

PRACTICE EXAM 38 — NEW YORK REGENTS GLOBAL HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY II

1. The Seven Years' War (1756–1763) is often described as the first truly global conflict because it
 - A. Was fought entirely within the territory of continental Europe and was confined to a single year
 - B. Involved fighting on multiple continents including Europe, North America, India, and the wider Caribbean region
 - C. Was started by colonial militias in Latin America against the Spanish colonial authorities
 - D. Resulted in the immediate and permanent abolition of all European colonial empires worldwide

2. The three Partitions of Poland (1772, 1793, and 1795)
 - A. Created an independent Polish republic supported by all of its powerful European neighbors
 - B. Resulted in Poland's voluntary merger with Lithuania to form a larger Catholic commonwealth
 - C. Were international treaties that returned former Polish territory to Polish royal control
 - D. Erased the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth from the map, divided among Russia, Prussia, and Austria

3. Cesare Beccaria's 1764 work *On Crimes and Punishments* influenced Enlightenment thinking by

- A. Arguing against torture, the death penalty, and arbitrary punishment in favor of proportional sentencing
- B. Defending the use of public executions and torture as effective methods of preventing future crime
- C. Establishing the divine right of monarchs to administer criminal justice as they personally saw fit
- D. Calling for the abolition of all written laws in favor of decisions made directly by individual judges

4. The Belgian Revolution of 1830

- A. Restored the Holy Roman Empire's authority over the Low Countries for the rest of the 19th century
- B. Established a communist regime in Brussels modeled on the ideas of early French socialist thinkers
- C. Separated Belgium from the Netherlands and created an independent Belgian constitutional monarchy under King Leopold I
- D. Returned the Austrian Habsburgs to power over the southern Low Countries until the 1848 revolutions

5. The Holy Alliance formed by Russia, Austria, and Prussia after the Congress of Vienna (1815)

- A. Was a free-trade agreement that lowered tariffs among the major continental European industrial powers
- B. Was a defensive military alliance specifically aimed at preventing future German unification efforts
- C. Pledged to suppress liberal and nationalist revolutions and uphold conservative monarchical principles across Europe
- D. Brought together the major democratic republics of Europe to defend constitutional government

6. Giuseppe Mazzini's Young Italy movement, founded in 1831, sought to

- A. Unify Italy as a democratic republic through popular insurrection and the education of the youth
- B. Restore the temporal power of the Pope over all of the Italian peninsula and the Papal States
- C. Divide Italy into smaller monarchies aligned with Austria-Hungary and the broader Habsburg dynasty
- D. Establish an Italian colonial empire in Africa under the authority of the King of Sardinia

7. In *The Communist Manifesto* (1848), Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels argued that

- A. The peaceful gradual reform of capitalism would inevitably produce a just industrial society for all workers
- B. Religious institutions, not economic relations, were the primary engine of all historical change throughout the centuries
- C. National identity and racial loyalty were the most powerful forces shaping human history forever
- D. The history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggles between exploited and exploiting groups

8. The 1842 Treaty of Nanjing (Nanking) that ended the First Opium War

- A. Restored Qing dynasty control over all foreign trade and abolished the European treaty port system
- B. Forced China to cede Hong Kong to Britain, open five treaty ports, and pay a large indemnity
- C. Recognized the Qing emperor's full authority over all British merchants residing within Chinese territory
- D. Established a Chinese protectorate over the British colonial possessions in South and Southeast Asia

9. In the aftermath of the 1857 Indian Rebellion (Sepoy Mutiny), the British government

- A. Dissolved the East India Company and placed India under direct rule of the British Crown
- B. Granted India immediate independence and withdrew all British civil and military personnel
- C. Established a federal Indian republic with representatives elected by all adult male subjects
- D. Returned full sovereignty over India to the last Mughal emperor and his royal descendants

10. The 1879 Battle of Isandlwana during the Anglo-Zulu War

- A. Was a decisive British victory that immediately ended the Zulu kingdom and incorporated it into the British Empire
- B. Demonstrated the technological superiority of European armies in every encounter with African forces
- C. Was a stunning Zulu victory over British forces, killing roughly 1,300 troops in a single afternoon
- D. Resulted in the establishment of an independent Zulu state under British diplomatic recognition

11. The Mahdist War in Sudan in the 1880s

- A. Was an Egyptian campaign of conquest that brought all of the Nile valley under direct Cairo control
- B. Was a successful French effort to extend the Sahel railway across the entire African continent
- C. Established a peaceful trading relationship between Britain and the local Sudanese tribal leadership
- D. Saw Sudanese forces under Muhammad Ahmad declare a holy war and capture Khartoum, killing General Gordon

12. The 1898 Fashoda Incident in Sudan

- A. Resulted in an outright Franco-British war fought across colonial East and West Africa

- B. Brought Britain and France to the brink of war over imperial ambitions in the Nile valley
- C. Established a joint Franco-British protectorate over the entire territory of modern-day Sudan
- D. Demonstrated the unity of European powers in their shared imperial expansion across all of Africa

13. The Panama Canal, which opened in 1914, was built largely under the direction of

- A. The French Suez Canal Company under the leadership of engineer Ferdinand de Lesseps from start to finish
- B. The United States, after Theodore Roosevelt supported Panama's separation from Colombia in the year 1903
- C. The Spanish colonial government, which had retained control of the Panamanian isthmus throughout the 19th century
- D. A consortium of Latin American republics led by Mexico, Argentina, and Brazil under regional cooperation

14. The Battle of Tannenberg (August 1914) on the Eastern Front of World War I

- A. Was a decisive German victory that destroyed the Russian Second Army and showcased Hindenburg and Ludendorff
- B. Was a Russian victory that drove German forces back into the territory of East Prussia for the rest of the war
- C. Established a peaceful demilitarized zone between Germany and Russia for the duration of the conflict
- D. Marked the entrance of the Ottoman Empire into the First World War on the side of the Allied powers

15. The 1915 Gallipoli Campaign

- A. Resulted in a swift Allied breakthrough that captured Constantinople and forced the Ottomans to surrender
- B. Was an Ottoman counter-invasion that reached deep into British-controlled Egyptian and Sinai territory
- C. Marked the entry of the United States into the First World War alongside the Allied powers
- D. Was a costly Allied failure to seize the Dardanelles, with heavy losses among ANZAC and British troops

16. The 1917 Zimmermann Telegram

- A. Was a Russian communication announcing the abdication of Tsar Nicholas II to the Allied powers
- B. Was an American note proposing a peace conference to end the First World War by negotiation
- C. Was a German proposal to Mexico for an alliance promising the return of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona
- D. Was a British document announcing the partition of the Ottoman Empire among the European powers

17. The 1921–1922 Washington Naval Conference

- A. Established ratios limiting the capital ship tonnage of the major naval powers and recognized Chinese sovereignty
- B. Authorized unrestricted German naval rearmament in the years following the Treaty of Versailles
- C. Created a joint Anglo-Japanese naval alliance to police the Atlantic and Indian Oceans throughout the interwar years
- D. Established the United Nations as a permanent forum for resolving disputes between the major naval powers

18. The 1928 Kellogg-Briand Pact

- A. Established the basis for the European Coal and Steel Community after the end of the Second World War
- B. Was an international agreement in which signatories renounced war as an instrument of national policy
- C. Authorized the use of preemptive military force by League of Nations members against aggressor states
- D. Created a permanent international military force capable of intervening in regional conflicts around the world

19. The 1938 nationalization of Mexico's oil industry under President Lázaro Cárdenas

- A. Was reversed within a few months under American economic and diplomatic pressure from Washington
- B. Resulted in the immediate American military intervention along the entire Mexico-U.S. southern border
- C. Returned the Mexican oil industry to majority ownership by British and American private corporations
- D. Created PEMEX, the state oil company, and became a defining moment of Mexican economic sovereignty

20. The 1943 Warsaw Ghetto Uprising

- A. Was a successful Polish resistance operation that liberated the city of Warsaw from German occupation
- B. Was an attempt by the Polish Home Army to seize Warsaw before the arrival of Red Army forces
- C. Was a peaceful protest organized by Warsaw's Jewish council against the deportations to camps

D. Was an armed Jewish resistance against German forces deporting the remaining ghetto population to Treblinka

21. The 1944 Warsaw Uprising launched by the Polish Home Army

A. Successfully liberated Warsaw before the arrival of Soviet forces and led to a free Polish government in exile

B. Was a peaceful general strike that secured Polish independence at the end of the Second World War in Europe

C. Was crushed by German forces while Soviet troops halted their advance on the opposite bank of the Vistula River

D. Was supported by major Allied airdrops that allowed the Polish forces to hold the city throughout the conflict

22. The Greek Civil War (1946–1949)

A. Pitted government forces supported by Britain and later the United States against communist insurgents backed by Yugoslavia

B. Resulted in a communist victory and the establishment of a People's Republic of Greece in Athens by 1950

C. Was a peaceful constitutional process that established a Greek parliamentary democracy with full multiparty elections

D. Restored the Greek monarchy under King Constantine and merged Greece with the rest of the Balkans into a single federation

23. The February 1948 Communist coup in Czechoslovakia

- A. Resulted in Czechoslovakia's immediate withdrawal from the Soviet bloc and admission to the Marshall Plan
- B. Brought communists to full power in Prague and is widely seen as a key event hardening the Cold War
- C. Restored the prewar Czechoslovak democratic government and reinstated the foreign policies of Tomáš Masaryk in Prague
- D. Established a multiparty democracy that united Czechoslovakia politically with West Germany and Austria after the war

24. The Warsaw Pact, signed in 1955

- A. Was a free-trade agreement between the Soviet Union and the major industrial economies of Western Europe during the Cold War
- B. Was a peace treaty between the Soviet Union and Nazi Germany predating the start of the Second World War
- C. Was the military alliance of the Soviet Union and Eastern European communist states, formed after West Germany joined NATO
- D. Was a non-aggression pact between Tito's Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union under Stalin's leadership during the early Cold War

25. The Brezhnev Doctrine, articulated in 1968, declared that the Soviet Union

- A. Would never use military force to intervene in the affairs of other socialist states under any circumstances
- B. Would withdraw all of its military forces from Eastern Europe within a five-year period after 1968
- C. Recognized the right of every socialist state to choose its own path of internal political development
- D. Had the right to intervene militarily in any socialist country whose policies threatened the socialist bloc

26. The 1952 Egyptian Revolution led by the Free Officers Movement

- A. Overthrew King Farouk and brought Gamal Abdel Nasser to power as a champion of pan-Arab nationalism
- B. Restored the Egyptian monarchy with the support of the British forces stationed in the Suez Canal Zone
- C. Established a constitutional democracy in Egypt under direct Egyptian Muslim Brotherhood political leadership
- D. Resulted in the merger of Egypt with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia into a single Arab Islamic state

27. The Nigerian Civil War (1967–1970)

- A. Was a brief border conflict between Nigeria and Cameroon over the Bakassi Peninsula in West Africa
- B. Pitted southern Yoruba forces against northern Hausa-Fulani forces over control of Lagos and the capital
- C. Was sparked by the secession of the predominantly Igbo southeastern region as the Republic of Biafra
- D. Was an international war involving direct military intervention by the Soviet Union and the United States

28. Operation Condor in the 1970s and 1980s was

- A. A NATO operation to intercept Soviet ballistic missile submarines patrolling in the North Atlantic
- B. A coordinated campaign by South American military dictatorships to track, abduct, and assassinate political opponents

C. A United Nations peacekeeping mission deployed across Central America during the regional civil wars

D. A peaceful diplomatic initiative led by the Catholic Church to mediate Latin American military conflicts

29. The Salvadoran Civil War (1980–1992)

A. Was fought between U.S.-backed government forces and the leftist FMLN insurgency, including the 1980 assassination of Archbishop Óscar Romero

B. Was a peaceful constitutional crisis resolved through internationally supervised early elections held in El Salvador

C. Was sparked by a foreign military invasion of El Salvador by neighboring Honduras over the disputed border territory

D. Resulted in the immediate establishment of a Marxist government in San Salvador under direct Cuban political sponsorship

30. Peru's Shining Path (Sendero Luminoso) insurgency, active from 1980 onward

A. Was a peaceful indigenous rights movement that won legal recognition of Andean communal land rights

B. Was a centrist political party that governed Peru continuously through the late 1980s and 1990s

C. Was an environmental campaign in defense of the Amazon rainforest against multinational mining interests

D. Was a Maoist insurgency led by Abimael Guzmán that produced widespread violence until Guzmán's 1992 capture

31. The 1985 Plaza Accord, signed by the United States, Japan, West Germany, France, and the United Kingdom

- A. Established a fixed exchange rate system among the major industrial economies of the world by international treaty
- B. Created the World Trade Organization to replace the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade across the globe
- C. Coordinated the depreciation of the U.S. dollar against the Japanese yen and West German mark to reduce U.S. trade deficits
- D. Imposed a series of trade sanctions on Japan in response to its widening commercial surplus with the United States

32. The 1995 Tokyo subway sarin attack was carried out by

- A. North Korean operatives seeking to retaliate against Japan for its colonial occupation of the Korean peninsula
- B. Aum Shinrikyo, a Japanese religious cult led by Shoko Asahara, killing 13 and injuring thousands
- C. Members of the Japanese Red Army, a far-left group active during the 1970s and 1980s in Japan
- D. Yakuza criminal organizations attempting to seize direct control of the Tokyo metropolitan transit network

33. The 2015 European migrant crisis

- A. Was caused exclusively by economic migration from Latin America toward the southern shores of mainland Spain
- B. Was peacefully resolved through the adoption of a common European Union refugee distribution system by all of its member states
- C. Resulted in the immediate closure of all internal borders within the European Union's Schengen Area for the remainder of the decade
- D. Brought more than a million refugees and migrants to Europe, with many fleeing the war in Syria, and strained the EU's Schengen system

34. The Paris Agreement on climate change, adopted in December 2015

- A. Committed nearly all of the world's nations to limit global warming and submit nationally determined contributions to reduce emissions
- B. Established binding emissions reduction targets enforceable through World Trade Organization trade sanctions on the violators
- C. Authorized a global carbon tax administered directly by the United Nations Environment Programme on all member states
- D. Required the immediate phase-out of all fossil fuel production worldwide before the year 2025 by all signatories

35. A wave of military coups across the African Sahel in 2020–2023 (including in Mali, Burkina Faso, and Niger)

- A. Restored civilian democratic government in each country through internationally supervised constitutional reforms and new elections
- B. Was peacefully reversed by the African Union and the Economic Community of West African States within a few months of each coup
- C. Brought to power military juntas that often turned away from French influence and toward Russian security partners, including Wagner
- D. Established a single unified Sahel federation under the political leadership of a democratically elected Pan-African government

ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS (Questions 1–35)

- 1. B** — Involved fighting on multiple continents including Europe, North America, India, and the wider Caribbean region. The conflict pitted Britain and Prussia against France, Austria, Russia, and their allies, with theaters stretching from Silesia and Saxony to colonial battlegrounds in North America (the French and Indian War), India (Plassey), the Caribbean sugar islands, and West African slave ports. The 1763 Treaty of Paris transferred most of French North America and India to British control, marking the rise of Britain as the dominant global imperial power.
- 2. D** — Erased the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth from the map, divided among Russia, Prussia, and Austria. Three successive partitions in 1772, 1793, and 1795 progressively carved up Polish territory among the three powers, with Russia taking the largest share including most of modern Belarus, Ukraine, and Lithuania. Poland would not regain independence as a sovereign state until 1918, after the simultaneous collapse of all three of the partitioning empires at the end of World War I.
- 3. A** — Arguing against torture, the death penalty, and arbitrary punishment in favor of proportional sentencing. Beccaria's slim Italian volume became one of the most influential works of the Enlightenment, arguing that punishment should be swift, certain, public, and proportionate to the crime, and that torture produced unreliable confessions. His ideas influenced reformers from Catherine the Great to Thomas Jefferson and remain foundational to modern criminal justice theory.
- 4. C** — Separated Belgium from the Netherlands and created an independent Belgian constitutional monarchy under King Leopold I. Inspired by the July Revolution in France, Catholic and French-speaking Belgians rose against the largely Protestant Dutch rule imposed by the 1815 Congress of Vienna. The great powers accepted Belgian independence and neutrality at the 1831 London Conference, a neutrality whose violation by Germany in 1914 would help trigger British entry into the First World War.
- 5. C** — Pledged to suppress liberal and nationalist revolutions and uphold conservative monarchical principles across Europe. The Holy Alliance, proposed by Tsar Alexander I and embraced by Metternich's Austria and Prussia, gave a religious and ideological gloss to the broader Concert of Europe and was invoked to justify interventions against revolutions in Spain and Italy in the 1820s. Britain refused to join, viewing the alliance as reactionary, and the system gradually eroded across the 1830s and collapsed in the revolutions of 1848.
- 6. A** — Unify Italy as a democratic republic through popular insurrection and the education of the youth. Founded by Mazzini in exile, Young Italy rejected both Austrian rule and the Pope's temporal authority and called for a unified Italian republic built on civic nationalism. Although his insurrections largely failed, Mazzini's ideas inspired Garibaldi and an international Young Europe movement, and he is remembered as a prophet of Italian unification alongside Cavour and Garibaldi.
- 7. D** — The history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggles between exploited and exploiting groups. The Communist Manifesto, written for the Communist League on the eve of the 1848 revolutions, argued that industrial capitalism produced an inevitable struggle between the bourgeoisie who owned the means of production and the proletariat who sold their labor. The work predicted that intensifying class conflict would lead to proletarian revolution and the eventual emergence of a classless society.

8. B — Forced China to cede Hong Kong to Britain, open five treaty ports, and pay a large indemnity. Nanjing was the first of the "unequal treaties" imposed on Qing China and required the payment of \$21 million in silver, the opening of Canton, Amoy, Foochow, Ningbo, and Shanghai, and extraterritorial rights for British subjects. It marked the beginning of the "century of humiliation" that would shape Chinese nationalism into the 20th century.

9. A — Dissolved the East India Company and placed India under direct rule of the British Crown. The Government of India Act of 1858, passed in response to the rebellion, transferred authority from the company to a Secretary of State for India and a Viceroy representing the Crown. The British Raj that resulted lasted until 1947 and saw Queen Victoria formally proclaimed Empress of India under Disraeli in 1876.

10. C — Was a stunning Zulu victory over British forces, killing roughly 1,300 troops in a single afternoon. A Zulu force of perhaps 20,000 warriors under Chief Cetshwayo overwhelmed a British camp armed with Martini-Henry rifles and modern artillery in one of the worst defeats inflicted on a colonial European army in the 19th century. The British recovered, defeated the Zulus at Ulundi later that year, and dismantled the Zulu kingdom, but Isandlwana remains a powerful symbol of African resistance to colonial conquest.

11. D — Saw Sudanese forces under Muhammad Ahmad declare a holy war and capture Khartoum, killing General Gordon. The Mahdi proclaimed himself the prophesied redeemer of Islam in 1881 and led a revolt against the corrupt Egyptian administration of Sudan, capturing Khartoum in January 1885 and killing the British general Charles "Chinese" Gordon. The Mahdist state ruled Sudan until 1898, when Lord Kitchener crushed it at the Battle of Omdurman and reasserted Anglo-Egyptian control.

12. B — Brought Britain and France to the brink of war over imperial ambitions in the Nile valley. A small French expedition under Captain Jean-Baptiste Marchand reached the abandoned outpost of Fashoda on the White Nile from West Africa just as Kitchener's force arrived from the north after Omdurman, producing a tense standoff. France ultimately backed down, and the resolution paved the way for the 1904 Entente Cordiale between Britain and France that would shape pre-World War I diplomacy.

13. B — The United States, after Theodore Roosevelt supported Panama's separation from Colombia in the year 1903. After Colombia rejected the Hay-Herrán Treaty, Roosevelt backed a Panamanian independence movement with U.S. naval power and quickly negotiated the Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty granting the United States permanent rights to a Canal Zone. The canal opened in August 1914 just as the First World War began and transformed global maritime trade, particularly for the United States.

14. A — Was a decisive German victory that destroyed the Russian Second Army and showcased Hindenburg and Ludendorff. Despite being initially outnumbered, Generals Paul von Hindenburg and Erich Ludendorff used intercepted Russian wireless messages and railway mobility to encircle and annihilate General Samsonov's army, taking 92,000 prisoners. The victory established the duo's reputation, propelled them into supreme command, and ensured that the Eastern Front would remain mostly on Russian rather than German soil.

15. D — Was a costly Allied failure to seize the Dardanelles, with heavy losses among ANZAC and British troops. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, championed the campaign to force the

straits and knock Ottoman Turkey out of the war, but Allied troops became bogged down on the Gallipoli peninsula against determined Ottoman defenders under Mustafa Kemal. The withdrawal in January 1916 cost roughly 250,000 Allied casualties and is commemorated as a founding moment of Australian and New Zealand national identity (Anzac Day, April 25).

16. C — Was a German proposal to Mexico for an alliance promising the return of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona. The telegram from German Foreign Secretary Arthur Zimmermann to the German ambassador in Mexico was intercepted and decoded by British intelligence (Room 40) and shared with the United States. Combined with Germany's resumption of unrestricted submarine warfare, its publication inflamed American public opinion and helped bring the United States into the war in April 1917.

17. A — Established ratios limiting the capital ship tonnage of the major naval powers and recognized Chinese sovereignty. The Five-Power Treaty set capital ship tonnage in a 5:5:3:1.75:1.75 ratio among the United States, Britain, Japan, France, and Italy, while the Nine-Power Treaty affirmed the Open Door Policy and respect for Chinese territorial integrity. The conference is often credited as the most successful arms control effort of the interwar era, though the system eroded in the 1930s as Japan abandoned the treaties.

18. B — Was an international agreement in which signatories renounced war as an instrument of national policy. Negotiated by U.S. Secretary of State Frank Kellogg and French Foreign Minister Aristide Briand, the pact was eventually signed by 62 nations and represented the high-water mark of interwar idealism about outlawing war. It lacked enforcement mechanisms and failed to prevent Japanese aggression in Manchuria, Italian aggression in Ethiopia, and the larger collapse of collective security in the 1930s.

19. D — Created PEMEX, the state oil company, and became a defining moment of Mexican economic sovereignty. After foreign oil companies refused to comply with a Mexican Supreme Court ruling in favor of striking workers, Cárdenas expropriated their assets on March 18, 1938, a date still celebrated as a national holiday. The move strained relations with the United States and Britain but cemented Cárdenas's reputation as the most transformative president of the post-revolutionary era.

20. D — Was an armed Jewish resistance against German forces deporting the remaining ghetto population to Treblinka. Beginning on April 19, 1943, fighters of the Jewish Combat Organization (ŻOB) led by Mordechai Anielewicz and the Jewish Military Union resisted SS forces with smuggled weapons and Molotov cocktails for nearly a month. The Germans ultimately razed the ghetto block by block, but the uprising became the largest Jewish revolt of the Holocaust and a powerful symbol of Jewish resistance.

21. C — Was crushed by German forces while Soviet troops halted their advance on the opposite bank of the Vistula River. The Polish Home Army (Armia Krajowa), loyal to the London government-in-exile, launched the uprising on August 1, 1944, hoping to liberate Warsaw before the Red Army arrived. Stalin halted Soviet forces and denied use of Soviet airfields to Western Allied supply flights, allowing the Germans to crush the uprising and destroy the city, eliminating much of the non-communist Polish resistance.

22. A — Pitted government forces supported by Britain and later the United States against communist insurgents backed by Yugoslavia. The Greek government, supported initially by Britain under the wartime

"percentages agreement" with Stalin and then by U.S. aid under the 1947 Truman Doctrine, defeated communist guerrillas after Yugoslavia closed its border to them following the Tito-Stalin split. The conflict is widely considered the first major proxy war of the Cold War and the first test case for American containment policy.

23. B — Brought communists to full power in Prague and is widely seen as a key event hardening the Cold War. The Communist Party, the largest single party after 1946 elections, used trade union militias and threats of mass action to force President Edvard Beneš to accept an all-Communist cabinet. The shocking death of Foreign Minister Jan Masaryk weeks later, an apparent defenestration, accelerated Western support for the Marshall Plan and the formation of NATO the following year.

24. C — Was the military alliance of the Soviet Union and Eastern European communist states, formed after West Germany joined NATO. Signed in the Polish capital, the Warsaw Treaty Organization included the USSR, East Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, and Albania (until 1968), and provided the institutional framework for Soviet military presence in Eastern Europe. The pact was used in 1968 to justify the invasion of Czechoslovakia and dissolved peacefully in 1991 after the collapse of European communism.

25. D — Had the right to intervene militarily in any socialist country whose policies threatened the socialist bloc. The doctrine was articulated to justify the August 1968 Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia, which crushed Alexander Dubček's "socialism with a human face" reforms during the Prague Spring. It governed Soviet behavior toward Eastern Europe until Gorbachev formally renounced it in 1989, opening the door to the largely peaceful revolutions that ended communism in the region.

26. A — Overthrew King Farouk and brought Gamal Abdel Nasser to power as a champion of pan-Arab nationalism. The Free Officers, a clandestine military group including Nasser and Anwar Sadat, deposed the corrupt king in a nearly bloodless coup on July 23, 1952, and abolished the monarchy in 1953. Nasser emerged as the dominant figure, nationalized the Suez Canal in 1956, championed pan-Arabism, and shaped Egyptian and broader Middle Eastern politics until his death in 1970.

27. C — Was sparked by the secession of the predominantly Igbo southeastern region as the Republic of Biafra. Following massacres of Igbo people in northern Nigeria after a 1966 military coup, Colonel Odumegwu Ojukwu declared the secession of Biafra in May 1967, prompting a federal Nigerian military campaign and a devastating blockade. Roughly one million people, mostly Igbo children, died of starvation during the war, and the searing images of famine helped inspire the modern international humanitarian movement, including Médecins Sans Frontières.

28. B — A coordinated campaign by South American military dictatorships to track, abduct, and assassinate political opponents. Operation Condor was launched in 1975 and brought together the security services of Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay, Bolivia, and Brazil to share intelligence and carry out cross-border kidnappings, torture, and killings of leftists, dissidents, and exiles. Documents declassified after the return of democracy showed U.S. knowledge and at least tacit support, and surviving Condor operations have produced prosecutions of former generals as late as the 2010s.

29. A — Was fought between U.S.-backed government forces and the leftist FMLN insurgency, including the 1980 assassination of Archbishop Óscar Romero. The Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front

(FMLN) emerged from a coalition of leftist guerrilla groups responding to land inequality and repression, and the United States poured billions in aid into the Salvadoran military despite atrocities such as the El Mozote massacre and the murder of six Jesuit priests in 1989. The 1992 Chapultepec Peace Accords ended the war and converted the FMLN into a legal political party.

30. D — Was a Maoist insurgency led by Abimael Guzmán that produced widespread violence until Guzmán's 1992 capture. Founded by philosophy professor Abimael Guzmán ("Presidente Gonzalo"), Sendero Luminoso launched a brutal armed campaign in the Andean highlands that included massacres of peasants and assassinations of community leaders. A Peruvian Truth and Reconciliation Commission later concluded that the conflict killed roughly 70,000 people, with responsibility shared between Shining Path and Peruvian security forces under Alberto Fujimori.

31. C — Coordinated the depreciation of the U.S. dollar against the Japanese yen and West German mark to reduce U.S. trade deficits. Negotiated at the Plaza Hotel in New York, the agreement triggered a rapid rise in the yen and contributed to the loose monetary policy in Japan that fueled the late-1980s asset price bubble. The subsequent collapse of that bubble in the early 1990s helped launch Japan's "Lost Decade" of stagnation, making the Plaza Accord one of the most consequential exchange-rate agreements of the postwar era.

32. B — Aum Shinrikyo, a Japanese religious cult led by Shoko Asahara, killing 13 and injuring thousands. Cult members released sarin nerve gas in five coordinated attacks on Tokyo subway trains during the morning rush hour on March 20, 1995, in what remains one of the most significant chemical terrorist attacks in modern history. Asahara and other Aum leaders were eventually executed in 2018, and the attack profoundly reshaped Japanese law enforcement, religious regulation, and global awareness of mass-casualty terrorism.

33. D — Brought more than a million refugees and migrants to Europe, with many fleeing the war in Syria, and strained the EU's Schengen system. People crossed via the Eastern Mediterranean route from Turkey to the Greek islands and the Western Balkans route into Central Europe, with German Chancellor Angela Merkel famously declaring "Wir schaffen das" ("We can do this"). The crisis exposed deep divisions among EU member states over burden-sharing, fueled the rise of right-wing populism across Europe, and influenced the 2016 Brexit vote.

34. A — Committed nearly all of the world's nations to limit global warming and submit nationally determined contributions to reduce emissions. The agreement, adopted at the COP21 conference, aims to limit warming to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels with efforts toward 1.5°C, using a system of voluntary national pledges (NDCs) rather than top-down binding targets. The United States withdrew under Trump, rejoined under Biden, and the agreement remains the central framework of international climate diplomacy.

35. C — Brought to power military juntas that often turned away from French influence and toward Russian security partners, including Wagner. Successful coups in Mali (2020, 2021), Burkina Faso (twice in 2022), Guinea (2021), and Niger (2023) reflected widespread frustration with insecurity caused by jihadist insurgencies and lingering French neocolonial influence under the Françafrique framework. The new juntas expelled French forces, withdrew from the Economic Community of West African States, and welcomed Russian Wagner Group fighters into the region.

