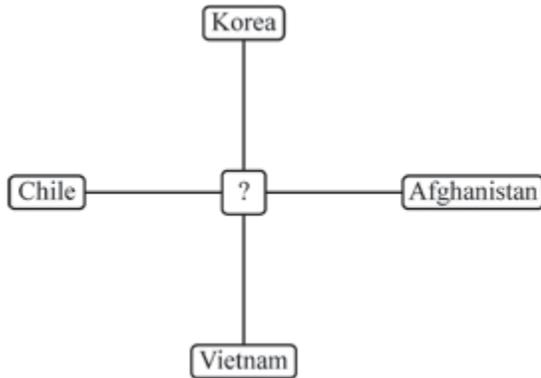


- 1) A referendum is an example of
- (A) direct democracy
 - (B) liberal democracy
 - (C) deliberative democracy
 - (D) representative democracy

2)



From the 1950s through the 1980s, in connection with the Cold War, the given countries experienced

- (A) détente
 - (B) dissuasion
 - (C) liberation movements
 - (D) mutually assured destruction
- 3) The United States reacted to the discovery of missile bases in Cuba in 1962 by
- (A) invading Cuba
 - (B) blockading Cuba
 - (C) threatening to attack Cuba
 - (D) backing an invasion of Cuba
- 4) A command economy is one in which the government
- (A) controls key industries and utilities
 - (B) has complete control over the economy
 - (C) lets collectives determine the course of the economy
 - (D) lets market forces determine the course of the economy
- 5) Which of the following nations was **not** a member of the Warsaw Pact?
- (A) Albania
 - (B) Bulgaria
 - (C) Yugoslavia
 - (D) Czechoslovakia

- 6) What is the name of the German philosopher who, along with Karl Marx, largely developed communism?
(A) Friedrich Lang
(B) Friedrich Hayek
(C) Friedrich Engels
(D) Friedrich Nietzsche
- 7) Which of the following statements is **not** a part of communist doctrine?
(A) Private property should be abolished entirely.
(B) The economy should be in the hands of the government.
(C) Private property is the source of the division between the classes.
(D) Capitalism should be gradually phased out to end the class struggle.
- 8)
- Workers own the means of production
 - The proletariat against the bourgeoisie
 - The Communist Manifesto
 - The workers' revolution
- The given points best describe the ideas of
(A) Karl Marx
(B) Adam Smith
(C) Robert Owen
(D) Edmund Burke
- 9) If we have to stand alone, we will stand by ourselves, whatever happens (and India has stood alone without any aid against a mighty Empire, the British Empire) and we propose to face all consequences...We do not agree with the communist teachings, we do not agree with the anti-communist teachings, because they are both based on wrong principles.
—Jawaharlal Nehru, quoted by G.M. Kahin, *The Asian-African Conference* (New York: Cornell University Press, 1956), pp. 64–72
The given quotation by India's former prime minister Jawaharlal Nehru is an example of
(A) deterrence
(B) containment
(C) expansionism
(D) non-alignment

- 10) According to Adam Smith, what is the **primary** source of a commodity's value?
- (A) The rarity of the commodity
 - (B) The demand for the commodity
 - (C) The usefulness of the commodity
 - (D) The labour that produced the commodity
- 11) The Holodomor of 1932 to 1933 was a great famine in one of the most agriculturally rich areas in the Eurasian continent, resulting in at least 6 million deaths. In which of the following countries did this famine occur?
- (A) Latvia
 - (B) Russia
 - (C) Estonia
 - (D) Ukraine
- 12) The lessening of hostilities between the superpowers after the Cuban Missile crisis was known as
- (A) detente
 - (B) glasnost
 - (C) deterrence
 - (D) containment
- 13) What was the name of the Communist nations' mutual protection pact?
- (A) The Kiev Pact
 - (B) The Berlin Pact
 - (C) The Warsaw Pact
 - (D) The Moscow Pact
- 14) Which of the following nations left NATO in 1966?
- (A) France
 - (B) Poland
 - (C) West Germany
 - (D) United Kingdom
- 15) Under Stalin, opposition was directly eliminated through imprisonment, deportation to labour camps, show trials, and executions. These methods are collectively known as
- (A) purges
 - (B) cleansings
 - (C) liquidations
 - (D) purifications

Should the Canadian government be supporting Aboriginal self-government?

Speaker I

I don't think so, for a couple of reasons. First of all, Canadian citizens know that a liberal democracy is the best form of government, so a return to the tribal system of government would be a step backward. Secondly, I do not think that Aboriginal leaders would be able to address all the problems plaguing their communities—the Canadian government is far better equipped to do so.

Speaker II

Perhaps, but this is a decision best left up to the Canadian people as a whole. Let's let the citizens decide, rather than some government department. I think we should hold a nation-wide vote on this issue, and if it ends up in favour of Aboriginal self-government, then let's make it happen.

Speaker III

Absolutely. Frankly, I do not think it is the business of most Canadian citizens, since they do not fully understand the issue or what it is like to be an Aboriginal person in Canada. Enough with all this uninformed debate—if Canada's Aboriginal peoples want to govern themselves, then they should.

- 16) Speaker II is referring to the use of
- (A) an initiative
 - (B) a recall vote
 - (C) a referendum
 - (D) a non-confidence vote

Social Studies 30
Issue 2 Quiz B

Government Responsibility	18–30 % Should Be	31–40 % Should Be	41+ % Should Be
Laws to protect the environment	93.8	89.8	94.1
Provide decent housing	81.0	78.2	85.8
Control prices	75.6	70.5	69.1
Help industry grow	61.8	84.0	75.6
Provide jobs for everyone	52.6	38.0	35.0

Note: N = 1068
Question: To what extent should each of the following be a responsibility of the government?
Source: International Social Survey Programme, 2006—Work and the Role of Government data set

- 17) Which of the following individuals would **most likely** support the answers given in the first response on the chart?
- (A) Adam Smith
 - (B) John Locke
 - (C) Thomas Hobbes
 - (D) Baron de Montesquieu

“More trucks kept coming, one after another, unloading American soldiers and military police with rifles who began canvassing the neighborhood, nailing small posters to doors, storefronts, and telephone poles. Merchants and customers alike poured out to see the commotion. Henry and the Okabes stepped onto the sidewalk as soldiers walked past, handing out copies of the flyer –“Public Proclamation I,” which was written in English and Japanese.

Henry looked at the paper in Keiko’s hand. The bold type screamed; **INSTRUCTIONS TO ALL PERSONS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY.** It was all about Japanese families being forced to evacuate, for their own safety. They had only a few days and could bring next to nothing – only what they could carry. At the bottom, it was signed by the president of the United States and the secretary of war.”

—from *Hotel on the Corner of Bitter and Sweet* by Jamie Ford

- 18) The events described in the excerpt are an example of
- (A) a liberal government upholding its principles
 - (B) a non-liberal government upholding its policies
 - (C) a liberal government contradicting its principles
 - (D) a non-liberal government contradicting its policies

Speaker I

I believe that every individual is free to do as he or she chooses, so long as the individual's actions do not harm others.

Speaker II

I believe that people should work for themselves in a free market system.

Speaker III

I believe that all economic endeavours should be made to benefit the state.

Speaker IV

I believe that all people must be ruled and governed by an absolute monarch.

- 19) John Stuart Mill would **most likely** have agreed with the statement made by
- (A) Speaker I
 - (B) Speaker II
 - (C) Speaker III
 - (D) Speaker IV

Speaker I

I believe in violent revolution to overthrow the government to stop the growth of liberalism. I believe the government should be organized using collective units that work toward a command economy. I instituted the New Economic Policy.

Speaker II

I ended the New Economic Policy and implemented strict collectivization using five-year plans. The entire political system was in my hands and that of my Communist bureaucracy. Goods were distributed according to the needs of the state and the five-year plans. I also purged any opposition to my leadership.

Speaker III

I created the National Socialist German Workers' Party, which exploited the people's frustration with the Treaty of Versailles at the end of the First World War. I believed my fellow countrymen were naturally superior to all other peoples. I used violence and intimidation to control and to rid my country of the "sub-humans."

Speaker IV

I lived through the horrors of forced collectivization, famine, and millions of unnecessary deaths. The lives of my fellow people were of less importance than the government and the wealth of the state.

- 20) Speaker IV is referring to which event?
- (A) The Holocaust
 - (B) The Holodomor
 - (C) The First World War
 - (D) The Second World War