YUKON SOCIAL STUDIES 10: CANADA AND THE WORLD, 1919 TO THE PRESENT · UNIT A · 25 QUESTIONS

Global and Regional Conflicts, 25-question test — 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.

Source I - A Letter Home, 1917

Use this reading for questions 1 to 3.

We have waited for days in tunnels under the ridge, listening to our own guns. This morning, for the first time, all four Canadian divisions attacked together, side by side. By nightfall we held the ridge, but the ground was covered with men who will not go home.

People at home will hear that Vimy was a victory. They should also know what it cost. I am proud of what we did together, and I grieve for the friends I lost doing it.

- A Canadian soldier, in a letter home, April 1917 (invented source)

1 **The main idea of Source I is that the battle at Vimy Ridge was**

- **A** a defeat that ended Canadian fighting in the war
- **B** fought only by soldiers from one province
- **C** won without serious Canadian losses
- **D** a costly success won by all four Canadian divisions together

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2 **Source I is most useful as evidence that Vimy Ridge became a symbol of**

- **A** opposition to the war in Canada
- **B** Canadian military failure
- **C** British control of Canada
- **D** Canadian achievement and shared sacrifice

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3 **The writer of Source I combines pride in the attack with**

- **A** indifference to the outcome
- **B** support for ending the war at once
- **C** grief at the cost of the victory
- **D** anger at other Canadian divisions

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4 **During the First World War, Canada entered the war in 1914 because**

- A the United States asked Canada to join
- B Canada had signed a treaty with Germany
- C Canada voted to declare war on its own
- D Britain declared war and Canada was part of the British Empire

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5 **A major cause of the Conscription Crisis of 1917 was that**

- A many French Canadians and farmers opposed compulsory military service
- B all Canadians supported conscription equally
- C Britain ordered Canada to end the war
- D women were given the vote for the first time

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6 **The Battle of Passchendaele in 1917 is best remembered in Canada for**

- A a battle fought only by British troops
- B the first use of aircraft in war
- C a quick victory with few casualties
- D a costly Canadian success in terrible mud

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7 **The Halifax Explosion of December 1917 was caused by**

- A an earthquake under the harbour
- B a fire in a munitions factory in Toronto
- C a German invasion of Nova Scotia
- D a collision between two ships in Halifax harbour

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8 **At the Treaty of Versailles in 1919, Canada**

A refused to attend the peace talks

B signed only as part of Britain

C left the British Empire at once

D signed the treaty separately from Britain

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9 **The League of Nations was created after the First World War mainly to**

A divide Europe among the winners

B collect taxes from member states

C prevent future wars through discussion and collective action

D build a single world army

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10 **A major reason the League of Nations was weak in the 1930s was that**

- A it met only once every ten years
- B it had no member states at all
- C it lacked an army of its own and the United States never joined
- D it banned all trade between members

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11 **The schematic map shows Western Front battle sites from north to south. The battle site shown between Passchendaele and the Somme is**

- A Somme
- B Passchendaele
- C Vimy Ridge
- D Ypres

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12 **The Dieppe Raid of 1942 is best described as**

A a Canadian-led raid on the French coast that ended in heavy losses

B a victory that opened the second front

C a battle fought in Italy

D a naval battle in the Pacific

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13 **On D-Day, June 6, 1944, Canadian troops landed at**

A Omaha Beach

B Gold Beach

C Juno Beach

D Utah Beach

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14 **The schematic map shows the Normandy coast in 1944. The beach where Canadian troops landed on D-Day is**

A Dieppe

B Caen

C Juno Beach

D Calais

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15 **During the Second World War, the Battle of the Atlantic was mainly a struggle over**

A control of the skies over London, with fighter planes battling overhead each night

B keeping supply ships moving across the Atlantic against submarines

C the invasion of Japan

D control of the Suez Canal

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Source II - A Peacekeeper Writes Home, 1957

Use this reading for questions 16 to 17.

We wear blue helmets now, not the uniforms of a battle. Our job is to stand between two armies that have stopped shooting but have not yet made peace. Some days we patrol a road. Other days we guard a food convoy so that families in a village can eat.

It is strange work. We carry rifles, but our best tool is patience. If we do our job well, nothing happens, and that quiet is the whole point.

- A Canadian peacekeeper, in a letter home, 1957 (invented source)

16 **The main idea of Source II is that peacekeeping work depends most on**

- **A** winning battles quickly
- **B** patience and standing between former enemies
- **C** building new weapons
- **D** taking territory from one side

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17 **Source II best illustrates a change in the Canadian military role after 1945 because it shows soldiers**

A fighting a declared war against a single enemy

B working to keep a fragile peace rather than win a battle

C refusing to carry weapons of any kind

D serving only inside Canada

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18 **Canada first took a major peacekeeping role during the Suez Crisis of 1956, when Lester Pearson proposed**

A a United Nations emergency force to separate the armies

B a Canadian invasion of Egypt

C a permanent Canadian base in the Middle East

D an end to the United Nations

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19 **The Korean War, 1950-1953, involved Canada as part of**

- **A** a United Nations force resisting the invasion of South Korea
- **B** a force fighting on the side of North Korea
- **C** a neutral observer mission only
- **D** a British force acting alone

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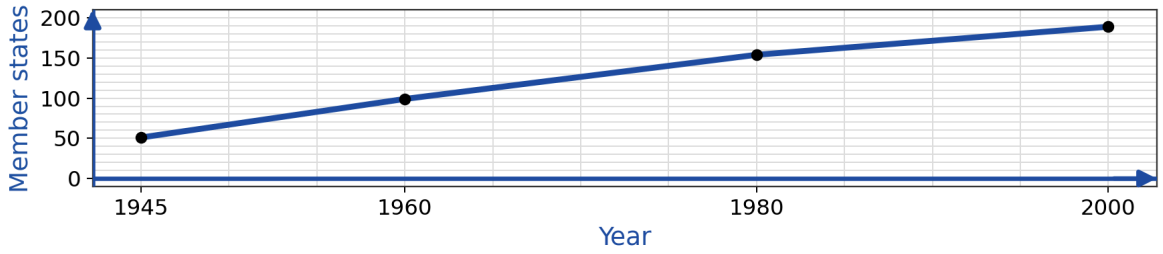
20 **The graph shows the approximate number of member states in the United Nations. Between 1945 and 2000, membership**



- **A** fell sharply
- **B** rose from about 50 to about 190
- **C** stayed at exactly 51
- **D** rose then fell below its 1945 level

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21 **During the Cold War, Canada was a member of the Western military alliance called**

A the Warsaw Pact

B the League of Nations

C NATO

D the Commonwealth of Nations

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22 **The Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962 brought the world close to nuclear war because**

A Soviet missiles were placed in Cuba, within range of the United States

B Canada invaded Cuba, landing troops on its shores without warning and seizing the island

C the United States left NATO

D Cuba joined the Warsaw Pact

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23 **The October Crisis of 1970 in Quebec involved**

- A a dispute over fishing rights
- B kidnappings by the FLQ and the use of the War Measures Act
- C a strike by railway workers
- D a referendum on joining the United States

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24 **The Oka Crisis of 1990 arose from a dispute over**

- A land claimed by the Mohawk people at Kanehsatake and a proposed golf course expansion
- B oil pipelines in Alberta, and the long fight over who should control the flow of oil across the province
- C fishing quotas in the Atlantic
- D a new provincial border

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25 **Canada's role in Afghanistan after 2001 included combat operations in Kandahar province and later**

A a permanent colony in Afghanistan

B training Afghan security forces

C annexing part of Afghanistan

D withdrawing from all international organisations

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ANSWER KEY

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

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