

# REGENTS EXAMINATION IN GLOBAL HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY II — PRACTICE SIMULATION 10

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1. The Enlightenment philosopher who argued that government derives its authority from the consent of the governed and exists to protect natural rights was

- A. Thomas Hobbes
- B. John Locke
- C. Voltaire
- D. Jean-Jacques Rousseau

2. The storming of the Bastille on July 14, 1789, is generally considered the start of the

- A. French Revolution
- B. Industrial Revolution
- C. American Revolution
- D. Glorious Revolution

3. Napoleon Bonaparte was permanently defeated and forced into exile after the Battle of

- A. Austerlitz in 1805
- B. Borodino in 1812
- C. Leipzig in 1813
- D. Waterloo in 1815

4. The military and political leader who led independence movements in Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia was

- A. José de San Martín
- B. Miguel Hidalgo
- C. Simón Bolívar
- D. Toussaint Louverture

5. The Italian statesman from Sardinia-Piedmont who used diplomacy to engineer Italian unification in the 1860s was

- A. Camillo di Cavour
- B. Giuseppe Mazzini
- C. Giuseppe Garibaldi
- D. Victor Emmanuel II

6. Otto von Bismarck unified Germany under Prussian leadership through a policy he famously described as

- A. Diplomacy and parliamentary reform
- B. Blood and iron through warfare
- C. Peaceful annexation by referendum
- D. Religious revival and Catholic alliance

7. The First Opium War between Britain and China ended in 1842 with the Treaty of Nanking, which forced China to

- A. Adopt Christianity as the official state religion under Manchu rule
- B. Pay financial reparations to all European colonial competitors and rivals
- C. Establish a constitutional monarchy modeled on the British parliamentary system

D. Cede Hong Kong island and open multiple ports to British trade

8. The Boxer Rebellion in China at the turn of the twentieth century was primarily directed against

A. Manchu Qing dynasty rule and traditional Confucian values

B. Japanese imperial expansion into northeast Asian territories

C. Foreign influence and Christian missionary activity in China

D. Internal warlord factions competing for regional control

9. The Russo-Japanese War of 1904–1905 was historically significant because it

A. Established the new Russian Empire as a dominant Pacific naval power

B. Was the first modern defeat of a European power by an Asian power

C. Resulted in the partition of the Korean peninsula between Russia and Japan

D. Ended Japanese isolation and forced the country to open to foreign trade

10. Which of the following is generally considered an underlying cause of World War I?

A. Competing European alliance systems and intense nationalist rivalries

B. The Treaty of Versailles imposing harsh terms on Germany after war

C. The rise of communism following the 1917 Russian Revolution

D. The Great Depression triggering severe global economic instability

11. Which best describes military conditions on the Western Front during much of World War I?

A. Rapid armored advances across open European terrain

B. Naval engagements throughout the North Atlantic and Pacific

C. Prolonged stalemate of trench warfare with heavy casualties

D. Strategic bombing campaigns against industrial city centers

12. The League of Nations, established after World War I, is generally considered to have failed because

- A. It maintained too large a standing military force in Europe
- B. It refused to accept any non-European nation as a member state
- C. It established economic policies that triggered the depression
- D. It lacked enforcement power and U.S. participation

13. Benito Mussolini rose to power in Italy in 1922 following

- A. A free and fair democratic parliamentary election victory
- B. The March on Rome by his Blackshirt paramilitary followers
- C. A military coup organized by the Italian royal family
- D. The collapse of the Italian communist national government

14. The Great Depression that began in 1929 was triggered by

- A. The collapse of the United States stock market
- B. The signing of the Treaty of Versailles by Germany
- C. The Russian Revolution and rise of communism
- D. The outbreak of the Spanish Civil War conflict

15. Adolf Hitler legally became Chancellor of Germany in 1933 after

- A. Winning an outright majority in the Reichstag national elections
- B. Leading a successful military coup against the Weimar state
- C. Being appointed Chancellor by President Paul von Hindenburg

D. Receiving direct support from Britain and the United States

16. The Spanish Civil War of 1936–1939 ended with the victory of the

- A. Republican Loyalists supported by Soviet Russia
- B. Nationalist forces led by General Francisco Franco
- C. Catalan independence movement supported by France
- D. Basque separatist forces backed by neutral Portugal

17. The 1938 Munich Agreement allowed Nazi Germany to annex which territory?

- A. The Rhineland region from northwestern Nazi Germany
- B. Austria through a forced Anschluss annexation declaration
- C. The Polish Corridor connecting Germany to East Prussia
- D. The Sudetenland region from western Czechoslovakia

18. The August 1939 Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact included a secret protocol that

- A. Divided Eastern Europe into German and Soviet spheres
- B. Established a joint military alliance against Western powers
- C. Required mutual defense in the event of Japanese aggression
- D. Created a common currency between the two signatory nations

19. The Battle of Stalingrad in 1942–1943 is regarded as a turning point of World War II because it

- A. Brought the United States into the European war effort against Germany
- B. Forced the surrender of fascist Italy to the Allied military powers
- C. Halted and reversed the German advance into the Soviet Union

D. Liberated occupied France from Nazi German military control entirely

20. The Allied invasion of Normandy on June 6, 1944, known as D-Day, opened

A. A diplomatic peace negotiation track with Nazi Germany

B. A second front against Germany in Western Europe

C. A naval blockade of Japanese-controlled Pacific islands

D. A bombing campaign targeting Berlin and major cities

21. The Nuremberg Trials held after World War II were primarily significant for

A. Establishing the United Nations Security Council framework system

B. Drafting the Universal Declaration of Human Rights core document

C. Creating the International Monetary Fund and World Bank organizations

D. Prosecuting Nazi officials for war crimes against humanity

22. The 1947 Truman Doctrine committed the United States to

A. Supporting nations resisting communist subversion or aggression

B. Withdrawing all American military forces from Western Europe

C. Sharing nuclear weapons technology with all allied countries

D. Recognizing the People's Republic of China diplomatically immediately

23. The Warsaw Pact, formed in 1955, was a military alliance

A. Led by Britain and France during European decolonization

B. Established to coordinate Marshall Plan aid distribution channels

C. Led by the Soviet Union to counter NATO in Europe

D. Created among non-aligned Asian and African nation states

24. The 1956 Suez Crisis began when Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser

- A. Declared war on the State of Israel over the disputed Sinai
- B. Joined the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact military alliance organization
- C. Refused to allow international oil tankers passage through the canal
- D. Nationalized the Suez Canal previously controlled by Britain and France

25. The 1956 Hungarian Revolution against Soviet domination ended with

- A. The successful withdrawal of all Soviet troops from Hungary
- B. Soviet military intervention crushing the popular uprising
- C. Hungary joining the North Atlantic Treaty Organization alliance
- D. The peaceful negotiation of Hungarian democratic constitutional reform

26. Mao Zedong's Great Leap Forward of 1958–1962 was an attempt to

- A. Establish democratic political reforms across mainland communist China
- B. Open the Chinese economy to Western capitalist foreign investment
- C. Rapidly transform China through collectivization and heavy industry
- D. Negotiate a final peace with the Republic of China on Taiwan

27. The Chinese Cultural Revolution launched by Mao Zedong in 1966 was characterized by

- A. Persecution of intellectuals and destruction of traditional culture
- B. Rapid economic liberalization and foreign trade expansion abroad
- C. Peaceful religious revival across Buddhist and Taoist temples

D. Democratic elections at the provincial and local village level

28. The 1968 Tet Offensive during the Vietnam War was significant because it

- A. Resulted in the immediate withdrawal of American ground combat troops
- B. Caused the rapid collapse of the North Vietnamese communist government
- C. Led to direct Chinese military intervention on behalf of Hanoi forces
- D. Eroded American public support for continued involvement in the war

29. The 1967 Six-Day War was fought primarily between Israel and

- A. The Soviet Union and its Eastern European satellite states
- B. A coalition of Arab states including Egypt, Jordan, and Syria
- C. The Palestinian Liberation Organization and various Lebanese militias
- D. The United States peacekeeping force stationed in the Middle East

30. The 1978 Camp David Accords were a peace agreement brokered by U.S. President Jimmy Carter between

- A. The United States and the People's Republic of China
- B. The Soviet Union and the United States ending the Cold War
- C. Egypt and Israel formally ending decades of regional conflict
- D. North and South Korea following the 1953 armistice agreement

31. The Solidarity movement that emerged in Poland in 1980 was

- A. An independent trade union challenging communist party authority
- B. A radical Catholic political party seeking strict theocratic rule
- C. A nationalist faction demanding war reparations from postwar Germany

D. A military organization aligned with NATO European defense priorities

32. The 1987 Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty signed by Reagan and Gorbachev

A. Established a unified European nuclear deterrent under NATO command

B. Created a no-fly zone over disputed Eastern European border territory

C. Authorized the deployment of new American missile systems in Europe

D. Eliminated an entire class of nuclear missiles in both arsenals

33. The official reunification of East and West Germany occurred on

A. November 9, 1989, when the Berlin Wall was opened

B. October 3, 1990, when the two German states formally merged

C. December 25, 1991, when the Soviet Union collapsed completely

D. May 8, 1995, on the fiftieth anniversary of V-E Day

34. The conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina from 1992 to 1995 was characterized by

A. A peaceful negotiated division of the territory into three new states

B. A successful UN-led peacekeeping mission preventing all ethnic violence

C. Ethnic cleansing campaigns and the Srebrenica massacre of Bosniaks

D. The reunification of Yugoslavia under a single democratic federal government

35. The World Trade Organization (WTO), founded in 1995, primarily functions to

A. Regulate and promote international trade among its member nations

B. Coordinate United Nations peacekeeping missions around the globe

C. Manage humanitarian aid distribution to all developing nations worldwide

D. Set environmental standards for industrial carbon emission output limits

## PRACTICE EXAM 10: ANSWER AND EXPLANATIONS

**1. B** — John Locke. In his *Two Treatises of Government* (1689), Locke argued that legitimate political authority rests on the consent of the governed and that governments exist to protect natural rights to life, liberty, and property. His ideas directly shaped the American Declaration of Independence and the French Declaration of the Rights of Man.

**2. A** — French Revolution. The fall of the Bastille fortress in Paris on July 14, 1789, marked the symbolic collapse of royal authority under Louis XVI. The date is still celebrated as France's national holiday and is conventionally identified as the start of the French Revolution.

**3. D** — Waterloo in 1815. After his escape from Elba and a brief return to power known as the Hundred Days, Napoleon was decisively defeated by a coalition led by Wellington and Blücher at Waterloo in June 1815. He was exiled to Saint Helena in the South Atlantic, where he died in 1821.

**4. C** — Simón Bolívar. Known as "El Libertador," Bolívar led successful military campaigns that secured independence from Spain for Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia (the last named in his honor). He envisioned a unified Spanish American confederation, though the new republics ultimately fragmented along regional lines.

**5. A** — Camillo di Cavour. As Prime Minister of Sardinia-Piedmont, Cavour engineered an alliance with France against Austria and used realpolitik diplomacy to expand Sardinian control over the Italian peninsula in the 1860s. Garibaldi conquered the south militarily, but it was Cavour's diplomatic strategy that delivered unification under King Victor Emmanuel II.

**6. B** — Blood and iron through warfare. In an 1862 speech to the Prussian parliament, Bismarck declared that the great questions of the day would be decided not by speeches and majority votes but by "Blut und Eisen." He used three short wars — against Denmark, Austria, and France — to unify Germany under Prussian leadership by 1871.

**7. D** — Cede Hong Kong island and open multiple ports to British trade. The 1842 Treaty of Nanking ended the First Opium War on terms highly favorable to Britain, ceding Hong Kong, opening five treaty ports, and imposing a heavy indemnity. It became the first of the "unequal treaties" that defined a century of foreign domination over China.

**8. C** — Foreign influence and Christian missionary activity in China. The Boxers, known in Chinese as the "Society of the Righteous and Harmonious Fists," targeted foreign diplomats, missionaries, and Chinese Christians between 1899 and 1901. An eight-nation alliance suppressed the rebellion and imposed a crushing indemnity on the weakening Qing dynasty.

**9. B** — Was the first modern defeat of a European power by an Asian power. Japan's victory over Imperial Russia, sealed at the naval Battle of Tsushima in 1905, shattered assumptions of European military

supremacy. It inspired nationalist and anti-colonial movements across Asia and Africa and signaled Japan's arrival as a major great power.

**10. A** — Competing European alliance systems and intense nationalist rivalries. The MAIN causes of World War I — militarism, alliances, imperialism, and nationalism — created a Europe primed for conflict. The Triple Entente and Triple Alliance ensured a localized assassination in Sarajevo could pull every major power into general war.

**11. C** — Prolonged stalemate of trench warfare with heavy casualties. From late 1914 through most of 1918, the Western Front froze into parallel trench lines stretching from the English Channel to the Swiss border. Battles like the Somme and Verdun produced enormous casualties for very limited territorial gains on either side.

**12. D** — It lacked enforcement power and U.S. participation. The League had no standing army and depended on member states to enforce its decisions through sanctions or collective action. The U.S. Senate's rejection of the Treaty of Versailles kept America out, fatally weakening the organization that President Wilson had championed.

**13. B** — The March on Rome by his Blackshirt followers. In October 1922, tens of thousands of Fascist Blackshirts converged on Rome, and King Victor Emmanuel III appointed Mussolini Prime Minister rather than risk civil war. Mussolini then gradually dismantled democratic institutions and consolidated dictatorial rule by 1925.

**14. A** — The collapse of the United States stock market. The Wall Street crash of October 1929 wiped out billions in wealth, triggered widespread bank failures, and collapsed industrial demand. Because the U.S. was the world's largest creditor and consumer market, the shock spread globally through trade and finance to produce the Great Depression.

**15. C** — Being appointed Chancellor by President Paul von Hindenburg. The Nazi Party never won an outright Reichstag majority, but on January 30, 1933, the aging Hindenburg appointed Hitler Chancellor at the urging of conservative politicians who believed they could control him. Within months Hitler used emergency powers under the Reichstag Fire Decree and Enabling Act to establish a one-party dictatorship.

**16. B** — Nationalist forces led by General Francisco Franco. Franco's Nationalists, backed by Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy, defeated the Republican government supported by the Soviet Union and international volunteer brigades. Franco then ruled Spain as authoritarian dictator from 1939 until his death in 1975.

**17. D** — The Sudetenland region from western Czechoslovakia. At Munich in September 1938, Britain and France agreed to let Hitler annex the German-speaking Sudetenland in exchange for promises of no further territorial demands. Prime Minister Chamberlain's "peace for our time" became the defining example of failed appeasement when Hitler seized the rest of Czechoslovakia in March 1939.

**18. A** — Divided Eastern Europe into German and Soviet spheres. The Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact's secret protocol assigned Poland, the Baltic states, Finland, and parts of Romania to either Berlin or Moscow.

Germany invaded western Poland on September 1, 1939, and the Soviets invaded the east on September 17, partitioning the country.

**19. C** — Halted and reversed the German advance into the Soviet Union. The Soviet encirclement and destruction of the German Sixth Army at Stalingrad in early 1943 inflicted catastrophic losses on the Wehrmacht. From that point forward, the Red Army pushed steadily westward toward Berlin and the end of the war.

**20. B** — A second front against Germany in Western Europe. Operation Overlord landed roughly 156,000 American, British, and Canadian troops on five Normandy beaches on June 6, 1944, opening the long-awaited Western front. Combined with Soviet pressure from the east, it accelerated Germany's defeat within eleven months.

**21. D** — Prosecuting Nazi officials for war crimes against humanity. The International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg from 1945 to 1946 tried twenty-two senior Nazi leaders for crimes against peace, war crimes, and crimes against humanity. The trials established the legal precedent that individuals — not just states — could be held criminally accountable for atrocities.

**22. A** — Supporting nations resisting communist subversion or aggression. Announced by President Truman in March 1947 in response to communist pressure on Greece and Turkey, the doctrine pledged U.S. economic and military aid to free peoples resisting "armed minorities or outside pressures." It became the foundation of America's containment policy throughout the Cold War.

**23. C** — Led by the Soviet Union to counter NATO in Europe. The Warsaw Treaty Organization was formed in May 1955, just days after West Germany joined NATO, binding the Soviet Union, East Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, and Albania in a mutual defense pact. It formalized the Eastern Bloc that already existed politically and militarily.

**24. D** — Nationalized the Suez Canal previously controlled by Britain and France. Nasser nationalized the Anglo-French-owned canal in July 1956 to fund the Aswan Dam after Western nations withdrew financing. Britain, France, and Israel invaded, but pressure from the U.S. and Soviet Union forced their withdrawal — a humiliating end to European imperial dominance in the region.

**25. B** — Soviet military intervention crushing the popular uprising. In October 1956, Hungarians revolted against Soviet-imposed communist rule, and Prime Minister Imre Nagy announced withdrawal from the Warsaw Pact. Soviet tanks and troops invaded in early November, killing thousands and demonstrating the limits of Western willingness to confront Moscow directly behind the Iron Curtain.

**26. C** — Rapidly transform China through collectivization and heavy industry. The Great Leap Forward forced peasants into communal farms and pushed backyard steel production, promising to surpass Britain in industrial output within fifteen years. Instead, agricultural collapse and policy failures produced a famine that killed an estimated 30 to 45 million Chinese.

**27. A** — Persecution of intellectuals and destruction of traditional culture. Mao mobilized Red Guard students to attack the "Four Olds" — old customs, culture, habits, and ideas — purging perceived enemies

including teachers, party officials, and his own rivals. The decade-long upheaval devastated education, destroyed cultural heritage, and severely damaged the Chinese economy.

**28. D** — Eroded American public support for continued involvement in the war. Although U.S. and South Vietnamese forces militarily defeated the Tet attacks of January 1968, the scale and reach of the offensive contradicted official claims that victory was near. American public opinion turned sharply against the war, contributing to Johnson's decision not to seek re-election.

**29. B** — A coalition of Arab states including Egypt, Jordan, and Syria. In June 1967, Israel launched preemptive strikes against Egyptian airfields and rapidly defeated the combined Arab forces in six days. Israel captured the Sinai Peninsula, Gaza, the West Bank, East Jerusalem, and the Golan Heights, reshaping Middle Eastern geography for decades.

**30. C** — Egypt and Israel formally ending decades of regional conflict. President Carter hosted Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin at Camp David in September 1978. The resulting framework led to the 1979 peace treaty in which Egypt became the first Arab state to recognize Israel.

**31. A** — An independent trade union challenging communist party authority. Founded at the Gdańsk shipyards in 1980 under Lech Wałęsa's leadership, Solidarity grew into a ten-million-member mass movement demanding workers' rights and political reform. Its survival despite martial law in 1981 helped trigger the collapse of communism across Eastern Europe in 1989.

**32. D** — Eliminated an entire class of nuclear missiles in both arsenals. The INF Treaty required the United States and the Soviet Union to destroy all ground-launched ballistic and cruise missiles with ranges between 500 and 5,500 kilometers. It was the first arms control agreement to eliminate a whole category of nuclear weapons rather than merely limiting their growth.

**33. B** — October 3, 1990, when the two German states formally merged. Following the fall of the Berlin Wall and rapid negotiations under the "Two Plus Four" framework with the World War II Allies, the German Democratic Republic acceded to the Federal Republic on October 3, 1990. The date is now celebrated annually as the Day of German Unity.

**34. C** — Ethnic cleansing campaigns and the Srebrenica massacre of Bosniaks. The Bosnian War featured systematic ethnic cleansing by Bosnian Serb forces, culminating in July 1995 when over 8,000 Muslim men and boys were killed at Srebrenica in the worst atrocity in Europe since World War II. NATO airstrikes and the Dayton Accords ended the conflict that December.

**35. A** — Regulate and promote international trade among its member nations. The WTO replaced the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in January 1995 and provides a forum for negotiating trade agreements and resolving disputes among member economies. It promotes the reduction of tariffs and other barriers to international commerce worldwide.