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

Political Institutions and Ideologies — 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.

1 **Agnes Macphail, elected in 1921, was the first woman**

- A elected premier of Ontario
- B named governor general
- C elected to the House of Commons
- D appointed to the Senate

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2 **The Winnipeg General Strike of 1919 was mainly a dispute over**

- A low wages, rising prices, and the right to bargain collectively
- B a shortage of jobs in the United States
- C the closing of every school in Winnipeg
- D a demand to end all farming in Manitoba

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3 **The On to Ottawa Trek of 1935 was a protest by unemployed men who**

- A travelled east demanding work and relief, and were stopped at Regina
- B marched to join the army
- C demanded lower taxes for the wealthy, asking the government to cut taxes for the richest families first
- D protested against the railway itself

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4 **The schematic map shows a route from Vancouver toward Ottawa. The city where the Trek was stopped in 1935 is marked with an X at**

- A Winnipeg
- B Calgary
- C Regina
- D Ottawa

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5 **A public policy on health care in Canada reflects the value that**

- A health care should be available to residents regardless of ability to pay
- B only the wealthy should receive care
- C provinces should have no role in health
- D health care is a federal monopoly with no provincial delivery

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6 **An economic policy of the 1930s that raised tariffs was intended to**

A protect Canadian producers from foreign competition

B end all manufacturing

C increase imports at once

D give away Canadian goods for free

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7 **The Constitution Act, 1982, patriated the Constitution, which means that**

A Britain kept the power to amend it

B Canada gained full power to amend its own Constitution

C the Charter was repealed

D provinces lost all powers

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8 **The Meech Lake Accord of 1987 failed mainly because**

A it was never proposed

B it was not ratified by all provinces within the deadline

C Quebec rejected it alone at the start

D the courts banned it

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9 **The Charlottetown Accord of 1992 failed because**

A it was defeated in a national referendum

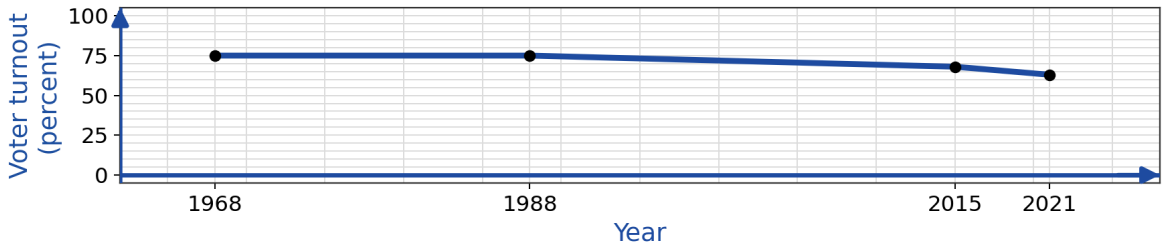
B Parliament refused to consider it

C no province supported it

D it was never written down

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10 **The graph shows approximate voter turnout in Canadian federal elections. Turnout in 2015 was about**



A 68 percent

B 75 percent

C 63 percent

D 50 percent

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ANSWER KEY

1. C
2. A
3. A
4. C
5. A
6. A
7. B
8. B
9. A
10. A

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