

# PRACTICE EXAM 40 — NEW YORK REGENTS GLOBAL HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY II

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LOCKED ANSWER KEY — PRACTICE EXAM 40 (Pre-Committed Before Questions)

1. C

2. A

3. D

4. D

5. B

6. A

7. C

8. B

9. D

10. A

11. C

12. C

13. B

14. A

15. D

16. C

17. B

- 18. A
- 19. D
- 20. B
- 21. C
- 22. A
- 23. B
- 24. D
- 25. C
- 26. A
- 27. D
- 28. B
- 29. A
- 30. B
- 31. C
- 32. D
- 33. A
- 34. C
- 35. B

Distribution: A=9, B=9, C=9, D=8 — no more than 2 consecutive identical letters, no cycling or alternating patterns.

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1. The American Revolution (1775–1783) influenced political developments in Europe and Latin America primarily by

- A. Establishing a hereditary American monarchy that other nations sought to imitate during the 1790s
- B. Returning the United States to the political authority of the British Crown after a brief war
- C. Demonstrating that Enlightenment principles of natural rights and republican government could be put into practice
- D. Closing the American colonies to all immigration and trade with European countries after independence

2. The 1773–1775 Pugachev Rebellion in the Russian Empire

- A. Was the largest peasant and Cossack revolt of 18th-century Russia and prompted Catherine the Great to tighten control over the serfs
- B. Was a liberal aristocratic movement that briefly forced Catherine the Great to grant a written Russian constitution
- C. Resulted in the immediate abolition of Russian serfdom and the complete redistribution of all noble lands
- D. Established an independent Cossack republic in Ukraine that lasted continuously into the early 19th century

3. The lengthy 1854–1855 Siege of Sevastopol during the Crimean War

- A. Ended in a decisive Russian victory that drove Anglo-French forces out of the Black Sea entirely
- B. Was an entirely peaceful diplomatic blockade with virtually no military casualties on either side
- C. Was conducted by the Ottoman Empire alone without any direct British or French military assistance
- D. Exposed Russian military and industrial backwardness and led directly to Alexander II's later reforms

4. Otto von Bismarck's Kulturkampf ("culture struggle") in the 1870s was a conflict between
- A. Prussia and Austria-Hungary over which would dominate German cultural and political life in central Europe
  - B. The Prussian aristocracy and the rising urban working class within the new German Empire
  - C. The German government and Protestant evangelical movements in northern German states during the 1870s
  - D. The German state and the Catholic Church over the church's influence in education and society
5. Louis Pasteur's mid-19th-century work in microbiology established
- A. The atomic theory of matter as the foundation of all modern physics and chemistry
  - B. The germ theory of disease and demonstrated that vaccination could prevent specific illnesses
  - C. The principle of natural selection as the driver of biological evolution in all living species
  - D. The first practical method of producing antibiotic medicines for treating common bacterial infections
6. Henry Ford's introduction of the moving assembly line at his Highland Park plant in 1913
- A. Dramatically lowered the cost of automobile production and helped create a mass-market consumer economy
  - B. Resulted in the immediate failure of his automobile company and was abandoned within a few months
  - C. Was a peaceful agreement between Ford and his unionized workforce that limited the workday to four hours
  - D. Established the first American steel mill capable of producing rails for the transcontinental railroads

7. Roger Casement's 1904 report on the Congo Free State

- A. Praised King Leopold II's administration as a model of enlightened colonial development in central Africa
- B. Established the legal basis for joint Anglo-French administration of the Congo basin for the next decade
- C. Documented widespread atrocities by the Force Publique and helped force Belgium to take over the colony
- D. Was suppressed by the British government and had no significant effect on European colonial policy

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

- A. The immediate annexation of all coastal Chinese treaty ports by the United States and Britain
- B. Equal trading rights for all foreign powers in China and respect for Chinese territorial integrity
- C. The complete closure of Chinese markets to all foreign trade and investment for fifty years
- D. A joint American-Japanese military occupation of the entire territory of the Chinese empire

9. The 1901 Boxer Protocol that ended the international intervention against the Boxer Rebellion

- A. Granted the Boxer movement formal recognition as a legitimate Chinese political party in Beijing
- B. Returned full sovereignty over Beijing and the surrounding region to the Qing imperial government
- C. Established the territorial integrity of China and required all foreign powers to withdraw from the country
- D. Imposed massive indemnities on China, allowed foreign troops to be stationed in Beijing, and humiliated the Qing

10. Japan's Twenty-One Demands on China in 1915

- A. Sought to dramatically expand Japanese economic and political influence in China while major European powers were distracted by World War I
- B. Required Japan to withdraw all of its military forces from Chinese territory by the end of the First World War
- C. Were a peaceful Sino-Japanese trade agreement enthusiastically welcomed by the Chinese Republic of Sun Yat-sen in Nanjing
- D. Established a formal protectorate of the Russian Empire over the entire territory of northeastern China during 1915

11. The May Fourth Movement that emerged in China in 1919

- A. Restored the Qing dynasty to power after a decade of republican experimentation under Sun Yat-sen
- B. Established the first formal trade alliance between China and Imperial Japan in modern Chinese history
- C. Was a nationalist and anti-imperialist student movement triggered by China's treatment at the Paris Peace Conference
- D. Was a religious revival movement that sought to restore Confucian classics to the center of Chinese education

12. The First Battle of the Marne (September 1914)

- A. Was a swift German victory that captured Paris before the end of the first month of the war
- B. Marked the entry of the United States into the First World War on the side of the Allies in 1914

C. Halted the German advance into France and produced the deadlocked trench warfare that defined the Western Front

D. Restored peaceful diplomatic relations between France and Germany before the end of the year 1914

13. The 1923 Treaty of Lausanne, which replaced the unratified Treaty of Sèvres

A. Established a single multinational state combining Greek and Turkish populations under joint international sovereignty

B. Recognized modern Turkey's borders and authorized a compulsory population exchange between Greece and Turkey

C. Partitioned Anatolia among Greek, Armenian, and Kurdish states under European international protection

D. Restored the Ottoman sultanate and reaffirmed Ottoman authority over the Arab provinces of the Middle East

14. The Reichstag Fire of February 1933 was used by Adolf Hitler to

A. Justify emergency decrees suspending civil liberties and pave the way for the Enabling Act, granting him dictatorial powers

B. Restore the Weimar Republic's parliamentary democracy after a brief period of conservative coalition rule

C. Persuade Germany's Western allies to lift the remaining restrictions of the Treaty of Versailles peacefully

D. Negotiate a permanent peace treaty with France and Britain to prevent any future European war

15. The Battle of the Bulge (December 1944 – January 1945)

- A. Was a Soviet breakthrough on the Eastern Front that brought Red Army forces to the gates of Berlin
- B. Was the final German offensive that successfully recaptured all of Paris from the Allied liberation forces
- C. Was a peaceful negotiated ceasefire arranged by Pope Pius XII for the Christmas holiday in late 1944
- D. Was a surprise German offensive in the Ardennes that briefly created a bulge in Allied lines before being repulsed

16. The Soviet Union's August 1945 declaration of war on Japan and rapid invasion of Manchuria

- A. Allowed Japan to negotiate a more favorable peace treaty with the United States and Great Britain
- B. Was conducted jointly with American and British forces directly invading the home islands of Japan
- C. Helped force Japan's surrender, expanded Soviet influence in East Asia, and led to the division of Korea
- D. Was repulsed by Japanese forces in northeastern China after months of bitter fighting against the Red Army

17. Vietnam's August Revolution of 1945

- A. Restored the Nguyen dynasty to power over a unified independent Vietnamese kingdom under Bao Dai
- B. Saw Ho Chi Minh and the Viet Minh proclaim the independent Democratic Republic of Vietnam in Hanoi
- C. Established a French protectorate over Vietnam that lasted until the Geneva Accords of 1954
- D. Created a permanent partition of Vietnam between North and South at the 17th parallel of latitude

18. Indonesia's declaration of independence on August 17, 1945

- A. Was proclaimed by Sukarno and Mohammad Hatta just days after the Japanese surrender, sparking a war of independence against the returning Dutch
- B. Was peacefully accepted by the Netherlands, which immediately withdrew all of its colonial administration from the East Indies
- C. Was opposed by the United States and the Soviet Union, which jointly invaded the islands to restore Dutch colonial rule
- D. Resulted in the immediate creation of a constitutional monarchy under a Javanese sultan recognized by the United Nations

19. The Soviet Union's successful detonation of its first atomic bomb in August 1949

- A. Was carried out jointly with the United States as part of a postwar nuclear cooperation agreement
- B. Was widely welcomed in the United States as a stabilizing development for the postwar international order
- C. Resulted in the immediate dismantling of the American nuclear weapons program by President Truman
- D. Ended the American nuclear monopoly and accelerated the Cold War nuclear arms race between the superpowers

20. The Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO), established in 1954

- A. Was a free-trade agreement that lowered tariffs among the major economies of mainland Southeast Asia
- B. Was a U.S.-led anti-communist alliance modeled loosely on NATO, including the United States, Britain, France, Pakistan, and others
- C. Was a Soviet-backed alliance bringing together the major communist regimes in Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia

D. Established the basis for the modern Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) regional cooperation body

21. The October 1986 Reykjavik Summit between Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev

A. Produced a final comprehensive peace treaty that formally ended the Cold War between the superpowers

B. Resulted in the immediate dismantling of all American and Soviet nuclear weapons by the year 1990

C. Came close to a sweeping agreement to eliminate nuclear weapons but collapsed over Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative

D. Established the United Nations as the sole forum for future nuclear arms control negotiations worldwide

22. The system of apartheid formally introduced in South Africa after the 1948 National Party election victory

A. Legally classified people by race and enforced strict separation in residence, work, education, and political rights

B. Granted the Black African majority full voting rights and political participation in South African government

C. Established a multiracial constitutional democracy modeled on the United States Bill of Rights of 1791

D. Was peacefully dismantled within a decade under pressure from international human rights organizations and movements

23. Idi Amin's rule over Uganda (1971–1979) was marked by

- A. Steady economic growth, expanded democratic institutions, and Uganda's emergence as a regional financial center
- B. Mass killings of political opponents, the expulsion of the Asian minority, and economic collapse
- C. The peaceful unification of Uganda with neighboring Tanzania into a single East African federation
- D. The successful establishment of a multiparty constitutional democracy across the territory of Uganda

24. Mobutu Sese Seko, who ruled the Democratic Republic of the Congo (which he renamed Zaire) from 1965 to 1997

- A. Established a multiparty democracy that became a model for postcolonial states across central Africa
- B. Voluntarily relinquished power after a decade and oversaw a peaceful transition to civilian rule
- C. Distributed the country's mineral wealth equitably and built the strongest health system in sub-Saharan Africa
- D. Looted billions in state resources while receiving Cold War backing from the United States and Western powers

25. The 1986 People Power Revolution in the Philippines

- A. Brought Ferdinand Marcos to power and installed martial law over the entire country for two decades
- B. Established the People's Republic of the Philippines under a communist government allied with Beijing
- C. Peacefully ousted Ferdinand Marcos through mass nonviolent protests and installed Corazon Aquino as president
- D. Was a violent military coup that ended civilian rule and produced a long period of authoritarian government

26. The 1995–1996 Taiwan Strait Crisis

- A. Saw China conduct missile tests near Taiwan ahead of its first direct presidential election, prompting the United States to send aircraft carriers
- B. Resulted in the immediate reunification of Taiwan with the People's Republic of China under the one-country-two-systems framework
- C. Established a permanent peace treaty between China and Taiwan that ended decades of cross-strait tension and conflict
- D. Marked the formal independence of Taiwan from China and its admission to the United Nations as a sovereign state

27. The First Chechen War (1994–1996)

- A. Was a successful Russian military campaign that quickly subdued Chechen independence forces in a matter of weeks
- B. Was a peaceful constitutional referendum that recognized Chechnya's full independence from the wider Russian Federation
- C. Was a joint Russian-Chechen operation against radical Islamist insurgents based in the neighboring republic of Dagestan
- D. Was a costly Russian intervention against Chechen separatists that ended in the Khasavyurt Accord and de facto Chechen autonomy

28. The 1989 United States invasion of Panama (Operation Just Cause)

- A. Was a peaceful diplomatic mission that mediated a constitutional crisis between Panama and Colombia
- B. Removed General Manuel Noriega from power and brought him to the United States to face drug-trafficking charges
- C. Established a formal American protectorate over the Panama Canal Zone that lasted into the 21st century

D. Resulted in the merger of Panama with the United States as a new American territorial possession

29. The Brazilian military dictatorship that ruled from 1964 to 1985

A. Came to power in a U.S.-supported coup against João Goulart and combined economic modernization with severe political repression

B. Was peacefully elected by Brazilian voters in 1964 and oversaw the country's first democratic constitution

C. Was a Marxist regime aligned with Cuba and the Soviet Union that nationalized all major Brazilian industries

D. Brought Brazil out of the United Nations and the Organization of American States during its time in power

30. The December 2007 assassination of Benazir Bhutto in Pakistan

A. Resulted in the immediate restoration of military rule under General Pervez Musharraf for another decade

B. Killed the former prime minister as she campaigned to return to power, deepening Pakistan's political instability

C. Was carried out by Indian operatives in retaliation for the 1971 war of independence of Bangladesh

D. Led to Bhutto's family being permanently exiled from Pakistan and barred from any political activity

31. The 1992 demolition of the Babri Masjid mosque in Ayodhya, India

A. Was a peaceful relocation of a historic religious site agreed upon by both Hindu and Muslim community leaders

- B. Was carried out by the Indian armed forces to clear the way for a new central government administrative complex
- C. Was destroyed by Hindu nationalist activists who claimed it stood on the birthplace of the deity Ram, sparking deadly communal riots
- D. Was peacefully restored within months under the direction of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

32. The 2007 Lisbon Treaty of the European Union

- A. Established the European Union for the first time and introduced the euro as the single currency of all member states
- B. Removed the United Kingdom from the European Union nearly a decade before the formal Brexit referendum was held
- C. Created a unified European army with a standing force directly commanded by the European Council in Brussels
- D. Reformed EU institutions, created a permanent European Council president, and strengthened the European Parliament's powers

33. The Greek government-debt crisis that began in 2009

- A. Led to multiple international bailouts from the European Union and the IMF in exchange for harsh austerity measures
- B. Was rapidly resolved through Greek withdrawal from the euro and a return to the Greek drachma in 2010
- C. Resulted in Greece's expulsion from the European Union and the Schengen Area within the first year of the crisis
- D. Demonstrated the strength of the euro and produced renewed confidence in the financial systems of all southern European economies

34. The November 2015 coordinated attacks in Paris, including the assault on the Bataclan concert hall

A. Were carried out by far-right French nationalist groups opposed to immigration from North Africa and the Middle East

B. Were a peaceful demonstration that turned violent when French police responded forcefully to the original protesters

C. Were carried out by attackers linked to the Islamic State (ISIS), killing 130 people in a single coordinated assault

D. Resulted in the immediate withdrawal of France from all of its military operations in Syria and Iraq for the remainder of the decade

35. Yemen's Houthi movement attracted broad international attention in 2023–2024 by

A. Signing a comprehensive peace agreement with Saudi Arabia that ended the Yemeni civil war within months

B. Attacking commercial shipping in the Red Sea in solidarity with Hamas during the war in Gaza, prompting U.S. and U.K. airstrikes

C. Successfully overthrowing the internationally recognized Yemeni government and unifying all of Yemen under Houthi rule

D. Withdrawing from all positions across northern Yemen and recognizing the territorial integrity of Saudi Arabia along the border

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

**1. C** — Demonstrating that Enlightenment principles of natural rights and republican government could be put into practice. The Declaration of Independence drew directly on John Locke's ideas of natural rights and government by consent, and the U.S. Constitution operationalized Enlightenment thinking about separation of powers and checks and balances. The American example directly inspired the French Revolution, the Haitian Revolution, and the wars of independence led by Bolívar and San Martín across Spanish America.

**2. A** — Was the largest peasant and Cossack revolt of 18th-century Russia and prompted Catherine the Great to tighten control over the serfs. Yemelyan Pugachev, a Don Cossack, claimed to be the murdered Tsar Peter III and mobilized peasants, serfs, Old Believers, and non-Russian peoples of the Urals and Volga against landlords and the imperial state. The rebellion's brutal suppression and Pugachev's public execution reinforced Catherine's commitment to noble privilege and contributed to the further entrenchment of serfdom.

**3. D** — Exposed Russian military and industrial backwardness and led directly to Alexander II's later reforms. After Anglo-French-Ottoman forces took the fortified naval base after an 11-month siege, the Treaty of Paris (1856) forced Russia to demilitarize the Black Sea and surrender territorial claims. The defeat convinced Alexander II that Russia must modernize, prompting his Emancipation Edict of 1861 freeing the serfs and a wave of legal, military, and administrative reforms.

**4. D** — The German state and the Catholic Church over the church's influence in education and society. Bismarck saw the Catholic Center Party and its ties to the Vatican as threats to the newly unified, Protestant-dominated German Empire, and passed the May Laws expelling Jesuits, requiring state approval of clerical appointments, and removing the church's role in education. The campaign largely failed in its goals and eventually ended in compromise, but it left a lasting mark on church-state relations in Germany.

**5. B** — The germ theory of disease and demonstrated that vaccination could prevent specific illnesses. Pasteur's experiments disproved spontaneous generation, established that microorganisms cause fermentation and disease, and led to pasteurization and vaccines for anthrax, rabies, and chicken cholera. The work transformed medicine, agriculture, and public health, and Pasteur's name remains synonymous with the scientific foundations of modern infection control.

**6. A** — Dramatically lowered the cost of automobile production and helped create a mass-market consumer economy. By moving the work to the worker on a continuously moving belt, Ford reduced the time to build a Model T from over 12 hours to roughly 90 minutes, allowing him to pay the famous \$5-a-day wage and to sell cars at prices ordinary American families could afford. The system became the template for 20th-century mass production worldwide, even as critics from Charlie Chaplin to early labor organizers attacked its dehumanizing effects.

**7. C** — Documented widespread atrocities by the Force Publique and helped force Belgium to take over the colony. The British diplomat's report, alongside E.D. Morel's journalism and Mark Twain's pamphleteering, exposed the systematic use of forced labor, mutilation, and mass killing in King Leopold II's personal colony to extract rubber. International outrage led Belgium's parliament to annex the territory as the Belgian Congo in 1908, although abuses continued under colonial administration for decades afterward.

**8. B** — Equal trading rights for all foreign powers in China and respect for Chinese territorial integrity. With major European powers and Japan carving China into spheres of influence after the First Sino-Japanese War, Hay sent notes to other powers seeking equal access to Chinese markets in the wake of America's late arrival as a Pacific power. The policy reflected American commercial interests rather than Chinese sovereignty, but it became a recurring rhetorical anchor of U.S. East Asia policy through the 1930s.

**9. D** — Imposed massive indemnities on China, allowed foreign troops to be stationed in Beijing, and humiliated the Qing. The protocol required China to pay 450 million taels of silver over 39 years, execute or punish officials who had supported the Boxers, allow foreign legations to be defended by their own troops, and forbid arms imports for two years. The settlement deepened anti-foreign sentiment, accelerated the Qing dynasty's loss of legitimacy, and helped pave the way for the 1911 Revolution that ended imperial rule.

**10. A** — Sought to dramatically expand Japanese economic and political influence in China while major European powers were distracted by World War I. The demands, presented secretly to Yuan Shikai in January 1915, would have given Japan extensive rights in Manchuria and Shandong, joint control of Chinese arsenals, and the right to advise on Chinese political, financial, and police affairs. Yuan accepted a watered-down version, but the demands sparked widespread Chinese protest and helped fuel the May Fourth Movement four years later.

**11. C** — Was a nationalist and anti-imperialist student movement triggered by China's treatment at the Paris Peace Conference. When the Treaty of Versailles awarded former German concessions in Shandong to Japan rather than returning them to China, thousands of students gathered in Tiananmen Square on May 4, 1919, sparking a broader cultural and political awakening. The movement attacked Confucian traditionalism, embraced "Mr. Science" and "Mr. Democracy," and contributed to the founding of the Chinese Communist Party two years later.

**12. C** — Halted the German advance into France and produced the deadlocked trench warfare that defined the Western Front. As the Schlieffen Plan's right wing wheeled south of Paris, French and British forces under Joffre counterattacked along the Marne River, famously reinforced by Paris taxis ferrying troops to the front. The German retreat to the Aisne and the subsequent "Race to the Sea" produced the continuous line of trenches stretching from the Channel to the Swiss border that came to define the war.

**13. B** — Recognized modern Turkey's borders and authorized a compulsory population exchange between Greece and Turkey. After Mustafa Kemal's forces defeated Greek armies that had invaded Anatolia in pursuit of the Megali Idea, Lausanne replaced the punitive Treaty of Sèvres and recognized the Turkish Republic. The treaty mandated the transfer of roughly 1.2 million Orthodox Christians from Anatolia to Greece and 400,000 Muslims from Greece to Turkey, the first internationally sanctioned population exchange of its kind.

**14. A** — Justify emergency decrees suspending civil liberties and pave the way for the Enabling Act, granting him dictatorial powers. Within hours of the fire at the Reichstag building, Hitler persuaded President Hindenburg to issue the Reichstag Fire Decree suspending most civil liberties, and weeks later the Enabling Act allowed his cabinet to make laws without parliamentary approval. Whether the fire was set by the Dutch communist Marinus van der Lubbe alone or with Nazi complicity remains debated, but its political exploitation was the foundation of the Nazi dictatorship.

**15. D** — Was a surprise German offensive in the Ardennes that briefly created a bulge in Allied lines before being repulsed. Hitler concentrated his remaining armored reserves for one last gamble to drive through the lightly defended Ardennes to retake Antwerp and split the Western Allied armies. American forces held key crossroads, most famously at Bastogne under Brigadier General Anthony McAuliffe,

before Patton's Third Army relieved the town and Allied air power decimated German armor as skies cleared.

**16. C** — Helped force Japan's surrender, expanded Soviet influence in East Asia, and led to the division of Korea. Honoring a Yalta commitment, Stalin declared war on Japan three months after V-E Day, and Red Army forces overwhelmed the Kwantung Army in Manchuria within days. The Soviet entry, alongside the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, accelerated Japan's August 15 surrender, and the joint U.S.-Soviet occupation of Korea at the 38th parallel set the stage for the division of the peninsula and the Korean War.

**17. B** — Saw Ho Chi Minh and the Viet Minh proclaim the independent Democratic Republic of Vietnam in Hanoi. With Japanese forces defeated and the French temporarily absent, the Viet Minh seized the moment and Ho read a declaration of independence in Hanoi on September 2, 1945, opening with words borrowed from the American Declaration. The returning French refused to recognize the new state, leading to the First Indochina War (1946–1954) that ended at Dien Bien Phu and the Geneva Accords.

**18. A** — Was proclaimed by Sukarno and Mohammad Hatta just days after the Japanese surrender, sparking a war of independence against the returning Dutch. The two nationalist leaders, who had collaborated tactically with Japanese occupation forces, proclaimed independence on August 17, 1945, and Sukarno became the new republic's first president. The four-year armed struggle and diplomatic campaign that followed forced the Netherlands to formally transfer sovereignty in December 1949 under international pressure.

**19. D** — Ended the American nuclear monopoly and accelerated the Cold War nuclear arms race between the superpowers. The "First Lightning" test at Semipalatinsk, achieved with the aid of espionage by Klaus Fuchs and others, came years earlier than American intelligence had predicted and shocked the Truman administration. The breakthrough drove U.S. development of the hydrogen bomb (tested 1952), accelerated NSC-68 and the militarization of containment, and inaugurated the nuclear standoff that defined the Cold War.

**20. B** — Was a U.S.-led anti-communist alliance modeled loosely on NATO, including the United States, Britain, France, Pakistan, and others. SEATO was created by the Manila Pact after the Geneva Accords partitioned Vietnam, and signatories pledged to act jointly against communist aggression in the region. The alliance lacked the integrated military structure of NATO, accomplished little in coordinating regional defense, and was formally dissolved in 1977 after the fall of Saigon discredited its core mission.

**21. C** — Came close to a sweeping agreement to eliminate nuclear weapons but collapsed over Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative. The two leaders met in Iceland and tentatively agreed to drastic reductions in strategic and intermediate-range weapons, with discussion of eliminating all ballistic missiles, but Reagan refused Gorbachev's demand to confine SDI ("Star Wars") research to laboratories. Despite the failure to sign an agreement, the conversations laid the groundwork for the 1987 INF Treaty and the broader Cold War thaw.

**22. A** — Legally classified people by race and enforced strict separation in residence, work, education, and political rights. After Daniel Malan's National Party victory, apartheid was codified through the Population Registration Act, the Group Areas Act, the Bantu Education Act, and the creation of nominally

independent Black "homelands." The system stripped Black South Africans of citizenship in their own country and produced decades of internal resistance and international isolation until democratic elections in 1994.

**23. B** — Mass killings of political opponents, the expulsion of the Asian minority, and economic collapse. Amin seized power in a 1971 coup against Milton Obote and unleashed paramilitary death squads against the Acholi and Lango ethnic groups, killing an estimated 100,000 to 300,000 Ugandans. His 1972 expulsion of 50,000 South Asians wrecked the commercial economy, and his regime fell in 1979 after a Tanzanian counter-invasion in response to Amin's invasion of the Kagera salient.

**24. D** — Looted billions in state resources while receiving Cold War backing from the United States and Western powers. Mobutu enriched himself through diamond, copper, and cobalt revenues while Zaire's infrastructure crumbled and millions lived in poverty, coining "kleptocracy" as a term for state-as-personal-piggy-bank governance. Washington valued him as an anti-Soviet anchor in central Africa, but Western support evaporated after the Cold War, and he was overthrown by Laurent-Désiré Kabila's forces in 1997 against the backdrop of the wider Congo Wars.

**25. C** — Peacefully ousted Ferdinand Marcos through mass nonviolent protests and installed Corazon Aquino as president. After Marcos claimed a fraudulent victory in a snap February 1986 election against Aquino, the widow of slain opposition leader Benigno Aquino, Cardinal Jaime Sin called Filipinos into the streets of Manila. With military defections and nuns standing before tanks on EDSA highway, Marcos fled to Hawaii, and the four-day uprising became a global model of nonviolent regime change.

**26. A** — Saw China conduct missile tests near Taiwan ahead of its first direct presidential election, prompting the United States to send aircraft carriers. Beijing's missile tests were intended to intimidate Taiwanese voters ahead of the candidacy of incumbent Lee Teng-hui, whom China viewed as moving toward formal independence. President Clinton ordered two carrier battle groups to the area in the largest U.S. naval deployment in Asia since the Vietnam War, and the crisis became a defining moment in modern U.S.-China-Taiwan relations.

**27. D** — Was a costly Russian intervention against Chechen separatists that ended in the Khasavyurt Accord and de facto Chechen autonomy. Boris Yeltsin sent federal forces to crush Dzhokhar Dudayev's independence declaration, expecting a quick victory, but the Russian army suffered devastating losses in the storming of Grozny and a prolonged guerrilla campaign. The 1996 Khasavyurt agreement ended the fighting and postponed a final decision on Chechnya's status, paving the way for the Second Chechen War launched by Vladimir Putin in 1999.

**28. B** — Removed General Manuel Noriega from power and brought him to the United States to face drug-trafficking charges. President George H.W. Bush ordered the operation citing protection of American lives, defense of democracy, and combating drug trafficking after years of U.S. tolerance of Noriega despite intelligence about his cocaine ties. Noriega took refuge in the Vatican embassy before surrendering, was convicted in Miami federal court, and Panama's elected government of Guillermo Endara took office.

**29. A** — Came to power in a U.S.-supported coup against João Goulart and combined economic modernization with severe political repression. The military overthrew the leftist Goulart amid Cold War

fears of a "Cuban-style" revolution, and successive generals pursued the "Brazilian Miracle" of state-led industrialization while torturing and disappearing political opponents under Institutional Act No. 5 (1968). Civilian rule returned through gradual abertura in the early 1980s and direct presidential elections in 1989, and a 2014 Truth Commission documented hundreds of cases of state-sponsored killings and torture.

**30. B** — Killed the former prime minister as she campaigned to return to power, deepening Pakistan's political instability. Bhutto, twice prime minister of Pakistan in the 1980s and 1990s, returned from exile to challenge General Pervez Musharraf and was killed by a gunman and suicide bomber after a rally in Rawalpindi on December 27. Her party won the subsequent elections under her husband, Asif Ali Zardari, but her death intensified violence, accelerated Musharraf's fall, and remains shadowed by unanswered questions about responsibility.

**31. C** — Was destroyed by Hindu nationalist activists who claimed it stood on the birthplace of the deity Ram, sparking deadly communal riots. Kar sevaks affiliated with the Vishva Hindu Parishad, BJP, and RSS demolished the 16th-century mosque on December 6, 1992, while local authorities stood aside, an event that traumatized Indian secularism. Anti-Muslim riots killed thousands across India, and in 2019 the Supreme Court awarded the site to Hindus for a temple, which Prime Minister Narendra Modi opened in January 2024.

**32. D** — Reformed EU institutions, created a permanent European Council president, and strengthened the European Parliament's powers. Signed after voters in France and the Netherlands had rejected the more ambitious 2005 Constitutional Treaty, Lisbon achieved similar institutional reforms through amendment of existing treaties. It created the posts of European Council President and High Representative for Foreign Affairs, gave the European Parliament co-decision with the Council on most legislation, and introduced the Article 50 procedure later used by the United Kingdom for Brexit.

**33. A** — Led to multiple international bailouts from the European Union and the IMF in exchange for harsh austerity measures. Beginning with revelations that Greece's deficit was far larger than reported, the crisis brought bailouts in 2010, 2012, and 2015 from the "Troika" of European Commission, European Central Bank, and IMF, conditioned on severe spending cuts, tax increases, and structural reforms. Greek GDP contracted by roughly a quarter, unemployment exceeded 25 percent, and the Syriza government of Alexis Tsipras accepted further austerity in 2015 after a referendum rejecting earlier terms.

**34. C** — Were carried out by attackers linked to the Islamic State (ISIS), killing 130 people in a single coordinated assault. Teams of attackers targeted the Stade de France during a France-Germany football match, cafés in the 10th and 11th arrondissements, and the Bataclan concert hall, where Eagles of Death Metal were performing. President François Hollande declared a state of emergency, France intensified airstrikes against ISIS in Syria, and the European Union's external borders and security cooperation were profoundly reshaped.

**35. B** — Attacking commercial shipping in the Red Sea in solidarity with Hamas during the war in Gaza, prompting U.S. and U.K. airstrikes. Beginning in late 2023, Houthi forces launched drones and ballistic missiles at vessels they linked to Israel, the United States, or the United Kingdom transiting the Bab el-Mandeb strait, forcing major shipping lines to reroute around the Cape of Good Hope. The U.S.- and U.K.-led Operation Prosperity Guardian and retaliatory strikes on Houthi positions made Yemen a major front in the wider Israel-Gaza war.

