

# PRACTICE EXAM 33 — NEW YORK REGENTS GLOBAL HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY II

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1. The 1953 overthrow of Iranian Prime Minister Mohammad Mosaddegh

- A. Was a peaceful constitutional transition led by Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi himself in the early 1950s
- B. Was a successful popular revolution that established a fully democratic Iranian republic in the early 1950s
- C. Was carried out by Soviet-backed communists seeking to align Iran with the Eastern communist bloc nations
- D. Was a coup organized by the U.S. CIA and British MI6 after Mosaddegh nationalized Iran's oil industry

2. Salvador Allende, who served as president of Chile from 1970 to 1973, was

- A. A right-wing military dictator closely allied with the United States during the early Cold War period
- B. The first democratically elected Marxist president in Latin America, ultimately overthrown in a U.S.-backed military coup
- C. A moderate Catholic reformer who voluntarily handed power to General Pinochet to avoid civil war in Chile
- D. An anti-communist revolutionary supported by the United States as a counterweight to Cuba's Fidel Castro

3. The 1959 Tibetan uprising against Chinese rule resulted in

- A. The 14th Dalai Lama fleeing into exile in India and the establishment of a Tibetan government-in-exile

- B. Tibetan independence from China and recognition of Tibet as a sovereign nation by the United Nations
- C. A peaceful negotiated settlement that returned Tibet to its pre-Communist era autonomous regional status
- D. The withdrawal of all Chinese troops from the entire Tibetan plateau within a single year

4. Park Chung-hee, who ruled South Korea from 1961 to 1979

- A. Imposed authoritarian rule while overseeing the rapid industrialization that made South Korea an "Asian Tiger"
- B. Established a multiparty democratic system that became a model for postwar Asian governments
- C. Aligned South Korea with North Korea and the Soviet Union against the United States and Japan
- D. Voluntarily handed power to elected civilian leaders after a single five-year presidential term

5. Hugo Chávez, who served as president of Venezuela from 1999 to 2013, pursued policies that included

- A. The complete privatization of Venezuela's oil industry and the country's withdrawal from OPEC entirely
- B. A peaceful negotiated transition to a multiparty democratic system modeled on the United States
- C. "21st-century socialism," oil-funded social programs, and opposition to United States influence in Latin America
- D. The integration of Venezuela into the North American Free Trade Agreement during the early 2000s

6. Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, who served as Brazilian president from 2003 to 2010, is best known for

- A. Restoring the Brazilian military dictatorship and reversing the democratic reforms of his recent predecessors
- B. Privatizing Brazilian oil reserves and ending all state-led economic development programs in the country
- C. Withdrawing Brazil from the Mercosur trade bloc and the BRICS group of major emerging economies
- D. Social programs like Bolsa Família that reduced poverty and Brazil's emergence as a global player

7. Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin was assassinated in November 1995 by
- A. A Palestinian militant who openly opposed Israel's military operations in southern Lebanon
  - B. An Israeli right-wing extremist opposed to Rabin's peace negotiations with the Palestinians
  - C. An Iranian-backed Hezbollah agent operating in northern Israel near the Lebanese-Israeli border
  - D. An American religious extremist protesting U.S. government support for Israeli settlement policies
8. The Mexican-American War (1846–1848) ended with
- A. A Mexican victory that returned Texas to Mexican sovereignty under the new Mexican president
  - B. A negotiated draw that left the disputed border between the two countries entirely unchanged
  - C. American withdrawal from all territories it had occupied during the conflict, restoring the original borders
  - D. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which transferred roughly half of Mexico's territory to the United States
9. The Indo-Pakistani Wars of 1965 and 1971 were fought primarily over
- A. The control of the Khyber Pass and other vital trade routes between South and Central Asia
  - B. Tibet's status and Chinese influence over the entire Himalayan region in northern South Asia
  - C. Disputed territory in Kashmir and, in 1971, the secession of East Pakistan to form Bangladesh
  - D. The location of the international boundary along the Brahmaputra River in eastern Bengal area
10. Eritrea gained its independence from Ethiopia in 1993 following
- A. A 30-year independence war and a 1993 referendum in which Eritreans overwhelmingly voted to secede
  - B. The peaceful Ethiopian withdrawal from Eritrea immediately after the end of the Italian colonial period
  - C. United Nations imposition of partition along ethnic and religious lines on the Horn of Africa

D. The complete collapse of Ethiopia's national government during the regional famine of the 1980s

11. South Sudan became an independent nation in July 2011 after

- A. A peaceful negotiated transfer of authority from Egypt to local South Sudanese leaders by treaty
- B. A UN-supervised partition imposed on Sudan as part of the broader Darfur conflict settlement
- C. Decades of civil war and a 2011 referendum in which nearly 99 percent voted for independence
- D. A successful military invasion that captured the southern Sudanese capital city from northern forces

12. The Sierra Leone Civil War (1991–2002) was notorious for

- A. Successful nonviolent democratic transitions modeled directly on the South African end of apartheid
- B. The use of child soldiers, sexual violence, and "blood diamonds" funding the Revolutionary United Front (RUF)
- C. A negotiated peace that left the country prosperous and economically integrated with all of Europe
- D. United Nations soldiers' refusal to deploy in any West African nation throughout the 1990s entirely

13. The Mexican Drug War, escalating dramatically after 2006, has been characterized by

- A. The peaceful elimination of all major drug cartels through diplomatic negotiation with the United States
- B. A successful U.S.-Mexican joint military operation that legalized recreational drug use across both nations
- C. A complete halt to the cocaine and methamphetamine trade flowing between Mexico and the United States
- D. Violent conflict among cartels and with security forces that has produced tens of thousands of deaths

14. Indonesia's "Reformasi" period after the 1998 fall of Suharto produced

- A. Direct presidential elections, expanded press freedom, and reforms to the role of the military

- B. A new authoritarian political system under a military council that suspended the Indonesian constitution
- C. The restoration of Dutch colonial administration over the eastern islands of the Indonesian archipelago
- D. The voluntary unification of Indonesia with neighboring Malaysia into a single federal national state

15. The Three Gorges Dam on the Yangtze River, completed in 2012, is significant because it

- A. Was constructed jointly by China, India, and Japan as a regional cooperation project across Asia
- B. Is the world's largest hydroelectric power station and displaced more than a million Chinese citizens
- C. Has successfully eliminated all flooding along the Yangtze River basin since the year of its completion
- D. Is the only major dam ever built in China without any environmental or social controversy

16. The 2008 Russo-Georgian War

- A. Resulted in a clear Georgian victory and the integration of Georgia into NATO that same year
- B. Was a peaceful diplomatic dispute that was resolved without any military force being deployed
- C. Lasted five days and ended with Russian recognition of the breakaway regions of South Ossetia and Abkhazia
- D. Led to Russia's immediate withdrawal from all of its bases in the Caucasus region of Eurasia

17. Beginning in 2017, Myanmar's military operations against the Rohingya minority

- A. Established the Rohingya as an officially recognized ethnic group with full Burmese citizenship rights
- B. Resulted in the immediate intervention of United Nations peacekeeping forces in northern Myanmar territory
- C. Were peacefully resolved through formal negotiations between Myanmar and the Rohingya political leadership
- D. Drove roughly 750,000 Rohingya refugees into Bangladesh and have been called genocide by the UN

18. Since becoming Chinese leader in 2012, Xi Jinping has

- A. Consolidated personal power, removed presidential term limits, and launched broad anti-corruption campaigns nationwide
- B. Restored multiparty democracy and free presidential elections throughout the People's Republic of China
- C. Pursued the privatization of all major state-owned enterprises in the Chinese economy by 2020
- D. Negotiated full Taiwan reunification with the mainland through a peaceful constitutional and political agreement

19. Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, who has dominated Turkish politics since 2003

- A. Has steered Turkey toward full membership in the European Union, which was achieved in 2018
- B. Has shifted Turkey toward more authoritarian rule and a more assertive Islamist political identity
- C. Has dismantled the Turkish military's independence and replaced it with NATO direct command structures
- D. Has restored the Ottoman caliphate and proclaimed himself the religious leader of all Sunni Muslims

20. Hungarian Prime Minister Viktor Orbán has openly promoted a model he calls

- A. Liberal democracy modeled directly on the political institutions of the United Kingdom and France
- B. Marxist socialism aligned with Russia and the People's Republic of China against the European Union
- C. "Illiberal democracy," which combines elections with restrictions on press freedom, courts, and migration
- D. Direct participatory democracy in which all major decisions are made by national popular referendum

21. Brazilian President Jair Bolsonaro, who served from 2019 to 2022, was associated with

- A. Strong environmental policies that dramatically reduced deforestation rates in the Amazon rainforest
- B. The expansion of social welfare programs that had been launched by his predecessor Lula da Silva
- C. Right-wing populism, hostility toward the press, and downplaying the severity of the COVID-19 pandemic

D. Brazil's voluntary withdrawal from the BRICS group of major emerging economies during his term

22. Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman of Saudi Arabia became internationally controversial in 2018 after

A. Negotiating Saudi Arabia's formal entry into the European Union as a special associated member

B. Establishing a fully democratic constitutional monarchy modeled directly on the British political system

C. Returning all Saudi oil reserves to the direct control of European and American international companies

D. The killing of journalist Jamal Khashoggi at the Saudi consulate in Istanbul by Saudi agents

23. The 2013–2014 Maidan Revolution in Ukraine resulted in

A. The ouster of pro-Russian President Viktor Yanukovich and Ukraine's turn toward the European Union

B. The restoration of the Soviet-era political system in Ukraine under direct Moscow administration

C. The peaceful negotiation of a federal arrangement that gave eastern Ukrainian regions autonomy

D. The voluntary reunification of Ukraine with the Russian Federation through a popular referendum

24. The 2020 protests in Belarus erupted in response to

A. The economic collapse triggered by the global COVID-19 pandemic across the Eastern European region

B. President Alexander Lukashenko's claim of victory in an election widely viewed as fraudulent by observers

C. The voluntary decision of the Belarusian government to dissolve itself and join the Russian Federation

D. Belarus's refusal to support Russia's military operations against Ukraine during the early years of conflict

25. The February 2021 military coup in Myanmar

- A. Resulted in the immediate establishment of a fully democratic government with international recognition
- B. Was peacefully accepted by the Myanmar civilian population without any significant resistance or protest
- C. Led to the immediate withdrawal of Chinese economic investment from all of Myanmar's major industries
- D. Overthrew the elected government of Aung San Suu Kyi and triggered widespread civil disobedience and conflict

26. China's 2020 National Security Law for Hong Kong

- A. Restored full British colonial governance over the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region territory
- B. Granted Hong Kong full independence from mainland China before the 2047 expiration date
- C. Criminalized "secession, subversion, terrorism, and collusion" and dramatically curtailed political freedoms in Hong Kong
- D. Provided new constitutional protections for press freedom and pro-democracy political organizing in Hong Kong

27. The October 2002 Bali bombings in Indonesia were carried out by

- A. Jemaah Islamiyah, a Southeast Asian Islamist group with ties to al-Qaeda, killing over 200 people
- B. Indonesian government forces seeking to suppress separatism in the easternmost provinces of the country
- C. Australian intelligence agents attempting to destabilize the entire Indonesian tourism industry economically
- D. Hindu nationalist groups protesting Muslim influence on the predominantly Hindu Indonesian island of Bali

28. The November 2008 Mumbai attacks

- A. Were a coordinated effort by Indian authorities to disrupt the city's organized crime networks

- B. Were carried out by Lashkar-e-Taiba militants based in Pakistan and killed roughly 175 people
- C. Resulted in the immediate signing of a peace agreement between India and neighboring Pakistan
- D. Targeted the Indian parliament in New Delhi rather than locations in the city of Mumbai itself

29. The 2014–2016 Ebola outbreak in West Africa

- A. Was the first Ebola outbreak ever documented anywhere in the world by international medical professionals
- B. Was effectively controlled within a few weeks by national health authorities without any outside assistance
- C. Spread to every continent and produced a global pandemic comparable in scale and severity to the COVID-19 pandemic
- D. Killed over 11,000 people, mostly in Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone, and exposed weaknesses in global health response

30. The 1992 Rio Earth Summit (United Nations Conference on Environment and Development)

- A. Produced the framework conventions on climate change and biodiversity and Agenda 21 for sustainable development
- B. Resulted in the immediate worldwide phase-out of all coal-fired power plants by the early 21st century
- C. Established a single global environmental government with binding legal authority over all signatory nations
- D. Created the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank to fund global environmental restoration projects

31. The Group of 20 (G20), founded in 1999, was created to

- A. Replace the United Nations Security Council as the primary global decision-making body for security
- B. Coordinate Cold War military strategy among NATO members and other major Western capitalist democracies

C. Bring together the world's major advanced and emerging economies to coordinate financial and economic policy

D. Establish a single common currency to be used by all member nations beginning in the year 2010

32. The Treaty of San Francisco (1951) was significant because it

A. Established the United Nations Charter and created the Security Council with five permanent members

B. Formally ended the Allied state of war with Japan and restored Japanese sovereignty after occupation

C. Recognized Communist China as the official Chinese government replacing the Republic of China on Taiwan

D. Authorized the immediate American withdrawal of all military forces from the Japanese home islands

33. The modern Kingdom of Saudi Arabia was founded in 1932 by

A. Abdulaziz ibn Saud, who unified the Arabian Peninsula through conquest with the support of Wahhabi religious scholars

B. The Ottoman sultan as a way of maintaining indirect control over the Arabian Peninsula after World War I

C. The British Empire as a protectorate to ensure stable oil supplies to the Royal Navy throughout the 1930s

D. A constitutional convention of Arab tribes electing a temporary king to lead the Arabian Peninsula and surrounding regions

34. The Central Asian republics of Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan gained independence in 1991

A. After a series of armed independence wars fought against Russian military occupation in the early 1990s

B. As part of a planned long-term Soviet program of gradually granting sovereignty to its constituent republics

C. As a consequence of the Soviet Union's collapse, with most being ruled by former Communist Party leaders

D. After signing peace agreements with neighboring China and accepting full Chinese economic integration into Asia

35. The January 2010 Haiti earthquake

A. Was effectively predicted by international monitoring stations, allowing for complete evacuation of the affected zones

B. Caused minimal damage in the Caribbean nation due to strong building codes and modern infrastructure

C. Killed an estimated 100,000 to 300,000 people, devastated Port-au-Prince, and triggered a massive international relief effort

D. Was the first natural disaster in the Caribbean region to be handled entirely by Haitian government resources

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

**1. D** — Was a coup organized by the U.S. CIA and British MI6 after Mosaddegh nationalized Iran's oil industry. Operation Ajax was launched after Mosaddegh nationalized the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company (later BP) in 1951, threatening Western oil interests during the early Cold War. The coup restored the Shah to power until the 1979 Iranian Revolution and became a defining grievance shaping Iranian attitudes toward the United States for decades.

**2. B** — The first democratically elected Marxist president in Latin America, ultimately overthrown in a U.S.-backed military coup. Allende's Popular Unity coalition pursued nationalization of copper mines, land reform, and price controls before being overthrown on September 11, 1973, by General Augusto Pinochet with significant U.S. covert support. Allende died in the presidential palace during the coup, and his fall ushered in Pinochet's 17-year dictatorship.

**3. A** — The 14th Dalai Lama fleeing into exile in India and the establishment of a Tibetan government-in-exile. After the People's Liberation Army crushed the uprising, the Dalai Lama escaped over the Himalayas to Dharamshala, India, where he established a government-in-exile that remains active. He received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1989 and has become a global voice for Tibetan autonomy and nonviolent resistance.

**4. A** — Imposed authoritarian rule while overseeing the rapid industrialization that made South Korea an "Asian Tiger." Park seized power in a 1961 military coup and used five-year economic plans, export promotion, and close ties with chaebols like Hyundai and Samsung to transform South Korea from one of Asia's poorest nations into a manufacturing powerhouse. His authoritarian rule ended when he was assassinated by his own intelligence chief in 1979.

- 5. C** — "21st-century socialism," oil-funded social programs, and opposition to United States influence in Latin America. Chávez used soaring oil revenues to fund social "missions" for housing, literacy, and healthcare while nationalizing key industries and aligning Venezuela with Cuba, Bolivia, and other left-leaning governments. The collapse of oil prices after his 2013 death plunged Venezuela into severe economic crisis and authoritarian rule under his successor Nicolás Maduro.
- 6. D** — Social programs like Bolsa Família that reduced poverty and Brazil's emergence as a global player. Lula's conditional cash transfer program lifted tens of millions out of poverty, while Brazil hosted the 2014 World Cup and 2016 Olympics and emerged as a major BRICS economy. He was later imprisoned on corruption charges that were eventually annulled, and returned to the presidency in January 2023.
- 7. B** — An Israeli right-wing extremist opposed to Rabin's peace negotiations with the Palestinians. Yigal Amir, a religious nationalist law student, shot Rabin at a peace rally in Tel Aviv shortly after Rabin had signed the Oslo II Accord with Yasser Arafat. The assassination shocked Israel and is widely considered to have crippled the Israeli-Palestinian peace process at a critical moment.
- 8. D** — The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which transferred roughly half of Mexico's territory to the United States. Mexico ceded California, Nevada, Utah, most of Arizona and New Mexico, and parts of Colorado and Wyoming for \$15 million and the assumption of certain claims. The territorial expansion fueled American sectional tensions over slavery and helped lead to the U.S. Civil War, while the loss remains a defining grievance in Mexican national memory.
- 9. C** — Disputed territory in Kashmir and, in 1971, the secession of East Pakistan to form Bangladesh. The 1965 war over Kashmir ended in a UN-brokered ceasefire with no significant territorial change, while the 1971 war began with West Pakistan's crackdown on Bengali nationalists in East Pakistan and ended with Indian intervention and Bangladesh's independence. Both nations conducted their first nuclear tests in 1998, raising the stakes of any future conflict.
- 10. A** — A 30-year independence war and a 1993 referendum in which Eritreans overwhelmingly voted to secede. The Eritrean People's Liberation Front fought Ethiopia from 1961 until the fall of Mengistu Haile Mariam's regime in 1991, after which Ethiopia agreed to a UN-supervised referendum. Eritrea became Africa's newest nation, though a brutal 1998–2000 border war and the country's subsequent authoritarian rule under Isaias Afwerki have shadowed its independence.
- 11. C** — Decades of civil war and a 2011 referendum in which nearly 99 percent voted for independence. The Comprehensive Peace Agreement of 2005 ended the Second Sudanese Civil War between the Arab-dominated north and largely Christian and animist south, providing for the referendum that produced South Sudan's independence on July 9, 2011. The new nation quickly fell into its own brutal civil war in 2013 that has displaced millions and produced widespread famine.
- 12. B** — The use of child soldiers, sexual violence, and "blood diamonds" funding the Revolutionary United Front (RUF). The RUF, backed by Liberian warlord Charles Taylor, terrorized civilians with amputations and recruited child soldiers while funding its operations through illicit diamond sales. The war's conclusion led to a UN Special Court that convicted Taylor of war crimes and to the Kimberley Process, established to prevent conflict diamonds from entering the global market.

**13. D** — Violent conflict among cartels and with security forces that has produced tens of thousands of deaths. After President Felipe Calderón deployed the military against drug cartels in 2006, cartel fragmentation produced escalating violence including beheadings, mass graves, and the disappearance of journalists, students, and migrants. The conflict has produced over 350,000 deaths and tens of thousands of disappearances, with no end in sight.

**14. A** — Direct presidential elections, expanded press freedom, and reforms to the role of the military. The post-Suharto Reformasi era introduced constitutional amendments providing for direct presidential elections beginning in 2004, decentralized power to regional governments, lifted press restrictions, and curtailed the military's formal political role. Indonesia has since become one of the largest functioning democracies in the world, though concerns about corruption and rising religious conservatism remain.

**15. B** — Is the world's largest hydroelectric power station and displaced more than a million Chinese citizens. With 22,500 megawatts of generating capacity, the dam supplies enormous amounts of electricity and has improved Yangtze flood control, but its construction displaced 1.3 million people and submerged cultural sites including ancient towns. Environmental concerns include silt accumulation, landslides, and the dam's contribution to seismic activity in the region.

**16. C** — Lasted five days and ended with Russian recognition of the breakaway regions of South Ossetia and Abkhazia. After Georgian President Mikheil Saakashvili attempted to retake South Ossetia, Russian forces drove deep into Georgia and recognized both breakaway regions as independent states. The war was widely seen as a warning to former Soviet states considering NATO membership and as a precursor to Russia's later interventions in Ukraine.

**17. D** — Drove roughly 750,000 Rohingya refugees into Bangladesh and have been called genocide by the UN. After militant attacks on police posts in Rakhine State, the Myanmar military launched "clearance operations" that included mass killings, sexual violence, and the burning of Rohingya villages. UN investigators found the operations bore "the hallmarks of genocide," and the International Court of Justice is hearing a genocide case brought by The Gambia against Myanmar.

**18. A** — Consolidated personal power, removed presidential term limits, and launched broad anti-corruption campaigns nationwide. Xi has become China's most powerful leader since Mao, eliminating the two-term presidential limit in 2018 and securing an unprecedented third term in 2023. His policies have included the "Xi Jinping Thought" added to the constitution, the rapid expansion of mass surveillance, and the detention of an estimated million Uyghurs in Xinjiang.

**19. B** — Has shifted Turkey toward more authoritarian rule and a more assertive Islamist political identity. After surviving a 2016 coup attempt, Erdoğan jailed tens of thousands of journalists, judges, and military officers, won a 2017 referendum creating a powerful executive presidency, and undermined the secular Kemalist tradition. Turkey's drift from EU accession standards and democratic norms has strained its relations with the West despite continued NATO membership.

**20. C** — "Illiberal democracy," which combines elections with restrictions on press freedom, courts, and migration. Orbán has used his Fidesz party's parliamentary supermajority to rewrite Hungary's constitution, pack the courts, weaken independent media, and crack down on universities and NGOs while

maintaining electoral legitimacy. His model has inspired similar movements across Europe and is studied as a leading example of contemporary democratic backsliding.

**21. C** — Right-wing populism, hostility toward the press, and downplaying the severity of the COVID-19 pandemic. A former army captain and admirer of Brazil's military dictatorship, Bolsonaro rolled back environmental protections, downplayed COVID-19 even after contracting it himself, and refused to concede his 2022 loss to Lula. His supporters stormed government buildings in January 2023 in a riot reminiscent of the January 6 attack in the United States.

**22. D** — The killing of journalist Jamal Khashoggi at the Saudi consulate in Istanbul by Saudi agents. The Washington Post columnist and Saudi critic was dismembered by a 15-man team that flew to Istanbul in October 2018; the CIA concluded MBS had ordered the killing, though the crown prince denied direct responsibility. The murder badly damaged Saudi Arabia's international reputation but produced little lasting policy consequence given the kingdom's strategic and economic importance.

**23. A** — The ouster of pro-Russian President Viktor Yanukovich and Ukraine's turn toward the European Union. Months of protests on Kyiv's Independence Square (Maidan) erupted after Yanukovich refused to sign an association agreement with the EU under Russian pressure, and the protests turned deadly when snipers killed dozens of demonstrators. Yanukovich fled to Russia in February 2014, after which Russia seized Crimea and ignited the conflict in eastern Ukraine.

**24. B** — President Alexander Lukashenko's claim of victory in an election widely viewed as fraudulent by observers. Lukashenko, often called "Europe's last dictator," claimed to have won 80 percent against opposition candidate Sviatlana Tsikhanouskaya, triggering the largest protests in Belarusian history. Brutal repression and growing dependence on Russia followed, and Belarus served as a launching pad for Russia's 2022 invasion of Ukraine.

**25. D** — Overthrew the elected government of Aung San Suu Kyi and triggered widespread civil disobedience and conflict. The military arrested Aung San Suu Kyi and other civilian leaders on February 1, 2021, claiming election fraud in the November 2020 elections, which her party had won overwhelmingly. The coup sparked mass protests met with deadly force, the formation of a National Unity Government, and a renewed multifront civil war involving ethnic armed organizations.

**26. C** — Criminalized "secession, subversion, terrorism, and collusion" and dramatically curtailed political freedoms in Hong Kong. Imposed by Beijing rather than passed by Hong Kong's legislature, the law has been used to arrest pro-democracy figures including Jimmy Lai, shut down the Apple Daily newspaper, and disqualify opposition candidates. The law effectively ended the "one country, two systems" framework that was supposed to last until 2047.

**27. A** — Jemaah Islamiyah, a Southeast Asian Islamist group with ties to al-Qaeda, killing over 200 people. The coordinated bombings at two nightclubs in Kuta killed 202 people from more than 20 nations, including 88 Australians, making it Australia's worst terrorist attack abroad. The attack drew international attention to terrorist networks in Southeast Asia and led to a major crackdown by Indonesian counterterrorism forces.

- 28. B** — Were carried out by Lashkar-e-Taiba militants based in Pakistan and killed roughly 175 people. Ten gunmen carried out coordinated assaults on the Taj Mahal Palace Hotel, Chhatrapati Shivaji railway station, the Jewish Chabad House, and other locations over four days. The attacks badly damaged India-Pakistan relations and accelerated India's investment in counterterrorism and intelligence capabilities.
- 29. D** — Killed over 11,000 people, mostly in Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone, and exposed weaknesses in global health response. The outbreak overwhelmed weak health systems and revealed gaps in the World Health Organization's emergency response capabilities, prompting reforms to the International Health Regulations. Containment relied on community engagement, contact tracing, and the eventual deployment of an effective vaccine, lessons that informed later responses to COVID-19.
- 30. A** — Produced the framework conventions on climate change and biodiversity and Agenda 21 for sustainable development. The Rio Summit brought together 172 governments and produced the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (which led to the Kyoto Protocol and Paris Agreement), the Convention on Biological Diversity, and the non-binding Agenda 21 action plan. It also created the Commission on Sustainable Development and inspired a generation of grassroots environmental policy and activism.
- 31. C** — Bring together the world's major advanced and emerging economies to coordinate financial and economic policy. Originally formed at the finance minister level in response to the late-1990s Asian and Russian financial crises, the G20 was elevated to a leaders' summit during the 2008 Global Financial Crisis. Its membership of 19 nations plus the European Union and African Union represents about 85 percent of global GDP and provides a forum that includes both Western and emerging powers.
- 32. B** — Formally ended the Allied state of war with Japan and restored Japanese sovereignty after occupation. Signed by 48 nations (but not the Soviet Union, which refused), the treaty took effect in 1952 and ended American military occupation of mainland Japan while a separate U.S.-Japan Security Treaty allowed continued American basing. The treaty paid limited reparations and avoided harsh punitive provisions, helping cement Japan's role as a Cold War ally of the United States.
- 33. A** — Abdulaziz ibn Saud, who unified the Arabian Peninsula through conquest with the support of Wahhabi religious scholars. The alliance between the House of Saud and the Wahhabi reform movement of the 18th century, renewed under Ibn Saud's leadership, became the ideological foundation of the kingdom. The 1938 discovery of oil at Dammam transformed Saudi Arabia into one of the world's wealthiest and most strategically important states.
- 34. C** — As a consequence of the Soviet Union's collapse, with most being ruled by former Communist Party leaders. Leaders including Nursultan Nazarbayev (Kazakhstan), Islam Karimov (Uzbekistan), and Saparmurat Niyazov (Turkmenistan) transitioned from Communist Party first secretaries to presidents of independent authoritarian states. The region became important for energy reserves and a focus of "Great Game" competition among Russia, China, and the West.
- 35. C** — Killed an estimated 100,000 to 300,000 people, devastated Port-au-Prince, and triggered a massive international relief effort. The magnitude 7.0 earthquake on January 12, 2010 collapsed the presidential palace, the UN headquarters, and most major buildings in the capital, leaving 1.5 million

people homeless. The disaster exposed weaknesses in international aid coordination and was followed by a cholera outbreak introduced by UN peacekeepers that killed thousands more.