

# PRACTICE EXAM 24 — NEW YORK REGENTS GLOBAL HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY II

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1. The British Reform Act of 1832 is historically significant because it
  - A. Granted full voting rights to all British adults including women and the working class
  - B. Restored the absolute power of the British monarch over the elected House of Commons
  - C. Replaced the elected House of Commons with an appointed upper aristocratic chamber
  - D. Expanded the electorate to include the middle class and eliminated many "rotten boroughs"
  
2. Karl Marx's *Das Kapital* (Volume 1, 1867) provides a detailed analysis of
  - A. The political superiority of constitutional monarchy over republican forms of government in Europe
  - B. The capitalist economic system, focusing on labor, value, and the exploitation of workers
  - C. The military strategies used by Prussian forces during the wars of German unification
  - D. The religious foundations of European civilization across various Christian denominations and traditions
  
3. The opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 was significant because it
  - A. Marked the beginning of British colonial control over the entire continent of Africa
  - B. Shortened the sea route between Europe and Asia by linking the Mediterranean and Red Seas
  - C. Established the first international maritime law treaty regulating global ocean trade and commerce
  - D. Provided Russia with the warm-water port it had long sought through European waters

4. Cecil Rhodes, the British imperialist active in southern Africa in the late 19th century, envisioned
- A. A continuous British-controlled territory from Cape Town to Cairo connected by a railway
  - B. The peaceful coexistence of European settlers and African peoples through equal voting rights
  - C. An independent African federation governed entirely by Black African political leaders
  - D. The complete withdrawal of British forces from southern Africa within a single generation
5. China's Self-Strengthening Movement of the 1860s–1890s and Hundred Days' Reform of 1898 attempted to
- A. Restore the Ming Dynasty after the long rule of the foreign Manchu Qing emperors
  - B. Abolish the Confucian examination system and convert all of China to Western Christianity
  - C. Modernize the Qing Dynasty by adopting Western technology and reforming traditional institutions
  - D. Establish a communist government in China several decades before the Russian Revolution
6. The Monroe Doctrine, articulated by U.S. President James Monroe in 1823, declared that
- A. The United States would join the European powers in suppressing all republican movements
  - B. American territory was permanently open to colonization by any European power that wished to settle
  - C. The United States would withdraw entirely from international trade with all European nations
  - D. The Western Hemisphere was closed to further European colonization and political intervention
7. President Theodore Roosevelt's 1904 Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine asserted that the United States had the right to
- A. Intervene militarily in Latin American nations to maintain stability and protect U.S. interests
  - B. Withdraw all American economic investments from the various nations of Central America
  - C. Cede control of the Panama Canal Zone to the government of the new Republic of Panama
  - D. Recognize all Latin American debts to European nations as fully legally valid claims

8. The Panama Canal, opened in 1914, transformed global trade by
- A. Closing the existing Cape Horn shipping route around the southern tip of South America
  - B. Establishing American control over the entire continent of South America by treaty
  - C. Allowing ships to cross between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans without circumnavigating South America
  - D. Linking the Pacific Ocean directly to the Indian Ocean across the Central American landmass
9. Germany's Schlieffen Plan at the outbreak of World War I was designed to
- A. Defeat Russia first by launching a single massive invasion across the eastern frontier
  - B. Establish a strong defensive line on Germany's western border and wait for Allied attack
  - C. Quickly defeat France through Belgium before turning to face Russia on the Eastern Front
  - D. Negotiate a peace agreement with Britain to prevent its participation in the wider conflict
10. Germany's policy of unrestricted submarine warfare during World War I, including the 1915 sinking of the Lusitania
- A. Allowed Germany to win complete control of the Atlantic Ocean by the end of the war
  - B. Helped draw the United States into the war on the side of the Allied powers in 1917
  - C. Was permanently abandoned by Germany after intense British and American diplomatic and political pressure
  - D. Targeted only military vessels and successfully avoided harm to civilians traveling on passenger ships
11. The League of Nations was created in 1920
- A. As a Soviet-led international body to spread communist revolution worldwide after 1917
  - B. To replace the United Nations after its dissolution at the end of World War I
  - C. To coordinate the colonial administration of the British and French empires alone

D. As part of the Treaty of Versailles to prevent future wars through collective security

12. Adolf Hitler's rise to power in Germany included all of the following EXCEPT

- A. A successful military coup that overthrew the Weimar Republic in 1923 in the city of Munich
- B. The failed Beer Hall Putsch of 1923 followed by imprisonment, during which he wrote Mein Kampf
- C. Growing electoral support for the Nazi Party during the Great Depression of the early 1930s
- D. His appointment as Chancellor of Germany by President Paul von Hindenburg in January 1933

13. The Dunkirk evacuation (May–June 1940) involved

- A. A failed Allied amphibious landing on the heavily fortified beaches of northern France
- B. A successful Nazi invasion of the British Isles that captured London within weeks
- C. The rescue of more than 330,000 British and French soldiers from beaches in northern France
- D. The first major air battle of World War II between the German Luftwaffe and the RAF

14. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), established in 1947, was designed to

- A. Establish a single world currency replacing all national currencies by the year 1960
- B. Provide military assistance to European nations recovering from the destruction of World War II
- C. Coordinate the colonial trade policies of the European empires after the Second World War
- D. Reduce tariffs and other barriers to international trade among participating member nations worldwide

15. The United Nations, founded in 1945 at the San Francisco Conference, was created to

- A. Maintain international peace and security through diplomacy, peacekeeping, and coordinated collective action
- B. Replace national governments with a single unified world government within a single decade
- C. Establish a permanent international military force commanded directly by the major Western powers

D. Restore the colonial empires that had been weakened or destroyed during the Second World War

16. The Helsinki Accords of 1975, signed by the United States, the Soviet Union, and European nations, included

- A. A binding agreement requiring the Soviet Union to withdraw all its troops from Eastern Europe
- B. Recognition of postwar European borders combined with formal commitments to respect human rights
- C. The immediate dissolution of NATO and the Warsaw Pact within five years of signing
- D. The introduction of a single European common currency throughout the entire European continent

17. U.S. President Richard Nixon's 1972 visit to the People's Republic of China

- A. Marked the formal end of the Cold War between the United States and Communist China
- B. Resulted in the immediate establishment of full diplomatic relations between the two nations
- C. Began a diplomatic opening between the U.S. and China and shifted Cold War strategic balances
- D. Led to the immediate withdrawal of all American forces from the Vietnam War battlefield

18. The Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT I and SALT II) of the 1970s aimed to

- A. Slow the U.S.-Soviet nuclear arms race by limiting the numbers of certain strategic weapons
- B. Establish a complete and immediate elimination of all nuclear weapons by both superpowers
- C. Transfer all American nuclear weapons to NATO command throughout the nations of Western Europe
- D. Authorize the testing of nuclear weapons in the atmosphere by the major nuclear powers

19. The "domino theory," used to justify American intervention in Vietnam, held that

- A. Each successive American president would build upon the foreign policies of his predecessors
- B. Economic growth in one Asian nation would inevitably stimulate growth in neighboring nations
- C. The collapse of European empires would create power vacuums filled by communist movements alone

D. If one Southeast Asian nation fell to communism, neighboring nations would also fall in sequence

20. The 1989 Romanian Revolution differed from other 1989 Eastern European revolutions because it

- A. Resulted in the restoration of the Romanian monarchy after a long absence from political life
- B. Failed to overthrow the communist government, which remained in power throughout the period
- C. Was led by Catholic Church officials inspired by the example of Pope John Paul II in Poland
- D. Was the only one in which the communist leader was overthrown violently and executed

21. The collapse of the Soviet Union in December 1991 followed

- A. A successful military invasion of the Soviet Union by NATO forces in the Baltic states
- B. A failed August 1991 hardliner coup against Gorbachev and declarations of independence by Soviet republics
- C. The peaceful negotiation of a new union treaty that strengthened central Moscow's control
- D. A massive popular revolution in Moscow that overthrew the entire communist system overnight

22. Russia's two Chechen Wars (1994–1996 and 1999–2009) involved

- A. A successful Chechen invasion that captured significant Russian territory across the Caucasus
- B. A peaceful diplomatic negotiation that gave Chechnya full independence from the Russian Federation
- C. Russian military campaigns against a separatist movement seeking independence for Chechnya
- D. A joint Russian-American military operation against Islamic militants in the southern Caucasus

23. The 2008 Global Financial Crisis was triggered by

- A. The collapse of the U.S. subprime mortgage market and the failure of major financial institutions
- B. The Soviet Union's economic collapse and resulting disruptions to the global banking system
- C. A coordinated attack by international terrorists on the world's major financial markets

D. The simultaneous bankruptcy of every European Union member state during the same year

24. The economic growth of the "Asian Tigers" — Hong Kong, Singapore, South Korea, and Taiwan — from the 1960s through the 1990s was characterized by

A. Heavy reliance on agriculture and the export of traditional handicraft products from rural villages

B. Communist central planning combined with the collectivization of farming and industry sectors

C. Export-oriented industrialization, large government investment in education, and rapid economic growth

D. The complete rejection of foreign trade in favor of self-sufficient national economic isolation

25. India's economic reforms beginning in 1991 under Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao involved

A. The complete nationalization of all major Indian industries by the central government

B. Liberalization of the economy through deregulation, reduced tariffs, and openness to foreign investment

C. A return to the Gandhian model of small-scale village self-sufficiency and homespun textiles

D. The introduction of strict central planning modeled on the Soviet Five-Year Plans of an earlier era

26. China's one-child policy, implemented from 1980 to 2015, was intended to

A. Encourage Chinese families to migrate to less populated regions of the country's interior

B. Increase China's population to provide more workers for the country's rapid industrialization

C. Resolve disputes over family inheritance by requiring all property to pass to a single heir

D. Slow population growth that threatened to strain China's resources and rapid economic development

27. Japan's "Lost Decade" of the 1990s refers to

A. A prolonged period of economic stagnation following the collapse of asset price bubbles in 1990

- B. The decade between the end of World War II and Japan's signing of the formal peace treaty
- C. The years during which Japan held no diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China
- D. The period when Japan's emperor renounced his divine status and traditional ceremonial governing powers

28. During the 1980s and 1990s, many Latin American nations including Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Uruguay

- A. Established communist governments closely aligned with both Cuba and the Soviet Union
- B. Voluntarily merged into a single confederation modeled on the European Union political experience
- C. Transitioned from military dictatorships to democratically elected civilian constitutional governments
- D. Joined the North American Free Trade Agreement under terms set by the United States and Canada

29. The Taliban regime, which controlled most of Afghanistan from 1996 to 2001

- A. Established a secular democratic government modeled on neighboring Pakistan's political system
- B. Imposed a strict interpretation of Islamic law and provided sanctuary for al-Qaeda terrorist networks
- C. Allied closely with the United States and Western European nations against neighboring Iran
- D. Permitted full education and employment opportunities for women and girls throughout Afghan society

30. The 1972 Munich Olympics are remembered for

- A. The murder of 11 Israeli athletes and team coaches by Palestinian Black September terrorists
- B. The first Olympic Games held in a communist country during the era of the Cold War
- C. The decision by the United States to boycott the games in protest of Soviet policies
- D. The first Olympic Games attended by athletes from the People's Republic of China

31. The Olympic Games of 1980 in Moscow and 1984 in Los Angeles were marked by

- A. The first participation of professional athletes in the Olympic Games on a large scale
- B. The introduction of new Olympic events emphasizing the diverse cultures of African nations
- C. The simultaneous hosting of the games by both Cold War superpowers in close cooperation
- D. Boycotts by the United States and the Soviet Union, reflecting Cold War tensions

32. North Korea's nuclear weapons program, developed despite international sanctions

- A. Was peacefully dismantled in the 1990s under verifiable international inspection and supervision
- B. Has produced weapons used in active combat against South Korean forces in the demilitarized zone
- C. Has produced operational nuclear weapons and missiles, raising tensions in Northeast Asia
- D. Has been jointly managed by North Korea and the United Nations Security Council since 2010

33. Boko Haram, founded in northeastern Nigeria in the early 2000s, is best described as

- A. A successful political party that won democratic elections to govern northern Nigeria peacefully
- B. An armed Islamist insurgent group that has carried out kidnappings, bombings, and mass killings
- C. A peaceful religious reform movement promoting Western-style education for Nigerian girls
- D. A Christian missionary organization promoting religious tolerance throughout central and northern Nigeria

34. Vietnam's Doi Moi ("Renovation") economic reforms, introduced in 1986, transformed the country by

- A. Introducing market-oriented reforms and foreign investment while maintaining one-party communist rule
- B. Reuniting North and South Vietnam under a single democratic constitutional and federal government
- C. Joining the United States-led ASEAN free trade area against the influence of China
- D. Returning to Soviet-style collectivized agriculture and centrally planned heavy industrial production

35. The "Pink Tide" in Latin America during the early 2000s refers to

- A. The widespread privatization of state-owned industries following the strict recommendations of the IMF
- B. A series of military coups that brought right-wing dictatorships back to power across the region
- C. The peaceful unification of all South American nations into a single political federation
- D. The election of left-leaning governments in Venezuela, Brazil, Argentina, Bolivia, and other countries

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

**1. D** — Expanded the electorate to include the middle class and eliminated many "rotten boroughs." The Act gave seats to growing industrial cities like Manchester and Birmingham while abolishing depopulated districts with few voters that had been controlled by wealthy patrons. Although the Act increased the electorate by only about 50%, it began a series of reforms that would gradually expand British democracy throughout the 19th century.

**2. B** — The capitalist economic system, focusing on labor, value, and the exploitation of workers. Marx argued that capitalists extract "surplus value" from workers by paying them less than the value their labor produces, with this exploitation driving inevitable class conflict. *Das Kapital* became the foundational economic text of communism and socialism worldwide and continues to influence labor and economic analysis today.

**3. B** — Shortened the sea route between Europe and Asia by linking the Mediterranean and Red Seas. The 120-mile canal, designed by French engineer Ferdinand de Lesseps, eliminated the need to sail around Africa and cut the voyage from London to Bombay roughly in half. Britain bought a controlling interest in 1875 and seized full control during the 1882 occupation of Egypt, making the canal a strategic lifeline of the British Empire.

**4. A** — A continuous British-controlled territory from Cape Town to Cairo connected by a railway. Rhodes made a fortune from De Beers diamonds and the British South Africa Company, founded Rhodesia (modern Zimbabwe and Zambia), and pushed aggressively to secure a chain of British colonies down the African continent. His vision was never fully realized due to German East Africa blocking the route, but his expansionism epitomized late-Victorian imperialism.

**5. C** — Modernize the Qing Dynasty by adopting Western technology and reforming traditional institutions. Self-Strengthening leaders built arsenals, shipyards, and modern schools while preserving Confucian values under the slogan "Chinese learning as the essence, Western learning for practical use." The Hundred Days' Reform of 1898 under the Guangxu Emperor went further but was crushed by the Empress Dowager Cixi, and both efforts failed to save the dynasty, which collapsed in 1911.

**6. D** — The Western Hemisphere was closed to further European colonization and political intervention. Drafted largely by Secretary of State John Quincy Adams, the doctrine warned European powers against

re-establishing colonies in newly independent Latin American states. Though the U.S. lacked military power to enforce it in 1823, the doctrine became a cornerstone of American foreign policy and was invoked repeatedly during the 19th and 20th centuries.

**7. A** — Intervene militarily in Latin American nations to maintain stability and protect U.S. interests. Roosevelt declared that the United States would act as an "international police power" to prevent European intervention if Latin American states could not pay their debts. The Corollary was used to justify repeated U.S. military interventions in the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Nicaragua, and elsewhere — actions that contributed to lasting Latin American resentment.

**8. C** — Allowing ships to cross between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans without circumnavigating South America. The U.S.-built canal cut the New York to San Francisco voyage by about 7,800 miles and gave the United States enormous economic and strategic advantages. Construction was made possible after Roosevelt encouraged Panama's 1903 secession from Colombia, an action that secured the canal zone for the U.S. until its transfer to Panama in 1999.

**9. C** — Quickly defeat France through Belgium before turning to face Russia on the Eastern Front. Developed by Count Alfred von Schlieffen, the plan assumed Russia would mobilize slowly while a massive German right wing swept through neutral Belgium to encircle Paris and knock France out within six weeks. The plan was modified and weakened before execution, and its failure at the Battle of the Marne in September 1914 produced the trench-war stalemate that defined the Western Front.

**10. B** — Helped draw the United States into the war on the side of the Allied powers in 1917. The Lusitania sinking killed 128 Americans among nearly 1,200 dead, and Germany's resumption of unrestricted submarine warfare in early 1917, combined with the Zimmermann Telegram, prompted President Wilson to ask Congress for a declaration of war. American entry tipped the balance toward Allied victory and shaped the postwar settlement at Versailles.

**11. D** — As part of the Treaty of Versailles to prevent future wars through collective security. Championed by President Woodrow Wilson as the centerpiece of his Fourteen Points, the League was designed to settle international disputes peacefully and impose sanctions on aggressors. Without American membership, with weak enforcement mechanisms, and with the Soviet Union and Germany initially excluded, the League ultimately failed to prevent fascist aggression in the 1930s.

**12. A** — A successful military coup that overthrew the Weimar Republic in 1923 in the city of Munich. The 1923 Beer Hall Putsch was a failure, not a success: Hitler's attempted seizure of the Bavarian government was crushed by police within hours and he was sentenced to prison. The Nazis instead came to power through electoral politics and Hindenburg's appointment of Hitler as Chancellor in 1933 — making this the choice that did NOT occur.

**13. C** — The rescue of more than 330,000 British and French soldiers from beaches in northern France. After German forces broke through Allied lines and pinned the British Expeditionary Force against the English Channel, a hastily assembled fleet of Royal Navy ships and civilian "Little Ships" evacuated soldiers under air attack. Operation Dynamo preserved the army that would later fight in North Africa, Italy, and Normandy, and became a powerful symbol of British determination.

**14. D** — Reduce tariffs and other barriers to international trade among participating member nations worldwide. GATT facilitated successive rounds of multilateral negotiations that progressively lowered tariffs and expanded the global trading system over nearly five decades. It was succeeded in 1995 by the World Trade Organization, which inherited and broadened GATT's mission and added a binding dispute-resolution mechanism.

**15. A** — Maintain international peace and security through diplomacy, peacekeeping, and coordinated collective action. The UN Charter, signed by 50 nations in June 1945, established the General Assembly, Security Council, Secretariat, and other organs with the primary purpose of preventing another world war. Despite Cold War paralysis at times, the UN has facilitated decolonization, peacekeeping operations, humanitarian relief, and the development of international human rights law.

**16. B** — Recognition of postwar European borders combined with formal commitments to respect human rights. The "Final Act" signed by 35 nations confirmed existing borders, including those imposed by the Soviet Union, while committing all signatories to respect human rights and fundamental freedoms. Soviet-bloc dissidents used the human rights provisions to challenge their governments, helping movements like Charter 77 in Czechoslovakia and Solidarity in Poland gain international support.

**17. C** — Began a diplomatic opening between the U.S. and China and shifted Cold War strategic balances. Nixon's week-long visit, including his meeting with Mao Zedong, ended over two decades of frozen relations and exploited the Sino-Soviet split to U.S. advantage. Full diplomatic relations followed in 1979 under President Carter, and the opening laid the groundwork for China's eventual emergence as a global economic power.

**18. A** — Slow the U.S.-Soviet nuclear arms race by limiting the numbers of certain strategic weapons. SALT I (1972) froze the number of intercontinental ballistic missile launchers and limited anti-ballistic missile systems, while SALT II (1979) capped strategic delivery vehicles. The U.S. Senate never ratified SALT II due to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, but both nations largely observed its limits through the 1980s.

**19. D** — If one Southeast Asian nation fell to communism, neighboring nations would also fall in sequence. First articulated by President Eisenhower in 1954, the theory portrayed Southeast Asian nations as a row of dominoes that would topple one after another if Vietnam fell. It provided the rationale for escalating American involvement in Vietnam, though critics argued it oversimplified the diverse nationalist, ethnic, and political contexts across Southeast Asia.

**20. D** — Was the only one in which the communist leader was overthrown violently and executed. While other Warsaw Pact nations transitioned through negotiation and largely peaceful protests, Nicolae Ceaușescu's regime fell after street battles and army defections following his fatal attempt to address an angry crowd in Bucharest. He and his wife Elena were arrested, given a hasty trial, and executed by firing squad on Christmas Day 1989.

**21. B** — A failed August 1991 hardliner coup against Gorbachev and declarations of independence by Soviet republics. Communist hardliners briefly detained Gorbachev at his Crimean dacha to halt his reforms, but Boris Yeltsin's defiance from atop a tank in Moscow rallied resistance and the coup collapsed

within three days. The discrediting of central authority accelerated independence declarations by Ukraine and other republics, and Gorbachev resigned on December 25, 1991, formally dissolving the USSR.

**22. C** — Russian military campaigns against a separatist movement seeking independence for Chechnya. After Chechen leader Dzhokhar Dudayev declared independence in 1991, the first war ended in humiliating Russian withdrawal in 1996, while the second under Putin involved devastating attacks on Grozny and a long counterinsurgency. Russia ultimately suppressed Chechen independence and installed loyalist strongman Ramzan Kadyrov, though the wars produced tens of thousands of civilian casualties and inspired terrorist attacks inside Russia.

**23. A** — The collapse of the U.S. subprime mortgage market and the failure of major financial institutions. The bursting of the American housing bubble triggered the collapse of mortgage-backed securities and the September 2008 bankruptcy of Lehman Brothers, freezing global credit markets. Governments worldwide responded with massive bailouts and stimulus programs, but the crisis produced the deepest recession since the Great Depression and contributed to political turmoil including the Eurozone debt crisis.

**24. C** — Export-oriented industrialization, large government investment in education, and rapid economic growth. The "Tiger" economies pursued state-guided capitalism, prioritizing manufacturing for export, building skilled workforces through education, and attracting foreign investment. Within a generation they transformed from poor agrarian societies into wealthy industrial economies, offering a development model that influenced China and other emerging economies.

**25. B** — Liberalization of the economy through deregulation, reduced tariffs, and openness to foreign investment. Facing a balance-of-payments crisis, Finance Minister Manmohan Singh dismantled the "license raj" of bureaucratic controls, opened Indian markets to foreign companies, and devalued the rupee. The reforms launched two decades of high growth, transformed India into an IT services powerhouse, and lifted hundreds of millions of Indians out of poverty.

**26. D** — Slow population growth that threatened to strain China's resources and rapid economic development. The policy generally restricted urban couples to one child and rural couples to two if the first was a girl, with strict enforcement involving fines and forced abortions or sterilizations. It is credited with preventing several hundred million births but produced severe long-term consequences including a skewed sex ratio from selective abortion of girls, a rapidly aging population, and a shrinking workforce.

**27. A** — A prolonged period of economic stagnation following the collapse of asset price bubbles in 1990. After the Tokyo stock market and real estate bubbles burst, Japan endured years of near-zero growth, deflation, and banking crises despite repeated stimulus efforts. The stagnation extended into a "Lost Two Decades" and contributed to political instability, demographic decline, and Japan being overtaken by China as the world's second-largest economy in 2010.

**28. C** — Transitioned from military dictatorships to democratically elected civilian constitutional governments. Argentina's junta fell after defeat in the 1982 Falklands War, Brazil's military returned to barracks in 1985, Chile's Pinochet lost a 1988 plebiscite and stepped down in 1990, and Uruguay restored democracy in 1985. The wave of democratization across Latin America was part of Samuel Huntington's "Third Wave" of global democratic transitions in the 1970s and 1980s.

**29. B** — Imposed a strict interpretation of Islamic law and provided sanctuary for al-Qaeda terrorist networks. The Taliban banned music, television, and education for girls, enforced public executions and harsh punishments under their interpretation of sharia, and gave Osama bin Laden refuge from which to plan the September 11 attacks. The U.S.-led invasion in October 2001 removed the Taliban from power, though the group regrouped and returned to power in August 2021 after the American withdrawal.

**30. A** — The murder of 11 Israeli athletes and team coaches by Palestinian Black September terrorists. Eight gunmen took the Israeli Olympic team hostage, demanding the release of Palestinian prisoners, and the crisis ended in a botched West German rescue attempt at the Fürstenfeldbruck airfield. The "Munich massacre" prompted Israel's Operation Wrath of God assassination campaign against those responsible and transformed Olympic security forever.

**31. D** — Boycotts by the United States and the Soviet Union, reflecting Cold War tensions. President Carter led 65 nations in boycotting the 1980 Moscow Olympics to protest the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, and the Soviet Union and 14 of its allies retaliated by boycotting the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics. The boycotts demonstrated how thoroughly the Cold War rivalry had penetrated even international sport.

**32. C** — Has produced operational nuclear weapons and missiles, raising tensions in Northeast Asia. North Korea conducted its first nuclear test in 2006 and has since developed increasingly sophisticated weapons and intercontinental ballistic missiles capable of reaching the United States mainland. Multiple rounds of UN sanctions and brief diplomatic openings — including Trump-Kim summits in 2018 and 2019 — have failed to roll back the program.

**33. B** — An armed Islamist insurgent group that has carried out kidnappings, bombings, and mass killings. Boko Haram, whose name roughly means "Western education is forbidden," gained worldwide attention in 2014 by abducting 276 schoolgirls from Chibok. The group later pledged allegiance to the Islamic State and has killed tens of thousands and displaced over two million people across northeastern Nigeria, Cameroon, Chad, and Niger.

**34. A** — Introducing market-oriented reforms and foreign investment while maintaining one-party communist rule. Inspired partly by China's Deng-era reforms, the Vietnamese Communist Party shifted from central planning to a "socialist-oriented market economy," welcoming foreign investment and private enterprise. Vietnam has since become one of the fastest-growing economies in Asia and a major manufacturing hub, while the Communist Party retains tight political control.

**35. D** — The election of left-leaning governments in Venezuela, Brazil, Argentina, Bolivia, and other countries. Hugo Chávez in Venezuela, Lula da Silva in Brazil, Néstor and Cristina Kirchner in Argentina, Evo Morales in Bolivia, and similar leaders elsewhere were elected on platforms emphasizing poverty reduction, social spending, and challenging U.S. influence. The "Pink Tide" peaked in the mid-2000s and partially receded in the 2010s before returning in countries like Mexico, Brazil, and Colombia in the late 2010s and early 2020s.