

Unit 2
Autonomy and International Involvement

Additional Provincial Exam Practice Questions

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

Chapter 7: Canada's Role in World War II

26. Where did Canadian soldiers in Italy face one of their toughest battles in World War Two?
- A. Palermo
 - B. Ortona
 - C. Florence
 - D. Tripoli
27. The Battle of the Atlantic was an attempt to do what?
- A. control shipping lanes that supplied either side
 - B. gain access to direct attacks to Britain and Germany
 - C. prevent spies from crossing into enemy territory
 - D. interrupt American supply lines
28. Following the retreat of Germany from the coast, what special task were the Canadian forces given in the spring of 1945?
- A. to liberate the Netherlands
 - B. to conduct German border reconnaissance
 - C. to help rebuild a shattered Italy
 - D. to supply starving war refugees

29. How was Bomber Command affected when German airplanes targeted British cities during the Battle of Britain?
- A. Pilots and civilians became demoralized and expected to lose the war.
 - B. Bomber Command was taken over by American pilots.
 - C. Pilots and intelligence officers were able to regroup and defend the cities.
 - D. Britain rallied behind its navy, believing the battle of the skies to have been lost.
30. What region was wrongly called "the soft underbelly of Europe" in World War Two?
- A. the Strait of Gibraltar , since it was an unprotected place and Spain had much food to offer
 - B. Sicily and Italy, which were more heavily defended than Churchill had hoped
 - C. the coast of Africa, which would provide the launching point to supply Russia with needed supplies
 - D. the less-defended islands in the Pacific, which could be retaken without having to fight Germany directly
31. What was Mackenzie King's greatest hope regarding the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan?
- A. to train all pilots and flight personnel from the Allied forces at bases in Canada
 - B. to limit Canada's contribution to the war effort and avoid conscription
 - C. to create an airline industry in Canada that would go on after the war
 - D. to keep Canadian flight personnel safe from risk of direct enemy contact
32. During World War Two, conscription in Canada was limited at first to what?
- A. service only for unemployed single males
 - B. conscription of only enough troops to provide immediate relief to overseas forces
 - C. only enough conscripts to staff air training bases and prisoner of war compounds
 - D. service for home defence

33. In 1944, Prime Minister Mackenzie King effectively dismissed his minister of defence by "accepting" a letter of resignation the defence minister had submitted two years earlier but had failed to withdraw. What prompted the prime minister's action?
- A. The minister of defence wanted to send conscripted soldiers to Europe.
 - B. The minister of defence was too soft on the troops.
 - C. The minister of defence was caught in a fraud.
 - D. Mackenzie King thought he should do the job himself.
34. Why did Prime Minister Mackenzie King say "Not necessarily conscription, but conscription if necessary"?
- A. to convince Canadians that they would not be conscripted
 - B. to convince Canadians that they would be conscripted
 - C. to maintain unity between French Canadians, who opposed conscription, and English Canadians, who supported conscription if necessary
 - D. to avoid having to decide if conscripts should be sent overseas
35. What was the purpose of Canadian war bonds?
- A. to increase the amount of money Canadian workers would make through investments
 - B. to make Canadian banks more prosperous
 - C. to reduce inflation and help finance the war effort
 - D. to finance the arsenal of democracy

Answers

- 26. B
- 27. A
- 28. A
- 29. C
- 30. B
- 31. B
- 32. D
- 33. A
- 34. C
- 35. C