

PRACTICE EXAM 27 — NEW YORK REGENTS GLOBAL HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY II

1. Charles Dickens's novels such as *Oliver Twist* and *Hard Times* helped raise public awareness of
 - A. The accomplishments of British naval power and overseas imperial expansion in the East
 - B. The harsh living and working conditions of the poor during the Industrial Revolution
 - C. The intellectual achievements of the European Enlightenment and its leading philosophers
 - D. The political theories of Karl Marx and the international communist movement

2. The British enclosure movement of the 18th and 19th centuries contributed to industrialization by
 - A. Restoring traditional medieval farming methods and the open-field system of agriculture
 - B. Providing free land grants to landless peasants throughout the rural English countryside
 - C. Returning communal village lands to local peasants and small subsistence farmers
 - D. Consolidating land into larger private farms and pushing displaced peasants toward cities

3. The French Revolution of 1830 (July Revolution) resulted in
 - A. The overthrow of Charles X and the installation of "citizen king" Louis-Philippe of Orléans
 - B. The restoration of Napoleon Bonaparte to the imperial French throne for a second time
 - C. The complete abolition of the French monarchy and creation of a permanent republic
 - D. The French annexation of Belgium and parts of the western German Rhineland territory

4. Joseph Conrad's novel *Heart of Darkness* (1899) is best understood as

- A. A critical literary depiction of the brutality of European colonial rule in the Congo
- B. A heroic celebration of European missionaries bringing Christianity to peoples in central Africa
- C. A historical defense of the Belgian colonial administration of King Leopold II's Congo
- D. A scientific study of geographic conditions in equatorial Africa during the Scramble era

5. Christian missionaries in 19th- and early 20th-century colonial Africa often

- A. Resisted European colonial governments and openly supported African independence movements
- B. Refused to teach the local African languages of the regions where they worked and lived
- C. Established schools and hospitals while also acting as cultural agents of European colonialism
- D. Made it their primary mission to defend traditional African religions from outside influences

6. The Sykes-Picot Agreement of 1916 was

- A. A treaty between France and Britain that established the Suez Canal as an international waterway
- B. A military alliance between Britain and the Ottoman Empire against Imperial Germany
- C. A formal declaration by Britain supporting the establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine
- D. A secret British and French agreement to divide Ottoman Middle Eastern territory after World War I

7. The Balfour Declaration of November 1917

- A. Recognized the independence of all Arab nations from Ottoman and European rule
- B. Expressed British support for a Jewish national home in the territory of Palestine
- C. Created the British protectorate over Egypt and the Sudan during World War I
- D. Established the modern Israeli state with internationally recognized borders and capital

8. The Arab Revolt during World War I, supported by British officer T.E. Lawrence ("Lawrence of Arabia"), aimed to

- A. Restore Ottoman rule over the Arab provinces of Syria, Mesopotamia, and the Hejaz
- B. Establish a single Arab communist state aligned with the new Bolshevik government in Russia
- C. Overthrow Ottoman rule and establish an independent Arab state across the Middle East
- D. Drive the British and French entirely out of the Arab provinces of the Ottoman Empire

9. Benito Mussolini came to power in October 1922 through the

- A. Free election of his Fascist Party with a clear majority in the Italian Parliament
- B. Military coup that overthrew King Victor Emmanuel III and established an Italian republic
- C. Communist revolution that placed workers' councils in control of all major Italian industry
- D. "March on Rome," after which King Victor Emmanuel III appointed him as Prime Minister

10. Nikita Khrushchev's 1956 "Secret Speech" to the 20th Party Congress is significant because it

- A. Denounced Joseph Stalin's crimes and personality cult and began a period of limited de-Stalinization
- B. Officially returned the Soviet Union to the policies of Lenin's earlier New Economic Policy
- C. Announced the construction of the Berlin Wall to halt East German emigration to the West
- D. Declared the Soviet Union's complete victory over the United States in the ongoing Cold War

11. The Hungarian Revolution of October–November 1956 ended when

- A. The Hungarian people peacefully negotiated their country's independence from the Soviet bloc
- B. The United States and NATO forces intervened militarily on behalf of Hungarian rebels
- C. Soviet tanks invaded Budapest, crushing the uprising and installing a loyal communist government
- D. The reformist communist leader Imre Nagy successfully led Hungary out of the Warsaw Pact

12. The Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, passed by the U.S. Congress in August 1964

- A. Authorized the immediate withdrawal of all American military forces from the Vietnamese mainland
- B. Gave the U.S. president broad authority to escalate American military involvement in Vietnam
- C. Established the demilitarized zone separating North and South Vietnam at the 17th parallel
- D. Recognized the government of North Vietnam as the legitimate authority over all of Vietnam

13. The My Lai Massacre of March 1968 in Vietnam

- A. Demonstrated the effectiveness of American counterinsurgency operations conducted in the war
- B. Was a successful Viet Cong attack on the American embassy in the South Vietnamese capital
- C. Marked the beginning of the strategic bombing campaign against the city of Hanoi in the north
- D. Was the killing of hundreds of unarmed civilians by U.S. soldiers, sparking outrage when revealed

14. The First Palestinian Intifada (1987–1993) consisted primarily of

- A. A massive Palestinian military offensive that captured large portions of Israeli territory
- B. A peaceful diplomatic mission led by Arab states to the United Nations Security Council
- C. Stone-throwing, strikes, and other forms of mass protest against Israeli occupation of the territories
- D. A series of plane hijackings carried out by Palestinian guerrillas in Western European cities

15. The 1948 Arab-Israeli War (Israeli War of Independence) began with

- A. The Arab states' rejection of the UN partition plan and their invasion following Israel's declaration of independence
- B. A surprise Israeli attack on Egypt, Jordan, and Syria intended to seize disputed Arab territory
- C. A negotiated settlement between Jewish and Arab leaders that established peaceful coexistence in the region
- D. The withdrawal of British troops accompanied by a final peace agreement between Jews and Arabs

16. Bangladesh gained its independence in 1971 from

- A. The British Empire, which had refused to grant separate independence to the Bengal region in 1947
- B. Pakistan, following a brutal military crackdown and an Indian military intervention on the Bangladeshi side
- C. India, after a long civil war between Hindu and Muslim populations in eastern Bengal province
- D. Burma (Myanmar), following centuries of disputes over the Arakan and Chittagong border territories of South Asia

17. The Sri Lankan Civil War (1983–2009) was fought between

- A. The Buddhist majority and the Hindu minority over religious sites and pilgrimage routes
- B. The Sinhalese-dominated government and the Tamil Tigers seeking a separate Tamil homeland
- C. Sri Lankan communist guerrillas and a U.S.-backed government in the southern port cities
- D. Sri Lankan democracy supporters and military officers attempting to seize political power

18. Lee Kuan Yew, who served as Singapore's prime minister from 1959 to 1990, is best known for

- A. Leading communist insurgent movements throughout the territories of mainland Southeast Asia and beyond
- B. Negotiating Singapore's voluntary merger with Malaysia into a single democratic federation in 1963
- C. Establishing a multi-party parliamentary democracy modeled directly on the British Westminster system
- D. Transforming Singapore from a poor port into a wealthy global financial and trading center

19. West Germany's "economic miracle" (Wirtschaftswunder) of the 1950s and 1960s was driven largely by

- A. Marshall Plan aid, currency reform, and the social market economy policies of Chancellor Konrad Adenauer

- B. Soviet economic assistance and the introduction of central planning across all major German industries
- C. The complete nationalization of all German heavy industry under the new democratic government
- D. The voluntary unification of East and West Germany under a single federal economic system

20. The American occupation of Japan (1945–1952) under General Douglas MacArthur produced

- A. The execution of Emperor Hirohito and the abolition of the Japanese imperial institution entirely
- B. The permanent military partition of Japan between American and Soviet military occupation zones
- C. A new democratic constitution, land reform, women's suffrage, and a renunciation of war
- D. The annexation of Japan as a permanent territory of the United States of America

21. The Nuremberg Laws of 1935 in Nazi Germany

- A. Established the international tribunal that would later prosecute Nazi leaders for their war crimes
- B. Stripped German Jews of citizenship and banned marriage between Jews and "Aryan" Germans
- C. Created Germany's modern legal system based on liberal Enlightenment principles of universal justice
- D. Outlawed the Nazi Party and forced its leaders into hiding throughout the Weimar Republic era

22. The fall of Singapore in February 1942 is considered significant because it

- A. Marked Japan's decisive defeat by British forces at the start of the Pacific war
- B. Began with the surprise Japanese attack on the British naval base in mid-1941
- C. Restored Singapore to its pre-colonial status as a center of Southeast Asian trade
- D. Was Britain's largest military surrender in history and shattered British imperial prestige in Asia

23. The 1945 battles of Iwo Jima and Okinawa are remembered for

- A. Their extraordinary casualties on both sides and their influence on the decision to use atomic weapons

- B. Being the first joint American-Soviet military operations against Japanese forces in the Pacific
- C. Demonstrating that the Japanese government had effectively lost the will to continue fighting
- D. The Japanese surrender ceremonies held aboard the USS Missouri in late August 1945

24. The 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami

- A. Triggered the meltdown of nuclear reactors along the eastern coast of the Japanese home islands
- B. Was caused by underwater volcanic activity in the South China Sea region near the Philippines
- C. Killed roughly 230,000 people across 14 countries and prompted a major international relief effort
- D. Was successfully predicted hours in advance, allowing complete evacuation of all coastal communities

25. The 2011 Fukushima Daiichi nuclear disaster in Japan was triggered by

- A. A terrorist attack on the nuclear facility carried out by anti-nuclear environmental activists
- B. A human operator error similar to the 1986 Chernobyl disaster in Soviet Ukraine
- C. A military strike on the nuclear facility carried out by North Korean armed forces
- D. A massive earthquake and tsunami that disabled the plant's cooling systems and reactors

26. The 1984 Bhopal disaster in India involved

- A. A train derailment that destroyed parts of the central Indian city and surrounding rural areas
- B. A toxic gas leak from a Union Carbide pesticide plant that killed thousands of nearby residents
- C. A nuclear power plant meltdown along the southern Indian coast facing the Indian Ocean
- D. A massive monsoon flood that displaced millions of people across multiple northern Indian states

27. The Yemeni Civil War that escalated in 2015 has involved

- A. A Saudi-led coalition fighting Houthi rebels backed by Iran, producing a major humanitarian crisis

- B. A direct military intervention by Israeli forces against Iranian military positions in Yemen
- C. The peaceful negotiation of a new democratic constitution under direct United Nations supervision
- D. The complete collapse of the Yemeni government and its formal replacement by neighboring Oman

28. The U.S.-China trade war that escalated under President Trump (2018–2020) involved

- A. A formal complete military blockade of all Chinese shipping passing through the Strait of Malacca
- B. China's voluntary withdrawal from the World Trade Organization in protest against American economic demands
- C. Mutual tariff increases on hundreds of billions of dollars in goods and disputes over technology
- D. A successful joint agreement to reduce all trade barriers and currency manipulation between the two nations

29. The rise of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) and Prime Minister Narendra Modi in India since 2014 has been associated with

- A. A move toward secular socialism modeled on the policies of Jawaharlal Nehru's Congress Party
- B. The complete dissolution of the Indian National Congress as the country's leading opposition party
- C. Hindu nationalist politics, market-oriented economic reforms, and growing tensions with Indian Muslim minorities
- D. The peaceful negotiation of a final settlement over Kashmir with neighboring nuclear-armed Pakistan

30. The Cuban Revolution of 1959 was led by Fidel Castro and

- A. Communist organizers sent directly from the Soviet Union to launch the Cuban revolutionary movement
- B. American Cuban exiles who had returned from the United States to overthrow the local Cuban dictatorship
- C. The Cuban Catholic Church and its religious orders, working closely with the Spanish embassy in Havana

D. A small guerrilla movement that included Ernesto "Che" Guevara and operated from the Sierra Maestra mountains

31. The 2014 Umbrella Movement in Hong Kong was a

- A. Pro-democracy protest demanding free elections for Hong Kong's chief executive position
- B. Successful pro-Beijing campaign that resulted in tighter integration with mainland China
- C. Religious revival movement promoting traditional Confucian values throughout the entire territory
- D. Labor strike organized by Hong Kong manufacturing workers seeking higher industrial wages

32. In 2014, the Islamic State (ISIS) carried out a genocidal campaign against the

- A. Sunni Arab population of central Iraq, leading to a Sunni uprising against the militant group
- B. Yazidi religious minority in northern Iraq, including mass killings and the enslavement of women
- C. Kurdish population of northern Syria, which was protected by direct American military intervention
- D. Shi'a Arab population of southern Iraq, with attacks coordinated by Iranian-trained Shi'a militias

33. Following the 1979 Iranian Revolution, the Islamic Republic established by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini features

- A. A purely secular government in which religious leaders have no role in the constitutional system
- B. A constitutional monarchy in which the king holds executive authority over the elected parliament
- C. An elected presidency with no influence from clerics on Iranian domestic or foreign affairs
- D. A "Supreme Leader" position held by a senior cleric with ultimate authority over state policy

34. Following the end of the Cold War, NATO expanded by

- A. Disbanding entirely and being replaced by a completely new European security organization
- B. Merging with the former Warsaw Pact into a single Eurasian collective defense alliance

- C. Admitting Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic, the Baltic states, and other Eastern European nations
- D. Withdrawing all American forces from European bases following the dissolution of the Soviet Union

35. The "Battle of Seattle" anti-globalization protests during the 1999 WTO meetings

- A. Successfully ended the World Trade Organization's role in setting international trade and tariff rules
- B. Brought together environmental, labor, and human rights activists opposed to corporate-led globalization worldwide
- C. Resulted in the immediate adoption of new international standards on labor and environment
- D. Demonstrated the broad popular support for free trade among American working-class voters

ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS (Questions 1-35)

1. B — The harsh living and working conditions of the poor during the Industrial Revolution. Dickens's novels exposed child labor in workhouses, debtors' prisons, urban poverty, and the brutal mechanical routines of factory life to Britain's reading middle class. His vivid portrayals influenced Victorian reform movements and remain among the most powerful literary records of industrialization's human cost.

2. D — Consolidating land into larger private farms and pushing displaced peasants toward cities. Parliamentary enclosure acts converted common lands and open fields into privately owned, fenced farms operated by wealthier landlords, displacing tens of thousands of small farmers and cottagers. The displaced rural population provided the labor force for the new urban factories of the Industrial Revolution.

3. A — The overthrow of Charles X and the installation of "citizen king" Louis-Philippe of Orléans. Charles X's reactionary July Ordinances limiting press freedom and the franchise triggered three days of barricades and street fighting in Paris ("Les Trois Glorieuses"). The Bourbon line was replaced by the Orléanist Louis-Philippe, a more liberal constitutional monarch who ruled until being overthrown in turn by the Revolution of 1848.

4. A — A critical literary depiction of the brutality of European colonial rule in the Congo. Drawing on Conrad's own experience as a steamboat captain in King Leopold II's Congo Free State, the novella followed Marlow's journey upriver into the moral darkness of European exploitation. It became one of the most influential anti-imperialist works of the early 20th century, though postcolonial critics including Chinua Achebe have challenged its portrayal of Africans.

5. C — Established schools and hospitals while also acting as cultural agents of European colonialism. Missionaries from groups like the London Missionary Society and the White Fathers founded thousands

of schools and clinics across Africa, often providing the only Western education available to Africans. Their efforts also undermined indigenous religious and cultural practices and frequently smoothed the way for colonial administrators and traders.

6. D — A secret British and French agreement to divide Ottoman Middle Eastern territory after World War I. Sir Mark Sykes and François Georges-Picot drew lines giving France influence over Lebanon and Syria and Britain over Iraq and Transjordan, with Palestine under international administration. Revealed publicly by the Bolsheviks after 1917, the agreement contradicted British promises of independence to Arab leaders during the war and shaped the borders that still produce conflict today.

7. B — Expressed British support for a Jewish national home in the territory of Palestine. In a letter from Foreign Secretary Arthur Balfour to Lord Walter Rothschild, the British government endorsed the Zionist goal while pledging to protect the "civil and religious rights" of existing non-Jewish communities. The declaration became foundational for the eventual creation of Israel in 1948 and is central to the unresolved Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

8. C — Overthrow Ottoman rule and establish an independent Arab state across the Middle East. Sharif Hussein of Mecca launched the revolt in 1916 after British correspondence (the McMahon-Hussein letters) seemed to promise Arab independence in exchange for support against the Ottomans. Arab forces helped defeat the Ottomans, but the Sykes-Picot agreement and the Balfour Declaration ensured that European powers, not Arab leaders, divided up the postwar Middle East.

9. D — "March on Rome," after which King Victor Emmanuel III appointed him as Prime Minister. Fearing civil war as thousands of Blackshirts converged on Rome, the king refused to declare martial law and instead asked Mussolini to form a government. Within a few years, Mussolini transformed Italy into a one-party fascist dictatorship, providing the model that inspired Hitler and other interwar authoritarians.

10. A — Denounced Joseph Stalin's crimes and personality cult and began a period of limited de-Stalinization. In a closed session, Khrushchev exposed mass executions, the Great Terror, and the cult of personality that had defined Stalin's rule. The speech, eventually leaked to the West, triggered shockwaves throughout the communist world and emboldened reform movements in Poland and Hungary later that year.

11. C — Soviet tanks invaded Budapest, crushing the uprising and installing a loyal communist government. After Imre Nagy announced Hungary's withdrawal from the Warsaw Pact, Soviet forces returned in massive numbers, killing thousands and forcing some 200,000 Hungarians into exile. Nagy was tried in secret and executed in 1958, and the West's failure to intervene confirmed that Eastern Europe lay firmly within the Soviet sphere.

12. B — Gave the U.S. president broad authority to escalate American military involvement in Vietnam. After reports of North Vietnamese attacks on U.S. destroyers — some of which were later shown to be exaggerated or false — Congress passed the resolution with only two dissenting votes. President Johnson used it to commit hundreds of thousands of American troops without a formal declaration of war.

13. D — Was the killing of hundreds of unarmed civilians by U.S. soldiers, sparking outrage when revealed. American soldiers from Charlie Company massacred between 347 and 504 Vietnamese

villagers, mostly women, children, and the elderly, in the hamlet of My Lai. When journalist Seymour Hersh broke the story in 1969, it badly damaged American public support for the war and led to Lieutenant William Calley's conviction.

14. C — Stone-throwing, strikes, and other forms of mass protest against Israeli occupation of the territories. The Intifada ("shaking off") began spontaneously in Gaza and the West Bank with civil disobedience, commercial boycotts, and rock-throwing youths confronting Israeli soldiers. The uprising shifted international sympathy toward the Palestinian cause and ultimately led to the 1993 Oslo Accords.

15. A — The Arab states' rejection of the UN partition plan and their invasion following Israel's declaration of independence. Following Britain's withdrawal and Israel's declaration on May 14, 1948, the armies of Egypt, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, and Iraq invaded. Israel survived, expanded its territory beyond the UN partition lines, and roughly 700,000 Palestinians were displaced — what Palestinians call the Nakba, or catastrophe.

16. B — Pakistan, following a brutal military crackdown and an Indian military intervention on the Bangladeshi side. East Pakistan, separated from West Pakistan by 1,000 miles of Indian territory and culturally distinct, sought autonomy after winning national elections that the West refused to honor. The Pakistani army's Operation Searchlight killed hundreds of thousands and triggered Indian intervention, leading to Pakistan's surrender and Bangladesh's independence in December 1971.

17. B — The Sinhalese-dominated government and the Tamil Tigers seeking a separate Tamil homeland. The Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) fought a 26-year insurgency aiming to establish an independent Tamil state in the north and east, pioneering tactics including suicide bombings. The Sri Lankan military crushed the LTTE in May 2009 in a controversial final offensive that produced thousands of civilian casualties.

18. D — Transforming Singapore from a poor port into a wealthy global financial and trading center. Lee combined authoritarian discipline, strict anti-corruption measures, English-language education, and aggressive courting of foreign investment to make Singapore one of the world's wealthiest countries per capita. His "Asian values" model influenced authoritarian-capitalist development elsewhere, particularly in China.

19. A — Marshall Plan aid, currency reform, and the social market economy policies of Chancellor Konrad Adenauer. Economics minister Ludwig Erhard introduced the deutschmark and freed prices from wartime controls, while Marshall Plan funds rebuilt infrastructure and industry. The "social market economy" combined free-market capitalism with strong welfare protections, producing two decades of full employment and rising living standards.

20. C — A new democratic constitution, land reform, women's suffrage, and a renunciation of war. The 1947 "MacArthur Constitution" preserved the emperor as a ceremonial figure, established parliamentary democracy, gave women the vote, and Article 9 renounced war and the maintenance of armed forces. The reforms transformed Japanese society and laid the foundation for postwar economic recovery.

21. B — Stripped German Jews of citizenship and banned marriage between Jews and "Aryan" Germans. The Reich Citizenship Law and Law for the Protection of German Blood and German Honor reduced

Jews to second-class status and prohibited intermarriage or sexual relations between Jews and non-Jews. They marked a critical legal escalation from social discrimination toward the systematic persecution that culminated in the Holocaust.

22. D — Was Britain's largest military surrender in history and shattered British imperial prestige in Asia. Some 80,000 British, Indian, and Australian troops surrendered to a smaller Japanese force after a swift southward advance through Malaya. Churchill called it the "worst disaster" in British military history; the defeat severely undermined the myth of European invincibility and accelerated demands for independence across Asia.

23. A — Their extraordinary casualties on both sides and their influence on the decision to use atomic weapons. Iwo Jima produced nearly 26,000 American casualties, and Okinawa cost over 12,000 American deaths along with at least 100,000 Japanese soldiers and civilians. Projections that an invasion of Japan would produce even greater losses played a major role in President Truman's decision to drop atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

24. C — Killed roughly 230,000 people across 14 countries and prompted a major international relief effort. A magnitude 9.1 undersea earthquake off Sumatra generated waves that struck Indonesia, Sri Lanka, India, Thailand, and other nations bordering the Indian Ocean. The disaster exposed the absence of a regional tsunami warning system and triggered one of the largest humanitarian responses in modern history.

25. D — A massive earthquake and tsunami that disabled the plant's cooling systems and reactors. The magnitude 9.0 Tōhoku earthquake and resulting 14-meter tsunami knocked out the Fukushima Daiichi plant's emergency generators, causing meltdowns in three reactor cores and hydrogen explosions. The disaster prompted the evacuation of 150,000 people, led Germany and other nations to phase out nuclear power, and remains the worst nuclear accident since Chernobyl.

26. B — A toxic gas leak from a Union Carbide pesticide plant that killed thousands of nearby residents. A release of methyl isocyanate gas killed at least 3,800 people immediately and tens of thousands more in subsequent years, with hundreds of thousands suffering long-term health damage. Union Carbide's relatively small settlement and unresolved contamination at the abandoned site made Bhopal a defining symbol of industrial negligence and the unequal application of safety standards in developing nations.

27. A — A Saudi-led coalition fighting Houthi rebels backed by Iran, producing a major humanitarian crisis. After Houthi forces seized the Yemeni capital Sana'a in 2014, a Saudi-UAE coalition intervened with American support to restore the internationally recognized government. The conflict has caused hundreds of thousands of deaths from violence, famine, and cholera, with the UN repeatedly calling Yemen the world's worst humanitarian crisis.

28. C — Mutual tariff increases on hundreds of billions of dollars in goods and disputes over technology. The Trump administration imposed tariffs to address what it called Chinese unfair trade practices, intellectual property theft, and forced technology transfer, while China retaliated with tariffs on American goods including soybeans. A "Phase One" deal in January 2020 paused escalation but left most tariffs in place, and tensions over technology, especially semiconductors, have continued under subsequent administrations.

29. C — Hindu nationalist politics, market-oriented economic reforms, and growing tensions with Indian Muslim minorities. Modi has overseen rapid economic growth and major infrastructure projects while pursuing Hindutva policies including the revocation of Kashmir's special status in 2019 and the Citizenship Amendment Act that critics say discriminates against Muslims. Concerns about democratic backsliding, attacks on press freedom, and communal violence have accompanied India's rise as a major global power.

30. D — A small guerrilla movement that included Ernesto "Che" Guevara and operated from the Sierra Maestra mountains. After landing from Mexico aboard the yacht Granma in 1956 with only 82 fighters, Castro's July 26th Movement waged a two-year guerrilla campaign that gradually won popular support. Argentine-born Che Guevara became a key commander and later attempted to spread guerrilla revolution to Bolivia, where he was captured and executed in 1967.

31. A — Pro-democracy protest demanding free elections for Hong Kong's chief executive position. Protesters used umbrellas to shield themselves from police pepper spray and tear gas as they occupied major streets for 79 days, demanding the right to nominate their own candidates. The Chinese government refused concessions, and the movement's failure presaged the larger 2019 protests and Beijing's eventual imposition of the 2020 National Security Law.

32. B — Yazidi religious minority in northern Iraq, including mass killings and the enslavement of women. ISIS overran the Yazidi homeland around Mount Sinjar in August 2014, executing thousands of men and enslaving thousands of women and girls under a doctrine that called the Yazidis "devil-worshippers." Yazidi survivor Nadia Murad shared the 2018 Nobel Peace Prize for her work documenting the genocide, which UN investigators formally recognized as such.

33. D — A "Supreme Leader" position held by a senior cleric with ultimate authority over state policy. Iran's constitution combines elected institutions — a president and parliament — with a layered clerical structure dominated by the Supreme Leader (Khomeini until 1989, then Ali Khamenei) and bodies like the Guardian Council that vet candidates and laws. The system blends republican and theocratic elements and has shaped Iran's domestic politics and Middle East policy for over four decades.

34. C — Admitting Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic, the Baltic states, and other Eastern European nations. Beginning in 1999 with Poland, Hungary, and the Czech Republic, NATO expanded eastward to include 14 former communist states, doubling its membership. Russia has consistently denounced the expansion as a threat and cites it as a major grievance behind the wars in Georgia (2008) and Ukraine (2014 and 2022).

35. B — Brought together environmental, labor, and human rights activists opposed to corporate-led globalization worldwide. Tens of thousands of demonstrators shut down WTO ministerial meetings in Seattle, uniting diverse groups concerned about labor standards, environmental degradation, and the power of multinational corporations. The protests launched a transnational anti-globalization movement that continued at meetings of the IMF, World Bank, and G8 in subsequent years.