

PRACTICE EXAM 15 — NEW YORK REGENTS GLOBAL HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY I

1. Mary Wollstonecraft's *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman* (1792) is most significant because it

- A. Successfully secured voting rights for women across all of Western Europe within a decade
- B. Argued that women should receive the same education and rational rights as men
- C. Established a religious order dedicated to women's spiritual education throughout Britain
- D. Organized a violent revolution to overthrow the British monarchy on behalf of women

2. The British Parliament's 1807 Slave Trade Act and 1833 Slavery Abolition Act were the result of

- A. A successful armed slave uprising in the British Caribbean colonies that toppled the system
- B. Direct intervention by the Pope ordering Catholic nations to end the practice of slavery
- C. A military defeat that forced Britain to abandon its plantations throughout the West Indies
- D. Decades of abolitionist activism led by William Wilberforce and Quaker reformers in Britain

3. Edmund Burke's *Reflections on the Revolution in France* (1790) is considered a foundational text of

- A. Modern political conservatism and its defense of tradition and gradual reform
- B. Modern socialism and its critique of inherited wealth and economic inequality
- C. Modern anarchism and its rejection of state authority and organized government

D. Modern liberalism and its defense of revolutionary natural rights for all citizens

4. The Atlantic Revolutions in the United States, France, Haiti, and Latin America (1776–1825) collectively produced

- A. The complete restoration of monarchical rule across both Europe and the Americas by 1830
- B. A single transatlantic federation linking former Spanish and British colonies into one republic
- C. The spread of ideas about popular sovereignty, citizenship, and the rejection of monarchy
- D. The immediate end of slavery and serfdom throughout the entire Atlantic world by 1810

5. The Romantic movement in 19th-century Europe arose largely as a reaction against the

- A. Spread of religious fundamentalism throughout the universities of central Protestant Europe
- B. Enlightenment's emphasis on pure reason and the mechanization of the Industrial Revolution
- C. Influence of Asian artistic traditions imported through the new colonial trade networks
- D. Dominance of Marxist political philosophy and its rejection of artistic expression

6. The Crimean War (1853–1856) was fought primarily between

- A. Russia and an alliance of Britain, France, Sardinia, and the Ottoman Empire
- B. Germany and France over disputed territories in the Alsace-Lorraine region
- C. The United States and Mexico over the boundaries of the Texas territory
- D. Austria and Hungary over the status of ethnic minorities in the Habsburg Empire

7. The Franco-Prussian War (1870–1871) resulted in

- A. The restoration of the French monarchy under a Bourbon king with German military support

- B. The complete defeat of Prussia and the breakup of the German Confederation into small states
- C. A negotiated peace that preserved the existing balance of power in central Europe
- D. The proclamation of the German Empire at Versailles and the loss of Alsace-Lorraine by France

8. Late 19th-century European justifications for imperialism, including Rudyard Kipling's "The White Man's Burden," typically relied on

- A. Treaties signed voluntarily by African and Asian rulers welcoming European settlement
- B. Religious arguments derived solely from medieval Catholic theology of the crusading era
- C. Social Darwinist ideas of racial hierarchy and a paternalistic "civilizing mission"
- D. Democratic principles of consent of the governed applied to colonial peoples

9. The Mexican Revolution that began in 1910 was triggered primarily by

- A. Opposition to the long dictatorship of Porfirio Díaz and demands for land reform
- B. A foreign invasion launched by Spain to reclaim its former colonial possessions
- C. A peasant uprising led by communist organizers demanding a Soviet-style government
- D. A border war between Mexico and Guatemala over disputed territory in the south

10. Russia's 1905 Revolution began with "Bloody Sunday," in which

- A. Bolshevik forces seized the Winter Palace and arrested the Russian Provisional Government
- B. Czarist troops fired on peaceful workers marching to petition the Czar in Saint Petersburg
- C. Russian peasants attacked landlord estates and seized agricultural property in the countryside
- D. Striking factory workers in Moscow successfully overthrew the regional imperial governor in office

11. The introduction of new weapons during World War I, such as machine guns, poison gas, and tanks, contributed to

- A. The quick and decisive victory of Germany within the first six months of the war
- B. Static trench warfare on the Western Front and unprecedented military casualties on all sides
- C. The success of cavalry charges as the primary offensive tactic on the European battlefield
- D. A return to the chivalric warfare practices common in earlier centuries of European combat

12. President Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points (1918) proposed all of the following EXCEPT

- A. Open diplomacy and the elimination of secret treaties between nations of the world
- B. Freedom of the seas and the reduction of armaments by all major industrial powers
- C. National self-determination for the peoples of the former Austro-Hungarian and Ottoman empires
- D. Harsh financial reparations and a war guilt clause specifically targeting defeated Germany

13. The 1931 Manchurian Incident, in which Japanese troops attacked Chinese forces, demonstrated

- A. The success of the Kellogg-Briand Pact in outlawing war as an instrument of national policy
- B. China's military superiority over Japan and the strength of the Nationalist government
- C. The weakness of the League of Nations in confronting aggression by major member states
- D. The willingness of the Soviet Union to defend China against any external military threats

14. Mussolini's 1935 invasion of Ethiopia (Abyssinia) is best understood as

- A. An example of fascist expansionism that further exposed the League of Nations' weakness

B. A successful humanitarian intervention to end the institution of slavery in the Ethiopian Empire

C. A failed campaign that resulted in Italian withdrawal within a few weeks of fighting

D. A coordinated military operation conducted jointly with British and French military forces

15. Stalin's Great Purge (Great Terror) of 1936–1938 targeted

A. Only foreign nationals living within the borders of the Soviet Union at the time

B. Exclusively religious leaders associated with the Russian Orthodox Church and its hierarchy

C. Only ethnic minorities along the western and southern Soviet borders during wartime

D. Communist Party members, military officers, intellectuals, and ordinary Soviet citizens broadly

16. The Anschluss of March 1938 refers to

A. The Nazi-Soviet Pact dividing Eastern Europe into German and Russian spheres of influence

B. The German invasion of Poland that officially started World War II in Europe

C. Nazi Germany's annexation of Austria into the Third Reich without armed resistance

D. The Munich Agreement granting the Sudetenland region of Czechoslovakia to Germany

17. Operation Barbarossa, launched in June 1941, was

A. Nazi Germany's massive surprise invasion of the Soviet Union along an Eastern Front

B. The Allied bombing campaign that targeted German industrial cities in the Ruhr Valley

C. The American naval offensive that captured the island of Midway in the Pacific theater

D. The Soviet counter-offensive that liberated Eastern Europe in the final year of the war

18. The D-Day landings of June 6, 1944, opened a new front against Nazi Germany on the

- A. Eastern coast of the Soviet Union along the shores of the Sea of Okhotsk and the Pacific
- B. Beaches of Normandy in northern France in the largest amphibious operation in history
- C. Southern coast of Italy in the territory controlled by Mussolini's collapsing fascist regime
- D. Mediterranean coast of North Africa in the colonial territories held by Vichy France

19. The Wannsee Conference of January 1942

- A. Established the framework for the postwar division of Berlin into four occupation zones
- B. Created the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration to aid war refugees
- C. Coordinated Nazi plans for the systematic mass murder of European Jews — the "Final Solution"
- D. Negotiated the surrender of Italy and its departure from the Axis military alliance

20. The Berlin Airlift of 1948–1949 was the Western response to

- A. The construction of the Berlin Wall along the boundary between East and West Berlin
- B. A Soviet military invasion of West Berlin during the early phase of the Cold War
- C. A devastating earthquake that destroyed essential infrastructure throughout the entire city center
- D. The Soviet blockade of all ground access routes into the western sectors of Berlin

21. The Soviet launch of Sputnik in October 1957

- A. Began the Cold War "space race" and triggered major U.S. investment in science education
- B. Demonstrated that the Soviet Union had already lost its competitive edge in nuclear weapons

- C. Resulted in a permanent Soviet-American agreement on the peaceful uses of outer space
- D. Was immediately matched by an American satellite launch within the following 48 hours

22. The 1961 Bay of Pigs invasion was

- A. A successful American military operation that overthrew Fidel Castro's communist government
- B. A Soviet invasion of Cuba that established missile sites along the country's southern coast
- C. A failed CIA-backed invasion by Cuban exiles attempting to overthrow Castro's regime
- D. A diplomatic conference that resolved the Cuban Missile Crisis between the superpowers

23. The 1973 military coup in Chile, supported by the United States, resulted in

- A. The peaceful transition from socialist president Salvador Allende to a democratic successor
- B. The overthrow of Allende and the establishment of General Augusto Pinochet's dictatorship
- C. A communist takeover that aligned Chile closely with the Soviet Union and Cuba
- D. A successful land reform program that redistributed Chilean agricultural property to peasants

24. The 1973 Yom Kippur War (October War) began when

- A. Egypt and Syria launched a coordinated surprise attack against Israeli-occupied territories
- B. Israel launched a preemptive attack on the combined armies of Egypt, Syria, and Jordan
- C. The United Nations imposed a peacekeeping force along the Israeli-Lebanese border
- D. The Palestine Liberation Organization seized the Israeli embassy in the capital city

25. The 1982 Falklands War was fought between

- A. The United States and Cuba over a series of disputed islands in the Caribbean Sea
- B. Spain and Portugal over the colonial boundaries of their former American empires
- C. Brazil and Argentina over economic control of the southern Atlantic fishing waters
- D. The United Kingdom and Argentina over a group of British-administered South Atlantic islands

26. The 1986 Chernobyl disaster was

- A. A massive earthquake that destroyed the Armenian capital and surrounding industrial regions
- B. An industrial chemical leak in Bhopal, India, that killed thousands of nearby residents
- C. A catastrophic nuclear reactor explosion in Soviet Ukraine that spread radiation across Europe
- D. A coal mining accident in northern China that killed hundreds of workers underground

27. Following the 1989 Tiananmen Square crackdown, the Chinese government under Deng Xiaoping continued to

- A. Move rapidly toward multiparty democracy while ending all of the economic reforms
- B. Pursue market-oriented economic reforms while maintaining strict single-party communist political rule
- C. Isolate China from global trade and foreign investment in retaliation for international sanctions
- D. Restore the Mao-era Cultural Revolution and reject all forms of capitalism and private enterprise

28. Nelson Mandela's election as president of South Africa in 1994 was significant because it

- A. Established the first communist government in southern Africa during the post-Cold War era of the 1990s

- B. Resulted in the immediate forced removal of the white minority from the country's territory
- C. Created a one-party state that banned all opposition political organizations from operating openly
- D. Marked the country's first democratic election in which all citizens regardless of race could vote

29. China's Belt and Road Initiative, launched in 2013, is best described as a

- A. Global infrastructure and investment program designed to expand Chinese economic and political influence
- B. Military alliance organized to counter American naval power in the South China Sea region
- C. Cultural exchange program that promotes Mandarin language education in African primary schools
- D. Trade agreement that lowers all tariffs between China and the member states of the European Union

30. The 2003 United States-led invasion of Iraq was officially justified by the claim that

- A. Iraq had directly attacked the United States territory in retaliation for earlier sanctions
- B. The Iraqi government had requested American military assistance against the Kurdish minority
- C. Iraq possessed weapons of mass destruction and actively supported international terrorist organizations
- D. The United Nations had passed a clear resolution authorizing the immediate use of military force

31. The 1997 Kyoto Protocol committed signatory nations to

- A. Build new nuclear power facilities to reduce dependence on imported oil and natural gas

- B. Eliminate all uses of plastic and other non-biodegradable materials within a single decade
- C. Reduce greenhouse gas emissions to specified targets below 1990 levels by 2012
- D. Provide unlimited financial assistance to developing nations affected by global climate change

32. The COVID-19 pandemic that began in late 2019 had which of the following major global effects?

- A. The peaceful resolution of all ongoing international conflicts among the major world powers
- B. Mass disruption of trade, travel, and education along with the rapid development of vaccines
- C. The complete elimination of international air travel for a period of more than five years
- D. The voluntary surrender of national sovereignty to the World Health Organization by most states

33. The Spanish-American War of 1898 resulted in

- A. The United States acquiring Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines as overseas possessions from Spain
- B. The complete restoration of Spanish control over its former colonies in Latin America
- C. Cuba being annexed and made the 49th state of the United States of America
- D. A negotiated peace treaty in which neither nation gained any new territory or possessions

34. The Young Turk Revolution of 1908 sought to

- A. Restore the absolute power of the Ottoman sultan and abolish all parliamentary government
- B. Convert the Ottoman Empire into an Islamic theocracy ruled directly by religious scholars
- C. Partition the empire among the European powers under the supervision of the League of Nations

D. Modernize and reform the Ottoman Empire by restoring its constitution and elected parliament

35. The African Union, established in 2002 as a successor to the Organization of African Unity, was created to

A. Reestablish European colonial administration over disputed African territories and borders

B. Promote political and economic integration, peace, and cooperation among independent African states

C. Form a single Pan-African army under the command of the United Nations Security Council

D. Restrict trade and political contact between African countries and the rest of the global economy

ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS (Questions 1–35)

1. B — Argued that women should receive the same education and rational rights as men. Wollstonecraft responded to Enlightenment thinkers like Rousseau who excluded women from full citizenship, insisting that women's apparent inferiority resulted from being denied schooling rather than any natural deficiency. Her work became a founding text of modern feminism and shaped later suffrage movements.

2. D — Decades of abolitionist activism led by William Wilberforce and Quaker reformers in Britain. Religious abolitionists, freed Africans like Olaudah Equiano, and a sustained popular campaign of petitions and consumer boycotts of slave-produced sugar pressured Parliament for decades. The 1807 Act ended British participation in the trade and the 1833 Act ended slavery in most British colonies, with compensation paid to slaveholders rather than the enslaved.

3. A — Modern political conservatism and its defense of tradition and gradual reform. Burke condemned the French Revolution's attempt to remake society on abstract principles, arguing instead that wisdom is embedded in inherited institutions, customs, and prudent change over time. His ideas continue to shape conservative political thought across Europe and the Americas.

4. C — The spread of ideas about popular sovereignty, citizenship, and the rejection of monarchy. The American, French, Haitian, and Latin American revolutions established republics based on written constitutions, declarations of rights, and the principle that legitimate government rests on the consent of the governed. These ideas spread globally through migration, print, and trade, reshaping politics throughout the nineteenth century.

- 5. B** — Enlightenment's emphasis on pure reason and the mechanization of the Industrial Revolution. Romantic writers, artists, and composers including Wordsworth, Byron, Delacroix, and Beethoven celebrated emotion, nature, imagination, the individual, and the spiritual over Enlightenment rationalism and industrial uniformity. Romanticism also fueled nationalist movements by emphasizing the unique spirit and folk culture of each people.
- 6. A** — Russia and an alliance of Britain, France, Sardinia, and the Ottoman Empire. The war began over disputes about the protection of Christians in Ottoman territory and Russian expansion toward the Mediterranean. Roughly 750,000 people died, mostly from disease, and the conflict exposed Russian military backwardness — prompting later reforms including the emancipation of the serfs in 1861.
- 7. D** — The proclamation of the German Empire at Versailles and the loss of Alsace-Lorraine by France. Bismarck engineered the war to complete German unification, and Prussian forces decisively defeated France, capturing Emperor Napoleon III and besieging Paris. Wilhelm I was crowned Kaiser of a unified Germany in the Hall of Mirrors — a humiliation that left lasting French resentment and helped set the stage for World War I.
- 8. C** — Social Darwinist ideas of racial hierarchy and a paternalistic "civilizing mission." European imperialists misapplied Darwin's theory of natural selection to claim that white Europeans were biologically and culturally superior and therefore destined to rule over and "civilize" non-European peoples. Kipling's poem famously framed colonialism as a moral duty rather than economic exploitation, providing ideological cover for conquest.
- 9. A** — Opposition to the long dictatorship of Porfirio Díaz and demands for land reform. Díaz had ruled for over thirty years, concentrating land in the hands of wealthy hacendados and foreign companies while peasants lived in poverty. Francisco Madero's call for elections sparked the revolution, and figures like Emiliano Zapata and Pancho Villa demanded "Land and Liberty" for the peasantry.
- 10. B** — Czarist troops fired on peaceful workers marching to petition the Czar in Saint Petersburg. On January 22, 1905, Father Gapon led a peaceful procession of workers carrying icons and petitions to the Winter Palace, where the Imperial Guard opened fire, killing hundreds. The massacre shattered popular faith in the Czar as "Father" of the Russian people and triggered the 1905 Revolution, which forced Nicholas II to grant the October Manifesto and create a Duma.
- 11. B** — Static trench warfare on the Western Front and unprecedented military casualties on all sides. Defensive weapons like the machine gun and rapid-fire artillery made traditional infantry assaults catastrophic, producing the Western Front's elaborate trench system and battles such as the Somme and Verdun, which killed hundreds of thousands. Industrial weapons combined with old tactics produced casualty rates that traumatized European society for a generation.
- 12. D** — Harsh financial reparations and a war guilt clause specifically targeting defeated Germany. Wilson's Fourteen Points were intended as a relatively lenient framework based on principles such as self-determination, open diplomacy, freedom of the seas, disarmament, and a League of Nations. The vindictive reparations and war guilt clause came instead from the British and French at Versailles, contrary to Wilson's vision.

13. C — The weakness of the League of Nations in confronting aggression by major member states. The League's Lytton Commission condemned Japan's invasion and creation of the puppet state of Manchukuo, but Japan simply withdrew from the League in 1933 and faced no meaningful sanctions. This failure encouraged later aggression by Italy in Ethiopia and Germany throughout Europe.

14. A — An example of fascist expansionism that further exposed the League of Nations' weakness. Mussolini sought to build a new Italian empire and avenge Italy's 1896 defeat at Adwa, using poison gas and overwhelming force against Emperor Haile Selassie's army. The League imposed only limited economic sanctions, did not include oil, and never seriously confronted the Italian invasion — proving collective security a failure.

15. D — Communist Party members, military officers, intellectuals, and ordinary Soviet citizens broadly. Stalin eliminated rivals through Moscow Show Trials, executed thousands of Red Army officers (including most of the senior command), and used the NKVD to arrest, execute, or send to the Gulag roughly a million people on fabricated charges. The Terror left the Soviet military dangerously weakened on the eve of Nazi invasion in 1941.

16. C — Nazi Germany's annexation of Austria into the Third Reich without armed resistance. Hitler exploited internal Nazi pressure in Austria and threatened invasion, prompting Austrian Chancellor Schuschnigg to resign and German troops to march in unopposed. The Anschluss violated the Treaty of Versailles and the Treaty of Saint-Germain, but Britain and France did not intervene, encouraging further Nazi expansion.

17. A — Nazi Germany's massive surprise invasion of the Soviet Union along an Eastern Front. Hitler launched roughly 3 million troops along a 1,800-mile front, breaking the 1939 Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact in his quest for "living space" (Lebensraum) and the destruction of communism. The invasion opened the war's largest and bloodiest theater, ultimately costing the USSR roughly 27 million lives and bleeding the Wehrmacht to its eventual destruction.

18. B — Beaches of Normandy in northern France in the largest amphibious operation in history. Operation Overlord landed roughly 156,000 American, British, Canadian, and other Allied troops on five beaches code-named Utah, Omaha, Gold, Juno, and Sword. The successful landings opened a second front in Western Europe, drawing German forces away from the Soviet advance and beginning the liberation of France.

19. C — Coordinated Nazi plans for the systematic mass murder of European Jews — the "Final Solution." Senior Nazi officials, chaired by Reinhard Heydrich, met at a villa near Berlin to coordinate the logistics — transportation, killing centers, and bureaucratic responsibilities — for the genocide already underway. The death camps such as Auschwitz, Treblinka, and Sobibor implemented the policy, ultimately murdering roughly six million Jews.

20. D — The Soviet blockade of all ground access routes into the western sectors of Berlin. Stalin cut off road, rail, and canal access in June 1948 to force the Western allies out of Berlin or abandon plans to unify their occupation zones. The U.S., Britain, and France responded by flying nearly 280,000 sorties over 15 months to supply the city, until Stalin lifted the blockade in May 1949 — an early Cold War victory for the West.

21. A — Began the Cold War "space race" and triggered major U.S. investment in science education. The basketball-sized Soviet satellite shocked Americans by demonstrating Soviet rocket capabilities that could also deliver nuclear weapons. Congress responded by creating NASA, passing the National Defense Education Act to strengthen science and math instruction, and ultimately committing to land Americans on the moon by 1969.

22. C — A failed CIA-backed invasion by Cuban exiles attempting to overthrow Castro's regime. Roughly 1,400 Cuban exiles trained by the CIA landed at the Bay of Pigs in April 1961 but were quickly defeated by Castro's forces when promised American air support was withheld. The fiasco humiliated the Kennedy administration, strengthened Castro's regime, and pushed Cuba closer to the Soviet Union — directly leading to the Cuban Missile Crisis the following year.

23. B — The overthrow of Allende and the establishment of General Augusto Pinochet's dictatorship. The democratically elected socialist Allende died in the presidential palace as the military attacked, and Pinochet ruled until 1990, killing or "disappearing" roughly 3,000 political opponents while imposing free-market reforms designed by U.S.-trained economists. Declassified documents confirm extensive CIA support for the coup as part of Cold War anti-communist policy.

24. A — Egypt and Syria launched a coordinated surprise attack against Israeli-occupied territories. The attack on the Jewish holy day of Yom Kippur caught Israel off guard and produced early Arab gains in the Sinai and Golan Heights before Israel recovered and counterattacked. The war triggered the OPEC oil embargo, ultimately led to the Camp David Accords, and demonstrated that Arab armies could fight Israel on more even terms.

25. D — The United Kingdom and Argentina over a group of British-administered South Atlantic islands. Argentina's military junta invaded the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) in April 1982, but a British naval task force dispatched by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher recaptured the islands within ten weeks. The defeat helped bring down the Argentine military government and restored British political prestige.

26. C — A catastrophic nuclear reactor explosion in Soviet Ukraine that spread radiation across Europe. A failed safety test at Reactor No. 4 caused an explosion and fire that released massive amounts of radioactive material, killing dozens of plant workers and first responders directly and contaminating large areas of Ukraine, Belarus, and beyond. Soviet attempts to conceal the disaster damaged the regime's credibility and accelerated calls for the glasnost reforms.

27. B — Pursue market-oriented economic reforms while maintaining strict single-party communist political rule. Deng explicitly rejected political liberalization while accelerating Special Economic Zones, foreign investment, and integration into global markets, producing decades of rapid economic growth. This "Chinese model" of capitalist economic development under authoritarian political control became increasingly influential as an alternative to Western liberal democracy.

28. D — Marked the country's first democratic election in which all citizens regardless of race could vote. Mandela led the African National Congress to victory after F.W. de Klerk's National Party dismantled apartheid and freed Mandela in 1990. As president, Mandela championed reconciliation through the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, helping to prevent the racial civil war many had feared.

29. A — Global infrastructure and investment program designed to expand Chinese economic and political influence. Announced by President Xi Jinping, the initiative finances ports, railways, highways, and energy projects across Asia, Africa, Europe, and Latin America to create overland and maritime trade routes centered on China. Critics charge it creates "debt-trap diplomacy" while supporters argue it provides badly needed infrastructure in the developing world.

30. C — Iraq possessed weapons of mass destruction and actively supported international terrorist organizations. President George W. Bush's administration argued Saddam Hussein possessed chemical, biological, or nuclear weapons and had ties to al-Qaeda, claims that proved largely unfounded after the invasion. The subsequent occupation lasted years, destabilized the region, and contributed to the rise of the Islamic State (ISIS).

31. C — Reduce greenhouse gas emissions to specified targets below 1990 levels by 2012. Kyoto imposed binding emissions targets on industrialized nations but exempted developing nations including China and India, which became major emitters during the protocol's lifetime. The United States never ratified the treaty under President Bush, citing economic concerns and the exemption of developing countries.

32. B — Mass disruption of trade, travel, and education along with the rapid development of vaccines. Lockdowns shuttered businesses and schools worldwide, global supply chains broke down, and roughly 7 million confirmed deaths were recorded by the World Health Organization. The pandemic also drove the fastest vaccine development in history, with mRNA vaccines reaching the public within roughly a year of the virus's identification.

33. A — The United States acquiring Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines as overseas possessions from Spain. Following a quick American victory after the sinking of the USS Maine and battles in Cuba and the Philippines, the Treaty of Paris (1898) ended Spanish colonial rule and gave the U.S. its first significant overseas empire. The annexation of the Philippines triggered the brutal Philippine-American War, in which Filipino independence fighters resisted U.S. rule for years.

34. D — Modernize and reform the Ottoman Empire by restoring its constitution and elected parliament. The Committee of Union and Progress forced Sultan Abdul Hamid II to restore the 1876 constitution suspended decades earlier, aiming to halt European partition of Ottoman lands through modernization. The revolution's hopes were undermined by losses in the Balkan Wars and World War I, and the empire collapsed in 1922, replaced by Atatürk's Turkish Republic.

35. B — Promote political and economic integration, peace, and cooperation among independent African states. The AU, headquartered in Addis Ababa, replaced the Organization of African Unity and added a Pan-African Parliament, a Peace and Security Council, and ambitions for a continental free trade area. The African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), launched in 2021, represents one of the AU's most significant integration achievements to date.