

PRACTICE EXAM 41 — NEW YORK REGENTS GLOBAL HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY II

1. The Bessemer process, patented in 1856 by Henry Bessemer, revolutionized industry by enabling
 - A. The rapid mechanical production of finished cotton textile manufactured goods
 - B. The synthesis of nitrogen-based fertilizers for modern agricultural use
 - C. The development of internal combustion engines for use in early automobiles
 - D. The mass production of inexpensive steel from iron ore and pig iron

2. Thomas Edison's contributions to the late 19th-century technological revolution centered on
 - A. The practical electric light bulb and the modern electrical power system
 - B. The wireless telegraph and the early transatlantic radio communication network
 - C. The internal combustion engine and the modern automobile production line
 - D. The synthetic dye industry and the chemistry of modern pharmaceutical drugs

3. The Dreyfus Affair in late 19th-century France was a political and judicial scandal centered on
 - A. The collapse of the Panama Canal construction project under French management

- B. The wrongful conviction of a Jewish army officer for treason, exposing antisemitism
 - C. The financial corruption of the Third Republic's senate and council leadership
 - D. The defeat of France in the Franco-Prussian War and loss of Alsace-Lorraine
4. The Battle of Verdun, fought in 1916, became a symbol of World War I because of
- A. The German first-time use of poison gas weapons along the Western Front
 - B. The successful Allied breakthrough that ended trench warfare in northern France
 - C. Massive casualties of roughly 700,000 over a battle lasting nearly ten months
 - D. The American Expeditionary Force's first major battle against the German army
5. Article 231 of the 1919 Treaty of Versailles, known as the War Guilt Clause, required Germany to
- A. Accept responsibility for causing the war and pay massive war reparations
 - B. Surrender all German colonial possessions to the new League of Nations
 - C. Disarm its military forces and abolish the General Staff system entirely
 - D. Cede Alsace-Lorraine, the Saar, and the Rhineland to neighboring France
6. The March on Rome in October 1922 led to
- A. The proclamation of the Italian Republic and the formal abolition of the monarchy
 - B. The Allied occupation of Rome after Italy's defeat in the First World War
 - C. The papal restoration of full temporal power over Rome and the surrounding region

D. King Victor Emmanuel III appointing Benito Mussolini as the Italian prime minister

7. The 1924 Dawes Plan was an international agreement designed to

A. Resolve the territorial dispute between Greece and Turkey after the war

B. Establish a permanent international court at The Hague in the Netherlands

C. Restructure German reparations payments and stabilize the broader German economy

D. Create a customs union among the newly independent Eastern European nations

8. Gustav Stresemann, German foreign minister from 1923 to 1929, is best known for

A. Founding the Nazi Party and authoring its early Nazi ideological program

B. Pursuing reconciliation with the West and German entry into the League of Nations

C. Negotiating the Versailles Treaty as Germany's foreign ministry chief

D. Establishing the Weimar constitution as the foundation of postwar German democracy

9. The 1943 Bengal Famine, which killed an estimated two to three million people, was caused primarily by

A. British wartime policies and Japanese disruption of regional rice imports

B. A massive earthquake that destroyed the Ganges delta agricultural region

C. Drought conditions that lasted continuously from 1942 through the year 1945

D. Hindu-Muslim religious violence that disrupted Bengali food distribution networks

10. Operation Torch, launched in November 1942, was the Allied invasion of

- A. The Italian mainland through landings in Sicily and at Salerno beach
- B. Greek territorial regions to liberate the Balkans from German military occupation
- C. French North Africa, marking the first major American ground combat in Europe
- D. The Iberian Peninsula to outflank German forces in occupied southwestern France

11. The Warsaw Uprising of August–October 1944 was launched by

- A. The Jewish Combat Organization in the Warsaw Ghetto against German deportation
- B. The Soviet Red Army to liberate the Polish capital from German occupation
- C. German civilians and military units in opposition to the Nazi war effort
- D. The Polish Home Army against German occupation, expecting strong Soviet support

12. The United Nations Charter was drafted and signed in June 1945 at a conference held in

- A. San Francisco, where delegates from fifty Allied nations gathered to write it
- B. London, where the wartime Allied governments had been based throughout the conflict
- C. Geneva, the original headquarters of the predecessor League of Nations organization
- D. Yalta, where the Big Three had agreed to establish the postwar UN body

13. China's entry into the Korean War in October 1950 was triggered by

- A. The North Korean attack across the 38th parallel into South Korean territory
- B. UN forces under MacArthur advancing toward the Chinese border at the Yalu River
- C. A formal Soviet military alliance treaty requiring China's direct armed intervention
- D. The Korean War armistice negotiations conducted at the village of Panmunjom

14. The Battle of Dien Bien Phu in May 1954 was a decisive military engagement that

- A. Marked the beginning of direct American combat involvement in the Vietnam War
- B. Ended the Korean War with a final Chinese-supported communist offensive victory
- C. Resulted in the French defeat in Indochina, leading to the Geneva Accords
- D. Established the South Vietnamese government's control over its rural countryside areas

15. 1960 is often called the "Year of Africa" because

- A. Apartheid was officially ended throughout the Republic of South Africa nation
- B. The Organization of African Unity was formally founded that calendar year
- C. Egypt's Gamal Abdel Nasser nationalized the strategically vital Suez Canal route
- D. Seventeen African nations gained independence from former European colonial powers

16. Patrice Lumumba, the first prime minister of independent Belgian Congo in 1960

- A. Was overthrown and murdered with foreign involvement within months of taking office
- B. Successfully unified the country and established a stable democratic central government

- C. Led Congo to become a leading African Cold War ally of the United States
- D. Negotiated the peaceful return of Belgian colonists and economic assets to Brussels

17. Mozambique and Angola achieved independence in 1975 following

- A. A negotiated peaceful transition from British colonial rule on the continent
- B. UN-supervised referendums approved by the Portuguese colonial authorities at home
- C. The 1974 Carnation Revolution in Portugal that ended decades of dictatorship
- D. The pan-African liberation wars led by the Organization of African Unity

18. F.W. de Klerk, who became South African president in 1989

- A. Launched the apartheid system of strict racial separation in the 1948 elections
- B. Negotiated the end of apartheid and released Nelson Mandela from prison custody
- C. Founded the African National Congress as a liberation movement opposing white rule
- D. Led the Truth and Reconciliation Commission established in the country after apartheid

19. The 1994 South African general elections were historic because they

- A. Marked the first time the National Party returned to majority political power
- B. Established South Africa as a constitutional monarchy under a Zulu tribal king
- C. Resulted in South Africa's withdrawal from the British Commonwealth of Nations group
- D. Were the first elections in which Black South Africans could vote nationally

20. The Tlatelolco Massacre in Mexico City in October 1968 involved

- A. Government troops firing on student protesters shortly before the Olympic Games
- B. Drug cartel violence against journalists in the Mexican border northern region
- C. An earthquake that struck the Tlatelolco housing complex with major casualties
- D. The execution of indigenous Mayan rebels by federal Mexican military forces

21. The Brazilian military dictatorship from 1964 to 1985 was characterized by

- A. The peaceful rotation of generals through Brazil's elected civilian presidency
- B. Suppression of left-wing political opposition combined with state-led economic development
- C. The rapid implementation of Soviet-style socialist economic planning across Brazil
- D. Brazil's withdrawal from the United Nations and major regional trade organizations

22. The Shining Path (Sendero Luminoso) was a militant insurgent group active in Peru that followed

- A. A liberation theology Catholic ideology aligned with the rural Peruvian peasants
- B. A militant Trotskyist ideology focused on a permanent global worldwide revolution
- C. Indigenous Quechua nationalist demands for territorial autonomy from the Lima government
- D. A radical Maoist ideology, leading a brutal insurgency from 1980 onward

23. Israel's June 1982 invasion of Lebanon was launched primarily to

- A. Drive the Palestine Liberation Organization completely out of southern Lebanon
- B. Reassert Israeli sovereignty over the disputed Golan Heights border region
- C. Support the Lebanese Christian Phalangist forces' bid for the presidency
- D. Block Syrian troops from occupying the eastern Bekaa Valley sector

24. The Marshall Plan, formally enacted by the U.S. Congress in 1948

- A. Established the North Atlantic Treaty Organization as a Western military alliance
- B. Created the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development as financing entity
- C. Provided over \$13 billion in U.S. economic aid for the reconstruction of Europe
- D. Set up the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration's main funding programs

25. The Berlin Wall was constructed in August 1961 by

- A. The Western Allies to block Soviet attempts to seize all of Berlin
- B. The East German government to halt mass civilian emigration to the West
- C. The United Nations as a neutral buffer zone between East and West Berlin
- D. The reunified German government to commemorate the city's wartime division

26. The Cuban Revolution culminated on January 1, 1959, when

- A. The CIA-backed Bay of Pigs invasion failed at the southern coast of Cuba
- B. The United States imposed the first comprehensive trade embargo against Cuba island

- C. Soviet missiles were detected in Cuba, triggering a major superpower nuclear standoff
- D. Fulgencio Batista fled the country and Fidel Castro's guerrillas entered Havana

27. The Sandinista National Liberation Front overthrew the Somoza dictatorship in Nicaragua in

- A. 1959, immediately following the success of the Cuban Revolution to the north
- B. 1973, the same year Chilean President Salvador Allende was overthrown by Pinochet
- C. 1979, the same year as the Iranian Revolution and the Soviet Afghan invasion
- D. 1989, as part of the broader wave of revolutions across Eastern Europe

28. Augusto Pinochet's dictatorship in Chile ended in 1990 following

- A. A 1988 plebiscite in which Chileans voted to reject continued military rule
- B. A successful left-wing armed uprising organized by the surviving Allende supporters
- C. The forced removal of Pinochet by direct United Nations armed military intervention
- D. Pinochet's voluntary retirement following his unexpected electoral landslide overall victory

29. The Second Congo War, fought from 1998 to 2003, is sometimes called "Africa's World War" because

- A. It involved European colonial powers fighting one final colonial-era African continental conflict
- B. The fighting was confined to a strict geographic exchange between only two main nations
- C. Nine African nations and dozens of armed groups fought in the Congo, with millions dead
- D. The war began with a formal declaration by the African Union of continental war

30. Vladimir Putin first became acting president of Russia on

- A. May 7, 1992, after the breakup of the Soviet Union the previous December
- B. October 8, 1993, after the constitutional crisis with the Russian parliament
- C. June 12, 1996, when he was directly elected by the Russian voting electorate
- D. December 31, 1999, when Russian President Boris Yeltsin unexpectedly resigned from office

31. The October 2002 Bali bombings, which killed 202 people, were carried out by

- A. Aceh separatists seeking the independence of northern Sumatra region from Indonesia
- B. Jemaah Islamiyah, a Southeast Asian militant group with Al-Qaeda ties
- C. Disgruntled Australian tourists protesting against Indonesian government tourist tax policies
- D. Communist insurgents loyal to former Indonesian President Sukarno's old vision

32. The March 2004 Madrid train bombings, which killed 193 people, were significant because

- A. They influenced the Spanish general election held three days after the bombing attacks
- B. They marked the first major terrorist attack carried out by European far-right groups
- C. They led to the immediate Spanish withdrawal from the European Union community
- D. They were carried out by Catalan separatist militants seeking regional independence

33. The July 7, 2005, London bombings, which killed 52 people, were

- A. Carried out by Northern Irish IRA militants targeting commuter trains in London
- B. Planned and executed by a foreign Al-Qaeda cell directly infiltrated from Pakistan
- C. The work of a single white nationalist gunman targeting immigrant urban communities
- D. Suicide bombings on London's transport system by four British Islamist extremists

34. The May 2017 Manchester Arena bombing was carried out at

- A. A political campaign rally for the British Labour Party in the city's downtown
- B. An Ariana Grande pop concert attended by many young teenagers and children
- C. A horse racing championship event held at the city's central racing stadium
- D. A protest march organized by anti-immigration political groups in the city center

35. The March 2016 Brussels bombings, claimed by the Islamic State, targeted

- A. The European Parliament building in Brussels during a regular parliamentary session
- B. A series of Christmas markets across the city's main tourist neighborhoods
- C. Brussels Airport and the city's metro system in coordinated suicide attacks
- D. The headquarters of NATO at the Belgian capital's diplomatic central quarter

ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS (Questions 1–35)

- 1. D** — The mass production of inexpensive steel from iron ore and pig iron. By blowing air through molten pig iron, the Bessemer converter burned off carbon and other impurities in roughly twenty minutes rather than days, dropping the cost of steel by more than 80 percent. Abundant cheap steel enabled the railroad boom, skyscraper construction, and the heavy industrialization of Germany and the United States in the late nineteenth century.
- 2. A** — The practical electric light bulb and the modern electrical power system. Edison developed a commercially viable carbon-filament bulb in 1879 and opened the world's first central power station at Pearl Street in Manhattan in 1882, establishing the integrated generation-distribution model still in use today. His Menlo Park laboratory holds over a thousand patents and pioneered the industrial research model that shaped twentieth-century innovation.
- 3. B** — The wrongful conviction of a Jewish army officer for treason, exposing antisemitism. Captain Alfred Dreyfus, an Alsatian-born Jewish artillery officer, was convicted in 1894 on forged evidence of selling military secrets to Germany and shipped to Devil's Island. Émile Zola's open letter "J'Accuse...!" galvanized public opinion, and Dreyfus was eventually fully exonerated in 1906, but the affair revealed deep antisemitism in the French army, church, and political right.
- 4. C** — Massive casualties of roughly 700,000 over a battle lasting nearly ten months. German Chief of Staff Erich von Falkenhayn launched the offensive in February 1916 explicitly to "bleed France white" by attacking a position the French would defend at any cost. The battle came to symbolize the futility and grinding horror of industrial warfare and made phrases like "*Ils ne passeront pas*" ("They shall not pass") part of French national memory.
- 5. A** — Accept responsibility for causing the war and pay massive war reparations. The clause provided the legal basis for the Reparations Commission's eventual 1921 demand of 132 billion gold marks, an amount widely viewed in Germany as crushing and humiliating. The combination of war guilt and reparations fueled Weimar-era resentment that Nazi propagandists effectively exploited to rise to power.
- 6. D** — King Victor Emmanuel III appointing Benito Mussolini as the Italian prime minister. With roughly 25,000 fascist Blackshirts converging on Rome, the king refused to sign a decree of martial law and instead invited Mussolini, who had arrived comfortably by overnight train from Milan, to form a government. Mussolini consolidated dictatorial powers over the next several years through the Acerbo Law and the murder of socialist deputy Giacomo Matteotti.
- 7. C** — Restructure German reparations payments and stabilize the broader German economy. Devised under American banker Charles G. Dawes, the plan rescheduled payments on a sliding scale, secured a 200-million-dollar foreign loan to Germany, and ended the French and Belgian occupation of the Ruhr. It enabled the relative prosperity of the late Weimar period that lasted until the 1929 stock market crash brought the arrangement crashing down.
- 8. B** — Pursuing reconciliation with the West and German entry into the League of Nations. As foreign minister, Stresemann negotiated the 1925 Locarno Treaties guaranteeing the western borders and signed the 1928 Kellogg-Briand Pact renouncing war as an instrument of policy. He shared the 1926 Nobel Peace

Prize with French Foreign Minister Aristide Briand, and his death in 1929 removed a crucial moderate voice just as the Depression unraveled the Weimar Republic.

9. A — British wartime policies and Japanese disruption of regional rice imports. Burma's fall to Japan in 1942 cut off rice imports, and the Churchill government continued exporting Indian grain while diverting shipping for the war effort and rejecting offers of Canadian and American aid. Historians including Madhusree Mukerjee and Amartya Sen have argued that the disaster was substantially a man-made famine of policy choices rather than natural causes.

10. C — French North Africa, marking the first major American ground combat in Europe. U.S. and British forces under Eisenhower landed at Casablanca, Oran, and Algiers on November 8, 1942, opening a new front against German and Italian forces in North Africa. The operation gave green American troops vital combat experience before the more demanding Italian and Normandy campaigns that followed.

11. D — The Polish Home Army against German occupation, expecting strong Soviet support. The 40,000-strong underground Armia Krajowa rose against the Germans hoping to liberate Warsaw before Soviet forces arrived, both to fight the Nazis and to assert Polish sovereignty against future Soviet domination. Stalin halted the Red Army on the east bank of the Vistula and refused to allow Western airdrops, allowing the Germans to crush the uprising and systematically destroy the city.

12. A — San Francisco, where delegates from fifty Allied nations gathered to write it. The April–June 1945 conference at the War Memorial Opera House produced the founding charter, which was signed on June 26 and took effect on October 24 after ratification by the Security Council's permanent members. The choice of San Francisco reflected the war's Pacific phase and the United States' emergence as the dominant Allied power.

13. B — UN forces under MacArthur advancing toward the Chinese border at the Yalu River. After the Inchon landing reversed the war's course, MacArthur pushed UN forces well past the 38th parallel despite warnings from Beijing, prompting Mao to send roughly 300,000 "People's Volunteer Army" troops across the Yalu. The Chinese counteroffensive drove UN forces back below the parallel and ultimately produced the 1953 armistice and the still-divided Korean peninsula.

14. C — Resulted in the French defeat in Indochina, leading to the Geneva Accords. Viet Minh forces under General Vo Nguyen Giap besieged the French garrison in a remote valley near the Laotian border for 56 days, capturing the position and over 10,000 French troops on May 7, 1954. The shocking defeat ended French rule in Indochina and at Geneva produced the temporary division of Vietnam at the 17th parallel.

15. D — Seventeen African nations gained independence from former European colonial powers. The wave included most of French West and Equatorial Africa as well as the Belgian Congo, British Nigeria and Somaliland, and Italian Somaliland. The simultaneous birth of so many new states transformed the United Nations General Assembly and gave decolonization an unstoppable momentum across the remaining African colonies.

16. A — Was overthrown and murdered with foreign involvement within months of taking office. Lumumba's fiery anti-colonial speeches and overtures to the Soviet Union alarmed Western governments,

and within weeks of independence Katanga seceded under Belgian mining interests and Lumumba was dismissed by President Kasavubu. He was handed over to his Katangan enemies and murdered in January 1961 with Belgian and CIA complicity, becoming a powerful martyr figure for African independence movements.

17. C — The 1974 Carnation Revolution in Portugal that ended decades of dictatorship. The Lisbon coup led by junior army officers overthrew the Estado Novo regime founded by Salazar and continued by Caetano, ending a half-century of authoritarian rule and the costly colonial wars in Africa. The new Portuguese government rapidly negotiated independence agreements with all African colonies, though Angola and Mozambique then descended into long civil wars between Cold War–backed factions.

18. B — Negotiated the end of apartheid and released Nelson Mandela from prison custody. De Klerk's February 1990 speech unbanned the African National Congress, Pan Africanist Congress, and South African Communist Party, and Mandela walked free nine days later after 27 years in prison. De Klerk and Mandela shared the 1993 Nobel Peace Prize for negotiating the transition to non-racial democracy that culminated in the 1994 elections.

19. D — Were the first elections in which Black South Africans could vote nationally. Long lines of voters of all races stretched for hours in scenes broadcast worldwide, and the African National Congress won roughly 63 percent of the vote. Nelson Mandela was sworn in as the country's first Black president on May 10, 1994, with de Klerk and Thabo Mbeki as deputy presidents under a Government of National Unity.

20. A — Government troops firing on student protesters shortly before the Olympic Games. Police and army units opened fire on a peaceful student rally in the Plaza de las Tres Culturas on October 2, 1968, ten days before the Olympics opened, killing somewhere between dozens and several hundred. The massacre was systematically covered up by the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) for decades and remains a foundational moment in Mexico's democratization struggle.

21. B — Suppression of left-wing political opposition combined with state-led economic development. The military took power on April 1, 1964, in a U.S.-backed coup against João Goulart and ruled through a succession of generals, banning political parties, censoring the press, and torturing thousands of dissidents under Institutional Act Five. Despite the "Brazilian Miracle" of rapid growth in the early 1970s, the regime gradually liberalized in the late 1970s and 1980s, returning power to civilian rule in 1985.

22. D — A radical Maoist ideology, leading a brutal insurgency from 1980 onward. Founded by philosophy professor Abimael Guzmán, who his followers called "Presidente Gonzalo," the group launched its "people's war" in the Andean highlands of Ayacucho and combined ideological fanaticism with extraordinary brutality against peasants, rivals, and the state. Roughly 70,000 Peruvians died in the conflict before Guzmán's 1992 capture broke the movement's back.

23. A — Drive the Palestine Liberation Organization completely out of southern Lebanon. Operation Peace for Galilee was launched after the attempted assassination of Israel's ambassador in London and quickly went beyond southern Lebanon to besiege Beirut for over two months. The war ended with PLO evacuation to Tunis but is most remembered internationally for the Sabra and Shatila massacres of Palestinian refugees by Christian Phalangist militias allied with the Israeli forces.

24. C — Provided over \$13 billion in U.S. economic aid for the reconstruction of Europe. Officially the European Recovery Program, the plan funneled roughly \$13.3 billion (equivalent to over \$170 billion today) between 1948 and 1952 to sixteen Western European nations who jointly planned its distribution. Stalin refused to allow Eastern European participation, hardening the emerging Cold War division of the continent.

25. B — The East German government to halt mass civilian emigration to the West. By 1961 roughly 3.5 million East Germans (about a sixth of the population) had fled to the West through Berlin, threatening the survival of the German Democratic Republic. The wall, hastily begun overnight on August 13 with barbed wire and progressively reinforced with concrete, became the most powerful symbol of the divided Cold War world until it fell on November 9, 1989.

26. D — Fulgencio Batista fled the country and Fidel Castro's guerrillas entered Havana. Batista boarded a plane for the Dominican Republic in the early hours of January 1, 1959, after Che Guevara's forces took Santa Clara, and Castro made his triumphant entry into Havana a week later. The new government quickly nationalized U.S. property and aligned with the Soviet Union, setting the stage for over six decades of U.S.-Cuban hostility.

27. C — 1979, the same year as the Iranian Revolution and the Soviet Afghan invasion. The Frente Sandinista de Liberación Nacional, named after 1930s anti-American guerrilla Augusto César Sandino, captured Managua on July 19, 1979, ending over four decades of Somoza family rule. The new revolutionary government's leftist policies provoked the Reagan administration's Contra war that dominated Central American politics throughout the 1980s.

28. A — A 1988 plebiscite in which Chileans voted to reject continued military rule. Pinochet, confident he would win, called a yes-or-no referendum required by his own 1980 constitution and lost decisively, with 56 percent voting "No." The result forced competitive presidential elections in 1989 won by Christian Democrat Patricio Aylwin, who took office in March 1990, though Pinochet remained army commander and "senator-for-life" until his 1998 London arrest on Spanish human rights charges.

29. C — Nine African nations and dozens of armed groups fought in the Congo, with millions dead. The conflict drew in Rwanda, Uganda, Angola, Zimbabwe, Namibia, Chad, Sudan, and Burundi alongside the DRC government and a chaotic mix of rebel militias, often fighting over control of Congo's vast mineral wealth. The International Rescue Committee estimated roughly 5.4 million conflict-related deaths, mostly from disease and starvation, making it the deadliest conflict since World War II.

30. D — December 31, 1999, when Russian President Boris Yeltsin unexpectedly resigned from office. In a televised New Year's Eve address, Yeltsin asked Russians to forgive him and announced he was stepping down in favor of his recently appointed prime minister, the former FSB director. Putin's first act was to grant Yeltsin and his family immunity from prosecution, and he won the presidency outright in elections held three months later.

31. B — Jemaah Islamiyah, a Southeast Asian militant group with Al-Qaeda ties. The coordinated bombings of Paddy's Pub and the Sari Club in Kuta were carried out by an Indonesian Islamist network led by Imam Samudra and the Bashir brothers, and killed mostly foreign tourists including 88 Australians.

The attacks prompted Indonesia to crack down on militant networks and led to convictions and executions of several key plotters.

32. A — They influenced the Spanish general election held three days after the bombing attacks. The conservative Popular Party government of José María Aznar, which had supported the unpopular Iraq War, initially blamed the Basque separatist group ETA despite mounting evidence of Islamist involvement. Voters turned to the Socialist Party under José Luis Rodríguez Zapatero, who promptly withdrew Spanish troops from Iraq as he had promised during the campaign.

33. D — Suicide bombings on London's transport system by four British Islamist extremists. Three near-simultaneous bombs detonated on Underground trains at Edgware Road, Aldgate, and Russell Square, and a fourth bomb exploded on a double-decker bus in Tavistock Square. All four bombers — Mohammad Sidique Khan, Shehzad Tanweer, Hasib Hussain, and Germaine Lindsay — were British citizens, marking the first major Islamist suicide attack in Western Europe.

34. B — An Ariana Grande pop concert attended by many young teenagers and children. Salman Abedi, a Manchester-born son of Libyan refugees, detonated a suicide vest packed with shrapnel in the foyer as concertgoers were leaving, killing 22 people including children as young as eight. The attack prompted the temporary raising of Britain's terror threat level to "critical" and the deployment of military personnel to support police across the country.

35. C — Brussels Airport and the city's metro system in coordinated suicide attacks. Two bombs detonated in the departure hall of Zaventem Airport at roughly 8 a.m., followed an hour later by another at Maelbeek metro station near the European Union institutions, killing 32 people and wounding more than 300. The attackers were part of the same network that had carried out the Paris attacks four months earlier, and several had recently been captured in a Brussels raid.