

# REGENTS EXAMINATION IN GLOBAL HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY II — PRACTICE SIMULATION 12

---

1. Adam Smith's *The Wealth of Nations* (1776) provided the intellectual foundation for
  - A. The communist economic principles later developed by Karl Marx and Engels
  - B. The mercantilist trade policies practiced by European monarchies of the era
  - C. The medieval guild system that regulated craft production and trade prices
  - D. Free-market capitalism and the idea that competition produces economic prosperity
  
2. The Reign of Terror during the French Revolution (1793–1794) was directed by
  - A. Marie Antoinette and her supporters at the royal court of Versailles
  - B. Maximilien Robespierre and the Committee of Public Safety in Paris
  - C. Napoleon Bonaparte during his early years as First Consul of France
  - D. The Catholic Church and the leadership of French noble bishops
  
3. Napoleon Bonaparte's most lasting contribution to European law was the
  - A. Restoration of the absolute monarchy across the territories of France
  - B. Napoleonic Code, which influenced civil legal systems across continental Europe
  - C. Treaty of Tilsit, which established peace between France and Russia briefly
  - D. Creation of the Bank of England as the standard model for central banks

4. The Congress of Vienna (1814–1815), led by Prince Metternich, was primarily designed to
- A. Reward European nations that had supported Napoleon during his recent campaigns
  - B. Establish democratic constitutional governments throughout the continent of Europe
  - C. Restore conservative monarchies and the balance of power following Napoleon's defeat
  - D. Create a unified European federation modeled on the United States of America
5. Inventions such as the spinning jenny, water frame, and power loom transformed which industry first?
- A. The cotton textile industry, which became the leading sector of British industrialization
  - B. The steel industry, which expanded with the introduction of the Bessemer process
  - C. The automobile industry, which began mass production methods under Henry Ford
  - D. The chemical industry, which produced synthetic dyes and fertilizers in Germany
6. The European Revolutions of 1848 were largely driven by demands for
- A. The restoration of absolute monarchical rule after years of reform pressure
  - B. Catholic religious unity throughout the Protestant regions of northern Europe
  - C. The complete abolition of private property and the seizure of factories by workers
  - D. Liberal constitutional reforms, national self-determination, and broad democratic rights for citizens
7. The unification of Italy, completed in 1871, was achieved through the combined efforts of
- A. Pope Pius IX and the Catholic Church directing the formation of a religious state
  - B. Otto von Bismarck and Prussia leading a military invasion of the Italian peninsula
  - C. Camillo di Cavour's diplomacy and Giuseppe Garibaldi's military campaigns in the south
  - D. Habsburg Austria peacefully transferring its Italian territories to a single new ruler

8. King Leopold II of Belgium's personal rule over the Congo Free State (1885–1908) was characterized by

- A. Brutal forced labor and atrocities that killed millions of Africans for rubber profits
- B. The voluntary economic development of Congolese industries with native African consent
- C. A peaceful transition to self-government under educated African political leadership
- D. The complete prohibition of European trade in ivory, rubber, and natural resources

9. The Russo-Japanese War (1904–1905) is historically significant because it

- A. Was the first conflict between two communist nations after the Russian Revolution
- B. Resulted in Russia gaining control over the Korean Peninsula and Manchurian region
- C. Ended in a stalemate with neither side gaining any territory or political advantage
- D. Marked the first time an Asian power defeated a European power in modern warfare

10. Sun Yat-sen's Three Principles of the People, which guided the 1911 Chinese Revolution, called for

- A. The restoration of the Ming Dynasty and traditional Confucian imperial government
- B. The immediate establishment of communist economic principles throughout China
- C. The continued cooperation between the Qing imperial government and Western powers
- D. Nationalism, democracy or people's rights, and people's livelihood emphasizing economic welfare

11. The League of Nations, established after World War I, failed to prevent further aggression primarily because it

- A. Was led by communist governments that other nations refused to recognize at the time
- B. Lacked enforcement power and the United States refused to join as a founding member
- C. Imposed military sanctions so harsh that aggressor states quickly surrendered to its demands
- D. Was overthrown by a coalition of European fascist governments in the early 1930s

12. Germany's Weimar Republic (1919–1933) suffered from severe economic problems including

- A. The disappearance of unemployment as factories operated at full peacetime capacity
- B. A surge in industrial output that exceeded the combined production of all rivals
- C. Hyperinflation in the early 1920s and mass unemployment during the Great Depression
- D. The successful repayment of all war reparations to France within the first year

13. Pablo Picasso's 1937 painting Guernica was a response to the

- A. Bombing of a Basque town by German and Italian aircraft supporting Spanish nationalists
- B. Soviet purges of military officers and intellectuals carried out during the late 1930s
- C. Japanese invasion of Manchuria and the establishment of a puppet state in northern China
- D. American use of atomic weapons on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki

14. The Holodomor of 1932–1933 in Ukraine refers to a

- A. Mass uprising of Ukrainian peasants that succeeded in overthrowing Soviet authority
- B. Religious revival movement organized by the Russian Orthodox Church and Vatican
- C. Man-made famine produced by Stalin's forced collectivization and grain seizures
- D. Major military campaign by Nazi Germany against Soviet positions in Eastern Europe

15. The Battle of Stalingrad (1942–1943) is considered a major turning point of World War II because it

- A. Marked the first successful Allied amphibious landing on the European mainland
- B. Ended Germany's eastward advance and began the Soviet counter-push toward Berlin
- C. Forced Japan to surrender and end the Pacific war within a matter of weeks
- D. Brought the United States into the war on the side of the Allied powers in Europe

16. At the Yalta Conference of February 1945, the "Big Three" leaders agreed to

- A. Divide postwar Germany into occupation zones controlled by the major Allied powers
- B. Drop atomic weapons on Japan before the conclusion of the war in the Pacific
- C. Withdraw all Soviet troops from Eastern Europe immediately upon Germany's surrender
- D. Restore the monarchies of France, Spain, and Italy that had been overthrown

17. The 1948 United Nations Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide was largely the result of

- A. Pressure from newly independent African nations entering into the United Nations system
- B. Soviet demands to criminalize the Nazi war crimes against Eastern European populations
- C. The successful resolution of the Korean conflict and the related peace negotiations
- D. The work of legal scholar Raphael Lemkin, who coined the term "genocide" in 1944

18. Indonesia gained its independence in 1949 after a four-year struggle against the

- A. Spanish colonial authorities who had ruled the islands since the early 1500s
- B. American military government that had administered the islands after World War II
- C. Dutch colonial government attempting to reassert its control after the Japanese wartime occupation
- D. British Royal Navy that had blockaded the islands during the closing years of the war

19. The Mau Mau Uprising in Kenya during the 1950s was a

- A. Violent independence movement by the Kikuyu people against British colonial rule
- B. Religious revival led by missionaries promoting Christianity in the East African highlands
- C. Cooperative effort between settlers and African farmers to expand agricultural production
- D. Pan-African political conference that united leaders from across the entire continent

20. Ghanaian independence in 1957, under the leadership of Kwame Nkrumah, was significant because it

- A. Was the first sub-Saharan African colony to gain independence from European rule
- B. Established a communist regime closely allied with the Soviet Union and Cuba
- C. Triggered a war between Ghana and its neighbors over disputed colonial borders
- D. Created a monarchy that retained close political ties to the British Commonwealth

21. The Algerian War of Independence (1954–1962) was fought between

- A. Algerian Berber tribes and Arab settlers competing for control of the Sahara region
- B. The National Liberation Front (FLN) and the French government and settler population
- C. Algerian nationalists and the Italian colonial administration based in North Africa
- D. Communist guerrillas and a Soviet-backed government installed in the Algerian capital

22. The 1967 Six-Day War resulted in Israel's capture of

- A. The island of Sicily from Italy and parts of the southern coast of France
- B. The entire territory of modern-day Lebanon and parts of southern Syria along the border
- C. The island of Cyprus and several smaller islands in the eastern Mediterranean region
- D. The West Bank, Gaza Strip, Sinai Peninsula, and Golan Heights from Arab neighbors

23. The 1978 Camp David Accords mediated by President Jimmy Carter resulted in

- A. A peace settlement between Israel and Syria that returned the Golan Heights to Damascus
- B. The creation of an independent Palestinian state immediately recognized by Israel and Jordan
- C. A peace treaty between Egypt and Israel and the return of the Sinai Peninsula to Egypt
- D. A formal military alliance between the United States, Israel, and Saudi Arabia against Iran

24. The Iran Hostage Crisis (1979–1981) involved

- A. The Iraqi seizure of an American oil tanker passing through the Persian Gulf
- B. Iranian revolutionaries holding 52 American diplomats captive for 444 days in Tehran
- C. The American invasion of Iran in retaliation for the bombing of a U.S. naval vessel
- D. The kidnapping of European tourists by Iranian-backed militias in southern Lebanon

25. The Soviet War in Afghanistan (1979–1989) ended with

- A. A Soviet withdrawal after nearly a decade of resistance from U.S.-backed mujahideen
- B. A clear Soviet victory and the installation of a permanent communist regime in Kabul
- C. A negotiated settlement that divided Afghanistan into Soviet and Western spheres of influence
- D. Direct American military intervention with combat troops on the Afghan battlefield

26. The Velvet Revolution of 1989 in Czechoslovakia is notable as a

- A. Violent civil war that lasted for over a decade and divided the country into two states
- B. Religious revival movement that restored the Catholic Church to a central political role
- C. Soviet-backed coup that prevented democratic reforms from succeeding in the country
- D. Peaceful, mostly bloodless transition from communist rule to a democratic system of government

27. The euro currency, introduced in 1999 as electronic money and in 2002 as physical coins and notes, was

- A. Adopted by every member of the European Union as the sole legal currency in circulation
- B. Pegged at a fixed exchange rate to the United States dollar by the European Central Bank
- C. Established by the Maastricht Treaty to deepen European economic and political integration further
- D. Limited initially to Eastern European nations that had recently joined the European Union

28. The transfer of Hong Kong from British to Chinese sovereignty in 1997 was carried out under the principle of

- A. "Full integration," which immediately ended all distinctive Hong Kong legal and political institutions
- B. "Complete independence" by which Hong Kong became a separate sovereign nation in Asia
- C. "One country, two systems" by which Hong Kong retained its own laws for fifty years
- D. "Restoration of empire" that returned Hong Kong to its pre-colonial Qing-era status

29. The 2003–2008 conflict in Darfur, Sudan, has been characterized by the United Nations and many governments as

- A. A simple civil war between two equally matched ethnic groups with no clear aggressor
- B. A genocide directed against non-Arab ethnic groups by government-backed Janjaweed militias
- C. A successful international peacekeeping operation that ended the conflict within a few months
- D. A natural famine caused by drought conditions rather than any deliberate human action

30. The United Kingdom's 2016 "Brexit" referendum resulted in

- A. A vote to leave the European Union, followed by formal withdrawal completed in 2020
- B. A decision to remain in the European Union by a narrow but decisive majority of voters
- C. The immediate creation of a single United Kingdom-Ireland federation independent of Europe
- D. The unification of England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland into a new republic

31. The term "BRICS," coined in the early 2000s, refers to a group of major emerging economies including

- A. Belgium, Russia, Italy, China, and South Africa as economic and political partners
- B. Britain, Romania, India, Cyprus, and Spain as a European economic coordination bloc
- C. Brazil, Russia, Indonesia, China, and Sweden as Pacific Rim trading nations of importance
- D. Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa as rising powers challenging Western dominance

32. The World Trade Organization (WTO), established in 1995, was created to

- A. Restrict international trade and protect domestic industries from harmful foreign competition
- B. Promote and regulate global free trade by setting rules and resolving trade disputes
- C. Distribute development aid from wealthy nations to the poorest countries in the world
- D. Coordinate currency exchange rates between member nations and stabilize global markets

33. The Pan-African movement of the early 20th century, led by figures such as W.E.B. Du Bois and Marcus Garvey, sought to

- A. Promote unity, pride, and self-determination among people of African descent worldwide
- B. Establish a single Pan-African empire under European colonial supervision and guidance
- C. Return Africans living in the Americas to specifically assigned tribal homelands in Africa
- D. Convert the entire African continent to Christianity through coordinated missionary campaigns

34. The 1968 Tet Offensive during the Vietnam War

- A. Was a quick and decisive military victory for the United States and South Vietnam
- B. Marked the beginning of direct American ground combat against North Vietnamese regular forces
- C. Was a military defeat for the Viet Cong but a political turning point against the war
- D. Forced North Vietnam to sign a formal peace treaty ending the war within several months

35. Russia's 2022 full-scale invasion of Ukraine has resulted in

- A. A quick Russian military victory that established a pro-Moscow government in the Ukrainian capital
- B. The voluntary surrender of complete Ukrainian sovereignty to the Russian Federation by mid-2022
- C. The peaceful annexation of all Ukrainian territory by Russian armed forces within just weeks
- D. The largest land war in Europe since World War II and extensive Western sanctions on Russia

## PRACTICE EXAM 12 :ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

- 1. D** — Free-market capitalism and the idea that competition produces economic prosperity. Smith argued that an "invisible hand" of self-interested individuals pursuing profit in competitive markets would produce greater wealth than government-controlled mercantilism. *The Wealth of Nations* became the foundational text of classical economics and shaped 19th-century industrial capitalism.
- 2. B** — Maximilien Robespierre and the Committee of Public Safety in Paris. From September 1793 to July 1794, the Committee used the guillotine to execute roughly 17,000 people accused of being "enemies of the revolution," including the king, queen, and many revolutionaries themselves. The Terror ended when Robespierre was overthrown and executed in the Thermidorian Reaction of July 1794.
- 3. B** — Napoleonic Code, which influenced civil legal systems across continental Europe. Promulgated in 1804, the Code established equality before the law, religious toleration, protection of property, and abolition of feudal privileges in one systematic document. It was imposed throughout Napoleon's empire and remains the basis of civil law in France, Belgium, Italy, the Netherlands, and parts of Latin America.
- 4. C** — Restore conservative monarchies and the balance of power following Napoleon's defeat. The diplomats led by Metternich, Talleyrand, and Castlereagh restored Bourbon and other deposed kings, redrew European borders to surround France, and committed members of the Concert of Europe to suppress liberal and nationalist movements. The Vienna settlement preserved general peace among the great powers until the Crimean War in the 1850s.
- 5. A** — The cotton textile industry, which became the leading sector of British industrialization. Hargreaves's spinning jenny (1764), Arkwright's water frame (1769), and Cartwright's power loom (1785) transformed cloth production from cottage industry to factory work. British cotton mills, fed by raw cotton from the American South and India, drove the first wave of industrialization.
- 6. D** — Liberal constitutional reforms, national self-determination, and broad democratic rights for citizens. From France to Germany, Austria, Italy, and Hungary, urban liberals, workers, and nationalists demanded written constitutions, expanded voting rights, and unification or independence for their peoples. Although most of the 1848 revolutions were suppressed within a year, they planted the seeds of later national unifications and democratic reforms.
- 7. C** — Camillo di Cavour's diplomacy and Giuseppe Garibaldi's military campaigns in the south. Cavour, prime minister of Piedmont-Sardinia, used skillful alliances with France to drive Austria out of northern Italy, while Garibaldi's Red Shirts conquered Sicily and southern Italy in 1860. The peninsula was unified by 1861, with Rome added in 1870 after French troops withdrew during the Franco-Prussian War.
- 8. A** — Brutal forced labor and atrocities that killed millions of Africans for rubber profits. Leopold's agents forced Congolese villagers to meet impossible rubber quotas under threat of mutilation, hostage-taking, and execution, killing an estimated 10 million people between 1885 and 1908. International outrage led the Belgian government to take the colony from Leopold's personal control in 1908.
- 9. D** — Marked the first time an Asian power defeated a European power in modern warfare. Japan's victories at Port Arthur, Mukden, and Tsushima demonstrated that an industrialized non-European nation

could defeat one of Europe's great powers, shaking white-supremacist assumptions worldwide. The Treaty of Portsmouth (1905), mediated by President Theodore Roosevelt, gave Japan Korea as a protectorate and rights in Manchuria.

**10. D** — Nationalism, democracy or people's rights, and people's livelihood emphasizing economic welfare. Sun's three principles called for ending foreign domination of China, establishing constitutional democratic government, and addressing land reform and economic inequality. These ideas guided the Kuomintang (Nationalist Party) and influenced both the Republic of China and later debates with the Communists.

**11. B** — Lacked enforcement power and the United States refused to join as a founding member. President Wilson championed the League, but the U.S. Senate rejected the Treaty of Versailles, leaving the organization without its strongest potential member. Without a standing military force or willingness among members to impose meaningful sanctions, the League failed to stop Japanese aggression in Manchuria, Italian aggression in Ethiopia, or German rearmament.

**12. C** — Hyperinflation in the early 1920s and mass unemployment during the Great Depression. In 1923, reparations payments and French occupation of the Ruhr triggered hyperinflation so severe that a wheelbarrow of marks could not buy a loaf of bread, wiping out middle-class savings. The Depression then pushed unemployment to roughly 30%, conditions Hitler exploited to win popular support and ultimately destroy the republic.

**13. A** — Bombing of a Basque town by German and Italian aircraft supporting Spanish nationalists. On April 26, 1937, the Nazi Condor Legion and Italian planes bombed the undefended Basque town of Guernica on market day, killing hundreds of civilians and testing the tactics of strategic terror bombing. Picasso's monumental black-and-white painting became one of the 20th century's most powerful anti-war images.

**14. C** — Man-made famine produced by Stalin's forced collectivization and grain seizures. Soviet authorities set impossible grain quotas for Ukrainian farmers, confiscated stored food, and sealed off villages so peasants could not flee, killing an estimated 3.5 to 7 million Ukrainians in 1932–1933. Many governments now formally recognize the Holodomor as a genocide directed against the Ukrainian nation.

**15. B** — Ended Germany's eastward advance and began the Soviet push toward Berlin. After months of brutal urban combat, the Soviet Red Army encircled the German 6th Army at Stalingrad in November 1942; Field Marshal Paulus surrendered roughly 90,000 starving troops in February 1943. The defeat shattered Germany's offensive capability in the east, and Soviet forces would advance steadily westward over the next two years.

**16. A** — Divide postwar Germany into occupation zones controlled by the major Allied powers. Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin agreed to split Germany and Berlin into American, British, French, and Soviet zones, with the Soviets gaining significant influence in Eastern Europe in exchange for joining the war against Japan. The occupation zones became the foundation of the postwar division between West and East Germany during the Cold War.

**17. D** — The work of legal scholar Raphael Lemkin, who coined the term "genocide" in 1944. Lemkin, a Polish-Jewish lawyer who lost most of his family in the Holocaust, lobbied tirelessly for international law against the destruction of national, ethnic, racial, or religious groups. The Genocide Convention created the first universal treaty defining and criminalizing genocide, providing the legal framework for later tribunals.

**18. C** — Dutch colonial government attempting to reassert its control after the Japanese wartime occupation. When Japan surrendered in 1945, Sukarno and Hatta proclaimed Indonesian independence, but the Netherlands launched two "police actions" to restore colonial rule. International pressure, especially from the United States, forced the Dutch to recognize Indonesian sovereignty in December 1949.

**19. A** — Violent independence movement by the Kikuyu people against British colonial rule. Beginning in 1952, Kikuyu fighters attacked white settlers, loyalist Africans, and colonial infrastructure, prompting Britain to declare a state of emergency and detain tens of thousands in camps where many were tortured. Although Britain militarily defeated the Mau Mau, the conflict accelerated Kenyan independence, achieved in 1963.

**20. A** — Was the first sub-Saharan African colony to gain independence from European rule. Ghana's independence on March 6, 1957, under Nkrumah's leadership inspired independence movements across the continent and made Nkrumah a leading voice of Pan-Africanism. Within a decade, most of sub-Saharan Africa had achieved independence from European colonial rule.

**21. B** — The National Liberation Front (FLN) and the French government and settler population. The FLN waged a brutal eight-year guerrilla and terror campaign against French rule, while French forces and pied-noir settlers used torture and resettlement camps in response. The war killed hundreds of thousands of Algerians, brought down the French Fourth Republic, and ended with Algerian independence in 1962 under President Charles de Gaulle.

**22. D** — The West Bank, Gaza Strip, Sinai Peninsula, and Golan Heights from Arab neighbors. In six days of fighting in June 1967, Israel preemptively destroyed Arab air forces and seized the Sinai and Gaza from Egypt, the West Bank and East Jerusalem from Jordan, and the Golan Heights from Syria. The territories captured remain at the center of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, with only Sinai later returned to Egypt under the 1979 peace treaty.

**23. C** — A peace treaty between Egypt and Israel and the return of the Sinai Peninsula to Egypt. Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin signed the framework at Camp David in 1978 and the formal treaty in 1979, making Egypt the first Arab state to recognize Israel. Begin and Sadat shared the Nobel Peace Prize, but Sadat was assassinated by Islamist militants in 1981 for making peace with Israel.

**24. B** — Iranian revolutionaries holding 52 American diplomats captive for 444 days in Tehran. After the U.S. admitted the deposed Shah for medical treatment, Iranian students stormed the American embassy in November 1979 and held its staff hostage. The crisis humiliated President Carter, contributed to his 1980 election loss, and the hostages were finally released on the day of Reagan's inauguration in January 1981.

**25. A** — A Soviet withdrawal after nearly a decade of resistance from U.S.-backed mujahideen. Soviet forces invaded in December 1979 to prop up a communist government but became bogged down against Afghan guerrillas supplied by the United States, Pakistan, and Saudi Arabia. The Soviet withdrawal completed in February 1989 weakened the USSR, contributed to its collapse, and left behind militants who would later form the Taliban and al-Qaeda.

**26. D** — Peaceful, mostly bloodless transition from communist rule to a democratic system of government. Mass demonstrations led by Václav Havel's Civic Forum forced the Communist Party to surrender power in late 1989, and Havel became president of a democratic Czechoslovakia within weeks. The country later split peacefully into the Czech Republic and Slovakia in 1993 — the so-called "Velvet Divorce."

**27. C** — Established by the Maastricht Treaty to deepen European economic and political integration further. The 1992 Maastricht Treaty laid the groundwork for the European Union and a common currency, with the euro launched electronically in 1999 and as physical notes and coins in 2002. The euro replaced national currencies in most EU member states, though several nations including the UK, Denmark, and Sweden retained their own currencies.

**28. C** — "One country, two systems" by which Hong Kong retained its own laws for fifty years. Under the Sino-British Joint Declaration of 1984 and Hong Kong's Basic Law, the territory was to keep its capitalist economy, common-law legal system, and civil liberties until 2047. China's tightening political control after 2020, including the National Security Law, has been widely criticized as ending the spirit of this arrangement well ahead of schedule.

**29. B** — A genocide directed against non-Arab ethnic groups by government-backed Janjaweed militias. The Sudanese government armed Arab Janjaweed militias to attack Fur, Masalit, and Zaghawa villages, killing roughly 200,000 to 400,000 people and displacing more than 2 million. In 2009 the International Criminal Court issued an arrest warrant against President Omar al-Bashir for war crimes and genocide — the first ever issued against a sitting head of state.

**30. A** — A vote to leave the European Union, followed by formal withdrawal completed in 2020. The June 2016 referendum produced a 52% to 48% vote to leave, triggering political turmoil, the resignation of Prime Minister David Cameron, and three more years of negotiation. The UK formally left the EU on January 31, 2020, and the post-Brexit trade relationship took effect at the end of that year.

**31. D** — Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa as rising powers challenging Western dominance. Originally proposed by economist Jim O'Neill in 2001 as "BRIC," the grouping became formalized when these nations began holding regular summits and South Africa joined in 2010. The bloc represents roughly 40% of the world's population and seeks alternatives to Western-dominated institutions such as the IMF and World Bank.

**32. B** — Promote and regulate global free trade by setting rules and resolving trade disputes. The WTO replaced the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in 1995 and provides a forum for negotiating trade agreements and resolving disputes among more than 160 member nations. Critics from labor, environmental, and developing-world movements have argued the WTO favors corporate interests and wealthy nations.

**33. A** — Promote unity, pride, and self-determination among people of African descent worldwide. Du Bois organized Pan-African Congresses beginning in 1900 to demand political rights for Black people globally, while Garvey's "back to Africa" movement and Universal Negro Improvement Association promoted Black economic self-reliance and pride. Pan-Africanism inspired later independence leaders such as Kwame Nkrumah and Jomo Kenyatta.

**34. C** — Was a military defeat for the Viet Cong but a political turning point against the war. Although U.S. and South Vietnamese forces eventually repelled the coordinated January 1968 attacks and inflicted devastating Viet Cong losses, televised images of fighting inside the U.S. embassy in Saigon contradicted official claims that victory was near. Public support for the war collapsed, prompting President Johnson to halt bombing escalation and decline to seek reelection.

**35. D** — The largest land war in Europe since World War II and extensive Western sanctions on Russia. Russia's February 2022 invasion failed to capture Kyiv as Putin had hoped, leading to a prolonged conflict with massive Ukrainian and Russian casualties and millions of Ukrainian refugees. The United States, European Union, and allies imposed sweeping sanctions and supplied Ukraine with billions in military and economic aid.