

Draft

Multiple- Choice

Questions for Social

Studies 30-I

**Note: These sample questions have not been formally reviewed or field-tested.
Please keep these factors in mind when using for educational purposes.**

For questions 1 to 4 identify which of the following philosophers expressed ideas the most similar to those described.

- A. Niccolo Machiavelli—Italian philosopher
- B. Thomas Hobbes—English philosopher
- C. Jean-Jacques Rousseau—French philosopher
- D. Edmund Burke—English philosopher

1. A ruler must deal with the reality of maintaining power by doing what is necessary and practical. This means at times the ruler may use kindness and generosity, but at other times the practical approach to ruling may require the use of more-forceful measures.
2. The French Revolution was not a movement towards a representative and constitutional democracy, but rather the destruction of the traditional and proper authority. Governing should be left to those of a proper upbringing as the majority of people in society are unqualified to govern.
3. The people should make laws directly rather than have laws imposed upon them by high authorities. In order to ensure stability and security people must, however, accept the role of government to enforce the general will of society.
4. Government by a strong ruler is necessary in order to prevent life for individuals from being nasty, brutish and short. Therefore people must give up their natural right to liberty in exchange for protection from harm.

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5. Which practice common in democratic states **best** reflects the value of collectivism as an ideological foundation of democracy?
 - A. Under constitutional law, citizens enjoy the same civil rights
 - B. The media is free to criticize decisions made by political leaders
 - C. New laws do not come into effect until signed by the head of state
 - D. The beliefs of political party leaders are a major consideration for voters

6. Which of the following statements **best** reinforces the idea that personal identity can become closely tied to one's ideological beliefs?
- A. During provincial elections a large portion of Alberta's eligible voters either choose to, or do not bother to, vote.
 - B. Many people, when asked to describe themselves, will refer to their political affiliation, such as "social democrat" or "fiscal and social conservative."
 - C. People regarded as being liberal-minded often support laws designed to preserve personal freedom.
 - D. The use of a secret ballot in Canada helps ensure that the choice the voter makes will remain confidential if the voter so chooses

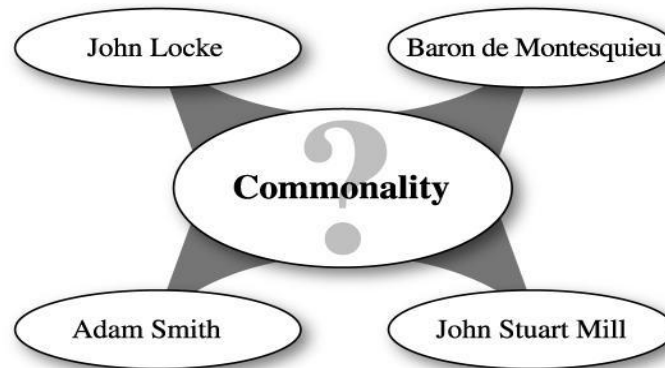
Use the following source to answer questions 7 and 8.

Some scholars have argued adamantly that a number of the founding fathers of the American government in the eighteenth century were significantly influenced by their observations and knowledge of the First Nations societies to which they had been exposed as members of colonial American society. These scholars contend that the democratic structures and civil liberties of the United States were developed by these men using their learning of First Nations societies to inform their creation of the foundation documents of the United States. Other scholars dispute such claims, in some cases making the accusation that revisionist history is being created to achieve political aims. These scholars argue for the most part that the constitutional foundations for the government of the United States were influenced almost exclusively by ideas that evolved in Western civilization from the time of ancient Greece through the Enlightenment period. Complicating the debate is the fact that none of the founding fathers can be questioned in an effort to discover what role First Nations societies played or did not play in the creation of the government of the United States.

7. The writer indicates that some scholars researching an issue are concerned that other scholars may be
- A. promoting racial and ethnic intolerance
 - B. altering the "true" history to suit an agenda
 - C. trying to discredit one nation's democratic institutions
 - D. seeking to suppress intellectual debate on an issue of importance

8. As part of a research project this source would be **most appropriately** used
- A. as a summation of the arguments of one side on an important issue
 - B. to identify resources from which research information can be gathered
 - C. as a primary document that can be quoted and cited as historical evidence
 - D. to establish the context for which exploration of an issue can be undertaken
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Use the following diagram to answer question 9.



SS30_09 Commonality
(Flatten transparency)

9. Each of the people identified in the diagram promoted the idea that
- A. the state should have only limited regulation over the actions of individuals
 - B. societies can only prosper and endure when collectivist values are emphasized
 - C. the highest priority of governments should be to ensure that the ruling elite maintain their political power
 - D. humans are by nature corruptible and thus their impulses need to be kept under control by an authoritarian leader
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10. The supply-side policies of such individuals as Thatcher, Reagan, and Friedman are **most closely** aligned with the writings of
- A. John Maynard Keynes
 - B. John Stuart Mill
 - C. Adam Smith
 - D. Karl Marx

Use the following sources to answer questions 11 to 15.

Source I

The Rise of Classical Liberal Philosophy

Classical liberal philosophers emerged from a class structure with its roots in Medieval feudalism. Their society was divided into an aristocratic elite, a rural peasantry, and an urban middle class of educated professionals, crafts persons, and merchants. Classical liberal philosophers regarded this class structure and its related mercantile and craft-guild systems as inhibiting the liberty of individuals and stifling economic innovation and expansion. In general these early liberal philosophers advocated for reforms that would lessen government regulation and thus create greater freedom for the individual to prosper. The catch-phrases that emerged from this era are familiar to most and include: “invisible-hand” economics, production decisions based on “supply and demand”, a “profit motive” driving innovation and entrepreneurship, and the promotion of “self-reliance.” The influence of these early liberal philosophers on the 19th century was profound. Their ideas are commonly connected to the emergence of the Industrial Revolution.

Source II

The Industrial Revolution

The Industrial Revolution was a time period of unprecedented economic growth and of seemingly endless innovation. A host of new machines contributed to the emergence of the factory system and the mass production of an array of consumer goods. A mass market evolved and economic growth occurred on a scale never before experienced. Rapid urbanization took place as people moved to be near the new factories. The owners of these industries emerged as the “nouveau riche”, an economically powerful class, threatening the political privileges of the aristocracy. At the other end of the economic scale another new class, the urban labourers, emerged. For them life was dreary and dangerous. Poverty and disease were widespread in the hastily-built slums of the new cities. As time passed this class began to organize to create worker organizations that could demand better treatment. There also emerged sympathetic intellectuals who called for changes to the economic system to alleviate the suffering of the poor. Calls also came for political reform to create a more democratic government to wrestle control from the aristocratic class.

Source III

The Rise of Modern Liberalism

As the abuses of the Industrial era became obvious, and with the threat that, should reform not occur, revolutionary change might, a new wave of liberal philosophers emerged. In general they recognized that in order for the individual to enjoy liberty there was a need for the state to use regulations to protect workers and consumers from the excesses of a market system, and to tax revenues to provide assistance for the impoverished and establish state-run schools to ensure that persons of all classes had access to an education. These philosophers also called for democratic reforms to reflect the new realities of an industrial society. They believed that by expanding suffrage, governments would better serve the will of all classes rather than act to protect the privileges of an elite.

11. Which of the following titles is the **most appropriate** for the sources?
- A. Liberal Ideas and Values in Decline
 - B. Evolution of Liberal Philosophy
 - C. Challenges to Liberal Values and Beliefs
 - D. Contradictions Inherent in Liberal Philosophy
12. Information in the source indicates that despite the changes that occurred over the time period described, one constant has been
- A. the existence of a class structure
 - B. a decline in the power of the government
 - C. domination of society by the aristocracy
 - D. extensive government interference in the economy
13. Which phrase from Source II is a reference to people such as Karl Marx and Robert Owen?
- A. “owners of these industries”
 - B. “the aristocracy”
 - C. “urban labourers”
 - D. “sympathetic intellectuals”
14. The primary purpose of Source II is to
- A. illustrate why liberal philosophy changed as time passed
 - B. criticize the excesses of a free-market economic system
 - C. promote the values of self-reliance and individualism
 - D. identify the origins of liberal economic philosophies
15. Information in the sources indicates that a fundamental difference between early and later liberal philosophers is in regard to the
- A. value placed on the freedom of the individual
 - B. need for constitutionally guaranteed civil rights
 - C. role of government in the operation of the economy
 - D. belief in the ability of a free market to achieve growth

- 16.** Economist John Maynard Keynes greatly influenced the evolution of economic liberalism by advocating for
- A.** governments to use fiscal and monetary policies to more closely regulate the economy and thus prevent excessive fluctuations in the economic cycle
 - B.** consumers to be informed as to the environmental and labour practices of businesses and make ethical decisions when purchasing goods and services
 - C.** corporations to work cooperatively rather than competitively to ensure that the prices for goods and services could be set by their collective decisions
 - D.** labourers to use collective action to bring about the nationalization of the productive forces of the nation and thus ensure sustainable economic growth
- 17.** From an American perspective, direct military involvement in the Vietnam conflict was necessary in order to
- A.** halt a civil war based on ethnic divisions
 - B.** uphold the American foreign policy of containment
 - C.** fulfill American obligations according to the terms of the Marshall Plan
 - D.** comply with the objectives stated in the UN General Assembly resolution

Use the following time-line to answer questions 18 and 19.

1918—Introduction of War Communism

1921—Launch of The New Economic Policy

1928—Beginning of Collectivization Program

1928—Start of Five-Year Plans

1985—Inauguration of Perestroika

18. The common feature among the economic programs identified in the time-line is that each was designed to
- A. expand the production of luxury items and consumer goods
 - B. introduce elements of a capitalist economic system to a communist state
 - C. increase the role of soviet workers in the process of state economic planning
 - D. achieve the economic goals as expressed by the leadership of the Communist Party
19. From the perspective of a classical liberal economist, this series of economic programs, considered in its entirety, is proof that as time passed
- A. the Soviet government became increasingly focused on improving agricultural production at the cost of ignoring the development of heavy industries
 - B. a state based on collectivist values and centralized control of productive resources was unable to find a sustainable way to achieve economic prosperity
 - C. the Soviet government was able to relax restrictions on individuals as the mass of people learned to embrace Marxist values that promoted the common good
 - D. a state that begins with widespread freedom and prosperity will become ever more dictatorial as citizens realize the failings of an economy based on state ownership

Use the following sources to answer questions 20 to 24.

Source I

The role of government must be to lead, and provide direction for a nation. This means that governments will invariably make decisions that will be unpopular, but nevertheless must be made. When political leaders are continually held accountable to the masses they will do what appeases the masses, not necessarily what is right. Opinion poll results become more important than informed thought. The counsel of persons well educated regarding an issue may be sought, but not heeded if their answers contradict what the masses desire. The ideas of those whose only interest is in doing what is necessary are less valued than are the ideas of those whose first concern is self interest. The consequences for nations guided by such a political system can be catastrophic. Here is a question for supporters of such systems: would you send your nation's army into the field of battle and allow strategic and tactical decisions to be made collectively or by a trained leadership? If you answer "no" to this question, then why would you allow the governing of your nation to be a collective process?

Source II

A government can only have legitimacy if it governs with the consent of the citizens. Autocratic and oligarchic political systems are based on arrogance. An individual in the first system, and an elite in the second, hold the belief that one has a monopoly on wisdom and true knowledge. Whatever scant element of truth there may have been to this assumption in the distant past, times have changed. In a modern age of universal public education, a free and diverse mass media, instantaneous global communication, and the liberty to speak and debate without fear of reprisal, there is a collective wisdom that exists and must be heeded. Supporters of elitist regimes believe that the vast majority of people are short-sighted and self-serving and therefore ill suited to influence decisions that have far-reaching consequences. Even if this belief could be proven true would not those same human traits exist in authoritarian leaders? Was Stalin's decision to eliminate many of his best generals, whom he perceived as a threat to his power, short-sighted? Is Robert Mugabe's first concern the good of Zimbabwe, or the good of Robert Mugabe? Just as accountability to consumers is what ensures that businesses remain innovative, efficient, and responsible, accountability to the public will ensure that political leaders demonstrate similar traits.

20. The speaker in Source I implies that political systems with an emphasis on public accountability lead to political decision-making that is
- A. elitist
 - B. decisive
 - C. bureaucratic
 - D. irresponsible
21. The speaker in Source II argues that technological and social changes have
- A. contributed to the downfall of totalitarian regimes
 - B. allowed the creation of radical political movements
 - C. eliminated class systems based on economic factors
 - D. assisted people in becoming politically well-informed
22. With which statement would both speakers **most likely** agree?
- A. Human nature drives most people to embrace collectivist values.
 - B. Government's sole purpose is to enhance the liberty of the individual.
 - C. Political decisions must be made with consideration as to what most benefits the nation.
 - D. Political leadership in a nation must be assumed by those with superior intellectual ability.
23. In an effort to influence the opinions of their audience both speakers
- A. acknowledge that there is no "correct" perspective
 - B. use illustrative examples to challenge assumptions
 - C. maintain a neutral perspective regarding the topic
 - D. cite specific examples from recent world history
24. What issue is **most directly** addressed by these speakers?
- A. Should political leaders interfere in decisions made by the military commanders?
 - B. To what extent should governments control the flow of information to the public?
 - C. To what extent should government decision-making reflect the will of the people?
 - D. Should political leaders have limits placed on the number of years they may remain in office?

Use the following newspaper headlines to answer questions 25 to 27.



SS30_0220 mc20-22

25. Which of the following issues **most directly** relates to the headlines of all four newspapers?
- A. To what extent should the government alter monetary policy to control economic growth?
 - B. To what extent should the government support failing private industries during recessions?
 - C. To what extent should the government nationalize industries to mitigate against labour reductions?
 - D. To what extent should government use fiscal policies as a means of managing the economy?
26. From the perspective of a laissez-faire economist, the headline that identifies the **most acceptable** method of easing an economic problem is that of
- A. *The Tribune*
 - B. *The Courier*
 - C. *The Daily*
 - D. *The Post*

27. From the perspective of a Marxist-Leninist, these headlines offer proof that in market-oriented economies,
- A. class divisions have been largely eliminated by progressive social-assistance legislation
 - B. divergent opinions regarding state intervention exist as a result of distinct economic classes
 - C. the means of production are of less economic importance than the supply of natural resources
 - D. the means of production can be collectively owned without stifling productivity and innovation
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28. The founders of the United States established a republican form of government with a system of “checks and balances” and a “separation of powers” in an effort to ensure that
- A. no one person or branch of government would be able to wield excessive political control
 - B. the right to vote would be given to all persons regardless of gender, race or religious beliefs
 - C. the news media would be obligated to provide unbiased reporting of national political affairs
 - D. an election could occur on short notice when a minority government has lost an important legislative vote

29. Historically, both democratic socialists and Marxist communists agree
- A. that laissez-faire capitalist systems are exploitive of those in the labouring class
 - B. that a capitalist system can be ended only through a gradual process of state-sponsored reform
 - C. on the extent to which the media should be free to report on the proceedings of human rights cases brought before the highest courts in the nation
 - D. on the extent to which the judicial branch of government should have the power to overrule decisions made within the legislative branch of government

Use the following chart to answer questions 30 and 31.

Political Party	Saskatchewan Provincial Election			
	1995		1999	
	Number of Seats	% of Popular Vote	Number of Seats	% of Popular Vote
New Democratic Party	42	47.2	29	38.7
Saskatchewan Party	n/a	n/a	25	39.6
Liberal Party	11	34.7	4	20.2
Progressive Conservative Party	5	17.9	0	0.4
Other	0	0.2	0	1.1
	58	100	58	100

30. These election results indicate that when the percentage of popular vote is considered, the **most underrepresented** political party was the
- A. Progressive Conservative Party in 1995
 - B. New Democratic Party in 1995
 - C. Saskatchewan Party in 1999
 - D. Liberal Party in 1999
31. Which of the following statements is **most directly** supported by information in the chart pertaining to the 1999 election?
- A. The decline in support for the Liberal Party between 1995 and 1999 can be largely attributed to the emergence of the Saskatchewan Party.
 - B. The Saskatchewan Party's support in 1999 was exclusively made up of disaffected supporters of the New Democratic Party.
 - C. Changes in election results between 1995 and 1999 occurred because of redrawn constituency boundaries.
 - D. Changes in election results were most likely due to a reformed electoral system implemented in 1999.

Use the following four choices to answer questions 32 to 36. For each question read the description of an action, then select the political practice that the action exemplifies. A choice may be used more than once.

Political Practices

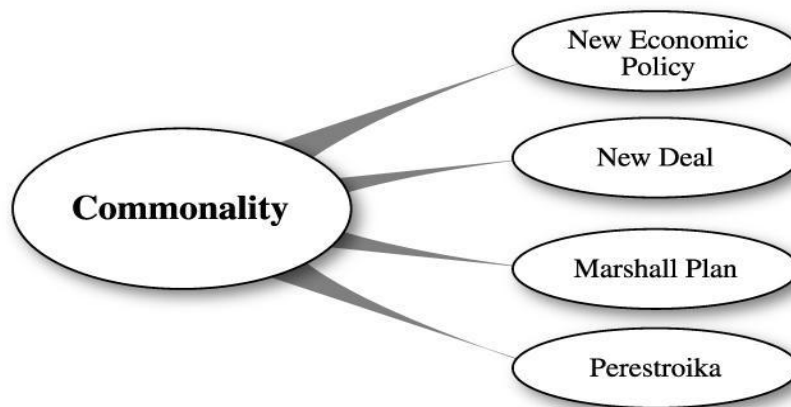
- A.** Creating scapegoats to deflect criticism
- B.** Using state-sponsored force and terror to eliminate dissent
- C.** Employing techniques of indoctrination to consolidate public support
- D.** Controlling citizen participation in political processes to create an image of collective, egalitarian decision-making

- 32.** In 1989 in the People's Republic of China a peaceful demonstration in Tiananmen Square in Beijing was brought to a halt when Chinese armed forces stormed the square killing many, and arresting many more.
- 33.** In the 2008 election campaign in Zimbabwe, President Robert Mugabe denounced Great Britain, the former colonial power that controlled the territory that is now Zimbabwe, as being the source of the severe economic and social troubles plaguing Zimbabwe.
- 34.** In the Soviet Union, national elections were held on a regular basis, with high rates of voter turnout. Political choices were limited to approving the candidates selected by the ruling Communist Party.
- 35.** In Burma, Buddhist monks and other dissident groups opposed to autocratic rule by a military junta have frequently been subject to arrest, imprisonment and beatings inflicted by the Burmese police forces and military.
- 36.** In the 1930s, the Nazi German government ensured that the vast majority of German youths were members of organizations that promoted the values and beliefs of the Nazi Party and its leadership.

37. A critic of the Canadian parliamentary system would **most likely** argue that democratic principles are threatened by the ability of the prime minister to

- A. hold office for an unlimited number of terms
- B. appoint senators and Supreme Court justices
- C. repress the dissemination of information to the media
- D. set the agenda and chair debates during caucus meetings

Use the following diagram to answer question 38.



SS30_0608 mc27
(Flatten transparency)

38. Which of the following commonalities exists among these four economic programs?
- A. Each program satisfied public demands for expanded social welfare programs designed to lessen the effects of poverty.
 - B. Each program represented an attempt to create greater economic cooperation among nation-states.
 - C. Each program encouraged government spending on public works projects to end a recession.
 - D. Each program represented an effort to stimulate economic revitalization.

Use the following source to answer questions 39 and 40.

In democratic states, it is relatively easy to afford every person his or her full array of civil liberties when times are good, troubles few, and stability is the order of the day. Most democratic states have constitutional law obliging the states to ensure the protection of liberties. The situation gets much more difficult, however, when conditions are no longer ideal.

During a time of crisis, such as the onset of a pandemic or an attack by terrorists, democratic states face the potential of a divisive public debate. The issue is straight-forward and can be summed-up thus: to what extent should the rights of individuals be restricted during a time of crisis? The answer is far less straight-forward. What constitutes a crisis? What sacrifices can or should be made? Are there certain freedoms that are so essential they can never be compromised? If liberties are compromised now, what assurance is there that they will be restored later? One problem with this great public debate is that while it is held time is lost so that the speed at which the state can respond to the crisis is slowed. People may resist an action. The courts may strike down an emergency decree. A politician may be reluctant to act for fear of public reprisal when the crisis ends.

It is in situations of crisis where authoritarian states display their great advantage over democratic states. There is no need or allowance for debate. People have limited rights at all times, and since the state employs many agencies of repression, an authoritarian state can respond swiftly and decisively to the crisis without need to heed public sentiment. Through its control of thought and speech, authoritarian states can ensure that there is minimal dissent towards whatever measures are taken.

39. The writer of this source suggests that one consequence of a crisis situation is that
- A. tensions will rise between democratic and authoritarian nation-states
 - B. the popularity of opposition political parties among the voting public will decline
 - C. decisions must be made as to what powers the state must have to restore stability
 - D. citizens of a nation-state will develop a greater appreciation for the civil liberties they enjoy
40. As a resource for a research report on the ways nation-states may respond to a crisis, this source would best be characterized as
- A. a generalized and largely objective discussion of the topic
 - B. a pro-authoritarian commentary supported by historical evidence
 - C. an editorial commentary on the dangers of public apathy at a time of crisis
 - D. an evaluation of the various options governments have when resolving a crisis