

REGENTS EXAMINATION IN GLOBAL HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY II — PRACTICE SIMULATION 5

1. Which Enlightenment idea is most clearly reflected in the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen (1789)?

- A. The belief that hereditary monarchs derive their authority from divine sources
- B. The belief that individuals possess inherent rights to liberty and property
- C. The belief that mercantilist trade policies enrich the home nation most
- D. The belief that religious uniformity is necessary for social stability

2. Which legacy of the Napoleonic Code is still visible in many legal systems today?

- A. Establishment of feudal land tenure across continental Europe
- B. Restoration of guild monopolies over urban manufacturing trades
- C. Reinstatement of clerical courts to adjudicate civil disputes
- D. Codification of laws guaranteeing equality before the law

3. One major social consequence of the Industrial Revolution in 19th-century Britain was the

- A. growth of an urban working class living in factory towns
- B. return of large numbers of laborers to subsistence farming
- C. decline of cities as workers migrated back to rural villages
- D. expansion of the medieval guild system into modern industry

4. Simón Bolívar and José de San Martín are most closely associated with

- A. unifying the Italian peninsula under a single constitutional monarchy
- B. negotiating the partition of Africa among European colonial powers
- C. leading independence movements against Spanish rule in South America
- D. drafting reforms that modernized the Qing dynasty in 19th-century China

5. The Meiji Restoration in Japan (1868) is best described as

- A. a peasant uprising that ended the Tokugawa shogunate by force
- B. a religious reform movement led by Buddhist monastic orders
- C. a period of rapid industrialization and Western-style modernization
- D. a return to isolationist policies and rejection of foreign trade

6. The Berlin Conference of 1884–1885 most directly resulted in

- A. the unification of Germany under Otto von Bismarck's leadership
- B. the partition of Africa among competing European colonial powers
- C. the establishment of the League of Nations after the First World War
- D. the abolition of the transatlantic slave trade across the Atlantic Ocean

7. The Sepoy Mutiny of 1857 in India led most directly to the

- A. transfer of governance from the British East India Company to the Crown
- B. partition of the subcontinent into the modern states of India and Pakistan
- C. expulsion of all British civilians from the Indian subcontinent permanently
- D. independence of India from British rule under a constitutional monarch

8. The Boxer Rebellion (1899–1901) in China was primarily a reaction against

- A. the imposition of Confucian examinations on the rural peasantry
- B. the abolition of foot-binding by reformist Qing dynasty officials
- C. the migration of Han Chinese workers into Manchurian territories
- D. growing foreign influence and the spread of Christian missionary activity

9. Which factor is most often cited as a long-term cause of the First World War?

- A. The signing of the Treaty of Versailles by the defeated Central Powers
- B. The system of entangling alliances among the major European powers
- C. The success of the League of Nations in maintaining collective security
- D. The widespread adoption of communism across eastern European states

10. A common criticism of the Treaty of Versailles (1919) is that it

- A. imposed harsh terms on Germany that contributed to later resentment
- B. failed to assign any blame for the war to the defeated Central Powers
- C. created a permanent military alliance between France and Germany
- D. returned all colonial possessions to their original indigenous rulers

11. The Bolsheviks under Vladimir Lenin came to power in 1917 by

- A. winning a popular election held under the Provisional Government
- B. negotiating a peaceful transfer of power directly from Tsar Nicholas II
- C. forming a coalition government with the Mensheviks and the Kadets
- D. overthrowing the Provisional Government in the October Revolution

12. Joseph Stalin's Five-Year Plans were designed primarily to

- A. encourage private ownership of farms in the Soviet republics
- B. expand religious tolerance under the Russian Orthodox Church
- C. transform the Soviet Union into a modern industrial power quickly
- D. promote individual artistic expression in literature and the arts

13. The rise of fascism in interwar Italy and Germany was fueled most directly by

- A. the success of democratic institutions in solving postwar economic problems
- B. economic hardship, nationalism, and resentment of postwar peace settlements
- C. the spread of liberal Enlightenment ideals across European universities
- D. peace treaties that returned both countries to prewar economic strength

14. The Nuremberg Laws (1935) passed in Nazi Germany

- A. stripped Jewish citizens of their rights and legal protections
- B. granted full citizenship rights to all religious minorities equally
- C. established trade quotas with neighboring Eastern European countries
- D. created a constitutional monarchy under the German Kaiser's heirs

15. The attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, led most directly to the

- A. surrender of Imperial Japan to Allied forces aboard ships in Tokyo Bay
- B. partition of the Korean peninsula at the 38th parallel of latitude
- C. entry of the United States into the Second World War against the Axis
- D. founding of the United Nations at a conference held in San Francisco

16. Which term best describes the post-1945 ideological rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union?

- A. The Hundred Years' War between two competing European monarchies
- B. The Thirty Years' War over Protestant and Catholic religious doctrine
- C. The Great Schism between Eastern and Western Christian churches
- D. The Cold War characterized by proxy conflicts and an arms race

17. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was established in 1949 primarily to

- A. promote free trade agreements between Europe and Asian markets
- B. provide collective defense against potential Soviet military aggression
- C. coordinate humanitarian relief efforts in postwar European countries
- D. govern the partition of Germany into eastern and western occupation zones

18. Mohandas Gandhi's strategy of satyagraha relied on

- A. nonviolent civil disobedience directed against British colonial authorities
- B. armed guerrilla resistance to colonial police and military forces
- C. negotiated diplomatic settlements brokered by the League of Nations
- D. mass migration of Hindus to the western regions of British India

19. Mao Zedong's Cultural Revolution (1966–1976) in China was intended to

- A. liberalize the Chinese economy by introducing market-based reforms
- B. restore traditional Confucian values to government and family life
- C. eliminate perceived bourgeois elements and reassert revolutionary ideology
- D. establish formal diplomatic relations with the United States government

20. The Korean War (1950–1953) ended with an armistice that

- A. unified the Korean peninsula under a democratic civilian government
- B. transferred control of the peninsula to the People's Republic of China
- C. established a federal system of regional governments across the peninsula
- D. left Korea divided along a demilitarized zone near the 38th parallel

21. American involvement in the Vietnam War was justified largely on the basis of the

- A. domino theory predicting communist expansion across Southeast Asia
- B. Monroe Doctrine prohibiting European interference in the Americas
- C. Marshall Plan providing reconstruction aid to war-damaged states
- D. Truman Doctrine of containing communism in the Mediterranean region

22. The system of apartheid in South Africa was characterized by

- A. universal suffrage and equal protection of all racial groups under the law
- B. legally enforced racial segregation and discrimination against non-whites
- C. land redistribution programs that favored indigenous African farmers
- D. integration of public schools and equal access to all government services

23. The Iranian Revolution of 1979 resulted in the

- A. partition of Iran into separate Shia and Sunni territorial states
- B. establishment of a constitutional monarchy under the deposed Shah
- C. overthrow of the Shah and creation of an Islamic republic led by clerics
- D. integration of Iran into the Soviet Union as a constituent republic

24. The fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989 symbolized the

- A. collapse of communist regimes across Eastern Europe and the end of the Cold War
- B. reunification of the Korean peninsula under a single national government
- C. beginning of the Soviet Union's military intervention in Afghanistan
- D. signing of the Treaty of Maastricht establishing the European Union

25. The Rwandan Genocide of 1994 involved the systematic mass killing of

- A. Kurdish populations by the Iraqi government in northern provinces
- B. Cambodian intellectuals during the rule of the Khmer Rouge regime
- C. Bosnian Muslims by Serbian forces during the Yugoslav civil wars
- D. members of the Tutsi minority by Hutu militias and government forces

26. The European Union (EU) is best described as a

- A. military alliance designed to defend Western Europe from Russian threats
- B. supranational organization promoting economic, monetary, and political integration
- C. religious confederation uniting Catholic states under the papal authority
- D. colonial administration governing former overseas European territories

27. Which development is most closely associated with late 20th-century globalization?

- A. The reintroduction of high tariff barriers in major Western economies
- B. The dissolution of the World Trade Organization in the early 1990s
- C. The expansion of multinational corporations and integrated global supply chains
- D. The return to mercantilist policies among European industrial economies

28. The Arab Spring beginning in 2010 is most accurately characterized as

- A. a wave of protests and uprisings against authoritarian regimes in the region
- B. a unified military campaign to establish a single pan-Arab caliphate
- C. an economic union linking the petroleum-exporting states of the Persian Gulf
- D. a religious reform movement initiated by Sunni clerics in Saudi Arabia

29. International agreements such as the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement primarily address

- A. reducing nuclear proliferation among non-signatory member states
- B. promoting free trade among developing and industrialized nations
- C. enforcing labor standards across multinational manufacturing companies
- D. limiting greenhouse gas emissions to slow global climate change

30. The Tiananmen Square protests of 1989 in Beijing were significant because they

- A. led directly to the peaceful transition of China to a multiparty democracy
- B. ended in a violent government crackdown on pro-democracy demonstrators
- C. resulted in the immediate resignation of the Chinese Communist Party leadership
- D. successfully forced the Chinese government to legalize independent labor unions

31. The Green Revolution of the mid-20th century is most closely associated with

- A. the establishment of environmental protection ministries across Asia
- B. the formation of green political parties in Western European democracies
- C. the introduction of high-yield crop varieties and modern farming techniques
- D. the reforestation of land cleared for cattle ranching in tropical regions

32. One major purpose of the United Nations, established in 1945, is to

- A. maintain international peace and promote cooperation among member states
- B. enforce a single global economic system based on centralized planning
- C. govern former colonial territories until they achieve full independence
- D. command a permanent standing army composed of forces from all members

33. Most African nations gained independence from European colonial powers during the

- A. late 19th century following the Berlin Conference and the Scramble for Africa
- B. early 1920s following the breakup of the German and Ottoman empires
- C. immediate aftermath of the First World War under League of Nations mandates
- D. decades following the end of the Second World War, especially 1957–1975

34. The Suez Crisis of 1956 demonstrated the

- A. continued military dominance of Britain and France in the Middle East
- B. declining influence of European colonial powers in the postwar world
- C. growing diplomatic alignment between the United States and Soviet Union
- D. unwillingness of the United Nations to intervene in regional armed conflicts

35. The 1948 UN Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide was adopted largely in response to

- A. ethnic cleansing campaigns conducted during the Bosnian and Kosovo wars
- B. the mass killings of Cambodian citizens under the Pol Pot regime
- C. the systematic extermination of European Jews and others by Nazi Germany
- D. forced relocations of indigenous populations during the era of European colonization

ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

1. B — The Declaration drew directly on Enlightenment thinkers like John Locke, who argued that humans possess inherent natural rights to life, liberty, and property. The 1789 document proclaimed that "men are born and remain free and equal in rights," reflecting this philosophy and rejecting divine-right monarchy.
2. D — The Napoleonic Code (1804) established legal equality before the law, ended feudal privileges, and codified property and contract law in clear written statutes. Its principles spread across continental Europe and Latin America and continue to shape modern civil law systems today.
3. A — Britain's Industrial Revolution drew rural workers into factory cities such as Manchester and Birmingham, producing a large urban working class living in crowded, often unhealthy conditions. This urbanization transformed the social structure and gave rise to labor movements and reform legislation.
4. C — Bolívar liberated much of northern South America — Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia — while San Martín led campaigns in Argentina, Chile, and Peru. Both leaders directed wars of independence against Spanish colonial rule in the early 19th century.
5. C — The Meiji Restoration ended the Tokugawa shogunate and launched a top-down modernization program that adopted Western industrial technology, military organization, and education while preserving Japanese identity. Within decades Japan emerged as Asia's first industrialized power.
6. B — At the Berlin Conference, European powers established the ground rules for the "Scramble for Africa," dividing the continent without African input. By 1914 nearly all of Africa was under European control, leaving lasting borders and political legacies that still shape the continent.
7. A — The rebellion led the British government in 1858 to dissolve the East India Company and place India under direct Crown rule, beginning the period known as the British Raj. This shift centralized colonial administration and lasted until Indian independence in 1947.
8. D — The Boxers, formally the "Society of Righteous and Harmonious Fists," targeted Christian missionaries, foreign diplomats, and Chinese converts in reaction to growing foreign economic and religious influence. The rebellion was suppressed by an eight-nation alliance, further weakening the Qing dynasty.

9. B — Historians commonly cite "MAIN" causes — Militarism, Alliances, Imperialism, and Nationalism — with the alliance system pulling multiple powers into conflict after the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand. The web of alliances transformed a regional dispute in the Balkans into a world war.

10. A — The treaty imposed war guilt, reparations, and territorial losses on Germany, breeding deep resentment that nationalist leaders such as Adolf Hitler later exploited. Many historians link these harsh terms to the conditions that enabled the rise of Nazism and the outbreak of the Second World War.

11. D — In October 1917 (Old Style calendar), Bolshevik forces seized key government buildings in Petrograd and overthrew Alexander Kerensky's Provisional Government, which had ruled since the tsar's abdication in February. The Bolsheviks soon withdrew Russia from World War I via the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk.

12. C — Beginning in 1928, Stalin's Five-Year Plans set ambitious quotas for heavy industry, coal, steel, and electricity, while collectivizing agriculture to feed urban workers. The plans transformed the USSR into an industrial power but caused famine, mass deportations, and enormous human suffering.

13. B — Postwar inflation, mass unemployment from the Great Depression, and humiliation over the Treaty of Versailles created fertile ground for fascist movements. Mussolini and Hitler promised national renewal, scapegoated minorities, and offered authoritarian solutions to severe economic distress.

14. A — The Nuremberg Laws defined Jews by ancestry, revoked their German citizenship, banned intermarriage with non-Jews, and excluded them from many professions. These laws institutionalized antisemitism in the Third Reich and were a critical step toward the Holocaust.

15. C — On December 8, 1941, the day after the surprise attack on the U.S. Pacific Fleet, President Franklin Roosevelt asked Congress to declare war on Japan. Germany and Italy then declared war on the United States, drawing America fully into the global conflict.

16. D — The Cold War (roughly 1947–1991) featured an arms race, espionage, and proxy wars in Korea, Vietnam, Afghanistan, and elsewhere while avoiding direct large-scale combat between the superpowers. The rivalry shaped global politics for more than four decades.

17. B — NATO was created by twelve Western nations as a mutual defense pact in which an attack on one member would be considered an attack on all. The Soviet bloc responded in 1955 by forming the Warsaw Pact, institutionalizing the Cold War's military division of Europe.

18. A — Satyagraha, meaning "truth-force," combined nonviolent protest, boycotts, and civil disobedience to pressure the British without resorting to violence. Campaigns such as the 1930 Salt March mobilized millions of Indians and helped achieve independence in 1947.

19. C — Fearing that revolutionary fervor had cooled and capitalist tendencies were creeping back, Mao mobilized the Red Guards to attack the "Four Olds": old customs, culture, habits, and ideas. The decade-long upheaval purged officials, destroyed cultural heritage, and severely disrupted education.

20. D — The 1953 armistice halted fighting near the prewar 38th parallel and established the Korean Demilitarized Zone (DMZ), but no formal peace treaty was ever signed. North and South Korea remain technically at war to this day.

21. A — The domino theory held that if one Southeast Asian country fell to communism, neighboring nations would follow in succession. This belief guided U.S. presidents from Truman through Nixon and rationalized escalating American military involvement in Vietnam.

22. B — From 1948 to 1994, the National Party government classified residents by race and enforced separation in housing, education, employment, and public facilities. Black South Africans were denied the vote and confined to designated homelands until Nelson Mandela's election in 1994 ended the system.

23. C — Mass protests forced Mohammad Reza Shah Pahlavi into exile, and Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini returned from France to lead the establishment of an Islamic republic guided by Shia clerical authority. The revolution reshaped Iran's domestic politics and its relations with the West.

24. A — The opening of the Berlin Wall on November 9, 1989, marked the beginning of the rapid collapse of communist governments across Eastern Europe. Within two years East and West Germany had reunified and the Soviet Union itself dissolved.

25. D — Over roughly 100 days in 1994, Hutu extremists killed an estimated 800,000 Tutsis and moderate Hutus while the international community largely failed to intervene. The genocide was incited by hate radio and carried out with machetes and small arms by civilian militias.

26. B — Formed by the 1993 Maastricht Treaty, the EU grew out of earlier economic communities and now coordinates trade, monetary policy (the euro for most members), and many regulatory areas. It is the most developed example of voluntary supranational integration in the modern world.

27. C — Globalization in the late 20th century saw companies relocate production across borders to take advantage of labor costs and resources, linking distant economies through trade, finance, and communications. Critics point to inequality and job displacement, while supporters cite economic growth and lower consumer prices.

28. A — Beginning with Tunisia in December 2010, demonstrations spread to Egypt, Libya, Syria, Yemen, and Bahrain, challenging long-ruling autocrats. Outcomes varied widely, from peaceful transition in Tunisia to civil wars in Syria and Yemen and a return to authoritarian rule in Egypt.

29. D — Both agreements seek to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, particularly carbon dioxide, that drive global warming. The Kyoto Protocol (1997) bound industrialized nations to specific targets, while the Paris Agreement (2015) created a framework of national pledges from nearly every country.

30. B — Student-led demonstrations called for political reform, freedom of the press, and an end to corruption. On June 3–4, 1989, the Chinese government deployed the army and tanks to clear Tiananmen Square, killing hundreds or possibly thousands of protesters.

31. C — Beginning in the 1940s and accelerating in the 1960s, scientists such as Norman Borlaug developed high-yield, disease-resistant wheat and rice varieties that — combined with fertilizers, pesticides, and irrigation — dramatically increased food production in Mexico, India, and elsewhere, helping avert mass famines.

32. A — The UN Charter pledges members to maintain peace, develop friendly relations, achieve international cooperation, and promote human rights. The Security Council can authorize peacekeeping missions and sanctions, while the General Assembly provides a forum for all member states.

33. D — Although a few African countries gained independence earlier (Egypt 1922, plus Ethiopia and Liberia, which were never fully colonized), most colonies became independent between Ghana (1957) and Angola and Mozambique (1975). Weakened by World War II and pressured by independence movements, European powers withdrew across the continent.

34. B — When Britain, France, and Israel invaded Egypt to retake the nationalized Suez Canal, U.S. and Soviet pressure forced their humiliating withdrawal. The crisis revealed that former European great powers could no longer act unilaterally and accelerated the end of European empires.

35. C — Following the Holocaust, which killed approximately six million Jews and millions of other victims, the international community sought to codify genocide as a specific crime under international law. The convention defines genocide and obliges signatory states to prevent and punish it.