

# PRACTICE EXAM 23 — NEW YORK REGENTS GLOBAL HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY II

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1. Theodor Herzl is best known as the founder of

- A. the international socialist labor movement that organized workers' parties across Europe
- B. the modern Olympic Games revived in Athens in the late 19th century
- C. modern political Zionism that called for a Jewish homeland in Palestine
- D. the Red Cross humanitarian organization based in Geneva, Switzerland in 1863

2. The Young Turk Revolution of 1908 in the Ottoman Empire

- A. forced Sultan Abdul Hamid II to restore the constitution and parliament he had suspended
- B. led to the immediate dissolution of the Ottoman Empire and the creation of modern Turkey
- C. established a religious caliphate under direct rule of the Ottoman sultan with expanded powers
- D. resulted in the peaceful transfer of the Ottoman throne to the Russian Romanov family

3. The "Open Door Policy" proposed by U.S. Secretary of State John Hay in 1899 called for

- A. the immediate dismantling of all European trading concessions in Chinese coastal cities
- B. the partition of China among Britain, France, Germany, Russia, and Japan as colonies
- C. the unification of all Western Hemisphere nations into a single American trading bloc
- D. equal trading rights for all foreign powers in China without exclusive spheres of influence

4. The Zollverein, established under Prussian leadership in 1834, was a
- A. military alliance binding the German states together against a possible French invasion
  - B. customs union that eliminated tariffs among the German states and laid groundwork for unification
  - C. religious settlement guaranteeing Catholic and Protestant communities equal political and civil rights
  - D. constitutional document granting universal male suffrage across all of the German-speaking territories
5. The construction of the Berlin Wall by East Germany in August 1961 was primarily intended to
- A. defend East Berlin against an anticipated NATO military invasion of the city
  - B. mark a formal international boundary between Allied and Soviet occupation zones
  - C. stop the mass flight of East Germans escaping to the West through Berlin
  - D. control trade between the two German states and tax the movement of goods
6. The Sino-Soviet split of the late 1950s and 1960s resulted from
- A. a successful Soviet invasion of the western provinces of the People's Republic of China
  - B. the Chinese refusal to recognize the legitimacy of communist rule across the Soviet Union
  - C. the Soviet decision to withdraw from Eastern Europe and abandon the Warsaw Pact
  - D. ideological disputes and rival claims to the leadership of the world communist movement
7. The 1954 French defeat at the Battle of Dien Bien Phu and the resulting Geneva Conference
- A. ended French colonial rule in Indochina and temporarily divided Vietnam at the 17th parallel
  - B. established a permanent French military base in northern Vietnam under United Nations supervision
  - C. unified all of Indochina under the democratic government of Emperor Bao Dai of Vietnam
  - D. resulted in immediate U.S. military intervention to restore French colonial authority in the region

8. The Soweto Uprising of June 1976 in South Africa was sparked by
- A. the assassination of African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela by white extremists
  - B. the immediate abolition of apartheid laws by South African Prime Minister B.J. Vorster
  - C. the imposition of Afrikaans as a language of instruction in Black secondary schools
  - D. South Africa's withdrawal from the Commonwealth and the United Nations General Assembly
9. The 1999 NATO military intervention in Kosovo was undertaken in response to
- A. a Soviet-backed invasion of the Yugoslav province by neighboring Albania and Macedonia
  - B. Serbian government persecution of ethnic Albanians and the threat of mass atrocities
  - C. the discovery of large nuclear weapons stockpiles hidden in Yugoslav military facilities
  - D. the formal declaration of independence by the Republic of Kosovo from Serbia
10. The Good Friday Agreement of 1998 is historically significant because it
- A. ended Spanish rule over the territory of Gibraltar after centuries of dispute
  - B. unified the entire island of Ireland into a single independent Catholic republic
  - C. transferred Northern Ireland from British to Irish Republic constitutional and political governance
  - D. ended most of the violent sectarian conflict known as the Troubles in Northern Ireland
11. Argentina's "Dirty War" of 1976–1983 was characterized by
- A. state-sponsored kidnapping, torture, and forced "disappearance" of suspected leftist political opponents
  - B. a successful armed uprising by indigenous Argentine peoples against the federal government
  - C. open warfare between rival communist factions for control of the Argentine government
  - D. economic warfare and trade embargo waged by neighboring Chile and Brazil against Argentina

12. The Lebanese Civil War of 1975–1990 was driven primarily by

- A. an unsuccessful invasion of Lebanon by communist-led forces from the Soviet Union
- B. economic disputes between Lebanese commercial banks and the international financial community
- C. sectarian conflict among Maronite Christians, Sunnis, Shias, Druze, and Palestinian refugees
- D. a religious reform led by Lebanese Sunni clerics to establish a unified caliphate

13. The 1993 Oslo Accords signed by Israeli Prime Minister Rabin and PLO Chairman Arafat

- A. established a permanent peace settlement between Israel and all of its neighboring Arab states
- B. created the Palestinian Authority to govern parts of the West Bank and Gaza Strip
- C. resulted in the creation of an independent Palestinian state alongside the State of Israel
- D. unified Israel and Palestine into a single binational federal democratic state in the region

14. Yasser Arafat is best remembered as the long-time leader of the

- A. Egyptian government that signed the 1978 Camp David Accords with the State of Israel
- B. military government that ruled Syria during the long civil war beginning in 2011
- C. communist insurgency in southern Lebanon during the Lebanese civil war of the 1970s
- D. Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) that demanded a state for the Palestinian Arab people

15. The economic rise of the "Asian Tigers" — South Korea, Taiwan, Singapore, and Hong Kong — after 1960 was driven primarily by

- A. export-oriented industrialization combined with active state guidance and foreign investment capital
- B. natural-resource exports such as petroleum, iron ore, and other industrial raw commodities
- C. communist central planning modeled on the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China
- D. mass tourism aimed at visitors from Europe and the United States seeking tropical destinations

16. India's 1991 economic reforms under Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao and Finance Minister Manmohan Singh

- A. nationalized all major Indian industries and ended foreign investment in the country
- B. restored the colonial economic system that India had inherited from the British Empire
- C. reduced state controls, lowered tariffs, and opened the economy to foreign investment and trade
- D. realigned India closely with the Soviet Union in opposition to Western economic institutions

17. The Latin American debt crisis of the early 1980s

- A. resulted in the unification of South American economies into a single common currency union
- B. forced many regional governments to accept IMF austerity programs after Mexico's 1982 default
- C. led to rapid economic growth and political stability across the region's largest national economies
- D. ended with the formation of an Inter-American Bank under exclusive United States control

18. China's Belt and Road Initiative launched in 2013 by President Xi Jinping is best described as

- A. a massive program of infrastructure investment linking China to Asia, Africa, and Europe
- B. a military alliance between China, Russia, and Iran aimed at challenging NATO's dominance
- C. a religious diplomatic effort to revive Buddhist cultural networks across the Asian continent
- D. a humanitarian aid program providing food relief to drought-stricken African Sahel nations

19. The International Criminal Court (ICC), established by the 1998 Rome Statute, is empowered to

- A. resolve all civil disputes between sovereign states arising from international trade conflicts
- B. enforce international labor standards across multinational manufacturing corporations operating worldwide
- C. set environmental regulations binding on all members of the United Nations General Assembly
- D. prosecute individuals for genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity, and the crime of aggression

20. The global HIV/AIDS pandemic emerging during the 1980s has been most devastating in
- A. the wealthier nations of Western Europe and North America with advanced health-care systems
  - B. the cold-climate countries of northern Europe and the high-altitude regions of Central Asia
  - C. sub-Saharan Africa, where in some countries adult infection rates have exceeded 20 percent
  - D. the Pacific island nations of Polynesia, Micronesia, and Melanesia with their small populations
21. Soviet cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin became internationally famous in April 1961 because he
- A. commanded the first lunar landing mission that successfully reached the surface of the Moon
  - B. became the first human being to orbit the Earth aboard the Vostok 1 spacecraft
  - C. negotiated the first U.S.-Soviet agreement to share manned spaceflight technology and missions
  - D. led the Soviet team that developed the first hydrogen bomb in the Cold War
22. Liberation theology, which emerged in Latin America during the 1960s and 1970s, taught that
- A. the Catholic Church should make a "preferential option for the poor" and confront unjust structures
  - B. private property and capitalist markets were divinely ordained and should be defended by clergy
  - C. religion should be strictly separated from politics and from public life in democratic societies
  - D. Latin American Catholics should immediately convert to Protestantism to achieve broad social progress
23. Florence Nightingale is most closely associated with
- A. founding the first European women's suffrage movement in Britain during the Victorian era
  - B. negotiating the peace settlement that ended the Crimean War between Russia and the Allies
  - C. inventing the typewriter and the household sewing machine for use in 19th-century homes
  - D. modernizing nursing and hospital sanitation, especially during the Crimean War of the 1850s

24. The Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine, announced in 1904, claimed for the United States the right to

- A. annex any Caribbean island nation that defaulted on its European-held debt obligations
- B. intervene in Latin American nations to maintain stability and prevent European intervention
- C. occupy all major South American ports as permanent naval bases for the United States Navy
- D. negotiate trade agreements between Latin American countries and European colonial empires

25. Pan-Slavism in the late 19th and early 20th centuries was a movement that

- A. sought to unite all European Catholic nations under the spiritual leadership of the pope
- B. promoted the migration of Eastern European Slavs to the agricultural regions of North America
- C. promoted cultural and political unity among Slavic peoples, often with Russia leading
- D. called for the partition of all Slavic-speaking lands between the Austrian and Ottoman empires

26. The continuing dispute between India and Pakistan over the region of Kashmir

- A. dates from the 1947 partition and has produced repeated India-Pakistan wars over the disputed region
- B. was settled peacefully by a United Nations partition plan that both countries accepted in 1948
- C. ended in 1971 with Indian recognition of an independent Republic of Kashmir under joint UN administration
- D. has been resolved by the integration of Kashmir into the People's Republic of China

27. The Mekong River, one of the major rivers of Southeast Asia, has historically been important because it

- A. flows through northern China and forms the border between China and the Russian Federation
- B. supports rice agriculture and provides a vital transport route through several Southeast Asian nations
- C. is the principal source of fresh drinking water for the populations of Korea and Japan

D. drains the high plateau of central Iran and irrigates the agricultural plains of Mesopotamia

28. The Atlas Mountains in North Africa run primarily through

- A. Egypt, Sudan, and Ethiopia and supply the headwaters of the Nile River into Lake Victoria
- B. Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda and form the northern border of the East African Rift Valley
- C. Mali, Niger, and Chad and act as a source of mineral wealth for the Sahel region
- D. Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia and separate the Mediterranean coast from the great Sahara Desert

29. The Great Rift Valley of East Africa is geologically significant because it

- A. is the deepest oceanic trench in the world and lies entirely beneath the Indian Ocean's surface
- B. forms a chain of high-altitude tropical rainforests that runs north to south across central Africa
- C. marks an active divergent boundary where the African continent is gradually splitting apart geologically
- D. is the only African region without any earthquakes, volcanoes, or significant geological activity

30. The steppes of Central Asia have historically been important as

- A. a vast grassland that supported nomadic horse-riding cultures and the great Silk Road trade routes
- B. the world's largest tropical rainforest belt linking the Pacific Ocean to the Atlantic Ocean
- C. the densely forested boreal taiga that supplies most of Europe's timber and lumber exports
- D. a chain of high volcanic islands stretching from the Bering Sea to the Indian Ocean basin

31. Modern Mongolia is best described geographically as

- A. a small densely populated coastal nation between China and the Russian Federation in East Asia
- B. an island nation north of Japan inhabited primarily by ethnic Mongol fishermen and traders
- C. a heavily forested mountainous country located in the Caucasus between Russia and Iran

D. a landlocked country dominated by steppe and desert, located between Russia and China

32. The Niger River of West Africa

A. flows northward across the Sahara Desert from the Mediterranean coast into Lake Chad

B. supports the agricultural and trading economies of Mali, Niger, Nigeria, and several other states

C. forms a long natural border separating the continent of Africa from the Arabian Peninsula

D. discharges its waters into the Indian Ocean along the eastern coast of Mozambique

33. Patagonia is a sparsely populated geographic region located in

A. the highland plateau of central Asia stretching across western China and eastern Russia

B. the northernmost reaches of Canada and Greenland inside the Arctic Circle's tundra zone

C. the southern parts of Argentina and Chile near the southern tip of South America

D. the central interior of the Australian continent surrounding the dry desert area of Uluru

34. For centuries before European arrival, the Indian Ocean trade network linked

A. East African, Arab, Persian, Indian, and Southeast Asian merchants through seasonal monsoon winds

B. the western coast of South America with the eastern coast of Africa through Pacific routes

C. Caribbean sugar plantations with European markets through the transatlantic Spanish galleon fleets

D. Russian fur traders in Siberia with Chinese tea merchants along the overland Silk Road

35. The year 1979 is often regarded as a major turning point in modern world history because it witnessed

A. the fall of the Berlin Wall and the peaceful unification of Germany and the European Union

B. the Iranian Revolution, the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, and Margaret Thatcher's rise to power

C. the breakup of the Soviet Union, the collapse of Yugoslavia, and the founding of the EU

D. the end of the Cold War, the dissolution of NATO, and the UN's founding

## ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS (Questions 1-35)

**1. C** — Born in Hungary and trained as a journalist in Vienna, Herzl was galvanized by the 1894 Dreyfus Affair in France and published *Der Judenstaat* ("The Jewish State") in 1896. He convened the First Zionist Congress in Basel in 1897, which launched the political movement that culminated in Israel's independence half a century later.

**2. A** — Led by a coalition of liberal Ottoman officers and bureaucrats organized as the Committee of Union and Progress, the revolution compelled Sultan Abdul Hamid II to revive the constitution of 1876 and reopen the suspended Ottoman parliament. The movement promised democratic reform but soon became increasingly authoritarian and Turkish-nationalist, contributing to the Armenian Genocide during World War I.

**3. D** — Worried that the partition of China into European "spheres of influence" would shut U.S. merchants out of the market, Hay sent diplomatic notes asking the imperial powers to keep their spheres open to free trade. The policy became a long-running tenet of American Asia policy and was reasserted after the Boxer Rebellion to preserve China's territorial integrity.

**4. B** — Beginning with Prussia and the smaller north German states and gradually expanding across most of central Europe, the Zollverein created a single internal market that bypassed Austria. Economic integration prepared the ground for the political unification of Germany under Bismarck in 1871, demonstrating how trade policy could pave the way for nation-building.

**5. C** — Between 1949 and 1961, more than 2.5 million East Germans — many of them young, educated, and skilled — crossed into West Berlin to escape communism, threatening the survival of the East German state. The wall sealed off the last escape route, and East German guards were ordered to shoot anyone attempting to flee, eventually killing more than 100 would-be defectors.

**6. D** — Mao denounced Khrushchev's de-Stalinization speech as "revisionism" and accused the Soviets of betraying Marxist-Leninist principles, while the Soviets viewed Mao's rhetoric and the Great Leap Forward as reckless. The split led to the withdrawal of Soviet advisers from China in 1960 and a tense border standoff that Nixon would later exploit by opening relations with Beijing.

**7. A** — After French paratroopers were besieged and forced to surrender to the Viet Minh under General Giap at the remote outpost of Dien Bien Phu, France accepted negotiations at Geneva. The accords ended nearly a century of French rule in Indochina, split Vietnam at the 17th parallel pending nationwide elections that were never held, and recognized the independence of Laos and Cambodia.

**8. C** — A new education policy forced Black students to study half their subjects in Afrikaans, the language widely associated with the apartheid regime. Schoolchildren in the Soweto township marched in protest on June 16, 1976; police opened fire, killing dozens of protesters and sparking months of nationwide unrest that helped reinvigorate international opposition to apartheid.

**9. B** — Slobodan Milošević's Yugoslav forces and Serbian paramilitaries had launched a campaign of ethnic cleansing against the Albanian-Muslim majority of Kosovo. After diplomatic talks at Rambouillet collapsed, NATO conducted a 78-day air campaign without UN Security Council authorization, eventually forcing Serbian withdrawal and establishing a UN administration.

**10. D** — Signed in Belfast on April 10, 1998, by the British and Irish governments and most Northern Irish political parties, the agreement established a power-sharing legislative assembly, cross-border bodies, and arrangements for paramilitary disarmament. It ended most of the three decades of violence between Catholic nationalists and Protestant unionists that had killed roughly 3,500 people.

**11. A** — Following the 1976 military coup that overthrew Isabel Perón, the junta led successively by Jorge Videla and others abducted suspected leftists, students, journalists, and trade unionists in unmarked cars, tortured them at clandestine detention centers, and threw many from aircraft into the Atlantic. An estimated 30,000 Argentines were "disappeared" during the regime.

**12. C** — Multiple confessional communities had long shared an uneasy political system that became unstable as the Palestinian armed presence grew, Israeli and Syrian forces intervened, and rival militias fought for control of Beirut. The 15-year war killed roughly 150,000 people, devastated the country's once-thriving economy, and ended with the 1989 Taif Agreement that adjusted the sectarian balance of power.

**13. B** — Negotiated in secret in Norway and signed publicly on the White House lawn in September 1993, the Declaration of Principles led to the creation of a Palestinian self-government in Gaza and Jericho and later parts of the West Bank. The framework collapsed during the Second Intifada (2000–2005), but the Palestinian Authority continues to administer parts of the West Bank today.

**14. D** — Founded in 1964 and led by Arafat from 1969 until his death in 2004, the PLO began as an umbrella for armed factions seeking to liberate all of Palestine and gradually accepted a two-state solution. Arafat shared the 1994 Nobel Peace Prize with Rabin and Peres for the Oslo Accords, though peace negotiations ultimately broke down by the early 2000s.

**15. A** — Following Japan's earlier example, the four economies pursued state-guided strategies that subsidized strategic industries, restrained labor demands, and aggressively expanded exports of textiles, electronics, ships, and steel. Per capita incomes rose dramatically between the 1960s and 1990s, making them models for later development efforts in China, India, and Vietnam.

**16. C** — Facing a balance-of-payments crisis with foreign reserves nearly exhausted, Rao and Singh dismantled the "License Raj" of permits and quotas that had governed Indian industry since independence, devalued the rupee, and welcomed foreign capital. The reforms accelerated GDP growth, expanded the middle class, and turned India into one of the fastest-growing major economies.

**17. B** — After Mexico announced in August 1982 that it could not service its foreign debt, lenders pulled credit lines from Brazil, Argentina, and other heavily indebted Latin American countries. The IMF and World Bank rescheduled debts in exchange for "structural adjustment" — privatization, reduced subsidies, and trade liberalization — producing a "lost decade" of stagnation and rising inequality.

**18. A** — Through the Silk Road Economic Belt and 21st Century Maritime Silk Road, China has financed ports, railways, highways, and power plants across more than 100 countries in Asia, Africa, the Middle East, and parts of Europe. Supporters credit the program with building badly needed infrastructure, while critics warn of "debt trap" diplomacy and growing Chinese geopolitical influence.

**19. D** — Headquartered in The Hague and operational since 2002, the ICC complements national courts by prosecuting the most serious international crimes when national authorities cannot or will not do so. Major powers including the United States, China, Russia, and India have not joined, limiting the court's reach but not erasing its symbolic role in the development of international justice.

**20. C** — In the worst-affected countries such as Botswana, Lesotho, and Eswatini, HIV prevalence among adults has at times exceeded 20%, dramatically reducing life expectancy and creating millions of orphans. Antiretroviral therapy and international programs such as PEPFAR have transformed AIDS into a manageable chronic condition for those with access, but new infections still concentrate in southern and eastern Africa.

**21. B** — On April 12, 1961, Gagarin completed a single orbit of the Earth in 108 minutes aboard the Vostok 1 spacecraft, becoming the first human in space. The achievement was a major Cold War propaganda victory for the Soviet Union and prompted President Kennedy to commit the United States to landing a man on the Moon before the decade was out.

**22. A** — Pioneered by theologians such as the Peruvian Gustavo Gutiérrez and supported by activist clergy across Latin America, liberation theology read the Gospels through the experience of the poor and demanded that the Church challenge oppressive social and economic systems. The Vatican under John Paul II partially restrained the movement, but its influence on Catholic social teaching and grassroots activism endures.

**23. D** — During the Crimean War, Nightingale led a team of nurses at the British military hospital in Scutari, where her insistence on hygiene, ventilation, sanitation, and statistical record-keeping cut death rates dramatically. After the war she founded the Nightingale Training School in London and established nursing as a respected profession that demanded rigorous training.

**24. B** — In his 1904 message to Congress, Theodore Roosevelt declared that "chronic wrongdoing" in the Western Hemisphere might compel the United States to exercise "international police power" to keep order, especially to prevent European powers from collecting debts by force. The corollary was invoked to justify interventions in the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Nicaragua, and elsewhere in the early 20th century.

**25. C** — Drawing on shared Orthodox Christian, linguistic, and ethnic ties, Pan-Slav thinkers in Russia and the Balkans called for the cultural and political solidarity of the Slavic peoples, often under Russian protection. The movement encouraged Russian support for Serbia against Austria-Hungary and contributed to the chain of events that led to World War I.

**26. A** — When the maharaja of Kashmir, a Hindu ruler of a Muslim-majority princely state, acceded to India during the chaos of partition, Pakistan disputed the move and the two new nations went to war.

Major conflicts followed in 1965 and during the 1999 Kargil crisis, and the region remains one of the most heavily militarized borders in the world today.

**27. B** — Rising on the Tibetan Plateau and flowing roughly 4,300 kilometers through China, Myanmar, Laos, Thailand, Cambodia, and Vietnam to the South China Sea, the Mekong sustains rice paddies, fisheries, and river commerce for tens of millions of people. Upstream dam construction in China has become a source of tension with downstream nations that depend on its predictable seasonal flow.

**28. D** — Stretching about 2,500 kilometers across northwestern Africa, the Atlas range divides the Mediterranean and Atlantic coastal lowlands from the vast Sahara to the south. The mountains shelter Berber communities, provide mineral resources such as phosphates and iron, and shape the climate by trapping coastal moisture before it can reach the desert interior.

**29. C** — Running roughly 6,000 kilometers from the Red Sea through Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, and Mozambique, the rift is the surface expression of the Somali Plate slowly tearing away from the African Plate. The same tectonic activity has produced Mount Kilimanjaro, Lake Victoria, and the famous fossil beds of the Olduvai Gorge that document early human evolution.

**30. A** — Stretching from the Black Sea region across Kazakhstan into Mongolia, the steppe gave rise to mobile pastoralist societies — Scythians, Huns, Turks, and Mongols — whose horse archers repeatedly conquered settled neighbors. Caravan cities such as Samarkand, Bukhara, and Kashgar grew rich on the Silk Road trade in silk, spices, and ideas that crossed this region.

**31. D** — Mongolia covers about 1.5 million square kilometers of plateau, mountain, and Gobi Desert and has fewer than 3.5 million people, making it one of the world's least densely populated countries. After seven decades as a Soviet satellite, it transitioned peacefully to multiparty democracy in 1990 while maintaining careful neutrality between its giant neighbors.

**32. B** — The third-longest river in Africa runs more than 4,000 kilometers from the highlands of Guinea through Mali, Niger, and Nigeria, where it empties into the Gulf of Guinea through a vast delta. Its inland delta supports flood-recession agriculture and fishing, and historic cities such as Timbuktu and Djenné rose along its banks as centers of trans-Saharan trade.

**33. C** — Patagonia covers roughly one million square kilometers of arid steppe, Andean glaciers, and rocky coastline shared by Argentina and Chile from about 40°S to Tierra del Fuego. Sparsely populated and home to indigenous Mapuche and Tehuelche peoples as well as descendants of European settlers, the region is a key source of wool, oil, and ecotourism revenue.

**34. A** — Annual reversing monsoon winds carried dhows and other ships predictably between the East African coast, the Arabian Peninsula, Persia, India, and Southeast Asia, enabling a flourishing exchange of gold, ivory, spices, textiles, porcelain, and ideas including Islam. Cities such as Kilwa, Aden, Hormuz, Calicut, and Malacca prospered as nodes in this commercial network well before European arrival.

**35. B** — Within a single year the Iranian Revolution toppled a U.S.-aligned Shah and produced an Islamic republic; the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan triggered a decade-long war that helped bring down the USSR; and Margaret Thatcher's election began the conservative free-market revival in the West, soon

mirrored by Ronald Reagan in 1980. Together these events reshaped the late Cold War world and its aftermath.