

B refugees in Europe

C Tutsi people and moderate Hutu people

D foreign tourists only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

19 **The wars in Yugoslavia in the 1990s involved ethnic conflict after the breakup of Yugoslavia and led to international war crimes**

A trials

B celebrations

C trade deals

D colonies

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

20 **The terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, in the United States led to a United States led intervention in Afghanistan and to tighter**

A security measures

B open borders everywhere

C an end to air travel

D a ban on all trade

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

21 **The Paris Agreement of 2015 is an international agreement in which countries pledged to limit global warming to**

A well below 2 degrees Celsius

B exactly zero degrees

C above 5 degrees

D no limit at all

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

22 **In 2022, Russia launched a full scale invasion of Ukraine, and Western countries responded with sanctions and**

A military aid to Ukraine

B an invasion of Russia

C a ban on the United Nations

D a new world war

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

23 **The COVID-19 pandemic that began in 2020 showed how global travel can spread disease quickly and how countries must cooperate on**

- A public health
- B colonial rule
- C trade bans forever
- D closing all hospitals

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

24 **Canada announced an official policy of multiculturalism in 1971, recognizing cultural diversity as part of Canadian**

- A identity
- B military power
- C colonial rule
- D foreign policy only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

25 **The United Nations Refugee Convention of 1951 protects people who flee their country because of a well founded fear of**

A persecution

B low wages only

C bad weather only

D foreign food

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

ANSWER KEY

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

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