

REGENTS EXAMINATION IN GLOBAL HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY II — PRACTICE SIMULATION 11

1. The Haitian Revolution (1791–1804) is historically significant because it
 - A. led to the abolition of slavery throughout the Spanish American empire
 - B. established the first European-style monarchy in the Caribbean basin region
 - C. resulted in the restoration of French colonial control over the entire island
 - D. produced the first successful slave revolt to establish an independent nation

2. The Congress of Vienna (1814–1815) attempted to restore stability to Europe by
 - A. dismantling the great monarchies of Russia, Austria, and Prussia together
 - B. redrawing borders and restoring legitimate monarchs after Napoleon's defeat
 - C. granting universal suffrage and democratic government across the continent
 - D. transferring colonial empires from European powers to the United States

3. The British Reform Act of 1832 is best described as a measure that
 - A. abolished the British monarchy in favor of a parliamentary republic
 - B. eliminated all voting restrictions and established universal male suffrage
 - C. expanded the electorate and redistributed seats to growing industrial cities
 - D. created a separate parliament for the kingdoms of Scotland and Ireland

4. Toussaint L'Ouverture is most closely associated with
- A. leading the formerly enslaved population of Saint-Domingue against French colonial rule
 - B. drafting the constitution of the independent United Mexican States in the 1820s
 - C. negotiating Brazilian independence from Portugal while serving as its first emperor
 - D. founding the Gran Colombia federation that united much of northern South America
5. Mercantilism, the dominant European economic theory of the 16th through 18th centuries, held that a nation's wealth was best measured by
- A. the total acreage of arable land under cultivation by the kingdom
 - B. the size and combat readiness of the standing professional army
 - C. the accumulation of gold, silver, and a favorable balance of trade
 - D. the literacy rate and educational level of the working population
6. The Revolutions of 1848 across Europe were driven primarily by
- A. religious conflicts between Catholic and Protestant populations in the region
 - B. demands for the restoration of feudal privileges and aristocratic landholding
 - C. peasant uprisings against the recently abolished system of medieval serfdom
 - D. demands for liberal constitutions, national unification, and political reform
7. Karl Marx's labor theory of value argued that
- A. the value of goods derives from the human labor used to produce them
 - B. supply and demand alone set the prices of goods in any market economy
 - C. land scarcity primarily determines the value of agricultural and manufactured goods
 - D. governments must set fair prices to protect workers from market fluctuations

8. The Crimean War (1853–1856) is historically significant because it

- A. led to the dissolution of the Russian Empire under Tsar Alexander II
- B. exposed weaknesses of the Russian Empire and accelerated reforms including ending serfdom
- C. resulted in the partition of the Ottoman Empire among the European Great Powers
- D. ended British naval dominance and shifted maritime power to Imperial Germany

9. The First Sino-Japanese War (1894–1895) resulted in the

- A. complete restoration of Korean independence from both Chinese and Japanese influence
- B. abdication of the Meiji emperor and a return to Japanese isolationist policies
- C. cession of Taiwan to Japan and Japan's emergence as a major regional power
- D. annexation of all the Japanese home islands by the victorious Qing dynasty

10. The Armenian Genocide of 1915–1923 involved the systematic deportation and killing of Armenians by the

- A. Ottoman Empire's Young Turk government during and after the First World War
- B. Russian Empire's tsarist forces during the Russian Civil War in the Caucasus
- C. Persian Empire's Qajar dynasty during a dispute over contested border territories
- D. Soviet Union's Cheka and Red Army during the early years of Bolshevik rule

11. The 1917 Balfour Declaration expressed British support for

- A. an Arab kingdom uniting all former Ottoman provinces of the Middle East
- B. the partition of Palestine into separate Christian and Muslim administrative zones
- C. the immediate withdrawal of all European powers from the Eastern Mediterranean
- D. the establishment of a national home for the Jewish people in Palestine

12. The Mexican Revolution (1910–1920) led most directly to

- A. the restoration of the Spanish colonial system in Mexico under a Bourbon monarch
- B. the 1917 Mexican Constitution establishing comprehensive land reform and labor rights
- C. the annexation of much of northern Mexico by the United States government
- D. the partition of Mexico into separate states governed by foreign powers

13. The Russian Civil War (1918–1922) ended with the

- A. victory of the Bolshevik Red Army over the anti-communist White forces
- B. restoration of the Romanov dynasty under a new constitutional monarchy framework
- C. partition of the former Russian Empire among Britain, France, and Japan
- D. establishment of a parliamentary democracy under a moderate liberal coalition government

14. The hyperinflation that struck Germany's Weimar Republic in 1923 was caused largely by

- A. an oversupply of consumer goods flooding the postwar German market
- B. the discovery of vast gold deposits in the eastern German territories
- C. heavy reparations payments and the government's printing of paper currency
- D. a coordinated boycott of German exports by neighboring European states

15. The Spanish Civil War (1936–1939) is often considered a prelude to World War II because it

- A. ended with the restoration of the Spanish Bourbon monarchy and stable democracy
- B. led directly to Spain's invasion of France and the wider European continent
- C. resulted in a peaceful negotiated settlement between Republicans and Nationalists
- D. served as a testing ground for fascist and communist military tactics and weapons

16. Japan's invasion and occupation of Manchuria beginning in 1931 demonstrated the

- A. effectiveness of British and French diplomacy in deterring further Japanese aggression
- B. weakness of the League of Nations in responding to acts of military aggression
- C. growing strength of Chinese Nationalist forces under Chiang Kai-shek's leadership
- D. willingness of the Soviet Union to intervene militarily against Japanese expansion

17. The Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact of August 1939

- A. established a permanent military alliance between Germany and the Soviet Union
- B. created a unified communist-fascist government across Central and Eastern Europe
- C. included a secret protocol dividing Eastern Europe into German and Soviet spheres
- D. ended the rivalry between Hitler and Stalin for the remainder of the war

18. The Battle of Britain in 1940 was significant because it

- A. was Germany's first major defeat and prevented a Nazi invasion of Britain
- B. resulted in the rapid German occupation of Britain by airborne paratrooper forces
- C. began the systematic firebombing of major German industrial cities by Allied bombers
- D. forced the United States to enter the European theater of the Second World War

19. The August 1945 atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki are most closely associated with

- A. beginning large-scale conventional warfare between the United States and Imperial Japan
- B. the surrender of Imperial Japan and the formal end of the Second World War
- C. the start of the Manhattan Project to develop the first nuclear weapons
- D. the founding of the United Nations and its International Atomic Energy Agency

20. The Truman Doctrine, announced in 1947, committed the United States to

- A. immediately withdrawing American military forces from all European territory
- B. promoting rapid decolonization across Africa and the Southeast Asian regions
- C. establishing a permanent alliance with the Soviet Union against fascist movements
- D. providing political, military, and economic aid to nations resisting communism

21. The Long March (1934–1935) was a strategic retreat undertaken by the

- A. Japanese Imperial Army withdrawing from positions in northern Chinese provinces
- B. Nationalist Kuomintang government relocating its capital to the southwestern interior
- C. Chinese Communist forces fleeing Nationalist encirclement, securing Mao Zedong's leadership
- D. Russian Bolshevik Red Army retreating from White forces during the civil war

22. The Great Leap Forward (1958–1962) launched by Mao Zedong resulted in

- A. mass famine and the deaths of an estimated 15 to 45 million Chinese citizens
- B. the rapid industrialization of China to surpass Western European economic output overall
- C. the immediate restoration of private farming and family-owned business enterprises
- D. the introduction of Western-style democratic institutions across all Chinese provinces

23. The 1971 Bangladesh Liberation War resulted in

- A. the reunification of India and Pakistan under a single secular federal government
- B. East Pakistan's independence from West Pakistan with significant Indian military support
- C. the partition of Pakistan among India, Afghanistan, and the Soviet Union
- D. the establishment of a single Islamic caliphate across the Indian subcontinent

24. The 1973 oil embargo imposed by Arab members of OPEC was triggered most directly by

- A. the discovery of new petroleum reserves in the North Sea off Britain's coast
- B. the collapse of the Bretton Woods system of fixed international currency exchange rates
- C. the formation of the European Economic Community as a unified continental market
- D. Western support for Israel during the Yom Kippur War against Egypt and Syria

25. The Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) of the 1970s reflected a Cold War policy of

- A. détente, in which the superpowers sought to ease tensions and limit nuclear arsenals
- B. containment, in which the United States actively rolled back Soviet territorial gains
- C. brinkmanship, in which both powers threatened nuclear war to gain diplomatic concessions
- D. isolationism, in which neither superpower engaged in major international diplomatic affairs

26. The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979 had which major consequence?

- A. The rapid spread of new communist regimes throughout South Asia and the Middle East
- B. The immediate withdrawal of all American military forces from the Persian Gulf region
- C. A long war, U.S. support for the mujahideen, and damage to the Soviet economy
- D. The restoration of the Afghan monarchy under King Mohammed Zahir Shah's pre-1973 rule

27. The Iran-Iraq War (1980–1988) is best described as

- A. a brief border conflict resolved peacefully through United Nations mediation efforts
- B. a successful Iraqi conquest of the Iranian oil-producing Khuzestan province
- C. a conflict between Shia Iran and Sunni-led Iraq that drew in regional powers
- D. an eight-year war producing massive casualties without significant territorial change

28. The Persian Gulf War of 1990–1991 was a response to
- A. the overthrow of the Iranian Shah by Ayatollah Khomeini's revolutionary forces
 - B. Iraq's invasion and annexation of neighboring Kuwait under Saddam Hussein's regime
 - C. the assassination of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat by extremist military officers
 - D. the discovery of weapons of mass destruction in Saddam Hussein's military facilities
29. The 1997 handover of Hong Kong from British to Chinese sovereignty operated under the principle of
- A. "one country, two systems," preserving Hong Kong's distinct legal and economic structures
 - B. immediate and complete integration of Hong Kong into the mainland Chinese system
 - C. independence for Hong Kong as a separate sovereign city-state in Southeast Asia
 - D. joint Anglo-Chinese rule administered through a permanent international commission of experts
30. The Asian Financial Crisis of 1997 began in Thailand and spread through East Asia primarily because
- A. a series of natural disasters destroyed industrial infrastructure across the region
 - B. the United States imposed steep tariffs on manufactured exports from East Asian states
 - C. currency devaluations, capital flight, and unsustainable corporate debt undermined regional economies
 - D. communist parties seized power in several previously capitalist Southeast Asian countries
31. The Maastricht Treaty signed in 1992
- A. formally dissolved the European Coal and Steel Community founded in the 1950s
 - B. created the European Union and laid the groundwork for the euro common currency
 - C. ended the Cold War by establishing peace between East and West Germany
 - D. expanded NATO membership to include former Warsaw Pact countries in Eastern Europe

32. The European migrant and refugee crisis that peaked in 2015 was driven primarily by
- A. the breakdown of the European Union's monetary policy and the single currency system
 - B. the imposition of new visa requirements by African and Middle Eastern governments
 - C. an outbreak of disease that displaced populations across the Mediterranean region
 - D. conflicts in Syria, Iraq, and Afghanistan combined with poverty in sub-Saharan Africa
33. The Suez Canal, completed in 1869, increased global trade significantly by
- A. providing a shortcut between the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean via the Red Sea
 - B. linking the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans through a series of locks across Central America
 - C. opening a navigable route through the Arctic Ocean north of Russia and Scandinavia
 - D. connecting the Black Sea to the Caspian Sea through the Caucasus mountain region
34. The Pacific Ring of Fire is best described as a
- A. zone of tropical rainforest encircling the equatorial Pacific Ocean and its island chains
 - B. major shipping route linking East Asian markets to the western coast of North America
 - C. region of intense earthquake and volcanic activity along the edges of the Pacific Plate
 - D. coral reef system stretching from northern Australia to the islands of French Polynesia
35. The World Trade Organization (WTO), founded in 1995, is responsible for
- A. distributing humanitarian aid to nations recovering from armed conflict and disasters
 - B. regulating international trade and resolving trade disputes among its member states
 - C. setting monetary policy for nations that adopt the United States dollar as currency
 - D. coordinating military responses to acts of economic warfare among industrialized nations

ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS (Questions 1–35)

- 1. D** — Led by formerly enslaved leaders including Toussaint L'Ouverture and Jean-Jacques Dessalines, the revolt overthrew French colonial rule and abolished slavery in Saint-Domingue. The independent nation of Haiti, declared in 1804, was the first state ever created by a successful slave rebellion and the second republic in the Western Hemisphere after the United States.
- 2. B** — Meeting after Napoleon's defeat, Klemens von Metternich and other conservative statesmen sought to contain France, restore "legitimate" rulers such as the Bourbons, and create a balance of power among the Great Powers. The settlement preserved general European peace for nearly a century but entrenched monarchy against the rising forces of liberalism and nationalism.
- 3. C** — The Reform Act lowered property qualifications and abolished many "rotten boroughs," shifting parliamentary representation toward growing industrial cities such as Manchester and Birmingham. Although it added only about 200,000 voters and excluded women and most working-class men, it began a process of democratization that continued through later reform acts in 1867 and 1884.
- 4. A** — A formerly enslaved man, Toussaint L'Ouverture rose to lead the rebellion in the French colony of Saint-Domingue, defeating British and Spanish expeditionary forces and abolishing slavery. He was seized by Napoleon's troops in 1802 and died in a French prison, but his successors completed independence as the nation of Haiti in 1804.
- 5. C** — Mercantilists believed wealth was finite and that nations grew rich by stockpiling precious metals through exports exceeding imports. To achieve this favorable trade balance, governments imposed protective tariffs, chartered monopoly trading companies, and acquired colonies as exclusive sources of raw materials and captive markets.
- 6. D** — Beginning in France in February 1848, uprisings swept through the German states, Italy, the Austrian Empire, and beyond, demanding written constitutions, expanded suffrage, freedom of the press, and unification of fragmented states such as Germany and Italy. Most revolts were crushed within a year, but the demands they raised reshaped European politics in the decades that followed.
- 7. A** — Marx argued that the exchange value of any commodity is determined by the socially necessary labor time required to produce it, and that capitalists extract profit by paying workers less than the value their labor creates. This concept of "surplus value" formed the basis of Marx's critique of capitalism and his prediction of inevitable class conflict.
- 8. B** — Defeat by Britain, France, and the Ottoman Empire revealed that Russia's army, navy, and industry lagged far behind those of Western Europe. The shock prompted Tsar Alexander II's "Great Reforms," including the 1861 Emancipation of the Serfs, judicial reform, and the creation of local self-government bodies known as zemstvos.
- 9. C** — The Treaty of Shimonoseki forced China to recognize Korean independence, cede Taiwan and the Liaodong Peninsula, and pay a large indemnity to Japan. The war showcased Japan's successful Meiji modernization, established it as the dominant power in East Asia, and accelerated the carving of foreign "spheres of influence" inside China.

10. A — Beginning with mass arrests of Armenian intellectuals on April 24, 1915, the Committee of Union and Progress government deported Armenian communities into the Syrian desert, where roughly 1.5 million died from execution, starvation, and disease. Most historians and many governments recognize the events as the first major genocide of the 20th century.

11. D — In a November 1917 letter from Foreign Secretary Arthur Balfour to Lord Rothschild, the British government declared it viewed "with favour" the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people. Issued while Britain was conquering Palestine from the Ottomans, the declaration shaped the subsequent British Mandate and the eventual creation of the State of Israel.

12. B — The new constitution adopted under President Venustiano Carranza enshrined the breakup of large estates, restrictions on Catholic Church property, an eight-hour workday, the right to strike, and state ownership of subsoil resources including oil. It became a model for 20th-century social-democratic constitutions and shaped Mexican politics for decades.

13. A — Despite intervention by Britain, France, the United States, and Japan on the White side, the Red Army under Leon Trotsky organized superior logistics and exploited deep internal divisions among White forces. Bolshevik victory consolidated communist power and led to the formal creation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in December 1922.

14. C — To meet Versailles reparations and pay striking Ruhr workers after the 1923 French occupation, the German government printed money on a massive scale, destroying the value of the mark. At the peak, a loaf of bread cost billions of marks, wiping out middle-class savings and feeding the resentments that radical movements such as the Nazis would later exploit.

15. D — Nazi Germany sent the Condor Legion to support Francisco Franco's Nationalists, while the Soviet Union backed the Republican government and Mussolini contributed Italian troops and aircraft. The conflict allowed the major European powers to experiment with new tactics such as the aerial bombing of Guernica, foreshadowing the wider war that began in 1939.

16. B — After the Kwantung Army staged the Mukden Incident as a pretext for occupying Manchuria, the League of Nations adopted the Lytton Report condemning Japan but imposed no meaningful sanctions. Japan simply withdrew from the League in 1933, and the episode encouraged later aggression by Italy in Ethiopia and Germany in Europe.

17. C — Publicly the pact pledged that Germany and the USSR would not attack one another, but a secret protocol carved Poland, the Baltic states, and other territories into German and Soviet "spheres of influence." Within weeks Germany invaded Poland from the west and the Soviets occupied eastern Poland, igniting the Second World War.

18. A — Royal Air Force Fighter Command, using radar, Spitfire and Hurricane fighters, and centralized command, defeated Luftwaffe attempts to win air superiority over the English Channel between July and October 1940. Hitler postponed Operation Sea Lion indefinitely, marking the first major strategic defeat of Nazi Germany in the war.

19. B — After the destruction of Hiroshima on August 6 and Nagasaki on August 9, 1945, Emperor Hirohito announced Japan's surrender on August 15, and the formal documents were signed aboard the USS Missouri on September 2. The bombings ended the Pacific war and opened the nuclear age that would define postwar geopolitics.

20. D — Announced in March 1947 in response to communist pressure on Greece and Turkey, the doctrine pledged American support for "free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures." It became the foundation of the U.S. policy of containment that guided foreign policy throughout the Cold War.

21. C — Encircled by Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalist forces in their southern Jiangxi Soviet, roughly 80,000 Communists undertook a 6,000-mile retreat to a remote base in Shaanxi province, with only about 8,000 surviving. The march transformed Mao Zedong into the undisputed leader of the Chinese Communist Party and created the founding myth of the People's Republic.

22. A — Mao's campaign to leapfrog industrial development through rural communes and backyard steel furnaces diverted labor from agriculture, while inflated production reports masked the collapse of grain output. The resulting famine — among the deadliest in human history — killed tens of millions and discredited Mao's economic leadership for several years.

23. B — When the West Pakistani military cracked down on Bengali nationalists who had won the 1970 national election, millions of refugees fled into India and prompted Indian military intervention. After a short war in December 1971, East Pakistan emerged as the independent nation of Bangladesh under Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.

24. D — When the United States and other Western nations resupplied Israel during the October 1973 Yom Kippur War, Arab members of OPEC cut production and imposed an oil embargo on those countries. Oil prices roughly quadrupled, triggering stagflation in the West and revealing the geopolitical leverage of petroleum-exporting states.

25. A — Détente, pursued by Presidents Nixon, Ford, and Carter alongside Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev, sought to manage rather than win the Cold War through arms control, trade, and dialogue. The SALT I (1972) and SALT II (1979) agreements capped strategic nuclear launchers and missile defenses without eliminating the underlying superpower rivalry.

26. C — The Soviet intervention to prop up a friendly communist government turned into a brutal counter-insurgency against U.S., Saudi-, and Pakistani-backed mujahideen fighters. The war drained Soviet resources and morale, contributed to Gorbachev's withdrawal in 1989, and helped set the stage for later Afghan instability and the rise of the Taliban.

27. D — Triggered by Saddam Hussein's invasion of southwestern Iran in 1980, the war settled into trench warfare reminiscent of World War I and featured the large-scale use of chemical weapons by Iraq. By the 1988 ceasefire roughly half a million soldiers were dead and the prewar border was essentially restored.

28. B — Saddam Hussein invaded Kuwait in August 1990 over oil and debt disputes and declared it Iraq's "19th province." A U.S.-led coalition authorized by UN Security Council Resolution 678 launched Operation Desert Storm in January 1991 and expelled Iraqi forces within six weeks.

29. A — Negotiated in the 1984 Sino-British Joint Declaration, the arrangement promised Hong Kong a "high degree of autonomy" with its capitalist economy, common-law judiciary, and civil liberties preserved for 50 years. The principle defined Hong Kong's special status until Beijing's tightening control after the 2019–2020 protests.

30. C — Thailand's July 1997 devaluation of the baht set off a chain reaction as investors fled overleveraged economies across Indonesia, South Korea, Malaysia, and the Philippines. The IMF imposed austerity-based bailouts, and the crisis exposed weaknesses in opaque banking systems and short-term foreign debt across the region.

31. B — Signed by the twelve members of the European Community, the treaty created the European Union with three "pillars" covering economic, foreign-policy, and justice cooperation. It also set the convergence criteria that led to the launch of the euro as a shared currency in 1999 and the issuance of euro banknotes in 2002.

32. D — More than one million people arrived in Europe in 2015, driven mainly by the Syrian civil war and instability in Iraq and Afghanistan, alongside economic migration from sub-Saharan Africa. The crisis strained the European Union's open-borders Schengen system and fueled nationalist political movements across the continent.

33. A — Engineered by Ferdinand de Lesseps and cutting through the Isthmus of Suez in Egypt, the canal reduced the sea voyage between Europe and South Asia by roughly 7,000 kilometers compared with the route around Africa's Cape of Good Hope. It became a strategic chokepoint for global trade and a frequent focus of international rivalry, especially during the 1956 Suez Crisis.

34. C — The Ring of Fire stretches roughly 40,000 kilometers along the boundaries of the Pacific Plate, from New Zealand through Indonesia, Japan, the Aleutians, and down the western coasts of the Americas. About 75% of the world's active volcanoes and 90% of its earthquakes occur along these tectonic plate boundaries.

35. B — Created by the Marrakesh Agreement to replace the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the WTO oversees negotiations to reduce trade barriers and operates a binding dispute-settlement system to resolve disagreements among its 160+ members. It has become both a central institution of globalization and a frequent target of protest from labor, environmental, and developing-country advocates.