

**Unit 2**  
**Autonomy and International Involvement**

Additional Provincial Exam Practice Questions

Directions: Select the best answer for each of the following questions

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**Chapter 5: Developing Canada's Autonomy**

1. What was the name of the fighting force formed from Canadian volunteers at the outset of the First World War?
  - A. The Canadian Highlanders
  - B. Britain's Colonial Army
  - C. The Canadian Expeditionary Force
  - D. The Black Watch
  
2. Why was the League of Nations established?
  - A. to promote collective security
  - B. to act as a group to punish Germany
  - C. to help form an international banking system
  - D. to impose military punishment on rogue nations
  
3. What is the term for a powerful feeling of belonging to a country?
  - A. nationalism
  - B. imperialism
  - C. independence
  - D. Internationalism

4. Which of the following statements is true in relation to the establishment of the League of Nations?
- A. Canada became a full member, but Germany was not invited to participate.
  - B. Canada applied for but was denied membership by the United States.
  - C. The United States offered to host the general assembly, which would resolve all international disputes peacefully.
  - D. Britain, France, China, the United States, and Russia were named to the security council.

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**Use the following list to answer the next question.**

1	restrict the size of its U-boat fleet to less than that of Britain
2	allow for volunteer army service for a maximum of two years
3	pay war damages to Russia
4	provide land for a Polish access to the sea
5	reduce the size of its army
6	form a military alliance with Russia
7	pay war damages to France
8	dismantle its railways

5. What did Germany have to agree to do when it was forced to sign the Treaty of Versailles?
- A. 1, 2, and 3
  - B. 4, 5, and 7
  - C. 6, 7, and 8
  - D. 2, 3, and 7
6. What was the focus of the 1926 King-Byng crisis?
- A. the Canadian Governor General's right to appoint senators
  - B. the right of the prime minister to select and fire the Governor General at will
  - C. the right of the King to hold Canadians responsible for representation by population
  - D. the push towards independence from Britain

7. How did the King-Byng crisis clarify the relationship between the prime minister of Canada and the Governor General?
- A. It established that the Governor General could not act against the wishes of an elected prime minister.
  - B. It asserted that the Governor General held the right, as the Queen's representative, to overrule an elected prime minister.
  - C. It proved that the Governor General and the prime minister must reach consensus on when federal elections were to be held.
  - D. It modified the Governor General's position to that of an elected office.
8. Identify the areas referred to in this sentence: "They are autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status."
- A. the United States of America
  - B. the nations of Africa under British rule
  - C. Great Britain's dominions
  - D. countries that felt insecure because of their small land masses and small populations
9. Name two limitations to Canada's independence after the Statute of Westminster.
- A. Native land treaties and international treaties still needed the signature of British representatives.
  - B. Wars involving the Commonwealth and the League of Nations were still under the influence of British authority.
  - C. The British North America Act and the judicial court of appeal were still held in Britain.
  - D. Canada's mineral rights and currency were still controlled by Britain.

10. Which of the following statements about Canada's entry into World War Two is true?
- A. Canada was automatically at war when Britain declared war.
  - B. Prime Minister Mackenzie King invoked the War Measures Act and declared war on behalf of Canada.
  - C. The Governor General declared war on Canada's behalf.
  - D. Parliament voted to enter the war.

## Answers

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