

Unit 2
Autonomy and International Involvement

Additional Provincial Exam Practice Questions

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

Chapter 6: Canada's Role in World War I

11. What three members made up the Triple Alliance?
- A. Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy
 - B. Germany, Turkey, and Russia
 - C. Great Britain, New Zealand, and Australia
 - D. Canada, the United States, and France
12. During the months of World War One known as the Hundred Days Offensive, what role did Canada play?
- A. Canadian troops won significant battles at Cambrai, Amiens, and Valenciennes.
 - B. Canadian troops held the German forces back at Vimy Ridge, Ypres, and Passchendaele.
 - C. Canadian merchant ships and navy destroyers blockaded and prevented German supplies from reaching military posts.
 - D. Canadian troops prevented the fall of Paris to the Germans.
13. What was the outcome of the Battle of the Somme?
- A. It resulted in more than a million casualties.
 - B. It relieved pressure on the Western Front.
 - C. It was a massive success for British troops.
 - D. The German forces "bled the French white."

14. How was Prime Minister Robert Borden initially able to fulfill Canada's promise for soldiers to help fight in World War One?
- A. He sent volunteers.
 - B. He sent people who were drafted from the English-speaking population.
 - C. He sent people who were drafted from across the entire country.
 - D. He sent a combination of conscripts and volunteers.
15. What aspect of World War One represented a transition between how warfare had been conducted traditionally and how it would be conducted later?
- A. Horses became more important because cars broke down in the mud.
 - B. Modern weapons and war technology made infantry and cavalry nearly useless.
 - C. Poison gas, tanks, and airplanes proved that warfare was no longer a noble calling.
 - D. Fighting hand to hand became less effective than using long-range weapons such as artillery shells and aerial bombardment.
16. During World War One, what was the greatest threat to Britain's ability to supply food and munitions?
- A. mines
 - B. torpedo ships
 - C. U-boats
 - D. dreadnought-class warships
17. What was the most significant defence against U-boats?
- A. W-boats
 - B. aerial bombardment
 - C. convoys
 - D. individual hunting by dreadnought-class warships

18. Why was shipping so important to both sides in World War One?
- A. to keep troops coming from overseas
 - B. to keep supplies coming from overseas
 - C. to be able to ship troops to the front
 - D. to import gold and money to pay workers and soldiers
19. The Schlieffen plan was almost successful, but troops and resources were eventually exhausted, leading to what main consequence?
- A. the development of the trenches that made up much of the Western Front
 - B. the realization that the war would last until at least Christmas
 - C. the creation of a new approach to warfare that relied more on horses and mounted troops
 - D. the consolidation of the joint Russian and Austrian troops
20. Which of the following best describes life in the trenches?



- A. trench foot, lice infestations, and rats
- B. tropical heat and continuous overhead explosions
- C. endless fighting and malnutrition
- D. numerous gas attacks and periodic bombardment

21. In World War One in Canada, what groups were designated as "enemy aliens"?
- A. French Canadians and Aborigines
 - B. Ukrainian Canadians and German Canadians
 - C. Chinese Canadians and Japanese Canadians
 - D. conscientious objectors and union leaders
22. In World War One, upon what groups did Canada impose a system of identity cards and internment?
- A. prisoners of war and conscientious objectors
 - B. Russians and other enemies of the nation
 - C. soldiers who had deserted or who suffered post-traumatic stress disorder
 - D. recent immigrants from Germany and the Austro-Hungarian empire
23. What method did Canada use to attempt to solve food shortages on the home front in World War One?
- A. raising prices
 - B. rationing
 - C. limiting work done by women
 - D. inducing farm and industrial worker shortages

Use the following newspaper headline to answer the next question.



24. To what event might this headline refer?
- A. Halifax was attacked by German U-boats in the winter of 1917.
 - B. The worst winter on record struck in 1917, and many homes burned down.
 - C. During a snowstorm a steam train carrying troops to ships derailed over the Dartmouth/Halifax bridge.
 - D. The French munitions ship Mont-Blanc exploded in the winter of 1917.

Use the following newspaper headline to answer the question below.



25. Which statement regarding Canadian troops and conscription is true?
- A. By the end of World War One, less than half of all Canadians conscripted had gone overseas, and only half of those actually made it to the front lines
 - B. By the end of World War One, 404 000 Canadians had been conscripted and sent to Europe to fight.
 - C. By the end of World War One, 380 500 volunteers had applied for service and been exempted from the draft.
 - D. By the end of World War One, 130 000 men had refused to enter the army despite having been conscripted.

Answers

- 11. A
- 12. A
- 13. A
- 14. A
- 15. B
- 16. C
- 17. C
- 18. B
- 19. A
- 20. A
- 21. B
- 22. D
- 23. B
- 24. D
- 25. A