

# Ontario Grade 10 History Practice Exam (Sample)

## Study Guide



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**SAMPLE**

## **Questions**

- 1. Which battle is recognized for its significance in Canadian military history in April 1917?**
  - A. Battle of Passchendaele**
  - B. Battle of the Atlantic**
  - C. Battle of Vimy Ridge**
  - D. Battle of Ortona**
- 2. Which was NOT a notable feature of the Battle of the Somme?**
  - A. Muddy battlefield conditions**
  - B. Fighting mostly at night**
  - C. Canadian troops charging in daylight**
  - D. Significant land gained**
- 3. What is the term for the social and economic changes resulting from the movement of populations from rural areas to urban centers?**
  - A. Urbanization**
  - B. Suburbanization**
  - C. Industrialization**
  - D. Population Distribution**
- 4. Which type of music was notably popular during the Roaring 20s?**
  - A. Blues**
  - B. Jazz**
  - C. Rock and Roll**
  - D. Classical**
- 5. Igor Gouzenko was known for revealing what kind of intelligence activity in Canada?**
  - A. Soviet spy rings**
  - B. Canadian political corruption**
  - C. Military secrets**
  - D. Foreign relations agreements**

- 6. On which date did the Winnipeg General Strike officially start?**
- A. May 1, 1919**
  - B. May 15, 1919**
  - C. May 30, 1919**
  - D. June 1, 1919**
- 7. Who is referred to as a war correspondent?**
- A. A military strategist)**
  - B. A journalist who reports from the front lines**
  - C. A government official overseeing war efforts**
  - D. A soldier responsible for morale**
- 8. What crisis did the Canadian government attempt to address through the New Deal?**
- A. HealthCare Reform**
  - B. The Great Depression**
  - C. National Security**
  - D. Environmental Issues**
- 9. What was the estimated number of Canadian deaths in the Battle of Passchendaele?**
- A. 5,000**
  - B. 20,000**
  - C. 8,000**
  - D. 12,000**
- 10. What does Rosie the Riveter symbolize?**
- A. Men returning from war**
  - B. Women who entered the workforce during the war**
  - C. Military figures in history**
  - D. Women advocating for peace**

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. Which battle is recognized for its significance in Canadian military history in April 1917?**

- A. Battle of Passchendaele**
- B. Battle of the Atlantic**
- C. Battle of Vimy Ridge**
- D. Battle of Ortona**

The Battle of Vimy Ridge, fought in April 1917, is recognized as a pivotal moment in Canadian military history for several reasons. First and foremost, it marked the first time that all four Canadian divisions fought together as a cohesive unit, which fostered a strong sense of national identity among Canadians. The successful capture of Vimy Ridge was considered a remarkable achievement, as this heavily fortified position had been a key objective for both the Allies and the Germans, and it had remained entrenched for years. The battle showcased innovative military strategies, such as extensive planning, creeping artillery barrages, and the use of tunnels, which greatly contributed to the Canadian success. The victory, while costly, resulted in over 10,000 Canadian casualties, but it represented a significant turning point on the Western Front. Moreover, the legacy of Vimy Ridge has become ingrained in Canadian consciousness, symbolizing bravery, sacrifice, and the emergence of Canada as a nation within the global context of World War I. In contrast, while the other options are significant battles in their own right, they do not have the same level of impact in the formation of Canadian national identity or military history during April 1917. For instance, the Battle of Passchendaele occurred

**2. Which was NOT a notable feature of the Battle of the Somme?**

- A. Muddy battlefield conditions**
- B. Fighting mostly at night**
- C. Canadian troops charging in daylight**
- D. Significant land gained**

The feature that did not characterize the Battle of the Somme was the fighting mostly at night. The Battle of the Somme, which took place in 1916 during World War I, is known for its extensive daytime assaults. The majority of combat operations occurred in daylight, which contributed to the high casualty rates due to visibility and the effectiveness of enemy artillery. In contrast, the muddy battlefield conditions were a significant challenge during this battle, as the terrain became severely churned by the heavy artillery bombardments and rainfall, hampering troop movements. Although Canadian forces participated in various battles during World War I, the Somme itself is often associated with British and Commonwealth troops, and the notable daylight charges are a hallmark of the battle. Additionally, while some territorial gains were made, the overall progress was limited and at a great cost, reflecting a reality of the trench warfare of that period.

**3. What is the term for the social and economic changes resulting from the movement of populations from rural areas to urban centers?**

**A. Urbanization**

**B. Suburbanization**

**C. Industrialization**

**D. Population Distribution**

Urbanization refers to the process by which increasing numbers of people move from rural areas to urban centers, leading to the growth and development of cities. This phenomenon typically involves significant social and economic changes, such as the shift from an agrarian economy towards manufacturing and service industries. As populations concentrate in urban areas, it can lead to the transformation of social structures, cultural practices, and lifestyles, as well as increased opportunities for employment and education. In contrast, suburbanization would indicate the expansion of populations moving from urban centers to suburban areas. Industrialization specifically relates to the economic shift towards industrial production and does not primarily focus on population movement. Population distribution refers generally to how people are spread across different areas, but it does not capture the dynamic changes brought about by rural-urban migration. Hence, urbanization is the most accurate term to describe the phenomenon outlined in the question.

**4. Which type of music was notably popular during the Roaring 20s?**

**A. Blues**

**B. Jazz**

**C. Rock and Roll**

**D. Classical**

The 1920s, commonly referred to as the Roaring Twenties, was a period marked by significant cultural change and a flourishing of the arts, particularly in music. Jazz emerged during this era as a defining genre that symbolized the spirit of the time. The Jazz Age, as it is often called, saw jazz music gaining immense popularity in dance clubs, speakeasies, and on radio broadcasts, significantly influencing social gatherings and nightlife. Jazz was characterized by its swing and improvisational style, which resonated with the youthful exuberance and the desire for new forms of expression following World War I. Iconic figures such as Louis Armstrong and Duke Ellington became synonymous with this genre, helping to shape and spread its popularity across North America and beyond. While blues music also gained traction during this period, it did not reach the iconic status or widespread appeal of jazz. Rock and roll had not yet emerged as a genre during the 1920s, and classical music, despite its enduring significance, did not capture the cultural zeitgeist in the same way that jazz did. Hence, jazz stands out as the quintessential music of the Roaring Twenties, encapsulating the energy and vibrant cultural shifts of the era.

**5. Igor Gouzenko was known for revealing what kind of intelligence activity in Canada?**

- A. Soviet spy rings**
- B. Canadian political corruption**
- C. Military secrets**
- D. Foreign relations agreements**

Igor Gouzenko is primarily known for revealing the existence of Soviet spy rings operating in Canada during the early Cold War period. His defection from the Soviet Union in 1945 provided crucial evidence of a extensive network of espionage that aimed to steal classified information related to atomic research and other sensitive military and political projects. Gouzenko's disclosures led to a major shift in public awareness regarding the extent of Soviet intelligence activities in Canada and marked the beginning of a heightened focus on espionage and security during the Cold War. This information significantly impacted Canadian politics and contributed to the wider context of anti-communist sentiment in Western nations at the time, making the revelation of Soviet spy rings the correct aspect associated with Gouzenko's legacy.

**6. On which date did the Winnipeg General Strike officially start?**

- A. May 1, 1919**
- B. May 15, 1919**
- C. May 30, 1919**
- D. June 1, 1919**

The Winnipeg General Strike officially began on May 15, 1919. This significant event in Canadian labor history saw thousands of workers in various sectors walk off their jobs, demanding better wages and working conditions, reflecting broader tensions in society post-World War I. The strike was fueled by a mix of economic hardship, inflation, and a desire for improved labor rights, and it lasted for several weeks, leading to a notable confrontation with authorities and significant changes in labor relations in Canada. While May 1 is recognized internationally as International Workers' Day, it is not the date that marks the beginning of the Winnipeg General Strike, which is specifically tied to local conditions and the subsequent events that unfolded in May 1919.

**7. Who is referred to as a war correspondent?**

- A. A military strategist)
- B. A journalist who reports from the front lines**
- C. A government official overseeing war efforts
- D. A soldier responsible for morale

A war correspondent is a journalist who goes to conflict zones to report on events as they unfold. They provide firsthand accounts and in-depth analysis of warfare, directly from the front lines, often under hazardous conditions. This role is crucial for informing the public and shaping perceptions of the conflict, as war correspondents can deliver immediate reports on battles, the impact on civilians, and the overall state of the war. The nature of their work requires not only journalistic skills but also a strong understanding of military operations to accurately convey the complexities of warfare. They are observers and narrators, often putting themselves at personal risk to bring important stories to light. This distinguishes them from military strategists, government officials, or soldiers tasked with maintaining morale, who operate within different capacities related to warfare.

**8. What crisis did the Canadian government attempt to address through the New Deal?**

- A. HealthCare Reform
- B. The Great Depression**
- C. National Security
- D. Environmental Issues

The Canadian government attempted to address the Great Depression through the New Deal. The Great Depression was a severe worldwide economic downturn that began in 1929 and lasted through much of the 1930s. In Canada, it brought about widespread unemployment, poverty, and economic instability. The New Deal, introduced by Prime Minister William Lyon Mackenzie King in the 1930s, aimed to revive the economy and provide relief to those affected by the crisis. This initiative included a series of programs to support unemployed Canadians, such as public works projects, and reforms to financial regulations to stabilize the banking system. By focusing on economic recovery and social welfare, the New Deal sought to restore confidence in the economy and alleviate the struggles faced by many Canadians during this turbulent period.

**9. What was the estimated number of Canadian deaths in the Battle of Passchendaele?**

- A. 5,000
- B. 20,000
- C. 8,000**
- D. 12,000

The Battle of Passchendaele, which took place in 1917 during World War I, is remembered as one of the bloodiest battles in Canadian history. The estimated number of Canadian deaths during this battle is approximately 8,000. This number is significant as it reflects the immense loss and sacrifice experienced by Canadian soldiers. The battle was characterized by horrendous conditions, including mud and heavy rainfall, which further complicated military operations and contributed to the high casualty rates. In the overall context of World War I, Passchendaele highlighted Canada's growing military presence and contribution to the war effort, as the performance and sacrifices of Canadian troops became increasingly recognized. The combined Canadian forces fought bravely, but the cost in lives was substantial, making the figure of 8,000 a poignant reminder of the human toll during this conflict.

**10. What does Rosie the Riveter symbolize?**

- A. Men returning from war
- B. Women who entered the workforce during the war**
- C. Military figures in history
- D. Women advocating for peace

Rosie the Riveter is a cultural icon that symbolizes the women who stepped into the workforce during World War II, filling roles traditionally held by men who were away fighting in the war. This imagery emerged as part of a broad campaign to encourage women to contribute to the war effort, supporting industries such as manufacturing and munitions. The image of Rosie, typically depicted with a bandana and strong posture, represents empowerment and the breaking of gender norms, as many women took on jobs that required skilled labor and were essential for the wartime economy. The significance of Rosie goes beyond just a representation of women working; it highlights a pivotal moment in history when women's contributions were vital for national survival and success. This initiative not only transformed the workforce but also laid the groundwork for future movements advocating for women's rights and equality in the workplace. Other choices do represent important aspects of history but do not capture the essence of Rosie the Riveter. For example, the concept of men returning from war or military figures does not encapsulate the specific shift in women's roles during this era. Similarly, while women advocating for peace is an important theme, it does not reflect the immediate context of Rosie's symbolism tied to wartime labor and economic involvement.